

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

H. A. YOUNG and M. D. GRIMES
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It is surprising how many women and men, girls and boys, in a semi or completely intoxicated condition, are allowed to yell and raise Cain on Front street, to the distress of those lying on beds of pain, whose rest and sleep is murdered by the noise at the south end of Taylor street. It cannot be all thoughtlessness for they have been requested to have more consideration for the afflicted.

Fragments of Fact and Fancy

Although the launching platforms for the robot bombs are being taken over by English soldiers, Britons admit that Hitler's secret weapon was so effective that if it had been used earlier the war might have ended disastrously for the allies or might have been prolonged indefinitely.

Those who understand the scientific angle of the jet-propulsion bombs predict that in another war New York might be bombed from the European continent and that a robot traveling 5,000 miles is not inconceivable. Isolationism as a foreign policy is already ended in this country and the possibility of such an attack from across the ocean rings its death-knell.

A century or less ago, economical war-ministers in Great Britain rested on the security afforded by "the streak of silver sea." To be sure the English Channel also held back the Hitler hordes in 1940 but even so it was bridged in reverse by Eisenhower four years later with the invasion of Normandy.

The lesson from the buzz bombs is clear for all to read. The Atlantic ocean has shrunk and it affords less protection to the new world now than has the English Channel given the Britons for centuries.

Our summer drought extended into the autumn season this year and, ever mindful of the fall of 1936, we feared for our woods and forests. The sun became a red ball in the heavens and smoky haze not only obscured the view of our encircling hills but the smell of smoke was in the air. Many prayers must have been offered for rain early this month and so gently has the request been granted that we hardly realize the danger is past. With rain at night, time after time, the days have been warm and full of sun but the air is washed clean and clear again. Truly we are blessed.

Advertisements in national publications are asking readers to think up new uses for rubber. Right now we would appreciate new rubber for old uses.

How typical was the German girl's remark when U. S. soldiers arrived in her home village? She said, "We Germans have a right to live."

The present world war was started with the cry of "lebensraum" on the part of Germans who destroyed other people's homes that they might have greater possessions. That their enlarged "living room" made others homeless did not worry them. Likewise thirty years earlier the Kaiser had demanded a "place in the sun" for his kingdom and was willing to slaughter millions of men attempting to acquire it.

The right to live does not include the right to steal, murder and torture. Indeed, in this country and elsewhere "rights" are receiving too much emphasis while duties and privileges for service are neglected. No man has a right to live whose life does not also benefit his fellow man; no nation has the right of an empire if it means oppression, slavery and starvation for other peoples.

At the close of the last war, William Allen White wrote a few words which perhaps are worth remembering, now that the coming of peace finds patriots in this country more divided in their opinions than when the only question was the winning of the war.

He said: "America for nearly a century and a half has been sym-

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of Friday, September 19, 1924)

The reception for the teachers of the Coquille public schools at the Masonic Temple last evening was one of the most happy events of the kind ever held here. The music of the evening was mostly furnished by the "Cornfed Canaries," who were compelled to respond to encores time after time. Prizes were won by Misses Freda Cummings, Mary Hellwell, Mary Druley, Gertrude Ellis and J. F. Cramer, Keith Leslie and Lynn A. Parr. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Bert Folsom and Mrs. F. G. Leslie.

Geo. W. Bryant, manager of the Coast Auto Lines, returned Wednesday evening from Grants Pass, where he completed the transfer of the Grants Pass-Crescent City Stage lines to the Coast Auto Lines.

All roads lead to the fair at Myrtle Point this week, and this afternoon was declared a half holiday by Mayor S. M. Nosier.

Dry years mean nothing in Southwestern Oregon if one may believe his eye at the Coos and Curry County Fair which got into full swing Thursday morning at Myrtle Point. If the squashes, corn, grain, beets, carrots, fruits and all the tremendous variety

of farm products on display attained such size during a year in which the rainfall was less than half the usual amount one wonders how large they would be in a normal year.

There will be no open season on Chinese pheasants in Coos county this year.

Walter and William Oerding are at work on their building east of the postoffice putting in new shelving, a new front and otherwise remodeling it for the radio, electric and hardware store the Oerding Mfg. Co. will open there in about a month.

Kenneth L. Kistner and Miss Maxine McGilvery, deputy in the county clerk's office, were quietly married at six o'clock last Sunday evening by E. A. Palmer, minister of the Christian church, at his home. Mrs. Julius Ruble and Ross Kistner, brother of the groom, were the only witnesses.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Tuttle returned to Coquille last Monday. They have rented the Hacker house on Third street and expect to remain here. Sam resumed his old job in the Nosier Grocery Tuesday morning.

Alton Grimes and Jas. Caughell returned Wednesday evening from a trip to Crater Lake.

Timely Topics

By R. T. Moore

The revised safety code for Oregon's logging industry is up for a final public hearing in Salem. It is a sincere attempt to put in writing all of the safety measures of proven worth. But in trying to cover every conceivable situation it has probably become too complicated for the ordinary man to understand. The administrative problem promises to be quite difficult as a result.

Logging conditions are too variable to permit of fixed safety rules applicable to every case. The code very sensibly is set up as a guide and with only minimum requirements. The industry is asked to adopt protective measures beyond those prescribed in the code as a matter of policy. It is hoped that cooperative effort of operators, employees and SIAC field men will accomplish the purpose without the need of the always unpopular crackdown by state government. The code is a worthy document but its voluminous detail detracts from its practical value.

Mental alertness is the best, and most reliable, protection a man can have in the woods. There is no substitute for this all-important personal habit. It should be noted that old timers in the logging game are careful to keep their minds on their work and know what goes on about them at all times. That's why they are old timers. The inculcation of the right habits in youth pays big dividends in old age in the logging game. And no code can help form these habits. It takes a kindly word of advice at the right time and a will to learn from those of experience.

The code should, and does, prescribe the equipment and the practice proven to be most apt to prevent accidents. Progress is being made toward lowering the annual casualty list in this hazardous occupation. There is financial reward at stake in the corresponding lowering of insurance rates. But the mere reading of the code will not prevent mishaps any more than the reading of the Bible makes one a Christian. The practical education of all in the industry is the important thing and its constant prosecution is vital to the success of the program.

This column has heard criticism of the code because it is considered too rigid and autocratic. The contention is that its provisions are so expensive for the little fellow as to threaten the elimination of the gyppo logger. It is feared that this alleged attack on the little operator has been deliberately planned by organized labor because of the desire to compress the industry into fewer and

bolized—at least in European eyes—by that great moment when she rose in the world and asserted her independent status among the nations of the earth. The men of '76 have stood for American valor, American military skill, American statesmanship. Now has come a time when a decent respect for the nations of mankind requires that Americans shall again stand for their portrait in history. This time we are standing among the civilized nations not for independence, but for interdependence. Where once we stood for a nation consecrated to freedom, now we stand for a community of nations consecrated to justice.

larger units easier to organize and control by the unions. It is probably true that the gyppo logging camp has been a headache to the union organizer as well as to the large operators who have a financial stake in wishing the unions well in organizing the gyppo as a protection for the price structure. Another objection is the setting up of technical liabilities for the employer which will make a nice handy peg for shyster lawyers to hang damage suits on.

Whether these objections have any basis in fact or not, it will be well to bear them in mind while watching the administration of the code. If events prove that any one of the above evils actually exists the legislature should promptly take measures to cope with it. Public opinion will hardly tolerate any attempt to ham-string our logging industry in any way during the crucial period ahead. It will be up to the SIAC to keep all "wire hairs" out of the ranks of their field men. The code will work well if administered with intelligence and diplomacy by men interested only in promoting the general welfare of the industry. It will fail if administered by men interested in using the power of the state to club industry into insensibility.

In passing, isn't it peculiar that we make so much ado over the protection of a man while working and yet shrug off all efforts to overcome the greatest hazard to life and limb that this same man will ever have to face, the driving of his own private automobile on our highways? While industry takes the lives of hundreds each year, the private auto kills thousands and maims more than a million. If there is sincere desire to protect the working man from injury for humanity's sake alone, should we not first undertake the curbing of the greatest hazard?

The controversy over the question of unemployment compensation for war workers centers around the size of the weekly check as provided in the several state unemployment compensation set-ups. Those with leftist tendencies advocate a fixed sum applicable all over the nation. Their chief contention is that no worker should be penalized because of the accident of location. The rightists contend that since conditions vary in each state the payment of a fixed sum would create inequalities because of the variation in living costs as between the states. They hold that justice will be more nearly done by leaving the matter to the judgment of the states themselves with the federal government acting as a guarantor of the funds needed to pay the benefits. At present writing, the rightist view seems to prevail although there will probably be some upward adjustments in scheduled payments to meet advancing living costs.

The potential peace-time tax burden is to be so great as to compel Congress to be economy-minded. All estimates of current operational expenses of the federal government are in the neighborhood of twenty billions of dollars, a sum several times as great as the load carried during the late thirties. It is a sum that will compel the payment of direct taxes by everybody. There can be no free riders if inflation is to be avoided and the integrity of our currency maintained. It looks as if social planning will have to be pigeon-holed for a long time for want of funds.

A good many communities have rested on their oars instead of making their own plans for post-war. Good Old Uncle Sam has always dished out the cash for public works in the past. They have relied on him to do the needful when the boys come home and start looking around for jobs. It appears that those communities relying on Uncle Sam's bounty will be doomed to disappointment and those which have made their own arrangements will have the advantage. For Uncle is going to need all of his funds to pay his own way. We are lucky in having a county administration with the foresight to build up its own funds for postwar improvement. Coos County will have a nice tidy sum for the purpose, a thing which we will have occasion to be thankful for in the future.

The doctrine that the best administration of public funds comes from local expenditures under the direct

eyes of the people is sound. It is comforting to note that the Congress is disposed to favor this policy in returning to the states many of the public functions appropriated by Washington during the past decade.

Practically all of the states have sufficient funds to withstand the heavy drain of post-war unemployment payments. Oregon is among the leaders in this regard and should have no great difficulty in meeting commitments even with a reasonable increase in benefits. But none of the states can withstand the strain that would have been imposed by the passage of the overly generous bill supported by the Administration. It would have meant an increase in the federal tax load at a time when returning veterans would be the chief sufferers. The final draft of the measure will probably provide for federal guarantee of payments moderately greater than those now in effect in the states.

Legislatures will make the needed adjustments to fit each state's peculiar situation.

It is both reasonable and fair that the servicemen should have first call on their country's resources in the post-war adjustment. Political pressure for more generous benefits to war workers in an election year will be hard for the Administration to withstand in what looks like a tight campaign. But the Congress will be expected by John Q. Public to see that political consideration is politely but firmly side-tracked when it threatens ability to meet the just compensation to those who have carried our flag to victory.

Chadwick Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

Special communications of Chadwick Lodge, No. 88, A. F. & A. M., will be held Friday, Sept. 22, and Tuesday, Sept. 26, with work in the M. M. each evening, starting at 7:30 p. m. Visiting brothers invited to attend. W. B. McLarrin, W. M.



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THE OLD JUDGE SAYS...



"Yes, I'm afraid there's no denyin' it, Judge... jeeps and trucks and other kinds of motorized equipment have taken the place of the good old horse in modern warfare."

"It's true of lots of things in this war, Eben. Every day we hear of new tactics and requirements and new uses of products. For instance, take the alcohol that is used for war purposes. In World War I, this vitally needed product was used mostly in making smokeless powder, chemical warfare materials and medical supplies. Today it must do

far more... it must provide the base for such indispensable products as synthetic rubber, shatterproof glass, lacquers, plastics and many other of our requirements so essential to victory.

"As a result hundreds of millions of gallons are required every year... half of which is being produced by the beverage distilling industry. Bet you didn't know that, Eben."

"As a matter of fact, I didn't, Judge. That's a mighty important war contribution that had escaped me completely."