

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN
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The Oregonian said yesterday that snow blanketed the entire northwest. We want to remark that the Coquille valley is a part of the Northwest and that there has not been any snow on the ground here this winter, at least not between Coquille and Bandon. When equable climate is desired the Coquille valley is unsurpassed in the world.

Knowing State Treasurer Holman as we do, we do not doubt his ability to slap Gov. Meier's face as he is reported to have threatened at a meeting of the state board of control, Tuesday. Politics not only makes strange bedfellows, but it also causes rifts in friendships which will not stand the strain of too much jealousy and ambition for the same office.

A LUXURY TAX BILL

One of the new tax bills introduced in the house at Salem last week is known as the Luxury Tax bill. It would impose a tax of one cent on each ten cents or fraction thereof of the customary price of the following articles: tobacco, both chewing and smoking, snuff, cigarettes, cigars, cheroots, malt syrup, malt extract or wort, cosmetics, beauty preparations, perfumery, cologne, cologne waters, toilet waters, bath salts, face creams, body creams, massage creams, hand creams, rouges, face powder, toilet powders, depilatories, hair tonic, hair pomades, shampoo lotions, toilet soaps, powders, creams, ointments, dyes and all other preparations, concoctions or lotions intended to be, and capable of being used to color, tint or change the shade, color or hue of the hair.

Tobacco and cigarettes would produce the greatest revenue should this bill be enacted, although the hair dye lotions have a greater sale now than they formerly did!

TROUBLE WILL RESULT

It may be that the Filipinos will be ready for self-government in another twelve years, the time set by congress in the bill which was adopted by the senate this week over President Hoover's veto. The house had previously passed the act over the veto.

Just what sugar and cotton interests are back of this move has not been made public, but that the Philippines will be in danger from aggressive tendencies of older nations makes the proposal to give them their freedom one fraught with danger to the United States—should this country elect to protect them in their independence.

One provision of the act just adopted is that the Filipinos must prepare and adopt a satisfactory constitution within the next two years or the act giving them their independence becomes null and void.

To the casual observer the Philippines will be at the mercy of Japan as an independent nation, and a large percentage of the population there now is Japanese.

BILL TO LOWER EXEMPTIONS

An amendment to the income tax law was introduced in the House at Salem last week which, if enacted will materially change the rates of payment of state income taxes. It would reduce the exemption of a single person from \$1600 to \$1000, of a married person from \$2500 to \$1500, but the exemption for a dependent under 18 years of age remains at \$400.

The present law increases from one per cent tax on the first \$100 of taxable income, one per cent on each thousand to the fourth thousand, after which it is five per cent on anything over \$4000.

Under the proposed amendment it will be one per cent on the first thousand of taxable income, two per cent on the second thousand, three per cent on the third, and so on to the seventh on which it would be seven per cent. On anything over \$7,000 the tax would be eight per cent.

Of course, there is no assurance that this income tax law will be adopted as introduced, but there is

strong probability that the rate will be increased from those now in effect.

Notes From Washington

The Treasury closed its books at the end of the first half of the present fiscal year with a deficit of more than \$1,150,000,000.

Despite increased postal rates the postal deficit for the fiscal year 1932 was more than \$150,000,000.

A table made public by the Civil Service Commission shows that one out of every 24 government workers is facing an average pay reduction of \$208 through the administrative furlough provision of the economy act in addition to the 8 1/2 percent pay cut.

There was no depression at Uncle Sam's mints last year. The Philadelphia and the Denver mints reported a prosperous year. In fact the federal mint and depository at Denver had its most prosperous year since 1928. During the year it handled more than \$15,000,000 worth of gold and silver. More money was manufactured at the Philadelphia mint than in the previous two years. It produced more than 20,000,000 coins valued at some \$68,000,000 and nearly 10,000,000 coins for foreign countries.

TABLOIDS

By W. S. Sickels

Women have invaded the field of man's activities to quite an extent, but not sufficiently so as yet; hence the large number of casualties that have happened to Coquille males of the species during the past year or so. The activity here in mind is that fine old winter sport of chopping wood. Men are not fitted for this pastime, as is witnessed by the great number of maimed and crippled we have among us. Chopping wood is oft times a knotty problem to which a man cannot give the right approach. It requires finesse and gentleness. A man grabs the axe, hits the joist above him with an earthquake effect and the blow is deflected to his head, or some other branch of his anatomy that enters into the geographical description of the structure known as a human being. There should be a law passed forbidding men to actively engage in chopping wood. He should act only in an advisory or executive capacity.

It is reported in the news that a Wisconsin justice of the peace granted a divorce and in two weeks married the couple over again. Ten dollars for the divorce and two dollars for the relapse?

Shorty Wilcoxon wants to attend the world's fair that is to be held in Chicago this year, but is afraid it will be all over before he gets there, unless he starts real soon. Shorty attended the Columbian Exposition in 1893. He was rather young then and didn't know there was a big national depression on that year. He has learned that since by reading the newspapers. "Anyhow," he says, "in those days farmers owned their own farms, the groceryman you traded with was generally the proprietor, the small town in which I lived was like a big, happy neighborhood, we had a band concert up-town every Wednesday evening. I missed out on the depression, if there was one."

"Bright Spots in Business," a daily newspaper feature that has been running for several months, is a fine thing in itself and might stimulate the public morale provided the doings of congress and the legislature could be suppressed. Also many gloomy editorials and many columns of special articles that run concurrently with "Bright Spots" tend to destroy any optimism that might be gained from reading the latter.

Thirty-five years ago drug stores could sell narcotics without restriction. During those days morphine—and very little of it—was sold openly, the same as quinine is today. In the Kansas county where I lived at that time, and which had a population of more than 30,000, there were only three or four known drug addicts. As an example of current prices of that period morphine sold for less than one dollar an ounce. Then came the restrictive laws that created smuggling and racketeering in narcotics. Prices became so high and profits so enormous that capital went into the business in a big way and it is now so thoroughly organized that it cannot be suppressed under existing laws. Human rats, both male and female, in all large cities are creating the market for habit-forming drugs by contacting the young people and inducing them to become users. (An authority states that one may become in ten days' time an almost hopeless victim of certain narcotics.) Then follows the daily struggle to obtain the money with which to purchase them, the ensuing poverty and crime.

The illicit traffic in narcotics will end when the profit is taken out of the business—and not until then.

The economic trials of the past three years have established the fact that the American people are a home-

geneous mass of patience; a subconscious control, perhaps, to give congress and state legislatures a chance to solve some of the problems of these evil days; but, unfortunately, these bodies are without constructive leadership. Statesmanship has been stifled by political maneuvering; and spokesmen, biased in favor of party advantage, are heedless of what the public's present attitude of endurance may mean.

That there may be a deliberate purpose, in a state of being planned for execution, is voiced by Editor Chapman in his usually conservative publication, the Oregon Voter. We quote: "Desperate, taxpayers are ready to hazard a financial breakdown of state and local government. Out of the confusion will emerge, they believe, a simplified government which will cost little to support. . . . The wealthy reactionary, the radical ruralite, the corporation attorney and the despondent realtor are united in this program of revenue disorganization."

A number of measures important to Oregon towns and cities will be presented to the present legislature, most of which should be passed, if that grand, magnificent, and reverence-inspiring assembly can lay aside

politics long enough to get them reported "out of committee."

It is believed the public would remain content should a shovel-full of cement be poured into the vocal cavity of State Treasurer Holman.

Modern Disease Prevention

(Oregon State Board of Health)
Instead of putting our faith in quarantine, placarding and fumigating as we did some fifty years ago, we are now applying scientific measures for the prevention of disease. Waiting for diseases to occur is like locking the barn door after the horse is stolen.

It is a long jump from the ox-drawn covered wagon rumbling over muddy roads at five miles an hour to modern automobile doing its sixty and the air mail its two hundred. Just as radically our conception of public health work has changed in the same time. Two things have been responsible—the development of bacteriology and the accumulation of experience. Take diphtheria for example. In 1878 a leading New York medical journal editorially raked over the coals a physician who had made the seemingly foolish suggestion that diphtheria might be caused by some

living organism too small to be seen by the human eye. A few years later the germ was discovered. Then came the life saving antitoxin. Now we are no longer satisfied to cure. By a simple procedure children are protected so they need have no fear of the disease.

With scientific methods to aid us we have been learning from experience. As statistics have accumulated it has been possible to determine with accuracy what activities really save lives, prevent sickness and promote health and happiness. In the old days in our ignorance we wasted a lot of time fighting shadows.

Public health education is one of the modern concepts. Only a few years ago when the budget of one of our larger cities was being prepared an eggle-eyed economist spied an item for health education and started to cut it out as unnecessary. Somehow it managed to stay in. Today every progressive state makes such a provision. Health education is nothing more or less than letting people know what health means and how it affects them. Why shouldn't they know? Is this not a service that lessens the cost of living?

Hardly a beginning has been made. An application of all the known

means of disease prevention would prevent forty percent of all diseases. Disease costs on an average of twenty dollars per capita every year. Eighteen million are spent every year in this state for the care of disease. If only ten percent were preventable, would it not be a good investment to spend five cents per capita for state-wide prevention?

Efficient health work pays in dollars and cents. Money that may have to be spent for some doctor or undertaker is needed now, more than ever, to meet the present emergency. There is no better advertisement for a state than that it is clean and healthy and that the health department is efficient.

A reasonable extension of public health work has been shown to have enormous possibilities in reducing the incidence of sickness. All authorities agree that the minimum expenditure of ten cents per capita is necessary to conduct an effective state-wide health program.

It can truly be said that the public health program of this state is not inflated and that much more money could reasonably be expended for preventive work in order to cut down the tremendous costs of institutional care in this state.

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No. 1 Quality
POUND

20c

SUGAR C. & H. Limit
6 lbs. 22c
100 lbs. \$4.09

MILK
Mt. Vernon or Oregon
6 tall Cans (Limit) 25c

BREAD
Nutritious, wholesome
3 loaves

12c

Brown Sugar
4 lbs. 18c

SOAP
Snow White laundry lg.
10 BARS 19c

COFFEE
S & W vacuum packed
2 lb Can

55c

Carnation Oats
No Prem., Reg. 25c size
EACH (limit) 10c

MATCHES
Satin tip brand
6 Box Carton 17c

Flour Snowbird
Crown's hardwheat flour
Every sack guaranteed SACK 69c

Camels, Luckys, Chesterfields 2 Pkgs. 25c
Carton \$1.10

Cigarettes

Fresh Meat Department

We carry a complete line of fresh, choice meats, at all times

Pork Roast
Pound 13c

Beef Roast
Pound 9c

Porterhouse Steak
Pound 9c

Fig Bars
Whole Wheat or White
2 lbs. 19c

Cheese
local make
pound 12c

Tomatoes
No. 2 1/2 cans
3 Cans 25c

Tomato Juice
Del Monte Superior Quality 3 Cans 25c

Oranges
Sweet Juicy Navels

Small Size Medium Size Large Size
Doz. 5c 2 Doz. 25c Doz. 29c

Smoked Meats

Bacon
Oriole, Swift's dry cured.
POUND 14c

Hams
Swift's Premium
POUND 14c

Frankforters
Swift's Superior Quality
2 LBS. 25c

Oleomargarine
Troco, save labels for free premiums
2 lbs. 25c

10 lbs. 89c

Shortening
Swift's Pure Crescent
3 lbs. 20c

Veal Stew
Pound 9c

Veal Roast
Pound 10c

Sausage
Freshly made
2 lbs. 19c

Beans Small Whites
10 lbs. 29c
5 lbs. 16c

Prunes
Oregon Petites
5 lbs. 13c

Macaroni
Elbo cut
4 lbs. 15c

Toilet Tissue 4 Roll 17c
1000 Sheet rolls