

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

H. A. YOUNG and M. D. GRIMES
Publishers

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Subscription Rates
One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Three Months .60
No subscription taken unless paid for in advance. This rule is imperative.

Entered at the Coquille Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter.

Office Corner W. First and Willard St.

Member
OREGON NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

Fragments of Fact and Fancy

Of the dozens and dozens of Christmas cards which reached our house this season, many of them had one theme in common. Everyone who had a son, brother, son-in-law or nephew in the service devoted the written page to his deeds or prospects. The pride which was back of this recital breathed a patriotism which makes American ideals what they are.

A composite picture thus gained of the fighting man of these United States shows that he is in the Coast Guard, grows a medic in the Naval Reserve, an instructor in flying, a lieutenant in the Navy on the Atlantic and in the Aleutians or a pilot on a flying fortress. Of course, there are many other posts where U. S. troops are dispersed but these were the stations about which our friends wrote. "All we have to write or talk about is our boys so you will have to listen to it this year." One mother wrote, "Hope all our prayers for peace will be answered before another year rolls round."

However there was one letter from Colorado which was out of tune with all the other epistles. Whether the writer is a die-hard isolationist or just narrow in view we can not say but the following is only partially correct: "I am not able to kid myself into thinking this war is any different from those in the past or that the world will be any more secure when it is over—at least it is not secure for the present generation of youth. The kids have inherited booze, W. P. A. and now a fox hole, dog collar with a serial number, and a debt that will take generations to pay. I hope some day we may develop statesmen instead of politicians and it will be considered smarter to keep out of wars than to win them."

Withdrawal of green and wax beans from the ration list indicates that victory gardeners put away so many jars of beans on the home pantry shelves that the commercial cans are a drug on the market. Putting it in another light we might say that our home-grown beans released other canned beans to the apartment dwellers who had no opportunity to raise their own, to the benefit of both of us.

A recent picture in the press shows how the Navy expects to save a million or two of dollars by shortening the middie blouses of the sailors. All that we could see was that the gob would have less wool to protect him against the weather.

Instead of cutting the tails from the navy blouses it would be better to save hundreds of millions of dollars by amputating the useless or inefficient appendages of the multitude of parasitic government bureaus.

Invasion talk has been allowed to become so universal, every day new stories coming of soldiers strap-hanging across the Atlantic, the pulverizing by bombs of the cross channel ports and airfields, practice of embarkation on myriads of invasion barges, we should know that this has been well-designed propaganda. The mere fact that Eisenhower, who is to conduct the operations, has just left Africa, should tell us that an immediate assault upon the French coast is not imminent.

This threat of attack, however, was without doubt for a purpose. To most of us who only know what the president deigns to let seep through to the masses, it looks more like this second front talk was aimed at Germany. Such threats were apparently designed to bring about a collapse of the Nazis from within. No small wonder then at the disappointment felt when strikes in United States gave Hitler and his ruffians a shot in the arm. Immediate surrender of the German armies would save millions of American lives. Strikes or threats of strikes in war time is treason and it is the innocent who pay with their blood that the guilty may have a few more dollars to spend.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of Friday, January 4, 1924)

The latest fireproof structure heard of that is to go up this year is a concrete building to be put up by J. L. Stevens for the People's Market.

Coach "Brick" Leslie gives the following as the eight boys whom he plans to use in the basket ball game at Arago this evening, against the high school quintet there: Rice, Noller, Levi Wilson, Eugene Laird, Willford Laird, Pierce, Simmons, Walker.

We had something like what the Indians call a "squaw winter" here Monday and Tuesday, with unusually low temperatures for the Coquille Valley and a snowfall of a couple of inches the first of the week.

Coquille Lodge, No. 53, I.O.O.F., will hold its semi-annual installation in their lodge room this evening. The following are those to be installed: Harry Perrott, H. C. Getz, J. S. Lawrence, L. H. Hazard, J. L. Stevens, E. L. Perrott, J. P. Beyers, W. W. Rhule, E. A. Wimer, Jack A. Leach, Wm. Buell, H. D. Buck, Geo. Oerding.

Messrs. C. A. Baer, Oscar Gulovsen and M. M. Claphaw, who took over the local Ford agency on Tuesday, the machine shop in the Highway Garage and a lease on that building, will do business under the firm name of Coquille Motor Co.

Timely Topics

By R. T. Moore

The Governor settled the question of a special session of the legislature in his Sunday night speech to the people of Oregon. He made some very good points in explanation of his decision and all thoughtful people will have to agree with him even though they will still think the special session should have been held.

It is very doubtful whether the majority of legislators would change their minds on the income tax and sales tax matters. It is also doubtful if they could legally do anything if they did change their minds. The special session would therefore have been a useless expense of time and money. The Governor is to be congratulated on his courageous stand against it in the face of a considerable political pressure from Portland.

The Eugene area is to be favored with the first experimental saw-mill waste plant for the manufacture of industrial alcohol and by-products. The operation of this plant will be closely watched by other saw-mill communities because of its potential pay-roll making possibilities as well as the means it will afford to completely utilize the products of our forests.

This is the sort of plant that we should have on Coos Bay and in the Coquille Valley. A survey by the U. S. Department of Agriculture reveals that we have saw-mill production enough for a plant on Coos Bay but not in the Coquille Valley. However, if the woods are logged cleaner and cull cuts of the tree can be used in the reduction plant, as I am informed they can be, the Coquille Valley could quickly develop the necessary supply of raw material because it is producing the bulk of the logs used in the county. The forest-growing potentialities of our county are such that I am convinced that two such plants will eventually be established, on Coos Bay and in Coquille Valley.

Another pay-roll possibility not to be over-looked is the coal mining industry long dormant in the county. It seems probable that future supply of gas for our motor traffic will be partly furnished by hydro-generation of coal along lines invented in Germany. We are handicapped by the fact that the veins of coal in the county are rather thin, as a rule, and the over-burden is heavy, making the costs of mining high. But the coal is there and American ingenuity will get it out some way. There can be no immediate and rapid development of this industry but it should have a slow but steady growth.

While on the subject of post-war pay-roll making, the suitability of our climate to the growing of potatoes and root vegetables should be mentioned. This Christmas I saw a couple of potatoes grown near Bandon that were a foot long. And they looked like a foot-ball, too. What is more, they were sound and excellent bakers. As the alcohol industry is looking to agriculture for raw materials there is a promise in the growing of root vegetables for this important use.

Whatever the outcome of the next presidential election it is plain that we are to return to government by the people instead of government by bureaucratic directive. The trend away from domination by the execu-

Wm. Bettys was showing Wednesday the first hunting license ever issued in Coos county. It was numbered 1, cost \$1.00, was signed by Jas. Watson, as county clerk, and R. R. Watson, as deputy. The date of its issue was May 22, 1905, the year the law went into effect. It was printed on heavy paper and was about ten times as large as the present licenses.

Bert Folsom has recently purchased the Wm. Lyons place on Henry street, at the south end of the long bridge, and expects to move into it soon.

The Coquille Laundry, which is ever trying to keep up with the latest laundry methods, and has as complete a plant as there is in this section of the state, has just installed a National marking-machine.

Bandon Road To Be Built—The call for bids by the state highway department for surfacing the Bandon-Coquille unit of the Roosevelt highway has been made.

Harrie L. White has begun excavating on the lots just east of the Coast Auto Lines garage on Front street, which he recently purchased. He is going to build there a 24x40 galvanized iron covered storeroom which he will use for the display of Star cars, for which he is local agent.

ive branch is clearly shown by last fall's election results, by the more conciliatory attitude of bureaucrats, by press comment, and by the fact that F. D. R. is trying to shake off his New Deal slogan. The latter reminds one of the old method of keeping baby busy by smearing molasses on his fingers and giving him a feather to handle. The New Deal will be very hard to shake off.

The article by that stalwart Democrat, Senator Harry F. Byrd, entitled "Government by Frankenstein" is being played up in the press because of its value in setting forth the picture of present bureaucracy in language all can understand. Senator Byrd has lately become the nemesis of many a bureaucratic fat-cat by a relentless and fearless attack on extravagance and inefficiency in government agencies. All who have not yet read this article should by all means do so. It will be well worth while.

The Administration has adroitly avoided head-on clashes with pressure groups by artfully finessing each issue. But the present labor mess has resulted because the King was on the wrong side in this attempted finessing. The issues are squarely up to F. D. R. and there can be no escape from definite decision. The chickens allowed to wander at large in the John Lewis coal mine case have now come home to roost. Labor leaders are bemoaning the fact that Lewis' success in bull-dozing the Administration forces them to attempt doing likewise. They well know that it bodes ill for the future of organized labor. Public resentment is growing by leaps and bounds. Of serious concern to the unions is the growing attitude of union members themselves. Unless order is restored to the present domestic chaos, and quickly, there will be irresistible demand for legislation that will ham-string the so-called "labor movement." And demand for such measures will come largely from union members themselves who are dissatisfied with the whole set-up.

Making it imperative that a workable industrial policy be quickly established in place of the present aimlessness is the further fact that current transition from war to civilian manufacture greatly reduces the earnings of workers. Civilian workers are unable to get the fat pay-checks of war workers because of lack of overtime and bonus features. They will demand more basic pay and will have a good case for it. Planning should be in the direction of allowing industry to adjust wages between war and civilian manufacture to cushion the shock of transition. Temporary transition financing will be needed, together with liberal cancellation settlements. Industry can and will handle the situation if allowed freedom of action. The Administration has fumbled the ball by not having practical plans ready. It may be too late to avoid worker hardship during the conversion period. The next six months will tell the tale.

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The U. S. Should Never Again Trust A Jap

The Sentinel believes in allowing an expression of opinion by contributors or readers whether those opinions agree with its own or not, that is if it is an honest opinion, but we cannot allow the idea expressed by Edna T. Seelye of this city in the letter printed below, to pass without stating our total disagreement. Loyal Japs—to the United States of America—are as scarce as hen's teeth and after the end of this war every one of them should be shipped back to Japan, whether they were born in this country or not. To our way of thinking the Jap is not a human being, he is an animal, and no attention should be paid to creed or sect which would treat those treacherous animals as human beings.

Following is Mrs. Seelye's letter:

There has been widespread newspaper publicity about the Japanese "uprising" at Tulelake, and a very evident effort to use this incident to condemn all Americans of Japanese ancestry.

In view of your report, published in the Dec. 30, 1943, Sentinel, of Mr. Clark W. Fensler's talks before local clubs about the Japanese at Tulelake, I call your attention to the following:

There are 110,000 Japanese and Americans of Japanese ancestry in the United States, exclusive of Hawaii. Twenty thousand are now segregated at Tulelake, many as dangerous aliens, more merely as being

loyal to Japan. Of the 20,000, the American Friends Service Committee reports that 2500 are actually pro-Japan, the balance being made up of members of their families, who were compelled, by force of circumstances and family ties, to stick with the pro-Japanese. A few signed the repatriation applications through hopelessness of every being able to live a normal life in America, because of race prejudice.

I think that a possible 2500 disloyal out of 110,000 shows what America means to them. There are not "20,000 of the worst enemy aliens endangering not alone their property, but their very lives" at Tulelake. For one thing, probably 60 per cent are small children.

The organizations trying to return the Japanese, and more particularly, the Americans of Japanese ancestry, to normal life, are not dealing with the Tulelake internees. Those people have signified their loyalty to Japan, and will be returned there at the earliest date possible. The Americans of Japanese ancestry, and any loyal Japanese remaining, will of necessity be returned to normal life. They are for the most part American citizens, and are entitled to their rights as such. During war time, it is necessary, and advisable for their own safety, to care for them in internment camps. Incidentally, there are now over 10,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry serving in the armed forces, and there is at least one combat team in the front lines in Italy which has lost many men in battle.

Sincerely yours, Edna T. Seelye.

Wider Postwar Use Of Television Seen

Three-dimensional television in color and extensive use of television in churches, theatres, schools, business offices, and factories was predicted by Miller McClintock, president of Mutual Broadcasting System, in a recent talk.

Attributing the nation's high standard of living and the development of better business, social, and cultural relations to the free enterprise system he said, "It is because of free enterprise that we have a community unity between two or more rival companies operating on a friendly basis."

Traffic Revenues Off A Little This Year

In spite of the restricted gas rationing and the drop in registration of cars throughout the state, it is apparent from present returns that state highway department revenues from gas and other motor fees will be almost as large this year as last. At least the apportionment from the state funds that goes to Coos county will be approximately the same as in 1942, according to Chas. Stauff, county treasurer, who reports having already received \$53,433.00. This includes the July and December payments of the apportionment made from the \$2,000,000 of the state funds allocated to counties. Additional apportionments will be made when the entire year's revenues are in the state treasury.

Mr. Stauff's figures show that the county's revenues from this source in past years have been: 1939, \$66,939.58; 1940, \$68,399.11; 1941, \$81,372.07; 1942, \$73,895.02.

Coos county's motor vehicle registration was at its peak in number of vehicles during 1941 with a total of 12,312. For the year 1942 the total was 11,294, showing a drop of 1,018. The revenues for 1943 include license funds from 1942. Total motor vehicle registration for the state shows a proportionate decrease from 3,629,074 in 1941 to 3,224,862 in 1942. Receipts from fuel tax by the state dropped from \$12,867,932 in 1941 to \$11,816,457 in 1942. However, motor carrier fees in the state increased from \$1,392,242.80 in 1941 to \$1,551,216.52 in 1942. Receipts from fines by the state also increased from \$41,145.05 in 1941 to \$47,054.10 in 1942.

Coos county's budget estimate of highway revenue for the current fiscal year was \$45,000, which has already been exceeded, with some additional funds to come. Coos is tenth of the 36 counties in the state in the amount of state highway revenues received. It is exceeded by Multnomah, Marion, Lane, Clackamas, Klamath, Jackson, Washington, Linn and Umatilla. However, Coos county receives more than Yamhill, Douglas, Clatsop, Benton and the rest of the counties.

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