

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

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The Salem Sampler

By HON. R. T. MOORE

The key to Oregon's plans for post war benefits to veterans is the creation of the office of Director of Veterans' Affairs. The measure creating this office was passed by the House and is now before the Senate committee on Military Affairs. It is probable that the measure will be enacted as it appears to be supported by all of the veterans' organizations.

The large size of Oregon's contingent in the armed services and the wide scope of the plans to care for them in the post war period makes it imperative that the administration be centered in an efficient experienced director. This system should avoid the confusion and waste of effort so prevalent after World War I.

The first step in the legislature's fish program was taken when the state's fisheries operation was placed under the general fund. The bill to accomplish this change in policy is now on the governor's desk.

Lowered receipts from the fisheries fund occasioned by loss of fishermen to the armed services placed the state fisheries program in jeopardy and forced the Fish Commission to borrow from the general fund during the past biennium. Prospects were so poor for any improvement in the immediate future that it was felt necessary to place the state fisheries under the general fund for safety's sake.

Since this important industry is in need of strong financial backing if it is to be preserved as a job-making enterprise and to insure fresh fish for Oregon's housewives, it is proper that its administration costs be placed under the general fund temporarily at least. In this manner the entire state will contribute to the building up of our fisheries, particularly in the coastal streams, and can gradually rebuild the industry to former standards as a post-war job measure. This change in policy reflects no criticism of the present state Fish Commission which has done an excellent job under terrific handicap. It merely gives them the aid they have long merited.

The school program has made a start in the passage of House Bill No. 53, which provides for physical education in the schools of the state. This bill has two main provisions, physical education and personal hygiene. A small appropriation is provided to set the plan in operation. Administration will be under the State Superintendent of Schools.

The bill was no doubt inspired by the alarming percentage of physical deficiencies among draftees. It was believed that the schools should take an active part in preparing our young people with physical as well as mental training. Apparently our system of education has been sadly deficient in the neglect of the physical and has over-emphasized the mental in our educational policies. While the schools have in the past given some physical training in a rather half-hearted way they now will be required to place physical education in the major curriculum class.

The concern of the House for the standards of County School Superintendents was expressed in a bill which provided for substantially higher pay for qualified County School Superintendents was voiced because of alleged inefficiency and unworthiness. Insistence was also voiced that the need for more efficient and higher grade personnel was very great in the Oregon schools today. This bill was an attempt to meet the objections of inefficiency on the one hand and approval of higher standards on the other.

It should be noted that the bill does not remove present office holders but will prevent them from reelection unless they qualify. This bill clearly reveals the determination in the House to deal generously with the teaching profession but to demand value received in return.

Insurance Specialist, F. R. Bull.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of Friday, March 6, 1925)

Iris Elrod, well known Marshfield resident, has rented the south half of the H. D. Jones building on Front street, across from the hotel, and expects to open there a haberdashery about the fifteenth of this month.

Earl Graham was going great guns at the Gun Club shoot at Eugene last Sunday and tied for high gun with one of the crack Portland shots. They broke 99 out of a hundred birds apiece. Ray Long broke 95 and Ira Johnson 91 of the clay pigeons.

Mrs. John W. Leneve, who had been feeling much better lately than she had for the past five years, passed away at her home on Sherwood Heights last Friday evening at 11:30 o'clock.

Coquille successfully passed the preliminary game of the basketball tournament this morning when it defeated Marshfield, 11 to 10, but it was only after an additional five minutes that a decision was reached.

The Labor Question

The labor question resolves itself into a condition in which labor does not have to pay someone else for a job or the chance to produce a living and in which there are more jobs than laborers. Today a person that furnishes a job for a laborer is looked upon as a benefactor and set apart as someone to be worshiped or looked up to. Our attitude of mind should be that of equality, a brother and never that of worship. The strongest passions is that of self preservation and it shows itself in a variety of actions which seem to be selfish, so much so that we consider man a selfish animal. All of these actions have their birth in the fear of want; remove the fear of want and all such actions will disappear. One of our ablest thinkers has said that "Ninety per cent of our crimes are due to the fear of want."—(The first Secretary of Commerce and Labor.)

Pick out the element in the following examples that removes the fear of want:

1. A banquet is arranged for a body of people. Three things are known about the banquet: a. 100 people are invited; b. there are 110 plates; c. life and death depend on getting one of those plates. Proposition "c" would never be thought of. Change proposition "a" to read, 120 persons invited; what would happen?
2. In the early days of the settlement of Australia, England signed a contract with two companies to take all the convicts from England to Australia and keep them for the work they could get out of them for the time of their sentences. The convicts were taken over there and, on landing, at the first chance they got, they disappeared. The companies petitioned parliament (England) to raise the price of free land and that settled the question. I might add further, or call your attention, to the fact that Australia was settled by the criminal class and now they are second to none. Your school geography of about 1900 gives the relative wages paid in the leading countries of the world: Germany \$340, France \$380, England \$450, United States \$515, and Australia \$750.

3. In the early days of this county buffalo (bison) were numbered by the thousands. If you saw a large herd you would find them enjoying life, all about the same physical condition, all independent, all producing their living. They finally went down before the advance of civilization.

4. Here is a lake filled with fish (earth) and it is free to fish in. John takes out ten fish, Henry takes out ten fish, James takes out ten fish. Each gets ten fish for his day's work. Suppose Sam comes along and has made a net (capital) and 30 fish can be taken out instead of ten. He makes a bargain with John and takes half of the increase for the use of the net. Suppose Sam makes nets for the other two fishermen. None of the three laborers could be exploited by Sam because of the fact they would not have to take less than the ten fish. Let us add one more element to this example. Suppose Harry shows the others a deed to the lake. What would happen, where would the advantage of the net go and what would displace labor?

Ownership in the lake exploits labor and capital, displaces labor, and produces nothing.

—James Richmond, M. D.

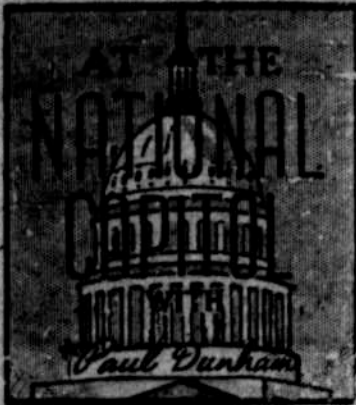
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After a lapse of from 12 to 15 years, the Coquille High School has again won a county championship in basketball. In the olden days when "Spike" and "Brick" Leslie, "Bucky" Mast and the Oerding boys were on the Coquille high teams, they won a championship or two, but it has been a long wait between whites.

Someone has invested more than \$450 for every family of five in the United States, which has electric service available. . . . A large part of this money came from users of electricity, who are both owners and customers of the same business.

A striking example of the recent rise in the value of White Cedar timber was shown last week in the sale by the Mountain States Timber Co. of a tract of some 500 acres of cedar timber on Sandy creek near Remote. The consideration was \$100,000.00. Less than four years ago this tract was on the market at \$30,000.00 and was turned down by at least two different Columbia river operators who looked it over.



Washington, D. C., March 8—Notice has been given in the house by Representative Gearhart of California that he will introduce a bill providing for the immediate sale of property in the United States owned by German and Japanese nationals and from this fund pay for damages suffered by American citizens as a result of enemy action. He introduced a similar bill in the 78th congress but was unable to bring it to a vote. Mr. Gearhart charged that opposition to his bill came from attorneys representing German and Japanese interests and from college professors who admitted that they were representing the views of those who are opposed to the sale of seized alien-enemy property in this country.

Presenting the ways and means committee report, Representative Ludlow stated that while foreign-owned property in the United States has a value of \$8,500,000,000, the value of American-owned property in foreign countries amounts to \$13,350,000,000. American-owned property in Germany is valued at \$1,290,000,000 and American investments in Japan represents value of \$90,000,000, as against Japanese assets in the United States of \$150,000,000. All these foreign-owned assets in the United States are now under the control of the alien property custodian.

Commenting on these reports, Representative Rankin made a fiery speech in which he demanded to know the names of American firms and individuals who own property in foreign countries, just when the property was purchased, and what it consists of. He insisted that the ones who own property in Germany and Japan are the very ones who were helping the Germans and Japanese military men get ready for war and "who will be demanding that we restore the property to them when the war is over." In his opinion, he

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said, such a list "will uncover some of the most dangerous war-makers in the world," and that "we are paying for their activities today with the blood of young men."

Representative Rankin asserted that these investors in foreign countries are the "same element that sold scrap iron, oil and gas to Japan, the very material the Japs are using to kill our boys now," and that when the war is over "they are going to be whining around us to put them back into possession of their properties abroad."

That the treatment by Japanese of their prisoners of war and of civilians interned by them in the Philippines may be made a matter of official record, the senate has referred to the military affairs committee a resolution calling for a complete investigation. Report of the disclosures revealed by evidence will be filed with the senate from time to time and the cost of the investigation will be paid from the senate contingent fund. It is not at present expected that the taking of testimony will require a visit to Manila, but the committee will be authorized to make the trip if it is thought to be necessary in order to obtain all the evidence. Back of the move is the probable purpose to lay the foundation for the filing of claims in the final peace settlement.

Although many members expressed the belief that an agricultural census at this time is unnecessary, the senate passed without a dissenting vote a house resolution appropriating \$8,784,000 with which to complete the work already begun and for which an initial appropriation of \$7,250,000 had been voted. Under an old law this census is to be taken every five years, and war food administration urged its need at this time to afford a basis for estimating the scope of the effort required to assure adequate food supplies during the war. Several senators contended that statistics already gathered by the department of agriculture furnished the desired data, but WFA said department figures are largely estimates and do not give a clear picture of the farming situation. Taking of the census is giving employment to 27,000 persons, mostly discharged veterans and women, together with men who have been cleared by the employment service as unfit for military service or work in war industries.

Speaking on his bill to provide

match-money to states in setting up a program of physical training. Representative Weiss of Pennsylvania called attention to the fact that navy rejections for physical defects had been 34.9 per cent and army 50.1 per cent, and declared that had even half of these rejections been quali-

fied for service there would have been no need to induct a single married man in this war. He estimated that those between the ages of 18 and 27 who were adjudged incapable of military service now exceed 5,000,000 men.

Insurance Specialist, F. R. Bull.

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