

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

H. A. YOUNG and M. D. GRIMES

Publishers

H. A. YOUNG, Editor

Subscription Rates

One Year\$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Three Months60
No subscription taken unless paid for in advance. This rule is imperative.



Advertising Rates

Display advertising, 25 cents per inch; less than 5 inches, 30 cents per inch. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents. Readings notices 10 cents per line. No reading notice, or advertisement of any kind, inserted for less than 25 cents.

Entered at the Coquille Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter.

Office Corner W. First and Willard St.

MEASURES ON BALLOT AT NEXT FRIDAY'S ELECTION

The Sentinel this week prints the nine measures which will appear on the ballot at the special election to be held next Friday, July 21, between 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. The first seven of these measures were referred to the voters by the legislature; one was proposed by initiative petition—repeal of the prohibition amendment to the Oregon state constitution; and the other—the oleomargarine tax bill—is a referendum ordered by petition of the people.

The Sentinel also indicates its recommendations on the measures:

An Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America—Purpose: To instruct the delegates to the constitutional convention as to whether the electors of the respective counties of the state of Oregon desire the amendment of the constitution of the United States by the adoption of the proposed article of amendment:

ARTICLE—

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the constitution of the United States hereby is repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any state, territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, hereby is prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by conventions in the several states, as provided in the constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the congress.

301 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

While it is probable that the eighteenth amendment will be repealed, half of the necessary thirty-six states having already voted in favor of repeal, no one who opposes the return of the saloon to the United States should vote for repeal. No matter how it may be proposed to handle the liquor question, prohibition repeal can only mean the return of the saloon. Unless, and for obvious reasons such as revenue for governmental purposes it will not be done, the federal government should establish liquor stores for selling all liquor at cost, there is no suggestion which will prevent the return of the saloon.

Soldiers' and Sailors Bonus Amendment—Purpose: To provide that no cash bonuses shall be paid by the state after the adoption of this amendment; and that no bonus loans shall be made by the state after June 30th, 1938; authorizing the issuance of refunding bonds to refund bonds issued to provide funds from which to pay bonuses and make loans, the total of such original and refunding bonds outstanding at any time not to exceed the constitutional limitation now existing.

302 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

County Manager Form of Government Constitutional Amendment—Purpose: To authorize adoption by the legal voters of any county of such county manager form of government as may be hereafter provided by general law, and upon such adoption to abolish all elective county offices except that of county school superintendent; transferring all of their duties except the judicial duties of the county judge and county court to a county board and its subordinate appointees. Such judicial duties of the county judge and county court to be transferred to and discharged by the circuit court.

305 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

Long before the legislature can enact laws putting the county management form of government into effect, the present terms of all elected officers will have expired. Whether the

proposed new system would mean a saving to the taxpayer is doubtful, and it would permit the building up of a machine by a very few who could dominate the policies of a county for a term of years.

Prosecution of Information and Grand Jury Modification Amendment—Purpose: To amend section 18 of original article VII of the Oregon constitution to authorize the legislature to provide that public offenses heretofore required to be prosecuted by indictment may be prosecuted by information, filed by the district attorney, substantially in the form provided by law for indictments and the same procedure thereafter to be followed; also to authorize the legislature to modify the grand jury system.

306 Yes. I vote for the amendment.

Debt and Taxation Limitations for Municipal Corporations Constitutional Amendment—Purpose: To require the approval of two-thirds of all electors voting thereon at elections in municipal corporations and civil subdivisions to authorize issuance of bonds except refunding bonds, and these heretofore not requiring a vote of the electors; and providing that legislative acts shall restrict the powers of such corporations and subdivisions as to taxation and indebtedness.

308 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

The above measure, if adopted, will make it more difficult to add to the state's, county's or city's bonded indebtedness, and will be a very popular law, although it can be seen that cases might arise where bonds for public improvements might be greatly desired by progressive citizens and voters.

State Power Fund Bonds—Shall the general obligation 5 per cent bonds of the state of Oregon be issued and sold in the total sum of \$103,779.45, which equals one one-hundredth of 1 per cent of the total assessed valuation of property in the state, for the purpose of providing money for the state power fund?

311 No. I vote against said bonds. This is no time to vote new bonds. A cutting down of public expenditures is what is needed.

Sales Tax Bill—Purpose: Until July 1, 1935, to tax gross income from all sales or exchanges of tangible personal property and service at two per cent, except from publishing and sales to dealers for resale, at three-tenths per cent; exempting \$50.00 gross sales monthly, farm produce sold by producers to dealers, and certain other sales. From proceeds cancel second half 1933 state tax, repay bonus sinking fund, provide \$250,000 for relief; half of remaining revenues to offset 1934 and 1935 state taxes; residue thereof, with other other half, apportioned to counties and municipalities to replace tangible personal property taxes and reduce real property taxes.

312 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

The proposed sales tax has been so much praised and damned, so publicly supported and opposed by speakers all over the state, and by newspapers generally, that everyone should be posted on what it is expected to do by this time. It will not provide more funds for state purposes; it will cut out the personal property tax and reduce the real property tax for county and municipal purposes, besides eliminating it for state purposes. The man on the farm or the ranch will benefit more from the operation of a sales tax than anyone else in the states. It was designed as a relief for the agricultural interests.

Repeal of Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution of Oregon—Purpose: To repeal the prohibition amendment to the constitution of Oregon, being sections 36 and 36a of article I thereof.

315 No. I vote against the repeal of the law.

No additional comment needed on this measure. Dry advocates should present a solid front to the interests who are attempting to bring back the saloon.

And in this connection it should be remembered that Lyman Carrier, W. Taylor Dement and Mrs. Wm. Vaughn are the candidates for delegates to the repeal convention who are opposed to repeal.

Oleomargarine Tax Bill—Purpose: To levy an excise tax of 4 cents per pound on the sale of all oleomargarine sold in the state of Oregon, except for exportation, the proceeds to be apportioned to the several counties in proportion to their respective population, to be used for indigent relief only; also to require every person, firm and corporation who shall distribute, sell, or offer for sale oleomargarine in the state of Oregon, to pay an annual license fee of \$5.00 and secure a permit therefor.

316 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

A larger tax on butter substitute was voted down at the last election. And it may be voted down again, but

in this dairy section where the incomes of so many are dependent upon dairy products a vote in favor of the law enacted by the legislature is one of protection for a local industry of magnitude.

The individual or particular interest who would jeopardize the chances for five bridges on the Coast Highway by insisting that they must be built of wood, is either trying his best to hold back the development of the coast section, or else what passes for his brain is sleeping. We are willing to leave the decision to the State Highway Commission. And so was Ed Miller, manager of the Coast Highway Association, who appeared with others before the commission on Wednesday. The speaker who made a fool of himself was very properly "called down" by Chairman Leslie Scott.

TABLOIDS

By W. S. Sicksels

Every bank in the country has a portion of its depositors' money on deposit in banks in New York. This is necessary, for well known reasons. The result is that billions of dollars of the people's money is piled up in New York. Great sums are loaned daily to brokers, on call or short time, and are used to foster and support the huge gambling operations on the stock exchange. The only labor these funds employ is the office help of gamblers. The temple of their operations, the Stock Exchange (also the Curb market), should be abolished. It is noted that the same forces that brought on the national headache in 1929 are again at work. Speculation in violent and intemperate form is again in full swing. Congress has an "investigating" committee on the ground for the purpose of reporting its findings when congress assembles again next fall. Simple-minded countrymen will expect the committee members to be immune from "inside" tips, however valuable the information thus gained may be. Ho hum!

During the last days of the Hoover administration it was openly charged on the floors of congress that the Federal Reserve system was the fountain of Wall Street speculation. The system was controlled from New York, notwithstanding the fact that a government board, the Federal Reserve Board, centered in Washington, was intended to control the whole system. Instead, the governor of a branch bank in New York—Federal Reserve bank—set himself up as the head of the whole system, took no orders from the Washington board; in fact defied it, and was recognized in other countries, especially in England, as the head of the "central" bank of the United States. The Federal Reserve Board was ignored and insulted to the point of exasperation, but somehow was unable to do anything about it. The "power" seemed to be in New York. The Glass-Steagall bill, which is a law now in effect, has so amended the Federal Reserve act that the system will be controlled from Washington, and no fooling!

Well do I remember the hope and promise of the Federal Reserve act. It was going to provide a currency automatically elastic. It was going to end depressions. That meant it was going to prevent wild speculation and resultant booms. We were going to have a system with a governor serving on same. It would regulate itself. When the demands of business were great the currency would expand proportionately. When the demands slowed down there would be an automatic and proper contraction of the currency, for much of the currency was based on borrowing (through collateral deposits securing same) from the Federal Reserve system. The millenium was at hand—almost. We are wiser now. We know that speculations and booms were possible. I believe they were actually aggravated. The large banks had the Federal Reserve system to draw on and it created a recklessness with them heretofore unknown, and disaster followed. Certainly the banks did not make any use of the system to stimulate business; it failed to work. We are going to try something different now. Guaranteed deposits and everything. I wonder if this last thing will work?

The controversy that is raging over the kind of material that shall be used in the building of the five bridges is doubtless pleasing to those who have jobs operating the ferries.

Uneasy rests the head that owns a million dollars. If kidnapers were working for the sport of the thing they might pay a visit to the poor farm.

"We must have higher prices; this is the only thing that will bring back prosperity," avowed the doctors in charge. But the patient seems in a bad way. Note the protests that have issued from the official clinics when-

MEDFORD'S GROCERY

Coquille -- Oregon

Our Quality is always the Highest
and our Prices always the Lowest

PHONE 166

FREE DELIVERY

Shortening	BEANS	COFFEE
Swift's, in bulk.	Cal. Whites	Medford's Special Blend.
3 lbs. 25c	7 lbs. 29c	One of the best bulk coffees.
60 lb tub \$4.73	50 lbs. \$1.95	Every pound guaranteed.
		POUND 18c
Toilet Tissue	Macaroni	Prunes
1,000 sheet rolls	Elbo cut, in bulk	in bulk.
4 Rolls 15c	4 lbs. 22c	4 lbs. 19c

MEAT DEPARTMENT

STEAKS	PORK STEAKS	BACON
Fresh, tender beef.	or SHOULDER ROAST	Swift's dry cure Orle
Pound 9c	Pound 12c	Med. weight
		POUND 20c
HAMS	SALT PORK	PICNIC HAMS
Swift's Premium.	Med. weight	For a tasty lunch
Pound 20c	Pound 13c	Pound 12c

Soap	Matches	Milk (tall cans)
Snowball laundry	6-box cartons	6 Cans 39c
10 BARS 18c	EACH . . 19c	CASE . . . \$2.98
Spinach	Onions	Lettuce
Trupack No. 1-tall	Dry selected Cal.	Fresh Solid Heads
3 Cans 25c	5 lbs. 12c	3 heads 10c

ever an extra cent is added to the price of a loaf of bread or a gallon of gasoline. Surely these added pennies are pills for pale prosperity. Didn't the doctors expect twins? Peak prices and pleased people?

Once upon a time, during the days of early road-building, in a certain county there was a county judge who was not too enthusiastic about spending the people's money. Officially he was a Tight Wad. Nevertheless, the story runs, a committee of citizens who much desired a road, which was also at a certain place, called upon the judge and requested him to accompany them over the trail, the idea being to show him just how rotten the going was. It was okeh with the judge, so the party started, his honor and a member of the committee occupying the rear seat in the car. Upon reaching the site of the proposed new road the driver "stepped on it" and otherwise "did his stuff," as per instructions previously given. During the course of the ride when the judge wasn't sitting on the floor of the car he was hitting the rafters. It was some ride! "Well, judge, how'dja like that road?" asked a committeeman at the conclusion of the ordeal. The judge pulled out his watch. "You made 'er in eleven minutes, I think she's a dern good road." The new road was not constructed that year. The boys had overplayed their hand.



The realization that all drivers' licenses issued before July 1, 1931, will be automatically cancelled by law on September 1 has awakened active interest in many motorists, reports Hal E. Hoes, Secretary of State. The most common question asked at his office is, "What must I do to get a new license?"

Anticipating that this information will be more in demand as the expiration date on all old licenses draws near, Mr. Hoes has issued a brief formula for obtaining a new-type license.

First, the applicant must obtain the standard application blank from the Secretary of State or from local examinations headquarters, state police, or sheriff's office.

Second, he must fill out the form in full and sign it in the presence of a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths. All state examiners are notaries public and will perform this service without charge.

Third, the applicant must file the completed form before September 1, either by leaving it with an examiner or by sending it to the Secretary of State at Salem. In either case, a payment of \$1 must accompany the application.

Each of the requirements are provided by law and no license can be issued unless all are complied with, it was stated.

There is nothing in the legislative act waiving penalty and interest on delinquent taxes for 1930 and prior years which requires that its terms be accepted by July 1, as seems to be the general opinion, according to members of the state tax commission. The law provides for payment of the delinquent tax in ten equal semi-annual installments, the first installment being due on July 1 of this year. Failure to meet this installment of any subsequent installment on time subjects the property owner to a penalty of two per cent on the delinquent installment only, in addition to which all deferred payments are subject to interest at the rate of eight per cent a year from July 1 until paid. Hundreds of property owners have already taken advantage of the new law and paid up their delinquent taxes, according to reports reaching the commission from all sections of the state.

The feud between Governor Meier and State Treasurer Holman continues unabated. Business of the board of control reached an impasse this week when the two members were unable to agree on awards for purchases for several state institutions. This means that Secretary of State Horr, now undergoing treatment in a hospital at The Dalles, must again step into the breach and settle the dispute between his colleagues before state business over which the board has control, can proceed.

Federal figures show a steady gain in Oregon's population which now totals 983,000, an increase of approximately 25,000 since the 1930 census was taken. Oregon now ranks 33rd among the states in population. Only one of the states has failed to record a gain in population during the past three years. That was Washington.

California which made the greatest gain in numbers since 1930 now ranks fifth in the list.

Applications for gasoline tax refunds shows an increase of more than 30 per cent over 1932 figures. Approximately 10,000 applications were filed with the state department during the first five months of the current year, compared to 7500 for the same period a year ago.

C. M. Thomas, public utilities commissioner, has addressed a letter to the state emergency board asking for authority to levy an assessment of \$27,300 against Oregon utilities to finance investigations being carried on by his department. The action is based on an act of the last legislature which seeks to make the commission self-sustaining or at least independent of legislative appropriations. Thomas has already spent approximately \$28,000 this year in the work of his department which still has a heavy program ahead of it. As soon as the Northwestern Electric hearing, now in progress, is completed, Thomas will begin hearing into the rates and practices of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company. During recesses in the progress of the telephone hearing the commissioner will take up the case of the California-Oregon power company. It is also hoped to complete investigation of the Mountain States Power company this year. Cost of these hearings is to be borne by all utilities operating in the state in proportion to their gross earnings, under an act of the last legislature.

If there is to be a suit to test the validity of the new branch banking law with respect to its application to national banks, the move will not come from the state. This was made clear by Attorney General Van Winkle who points out that national banks are governed by federal statutes, one of which provides that branch banks may be established only under the same restrictions as applies to state banks. If, according to Van Winkle, the national comptroller, is willing to ignore this requirement that is no concern of the state.

The task of mailing out the voters' pamphlets for the special election was completed Saturday. Ten extra girls were employed for two weeks on this job.

Calling cards 100 for \$1.00.