

# The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IS A GOOD THING  
H. A. YOUNG and M. D. GRIMES  
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H. A. YOUNG, Editor

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## TEARING DOWN PROTECTION

The following editorial, clipped from the Los Angeles Times, so clearly presents what President Roosevelt's tariff policy will lead to that it is worth the perusal and most serious consideration by every person who believes the remuneration of labor should be advanced rather than lowered. For a decrease in wages will inevitably follow if the tariff is removed from cheap-labor merchandise from foreign countries:

That the administration's new reciprocity pact with Canada will—at least for the time being—furnish an enlarged market for California products, and be beneficial to citrus, wine-growing, dried fruit and other industries of this State, may be granted. Canadian duties on these products will be abrogated or greatly lowered. In other parts of the country, manufacturing industries of varied sorts will also be helped.

But it will appear to most people, including Californians, that these scattered benefits are being purchased at too high a price—the price of tearing down the system of protection of American industry which has made the nation prosperous. The damage which this treaty will do to the lumber industry, the dairy and livestock industry, the mining industry, and to agriculture, will be immeasurable.

That a breaking down of the protective system is what the President has in mind is evident from his message to a foreign-trade convention at Houston, in the heart of the free-trade belt, in which he wrote that international trade is being "throttled by prohibitive duties." True, he did not specifically mention American duties, but he did declare farther along that the United States must join "in a concerted effort to reduce excessive trade restrictions" and that this is the "kernel of the American trade agreement program." The treaty with Canada is a part of this program.

It will profit California little to win new markets in Canada and lose those it now has in the States that will be injured by the free flow of Canadian goods across the border. The Portland Oregonian says that the lumber industry has been "sold down the river." If its estimate is correct, and if the Pacific Coast lumber industry becomes unprofitable, it will take a deal of selling of California citrus to the north of the line to offset the loss. Oregon and Washington are good customers of ours, too.

So is Idaho, the potato crop of which will come into competition with Canadian tubers, on which the duty is reduced from 75 to 45 cents a 100 pounds, except in December, January and February. Wisconsin will lose through lowered duties on cream and on cheese—and another California market will be reduced. And so it goes all down the line.

Incidentally, the treaty is another illustration of how the New Deal works at cross-purposes with itself. Bending every effort under the AAA to restrict production and cause artificial scarcity of food products, so that the price may rise to growers, the administration under the reciprocity act opens the nation's borders to a flood of food products produced in Canada without restriction. No graver inconsistency could be imagined.

It is no wonder the National Grange is up in arms against this treaty, demanding its immediate abrogation and the repeal by the next Congress of the Reciprocity Act.

California agriculture and fruit growing, so dependent upon protection for its very existence, has more at stake in this matter than the Canadian market. It cannot afford to see the protective system broken down for immediate advantage in a single case. If it acquiesces in reductions for other agricultural products, it must remember that it may be its turn next to take a cut. More reciprocity treaties of the same kind may very easily put them in competition in the eastern markets with cheap-labor Sicilian lemons and Spanish grapes. Once the break in the tariff walls is made, it will be an easy matter to extend it. The whole protective system is in danger, and its friends should rally to its support, even at some apparent sacrifice.



Three potential Congressional candidates eliminated themselves from further consideration during the past week. They were Peter Zimmerman, state senator from Yamhill county; N. G. Wallace, state senator from Deschutes and other counties of the wide open spaces of central Oregon, and P. J. Stadelman, The Dalles, former secretary of state. All three were Salem visitors during the week and each denied that there was any ground for rumors that they might seek the congressional nomination of the respective parties. Stadelman, however, did not entirely close the gate to the possibility of his entry into the republican race for the treasuryship against Rufus C. Holman. Friends of Stadelman declare that his taste of public life as secretary of state following the death of Hal Hoss had been thoroughly enjoyed and declare they would not be surprised at his entry into the forthcoming primary battle.

Governor Martin, thoroughly disgusted with what he terms "lack of co-operation" on the part of the legislature is going to carry his program for the development of Oregon to the people. His first move was a double-barrelled blast at the state senate for its defeat of his capitol construction program. His next was another blast at the same group of lawmakers for their defeat of his mining board bill and his third move was a criticism of the legislature as a whole for its "niggardly" treatment of his flax development program for which an appropriation of \$1000 was approved after a hard fight.

Discussing the senate's defeat of his mining board bill with newspaper correspondents at the capitol, the governor pointed out that Oregon is rich in mineral resources but declared that the investing public knew nothing about these resources and nothing was being done to inform possible investors. Scouts for eastern industrialists seeking investment in Oregon, he pointed out, were unable to secure any authentic information regarding the state's mineral resources simply because there was no such information available. The governor sponsored a bill at the special election creating a state mining board and providing a small appropriation to finance research and surveys but the bill was killed in the senate by a vote of 20 to 7 after passing the house with only three votes opposed.

Sponsors of the proposed Northwest Oregon Bonneville People's Utility district estimate the cost of the project at \$5,750,000. Electrical energy will be purchased from the Bonneville power plant, according to petitions filed with the state hydro-electric commission and distributed to consumers over 250 miles of transmission lines to be constructed throughout the proposed district. The proposed project, by far the most ambitious development of its kind ever launched in Oregon, would cover 2447 square miles and embrace most of the territory embraced in seven northwest Oregon counties—Clackamas, Washington, Yamhill, Polk, Lincoln, Clatsop and Columbia. Forty-five municipalities are included in the proposed district which has a total population of approximately 150,000.

The Oregon state library has come in for national recognition. A recent bulletin issued by the United States office of education at Washington, D. C., devotes much space to the work which has been done by the Oregon library for the unemployed, out-of-school young people of the state. Special mention is made of the individual reading course service which during the past two years has helped more than 3900 young people throughout the state with their homework.

Motor vehicle registrations in Oregon reached a new all-time high this year with a total of more than 300,000. Nearest previous approach to this record was in 1930-31 when registrations totalled 283,549. Secretary of State Snell points out that unusually large proportion of the cars registered this year were new ones. The new 1936 plates will be available December 15 with 20,000 numbers already assigned and ready for mailing.

Governor Martin spent his boyhood in Illinois where the fishermen sit on the bank and watch the cork bobbing up and down, but he prefers the fishing in Oregon even if it is a little more strenuous and requires more exertion than did the "nigger fish-in" of his youth. Oregon's wild life, the governor declares, is one of the state's greatest assets and contributes largely to the maintenance and in-

crease of tourist travel to the Pacific northwest.

Thirty-seven lives have been lost and 81 persons have been injured in fires in Oregon during the nine-month period ending September 30, according to a report by Hugh C. Earle, state fire marshal. During the nine-month period there were 3403 fires in the state with losses aggregating \$1,780,493. The report covers only fires on property covered by insurance.

Except for March, April, May and October, tourist travel this year has been heavier, month by month, than during 1934, according to a report by Secretary of State Snell. Registration of foreign cars for the 11 months to November 30 this year total 96,883, or a gain of more than 4,000 over the registration totals for the entire 12 months of 1934. In both years tourist travel was heaviest during the months of July and August.

A total of 496 motorists were convicted in Oregon courts during November for violations of traffic laws. Of this number 37 had their operator's license revoked and 16 others had their license suspended. Thirty-four of the revocations were for drunken driving, two for hit-and-run driving and one for driving while his license was revoked. Four of those whose right to drive cars over Oregon highways was revoked were non-residents of the state.

State employees were warned by the board of control this week against the use of state cars for other than public business. Violations of this rule, the board decreed, will result in summary dismissal. The order followed defeat by the legislature of a measure proposed for pooling of all state-owned cars in an effort to regulate their use. Abuse of the use of state-owned cars, once very common on the part of officials as well as employees, is now believed to be very rare but still of sufficient gravity to require an occasional admonition such as that issued by the board this week.

Gasoline taxes collected by the state this year will set a new all-time high record in the opinion of Secretary of State Snell. For the ten-month period ending October 31, taxes on motor vehicle fuel totalled \$7,721,438 compared to \$8,298,923 for the entire 12 months of 1934.

## County Agent Answers Questions on Outlook Conference

"Just what is a county farm outlook conference, anyway?"

This is a question that is frequently heard since plans were started early in November to hold one of the conferences in Coos county, says George Jenkins, county agent.

The 90 farmers in this county who have been working for some weeks on the eight committees in preparation for the conference to be held March 10 and 11, are well aware by this time of what the conference is and what it may be expected to do, explains Mr. Jenkins, although it is not surprising that many others are still somewhat in the dark.

"There is nothing mysterious about this farm outlook conference," said J. A. Larson, general chairman. "It is just a businesslike attempt on the part of the farmers in each county, with the help of the agricultural extension service, to assemble all the facts possible about the agriculture in a county and from these facts to decide as near as possible what is the most profitable program to follow in the future.

"Farming is now a combination of individual and collective action, and it has been proved repeatedly that individual farmers prosper best where there is community action." A striking example of this is the case of Klamath county in Oregon, where some years ago a consideration of the facts revealed that there was real opportunity for growers to expand potato production on a county-wide basis. A few growers making such a decision alone would have had little success, but when the county as a whole made the move it meant the creation of an industry worth millions of dollars annually.

"Other counties in Oregon have had similar experiences, though perhaps on a smaller scale. A state such as Oregon, with its opportunity for wide diversity of crops and livestock products, derives exceptional benefit from making a thorough inventory from time to time of each county's agricultural resources, problems and possibilities.

"In this county at present there are committees working gathering all the information possible concerning dairying, farm crops, livestock, poultry, horticulture, soil management, and agricultural marketing and finance. After they assemble all the data possible from local records, census reports, state and national outlook reports and other sources, they will be prepared to submit these facts and preliminary conclusions drawn

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from them to the county conference, which, it is hoped, will be attended by a large proportion of the growers in the county.

"In many counties the problem is not so much what is taking place nationally as it is what the county can produce best and most economically. In others it is a question of laying plans on a community and county basis for expanding those products for which there appears to be a good future market. Those who have been reviewing the reports of the economic conference of ten years ago have been no little surprised to find how accurate and applicable are most of the conclusions made then. Although there is need now to add to these findings in the light of new developments, it is encouraging to the present workers to see how worth while were the efforts put forth in those earlier conferences."

## Emergency Education

At last the Oregon's project for emergency teaching has been approved. The administration of this is being worked out between the state and WPA offices. Kenneth Beach, state supervisor for emergency education, who was in Coos county Tuesday, stated that he thought plans would be complete by next week.

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## An Interesting Meeting

A meeting of extreme interest was held at Myrtle Point, Saturday, Dec. 7. Primary teachers of the county gathered to enjoy the program. The president, Genevieve Crowley, of Bandon, conducted a short business session at which time Lois Porterfield was elected as a delegate to O. S. T. A. Next meeting was set for Coos River school.

The program which had been arranged by Cora Mackey and Ida Oerding was announced by the former. It featured all phases of health

teaching. Flag salute was led by Ida Oerding. Alice Scott discussed sleep, Inez Chase the preparation for school; Ida Oerding, health inspection; Helen Stanbrough, posture; Dorothy Dutch, ventilation; Elsie Lamp led the group in playing health games and Lavaun Aasen demonstrated the making of a school lunch. Lela Elrod gave practical advice as to health, and Pearl K. Smith spoke on the sale of Christmas seals. Lillian Austin led the singing.

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