

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

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AMERICA'S GREATEST DANGER

The greatest danger confronting America at this time was emphasized by the president's address on foreign affairs. It was not anything that was said but the manner of saying. Gone was the golden voice and the magnetic personality which in the past charmed people into thoughtlessness. It brought up visions of the last days of President Wilson, when Mrs. Wilson was acting president. It is out of the realm of possibilities and into that of probabilities, that this may happen again if the fourth term is attempted. To imagine Eleanor playing the part with the present White House favorites, Hopkins, Hillman, Ickes, Tugwell, and a host of other "social planners" being able to direct affairs of America from undercover, is alarming. It would be serious at any time. Now with the country facing such problems as the world's greatest national debt, which must be paid or repudiated, private enterprise threatened with extermination by taxation forcing national socialism without the people having a voice in its adoption, representative government being throttled with a struggling congress the only hope of retaining the American concept of "Government of, for and by the people," make a picture which rather chills the blood of the thoughtful. There is no party politics in the issue. It is American freedom or old country serfdom to dominate.

Timely Topics

By R. T. Moore

The election is taking first place in public interest away from the war news as election day draws near. This particular war-election will be grimly important in shaping our future and the seriousness with which voters appraise the rival candidates proves their awareness of a heavy responsibility.

The unusual apathy and indifference to the traditional bally-hoo and mud-slinging gives the professional machine politicians the jitters. They can gain no definite indication of the public will and are kept in doubt as to the outcome. Anything could happen, from a close election to a landslide. The public realizes it must choose an administration offering the most practical program for coping with the difficult domestic and foreign situations that will accrue at the end of the war. Our house must first be placed in order before we can exert our rightful influence at the peace table. The people are therefore sizing up the candidates with extraordinary care for a mistake at this time would be very costly.

The Fourth Term campaign has emphasized the prosecution of the war and our foreign relations. They have studiously avoided the domestic scene where they are weakest. They have depicted the Republicans as enemies of labor and as "isolationists," whatever that term means. (The most plausible definition is that an isolationist is one who does not believe in the New Deal). They have carefully side-stepped definite answer to the devastating attacks of the Republicans on domestic policies because no logical reply is possible. They have appealed to sentiment and self-interest and thus have obtained the support of the several militant pressure groups.

The Republican campaign has been kept on a dignified, logical, constructive basis with an appeal to reason instead of sentiment. It has stressed the glaring domestic weaknesses of private enterprise in our national life. It has come boldly forth with a well-balanced program for labor and industry that has been hard to find fault with. It has catered to small business through creation of a friendly atmosphere and the elimination of strangling regulation. It has outlined a realistic and intelligent foreign policy calculated to protect Uncle Sam's interest while at the same time maintaining leadership in world affairs. It has proposed a general retreat of government from interference with the lives of private citizens but has broadened the social security program as well. It intends to eliminate the hundreds

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of Friday, October 31, 1924)

A representative of the Kraft Cheese Company of Chicago was in Coquille this week talking to the business men about the possibility of persuading his company to locate a plant here.

W. H. Mansell says that the tides are running unusually high here in the river now, and that Tuesday the variation between high and low tide at the city wharf was eight feet, high tide coming in two feet over the wharf.

The rains which have been almost continuous for the past eight days have proved a blessing to the logger and are worth thousands and thousands of dollars to this section. Tuesday afternoon the logs began to float by the dock here and by Wednesday every boom on the upper river and clear to Cedar Point was full.

The Coquille Chamber of Commerce decided not to wait until the Southern Pacific took off the gasoline car before making an effort to secure morning mail service. Wednesday evening a committee consisting of G. Russell Morgan, J. E. Norton and L. H. Hazard was named to take it up with the postal officials.

Marshfield is very earnestly and enthusiastically demanding that the

of federal bureaus and assign their activities to the several cabinet departments. The entire program is based on business-like efficiency and is designed to help private enterprise expand by lowering the tax burden to the absolute minimum and by withdrawing the army of federal snoops that infest the land.

Looking at it from the practical side, the election of FDR would result in a continuance of the present feud between the executive and legislative branches of the government. The House quite probably will have a small Republican majority which will re-organize the working committees. The Senate will, no doubt, remain Democratic. But both houses have a majority of anti-New Dealers composed of Republicans and southern Democrats who will form a coalition in opposition to the administration. The result will be either a perpetual dead-lock or an armed truce, neither of which would permit the establishment of measures to insure prosperity and to promote good foreign relations necessary to maintain peace. Even though FDR should make strenuous effort to get along with the Congress opposition, a thing foreign to his nature, he could never overcome the dislike and distrust built up in the past years of continual bickering. We could easily lose the peace under such a set up.

The election of Mr. Dewey would find a Republican House and a Democratic Senate. But a majority of each will support the Republican domestic and foreign programs and there will be no feuding between the executive and legislative branches. Because of the strong support of small business and its faith in him, Mr. Dewey's election would certainly be the signal for a tremendous business boom. No doubt he relies on that in his plans for full employment. His main political strength lies in the small business and the farm groups which are the backbone of our country.

Looking at the personal characteristics of the two men, the president's are too well known after three terms in office to need any analysis. His greatest weakness is lack of organizing ability. He can not get along well with men of equal intellectual powers. He must always be surrounded with inferiors to be happy in office. He loves personal power and just can't help having a finger in every pie. But he possesses a winsome personality and a political shrewdness second to none in our list of presidents.

Mr. Dewey, on the other hand, is a very good organizer. He works well with those his equal or superior in intelligence. He surrounds himself with good men and leaves them to work out their own destinies. He prefers the committee approach to problems rather than to attempt solving them himself. He is straight forward and hard hitting, hates political intrigue and subterfuge, and refuses to indulge in reciprocal deals so dear to the heart of professional politicians. He is not popular with the latter, nor does he have the winsome personality of his opponent in soliciting sentimental appeal. But he does have the faculty of inspiring confidence and faith through his fearless, resolute approach to the solution of every problem and the absolute justice and integrity of his decisions.

This column admits a strong bias in favor of Mr. Dewey. It believes that the next president should be chosen on the grounds of ability to organize government along econ-

Southern Pacific build a new depot in that city.

Clerk O. C. Sanford says that the school census shows 794 children, 366 being boys and 428 girls.

Preceded by an hour's concert by the Coos County Band, Graham's new \$10,000 dance hall was opened last Saturday night with the largest attendance ever brought together for such a purpose in Coquille.

Pathe Weekly was asked to photograph the mammoth log drives which started early this week on the forks of the Coquille river.

L. E. Coats, for the past six years a resident of Coquille, who lived in the north part of town, died last evening at the Richmond hospital.

The river was running bank full at the dock here this morning and the lowlands across the river were gradually disappearing from view.

J. L. Smith and E. R. Peterson left Wednesday evening for Portland with the Coos county exhibit for the Pacific International Live-Stock Exposition. The display consisted of cheese, butter and myrtlewood only.

Ducks are now coming in by the hundreds.

omical lines and on the ability to inspire confidence in job-making enterprise. It believes we need an administration skilled in the building up of free enterprise and one that will appoint men and women of proven worth to high public office. It believes Mr. Dewey will strive to unite the people rather than divide them into quarreling pressure groups and that he will rely upon the combined wisdom of the best men in the nation, regardless of party label, rather than to attempt to make the decisions himself. It believes that his election will result in tremendous prosperity and will stimulate the great power of our industry to produce and to employ. It believes that he will have the strength of character to demand and get the respect and good will of other nations while exerting our rightful leadership in world affairs. There is every psychological reason for a change at this time and Mr. Dewey fits into the picture very well.

But whether the voters agree or not with the foregoing philosophy, there are difficult times ahead and patriotism must prevail over self-interest if we are to keep faith with our fighting men. And though the imperiousness of sentiment and whimsical fancy overcome cold logic, as they often do, both sides should bury the hatchet and get on with the peace-time job. Our gallant armed forces are risking their lives to make this the land of the free. Let us see that it actually is just that when they come home to us.

The selection of state and local public servants should be kept on a non-partisan basis, with the single exception of members of the Congress whose election of necessity must reflect national political strategy.

In Oregon, the Republican Party has much the better of it in quality of candidates for the several state and local offices. The revitalized Republicans have succeeded in attracting outstanding men as standard bearers. Particularly is this true in the senatorial race where the team of Cordon and Morse constitutes a natural that will greatly enhance the state's prestige if elected. Seldom have two men of such ability been teamed together under the same party banner and at the same time. Their election seems assured at this time.

As a member of the House of Representatives, Harris Ellsworth has attracted national attention in his first term. It was hitting the jackpot for the voters to send him to Washington in 1942. He has gained the poise and experience to merit a place among the leaders in the House. The voters are virtually sure to return him as a reward for a bang-up job and to strengthen the Oregon delegation.

While this column will not venture to make recommendations on the selection of local officers because most of the candidates of both parties are personal friends, it calls attention to the fact that a movement to draft those with business or executive experience into public office is sweeping the country as the initial move in preparing for peace. The general scheme is to build up job-making enterprise and to promote general efficient government in the face of the enormous tax burden ahead. It would seem best to keep this program in mind when selecting those who administer local government.

What Are We Asking For In These United States?

People of a free country, who have braved the wilds, pioneered, and felt the freedom of undictated effort; who have built business and conquered every task we have met because we were brothers; are we going to discard all of the traditions which have made us a great nation, by violating the principles set down by our great Washington, who knew the faction, in power to long.

He, the great strength of the country at the time, refused the third term in office because he loved and taught the principles of freedom.

Have we not trusted too long the man who tried to change our Thanksgiving; made a mockery of the greatest victory over hardship and want, and wedding of National Friendship, which was an early milestone of free men, working unity?

Are we going to be deceived again by the gauzy hint of some magic cure for the curse that has been brought upon the world by the greed of a few, a source which has entered every home, taking the cream of our strength, sacrificing our boys upon the altar of envy and hate.

Nothing can stem the nefarious tide of crime but unity and we can only have unity by holding fast the traditions which welded us into a free and independent nation.

If we lose sight of our birthright we can only expect a mess of pottage, consisting of a scrapped Constitution and a scrambled maze of promises, like a sea of froth upon which a nation of people will be thrown willy nilly.

We still have the same Land and the same Constitution. Let us rally to the old standard of freedom and keep our people free.

It behooves us to watch carefully that no man grows to believe himself indispensable. Believing so, man invariably becomes dictatorial.

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The safest assurance is to follow the example of George Washington, made a tradition by every President, until the main cog was reversed in our present administration and the pendulum was made to swing in re-

verse, breaking traditions, with apparent abandon, bringing uncertainty and chaos in the minds of the people. —M. P. Sweeten.

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CLEAN OUT THE BUREAUCRATS AND RESTORE AMERICAN Freedom!

We are now supporting 3,000,000 employees on the Federal payroll, more than 2200 bureaus, agencies and commissions. Directive, follows directive, inefficiency, waste and confusion increase. And up goes the tax imposed by New Deal extravagance.

DEWEY WILL GIVE FARMERS A SQUARE DEAL. READ THIS SUMMARY OF HIS FARM PROGRAM:

"The wide fluctuation of prices of farm products following the war will not be tolerated. A floor will be placed and maintained under farm prices with assurance of no-up crop loans. A proper farm program will be created and so operated that the farmers will have control and operation of their program without domination or dictation of appointed bureaucrats."

—Gov. Dewey, Minneapolis, Minn. Oct. 24, '44.

THIS YEAR.....

IT'S TIME
Vote
Republican
TO CHANGE

Paid Adv. Republican State Central Committee, Morgan Building, Portland, Oregon, Carl Moser, Exc. Sec.

"Did you get a story at the County Tavern Protective Association meeting?"

"The same old story.—They are buying bonds." They are contributing to war charities. They are cleaning themselves up—no need for outside reform."

"We have printed that a hundred times. Wasn't there a new angle?"

"Well, you know the big whiskey and beer trusts have always blamed the saloon-keeper for all the bad publicity the business gets, such as selling to minors, running indecent places, selling to drunks, disorder and an occasional murder."

"Yes?"

"Now the saloon-keepers are beginning to yell at the distillers and the brewers. They accuse them of bringing out new brands of inferior quality to avoid OPA regulations of price of opening their own liquor stores to avoid ceilings, of selling their limited stocks to favorite customers, of making the taverns buy a lot of fancy stuff, the stuff nobody wants, in order to get a case of whiskey which is in demand."

"Anything else?"

"Well, one saloon-keeper claimed that the brewers were cultivating such a taste for beer in our soldiers, to whose canteens they sell direct, that the saloons can't get enough beer to sell to the public. But the Brewers' representative pointed out that these returned soldiers, after the war would be great customers."

"Write up a few lines, son. There is no new angle there. The liquor business is still the same old cross and double-cross, vile business."

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