

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

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

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Fragments of Fact and Fancy

Recently Wendell Willkie warned that heavy taxes, due to war expenditures, would continue for years and would result in a lower standard of living for the American people. That made us wonder just where that lowering level would affect us.

To be sure none of us are now traveling around the country at a sixty-mile-an-hour clip. However, when we are on the road, we can tell whether it's a wild duck, a seagull or a mud hen in the field we pass; the trees are more beautiful when we can distinguish an alder from an oak, a fir from a cedar or a rhododendron from a myrtle, instead of all of them blending into a green blur as we whiz by. We may not be able to cover several hundred miles in an afternoon but neither are we exhausted when the ride is over (—and most of us come home all in one piece nowadays). No the rationing of gasoline cannot be said to have impoverished our appreciation of Nature nor our delight in the outdoors.

Surely no one can say our dinner tables are hurt by the control of food. We have plenty to eat and the impetus the rationing has given to home-gardening is a blessing. Lowering our living standards so that all again make contact with Mother Earth strengthens us like Antaeus of the Grecian fable.

Our clothes may wear thin before the war is finished but even that is doubted if the optimists who look for the end this year are correct. Once the war is over the surplus wool, cotton and rayon will have to find an outlet and be manufactured into clothing. It is predicted that many of the new artificial fabrics will be practically indestructible. Overalls and aprons that never wear out, with repeated washing, will not be a step backward toward the poorly clad raggedness of past ages.

The housing problem will result in lower standard? Not if present promises are capable of fulfillment. Houses, much cheaper in price but more modern and comfortable, are to follow the war.

As for our industries, when war goods are obsolete, the plants must have something to manufacture which peacetime civilians can use. Probably there will be enough labor-saving devices, such as washing machines, refrigerators, etc., released for second-hand sale from all the Federal housing projects over the land to supply at least half of such a demand at once. Indeed, some could be spared now for with our own eyes we have seen an idle electric refrigerator standing in a federal community center, supposedly for use for occasional weekly or monthly parties. This kind of equipment is unattainable for the average householder who may need one. It reminds us of a recent bit of news.

We will have to admit that our living standards have already been lowered when a Cleveland hospital, where the electric refrigerator wore out and the hospital operators were advised by federal authorities to chop ice from Lake Erie for their refrigeration needs, but a politician in Washington, D. C., was permitted to buy a nice new refrigerator when he changed his residence from Pennsylvania Ave. to Georgetown. Political graft is ugly and no people are elevated when it is allowed to grow.

Our vaunted high standard of living is a matter of opinion. Material things can never make a nation great, although they may make a people soft. So far the American people have not been asked to sacrifice enough physical comforts to improve their soul.

Russia's new set-up of independent states will be watched with interest. It seems incredible that a country, welded together as this war has united the many races and diverse peoples in Mother Russia, would voluntarily break itself into segments. The Kremlin may feel strong enough to keep them all in line after peace comes but the United States still bears scars of the Civil War, which resulted when some of our states desired to secede from the whole.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of Friday February 5, 1924)

Eleven Are Dead Near Albany By Eating Spoiled Canned Beans—Last Saturday a couple of families and some of their friends sat down to dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Reinhold Gerber. Of the twelve people who sat down to that dinner eleven are already dead and buried and the sole survivor was not expected to live.

The city council has requested all property owners of the east part of town to meet with the council at its next regular session, Feb. 18, for the purpose of discussing what shall be done to improve the streets of that section.

Ed. Lorenz left Tuesday morning for Redding, Calif., where his mother, Mrs. N. Lorenz, has been visiting this winter. He went for the purpose of accompanying her home.

Sheriff E. P. Ellingsen has another under his charge this morning, who will not be taken before any justice of the peace. It is a boy who arrived at his home during the night.

Can human beings travel at the rate of a thousand miles an hour and live? The "U. S. Army Recruiting News," in discussing this question, says that such a speed is mechanically possible, but the physiological element may make it impossible. Experiments on animals in France show that such speeds produce anaemia of the brain and hence insensibility and sometimes death.

MORSE VS. HOLMAN TO BE BIG CONTEST IN G.O.P. PRIMARY

The following about the two candidates for nomination in the republican primary this year is clipped from last week's Oregon Vote. Wayne Morse is not like the "Roosevelt Republican" candidate for the presidency, Wendell L. Willkie, even though he was appointed by F. D. R. on the War Labor Board. In the John L. Lewis case Morse stuck to his guns and thereby failed of another appointment by the White House chief executive. The mere fact that he has never voted for Roosevelt while Holman did just that in 1932, would make us tend to look more with favor on the Morse candidacy if there were no other reasons for opposing Holman. But there are, and a man who has ever been tainted with the isolationist brush is hardly the one to represent Oregon in the U. S. senate. The United States is a very dominant force in world affairs and it must continue in that capacity even after the present global wars are won.

Following the Voter's lead article:

Wayne Morse, who before 1932, in 1932, and in 1938 and 1940 voted for the republican nominee for president, and whose activity as a republican club member, republican club officer and republican party worker has been consistent through the years, has stepped out to oppose

Senator Holman, who voted for Roosevelt in 1932 and thus by his vote helped put in power the New Deal which he now has turned upon so bitterly; who joined the Ku Klux Klan and thus helped elect a democratic governor in 1922; who headed the movement which defeated the republican gubernatorial nominee in 1930; who joins Townsend clubs and many other organizations for political purposes but seldom could be tempted to join a republican club or engage in republican party activities except those which promoted his own political fortunes.

Morse is handicapped by the stigma of political backing by labor unions which love him not and whose sole interest in him is to further their revenge upon Holman by getting him from the senate. He also is handicapped by the universal verdict of republican political analysts that his candidacy is a set-up for Holman, insuring the latter's nomination.

Holman has all the advantage of being opposed bitterly by the unions at a time when union policies have outraged the public. He will have the ardent support of leading republicans who for years have despised him but are afraid of Morse and who sense the advantage of re-electing a senator whose power in seniority already is tremendous and will be increased tremendously by his return to the senate—power which he can exercise to help or punish, thus making him worth cultivating. Holman once taught school, but quit it; Morse is still a schoolmaster, and many republican leaders are suspicious of schoolmasters.

"I despise Holman, but I'll most certainly vote for him." This expression we heard repeatedly following Morse's announcement. For years Morse has decided labor cases. He had the moral force to

The most surprised people in Coos county last Friday evening were Coach Routledge, the North Bend basketball team and the large crowd of supporters, who saw Coquille win a fast game by a score of 17 to 11.

Jessie Johnson, daughter of Mrs. Anna and the late Edward Johnson, died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

Woodrow Wilson's death last Sunday has been expected at almost any time since he was stricken with paralysis, while returning from his Pacific trip about four years ago.

The German representatives at Washington selected an especially unfavorable time for giving the American government a slap in the face by making themselves conspicuous as the only people at Washington to refuse to half mast their flag, when ex-President Wilson died. Contributions for the starving German children will certainly be halted by so offensive an act.

Anne Barton entertained with a birthday party Monday evening from three until five. The little girls enjoying the affair were Ann Van Scoy, Zelma Bosserman, Betty Glaisyer, Virginia Hartson, Elizabeth Pierce, Gretchen Neal, Carol Young, Audrey Aasen, Margaret Paulson, Sarah Margaret Nye, Esther Mansell, Joan Perrott, Edythe Farr, Ruth Tozier, Twila Tension, Faye Nosler, Faye Hurrell, Edna Johnson, Anna Johnson, Hazel Heckert, Helen Heckert and Jesse Barton.

Hit and Miss—Mostly Miss

By George Peck

There is one law of economics that no Socialist, Planned Economist or starry-eyed dreamer can circumvent. No government has ever been able to give anything away which it did not first take away from those who had earned it by application and thrift. Whenever the government feeds the drones, whenever it renders any free(?) service, it does so at the expense of the honey-bees of the hive—the workers.

Even if one attributes more wisdom to those who run our government than that with which they are endowed, they cannot find nor ever will be able to find any way to get revenue except by taxing those who have toiled and saved. It is the people who produce, practice self-denial and save, that make all government and government functions possible.

The latest scheme to attempt to circumvent this inexorable law of economics is the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, which would make the Surgeon General of the United States the most powerful bureaucrat this nation has ever known. This bill proposes that he be given the right and power to employ doctors, and set up the amount of pay they receive; establish qualifications for those who specialize in any particular medical field; decide the number of patients any physician may serve; and determine the hospitals or clinics which would be eligible to provide service for patients.

The untenable and bureaucratic provisions of this bill would indicate to anyone, not in possession of the facts, that our American physicians and hospital authorities have fallen down on the job. But the American public knows better—it is aware that under the present free American system, medical science has progressed continuously over the years, conquering dreaded diseases, saving and prolonging life. What possible reason can there be for upsetting such a practical and beneficent system, to adopt a plan of socialistic medical care such as has proven so inefficient in other countries?

For instance, Russia has a nationalized medical and surgical program. Recently this writer received some authentic information regarding the Russian system from a man who has spent a considerable part of his time in Russia over the past twenty years. He was most emphatic in his condemnation of the Russian medical system.

From him I learned that the Russian medical bureaucrats schedule patients in the order they apply for treatment. A patient needing a prompt appendectomy may find 100 applicants ahead of him. Even though most of the 100 may not be emergency cases, he must wait his turn. Meanwhile if his appendix ruptures, it is no concern of the bureau-

crats. It is too bad but bureaucratic rules must be kept to the letter. If by chance, however, the patient with the rupturing appendix has a few rubles he can get himself moved up on the list and perhaps get it removed in time to save his life. In America we would call this procedure "political graft."

Russian doctors are not allowed to charge for their services but are permitted to accept gifts from prospective patients. One can readily understand that the fellow without a few rubles stands a poor chance of getting prompt, satisfactory medical attention. In America we would term this discrimination against the "submerged third."

Another weakness of the Russian medical system, and one that would be unavoidable in America if the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill becomes a law, is that a Russian, having to take his turn with doctors, rarely has the same one twice. He, therefore, loses the advantage an American enjoys NOW of having a physician diagnose, treat and prescribe, who may have a long acquaintance with his own peculiar and individual constitution. The Russian doctor has to start from scratch without benefit in most cases of previous personal contact with the patient. Russian patients may not fare so well but the doctors do all right. My informant added quite significantly: "Of course, the Russian doctors always have plenty of rubles."

Do you want that kind of a medical system in America? If not, you'd better take a look at this Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill—see for yourself that it would be the entering wedge for such intolerable procedures in the United States. Due to the war emergency we are putting up with an overdose of bureaucracy. We know how obnoxious it is. We also know that government management of anything is never efficient. It follows that government's sticking its nose into the management of doctors and hospitals would destroy an orderly and efficient medical system, setting up one in its place that would be largely hit and miss—AND MOSTLY MISS.

Arthur Hooton is back on the job in the electrical wiring and repair business. He can be found north of ball park on Fairview road; phone 222R.

See "Spike" Leslie for the best in Liability, or other Insurance, Office, next door to Coquille Hospital, phone 5; residence phone 98L.

The newspaper advertising bill, Income Tax Service—F. R. Bull.

Weekly Letter From Washington, D. C.

BY CONGRESSMAN HARRIS ELLSWORTH

Washington, D. C., February 5, 1944

The soldier vote question, so far as the House is concerned, was settled Thursday. This is written on Saturday, and today the Senate is in session endeavoring to reach a decision on the same problem.

An interesting parliamentary situation has developed. Early in December, the Senate debated the Green-Lucas Bill for six days and rejected it, passing in its place, a constitutional bill, making certain recommendations to the states regarding soldier voting procedure and carrying a directive to the Army and Navy to give air transportation to the ballots and applications. This bill was then taken up in the House of Representatives. An effort was made to substitute the House equivalent of the Green-Lucas Bill on the floor. The roll-call on the Green-Lucas or Worley Bill in the House rejected it by a vote of 224 to 168. The Senate Bill previously passed was then passed by the House with certain committee amendments and a few amendments from the floor by the overwhelming vote of 328 to 69.

But, about the time the House began to debate the soldier vote bill, Senators Lucas and Green introduced their bill in the Senate again, and it now being debated.

Obviously, both bills cannot become law. Apparently, the only thing that the Senate actually can do is to agree to, or disagree with, the House amendments to the bill previously passed, although Administration forces appear to believe that the Green-Lucas Bill can be tacked on to the end of the previously passed Senate bill. It remains to be seen what will happen. The Administration is making an all-out fight to have federal ballots without names printed on them distributed to and voted by the people in the armed forces.

Hearings on the Agriculture Appropriation Bill will begin this week. These hearings usually last two or three weeks, and are handled by a subcommittee of the full Appropriations Committee.

The tax bill is nearly completed, the Conference Report having been signed Friday, and the official and final report is expected by Monday.

The newspaper advertising bill, Income Tax Service—F. R. Bull.

which was passed by the Senate, and provided for the appropriation of fifteen million dollars for advertising in connection with the sale of war bonds, was tabled by the Ways and Means Committee. Considerable pressure undoubtedly has been put on the committee because a large number of small newspapers are anxious to have this bill passed. As a result, the Ways and Means committee Friday reported out the bill, S. 1457, with some amendments.

Hearings on flood control are under way now. Testimony this week has been given by the Chief of the Army Engineers, on several proposed flood control projects. Since the Rivers and Harbors Bill will contain a large appropriation, and the flood control bill, when completed, will also run into large expenditure figures, it is hoped by both the Flood Control Committee and the Rivers and Harbors Committee that the two bills can be considered separately on the floor. The Rivers and Harbors Bill has already been reported, and it is hoped it may have early consideration so that it will not run into a jam with the flood control bill.

The prospect for adequate funds for Snow Survey work for next winter seems excellent at this time. A total of \$75,000 is carried in the budget request which comes before the House Appropriations Committee this week for consideration. This is the largest amount ever set up for this work and provides for the establishment of some new survey courses.

Snow surveys form the basis of estimates of probable water supplies. This information is of increased importance during war time to farmers in irrigation districts, public and private hydroelectric power production, municipal and industrial water supplies, and in making flood control forecasts.

This service has been operating for more than 50 years in co-operation with public and private agencies. These local agencies pay out far more than the government does in conducting the survey. The government function is mostly supervising and tabulating.

It will pay you to look at Bergen's before you buy.

The newspaper advertising bill, Income Tax Service—F. R. Bull.

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Grapefruit JUICE K & B Tex-Delta No. 2 can	15c	Indian River STRING BEANS	8 Cans No. 2	25c
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Corn SYRUP Crystal & Dark Jar	25c	Always Strike MATCHES	Carton	23c
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