

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

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DON'T KILL THE BIRD THAT LAYS THE GOLDEN EGGS

In spite of warnings from influential members of the Congress that the saturation point has been reached in both individual and corporate taxation, the Treasury Department, in attempting to draft its new tax bill is endeavoring to raise an additional \$12,000,000,000 revenue on 1944 income in these two categories.

At a meeting with Mr. Morgenthau, Under-Secretary of War Patterson, and Navy Under-Secretary Forrestal, backed by the War Production Board, pointed out the relationship between incentive and the all-out war effort. The War, Navy, and Production officials believe that the profit incentive not only must be preserved for corporations but also for individuals, regarding a bite "too deep" into industrial profits, already heavily assessed, as destructive to full production of the weapons of war.

Influential congressmen have said that the most that can be drawn from corporations in new taxes is \$1,500,000,000—that any further increase might destroy the nation's economy. Further, these legislators believe that industry must be given some assurance of a postwar future. They feel that it is imperative to make provisions now for termination of the excess profits tax, immediately after the war.

Timely Topics

By R. T. Moore

An encouraging development in Washington is the result of a Congressional poll conducted by the New York Herald Tribune. The newspaper asked a cross-section group of Senators and Representatives questions relative to the importance of various post-war problems. The result of this poll shows that the safeguarding of private enterprise and the furnishing of employment to returned service men thereby, are foremost in the minds of our Congressmen. Such subjects as taxation, social security, industrial relations and education are far down the list in rank of importance.

This will indicate that Congress is alert to the necessity of preserving our free competitive system of private enterprise. It will also indicate that there will be a more sympathetic attitude toward business hereafter and that the prevailing public opinion is overwhelmingly opposed to collectivism in any form.

Under the able leadership of Senator George the Senate Finance committee is working on tax problems and the prevailing sentiment in the committee seems to feel that the saturation point has been reached in corporate taxation because the heavy tax now destroys practically all incentive for efficiency and cost-cutting in management. There is no reason for being careful about costs when Uncle Sam pays 80 per cent of them. It is probable that legislation will be enacted providing for postwar reserves which will enable corporations to finance their expected increase in production after the war. Much concern has been expressed over the dearth of venture money essential to the industrial program. Several members of the Senate committee feel that the S. E. C. should be throttled to prevent their frightening venture money away from business expansion stock issues. Others believe that a system of rewarding operation efficiency, similar to that of England, should be adopted. Others are working on a plan for issuance of government bonds negotiable and bearing interest only after the war. These bonds would be deductible as an operating expense and would furnish postwar reserves for the corporation purchasing them.

All of this indicates that the preservation of our system of private enterprise is uppermost in the minds of Congress and that something will be done to protect and preserve this vital American industrial structure. We can look for favorable tax measures and for labor legislation that will command responsibility on the part of labor organizations and for administrative laws that will end the damaging confusion and uncertainty under which industry has been laboring for so long.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of Friday, August 31, 1923)

A drowning fatality on the Umpqua river near Gardiner last Sunday caused the death of two Coos county ladies—Miss Olive Norris, of Fairview, and Miss Augusta Marie Fredenburg, of Arago.

Dr. G. Earl Low reports the birth of a baby boy to Mr. and Mrs. Oren Coy in the north part of town Wednesday.

Dr. Jas. A. Richmond and family and Harriet Gould returned Wednesday afternoon from their three months auto trip east.

Miss Mary O'Farrell and her brother, John Jr., and Jos. Hall drove in from Eugene last Sunday. The former two have been visiting at the Jas. W. Laird home this week, while Mr. Hall has been visiting his brother-in-law, B. A. Roberts, at Fairview. Mr. Hall is a magazine writer and has contributed articles to the National Geographic and to The Outlook, under the pen name of Upton Close. He spent six years in China, going over there as a secret service man for the U. S. government.

Capt. O. R. Willard, an old-time resident of Coquille and this valley, has been visiting in the county for the past ten days.

Some reader mailed me a copy of Mr. Browder's book on postwar goals for democracy. With it was also a pamphlet briefing the Tolan-Pepper Bill which provided for a Federal participation in the financing of American business.

Mr. Browder's book is well written and is illustrative of his well-known philosophy of collectivism and the accompanying regimentation of all civil life in America. He feels that the best interests of the country can be served by destroying private enterprise indirectly by the entrance of Federal government into all phases of our economic and social life. The book is very logical in its argument and follows the consistent theory that the individual should be the servant of the State, for his own well-being or his own social security. Were it not for the fact that Mr. Browder reasons from the false premise that every man is righteous and has the good of his neighbor at heart, and that the collective effort of a committee in the management of enterprise is superior to that of a trained individual, his book might be convincing. But after reading it I have become more firmly convinced than before that communism or collectivism will not be acceptable to the American people. I am also convinced that the American people must be on the alert to prevent the imposition of communist ideas through subterfuge and misrepresentation.

It is painfully evident that our Federal agencies are honeycombed with people who are either members of the Communist Party or are fellow-travelers. They are working tirelessly to put over their ideas during this war period when public attention is directed elsewhere. Our defense lies in a vigilant public opinion which will spur Congress into keeping firm control of the situation. The chief item in the Tolan-Pepper bill seems to be the labor-management idea of operating the business. The fact that it is coupled with Mr. Browder's book confirms my earlier suspicion that the Communist party originated this idea which is akin to the Soviet system used in Russia before Stalin threw it away.

The theory behind this labor-management idea is good. It is that workmen actually operating the machines and doing the routine work of a business are apt to have better ideas on labor-saving and economic short-cuts than executives who are not so close to the actual mechanics of operation. But unfortunately in practice labor politicians always seem to acquire the places on the important union committees with the result that the labor-management group would very likely be composed of politicians rather than operators.

If you believe that politicians are apt to be more capable as executives than the less popular but more skilled types of men, you will probably subscribe to the labor-management idea. But if you have no faith in the political management of a business as against the trained executive management, you will be opposed to the Tolan-Pepper bill.

It is to be remembered that the labor-management committee will have the responsibility of administering the vested capital of the business. They will have the spending of stockholders' money and the stockholders themselves will, to a large degree, be deprived of a direct voice in management. They will have control only over the management part of the committee and not the labor portion. It always seemed to me that in any

The stock of the Hudson Drug Co. was moved to his new location in the Ellingson building on Taylor street last Sunday and Mr. Hudson now has as nifty and up-to-the-minute a drug store as will be found anywhere.

Mrs. Stella Kellogg Drake, worthy grand matron of the Eastern Star for Oregon, paid her official visit to Beulah Chapter, No. 6, here Wednesday evening.

Dr. H. M. Shaw reports the birth of a nine-pound boy to Mr. and Mrs. Victor Pettengill in the north part of town last Friday evening.

Mrs. C. R. Bloyd returned home yesterday afternoon after visiting at her former home at Hillsboro and attending the camp meetings at Troutdale.

If you have a few dimes in your pocket take them out and look them over, remembering that each one will buy a million German marks now, and be thankful that your money is not liable to become so nearly more than worthless as Germany's is now.

One of the surprises of the current events on Coos Bay is the marriage of Geo. Wasson, of South Inlet, to Miss Bess Finley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Finley, of Coquille.

poker game, business included, no player should have the right to pick up the winning unless first putting in his ante. In other words, no one should share in the profits of the business unless he risks his own capital therein. The communist party does not concur in this belief but insists that employees have a vested interest in the business that employs interest of the stockholders who then over and above the wages they receive. This interest is regarded by them as equal, if not superior, to the risk their money. You can readily see the logic of this position if you believe in the collective state where the individual has no property and the State has it all.

The fact that American men and women have a passion for owning and enjoying their own things would seem to protect us from the pitfalls of state socialism. But unless this passion or individual ownership is backed up by alert and energetic action at the polls to prevent election of those who believe in collectivistic principles we are apt to have these things imposed on us against our will. Truly in this instance vigilance is the price of freedom.

Last Sunday afternoon I had occasion to make a trip to a friend's farm out on Halls Creek. To me this trip was quite educational in that I made my first acquaintance with the very ingenious system of pressure irrigation in use on his farm. While I had seen these sprinklers at a distance I had never before had an opportunity to examine them closely. It would seem to me that they are the answer to difficulties experienced by ranchers for creek bottoms during dry season when pasture become sparse.

This system is such that one man can easily shift the pipes. The joints are constructed in such a way that the pressure of the water seals them in spite of the fact that they fit loosely and easily when pressure is off. And I am told that the cost of operating them is quite nominal. Some use a gas driven force pump and some use small electric motors.

It would seem to me that the productivity of these little bottom-land ranches could be greatly increased if these sprinkling systems were available to ranchers in quantity and if mobile units in the form of a small diesel-driven unit mounted on four wheels were used. This mobile power unit could be rolled to any point along the creek bed and the sprinkling pipes laid out from the unit without being limited by fixed positions, as is now the case with electric or heavy gas installation. This idea comes from watching these electric welding units now so freely used in industrial plants.

This is a good idea for some dealer in farm machinery to take up. The saving in pipe lines would be considerable because the power unit could be moved at will. And the efficiency of the sprinkling would be greatly increased for the same reason.

The perennial struggle of dairy interests to maintain their market for butter against oleo competition seems to be in danger of being decided against them because of the scarcity of butterfat.

Loss of manpower to the Armed Forces and enormously increased demand for butter have combined to create a situation in which there is a potential famine of this essential food.

Although such action is political

Third War Loan Drive Next Week

Oregon farmers will have an important role in the Third War Loan drive. Plans which call for the personal solicitation of every farmer in the state are being formulated, according to E. C. Sammons, state chairman of the Oregon War Finance Committee.

Under the direction of Burt K. Snyder, newly appointed to head the agricultural division, a new farm program is being developed to the point where there will be at least one representative for each ten farms to be contacted. Realizing the farm labor shortage, county organizations will provide farm-to-farm solicitors who will canvass every farmer in the state and enable him to purchase war bonds without the necessity of traveling to neighboring towns to conduct this business.

"The war bond program is made to order for Oregon farmers," says Snyder. "At present farmers are unable to buy much of the equipment they would like to have on their farms and in their homes. The war bond program offers a safe investment at good interest for all available funds."

Treasury research indicates that farmers constitute the largest untapped market for war bonds in the U. S. A. In the past the difficulty has been inability to reach the farmer. Under the new program farmers will be called upon personally and given an opportunity to buy bonds.

dynamite so far as the Nation's farmers are concerned, the Government is being forced to grant oleo interests a more favorable marketing set-up than before. This is in the interests of providing some sort of butter for general table use.

Having had some experience with oleo, I do not share the fears of the dairy industry that oleo will supplant butter, or at least depress its post-war price. If people have sufficient money to spend for food I believe they will purchase butter every time even though the price is somewhat higher than that of oleo. The latter has a place in household use, possibly, but not as a spread on bread for the people. It is said that one acquires a taste for oleo and is satisfied with it after a while. But it certainly cannot claim to possess the food value of butter and in my opinion will never supplant it for table use.

The proper course, it would seem, for dairy interests is to refuse to give battle to oleo on a competitive basis but rather to set up an independent and fair price for butter that will afford ample return to the dairy industry. There may be a period in which sales will lag because of the coming universal use of oleo. But nature will have its way in the end and the people will return gradually to preferred use of the good old standby that made their lives happy in their younger days—fresh home-made bread, gobs of butter, and some brown sugar swimming thereon.

We carry a complete line of V-Belts for all makes of Refrigerators, Washing Machines and other equipment. Washer Service Co., 365 W. Front, Coquille. Phone. 161fs

See "Spike" Leslie for the best Liability, or other Insurance. Office, next door to Coquille Hospital, phone 5; residence phone 95L.

See Schroeder's Jewelry Store in Coquille for Diamonds and Watch Straps.

Have you seen Harbison's fine display of myrtlewood? At Bergen's.

THE TOWN PUMP

BY Stan

SPEAKING FOR YOUR STANDARD SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN



Wotta Day!



You've had 'em—we all do. Like the time Dad invited 8 people to dinner on wash-day without telling Mom—and the cookstove broke down. We have those days more often now. That's because Standard's service flag has 5600 stars and gets about ten new ones every day. Naturally, when a lot of folks stop in at the same time, there aren't always enough of us to take care of them all at once. But if we're ever a little slow waiting on you, please accept our apologies in advance. We'll try hard not to delay you more than a minute or two.


8 "A" BOOKS TO BERLIN!

To get one of Uncle Sam's Flying Fortresses from England to Berlin and back takes nearly eight "A" books worth of gasoline. Standard supplies a big chunk of that super-gas—and it's made by the same experts, refined to the same exacting standards, tested as rigidly as the Standard "Unsurpassed" in your car.



WHY CARRY CASH?

If you don't like to carry cash with you to pay for gasoline and other services—buy yourself a Standard Scrip Book! Issued in five, ten and twenty dollar denominations, these books are a great convenience. You may also obtain a receipt for your purchases. Just ask your Standard Service Man.



STANDARD
TAKES BETTER CARE
OF YOUR CAR

STANDARD OF CALIFORNIA

THE OLD JUDGE SAYS...



"Good morning, Doc. Your good wife tells me you're working night and day now that so many of the younger doctors are in the army."

"That's right, Judge, and I'm glad I'm still able to do it. Had a long letter from Harry... that bright young fellow I was breakin' in to take over my practice. He said the boys in the service are getting the best medical care of any armed force in our history. They really should with all those brilliant doctors and plenty of supplies to work with."

"Speaking of supplies, Doc, not many

people realize that a large part of the war-alcohol required to make the medical supplies that are being used right this minute to alleviate pain, combat infection and save human lives, is produced by the beverage distilling industry. This entire industry stopped making whiskey months ago and has been working night and day producing nothing but war-alcohol."

"Nobody knows better than I, Judge, what an important contribution to our war effort that really is."