



Washington, D. C., May 3—There is much speculation in the national capital as to whether Secretary of the Interior Ickes will retain White House approval of his efforts to eliminate privately-owned utilities in localities where there is possibility of expanding the field of government-owned power plants.

In recent months such efforts have been apparent in the Pacific northwest and they were given aid and encouragement by the provisions of the last flood control measure enacted by congress. Under this law the secretary of the interior is given the authority to dispose of electric energy generated at any of the dams to be built for flood control, irrigation or navigation, and there is no reason to believe that Mr. Ickes contemplates any change in the policies followed by him in the past.

In both Washington and Oregon encouragement has been given local cooperatives in their efforts to displace private utility companies, even to the extent of condemnation and forced sale of their properties. Mr. Ickes is a firm believer in and advocate of public ownership and he has used the authority of his position to impose this policy upon communities even against their expressed will. No more convincing illustration of this intent can be found than in the case of San Francisco, where voters have repeatedly refused to oust a public utility which has for years given satisfactory service. As far back as 1938 Secretary Ickes obtained a federal court injunction to prevent the city from carrying out the terms of its agreement with the Pacific Gas & Electric company and the controversy is still hanging fire. Nine times the voters of San Francisco refused to accept a municipal ownership proposal, and each time Secretary Ickes has come back with a new demand.

Efforts by co-operatives in Washington and Oregon to compel the sale of local privately owned utilities have been aided by the interior department, frankly and openly, and in some instances they have been at least partially successful. Currently, there is lively interest in the outcome of such an attempt at Vancouver, Wash., with odds being wagered that Secretary Ickes will again be able to chalk up a victory for his pet policy. Much will depend upon the degree, if any, of the support Mr. Ickes receives from the White House. So far there is nothing to indicate that the matter has been brought to President Truman's attention.

Report by the war defense investigating committee, of which President Truman, then senator, was chairman, was again read to the senate a few days ago as basis for renewal of the demand for further probing of the airplane industry for the purpose of determining the cause of accidents which have taken the lives of 17,000 pilots while in training. This, Senator Langer asserted, is almost three times the number of pilots lost in combat. The Truman committee report charged certain airplane manufacturers with falsification of tests, destruction of records, forging of inspection reports, changing of specifications and other acts which resulted in acceptance by the government of faulty planes in the early days of the war. These practices, it was admitted, have been remedied and planes now being delivered conform in every respect with government specifications, but Senator Langer thinks the probe should be continued and he suggested that a full-time committee be appointed.

While lend-lease shipments of meat to Great Britain have been reduced from 200,000,000 to 25,000,000 pounds, the needs of the army have been so enormously increased by the necessity of feeding prisoners of war and civilians in liberated countries that the over-all picture for American consumers is less bright than it has been at any time since the war began. More than four million persons in Europe now look to the army for daily subsistence and this number will increase as the final defeat of Germany approaches. Until this work is taken over by UNRRA the entire burden falls upon the army, and the greater part of the food must come from stockpiles in the United States. Great Britain is feeding the prisoners taken by British and Canadian forces, but available food in England is rapidly vanishing and France will not be able to feed herself until the 1945 crop is harvested.

Report by National Lumber Manufacturers association from its Washington, D. C., headquarters shows 31 tree farms in Washington state sponsored by West Coast Lumbermen's association and three by Western Pine association. In Oregon the Lumbermen's association sponsors 18 and Western Pine three. Total acreage in the two states in the tree farm movement is 2,710,608. Any forest area managed and protected for the production of repeated crops of timber may be termed a tree farm.

Washington, D. C., April 26—While farmers in Washington and Oregon, and in every state throughout the country, have been in desperate need of farm machinery with which to produce the quotas of foodstuffs asked for by war food administration, more than \$50,000,000 worth has been sent to foreign countries under lend-lease, according to statements made on the floor of the senate. The committee on agriculture and forestry also reported that next year the manufacture of farm machinery will be reduced by 40 per cent, although no reduction has been made in the quantity which may be sent abroad.

These alarming facts were offered by Senator Langer, of North Dakota, as justification for an amendment introduced by him during discussion of the lend-lease act which would forbid the manufacture for, or disposition to, any foreign government of any machinery, implements or equipment suitable for use on the farm. Senator Langer offered for the record more than 100 telegrams received by him from North Dakota farmers and others stating in impressive terms the manner in which they had been handicapped by the shortage of farm machinery and forecasting the dire effect such shortage would have on the 1945 food production. Not only is there a shortage of farm equipment but it is now almost impossible to obtain parts for the machinery which has suffered from long use.

Senator Barkley opposed adoption of the amendment on the grounds that it would prevent the supplying of machinery to countries where American troops are now operating and thus make it impossible for the liberated peoples to aid in the production of food needed by the army and for their own subsistence. No corn, wheat, or other food product of any kind could be grown in many foreign countries for the purpose of aiding starving peoples, he said, if the machinery is denied them, for the reason that their manpower shortage is just as acute as in the United States.

The Langer amendment was defeated by a roll call vote of 28 to 46. Senators Magnuson of Washington and Morse of Oregon voting nay and Senators Cordon of Oregon and Mitchell of Washington not voting. The division was not along party lines, and seemed not to have been influenced by Senator Langer's presentation, although none of the senators saw fit to give a reason for his position for or against the proposed amendment.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard has issued a statement estimating that in the post-war period there will be 57,500,000 employed and 2,000,000 unemployed in the United States, producing a net national income of \$150 billion. Most post-war planning is based, he says, on the assumption that the nation will find the means to reach and maintain such full employment. The department of agriculture, however, says the secretary, is making some provisions as to what lifebelt farmers might fall back upon in case full employment is not maintained and emergency measures are found necessary to protect their welfare in case there should occur a condition of more or less severe depression.

Cutbacks are predicted in war munitions within 90 days, providing the resistance of the Germans continues that long. While the battle of the Pacific will engage millions of Americans and they must be completely supplied, the total output will be decreased because requirements for the war in Europe will have terminated. Immediately upon announcement that Germany has been subjugated telegrams will be sent to prime and subcontractors to either close shop or reduce their output. Plants producing for lend-lease, however, are expected to continue such jobs (tanks, jeeps, etc.), as are still in the shop and these will be utilized in the Pacific theatre. Then will come reconversion and the production of civilian goods, providing war production board releases the materials.

An amendment to the securities and exchange commission law passed by the senate and previously concurred in by the house permits the issuance and sale of securities up to \$300,000 by any business concern which wishes to adopt this method of financing its operations without first having obtained commission approval. The

## The Shawnee Chieftain Tecumseh

By Bob Harrison

The great Shawnee Chief Tecumseh was born 1768 and was a twin brother to Elakwatawa, also a great warrior, but was defeated at the battle of Tippecanoe, by General Harrison. It must be remembered that these Indian warriors were allies of the British forces and were also defeated at the battle of the Thames, by Harrison, and during his absence in this campaign, large tracts of the Indian land, on both sides of the Wabash River had been sold, or occupied, by the whites, and when Tecumseh finally got back to his tribe, he delivered a plea to Governor Harrison in council at Vincennes, on Aug. 12, 1810, which is here reproduced:

"It is true that I am a Shawnee. My forefathers were warriors. Their son is a warrior. From them I take only my existence; from my tribe I take nothing. I am the maker of my own fortune; and oh, that I could make that of my red people, and of my country, as great as the conception of the Spirit that rules the universe. "I would not then come to Governor Harrison to ask him to tear the treaty and to obliterate the landmarks; but I would say to him: 'Sir, you have liberty to return to your own country.'"

"The being within communing with past ages, tells me that once, not until lately, there was no white man on this continent; that it then all belonged to red men, children of the same parents, placed on it by the Great Spirit that made them, to keep it, to traverse it, to enjoy its products, and to fill it with the same race, once happy race, since made miserable by white people, who are never contented but always encroaching. The way, and the only way, to check and stop this evil, is for all the red men to unite in claiming a common and equal right in all the land, as it was at first, and should be yet; for it never was divided, but belongs to all for the use of each."

"For no part has a right to sell, even to each other, much less to strangers, those who want all, and will not do with less. The white people had no right to take the land from the Indians because they had it first; it is theirs. They may sell, but all must join. Any sale not made by all is not valid. The late sale is bad. It was made by a part only. Part do not know how to sell. It requires all to make a bargain for all."

"All red men have equal rights to unoccupied land. The right of occupancy is as good in one place as another. There can not be two occupancies in the same place. The first excludes all others. It is not so in hunting and traveling; for there the same ground will serve many, as they may follow each other all day, but the camp is stationary, and that is occupancy. It belongs to the first who set down on his blanket or skins which he has thrown upon the ground and until he leaves it no other has a right."

The plea presented here by that simple child of the forest was, no doubt, a righteous one, as he had lived many years, and had seen the invasion of the white man, in his mad rush to take the land that had so long been free to the tread of the red children, and now he could see the sun of that freedom sinking away in the western skies.

The old Chieftain, no doubt, lived in the faith that the freedom that the red men had enjoyed so long, was a gracious gift from the Great Spirit, and when he saw all swept away and his people placed in the role of slaves, he soon became broken-hearted and died in 1813. It seems strange that primitive men would respect the laws of Mother Nature, in the matter of the freedoms that she has bestowed on the creatures of the earth.

About a century and a half before Tecumseh's time, the Pilgrim Fathers had landed at Plymouth Rock and on that December day when these grateful people set their feet on the soil, they fell on their faces to love and embrace every essence of freedom, fully knowing that the forests, the streams and the vast plains were as free to them as the air was to the eagle and, too, they soon learned that the inhabitants that they found here, lived and loved every atom of that Divine gift to mankind, freedom. Through the legend of his forefathers, handed down, as it were from father to son, Tecumseh, no doubt, was conscious that freedom

purpose is to facilitate the development and growth of so-called small business. It is equally obvious that state blue sky laws must be complied with and that the undertaking must in all respects be legitimate and not violative of established business practices. The only effect of the amendment is to exempt such financing from supervision by the securities and exchange commission.

had reigned supreme in this fair land, even back for untold centuries, and now he had come to look upon the picture that had been slowly in the process of painting for his people, and that picture branded him as a criminal, a savage, and a barbarian, and the crowning crime was for his defense of his people and their freedom that had been theirs for centuries.

Savages? Yes, it is true that the Redman of the forest was cruel, merciless being, made so by the same Divine Law that armed the wasp, the bee, and the hornet with their sting, and it is quite true, also, that Mother Nature in her great wisdom, endowed all her creatures with the spirit of the combativeness that they might defend themselves against the intruder on their liberty.

Although mankind has advanced far along the road of progress, yet primitive life means much and should never be lost to the race, as it seems man must go back and delve into the greatest antiquity for his theme of justice and truth, in fact his illusion of hope. If one should want to draw on his imagination for a semblance of a golden age, he might find something worth while in the life of the aborigines of this continent. America surely enjoyed the fullest measure of freedom and all its attendant pleasures for the earliest inhabitants of the continent.

## Takes A Cake To Raise Funds In Ore.

"It takes the cake to raise money in Oregon," reported Harold H. Wilcox, state organizer, who went on to say that for many years the Townsden clubs in Oregon had maintained a daily broadcast at 9 a. m. over station KWJJ and that there were times when finances ran low and discontinuation was threatened.

Recently, Wilcox said, such a condition confronted the third district council and notice of the fact was taken seriously by I. M. Siders, presiding officer of the west side caravan of clubs. He secured a large and beautifully decorated cake, presented it to the caravan and requested that it be auctioned for the benefit of the radio fund. It sold for \$8.35 and the purchaser donated it to Club 29, where it was again sold the following night for \$5.50. This time it was presented by the successful bidder to Club 82, meeting the next night. This time it brought the sum of \$8.00 and the lucky bidder who got it decided that, since it looked still fresh and none the worse for wear and travel, he would donate it to the Kelso, Wash., club which was holding a Sunday meeting the next day. Guy L. Montgomery volunteered to furnish the transportation for the cake to the Kelso meeting, and on Monday, reported the proceeds of \$11.00 to the Oregon office. Total returns for the radio fund, \$33.35, and the cake is still edible.—Townsend National Weekly.

## Comparative Figures On Farm Population In U. S. Given

A count of the number of persons, 14 years old and over, employed on farms in Coos county is being made by enumerators of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, as one of the principal features of the 1945 Census of Agriculture now under way. This enumeration will provide information, it is explained by Paul N. Plank, supervisor of the 1945 farm census in this district, on the extent of the farm labor force in this county after three years of war and its drain on the farm population.

The agricultural labor force count now in progress throughout the Nation, a statement received by Mr. Plank, from Census Director J. C. Capt at Washington points out, will provide detailed information on the number of farms in each of the country's more than 3,000 counties related to the number of persons residing in the farm households, and the number of persons employed on farms classified in three groups—farm operators, unpaid members of the operators' families and hired farm laborers.

At the time of the 1940 farm census, five years ago and two years before the entry of this country into World War II, there were 6,096,799 farms in the United States. Of these 5,321,248 farms reported 9,694,169 persons working, with 5,081,858, farms reporting 7,940,727 members of the farm operators' families working on the farm, while 892,648 farms also reported employment of 1,753,441 persons as hired labor.

According to recent estimates of the Census Bureau the U. S. civilian farm population was 25,700,000 in October, 1944, an estimated decrease of 4,410,000 from the 1940 census total of 30,394,000.

Our national stockpile of tin is growing smaller and smaller. The only available tin is in the kitchens of America. Every housewife can be a defense worker in a tin mine—her kitchen.

## Helicopter Shown In First Nat'l Bank Seen By Thousands

The first display of a helicopter in Oregon which took place recently in the lobby of the First National Bank of Portland Main branch invoked the interest of thousands who viewed the vertical flying aircraft.

It also brought a request from the owner of a large Eastern Oregon farm for information as to where he could purchase a helicopter.

"Farming as I do, some 6,000 acres scattered over two counties, I think this type of plane would answer my needs," he wrote. "Have asked and watched for this type of plane, but have never been able to get information on same."

Aware of the new interest in flying for both business and pleasure on the part of individuals, all branches of the First National Bank now offer a new finance plan for purchase of aircraft that makes the deal as simple as buying an automobile. The First National Bank was a pioneer in aircraft finance. Plans and services have been streamlined to meet the large volume of demand expected for civilian planes and helicopters.

Loans for flight instruction are made as well as for the aircraft itself.

## WAC Enlistments Are Still Needed In Oregon

The WAC Recruiting Service headquarters in Portland sends out notice that the recruiting policy is being changed and personnel in the Oregon district will be minimized after May 1.

Additional women experienced in the administrative field are still needed in the Army Ground Forces, Service Forces and Air Forces, and women interested in medical work may enlist for surgical or medical technicians' training. All will receive basic training at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

The statement says that the Oregon district exceeded the quota set for medical personnel in the recent hospital unit recruiting campaign.

## June 10 Selected For O. S. C. Commencement Day

Commencement and baccalaureate services here this spring will be concentrated on one day, Sunday, June 10, with Alumni day preceding it, as usual, on Saturday.

In normal times baccalaureate is held Sunday with commencement Monday morning, but the streamlined procedure is to be followed this year in view of wartime travel conditions and the relatively small prospective graduating class of approximately 200, says Dean E. B. Lemon, chairman of the commencement committee. Speakers for the two services are still to be announced.

Final examinations for all students scribed for The Sentinel this week commencement, with the term ending June 15.

## Probate Court Items

Rev. R. D. Bender was last Friday appointed administrator of the \$825 estate left by Robert Ahr, who died at Coos Bay, April 8. "Bobbie" Ahr was formerly a frequent Coquille visitor, being an umbrella repair man.

Mrs. Agnes D. Duncan was also appointed Friday as administratrix of the \$5,000 estate left by her late husband, Earl D. Duncan, who died at Coos Bay, March 23. Frank Skewis, John Ferguson and Geo. C. Huggins will appraise the personal property estate.

L. H. Hazard, C. A. Rietman and Harry A. Slack were on Monday appointed appraisers of the \$100 estate left by Inez Boles, who died last Nov. 13. The widower, Norman W. Boles, is executor of her will.

Keys made for all locks. Stevens Cash Hardware, Coquille, Ore. tf

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was on April 23, 1945, duly appointed as Executor of the last will and testament and estate of Inez Boles, deceased, by the County Court of Coos County, Oregon; and that all persons having claims against deceased are required to present same, with vouchers attached and verified, to the undersigned at the office of O. C. Sanford, Attorney, in Coquille, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.

Dated and published first time, April 26, 1945.

Norman W. Boles, Executor.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was on April 9, 1945, duly appointed as Administratrix of the Estate of Martin Elmer Nye, deceased, by the County Court of Coos County, Oregon; and that all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified that they are required to file such claims, duly verified and with vouchers attached, to me at the office of O. C. Sanford, Attorney, in Coquille, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated and published first time April 12, 1945.  
Ruth E. Donsted, Administratrix.

Your tin cans make it tougher for Tokyo!

## IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF COOS

In the Matter of the Estate of Hugh Thomas Downey, Deceased.

Case No. 4989

Notice of Sale  
Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order, decree and license of the County Court of Coos County, Oregon, made and entered on the 27th day of April, 1945, I will, on and after Friday, June 1, 1945, proceed to sell, at private sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, and subject to the confirmation of said court, all of the right, title and interest of said estate and those claiming under it, in and to the following described real property to wit:

Beginning at the Northwest corner of the Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 36, Township 27 South, Range 13 West of Willamette Meridian, the said point being approximately on the easterly boundary of the County Road; and running thence southerly, following the said easterly boundary of the County Road to a point on the North boundary of the tract of land deeded to Falconer, the said point being a distance of 1529 feet north of the south boundary of the Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of the said Section 36; thence East to the line of the foot of the hill; thence N. 42° 40' E. for a distance of 2.86 feet to the center of Budd Creek; thence N. 51° 28' W. along the center of Budd Creek; for a distance of 175.44 feet; thence N. 42° 40' E. for a distance of 390.35 feet; thence S. 58° 07' E. for a distance of 134.00 feet; thence S. 49° 48½' E. for a distance of 202.25 feet; thence S. 38° 58' W. for a distance of 55.33 feet; thence S. 64° 03' E. for a distance of 93.20 feet; thence S. 42° 31' E. for a distance of 239.21 feet; thence S. 86° 04' E. for a distance of 60.6 feet, more or less, to a point on the east boundary of the said Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 36; thence Northwesterly along the said East boundary of the Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of section 36 to the Northeast corner thereof; thence West along the North boundary of the said Northeast quarter of Section 36 to the point of beginning; containing 27.3 acres, more or less, and being a portion of the Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 36, Township 27 South, Range 13 West of Willamette Meridian.

Also a gateway roadway easement fifteen feet in width, following along the line of the foot of the hill on the easterly side of the Budd Creek bottom lands, the center line of which is more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point in the Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 36, Township 27 South, Range 13 West of Willamette Meridian, the said point being situated 1710.3 feet North and 801.9 feet East of the corner to the Southwest corner of the Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of the said Section 36; and running thence N. 58° W. for a distance of 140.0 feet; thence N. 28° W. for a distance of 39.65 feet, to a point on the boundary of the tract described in the foregoing description.

Also excepting easements heretofore granted:

Bids will be received by me, as administrator of said estate, at the office of J. Arthur Berg, in Coquille, Coos County, Oregon.

Elbert Schroeder, Administrator for the Estate of Hugh Thomas Downey, Deceased.

## IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF COOS

In the Matter of the Estate of William Thomas Brady, Deceased.

Notice of Sale of Real Property

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order, decree and license of the County Court of Coos County, Oregon, made and entered on the 27th day of April, 1945, in the matter of the estate of William Thomas Brady, deceased, I will, on and after Friday, the 1st day of June, 1945, proceed to sell, at private sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, and subject to the confirmation of said court, all of the right, title and interest of said estate and those claiming under it, in and to the following described real property, to wit:

Beginning at a point 216 feet South 89° 40' East and 285 feet South of the quarter section corner on the line between Sections 35 and 36 in Township 27 South of Range No. 13, West of the Willamette Meridian in Coos County, Oregon; running thence South 172 feet to the Northwest corner of small tract of land owned by the Misses Smith; thence North 79° 10' East 337.6 feet along North boundary of said tract to a small stream; thence South 30° 30' East 193 feet, more or less along said stream to the North boundary of the Coquille-Marshfield Highway; thence approximately North 76° 10' East 282 feet, more or less, along said North boundary of said highway to a point 18 feet West of the East boundary of the V. G. Weekly land; thence North 0° 40' East 276 feet, more or less, along west boundary of an 18 foot proposed roadway to a point which is North 84° 52' East of the place of beginning; thence South 84° 52' West 715 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 3.23 acres of land, more or less, situated in Section 36, Township 27 South of Range 13 West of the Willamette Meridian.

Bids will be received by me, as executor of said estate, at the office of J. Arthur Berg, in Coquille, Coos County, Oregon.  
J. H. McCLOSKEY, Executor of the Estate of William Thomas Brady, Deceased. 1615