

SCHEDULE OF COOS COUNTY WARRANTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1935

Month	Year	General Fund		General Road Fund		Market Road Fund	
		Issue	Unpaid	Issue	Unpaid	Issue	Unpaid
January	1937	\$ 19.25	\$ 2.04	\$ 29.91		\$ 51.89	
February	1937	22.90	19.50	86.45	76.60	10.00	10.00
March	1937	317.60	317.60	35.50	35.50	35.00	35.00
April	1937						
May	1937						
June	1937						
July	1937						
August	1937						
September	1937						
October	1937						
November	1937						
December	1937						
January	1938	\$ 19,268.35	\$ 5.40	\$ 20,790.87		\$ 963.70	\$ 8.00
February	1938	15,139.72		10,602.06		2,295.04	
March	1938	16,200.56		7,177.90		1,612.82	
April	1938	15,069.73		21,728.38	585.30	1,785.53	
May	1938	16,610.35	17.60	9,948.91		1,069.76	
June	1938	15,809.47	6.60	12,123.33		7,109.02	
July	1938	17,733.42	10.00	17,857.16	5.00	16,944.40	68.00
August	1938	13,824.73		19,384.64		15,572.95	
September	1938	13,888.47	10.00	20,393.47		20,063.98	
October	1938	16,285.00	75.67	15,075.86		10,623.76	8,955.34
November	1938	19,752.23	155.07	17,447.10	336.62	8,551.50	6,535.24
December	1938	16,265.22	1,955.53	15,368.47	39.90	9,693.90	8,234.24
		\$195,907.23	\$ 2,235.92	\$187,898.15	\$ 966.82	\$ 96,286.66	\$ 23,800.82
January	1939	\$ 16,066.10	\$ 8,103.74	\$ 10,981.83	\$ 10,200.45	\$ 3,882.46	\$ 2,317.32
February	1939	17,388.00	14,860.85	17,139.90	15,520.99	3,798.39	2,814.57
March	1939	17,548.73	14,618.72	12,979.20	12,321.63	2,507.74	1,590.49
April	1939	14,826.02	12,231.95	19,258.42	17,900.39	3,403.53	1,898.77
May	1939	14,826.77	12,256.05	17,521.31	15,640.36	3,456.05	2,561.61
June	1939	17,309.68	14,792.73	10,029.22	8,831.81	1,860.46	1,024.35
July	1939	15,668.19	14,191.30	22,230.50	20,822.36	1,447.51	1,043.44
August	1939	11,887.57	10,160.18	16,791.25	12,675.58	1,399.17	766.98
September	1939	16,370.77	13,164.87	13,399.84	9,373.22	891.03	632.63
October	1939	15,470.42	12,658.32	13,951.95	12,282.69	996.51	465.76
November	1939	14,740.36	9,742.00	12,015.58	9,857.64		
December	1939	16,127.75	11,561.92	13,670.48	10,884.58		
		\$186,430.33	\$149,342.63	\$179,969.57	\$156,111.70	\$ 23,642.85	\$ 15,615.92
January	1940	\$ 15,863.06	\$ 11,658.66	\$ 21,646.43	\$ 18,633.18	\$ 2,699.46	\$ 1,170.03
February	1940	15,182.61	10,863.18	8,299.11	5,518.06	1,602.67	1,077.93
March	1940	15,105.94	10,020.37	5,836.22	3,809.61	2,091.18	1,029.67
April	1940	13,526.31	5,593.15	3,760.21	2,387.86	2,120.43	359.21
May	1940	15,291.49	8,338.81	4,012.73	2,904.22	1,964.38	536.08
June	1940	12,638.90	6,759.88	7,755.62	6,321.86	1,123.53	205.90
July	1940	14,329.14	6,902.70	4,274.41	3,417.92	682.06	41.35
August	1940	14,656.13	7,311.97	3,664.92	2,429.07	871.26	74.25
September	1940	12,830.90	4,221.93	6,929.04	5,183.74	800.47	16.00
October	1940	8,741.75	3,086.14	5,462.42	3,016.10	656.29	52.25
November	1940	9,729.45	3,292.67	5,188.17	3,493.19	579.22	93.23
December	1940	8,170.47	3,354.91	5,103.80	2,751.53	220.85	30.10
		\$156,066.15	\$ 81,404.37	\$ 81,931.08	\$ 59,956.34	\$ 15,411.80	\$ 4,636.00
January	1941	\$ 6,507.40	\$ 1,584.96	\$ 6,090.08	\$ 3,376.71		
February	1941	6,577.14	1,889.33	5,692.51	2,846.25		
March	1941	9,972.81	2,616.87	3,917.24	1,713.70		
April	1941	7,447.26	1,968.19	5,686.75	3,045.80		
May	1941	13,399.27	2,334.19	6,634.79	4,407.45		
June	1941	7,780.45	2,260.86	6,327.39	4,098.13		
July	1941	9,636.64	2,435.66	5,690.59	2,986.90		
August	1941	6,928.89	1,571.19	6,004.77	3,559.07		
September	1941	7,093.16	984.86	5,684.10	3,247.06		
October	1941	8,101.13	1,671.47	6,081.14	3,368.23		
November	1941	8,379.60	2,041.46	5,717.58	2,668.24		
December	1941	8,264.59	2,314.14	9,720.38	7,061.16		
		\$100,088.34	\$ 23,653.18	\$ 73,547.32	\$ 42,378.70		
January	1942	\$ 9,912.89	\$ 2,624.05	\$ 12,159.77	\$ 7,204.41		
February	1942	11,072.91	1,652.58	7,609.55	3,784.97		
March	1942	12,420.30	3,942.01	7,040.10	3,497.28		
April	1942	10,846.65	2,320.70	7,450.70	3,973.33		
May	1942	11,257.50	2,930.46	6,828.42	3,107.12		
June	1942	10,093.97	2,051.67	6,705.66	3,261.87		
July	1942	7,780.45	1,330.44	5,216.40	4,155.47		
August	1942	8,161.60	2,137.96	5,793.53	4,582.73		
September	1942	8,556.54	2,048.31	5,346.93	3,775.80		
October	1942	11,161.03	2,231.86	6,209.74	4,769.41		
November	1942	11,054.83	2,919.46	5,996.57	4,195.05		
December	1942	11,028.04	3,093.95	6,506.01	2,947.55		
		\$122,406.07	\$ 30,283.45	\$ 82,663.38	\$ 49,254.99		
January	1943	\$ 9,593.19	\$ 2,937.22	\$ 12,240.86	\$ 7,046.58		
February	1943	12,397.09	3,752.80	14,899.14	10,795.70		
March	1943	10,693.90	3,842.93	16,831.40	13,238.35		
April	1943	9,040.58	3,227.84	16,323.61	12,190.66		
May	1943	12,735.09	5,383.43	17,366.30	12,119.94		
June	1943	11,341.75	5,426.34	15,293.95	9,658.80		
July	1943	12,769.42	7,525.85	15,319.75	10,920.51		
August	1943	11,828.89	7,337.32	15,441.75	10,992.12		
September	1943	12,599.48	8,050.52	16,528.83	12,215.12		
October	1943	14,602.46	11,173.15	19,545.11	15,685.95		
November	1943	14,012.98	11,452.82	14,544.31	11,760.87		
December	1943	10,102.31	10,102.31	13,933.19	10,691.94		
		\$141,707.14	\$ 80,212.53	\$188,268.20	\$137,309.64		
GRAND TOTAL		\$904,965.03	\$367,471.22	\$794,429.56	\$446,090.29	\$135,448.20	\$ 44,147.74

Recapitulation of All Warrants

General Fund	\$367,471.22
General Road Fund	446,090.29
Market Road Fund	44,147.74
District Maintenance Fund	226.47
Special Road Funds	1,011.79
Bond Series No. 1	2.50
Indigent Soldier Fund	265.00
Dog License Fund	15.00
Isthmus Inlet Bridge Fund	9,080.97
Emergency Fund—General	31.74
Emergency Fund—Road	202.86
Old Age Pension Fund	42.00
	\$868,587.58

Body and fender repair work done by experienced mechanics. Our body painter is an expert. Let us prove we have the best of repair service.

Pontiac Captures Economy Trophy



C. S. Beesmyer, vice-president of the Gilmore Oil Company, is shown presenting Pontiac driver Fred Miller with the winning cup of the 3A class of the Gilmore-Yosemite Economy Run.

Carrying two passengers, Miller's car, a 1936 Pontiac 6 sedan, averaged 23.9 miles per gallon over the arduous 352 mile course between Los Angeles and the Yosemite National Park.

Narcotic Education Week

The tenth annual observance of Narcotic Education Week, finds twenty-eight states under the uniform narcotic drug act and three other — California, Michigan and Pennsylvania—with adequate protection. The states still lacking laws considered sufficiently drastic are Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming.

The United States federal law on the subject—the Harrison Narcotic Act—is stringent and all inclusive, but federal officers have very limited powers in the individual states and the World Defense Association is constantly urging all states to enact uniform laws.

The nature of the narcotic drug problem is intricate and complex with many angles which touch various phases of society. As explained by the latest bulletins from the international narcotic education association, it is:

A health problem because its consequences lead to pain, anguish, misery and physical wreckage;

A social problem because it leads to social degradation;

An economic problem because it means financial ruin to the victim and enormous economic loss to the government;

A psychological problem because it leads to mental and moral deterioration;

A medical problem because it frequently results from self-medication or carelessness, ignorance or neglect on the part of those administering narcotic drugs and because it requires medical care for its treatment;

A legislative problem because effective laws and their enforcement are necessary for its suppression;

An educational problem because youths and the public at large, for their own self-protection, must understand its evil consequences—moreover, constructive narcotic legislation is based upon a good knowledge of the problem;

A police and law enforcement problem because it leads to crime and is so closely allied with it that, if you want to check the crime wave, you must check narcotic drug addiction;

An agricultural problem because countries producing the opium poppy plant and the coca shrub have such vast acreage and so many laborers engaged in this industry that suitable agricultural substitutes must be found to supplant the excessive cultivation of these products;

A scientific problem because when science discovers suitable, efficient non-habit forming substitutes, to supplant the use of narcotic drugs in medicine, then production and manufacture of narcotic products could cease;

A co-operative problem because no nation standing alone and no nation acting alone can suppress the illicit drug traffic; the problem requires co-operative efforts on the part of nations, states, municipalities, and individual citizens in order to put into action legislative, educational and rehabilitation processes required to meet the situation.

The United States as a nation is already a party to the three general treaties on narcotics — the Hague Convention of 1913 and the 1925 and 1931 Geneva opium conventions — which became effective in most of the world last year when Belgium became the twenty-fifth nation to ratify. Now 45 nations besides the U. S. have signed up.

"Nobody knows how many dope addicts there are in the United States," a former special agent wrote in an article for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "There is no way of taking a census of these unfortunates because theirs is necessarily a secret vice. But authorities do know that upward of 5,000 dope peddlers are convicted in the courts every year, and that every third prisoner in the American penitentiaries has been placed there by this destructive traffic."

The article continues with the amazing statement that it takes only 30 days to make a dope fiend and in the vast majority of cases a single trial is enough to create an incurable appetite for opium, and its derivatives—chiefly heroin, morphine and cocaine.

"Numerous clinics have been established in an effort to help drug slaves strike off their chains," continues the special agent, "and the unhappy inference drawn from these experiments is that in 90 per cent of the cases a permanent cure is impossible."

"A majority of the dope addicts who come to the notice of the authorities are young men—between the ages of 20 and 30. Seventy-five per cent of them admit they took up the habit as a 'novelty.' There is a popular belief that nearly all dope fiends own their enslavement to physicians who first gave them the drug in illness. This belief is a fallacy. Less than 25 per cent known addicts say the habit was begun in this way."

"It is the dope ring which creates the vast majority of addicts. It's cus-

tomers become its slaves.

"Narcotics may be smuggled in with comparative ease because they are small in bulk and so easily concealed. A thousand dollars' worth does not equal the size and weight of a quart of whisky. One dope smuggler can hide sewn in the seams of his clothing, enough heroin to bring \$1,000 profit at retail prices."

"Human greed capitalizing human frailty finds the drug traffic a very good racket. Cadets and producers of the dope ring make it their business to create new markets for its wares by creating new addicts."

"Narcotics rob their victims of their last shred of self-respect, of every vestige of moral restraint. In order to obtain the drug they will lie, cheat, steal, betray—there is no crime of which they are not capable. Having adopted crime for the sake of obtaining dope, they remain criminals. Thus it is not only the peddlers of dope but the addicts themselves, wily as maniacs, with whom the narcotic agent must cope."

Emanuel Baptist Church

Harold A. Minter, Pastor

Our attendance doubled last Sunday and we expect a greater number next Sunday. Be sure that you get in on the membership contest. The grand prize for the one receiving the most points during the month of March is a "Puss Moth" monoplane built to scale; it is fourteen inches long and has a sixteen inch wing spread. A token is given at the close of the class period illustrating an object lesson. A series of pictures will be drawn this Sunday showing things that keep boys and girls away from Sunday School.

Morning worship at 11 a. m. B. Y. P. U. Rally at Brandon 2:30 p. m. Regular B. Y. service 6:30 p. m. Dr. T. H. Hagen, director of department of Christian Education, will be with us on Monday evening, March 9th. You are invited. Evening service 7:30 p. m. Bible study Friday evening 7:30 o'clock.

Church of Christ

E. Fourth St. near Coulter

Bible School, 9:45 a. m. Morning service, 10:45 a. m. Sermon topic, "Let Us Rise Up and Build." Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m. Evening service 7:30 p. m. Sermon topic, "Christ's Views on Hell." Earl F. Downing, minister. 264 E. Fourth St.

Coquille Assembly of God

Mrs. Hazel MacLeod, pastor Sunday, 9:45 a. m. Sunday School, 11:00 a. m. morning worship, Rev. J. L. Isaacs speaking. 6:30 p. m. Young People's service. 7:30 p. m. Evangelist J. L. Isaacs speaking on "The Soul."

Services continue every night at 7:30 o'clock except Monday. Don't forget Saturday night Question Box. You will enjoy this.

St. James Church

(Episcopal)

Sunday School, 10 a. m. each Sunday. Clarence Osika, superintendent.

Seventh Day Adventist Church

Second and Collier Streets

Sabbath School (Saturday) 9:45 a. m.

Preaching service 11:00 a. m.

The Pioneer Methodist Church

W. Raymond Wilder, Minister

Mid-week service, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.

Sunday services: Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Morning Worship 11:00 a. m. Epworth Leagues 6:30 p. m. Evangelistic service 7:30 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church

Evening preaching 7:30 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

Scriptural, spiritual preaching. Everyone welcome.

G. A. Gray, Pastor.

107 E. 2nd St., Coquille, Ore.</