

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

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

H. A. YOUNG, Editor
Subscription Rates

One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Three Months .50
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

There is much talk now about post-war plans to insure peace. It may be admitted without controversy that the very great majority of people on this globe prefer peace to war. We know the Allies did not fight until forced to do so and the fact that none of them were prepared for war proves that peace was not only their desire but their expectation. It also is probable that many of the common people among the aggressor nations preferred peace to war, although this is debatable.

However, in our search for post-war peace we should remember that World War I was also followed by just such an agitation. "The Universal Conscription League" was the name suggested for an organization to compel the enactment of legislation to remove personal profit or individual immunity in time of war. The idea was that if property was conscripted there would be less inclination among lawmakers to wage war. Along with this proposal was another one which in twenty years has become known as the "isolation" policy. Originally the seekers for peace did not label it thus but put forward the belief that any nation (apparently meaning a strong one, favored geographically, as is the case of United States) would be looked upon as invulnerable if it should equip itself to become an absolute unit industrially, commercially and financially. This perfect self-sufficiency would make it a military power to be feared by all aggressors.

The proponents of the Conscription League went on to state that if the United States and Great Britain would follow this conscription idea, they would not only deter other would-be military nations from starting wars but would provide the example for all small countries to emulate.

In the score of years since these ideas were being broadcast in the fertile minds of men who were as anxious for lasting peace then as we are now, the fallacy of some of their assertions are now apparent. No nation can be self-sufficient nor invulnerable from attack. Good examples are not always followed by admiring neighbors. Profits from munition manufacture are not an incentive to waging war. An enlightened nation such as ours is more ready to pour out her treasures to prevent war than to sacrifice her sons in battle. Life is considered of more value than property.

The suggestion that United States and Great Britain should have the same policy in dealing with the rest of the world is the one foundation on which peace may be obtained, most of us now believe, but that idea was subordinate to the main proposal of an universal conscription league. An alliance with Great Britain is essential to our well-being, as has been clearly shown by Walter Lippmann in his "U. S. Foreign Policy."

Mr. Lippmann says: "In the long period from 1825 to 1898 the nation had lived in a state of illusory isolation; it was committed to the Monroe Doctrine, which rested upon the support of British sea power, without having been made to understand that the defense of the Western Hemisphere did in fact require the support of the British sea power."

He thinks that if strong alliances had been maintained between the top three allies of the first world war—United States, Great Britain and France—that the second world war would not have developed; especially as these alliances would have prevented their disarmament while their future enemies armed.

To return to the plans for a lasting peace, we need to scrutinize every proposal minutely, testing every theory carefully. Past experience shows that, with the very best of intentions, tragic mistakes occur when our charitable emotions and love for peace cloud our vision. A study of past errors should, however, help us to form a realistic policy so that

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of Friday, May 9, 1924)

In response to Mayor Nosler holiday proclamation for Clean-up Day, most of the business houses in town closed this afternoon at one o'clock.

Marshal Jack Leach this week tendered his resignation to Mayor Nosler to take effect tomorrow night. E. M. Dunn will succeed him as street commissioner.

When C. A. Perkins, local agent of the Standard Oil Co., learned that the firemen of the Coquille department were endeavoring to raise funds for the purchase of needed equipment, such as smoke masks, helmets, etc., he notified the Portland office of the company. In response a check for \$50 was received by him the first of this week and turned over to the mayor for the fire department.

The report on motor vehicles in Oregon on April 30th, just issued by Secretary of State Kozar shows that there are 4475 such vehicles in the county, 3886 being passenger cars.

The new People's Market building into which J. L. Stevens expects to move in a week or ten days will be just as sanitary and up-to-date a

meat market as it is possible to make.

The baseball season opened here last Sunday with the Powers Loggers and the Coquille Colts as the opposing teams. Coquille came out on the short end of an 11 to 2 score.

It has seemed to the Sentinel that each succeeding play put on by the Coquille High School was the best yet produced, and that of last Friday night was no exception to this rule. Each character was played to perfection in "Why Smith Left Home." Those in the cast were: Laurence Moon, Clarabelle Mintonye, Gertrude Mintonye, Don Pierce, Erica Flitcroft, Errol Sloan, Warren Brandon, Pat Harville, Dena Ellingson, Myrtle Olsen, Aileen Wilson, with Ted Sanderson as property manager.

The county court passed an order yesterday making it a misdemeanor for anyone to dump trash or garbage along any of the highways in the county.

Stephen Dey, who has been with the Peoples Market for several years, has resigned his position to go into business at Myrtle Point for himself. He will open a meat market there in the near future.

Timely Topics

By R. T. Moore

As the dry season approaches, it must be noted that the forest fire hazard will be extraordinarily great this year. Less than normal rain-fall plus the current man-power shortage will make fire control very difficult. The seriousness of the situation should be brought to the attention of the public so that measures will be taken to eliminate the menace of fires caused by carelessness and thus avoid the direct drain on vital lumber production such fires would entail.

The use of extreme caution by workers and general public when smoking or using fire in forest areas is a solemn patriotic duty this year as the nation puts forth supreme war effort. The careless slip of a cigarette or a match or the failure to extinguish camp fires could easily be as disastrous as a military defeat. The public must be keenly alert to detect and report any violation of the simple rules for safety from fire and to fully support our hard-pressed fire-wardens in the heavy task they face this summer.

It is gradually being recognized that the protection of our forests is the protection of Oregon's greatest industry. It is also recognized that the greatest menace to our forests is the careless use of fire. Unfortunately it is impossible to effectively police our forests because of their extent. But a good job can be done if the great majority of Oregon citizens constitute themselves as deputies to insist upon reasonable care on the part of all who enter the forests for work or pleasure. A resolute, uncompromising attitude demanding the summary punishment of fire-miscreants would go far towards the preservation for future generations of the unsurpassed beauty of our forests and their value as source of future lumber supplies.

There is no restraining force as effective against human misconduct as that of adverse public opinion. The fear of scorn and contempt of one's neighbor is an infinitely greater deterrent than fear of the law. Those who use the forests improperly should be treated with the public disdain they deserve. No false sense of propriety should prevent the reporting to authorities of those whom we see using fire carelessly in the woods. Nor should we hesitate to speak our mind on the spot. Such reprimands should, and will, have the unqualified support of law-enforcing agencies as well as that of the public.

no nation will be able to make war on its neighbors.

Once upon a time there was a teacher who had two pupils who fought frequently. When Bill kicked Jim the teacher gave Bill a whipping; when Jim punched Bill, the teacher thrashed Bill; when Jim blacked Bill's eye, the teacher whipped Bill; when Jim knocked Bill down, the teacher lashed Bill. Finally the school board investigated and the teacher insisted no partiality had been shown for all disputes had been handled in the same manner. Does this fable remind you of a recent presidential attempt to justify governmental action?

We are now being exhorted on one hand to buy food by the case, so as to empty warehouses and relieve present storage problems, and on the other hand we are cautioned that there is plenty of food if the selfish do not start hoarding. The patriotic citizen can only say to the powers-that-be: "Well, make up your mind."

They will cut deeper and be remembered longer than a court sentence.

Our lumber industry has given a great many of its finest men to the armed services. It is inevitable that many of them won't return. But a great majority of them, we fervently hope and pray, will come back to the jobs they left. While defending us against the attacks of our vicious foes, they need large amounts of lumber for supplies and shelter. It is our stewardship to see that they get this lumber now when it is direly needed and that the jobs they left in our care will await their return. It is utterly unthinkable that any Oregon citizen would commit a careless act that in a few short hours would deprive these boys of the lumber they must have now and of the jobs they have trustfully left in our care. It is also unthinkable that any good citizen would permit such a thing to be done if he could prevent. Our duty is clear. Let us look well to performing it with a resolute determination.

Had occasion to glance over the published statement of a public-power system for the year 1943. Much capital was made of the fact that a substantial gross profit was earned. This is so unusual in government operated concerns that my interest was aroused as to how it happened. It was further contended that this good showing was an insurance of low rates to customers in the future and a proof of the worth of all public-power systems.

Examination revealed two significant factors, that no Federal income taxes were assessed and that the depreciation was on a 20 year basis when, for most of the property, replacement would have to be made in less than ten years.

The freedom from income tax levies means that the public-power system was able to keep the 60 per cent or more of its profits which a private system would have had to pay to the U. S. Treasury. It also means that somebody somewhere had to pay the equivalent of that canceled tax because a definite number of dollars has to be raised for the Federal budget each year and any forgiveness to one group of citizens has to be made up through increased assessments against the remaining groups. It also shows that to equal the performance of a private system showing the same profit, a public system would have to do 2 and one-half times as well, an utter impossibility.

The use of inadequate depreciation reserves will mean that the good people served by this particular public-power system will find in time that they must re-finance to repair their system because sufficient cash was not retained to do the job. The reduction in rates they had so fondly believed earned by the system will turn out to be no reduction at all but

For the present—due to difficulty in getting material—will make portraits and group pictures on appointment ONLY.

Copies of documents, photographs, also Kodak finishing same as usual.

Thanking you



Coquille Studio

merely a postponement of the payment of a goodly portion of their current operating expense.

These unfavorable facts about public-power systems are deliberately withheld from the public for political reasons. It is the old trick of using a concealed tax to dress up an otherwise unpalatable proposal for public consumption. The important part played by concealed taxes in our retail price structure is not understood by the average citizen. You will be interested in knowing that there are 53 separate taxes hidden in the price of a loaf of bread, 127 in a roast of beef, 205 in a gallon of gasoline, and about a third of the price in the case of a pair of shoes. It would be interesting to know what the price of these commodities would be if these taxes were substantially reduced.

Public power is not an unmixed blessing. It is a boon in some cases and a curse in others. Each case must be judged on its peculiar merits and it is not safe to accept the experience of other communities in appraising its probable worth to yours. An actuarial, not a political, appraisal should be insisted on and one that states the truth, whether favorable or unfavorable to proponents. The issue should be confined to economic grounds, to the complete exclusion of all political consideration. After all, it is the taxpayer who foots the bill and not the proponents of public power. And he wants to make sure he isn't buying a gold brick.

It can be considered as an axiom that public corporations will always be less efficient than private. A subtle change comes over the average person when employed by the government. It is only human to profit from the fact that pay is secure whether one produces to capacity or not. Only those with super-human will-power and ambition can resist this temptation successfully. Therefore any contention that a public corporation is competing equally with a private should be taken with a grain of salt. All of the cards are probably not on the table.

SURGE MILKING MACHINES—On hand for immediate delivery.—FARR & ELWOOD.

If it is insurance, see me.—F. R. Bull. Get a good Book at Norton's Rental Library.

Thomas E. Dewey

WRITE IN

the name of
THOMAS E. DEWEY

for President
when you vote Friday

Thomas E. Dewey is the outstandingly strong man whose name will come first before the Republican Convention in June. There is every indication that he will receive the Republican nomination. Oregon Republicans will do well to write in his name on the ballot and LET OREGON BACK A WINNER.

Paid Advertisement. W. G. Hare, Hillsboro; A. E. Clark, Yeon Building, Portland; T. H. Banfield, 4784 S. E. 17th Ave., Portland; Jay Bowerman, Yeon Building, Portland.



From where I sit... by Joe Marsh

New Version of an Old American Tradition

We were sitting on Ed Carey's porch, enjoying a friendly glass of beer, when a squadron of fighter planes goes over—in tight formation—swift and trim and powerful.

"There," says Ed proudly, "goes an American tradition." "What do you mean, tradition?" Eben Crowell says. "America's a hundred sixty years old—flying's the newest thing there is."

"But those planes," says Ed, "they're the best in the world—the best made and the best flown. That's what I mean by

an American tradition: making things, doing things, just a little better, whether it's an airplane or a railroad or a glass of fine American beer like this."

—And from where I sit, Ed has put his finger on what makes America great—and will keep her great. The urge to do things just a little better—from the planes we make to the glass of beer that we enjoy. Things to be proud of—all of them!

Joe Marsh

No. 87 of a Series

Copyright, 1944, Brewing Industry Foundation

Have Your BRAKES Serviced at Your CHEVROLET Dealer's—Today!

- ADJUST SERVICE BRAKES
- EXAMINE BRAKE LININGS
- CHECK EMERGENCY BRAKE
- HAVE SAFE BRAKES SAFE DRIVING CONDITIONS

Safe driving is always important. . . . And today, in wartime, it's more important than ever before to avoid car accidents. . . . The first principle of safe driving is to keep your brakes at highest operating efficiency. Have them serviced now—fluid checked—brake linings checked—the entire operating mechanism carefully adjusted by Chevrolet experts. . . . Come in for brake service—complete car and truck service—today!

NEW CHEVROLET TRUCKS FOR ESSENTIAL USERS
Chevrolet is producing a limited number of new trucks for essential civilian users. See your Chevrolet dealer for complete information.

"FIRST IN SERVICE"
Southwestern Motors
Coquille Myrtle Point Bandon