

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN
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PUBLIC WORKS UNDER WAY

Nearly one-third of the money authorized under the public works act has already been set aside for specific purposes. To put it in good round numbers, \$1,000,000,000 of the total \$3,300,000,000 fund has been allotted. It is not expected that the remainder of the fund will be allocated so hastily as enough has been made available to start the wheels turning at a fine rate.

The \$400,000,000 set aside for public roads has actually been released for expenditure and there are several other federal projects getting under way immediately. The Tennessee Valley project is to get \$50,000,000 to begin operations and the main office has been established at Muscle Shoals with branch offices to be opened at Knoxville and Chattanooga.

In addition there has been allotted \$238,000,000 for naval construction; \$63,000,000 for the Grand Coulee dam in the Columbia river; \$22,000,000 for the Casper-Alcova irrigation project in Wyoming and \$50,000,000 is to be used for highways and trails in national forests, parks and reservations.

Another \$20,000,000 is for the Civilian Conservation Corps that has been at work for some time and indications are that this civilian army will extend its work for a year instead of six months. Of the remainder, \$11,500,000 will go towards helping with work already started on the upper Mississippi, dredging the channel to permit the passage of deep draft river boats.

The Geologic Survey gets \$2,500,000 and a sum of \$2,600,000 goes to the Coast and Geodetic Survey to carry on their work of surveys and mapping. In addition to these, the Agricultural Adjustment and Farm Credit Administration will get \$100,000,000.—Pathfinder.

STATE DOES NOT SUFFER

An article in last week's Oregon Voter, entitled "Tax Delinquency Encouraged by Law," appears the following paragraph which should cause all voters to give more thought to selection of candidates who will serve in the legislature and make the state's laws. Why every legislative act should be in the interest of the state government and its multitudinous officials, and to the detriment of county, city, port, school and road districts, is something not difficult to understand when it is remembered that every state agency is working on the members of the legislature, all with a selfish interest, while the local governmental agencies are unable to keep a lobby at Salem to watch out for the interests of counties, cities, schools, etc. It's time our state senators and representatives were elected with the idea of serving their constituents and not the state government officials alone. Following is the paragraph referred to:

It is local bodies which suffer. The state has given itself a perfect set-up. It not only drags in all the property tax it levies, having made it the county duty to pay the state in full no matter how little taxes are collected, but it also has monopolized the new courses of revenues — income taxes, inheritance taxes, insurance premiums taxes, gasoline taxes, truck taxes, auto taxes, the whole list of special taxes. The state has hogged the tax field, and the localities can shut school down and let policemen and firemen go unpaid. Meantime the head of the state, who fostered the last tax collection law, goes around the state and preaches to the localities that the state is economizing and that the real tax burden is due to the extravagance of the local bodies. The state has put its local bodies in the hole, and it is the vital institutions of local government that will suffer—police protection, fire protection and schools.

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Two weeks ago this column declared that "a special session of the state legislature is now taken for granted in capitol circles."

Between the time that particular paragraph was written and its publication Governor Meier broke into print with a statement to the effect that he had no intention of convening the lawmakers. His position, however, was hedged about by a number of qualifications which provided ample avenues of escape in event it became necessary to back up.

Gradually, it now appears, even the governor is beginning to realize the necessity for legislative action if the state is to escape serious embarrassment from several sources.

The ultimatum of the federal government, long predicted, that the states must "put up or shut up" about unemployment relief has put Oregon right up against one of the most serious financial situations this state has ever faced. During the past two years Oregon has been fairly generous in its treatment of the needy unemployed so long as Uncle Sam was putting up the money. Now that the state itself has been called upon to do some of the "putting up," it finds the cupboard bare and its credit at the corner grocery seriously embarrassed if not entirely dissipated.

Certainly nothing can be done without legislative action and there are grave doubts as to the ability of the lawmakers themselves to do a great deal that will be helpful. While the administration and the legislators may be willing to help the needy there is the problem of just what to use for money in providing needed relief. The only reasonable suggestion advanced to date involves a tax on beer and hard liquor. Sponsors of this tax estimate that it could be expected to yield approximately \$1,000,000 a year, maybe more, assuming, of course, that the eighteenth amendment is repealed and sale of hard liquor is again legalized so that it can be taxed. To provide any additional revenue for emergency relief or any other purpose such a tax would have to stand alone and not as an off-set to property tax.

Of course, the legislature could, with the approval of the governor, make an appropriation for emergency relief regardless of available revenue. There is ample precedent for such a procedure. In fact pursuit of just that policy by legislatures during the past ten years is what brought on the huge deficit under which the state is now laboring. Under the circumstances it is hardly probable that the governor would stand for such a program, even to provide relief for the unemployed. It would preclude the possibility for a reduction in the general fund deficit and would forestall for another year or two any prospect of relief for the property owner through a reduction of the state tax levy.

This problem, together with that of liquor control, present two very strong arguments in favor of the special session and between them they should keep the lawmakers pretty busy for the full of their allotted 20 days and then some once the session is convened. And it should not be long now.

The Grim Reaper still rides the Oregon highways. Twenty-five persons met death in motor vehicle accidents in this state during July. Five of the victims were pedestrians.

And Charlie Pray's boys of the state police continue their war on reckless drivers. Arrests for traffic law violations during the month tallied 467. Eighty-eight of the arrests were for reckless driving, 42 for driving while drunk, 25 for riding four in the front seat and 32 for failure to stop at a stop sign.

If and when the legislature is convened in special session, there will be two vacant seats. Representative Earl B. Day of Jackson county forfeited his seat in the House when he accepted appointment as county judge and Senator Linn E. Jones of Clackamas county is now the paid secretary of the state pharmacy board which precludes his participation in legislative deliberations. It is not believed that Governor Meier would call special elections to fill these vacancies. At least he refused to do so to fill vacancies in the Marion county delegation two years ago.

The state highway commissioners, it now seems, howled before they were hurt when they publicly bemoaned the loss of a big chunk of truck fees as a result of Circuit Judge Lewelling's ruling in the suit brought by A. C. Anderson, a contract carrier.

Judge Lewelling has explained that his ruling does not affect in any particular fees imposed upon trucks and buses by the 1933 act but only restrains the utilities commissioner

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100% Pure Pennsylvania
Motor Oil
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Fluffo
 Pure Vegetable Shortening
 4 lbs. 39c

Purity
Coffee
 Pound 25c

Barley Bloom
Malt
 Can 49c

Juice
Oranges
 3 DOZ. 29c

Pork & Beans
 CAN 5c

Big Special
Cookies
 3 DOZ. 15c

Vinegar
 Gallon 19c



Dunham's are complying strictly with the word and intent of the National Industrial Recovery Act. We believe this is true of all merchants in this territory. The intent of the Act is to employ more labor at a wage that will provide a good standard of living. In other words we have signed a contract to keep our stores open a minimum of 63 hours a week, but we can only work our employees who receive less than 35 dollars a week 48 hours in any week. This means that in order to keep our stores open this number of hours weekly we must employ additional help at the minimum wage stipulated in the code which is \$14.00 per week in cities over 2500 and \$12.00 per week where the population is less than 2500 according to the 1930 census.

In order to do our part, we have employed approximately twelve extra people, adding something like \$800.00 to our monthly payroll. The whole idea as laid out by President Roosevelt and General Johnson seems to be sound and we, regardless of what others may say or do, are going to DO OUR PART; not by just hanging the Blue Eagle on our windows and going ahead as before, but by following out the intent of the act to the letter. We are sure if we will all do this, the plan will prove a great success and it will bring steady employment, and a good standard of living to us all.

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from enforcing the multitudinous regulations imposed upon so-called contract carriers. No such regulations were imposed against log haulers who are classed as "special carriers," the judge points out in his opinion.

Regulations from which contract carriers will be relieved if Judge Lewelling's decree is affirmed by the supreme court include the filing of a good faith bond, liability insurance, schedules of minimum fees and a vast amount of data with the public utilities commission. Common carriers, however, will not be relieved from any of these regulations.

While revenues from motor fuel oil taxes have increased more than sevenfold in the past 12 years—refunds from these taxes have increased 45 times in the same period. Whereas back in 1921 only one dollar out of every 60 collected was paid back to the consumer as a refund now one dollar out of every nine is refunded. The answer, in the opinion of James Young, chief auditor in the state department, is to be found in the increased tax. When the tax was only one or two cents a gallon the refund item, to the average consumer, was comparatively insignificant. Now that the tax has been boosted to five cents a gallon, however, the refund has reached such proportions that few can afford to ignore it. In 1921, the first year of the refund, only \$15,853 was returned to the consumer. This year the refunds will total approximately \$800,000 and next year, in all probability, will pass the million dollar mark.

Three men, well known in political circles throughout the state have found berths in the new department of transportation created by the last legislature. They are Frank Davey, one time speaker of the House and a former Oregon newspaper man; Fred J. Tooze, former Clackamas county educator and newspaperman, and W. W. Ridehalgh, former Astoria canneryman but more recently supervisor

of transportation under appointment by the board of control.

Sponsors of the proposed initiative measure exempting property from taxation up to \$1200 of assessed valuation have now amended their measure so that the exemption would apply only to taxpayers who reside in Oregon. This, in the opinion of constitutional lawyers about the capitol, would in itself invalidate the measure even if it should be approved by the voters.

Safeguarding Swimming Hole

(Oregon State Board of Health)
 This is the season when swimming takes its place as the leading outdoor sport. From the "Old Swimming Hole" and from the sandy beaches the joyous shouts of bathers are heard. This is as it should be, for swimming is a most healthful and refreshing sport. It is so alluring that many are tempted to indulge in its pleasure at improper times and places without regard to safety. No attempt is made to detract in the slightest degree from anyone's pleasure, but we do wish to safeguard this form of healthful exercise.

While swimming is considered one of the finest forms of exercise, since it gives tone and vigor to the entire body, especially the digestive system, there are many health hazards which cannot be overlooked because the water may contain disease producing organisms. Only a limited number of lakes and streams are absolutely safe for swimming. Lakes and streams are polluted to a greater or less degree by sewage discharged by the communities along the banks. It is a known fact that a large number of persons harbor typhoid and dysentery organisms in their bodies. It is not an uncommon sight to see a diver come to the surface emitting a stream of water from his mouth and nose. The only safe place in which to swim is in water that is safe to drink.

There is no way of knowing definitely the purity of the water of a

populous areas are useless because practically all of the waters are contaminated. The degree of pollution varies with the density of the population. It is hoped that in time many of these streams can be made relatively safe. Persons swimming in these streams should safeguard themselves from typhoid fever and paratyphoid by protective inoculation. There are a number of points of observation which will be helpful in determining the probable safety of a swimming place.

1. Remember that a water is not safe to swim in unless it is safe to drink.
2. Don't place confidence in the appearance of water. A water may look perfectly clear and still be grossly polluted.
3. Observe the location of the lake or stream in regard to drainage; what are the possibilities of pollution from cottages? Are there streams running into the body of water in which you intend to swim, and if so, do they contain water of known purity or may they be polluted by drainage from the area through which they run?

In very small lakes and streams there may be a possibility of person to person infection, but in large bodies of water this is not usually the case. In natural bathing places, the more important considerations are sewage pollution and safety from injury or drowning. Swimming in water containing sewage pollution or in any natural waters when they are muddy should be avoided. In choosing a natural outdoor bathing place, due consideration should always be given to the possible existence of submerged rocks or logs, unexpected shallow places, any sudden incline of bottom or treacherous current which may sweep the swimmers into deep water. One should never dive into any body of water without first ascertaining its depth and making search for submerged objects.

Certain precautions should be ex-

Toiletries and Home Remedies

75c Bottle of 100

Aspirin
 39c

\$1.00 Box Cashmere Bouquet

Face Powder
 69c

\$2.50 Jar Colgate

Cold Cream
 1.49 Giant Size

75c Size Guilbert

Cleansing Cream
 49c Giant Size

85c Jar

Krushen Salts
 69c

All 50c

Tooth Pastes
 39c

Heavy \$1.00

Hot Water Bottles
 39c EACH

SPECIAL

1 Coty Powder
 1 City Lipstick
 1 Coty Perfume

All for 98c

Aug. 31 Deadline for Old Drivers' Licenses

After midnight August 31 only Oregon drivers' licenses issued since July 1, 1931, will be effective. Those failing to secure renewals will find their old licenses cancelled and themselves in a position of having no license at all, according to Hal E. Hoss, secretary of state.

Police officials have indicated that immediate enforcement of the new motor vehicle law will be made. Regardless of where a person is located in the state he may avoid action from such authorities by securing from the secretary of state's office a regular application form, having his signature sworn to and returning the application together with the \$1 license fee.

More than 40 per cent of the applications for renewals are received by mail through the main operators' division office in Salem and approximately 25 per cent come in from the traveling examiners. The remaining 35 per cent of the applicants make personal contact through the Salem or Portland offices.

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