

The Coquille Chamber of Commerce

needs and is entitled to the unanimous support of everyone in Coquille and vicinity during the year 1931.

The organization, working for civic improvements and development, with capable representatives on all committees, is planning a program for the year which will advance Coquille's industrial and commercial interests to a greater extent than ever before.

Tuesday and Wednesday March 3 and 4

has been designated by the membership committee for the annual membership drive and soliciting of funds for prosecuting the most active Chamber of Commerce campaign ever seen in Coquille.

New industrial plants, seeking locations adjacent to the timber source of supply, are thinking of Coquille and this city's advantages, from location, production and shipping viewpoint, are being presented by the industrial committee, of which J. E. Paulson is chairman.

There is a possibility that by fall both of the lumber mills here will be in operation.

It is frequently heard, "What does the Chamber of Commerce do? And where does the money go?"

The answer to this was apparent to anyone who heard or read President C. C. Farr's report for 1930, and it should be remembered that last year was one of depression all over the country.

Below is given a recapitulation of moneys received and spent last year, the figures being in round numbers and not carrying odd dollars nor cents:

Balance, Jan. 1, 1930	\$ 450
Contributions "Western Out-of-Doors" advertising	250
Membership Dues	1100
Total Receipts	\$1,800

Expenses	
Secretary's salary and office expenses	\$ 530
Boy Scout Council	200
Streamer lights for streets and Christmas tree globes	20
Repair and reflooring Community Bldg.	300
State and County Chamber of Commerce	260
Advertising "Western Out-of-Doors"	325
Financing Smith-Hughes boys' attendance at Stock Show	100
Incidentals	35
Total	\$1,770

The financial report at the annual meeting last month showed a balance on hand of \$28.

There is not one of the above expense items which should be dropped for this year, but there will be little or no Community Building expense. The "Western Out-of-Doors" advertising has already been discontinued.

The secretary's salary of \$450 last year included an item of \$4 per month for rent of typewriter. Half of her salary, \$37.50 per month, was paid by the Chamber of Commerce, and an equal amount was paid by the Oregon State Motor Association which will also contribute \$37.50 per month to the salary of the secretary, Miss Lois Kay, beginning March 1.

As directors of your Chamber of Commerce we ask that every business and professional man in Coquille, every industry and Coquille booster, and every dairyman or farmer in the Coquille district, support the activity of the Chamber this year, financially and morally. We need your co-operation to make 1931 the best in the history of Coquille.

The membership campaign next week, March 3 and 4, will enable the directors to know how enthusiastically you, and each of you, are boosting Coquille development.

WM. A. ZOSEL, President

R. L. STEWART, Vice President

W. S. SICKELS, Treasurer

C. C. FARR, Director

GEO. W. BRYANT, Director

C. E. NILES, Director

GEO. E. OERDING, Director

J. R. BUNCH, Director

O. T. GANT, Director

W. V. FERGUSON, Director



Urged on by the demands voiced by farmers and other land owners in every section of the state the legislature in the closing days of its assembly this week has written into its record a tax program which, it is expected, will eventually lift the state tax burden entirely from real property.

While the House by a vote of 32 to 27 voted down the Mott resolution which would have submitted to the voters of the state the question of the repeal of state taxes on real property, this action was not prompted so much by opposition to the idea back of the proposal as it was by the realization that before such a drastic move could be taken some substitute revenue must be provided lest the business of the state suffer.

On every side there has been evidenced a keen sympathy for the owner of real estate and his tax burden. The realization that the time has arrived when passive sympathy must give way to definite action was clearly set forth in a statement which Governor Meier made at a meeting of the three taxation and revenue committees of the House and Senate at a conference in the executive office during the week.

"The owners of real property are now organizing in all sections of the state to give expression to a reasonable demand for equitable taxation," the governor declared. "They are demanding and have a right to demand, that the tax load be more fairly distributed; that the time honored maxim that taxes should be based on ability to pay shall be regarded as something more than an empty phrase."

While a majority of the members of both houses had already made up their minds to the imperative need of some program of tax relief it was this statement on the part of the governor and his demand for immediate action necessary to bring the session's big tax program into being and to insure its adoption by both branches of the assembly.

This program, in brief, includes the re-enactment of the intangibles tax act with a higher rate of taxation and increased exemptions and an increase in the excise tax rate. These two

taxes, coupled with the income tax, it is expected by members of the state tax commission, will, under normal conditions practically wipe out all state taxes on real property including the special millage taxes for the support of the state's institutions on higher learning but not including the elementary school tax, which is properly a local tax and should never have been placed on the state tax levy.

Depressed business conditions which are expected to reflect themselves in decreased revenues from all three of these taxes during the next year or two, may, it is explained, make it necessary to resort to a small levy against real property for another year or two but the state tax on property, it is generally conceded, is doomed to go.

In order that the fate of the new intangibles tax measure may be decided at the earliest possible moment, and to prevent its being tied up for two years through a referendum attack which would delay its operation until after the general election in November, 1932, the legislature has called a special election to be held in June for the purpose of passing on this tax. At that time also the people will be asked to pass on another measure clearing up a question which has grown up around the constitutional six per cent limitation.

Among the freak bills introduced at the special session might be included one by Senator Bennett of Multnomah county providing for the issuance of \$50,000,000 in currency by the state government to be loaned on real property without interest in order to restore prosperity.

The Norton bill transferring the collecting department from the jurisdiction of the sheriff's office to the county commissioners passed the House this week with only six votes opposed.

As explained by its author, Representative Norton of Coquille, the measure represents only an attempt to put the collection of taxes on a business basis.

"This is in no wise a criticism of the sheriffs of the state," Norton explained to his colleagues in urging support of the measure. "For the most part these officials are out-door men, elected for the qualification as peace officers and not as tax collectors. As a rule they give the business of collecting the taxes into the hands of a deputy and forget about it with the result that tax collections

are neglected.

"County commissioners, on the other hand, are the business head of the county government and feel themselves responsible for the conduct of the county's business. Given the responsibility for the collection of taxes they will give this the same careful attention they give to other business of the county with the result that the efficiency of the tax department should be materially increased in every county in the state."

Norton explained that the idea was not new with him at this session. He had been considering the matter for several years and at the 1929 session introduced a bill similar to this one in order to educate the legislators up to an appreciation of the merit that lay back of the suggestion.

Representative Norton of Coos county was one of the 50 members of the House who "bowed to the mandate of the people" in support of the Lawrence bill changing the public service commission from a three-man organization to a one-man commission.

Norton, however, refused to follow the majority in support of the measure repealing the certificate of convenience and necessity.

"I have lived long enough not to be swept off my feet with these arguments about competition among public service corporations," he declared in explanation of his opposition to this measure. "I have seen expensive railroads built over the Rocky mountains by competing lines. I have seen these lines engage in bitter wars of competition, hauling freight and passengers at far below cost until one or the other was run out of the field, the rails pulled up and competition destroyed. Then I have seen the remaining line boost its charges to such heights that patrons have operated freight wagons for more than a hundred miles paralleling the railroads in protest against this robbery of the consuming public by unregulated corporations. The utility must be regulated in the interest of the consumer and if we are to regulate we must also protect the weaker utility from the encroachment of its larger and more powerful competitor which is just what this certificate does."

Explaining his support of the one-man commission bill Norton declared that he was voting for the measure because the administration wanted it and not because he conceived it to be what the public wanted or voted for in the recent election.

"I doubt very much whether the public at large is greatly concerned about whether there is one man or three men on the public service commission and I, personally seriously question whether any good is to be accomplished by this change but it is what the administration wants and I am willing to grant it," he declared.

Senator Hall of Coos county, for years recognized as one of the best friends the state highway system has had in the state legislature and for several sessions chairman of the senate committee on roads and highways committee, threw his influence to the support of the Kiddie bill repealing the one-mill market road tax when opponents of the measure put forth the argument that the bill would cripple the state highway program.

"The bill is a good measure," Hall advised his colleagues. "In these depressed times when all other business is slowed down and when taxpayers are pleading for relief, it is only right and proper that the state highway program be slowed down a little, too, if that is necessary in order to afford a small measure of relief to those who foot the tax bills."

Twenty-five members of the senate voted for the bill on final passage.

In addition to repealing the market road tax the measure also creates a system of secondary state highways out of present market roads which the highway commission is authorized to take over at its discretion and maintain out of state funds. This provision was written into the measure as an amendment to the original Kiddie bill which would have diverted money from the highway fund to the counties to reimburse them for the loss of the market road tax. It was believed that this system would be more acceptable inasmuch as it enables the highway commission to retain control over the expenditure of its funds and to supervise the improvement of those highways on which the state money is to be spent.

Until such time as other revenue measures are provided to finance the state government it would be ill-advised to attempt to repeal the state tax on real property Representative Norton of Coos county argued in opposing the Mott resolution which sought to refer to the voters of the state the question of repeal of the state tax repeal. Enactment of such a law, Norton pointed out, would mean the closing down of all of the state's institutions of higher learning because there has as yet been no pro-

vision made for financing these institutions except through the property tax. The resolution was killed by a vote of 32 to 27. Representative Knapp also opposed the bill with his vote.

Senator Hall in supporting the free text book bill told his colleagues that he had been raised on free texts back in the schools of Pennsylvania where he grew up as a boy. If it had not for the generosity of the Pennsylvania taxpayers in providing him with free school books, Hall feared that Oregon might have been deprived of the services of a mighty good senator. In addition to studying out of books furnished by the state, Hall said that he had later taught in a school in Pennsylvania where the books were furnished by the taxpayers and he was thoroughly sold on the idea of free text books. The measure passed the senate by a vote of 17 to 13.

Senator Hall voted with the minority in support of the "basic science" bill which was killed in the senate by a vote of 16 to 14. The measure was sponsored by the medical wing of the healing profession and was bitterly opposed by the drugless healers.

Over the vigorous opposition of Senator Hall of Coos county, the senate this week, followed the lead of the House in support of the Gill-Winslow bill changing the name of the Roosevelt Military Highway to the "Oregon Coast Highway." The vote for the bill was 21 to 9.

Senator Hall objected to the name as not sufficiently descriptive of the importance of the coast road which, he declared, would soon form a part of a great transcontinental highway connecting the three nations of Canada, the United States and Mexico. He also objected to the abandonment of the name "Roosevelt" in connection with the coast highway, pointing out that this was the only highway in the United States which had been officially christened with the name of the great statesman and calling attention to the value of the advertisement which had accrued to this highway during the past ten years.

Senator Francisovich of Clatsop county who led the fight for the new name, however, read letters from the commercial clubs of a number of Coos county cities, including Coquille, to show that the name "Oregon Coast" met with their approval.

The House bill sponsored by Rep-

resentative Norton and others providing for a Saturday afternoon half-holiday for officials and employees of Coos county was killed in the senate this week when it came in with an adverse report from the committee on counties.

Senator Hall was one of 21 senators who helped to pass the bill creating the state department of agriculture this week. The Coos county senator, however, was absent from the chamber on Saturday when final action was taken on the game code, the tunnel bill and the bill providing for standard grades for butter.

Safety First! Use Cow Bell Dairy's Pasteurized Milk and protect your health.

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT

In the Matter of the Estate of Viola M. Collier, deceased.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned has filed in the County Court of Coos County, Oregon, her Final Account as Administratrix of the Estate of Viola M. Collier, deceased, and that the said Court has set March 30th, 1931, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock A. M. at the County Court room in Coquille, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing objections to such final account and the settlement of said estate.

Eva S. Currie,
Administratrix.

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Kruschen Salts are used daily by millions all over the world not only to take off fat from overweight people but to rejuvenate the entire system.

One bottle of Kruschen Salts (last 4 weeks) costs but 85c and one bottle will prove of vast benefit to people who have constipation, headaches, indigestion, nervousness, rheumatism, depression, acidity and auto-intoxication.

Not only that but one bottle will bring about body activity—increased energy, vigor and ambition, sparkling eyes and freedom from pimples and blemishes—millions know all this—you ought to know it. Take one half teaspoon in a glass of hot water every morning before breakfast—walk a little each day—cut down on sweets and fat forming foods.

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