

### Lars Peterson On County Business

Lars J. Peterson, who will step out of office as Coos county Commissioner the first of next year, gives the following resume of county affairs for the three years and a half he has been a member of the County Court:

I wish to express sincere thanks to the many republicans who voted for me in the primary election and to the numerous democrats who had promised their support in the general election this fall. Also to the editor of the Coos Bay Times who said I was dogmatic, which means hard headed, a compliment I accept.

When elected three years ago the court found several timber operators who had, during four years, cut and removed timber from Coos county land without paying taxes, the accrued amount being \$48,000. The court collected every nickel.

When one timber operator appeared before the court and asked his timber now valued at \$40,000, be returned to him in payment of \$12,000 taxes he was refused.

When private interests applied to purchase timber land adjoining Sunset cemetery, I again was dogmatic. Nearly all in the Coos Bay area have relatives or friends buried in Sunset cemetery and the court felt obligated to protect and assist in building up this scenic place.

When J. H. McCloskey resigned his position as representative and the court was to fill the vacancy I held out to the last for a Coquille valley man.

I worked for and was successful in securing a public recreation park at Powers, Myrtle Grove on Millicoma creek, and Sunset beach, where anyone may enjoy an outing.

Legal advertisements for Coos county are now distributed to all Coos county newspapers, fairly and on an equal basis.

People nearing old age or who have been given relief, or who had lost their homes for taxes are allowed to occupy same and are not kicked out. Is that dogmatic?

I also assisted L. A. Blanc in obtaining quarters in Marshfield for the Red Cross, located in a building owned by the county, thereby saving that organization rent money.

These and hundreds of other items were taken care of along with the work that comes before the county court every week.

I have taken a keen and serious interest in the work and carried on the business for Coos county as I would my own. Sincerely,

LARS P. PETERSON,  
County Commissioner.

### \$15,791.13 To Coos Wagon Grant Lands

A Certificate of Accuracy on the Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands Tax Roll has been received by County Assessor Charles W. Forrest, from the Department of Interior in Portland, Oregon. The Certificate covers the 1943-43 tax roll which has now been forwarded to Washington, D. C., and from which point a check will be issued to the Treasurer of Coos county.

This tax roll is extended by Assessor Forrest each year and submitted to W. H. Hunning, Chief Forester, for the Department of Interior in Portland, who issues a Certificate of Accuracy. The tax roll was held up for some time in Portland due to a slight misinterpretation of the application of the 1941 legislative act which placed all levying districts upon a fiscal year basis.

The Certificate has now been forwarded to Washington, D. C., along with the tax roll, and upon its arrival there, Coos county will be mailed a check covering the amount due of \$15,791.13.

It is part of the duties of the Assessor's office to furnish the Treasurer with a breakdown or apportionment of the total tax into the various districts to which it belongs. The distribution of this tax by the Assessor is as follows: School Districts of which there are 18 participating, will receive \$1,976.27; Non-Hi School District \$4,339.20; Union High School District No. 2, \$924.83; Port of Haddon, \$43.24; Port of Coos Bay, \$91.91. The County receives for its pro-rated share, \$8,418.67.

The school district receiving the largest amount is Sitkum, No. 65, which receives \$741.46; next was Bridge, No. 77, receiving \$299.13; followed by Myrtle Point, No. 41 receiving \$208.99.

Information from the Japanese command. Only at rare intervals has any word come from these prisoners of war and it is reasonable to believe that many of them have succumbed to the harsh treatment to which they have been subjected since General Wainwright surrendered his island stronghold. Direct attack on Japan proper is secondary in military strategy to the rescue of these troops and the relief of China.

### Out-of-Doors Stuff

LANS LENEVE

After many decades, it appears that all the poor, harmless bruins in Coos county have suddenly turned into stock killers.

Any old hunter, any woodsman will tell you that a bear is perfectly contented to feed upon skunk cabbage, wild clover, roots, ants, old carrion and to eat upon the remains left from the kill of the cougar, the coyote and bobcat and that in ninety-nine times out of a hundred that is as far as his predatory "killing" instinct goes.

We should like to inquire as to just why each and every bear that is trapped and killed by the Government trapper in Coos county happens to be a stock killer? And it further appears that the gent in question is concentrating upon the total extermination of old bruin.

As we have already stated, bears as a rule are harmless and it is seldom that a killer is found amongst them. During some forty odd years of roaming the forests, hunting and trapping, we have chanced upon just one such a killer.

We believe we have stated in previous issues of this column, that many times when a cougar, a coyote or a bobcat makes a kill and later a bear comes along, attracted by the stretch, and being an eater of carrion, he devours the remainder of the carcass. The bear's big tracks obliterate the tracks of the real killer and the kill is laid to the bear and it is thus, through ignorance, that the bear is given credit for kills that he does not make.

It looks mighty big in print and makes good reading to read of where a fearless Government hunter bags a large stock-killing bear, when nine times out of ten the stock-killer is a poor harmless old fellow attending strictly to his own business of eating herbs, roots, skunk cabbage, etc., and running opposition to the buzzards in seeking out game or stock slain by real predators.

To many, the bear is looked upon as a savage beast but he is far from it. He is docile to the extreme and makes a lovable pet. Just take, for instance, the wild bears of Yellowstone Park. Great "killers" aren't they?

Any trapper or Government hunter can boost his record and make a wonderful showing by setting forth to hunt down and trap all the bears in a district but, in doing so, he is doing an injustice to the sportsmen and to the taxpayers of any state or county. For the bear is really an asset to any state. They are an attraction to tourists, to hunters from other states. Our woods, devoid of old bruin, would be the same thing as robbing our forests of the last species of some valuable fur-bearer. It would be like the vanishing of the buffalo from the great plains. Yet, if wanton killing of "stock killing bear" is continued, it won't take long to wipe them from the picture. Such a thing is simply robbing the citizens of this state of a valuable asset.

About the first thing a hunter from an outside state inquires concerning, when he heads in Oregon, is as to where he can bag a bear. He has read a lot of bear stories—they make great reading, for they make of the poor, old lumbering bruin, a savage, relentless animal and it is the height of ambition to many hunters to bag a bear. So we naturally want bears left to be hunted in future years. We want bears left to roam the woods for generations to come. We want the season—a closed season—observed on them and the fact not taken advantage of, that because a man happens to be vested with the power of a government agent, that he may fare forth and kill and kill and kill at any season that may suit his fancy, merely for the sake of building up an imposing record to submit to to fool the people as a whole.

We know, and we speak from experience, when we state that there are few stock-killing bears, and all the bears of this district couldn't have turned stock killers overnight.

Ridging the range of one bobcat or coyote will eliminate more killings of wildlife and stock than would be accomplished by a dozen bears every dozen years.

Let's hope that a little judgment will be shown concerning "stock killing bears" in the future. The preservation of bruin should be considered, just as is the preservation of our remaining camp-sites, our streams, the groves bordering our highways. This bear business is no laughing matter. It should come under the careful consideration, not only of lovers of wildlife, but of our Chambers of Commerce as well for, as previously stated, bears are a big attraction in Oregon.

Phone 222R, to Art Hooton for your electrical wiring and repair needs. He is located north of the ball park on the Fairview road. 527fs

### Informative Article About Penicillin

"Penicillin Rationed," is the title of an article appearing in a magazine recently, which was handed the Sentinel by Dr. G. E. Stark of this city.

Due to public misconception about this most recent effective drug, penicillin is still not available at all hospitals, but it is available for civilian use to a much larger extent now than it was a few weeks ago.

The cost is still terrific, however, and Dr. Stark reports that the federal government, or the Army or Navy—which ever branch of the service operates the hospital at Denver, Colo., where 14 service men were being treated with penicillin—had to pay \$19,000 a week for the amount needed for the treatment of the 14 men.

At present Eugene is the nearest point to Coos county where the drug can be secured, but it will be available in Coos at some future date. Following is the publicity given in the publication as to why the drug's use is still more or less limited:

Penicillin has reached that unfortunate stage, characteristic of most therapeutic agents presenting real merit, wherein the reading public is conscious of it as a "miracle drug." Such drugs have come and gone in the past, and have raised hopes among the hopeless more and more widely as the editors of news-magazines and newspapers increasingly realize the news value of "medical items." This time, however, the impossible hopes aroused by popular articles must necessarily undergo a rather abrupt adjustment to reality; penicillin happens to be a war material of the first order, and it is difficult enough to produce so that none of it can be wasted. In a situation of this kind, popular misconceptions require something more than amiable tolerance; they require prompt correction by all physicians so that the public may not feel it is being deprived of a life-saving material by arbitrary or bureaucratic methods.

This task of enlightenment should not be difficult, since the system for apportioning penicillin meets the exacting standards of scientific as well as democratic procedure. Long before the writers of popular news selected penicillin as a miracle drug, the National Research Council, justly famed for its splendid work in World War I, had earmarked this substance for special attention because of the remarkable preliminary reports concerning it in the English medical literature of 1941. The problem of investigating and developing this new agent was logically assigned, in accordance with the principles of scientific method, by the Committee on Medical Research of the Office of Scientific Research and Development

to the Committee on Chemotherapy of the National Research Council, headed by C. S. Keefer, M. D. The investigation proceeded in an orderly manner, making full use of work already done or in progress in universities, government laboratories and pharmaceutical plants in England and the United States. By April, 1943, sufficient clinical success had been demonstrated so that the medical staffs of the armed forces became interested in obtaining penicillin. The obstacles which stood between this interest and its realization at that time are worthy of review. Then, as now, the production of penicillin was essentially a very cumbersome procedure, involving the processing of thousands of gallons of culture-medium to obtain a very small quantity of active material. The equipment needed to grow the mold and extract its active principle was not in existence; it called for tons of steel, electrical equipment, new manufacturing

space, solvents, and manpower. In April, 1943, these things were not easily come by. In fact, there would have been virtually no penicillin, either for military or civilian use, had not the War Production Board released these critical materials.

Since the War Production Board had diverted urgently needed materials to the production of penicillin, it was only reasonable that all supplies of the drug should be allocated by that agency to those divisions of the Nation's war-effort which were considered to need it most. Far from decreasing the amounts available for clinical research, this program actually made larger supplies available. No individual, either in civilian life or military service, whose life might with certainty have been saved by penicillin, was denied the drug.

If it is insurance, see me—F. R. Bull.

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\$22.50 to \$50.00

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Fine rayon crepes and sheers in bow-tie, tucked-front or classic shirt-waist designs in pastels, flower prints, all-over dots. Sizes 32 to 40.

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Slim-as-a-pin gored skirts, generously pleated fore and aft styles of soft-fabrics in pastels or plaids, to mix with blouses, sweaters, jackets.



Washington, D. C., June 1—It is assumed that a fair percentage of the men in the armed service will wish to return to the farm, or buy a farm, and congress is working now on such a provision in the GI bill. However, the measure as presently drafted provides that the interest on loans for this purpose shall not be more than six per cent and the loan must be repaid in 20 years. This brings up an interesting feature.

Under the Bankhead-Jones farm tenant law the government provides a loan up to 100 per cent of the value of the land, the interest rate is three per cent and the loan may run 40 years. There are 125 of these farm tenant loans in Washington state amounting to \$1,052,289; Oregon has 100 tenants to whom the government has advanced \$775,381; Idaho has 102 with loans amounting to \$904,176, and California has 164 with a total of \$1,552,631. These are the numbers and amounts as of Jan. 1, 1944. All told, to that date, there were 31,148 borrowers who received \$201,659,869, with the bulk of borrowers in Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas—the deep south.

In addition to the foregoing, 173 people in Oregon received loans of \$440,201; Washington, 93 with \$270,040; Idaho, 108 with \$261,988, and California, 22 with \$18,129, for farm development, although there is no law providing for such development loans. These development loans came from the farm security administration.

The question raised by some members of congress is, why the three per cent loans are given to one group of people—non-veterans—while the veteran would have to pay twice that interest rate and pay off the loan in half the time accorded a tenant. Of course, there is nothing to prevent a veteran from applying for a Bankhead-Jones loan, but if he wants a loan intended to encourage him to go on a farm he must carry a heavier financial load than the sharecropper who is similarly aided.

This is a snarl that may seriously affect veterans who have a yearning for the good earth and prevent many ex-service men from buying farms in the Pacific northwest.

Confusion still reigns in the food situation and its clarification would seem to be remote so long as the conflicting policies of war food administration and OPA continue. War food administration is concerned primarily with utmost encouragement for maximum production, while OPA conceives it a duty not only to prevent prices from going too high but to sustain floors below which farm prices may not be permitted to go. The first is maintained by ceilings and the latter by payment of subsidies. WFA would not object to the removal of all ceilings on foodstuffs but gives tacit approval to the subsidy plan. Adding a further complication is the lend-lease program under which food is being sent for the relief of peoples in lands rescued from the Nazis. It is a queer jumble and at times the different agencies seem to be working with cross purposes though each may be performing a necessary function.

And speaking of subsidies, the fight against them seems to have died out almost to the vanishing point and no further organized opposition is expected. A few speeches will be made during consideration of the bill extending life of OPA beyond June 30, but anti-subsidy members of congress from now on will have eyes and ears attuned to the effect on the election and they will hesitate to do anything which might alienate the votes of labor, which has strongly supported the subsidy plan as a means of holding down the cost of living. Members of the farm bloc who declaimed long and loud against subsidies, while not withdrawing anything they said, will studiously refrain from repeating their opposition arguments.

It is no secret with the military high command in the national capital that the purpose of General MacArthur's campaign in New Guinea is to open the way to the Philippines and thence to the coast of China. The first aim is to rescue the survivors of Bataan and Corregidor, a large number of whom are from Washington and Oregon. The fate of these former national guardsmen is in doubt and will remain so until American troops enter Manila, unless present negotiations through Moscow bring further