

# The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN  
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If President Roosevelt is looking for new fields of investigation he might tackle the big oil companies. No one objects to paying a fair price for gas, but when it is boosted five or six cents a gallon just when the travel season starts it looks like a hold-up. It doesn't cost the producers a cent a gallon more for crude or manufacturing in the summer than it does in the winter but every May or June the price jumps and jumps, just because American nature is such that a higher price will be paid rather than forego the pleasure of summer trips. Twenty-five cents a gallon is too much, even though six and a half cents of that is tax.

We read an interesting article in an automobile publication this week that refutes the idea of different mileage for automobiles from different makes of gasoline. The article described a test that was made of seven well-known brands of gas, all the refinery product and not treated with Ethyl. The tests were made under the most scientific regulations, and at the close of the experiments it was found that the difference in mileage between the "poorest" and the "best" was just three-quarters of one per cent. Reduced to feet that means that in a car which makes 15 miles to the gallon, there was a difference of 564 feet in the distance travelled on a gallon, between the best and poorest. Just about a tenth of a mile!

## TO VOTE ON NINE MEASURES

The special election in Oregon, to be held three weeks from today, on July 21, will not be confined to electing delegates to the prohibition repeal convention and a vote on the sales tax.

There will be nine measures on the ballot, six of them referred to the people by the legislature, two proposed by initiative petitions and one referendum, demanded by petition of the people.

The measures to appear on the ballot are as follows:

Soldiers' and sailors' bonus amendment.

County manager form of government constitutional amendment.

Prosecution by information and grand jury modification amendment.

Debt and taxation limitations for municipal corporations amendment.

State power fund bonds.

Sales tax.

Repeal of prohibition amendment to the constitution.

Oleomargarine tax.

Grange power bill.

The voters' pamphlets which will be mailed out from the secretary of state's office soon will be enlightening on these several measures but how many people will study them and come to a definite decision as to why they favor or oppose some of these measures? On a few like the proposed repeal of the state's prohibition amendment and the oleomargarine tax bill all voters may know how they will vote and why, but on most of the measures, as is the case every election, altogether too much voting will be done according to personal prejudice and without regard to what the effect on state affairs is to be.

Theoretically the initiative and referendum is a beautiful idea but too often in practice it breaks down. Nevertheless it is the duty of every voter to express his will at the polls and every one should study the measures in order that his vote may be intelligently cast, and not be the foolish following of propaganda presented by those who have an axe to grind.

Road-side fruit stands as well as groceries and door to door peddlers are expected to comply with the new law governing the labeling and full weight of crates and halloworks according to Max Gehlhar, director of the state department of agriculture. An inspector of the department is now making the rounds of the state checking up on fruit sales. The new law requires that cherry and strawberry crates must contain 24 12-ounce halves.

locks and that containers must be properly labeled as to the quality of the contents—U. S. No. 1, 2 or culls. Crates must also be labeled with the name of the grower. The regulation applies only to fruit sold at retail and not to fruit sold to canneries or by-product houses.

## TABLOIDS

By W. S. Sickels

Now that prosperity has begun to ooze around the corner it is presumed the output of red ink has declined. The peak of red ink production was reached in 1932.

A prominent scientist of the entomologist group states that ants do not sleep. Interest on the mortgage acts that way, too.

Bishop Cannon has written letters to 8,500 preachers urging them to get busy in behalf of the 18th amendment. We didn't know any of the boys had been loafing on the job.

Dollar wheat would be a great help to the farmers if they had any wheat. The price of wheat never goes up while the farmers have it in their bins. The Chicago Board of Trade operators have always been very careful about that.

## A New Era Looms for Banking

When you go to your bank and purchase a draft drawn on San Francisco, Portland, Chicago or New York, it means that your bank has funds on deposit in banks in those cities and that your draft will be honored when it reaches its destination. Two or more years ago banks paid each other two per cent interest on average daily balances of this class of deposits. The big city banks, however, began cutting the interest rate paid and for the next year or so it has been only one-half of one per cent.

The Glass-Steagall banking act, which has just gone into effect, forbids payment of interest on such accounts, and includes all demand deposits, except public funds with respect to which payment of interest is required under state law. The amount of interest to be paid on time deposits may be regulated. No bank can pay any time deposit before its maturity, or waive a requirement of notice before payment of a savings deposit except when such requirement is waived as to all savings deposits that are subject to notice.

A bank is forbidden to loan to its executive officers; but loans of this kind heretofore made may be renewed or extended for not more than two years from the date the new law took effect. An executive officer of a bank who borrows from any other bank is required to make a written report thereof to the chairman of the board of directors of his bank. Violation of this provision is made a crime, subject to fine or imprisonment.

The provisions of the act apply only to such banks as are members of the Federal Reserve system, of which all national banks are members. With state banks such membership is optional.

The additional liability imposed upon shareholders of national banks (generally known as double liability) is eliminated with respect to shares of national banks issued after the date of the enactment of the new law, which bears the title of "Banking Act of 1933."

A permanent plan for insurance of deposits becomes effective July 1, 1934, unless the president fixes an earlier date, and applies to the deposits of all member banks through a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation that has been created by amendment of the Federal Reserve Act. Each bank participating in the insurance fund is required to pay to the Corporation one-half of one per cent of the amount of its total deposit liabilities, provided it shall have qualified on the basis of an examination. A national bank which does not become a member of the Corporation by July 1, 1934, will be placed in receivership, and a state bank which shall not have done so shall be expelled from the Federal Reserve system.

It seems quite apparent that all state banks in the country will be compelled to join the Federal Reserve system, if they expect to survive. This will bring all banks under federal control, rendering impotent state banking departments.

While the act declares that it is the purpose to provide all banks with the same opportunity to obtain and enjoy the insurance benefits of the act, and that it is not the purpose to discriminate in any manner against non-member banks and in favor of national or state-member banks, it seems clear that it will not work that way.

The writer of this column is indebted to the officers of the First National Bank of Coquille for the information that has made possible the preparation of this little story about the coming revolution in banking in this country.

Blanks for filing notices of assessment work on mining claims for sale at Sentinel office.



Early prediction of an increase in tax delinquencies this year over last are borne out by reports being received by the state tax commission. Delinquencies in payments based on the 1932 tax roll are shown to amount to 44.73 per cent for the state as a whole compared to a delinquency of 35 per cent at the same time a year ago. Outside of Multnomah county the tax delinquency amounts to 62.41 per cent. Of a total of \$20,297,145.98 in first half taxes due and payable by May 5, only \$11,218,257.30 had been collected by the counties by the time the reports were submitted to the commission, some of them as late as June 17.

Delinquencies are particularly high in the heavily timbered coast counties, Curry county topping the list with a delinquency of 81.95 per cent. Except for Baker county all of the eastern Oregon counties show delinquencies of more than 50 per cent. In many counties taxes paid by public utility corporations account for a large per cent of the total collections.

Coos county's delinquency is placed at 69.68 per cent. Of a total of \$658,989.89 due on May 5 only \$199,799.50 had been paid at the time the report was made leaving \$459,190.39 delinquent.

In spite of the heavy delinquency in payment to the counties by the individual taxpayers the counties have been meeting their payments to the state with very few exceptions. Only one county, Jefferson, has failed to make any payment on its first half taxes. Eight other counties have made only partial payments. These are Columbia, Crook, Curry, Grant, Tillamook, Umatilla, Wallowa and Wheeler. Twenty-seven of the 36 counties have paid their state levy in full.

Early returns from county clerks to the state department indicate that registrations for the special election will fall about ten per cent short of those prior to the general election last November.

Voters of Jefferson county may have an issue of their own injected into the special session. Lewis H. Irving, Madras lawyer, has filed with the state department preliminary petitions for the recall of District Attorney V. S. Howard. Among other faults which Irving finds with Howard is one to the effect that as an attorney he is a first class optometrist and an expert horseshoe pitcher. If Irving can persuade 173 registered voters to sign his petition the recall battle will be on.

Employees and former employees of the state school for the blind are out after the scalp of Walter R. Dry, superintendent of the institution. Affidavits and letters filed with the board of control complain that Dry is extravagant in the management of the school, that discipline among the students has broken down under his rule, that he has resorted to the spoils system in the distribution of jobs and that he is partial in his attitude toward his wards. Dry is not the first superintendent of the blind school to be in hot water because of similar complaints. His immediate predecessor, J. W. Howard, was on the official carpet on several occasions defending himself and his administration. State Treasurer Holman has undertaken to investigate the present situation before the board takes any definite action.

When the publicity agent for the forthcoming stampede at the state fair grounds sent a bunch of advertising posters into the city of Molalla he brought the wrath of the "buckaroos" of that Clackamas county community down upon the head of Max Gehlhar, director of the state department of agriculture. A delegation of Molalla citizens headed by their mayor spent the better part of a day at the capitol trying to contact Gehlhar who, fortunately for him, was out of the city. By the time the director got in touch with them the next day the wrath of the buckaroos had cooled off somewhat and an amicable agreement was reached under which the "stampede" is to proceed as a sort of denatured rodeo and residents of the Molalla territory are asked to forget that they ever heard of such a thing as a show at Salem.

Nineteen hundred Oregon school children earned certificates in the Oregon Children's Book League this year, according to Miss Harriett C. Long, state librarian. Certificates are awarded to Book League members who read at least one good book a month for eight consecutive months.

A marked reduction in accidents in Oregon industries is expected to follow the introduction of the new experience rating plan to be put into effect by the industrial accident commission July 1. Under this plan an

employer who stresses safety and reduces the number of accidents among his workmen may obtain a reduction of as much as 40 per cent from his base rate of contribution. On the other hand an employer whose operations show a high loss ratio through accidents is subject to penalty ranging as high as 30 per cent of his base rate. The new deal in the policy of the commission is based on a desire to provide additional protection to the workmen with profit to the employer. The new bus and truck bill is the

target of two injunction suits, one filed by the Northwest Association of Highway Contractors the other by A. C. Anderson in behalf of the Oregon Truck Owners and Farmers Protective association. The highway contractors claim that the legislative act constitutes an unwarranted interference with the rights of private contractors while the truck owners contend that it forces contract haulers to become common carriers subject to regulation by the utilities commissioner. Both suits seek to have the law declared invalid.

## Late Crops as Substitute for Winter Killed Feeds

Dairymen and livestock men in all sections of Coos county are resorting this year to the planting of late crops to take the place of pasture and hay crops which were killed by the severe weather during last winter. Some of these crops are new to this section and may prove valuable by increasing the amount of home grown feed, according to George Jenkins, county agricultural agent.

While most of the fall sown crops which have been grown for years here were killed by the freezing weather and spring crops are unusually late because of late rains, Grimm alfalfa which is rapidly taking an important place in the cropping system on Coos county farms was not damaged by either the cold weather or the late rains. Because of this farmers in the county are planting a large acreage to alfalfa this year it is reported.

Farmers in the Broadbent community are the pioneers in alfalfa production in Coos county and visitors call frequently on E. L. Clausen, Walter Donald, Tyce Wagner and others in that section to learn of methods used on these farms in growing this crop. Successful plantings can be seen now in most sections of the county. Mr. Jenkins stated, and many believe his growth will become more general each year.

Among the pioneers in alfalfa production in other sections of Coos county are Albert Powers and C. P. Easley; of Powers; Brownson Bros., of Bridge; S. S. Reed, Floyd Reed, A. R. Davenport, Verne Lundy, John Felscher, Myrtle Point; Frank Harnish, Gravel Ford; Perley Crowley, Sitkum; Hervey Brothers, Lee Valley; Arthur Jenkins, Fred Mast, McKinley; Ray Deadmond, C. A. Holverstott, Fairview; Riley Clinton, Wilson and Cook, Coquille; Harry Hull, Paris Ward, R. H. Christensen, Leneve; Richard Danielson, Bandon; Clarence Schroeder, John Carl, Arago; C. D. Piper, Coos River; W. M. Christenson, Catching Inlet; W. W. George, Allegany; A. Grossen, Larson Inlet.

While discussing the crop situation in Coos county further, Mr. Jenkins pointed out that Japanese barnyard millet is being grown more extensively this year and has proven its worth as a green feed crop producing a big yield of palatable feed. A small acreage of the common millets such as German and Hungarian has been planted and while this is a new crop here it is thought that fair yields of hay and pasture for cattle and sheep may result.

The acreage of Sudan grass, which has been grown very little in this section, is larger this year, according to seed dealers who have sold seed for planting in all sections. Silos which have stood empty for several years will be filled with corn this year in an effort to provide more feed to take the place of that lost during the past winter and root crops of all descriptions are being planted, all of which will increase the amount of feed produced on the farm and decrease the amount of purchased feeds.

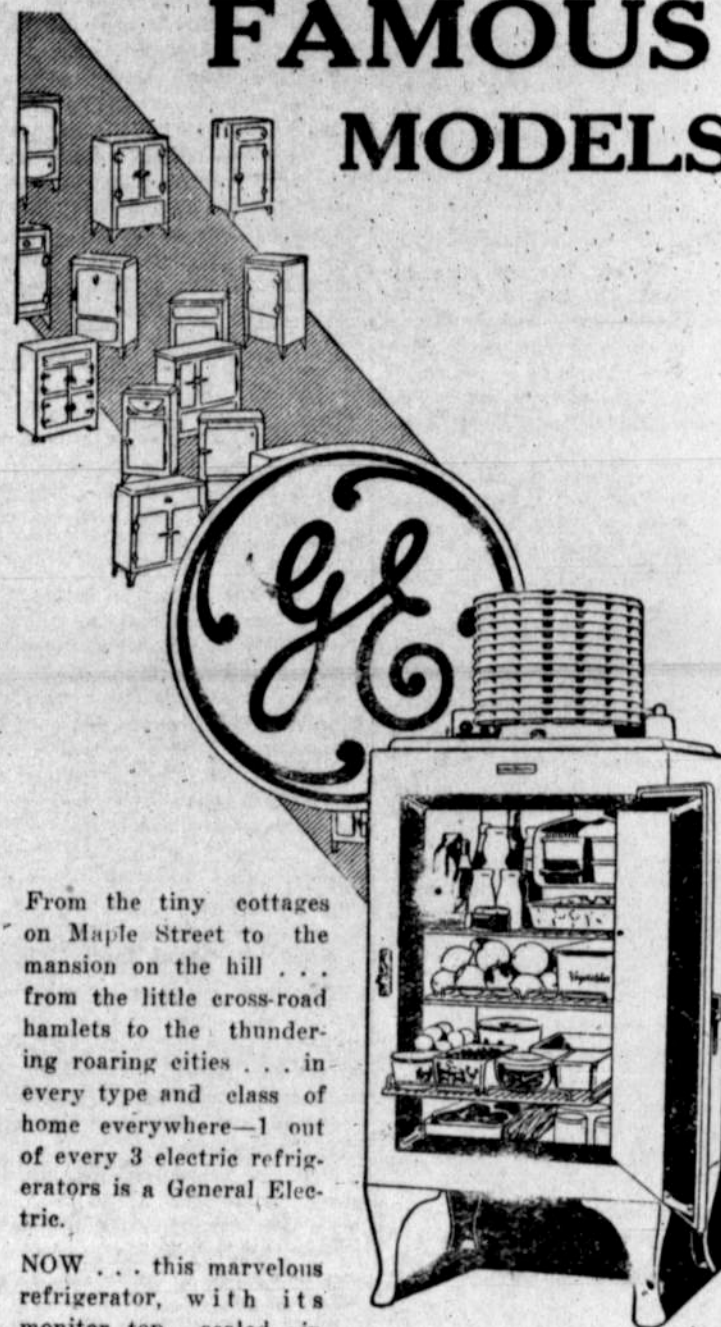
Several trial plantings of Soy beans have been made to test its adaptability to local conditions. This is also a new crop which has a high protein content, makes a palatable feed, and is suitable for late planting, according to County Agent Jenkins. Those who have planted Soy beans this year include S. H. Stockhoff and Pete Miller, of Coquille; Roderick Hermann, Broadbent; Grover Davis, Coos River; A. Grossen, North Bend, and H. M. McLean, Myrtle Point.

## 300,000 Must Get Licenses

Three hundred thousand Oregon motorists must obtain renewal drivers' licenses before September 1, the first day on which the law requires every motor vehicle operator to have a new-type permit, according to Hal E. Hoss, secretary of state.

This great number, approximately three-quarters of the drivers in the state, may occasion a rush for permits such as swamped examination stations during the last few days pre-

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ceding June 9, when the motor vehicle law raised the cost of permits from fifty cents to one dollar. "In the short time from May 1, up to and including June 8, 75,384 people were examined," Mr. Hoss declared. "The magnitude of this task may be seen by a comparison with the 22-month period between July 1, 1931, and May 1, 1933, when only 21,816 drivers were examined. On June 8, this year 6,000 persons were given examinations, with applicants in some localities being taken care of until midnight. Such a congested condition will recur in the weeks just preceding September 1," the secretary of state pointed out, "unless drivers arrange immediately for renewals."

Authority has been given by the legislature to waive examination of renewal applicants, except for those 70 years of age and older, or when, because of obvious physical impairments or a questionable driving record there is reason to believe that an applicant may not be qualified to operate a car in a safe manner. Holders of new-type drivers' licenses and renewals issued since July 1, 1931, need not renew their permits until June 30, 1935, regardless of the expiration date they bear.

In order to obtain a renewal permit, Mr. Hoss warned, it will not be sufficient merely to mail a dollar. The ap-

plicant must obtain the regulation application form either by mail from the secretary of state's office in Salem, or from state police, county sheriffs or examiners. This must be filled out and signed before a notary public or one of the official examiners, all of whom have notaries' commissions, or other persons qualified to administer oaths. State examiners will affix the notary seal free of charge.

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