

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN
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PRESIDENT'S INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY PLAN

Last Monday evening President Roosevelt was heard over the radio with an outline of what the plans are to raise wages, create employment, increase purchasing power and restore business under the National Industrial Recovery Act. Since then copies of an agreement to co-operate have been delivered to industries all over the United States, with a request that they be signed and returned after August 1. This agreement is temporary only, and will be succeeded by the code which each industry in the country will submit to Washington for approval.

Following is a copy of the re-employment agreement in so far as it affects industries in this section of Oregon:

During the period of the President's emergency reemployment drive, that is to say, from August 1 to December 31, 1933, or any earlier date of approval of a Code of Fair Competition to which he is subject, the undersigned hereby agrees with the President as follows:

(1) After August 31, 1933, not to employ any person under 16 years of age, except that persons between 14 and 16 may be employed (but not in manufacturing or mechanical industries) for not to exceed 3 hours per day and those hours between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. in such work as will not interfere with hours of day school.

(2) Not to work any accounting, clerical, banking, office, service, or sales employees (except outside salesmen) in any store, office, department, establishment, or public utility, or on any automotive or horse-drawn passenger, express, delivery or freight service, or in any other place or manner, for more than 40 hours in any 1 week and not to reduce the hours of any store or service operation to below 52 hours in any 1 week, unless such hours were less than 52 hours per week before July 1, 1933, and in the latter case not to reduce such hours at all.

(3) Not to employ any factory or mechanical worker or artisan more than a maximum week of 35 hours until December 31, 1933, but with the right to work a maximum week of 40 hours for any 6 weeks within this period; and not to employ any worker more than 8 hours in any 1 day.

(4) The maximum hours fixed in the foregoing paragraphs (2) and (3) shall not apply to employees in establishments employing not more than two persons in towns of less than 2,500 population which towns are not part of a larger trade area; not to registered pharmacists or other professional persons employed in their profession; nor to employees in a managerial or executive capacity, who now receive more than \$35 per week; nor to employees on emergency and repair work; nor to very special cases where restrictions of hours of highly skilled workers on continuous processes would unavoidably reduce production but, in any such special case, at least time and one-third shall be paid for hours worked in excess of the maximum.

(5) Not to pay any of the classes of employees mentioned in paragraph (2) less than \$14 per week in any city of between 2,500 and 250,000 population, or in the immediate trade area of such city; and in towns of less than 2,500 population to increase all wages by not less than 20 percent, provided that this shall not require wages in excess of \$12 per week.

(6) Not to pay any employee of the classes mentioned in paragraph (3) less than 40 cents per hour unless the hourly rate for the same class of work on July 15, 1929, was less than 40 cents per hour, in which latter case not to pay less than the hourly rate on July 15, 1929, and in no event less than 30 cents per hour. It is agreed that this paragraph establishes a guaranteed minimum rate of pay regardless of whether the employee is compensated on the basis of a time

rate or on a piecework performance.

(7) Not to reduce the compensation for employment now in excess of the minimum wages hereby agreed to (notwithstanding that the hours worked in such employment may be hereby reduced) and to increase the pay for such employment by an equitable readjustment of all pay schedules.

(8) Not to use any subterfuge to frustrate the spirit and intent of this agreement which is, among other things, to increase employment by a universal covenant, to remove obstructions to commerce, and to shorten hours and to raise wages for the shorter week to a living basis.

(9) Not to increase the price of any merchandise sold after the date hereof over the price on July 1, 1933, by more than is made necessary by actual increases in production, replacement, or invoice costs of merchandise since July 1, 1933, or by taxes or other costs resulting from action taken pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and, in setting such price increases, to give full weight to probable increases in sales volume and to refrain from taking profiteering advantage of the consuming public.

(10) To support and patronize establishments which also have signed this agreement and are listed as members of N. R. A. (National Recovery Administration.)

(11) To cooperate to the fullest extent in having a Code of Fair Competition submitted by his industry at the earliest possible date, and in any event before September 1, 1933.

(12) Where, before June 16, 1933, the undersigned had contracted to purchase goods at a fixed price for delivery during the period of this agreement, the undersigned will make an appropriate adjustment of said fixed price to meet any increase in cost caused by the seller having signed this President's Reemployment Agreement or having become bound by any Code of Fair Competition approved by the President.

(13) This agreement shall cease upon approval by the President of a code to which the undersigned is subject; or, if the N. R. A. so elects, upon submission of a code to which the undersigned is subject and substitution of any of its provisions for any of the terms of this agreement.

A LEGALIZED RACKET

There are rackets and rackets! New York and Chicago and nearly all large cities have their outlaw rackets, their beer and booze and opium rackets; but all rackets are not outlaws. Here in Oregon we have a legalized racket. A law passed by the last legislature compels every business which has a boiler or unfired pressure vessel to submit to an inspection annually. The fee is \$5 or more. No reason on earth for such a hold-up, except to provide some one with a job.

The two previous legislatures turned down this bill, presented with full knowledge, and probably sanction, of the labor commissioner's office. But the last legislature permitted this petty graft measure to become a law.

TABLOIDS

By W. S. Sickels

The King's Highway

In the good old days, when Henry VIII ruled Merrie England, it is said that an inn-keeper was hailed before a magistrate for storing his vehicles and those of his guests on the road in front of his establishment, thereby causing annoyance and inconvenience to those who would pass by. This inn-keeper, being a most determined person, a citizen of local note and, as a taxpayer, a most worthy contributor to the pleasure of his king, loudly and long contended for his rights. He had, himself, dedicated the road in front of his inn. His deed read to the middle of the highway. He was justified in the use of that part immediately in front of the inn for the storage (now called parking) of vehicles. If they were removed, his business would suffer; no one would think travelers were making use of his place. It was his right and no one could say him nay.

His dogged persistence finally brought the case to the highest court in the land, the Most Noble House of Lords. This august body, after careful hearing and due consideration, held that "an inn-keeper must not make a stable of the King's Highway."

Thus, so the story goes, the first traffic law came into being, and on this ancient opinion, recognized by American courts today, hangs the rights of our cities to say what and how the streets may be used.

Everyone wants to support the public school system, but the cost of maintaining the public school system has increased forty times within forty years. Are the schools forty times more efficient?

At the time this is being written it is apparent that agitators are at work among the employed. These enemies

of society did not do so well among the unemployed, as there were no pay checks from which funds could be withheld for the support of the bums. Due to strikes five major logging operations of Gray's Harbor and three Aberdeen saw mills are idle; five hundred sawmill workers are out at Klamath Falls. It seems almost unbelievable that after a long period of idleness men can be prevailed upon to quit jobs. Some of them were formerly receiving aid from the counties in which they live. They should be grateful for an opportunity to work, even though the pay is not what they believe it should be.

Unless President Roosevelt's program for industrial recovery is wrecked by labor troubles there will be a shortage of skilled labor before snow flies. In a Michigan city one superintendent of a plant formerly employing 300 to 400 men now finds his skilled hands scattered to the four winds of the earth. Some are running poultry farms, others truck farms. Some are trying their hand at store-keeping, filling stations and what not. When one concern recently called for 150 skilled hands only a small number reported for work the first day. Most of the others simply failed to learn of the call, having been compelled to abandon the normal means of communication, such as the newspaper and the telephone. The immediate problem is to train new men quickly, inexpensively, and thoroughly. The next problem is to find some method of guaranteeing to skilled labor that security and decency of living which it has endeavored to find elsewhere.

Coquille's city treasurer has just finished and forwarded to the state treasurer an exhaustive report of the city's financial condition. This is required by law. Also it is required that every county, school district, or

other sub-division furnish a like report. All of this mass of figures will be printed in a book, which will be read by no one except the printers of said book.

There was one scene in the film, "Gabriel Over the White House," shown at the local theatre this week, that I enjoyed very much—the one where a bunch of racketeers was lined up against a wall and shot to death by order of martial law. The only mourners observed among the spectators were said to be shyeters.

Statistics put out by accident insurance companies show that more accidents occur in homes than anywhere else. Avoid staying at home as much as possible. Safety lies in getting out in the car.

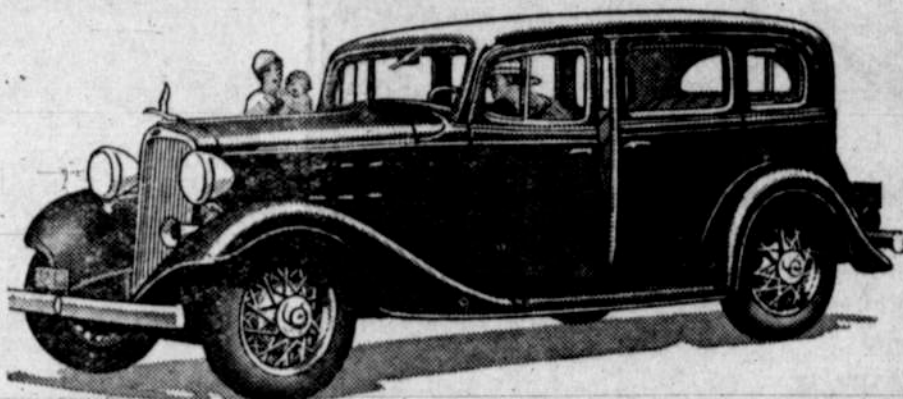
The state of Washington, alleging stifling of competition and other things, seeks to ouster from doing business in that state seventeen oil companies. The complaint also charges the placing of coloring matter in the gasoline "pretending the different colors indicated different qualities and grades, when in fact the colored gasolines sold are one and the same in grade and quality." Quite interesting, if true.

Many years ago Kansas tried to banish Standard Oil Company from the commonwealth, but lawyers and a federal judge handled the matter in a manner entirely satisfactory to the oil company. In sporting parlance Kansas didn't get to first base. In the same kind of a proceeding Washington bids to make a grand slam. The oil companies by this time have doubled. The state's lawyers, having nothing to lose, will doubtless redouble and the game will be watched with interest.

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Everest Still Not Climbed

Man is the conqueror of most things in this old world, but he cannot claim to be master of Mt. Everest, the highest peak of the Himalayas and, in fact, the highest pinnacle on the earth. He had finally succeeded in flying over this mountain that rears its point 29,000 feet toward the heavens. That was done on two separate occasions this year by an English expedition. But with the aid of old mother nature Everest continues to resist the attempts of man to scale her lofty spire.

Previous to this year several attempts were made on Everest's snow-clad summit. Expeditions attempted the hazardous undertaking as early as 1921, 1922, and again in 1924. The highest any of them got was 27,000 feet. Now another expedition has just returned from a vain effort to reach the highest spot on the earth. This expedition, sent out from Great Britain and led by Hugh Rutledge, however, did succeed in going higher up the peak than any previous expedition. Four members of Rutledge's expedition reached a height of more than 28,000 feet. With only 1,000 feet more of impregnable stone and ice, wind and snow, and the rarified air at that great altitude. Even then two of the four succumbed.

Fresh from such a defeat Rutledge is of the opinion that it will be impossible for man to scale Mt. Everest as long as there is deep snow on the outward face of the north slopes and the dangerous slopes of North Col.

The top of this natural formation has stood the ravages of storms from time immemorial. Because of those very storms it remains today about the only spot on the Maker's earth that has not been soiled by the foot of man. If it would do anyone any good to reach the top of this biggest hill we would wish them luck. But until it is proven that something worth while is to be accomplished by

the hazardous undertaking: May Everest's summit remain untrod!—The Pathfinder.

A New Oregon Book

With the publication this week of "Slave Wives of Nehalem," the Oregon Coast has another book to add romance and interest to its natural and historical fascination. It is a book of fiction, containing four Indian stories with their setting in the Neahkahnie country.

The author is Mrs. Claire Warner Churchill, of Wheeler, Oregon, and formerly mayor of that town. She is a graduate of the University of Oregon and has made an extensive study of the ethnology of the Oregon coast Indians.

"Slave Wives of Nehalem" takes its title from the fact that the girl characters beginning as slaves, had a charm or resourcefulness or a superiority of action that changed their roles in dramatic ways among the Nehalem Indians. Critics say that in literary quality the volume will take its place among the three outstanding Oregon Indian books, the other two being "The Bridge of the Gods" and "Cathlamet on the Columbia."

Civil Service Openings

The United States Civil Service Commission will accept applications until August 8, 1933, for the positions of assistant and junior messengers in the Departmental Service, Washington, D. C.

The entrance salary for assistant messenger is \$1,080 a year, and for junior messenger \$600 a year, less a deduction of not to exceed 45 per cent as a measure of economy and a retirement deduction of 3 1/2 per cent.

Full information may be obtained from Alton Grimes, secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners, at the postoffice.