

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

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Fragments of Fact and Fancy

Anyone of our citizens who is abroad early in the morning before the street sweepings have been removed must admit Coquille lacks something in civic pride. If a campaign were started among the children against littering the sidewalks and pavements with trash, it might be possible for our down town section to have a neater appearance at all times. As for adults, however, it is hard to teach an old dog new tricks so a certain amount of paper, wrappings and what-not will continue to be thrown to the breeze, giving our streets an untidy look.

There has been much condemnation of those who thronged the shoe stores just prior to the expiration of their first shoe coupon. It is entirely plausible that many if not a majority of these shoppers, along with other members of their families, would need more than one pair of shoes apiece in the next four months; this is surely true of growing children. The other excuse for the buyers' stampede is that many people do not enjoy wartime high wages and that it was difficult to find the money for the purchase of footwear until the shoes were really needed.

It's a great morale builder: to find John L. Lewis is more powerful than the government of the United States!

In a recent interview with Henry Ford, as published by a current magazine, it was revealed that he and President Woodrow Wilson during the first world war took a pledge to read a chapter in the Bible every day and that for a quarter of a century this has been his habit. Winston Churchill has been quoted in the last few weeks as saying that there are too many books and placed the Bible and Shakespeare as the foundation for any man's reading. We all know the Bible was Abraham Lincoln's main textbook. Thus four great men have been unanimous on the value of the Sacred Book and, as Henry Ford intimates, a passage from the Bible, a hymn and a prayer at the start of every school day is a custom we should never have outgrown.

Did you know: That the bayonet was named for the city of Bayonne in France, where soldiers of Louis XIV first affixed the blade to the end of their muskets?

That Sicily has been visited twice by terrific earthquakes in the past two hundred and fifty years? In the earthquake of 1693 the number of people killed was placed at 60,000 and in 1908 the deaths were listed at 76,483 in the earthquake that visited Sicily and southern Italy. Possibly some of the residents there would now prefer a convulsion of the earth's surface and the eruption of Mt. Etna to the catastrophe they are being subjected to by allied bombs.

The per capita income payment in Oregon in 1940 was \$576. Mercy on us, some one else must have paid a major portion of ours and we did not even know it.

When one looks at the pictures of the wearers of zoot-suits one can only believe that the fashion arose among youths who were compelled to wear the cast-off clothing of larger men. Boys so humiliated probably found comfort in banding together, just as misery loves company, and thus the style was set and a gang of hoodlums created. Minor crimes led to greater ones probably as the inferiority complex of the boys compelled them to assert themselves.

Along this same line we have often observed that all children at one stage or another of their development become self-assertive to the point of impudence but the child with a stable home environment where gracious manners are taught by example more than by precept, quickly outgrows the "smarty" age and feels no need to meet the public with a chip on his shoulder.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of Friday, June 22, 1923)

Being unable to secure the Telegraph for an excursion to Bandon Sunday, when the Coquille and Bandon baseball teams meet for their second engagement, Cliff W. Perkins made arrangements for a fare and a half for the round trip. The Charm can take about 80 down at 9:15 in the morning and the Norma will bring them home. Without any more rain there will probably be several autos going down for the game. It should be a good contest.

Art Berg, Wednesday morning, received a consignment of eight dozen young Chinese pheasants which he and Dr. G. E. Low and J. L. Holycross liberated along the Marshfield highway that morning.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Skeels intend leaving tomorrow morning in their car for Eugene where their daughter, Miss Marvel, will receive her diploma Monday morning as a graduate of the State University.

The Star, one of Chas. W. Ashton's fleet of river boats, was considerably damaged by fire Saturday; the cabin being burned.

Jos. Achenbach, who has been at the Umpqua Hotel in Roseburg since his stroke of paralysis early last month, was brought home by auto last Friday. Hugh Harlocker and J. S. Barton drove out to get him and

the nurse came over with him.

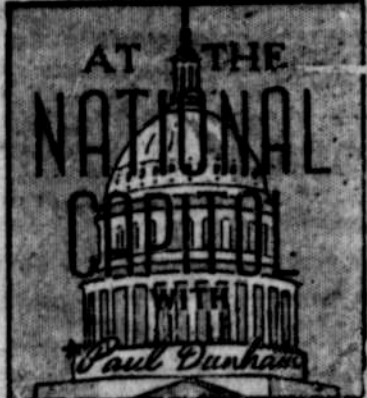
Just as we go to press we learn that J. F. Mast, a former resident of this county, was killed in an automobile accident between here and Myrtle Point this afternoon. He is a cousin of Judge R. H. Mast.

The death of Mrs. Frank A. Holman last Sunday afternoon was a shock to Coquille citizens, many of whom had not heard of her illness.

Jean McNelly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. McNelly, celebrated her fourth birthday anniversary Wednesday, June 20th, with a party at her home on the Coquille Highway. Dainty favors marked places for the following little guests: Helen and Ruth Graham, Betty and Calvin Savage, Joan and Lynn Ferrott, Elizabeth Pierce, Gretchen Neal, Patricia Peart and Jean McNelly.

Marvin Jane Hawkins entertained the following girls at a progressive P.T.A. party Wednesday evening, at the home of her parents on Spurgeon Hill: Misses Florence and Mary Ella Cary, Marcella and Catherine Fox, Vera Fortier, Jean Young, Phyllis McCurdy, Pauline and Grace Ellingsen and Gloria and Beatrice Getz.

Erling Brauti, who has been with the Fuhrman's Pharmacy here for the past year, has purchased a drug store at Dayton, Ore., and intends leaving for there before the first of the month.



Washington, D. C., June 3—A usually well informed Washington state politico, here on other business, has some interesting things to say concerning the political complexion of his home state. It has been known for some time that the G. O. P. forces in the state of Washington are being groomed the dynamic and popular youthful Eric A. Johnson, of Spokane, president of the United States chamber of commerce, as their best bet to capture the senate seat of Democrat Homer Bone. However, our informant says a large group of prominent democrats will attempt to persuade ex-Governor Clarence Martin to try to snatch the party nomination from Senator Bone next year. This politico further predicts that if ex-Governor Martin is successful in such a race, and assuming that Eric Johnson did get the G. O. P. nod, the picture might change to a considerable degree. Martin would make material inroads on the republican vote, says our friend, and would probably defeat young Eric Johnson. But on the other hand, should Senator Bone capture the nomination, he figures Johnson will defeat him. He also predicts that some of the democratic congressmen who went down to defeat last year will again toss their hats in the ring against the incumbents, who are expected to seek reelection. Governor Langley will have a hard time to again capture the G. O. P. nomination, continues the politico, and if he does the governor will have a still tougher time defeating a good democratic nominee. He is also of the opinion that the democratic national committee will exert considerable effort in both Oregon and Washington in behalf of congressional candidates. The bourbon high command feel sure they can add several seats to their side of the aisle from the northwest.

The president has until Friday night to sign, file without his signature or veto the Connally-Harnes anti-strike bill. Opinions were about evenly divided on his action until last Sunday, when the coal miners for the third time began walking out again. Now the prognosticators predict he will sign the bill. Public opinion, they point out, will force such a move although the president may not have wanted to. Telegrams from labor leaders in both Oregon and Washington flood over the country have flooded the White House, urging him to veto the bill. Incidentally, northwest congressmen, like others, are getting "hail Columbia" on the one hand and highest praise on the other for their vote on the measure.

The south bank of the Columbia river east of Arlington may be selected by the army engineers as a site of another large mystery plant.

Somewhere between 150,000 and 200,000 acres will be required for the project which, it is thought, like the Yakima plant, will be erected for the manufacture of powder. The site will be fairly close to the big ammunition dump located just outside Hermiston, Ore. The Hermiston ammunition igloos can store the entire output from both the Yakima plant and the proposed new one. Huge quantities of water are necessary for such manufacturing and the Columbia river answers that requirement. This particular region has only a few inhabitants and the majority of the land is owned by the government. Wide open spaces are needed for such manufacturing, and both sides of the Columbia river meet such requirement.

Prior to July 15 high school graduates in Washington and Oregon who desire to enter West Point or Annapolis should file their request with their congressman in Washington, D. C. A book of instructions relative to requirements of each institution together with other information will be sent the applicants to enable them to prepare for the preliminary examination on August 1. Rep. Fred Norman of the Third Washington district has announced that examinations for appointment to West Point and Annapolis will be held August 21 at Aberdeen, Chehalis, Longview, Olympia, Raymond, Vancouver and other centers which may later be designated. Oregon towns where examinations will be held will also be announced. Any high school graduate meeting the scholastic and physical requirements is eligible for nomination as a principal or alternate as midshipman or cadet. Following formal nomination by the congressman the boys will undergo exhaustive physical and mental examinations to prove their qualifications. Boys who will not graduate from high school until June, 1944, are nevertheless eligible for the preliminary examination and for nomination for appointment to West Point or Annapolis for the term starting July 1, 1944. Both the candidates and their parents, under the regulations, must be bonafide residents of the district in which they apply for the preliminary examination.

State Fair Canceled As Aid To War Effort

Oregon will have no state fair in 1943, the state director of agriculture, E. L. Peterson, announced following an executive meeting, the first semi-annual session of 1943, with the state board of agriculture in Salem June 16, when the matter was discussed from all angles and unanimous agreement reached that the war demands that all efforts on the part of agriculture be directed toward the production of food.

Old papers 5c a bunch.

Wanted! Men And Women Who Are Hard Of Hearing

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Cost To Labor Of Management

By George Yeck

Repeatedly in this column, I have stated my opinion on labor and labor unions. I wish to say it again: "I am for organized labor. I recognize the right of labor to bargain collectively by all legitimate methods. I believe, however, that this must be done without dictation, coercion, domination or interference of any kind. I deplore the fact that a small minority of labor's leadership is made up of men who either are communistic, or are exploiting the workers for their own selfish ends." Now, I would like to amplify that statement a bit. I further believe that any employee is ill-advised, provided there is a well-managed union, be it CIO, AF of L or independent, at the plant that employs him, if he does not join that union. But, he himself must be allowed to make that decision to join that union of his own free will and accord, without threat of reprisals if he fails to do so.

A well-managed, well-organized union is an essential cog in the American industrial set-up. It performs a real service for its members—it helps to assure for them reasonable wages and better working conditions. As no service worthy of the name can be performed without cost to the recipients of that service, it naturally follows that members of a union must pay reasonable weekly or monthly dues into their union. Union leaders who successfully manage the affairs of the union are entitled to fair, reasonable compensation for the duties they perform.

The employee, who in the face of every evidence that the union at his plant is really doing a helpful, constructive job on behalf of the employees collectively of that plant, and who refuses to pay for his fair share of the cost of maintaining that union is, to put it mildly, lacking in appreciation, team-work and public spirit—but, we again repeat, he must not be forced to join.

Granting that unions are essential to the workers, and that they should be supported financially by the workers, it is not equally as reasonable that workers should be willing that fair compensation be paid to the management of the company, which keeps it operating on an even keel, thus providing the jobs? For, if the company is not operated successfully, it goes out of business, throwing all of its employees out of work. And no union official, no matter how smart, can bargain with a defunct company for reasonable wages and improved working conditions for his men.

So 'twould seem that two things are essential to a worker in connection with his job—his union and the successful management of his company. Both render service to him and both must be paid.

The United States Steel Corporation recently issued its annual statement for 1942. It reveals that the total compensation paid to all of the executives of that company, receiving \$10,000 or more a year during 1942, was \$6,947,746, less than one per cent of its total payroll of 738

million dollars. While the company had approximately 340,000 employees at the end of 1942, the average number during the year was 336,000. Now suppose these executives were willing to work for nothing, and the savings entailed thereby were divided equally among the 336,000 employees, it would amount to 39c per week for each employee.

I doubt if there is a single union employee of the United States Steel Corporation who expects those executives to work without compensation or who begrudges one single penny of that 39c per week, any more than he begrudges a single penny of the 46c per week which the average union member pays into his union. Both are essential expenses—one provides the job at which he works—the other gets for him the largest possible compensation for that work.

The United States Steel Corporation has been used as an example because it is principally the large companies at which criticism has been leveled because of alleged exorbitant salaries paid to management. It is most interesting to learn that Big Steel's management costs less per week per worker than his membership in the union.

U. S. PRODUCTION IS OVERWHELMING

In his first speech since he was named Director of the newly formed Office of War Mobilization, James F. Byrnes, presented some conclusive figures on overwhelming production. "The 100,000th plane manufactured since we began our war production program came off the assembly line today," he said.

"During the year, we will double the size of our fleet. "In the month of May this year we produced three times as many pieces of artillery for ground troops as we did in all nineteen months of the last war."

"We are building merchant ships four times as fast as they are being sunk.

"America has turned out 2,225,000 machine guns since it began to re-arm.

"In 1943's first five months 100

fighting ships were finished—almost as many as were finished in the entire year of 1942.

"Our production of high explosive powder has been six times greater than during the last war.

"We have shipped to lend-lease countries almost twice as many motor vehicles as we produced for ourselves alone in the last war. If all these vehicles were parked bumper to bumper they would reach twice across North Africa."

Mr. Byrnes went on to describe the remarkable achievements of America's new inventions such as radar, the locator which is giving us fight superiority over the Axis, the new destroyer escort which is hunting down enemy subs, and other ingenious new developments.

This tribute is paid to the same American industry which the Axis powers thought capable only of producing refrigerators, washing machines, and other essentially peacetime products.

Little did our enemies realize that while free American enterprise was engaged in manufacturing the everyday conveniences which gave to the American people the highest living standard in the world, it was at the same time building up the skill and the know-how that are being so efficiently applied in the present emergency.

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Auto Liability Insurance Not Compulsory

Under new law to become effective June 10, 1943, the safety responsibility act requires that any driver involved in an accident that results in injury, death or property damage must within 10 days present proof of \$11,000 worth of financial responsibility or have his driver's license and car registration cancelled. At any time afterwards his license and registration would be revoked immediately if his insurance policy expired or his bond was cancelled.

The act applies whether or not the driver was at fault, exception being allowed only in the case of a car legally parked at the time of the accident. After two years, if the driver paid no damages and no suit was brought against him, he would be permitted to drive and own a car again.

Now the average citizen would rather play safe and place insurance on his or her car than to take a chance with F.A.T.E. With a law like the above in force there is not much choice. BUT IT IS NOT COMPULSORY. The cost for \$15,000 insurance is not high. From \$14.00 to \$16.25 per year—depending on the kind of Gas Ration Book you have.

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THE OLD JUDGE SAYS...

"Mornin', Judge... meetin' someone?"
"No, Sam, I'm just going up the line ways on business. Wasn't that a troop train that just pulled out?"
"Sure was, Judge... stopped over here for ten minutes and what a swell bunch of fellows they were."
"That's true all over, Sam. Our present Army is the best trained, best disciplined, best behaved in American history. That's why I get my hair up when I hear of some people trying to dry up the areas around Army camps. Why, in a recent report made by the government, it said the Army usually prefers its camps to be located in wet instead of dry communities. And there's a sound reason. In a wet community the Army can control drinking. In dry communities where bootleggers run wild it's almost impossible. We know that from our nearly 14 years of experience with national prohibition."
"There's no getting away from it, prohibition does not prohibit."

Conference of Alcoholic Beverage Industries, Inc.