

# The Sentinel

A GOOD READ AS A GOOD TUNE  
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## TABLOIDS

By W. S. Sicksel

### The Old Order Changeth

The sixth paragraph of Section 2, Article IV of the Charter of the City of Coquille provides that the Common Council shall have power—

"To license, tax and regulate auctioneers, taverns, ordinaries, wash-houses, livery and feed stables, feed yards, butcher shops, engines and boilers, drays, hacks, wagons, hawkers, peddlers, pawnbrokers, money-changers, traveling salesmen, solicitors and retail vendors of goods by sample or for future delivery, and to define what shall constitute the same; to regulate and restrain traffic on Sunday, and to license, tax, regulate and restrain all offensive trades and occupations."

The foregoing is quoted from that portion of the Charter that was adopted in 1901, and it still stands. That was not such a long time ago, but many of the occupations listed have since become but memories in the minds of our older people. Probably some of them were forever out of existence at that time.

Of course the city could not license and regulate banks, so "moneychangers" could not have referred to bankers. Moneychangers of olden times were those who exchanged the currency of one nation for that of another, charging a fee or commission for so doing. Their social standing was greatly impaired when Jesus went into the temple and overthrew their tables, to the great delight of the coin collectors who were standing about at the time. The moneychangers of today are dealers in foreign exchange. It is a highly specialized business, requiring great alertness in the use of telegraph and telephone, as the rate changes every few minutes. All transactions must be closed during banking hours, as no man knoweth what the next day may bring forth. Old records do not disclose that the city ever had any licensed moneychangers.

When it comes to "ordinaries" it is quite possible that there were many ordinary businesses in Coquille back in 1901. There ain't no such animals now. Business of today, if there is any, would be classed as "extraordinary" and is licensed and managed from Washington.

A few wash-houses still exist here, as occasionally we see washings displayed on front porches, but whether such displays are for advertising purposes is uncertain. Perhaps if the Charter were to be revised and brought down to date wash-houses would be listed as laundries. However, people wouldn't patronize one that hung the product of its labors out in front. Passers-by might pause to read laundry marks. Some folks are prone to indulge curiosity that way.

If many more pennies are "painlessly" hung onto the gasoline tax we may expect to see livery and feed stables, feed yards, drays, hacks and wagons stage a come-back. So it is perhaps well that the Charter retain these items in the licensing set-up.

"To regulate and restrain traffic on Sunday" might have been a bright idea in 1901. One set of billy-coat whippers could have handled the traffic then, but it would take an army of blue-coats to do it now.

No wonder people lose respect for law when it preserves old junk like that contained in Paragraph 6, Section 2, Article 4, Charter of the City of Coquille, Coos County, Oregon.

### Regulating the Pictures

It would seem that the critics of unclean pictures, if they are in earnest, as no doubt they are, have at last struck on an effective means to bring about higher grade movie entertainment. The motion picture industry is a business, not a public institution, and its directors will respond quicker to box office results than any other one factor. While we all feel that there is something un-American about the boycott, there is little doubt that motion picture fans have a right to protest against unclean or degrading entertainment and to remain away from productions which do not meet with their moral approval.

Now there is another thought worth

considering. If the public is to remain away from bad pictures as a way of remedying the situation, it also has a duty to patronize good, wholesome motion picture entertainment. That is only fair, and the suggestion is made in view of the charge often made that some of the bitterest critics of the movies are folks who never attend. Certainly it is not enough to discourage the bad. We ought to encourage the good.

If the movement results in some kind of federal censorship, we had better leave the matter of reform to the industry itself. Nobody who knows anything about bureaucracy at Washington would relish the idea of having the fitness of motion entertainment passed on by a band of federal appointees at the nation's capital.

The late John J. McGraw, for thirty years the manager of the New York Giants, in an article in a recent issue of Liberty, makes a clean breast of the part he took in promoting "dirty" baseball for the purpose of winning games. They were the tactics of twenty years ago, with the Giants as the leading exponents. I have seen them play that kind of ball with Christy Mathewson in the box; but he took no part in it. Neither would he play ball on Sunday. Yet he held the admiration and respect of all his team-mates. McGraw was known as "the Stormy Petrel of Baseball," but he mellowed in later years and helped form rules that cut out the "rough stuff." Also he won just as many games after reform.

The Portland Oregonian announces that Lawrence K. Hodges, otherwise "Larry," for many years an editorial writer on that newspaper, has entered retirement after fifty years of journalistic service. Too often these newspapers workers drop while still in harness. It is a fascinating grind which few can quit. It is Mr. Hodges' intention to leisurely do some writing on his own account. If from the editorial page of the Oregonian you miss a certain fine style of clear reasoning to which you have become accustomed—well, that's Hodges. In the words of Rip Van Winkle's toast, "May you live long and prosper," the newspaper craft of the entire nation will wish him well.

### Brain Trust Advice

A man out in Montana was trying to get a government loan on his sheep. He needed cake—meaning cottonseed cake—for the ewes at lambing time. The money was slow in coming and he was in great need of it. Finally he telegraphed Washington, "Lambing season here. Must have money at once." The reply came back: "Money available in two weeks. Postpone lambing season till then." — Topeka Capital.

### H.O.L.C. Repair Loans Available

The United States government is now making home repairs and remodeling loans. These loans are in addition to the loans made home owners for refinancing their mortgages. Many people are under the impression that if they already have a Home Owners' loan they cannot borrow money from the government to fix up or remodel the interior and exterior of their homes. This is not the case, as those who have already borrowed from the Home Owners' Loan Corporation are entitled to the reconditioning the same as those who are now making application to have their mortgages taken over by the Corporation. Again, those who own their homes clear of mortgage but who are unable to obtain reconditioning loans from private lending agencies are entitled to the benefits of this department.

Three distinct operations have been earmarked by the government. Repair and maintenance is first, including all work designated to restore a house to its condition when new, such as painting, pointing of masonry, calking of doors and window frames, roofing, replacement of gutters, down-spouts, floors, plumbing, etc.

Remodeling is next in order, involving structural changes, such as enlargement, addition of a bathroom, a porch, window, rearrangement of rooms, or any other alteration in the design.

Modernizing, the third operation, involves installation of new equipment, such as insulation, heating plant, electric system or running water.

Those who wish to repair or make their homes more livable and attractive should make immediate application to their district Home Owners' Loan Corporation office.



Only three measures will confront the voters of Oregon when they go to the polls next November. One of these—the Grange Power bill enacted by the 1933 legislature—will be on the ballot by reason of the referendum

# The whole Country HAS GONE



We've never seen the equal of it—the way car owners have flocked in, looked, listened, bought new G-3's these last ten weeks—and it's the same everywhere we hear. What's more, people who got G-3's months before the public announcement, report it's better than claimed! They cite mileage records to prove they're getting better than the 43% more non-skid mileage averaged by Goodyear's test fleet. Buy no tires until you let us show you this wonderful new Goodyear All-Weather which gives so much more safety and service without costing you a cent extra!

## MARVELOUS NEW "G-3" GOODYEAR ALL-WEATHER

Look What You Get—No Extra Cost: 43% More Miles of real non-skid safety... Flatter Wider Tread... More Center Traction (16% more non-skid blocks)... Heavier Tougher Tread (average of 2 lbs. more rubber)... Supertwist Cord Body (supports heavier tread safely).

Your reference to 43% more tread mileage should be increased... will run closer to 55%.—Ohio

21,000 miles—non-skid still appears on tread.—Fla.

Have driven 25,850 miles and you can hardly see they've been used.—Minn.

27,900 miles since last fall—treads show very little wear.—Vt.

Approximately 32,000 miles—still some traction left.—W. Va.



Tremendous welcome—huge sales—follow announcement of sensational new Goodyear tire—keeps us and factory on jump—Users say "43% more non-skid mileage" understates it.

To date have received double the mileage... tread still showing.—W. Va.

## MONEY SAVERS! GOODYEAR TRUCK TIRES

Get our prices, look at the extra value they buy!



**WARNING!** Watch others Copy G-3 claims, but remember: 1. Before a tire can give "Non-Skid Mileage" it must have REAL "Non-Skid." G-3 gives Center Traction—non-skid diamonds where they can dig in and GRIP. 2. The body must be able to take it! "Supertwist Cord" (Goodyear patent) supports new G-3 tread easily.

Let Us Properly Lubricate Your Car the way the car manufacturer recommended It Will Save You Money!

# COQUILLE SERVICE STATION

Phone 133

dum invoked by the Security Owners Association. The other two are initiated measures. Of these latter the proposed Tax Limitation amendment is sponsored by the Tax Limitation League of Oregon and the proposed Healing Arts amendment is sponsored by the Progressive Constitutional Amendment committee.

The Grange Power bill provides for state development of water power and hydro-electric energy either separately or in conjunction with the federal government or some other state or states, and the transmission, distribution and sale of power at cost. The measure also provides for the creation of a state power commission of three members. Bonds to finance operations of the commission and development of a state power program could be issued only after approval by the voters.

The Tax Limitation measure seeks to limit the ad valorem tax on property in Oregon for current governmental expenses to a maximum of 20 mills effective with 1936, with a reduction of one mill each year for five years so that after 1940 the maximum property tax—except for debt service—would be 15 mills. Of this tax not more than 10 per cent could be applied to state purposes, not more than 25 per cent to county purposes, not more than 25 per cent to school district purposes and not more than 40 per cent to city and town purposes. Tax levies for existing indebtedness would not be included in this constitutional limit and a higher tax could be levied for current expenses in any year upon approval of two-thirds of the voters. The measure would also limit assessment on property to 50 per cent of its cash value.

The proposed healing arts constitutional amendment would abolish preliminary examinations of applicants for licenses to practice certain branches of the healing arts as now provided by statute and vests exclusive authority in respective licensing boards of the medical and osteopathic, chiropractic and naturopathic schools to determine the nature and scope of examinations for such applicants.

The November measures ballot will

be the shortest in the 32 years experience of this state with the initiative and referendum. In the general election of 1904 there were only three measures on the ballot and at a special election on November 6, 1923, only one measure, the income tax act, was presented to the voters.

Attorney General Van Winkle has ruled that the name of B. L. Eddy of Roseburg shall not go on the November ballot as a candidate for circuit judge in the second district. Eddy was last in a field of four candidates seeking nominations for the three judicial posts in the second district and the attorney general holds that by virtue of that fact he was defeated for the nomination. Eddy from his home in Roseburg has announced that he will institute mandamus proceedings to compel the secretary of state to include his name on the ballot and, incidentally, to clear up some moot points in the non-partisan judiciary law.

County school superintendents are meeting in Salem this week-end in their annual conference to discuss educational problems. Among other subjects up for consideration will be that of school legislation, school revenues and their apportionment, music in the rural schools and county music festivals, and the relationship between the state department of education and the counties.

Governor Meier seems to be encountering some difficulty in persuading anyone to accept the job on the State Liquor Control commission left vacant when George McMorrin of Eugene resigned. Two Salem men are known to have declined the honor and only the governor himself knows how many others have been approached on the subject—and he won't tell.

When the new Eastern Oregon Tuberculosis hospital was opened at The Dalles in 1929, providing accommodations for 140 patients it was believed that adequate hospital facilities for the care of tuberculosis patients in Oregon had been provided for

many years to come. Now the new institution is filled to capacity, as also is the old hospital at Salem, with 75 patients on the waiting list at the two institutions. The board of control expects to ask the next legislature for further appropriations for the enlargement of these hospitals.

The "lifer" colony at the Oregon state prison now numbers 105 members. Two new members were added to its ranks this week when Governor Meier commuted the death sentences of Harry Riley and Theodore Jordan to life imprisonment. At the same time one of the colony's oldest members, Andrew Ingram of Josephine county, quitted the prison under a conditional pardon after "doing" 24 years of a life sentence. In the three and one-half years of the Meier administration 27 life termers have left the Oregon penitentiary either under conditional pardons or commutation of their sentence to shorter terms. In the same period 39 prisoners have entered upon life terms, representing a net gain of 12 in the "lifer" population. Prison records show that the average term of the 27 "lifers" leaving the institution under Meier's regime was 12 years and seven months as compared to a "lifer" record of only six years and seven months prior to 1922.

Governor Meier, report has it, is "through" with State Treasurer Holman. While the governor refuses either to affirm or deny the report his action tends to confirm it. He refused to call a meeting of the board of control on Monday of last week, although all three members were available and there was official business demanding attention and then on Tuesday when the board met in monthly session as required by statute the governor did not attend. The situation, however, is but little changed from that which has prevailed since the two high officials broke off their long standing, friendly relations at a board meeting some 18 months ago at which the state treasurer threatened to smite the governor on the face. Since that time the board of control has gone

without meetings month after month while state business has been conducted by the board's secretary at individual conferences conducted in the private offices of the three officials. At other times when the governor has had the presence of the secretary of state to support him he has convened the board on the shortest kind of notice to Holman, or else kept the treasurer cooling his heels in the outer office for long periods while the governor and secretary of state conferred in the inner office. Just how Meier is to avoid all contact with Holman is difficult to understand unless he plans to absent himself from all future board meetings since it is a foregone conclusion that Holman will not.

Calling cards 50 for \$1.00.

## Today's Live News For Fat Folks

### 3 Great Letters Read Them All

From all over the country—north—south—east—west come letters of praise for the world's safe and healthful enemy of fat—don't miss these 3 letters.

"I am using Kruschen Salts on advice of my Doctor. Have used three bottles and lost 15 lbs., and gladly recommend it to all my friends." Mrs. G. W. Bryant, Foxboro, Mass., 1934.

"I am using your Kruschen Salts for constipation and reducing. Have taken 3 jars and have lost about 20 lbs. I can recommend it to be great." Miss A. J. Harber, Pineville, Ky., 1934.

"I have taken 3 bottles of Kruschen. I weighed 256, I reduced 56 lbs., and felt better each day, have got my 4th bottle." Ed Jordan, Levee, Ariz., 1934.

If you are proud of your double chin and bulging abdomen don't take Kruschen Salts. Ed Jordan made up his mind to take off 50 or more pounds of fat—and he did—Ed was sick and tired of luggering it around with him—persistence won for Ed as it will for any fat man.

Half teaspoon in a glass of hot water before breakfast every morning—get Kruschen at Fuhrman's Pharmacy or any drugstore.