

The Sentinel

A 5000 PAPER IN A 5000 TOWN
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JUST ANOTHER LAW TO CREATE JOBS

Whether the Coos Bay Times was using the Sentinel as a vehicle for taking a crack at the New York Times, in its leading editorial last Friday, or using the Sentinel's quotation from the Times as an opportunity to squelch the Sentinel does not matter.

But as astute a newspaper publisher as the Times' editor should realize that the quotation from the N. Y. Times was a direct hit at such an impotent piece of legislation as the Social Security act. Impotent as to the idea of old age pensions, but impotent as providing present-day employment of New Dealers. That's where the benefit of the act lies, and the monthly returns from all the employees in the country and their employers keep a good sized army of "the faithful" in jobs. That was the purpose of the legislation, as has been so much of the new deal legislation. Whether it is "earmarked" or not does not matter. Expenses will dilute the cut to extremely small proportions for those who expect to be kept after reaching the age of 65.

Take the case of a man around 60 when the act went into effect. He will pay one per cent of his wages, to which the employer must add one per cent, until he is 65. Then, in order to be eligible for the old age pension possibly two or three dollars a month, he must quit all gainful occupation. If he was earning \$150 per month he would pay in \$90 between 60 and 65 years of age, and a large part of it would have been spent in administering the act and collecting the fees. If he started at the age of 50 his monthly stipend at 65 would be somewhat larger than the \$2 or \$3 per month, but not enough to cause him to quit work in order to receive it.

The Social Security act as now in force is a fraud and a delusion, and the enactment of the Townsend plan into law would be infinitely preferable as a means of old age pensions.

RAISE IS NOT JUSTIFIED

If the so-called 70-car train bill and other legislation affecting the wages and hours of the already generously paid railroad workers of the country are passed by the forthcoming session of congress, freight rates will become so high that agriculture cannot possibly hope to survive, in the opinion of J. B. Adams, president of the Oregon Producers and Shippers Association.

Adams called attention to the fact that only recently the heads of many of the important agricultural associations of the state, appealed to farmers of the west to organize immediately and fight the legislation now pending before congress.

"Measures already passed by congress during the past few years, together with rising labor and material costs, have increased the operating expenses of railroads by nearly \$700,000,000 a year," he said. "As a result of these rising costs, the railroads have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for increases of approximately 15 per cent in their rates."

"We realize that railroads must have increased revenue if they are to survive, and yet at the same time we realize that agriculture must be given protection. Frankly, agriculture is wondering just what is going to happen. We are wondering whether or not we are headed toward government ownership of our railroad systems. We are wondering what protection, if any, will be given to agriculture."

"In my judgment, there is no question but that the railroads will be permitted to increase their rates as a result of conditions now confronting them. If, on top of this congress passes the several bills being sponsored by the railroad brotherhoods, we can look forward to still further increases in freight rates. And when that time comes, we are simply speeding the day when agriculture—particularly western agriculture—is hopelessly bankrupt. It is a serious situation and one which agriculture must meet and solve before it is too late."

LIVE AND LET LIVE

"To save lives and create a record that will reflect credit on the state, think safety—drive sanely this month."

Here is the year's fatality record, month by month, as compared with 1936.

	1936	1937
January	25	20
February	15	16
March	15	29
April	23	19
May	25	36
June	18	28
July	38	38
August	33	29
September	31	32
October	46	38
Sub total	289	285
November	55	?
December	32	?
Total	356	?

Drive Safely This Month

"Drive Safely This Month" Oregon motorists are asked to heed this call and keep December's traffic toll at a minimum.

The state will show a decrease in traffic deaths by the end of 1937 unless the month's fatality chart soars as it often does in early winter, it is pointed out by the safety department of the Oregon State Motor association. And any decrease, the motorists' group explained, will be made in spite of a national upward trend and an unfavorable drive for the year.

In the first seven months of 1937, figures show the fatality record was 17 per cent above the same period of 1936. However, a decrease of 10 per cent was recorded in the past three months, leaving the total for the ten-month period only six per cent above last year.

Advance reports indicate a favorable trend in November, and if the same holds true in December, Oregon can end the year with an actual reduction in street and highway killings.

"Experience has shown that pedestrians as well as motorists will respond to state-wide efforts to hold the traffic toll down," said the safety department's statement. "The responsibility rests with both to make December a safe month and build a good year's record."

"The crucial month is December, a month of rain, ice, snow, holidays—all hazards that confront motorists."



As was predicted in this column several weeks ago there will be no tax levy against property for state purposes next year. Formal announcement of the state levy was made by the tax commission Saturday.

Waiver of the property levy, however, was not due to any decrease in state expenditures but was brought about entirely by the increase in revenue from income taxes. On the contrary the levy takes advantage of the full six per cent increase allowed by the state constitution in order to provide for growing costs of state government. In calling attention to this situation the tax commission warned that if the business recession continues, augmented in this state by labor controversies which have shut down many of the larger industries, it may be necessary to resort to a property levy again in 1939.

This is the second time in the history of the state that it has been possible to waive the state property levy both within and without the six per cent levy, thanks to the income tax, the former occasion being in 1932.

Technically, of course, there is still a small state levy against property. That is found in the levy for elementary school purposes which is included in the state levy but which, for all practical purposes is in reality a county levy inasmuch as the revenue from this levy is retained in the counties in which it is raised and never goes through the hands of state officials.

In an effort to keep within a safe margin in their estimate of state revenues for 1938 the tax commission has placed collections from income taxes for that year at \$4,337,704.67, which is approximately \$1,000,000 below actual collections for the current year. In thus reducing their estimate on income tax revenues, the tax commission explained, they were prompted by fears that 1937 incomes upon which next year's taxes will be based have suffered serious shrinkage principally due to labor troubles which have closed down many of the larger saw mills and allied operations.

Reports reaching Salem from ap-

prently authentic sources indicate that plans are now under way in Portland to submit to the voters an initiative measure for repeal of the milk control act. Autocratic powers contained in the act giving the control board the right to fix the price of milk as well as the fact that the act virtually closes the door against any new distributor entering the Oregon field, are said to be the principal objections to the measure which has been the center of bitter fights in the past two legislative sessions.

Plans for the erection of a new fish hatchery on Foster creek, tributary of Rogue river, in Curry county were announced in Salem this week by Governor Martin. The hatchery, it was explained, will be erected by the state fish commission and will be devoted to the propagation of salmon.

Thirteen thousand pounds of Oregon flax twine will be used by Uncle Sam's navy next year. The huge order was placed with a Salem mill this week due to the influence of Governor Martin and Senator McNary with the navy departments.

In the opinion of many political observers the political future of Governor Martin is definitely bound up in the labor controversy now raging in Portland. Not that the governor has stepped into the Portland situation with any thought of bolstering up his political fortunes. No one will question his sincerity in desiring the immediate restoration of harmony in the wheels of industry so that the wheels of industry may again begin turning and thousands of idle workmen returned to gainful employment.

But now that he is in the picture, and upon his own insistence, the outcome of his overtures will unquestionably have a very decided bearing upon his candidacy should he seek a second term as governor as is now generally believed that he will. Such strength as the governor now possesses — which by many is believed to be considerable — is largely concentrated in the so-called conservative element of the state's voting population. This strength is based largely upon his out-spoken criticism and courageous attack of public problems. Should he succeed in bringing the warring labor factions together, especially now that the National Labor Relations Board has admitted its failure in this regard, it will not only consolidate the governor's following but will attract to him thousands of wavering voters, including a large block of organized labor especially among the rank and file who are pretty well fed up with the constant wrangling of their organization heads and are ready to follow any leader who proves himself strong enough to restore them to their jobs.

Speaking of the governorship, it now appears that Warren Erwin, encouraged by his success in the recent fight for the presidency of the Oregon Jackson club, now has designs on the state's highest office. Erwin, report has it, might be content with the democratic nomination for secretary of state, should Howard Latourette insist upon a go at the governorship.

Prompt to recognize the absurdity of their original proposal to pension all aged persons in the state regardless of need, the Oregon Merchants' Legislative League this week filed a substitute and materially modified initiative petition with Secretary of States Snell. The substitute petition seeks primarily to legalize and license certain forms of gambling, including a punch boards, pin ball games, horse and dog races, et cetera. Revenues from these gambling licenses—estimated by a "League" spokesman as approximately \$3,000,000 a year, would go toward the support of pensions for the aged under any plan that might be adopted by the legislature.

Filing of pension applications by needy aged in the 65-70 year group is now under way in every county of the state. Early filing of applications by the new beneficiaries made eligible to pensions under the act of the last legislature was urged by Governor Martin in a letter to the state and county relief committees last week. Pensions for the new age group will date from January 1 but will not be payable until the last of the month. It is estimated that lowering of the age for pension beneficiaries will increase Oregon's pension load by approximately 60 per cent, the state and counties sharing equally in this increase.

Population of the state's 11 institutions show an increase of 175 during the past year. These include the state hospital for insane at Salem, penitentiary, and the home for feeble minded. Four state institutions record a loss in population during the year.

Governor Martin has issued a call for a meeting of all persons interested in the conservation of Oregon's

wild life. The meeting will be held on the State College campus at Corvallis December 8 and 9.

How to Treat Colds

(Oregon State Board of Health). All colds are not contagious but many of them are of the communicable type which means that they are spread from person to person by contact. It is a prevalent attitude to dismiss what appears to be an ordinary cold as something that cannot be avoided. This is a serious mistake; common colds are so frequently the forerunner of influenza, pneumonia, tuberculosis, sinus and other infections. This is the season for colds and the time to take measures to prevent the infectious type of common cold.

Common colds are seen frequently among school children and it is important that preventive measures be adopted in schools. Good teaching will do much toward reducing colds. The children should be taught to cover their coughs and sneezes. Proper hand-washing should be practiced and the use of common articles such as cups, eating utensils, and foods should be prohibited. In addition to this all children with acute infectious colds should be excluded from school. Were every child with the first sign of a cold to remain home, colds in the schools would be reduced to a minimum. Colds cause serious constitutional disturbances which permit more serious diseases to get a foothold.

from school and work than any other single cause. Fortunately, however, there is much that can be done to keep from getting a cold. Low temperature in the home, the school-room and the working place will not do much to eliminate colds. A temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit will not only be made more comfortable by the addition of moisture but will reduce the hazards caused by the resistance and increases the susceptibility to colds. Outdoor exercise in proper clothing increases the resistance. A well-balanced daily diet including milk, fresh fruits, and vegetables will help maintain the bodily resistance at a high peak. Too much work and too little sleep may open the way for an infection.

In the winter time when nature's sunshine is scarce it is important that everything possible be done to build up the resistance to cold. If, in spite of these precautions you feel a chill coming on with sneezing, coughing or a sore throat, go to bed. Rest at the onset of a cold usually means a quick end to the cold, but if it does not clear up promptly, send for the family physician. Don't neglect a cold for most cases of pneumonia start as common colds.

Subject for H. S. Debates

With one of the most controversial and interesting topics in many years, "Resolved That the several states should adopt a unicameral system of legislation," the Oregon high school debating league is expected to have a record number of entrants for the annual contest, according to word received here from the general extension division of the state system of higher education, under whose direction the annual event is carried out.

The district plan will again be used this year. Coquille high school is in the Coos Bay district, with Supt. H. H. Hartley of Bandon as district director.

Finalists will be determined in the Columbia River, Northern Willamette, Middle Willamette Southern Willamette, Coos Bay, Southern Oregon, South-Central Oregon, North-Central Oregon, Umatilla, Northeastern Oregon and South-eastern Oregon districts. Finalists will then be determined for eastern and western Oregon, and these two teams will meet at Corvallis to present their debate over the air, about April 30.

Material on the subject may now be obtained from the state library where Miss Harriet C. Long, librarian, has collected adequate information on how the system works in various states.

If anyone is in doubt as to the word, "unicameral," it means that a legislative assembly has but one body instead of two such as Oregon, the senate and house of representatives.

Outstanding Hit Booked for Liberty Sun, Mon., Tues.

The first story of the South Seas to be filmed in Technicolor, fittingly enough, is based on a tale by Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne, "Ebb Tide," which will open next Sunday at the Liberty Theatre. "Ebb Tide" tells the story of a pair of young lovers who meet under unfavorable circumstances in the South Seas, who go through perilous adventures and a typhoon together at sea, and who finally work out their destinies on an island dominated by a madman. Roy Milland, Frances Farmer and Oscar Homolka are featured in the film, with Barry Fitzgerald and Lloyd Nolan in support.

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HI-WAYS TO HEALTH

by ADA R. MAYNE
OREGON DAIRY COUNCIL

Holiday Specialties

A number of years ago, a news excerpt on suggestions for holiday cookery read, "During the holidays many of our recipes require quantities of butter, since we use so many delicious rich foods for special dinners."

Today this is almost as passe as the recipes calling for a measure of butter by "the eye," "the size of a walnut," and others. For butter today is no holiday special. It is the food that, in its usage is receiving special attention, not alone for its high vitamin A content, but for its rich flavor, too.

For no special reason, but very definitely, butter lends a flavor in cookery that is unequalled, and its use in making of the "best of holiday sweets," cookies, should encourage the most inexperienced cook.

Cookies are what you make them. It is a good plan to have them always on hand, plain-wholesome cookies for all the family every day; rich and satisfying ones for hearty appetites; and dainty decorative cookies for holiday seasons. But, no matter what, their success remains dependent on the fine selection of ingredients, especially butter; and these simple rules of preparation: a. using cold ingredients and combining them quickly; b. chilling the dough at least 20 minutes before rolling out; c. handling no more than one-fourth of the dough at a time and this on a cold board with little flour; d. baking on a lightly buttered baking sheet in a moderate oven of about 375 degrees.

Children usually want to help in the pre-holiday cookie preparations and it is so easy to plan for this. Combine the ingredients, chill the dough, and then allow the children to do their own cutting and shaping. Gingerbread men are not easily spoiled from overhandling and they are a thrill to behold when they are out of the oven and dressed in coats of colored icing. A favorite recipe may be on hand but this one is good,

to:	Gingerbread Men
2 1/2 cups flour	1/2 cup New Orleans molasses
3 tsp. baking powder	1 egg
1/2 tsp. salt	1/2 cup brown sugar
1 tsp. ginger	1/2 cup melted butter

Sift flour, baking powder, salt and ginger together. Mix molasses, sugar, egg and butter together and add the dry ingredients to make soft dough. Shape in forms of little men and bake on greased pan in moderate oven. This recipe makes eighteen men about four inches high. Here is how the little men are shaped: for each man, take a small piece of gingerbread dough that can be shaped into a figure about two inches tall, roll with hands into a ball, place on greased baking sheet and flatten out to shape the body. For the arms and legs, take another piece of dough about one-half the size of the first and roll with your hands into long round strips and place them on the body. For the head, take a small piece of dough, roll into a ball about one inch round and attach to the body at the neck, press the edges of the dough together. Make eyes, nose and mouth with tops and stems of cloves or with raisins or currants. Then put the gingerbread men into a moderate oven, at 375 deg. to bake for twelve minutes. Baked and cooled, their hats and jackets can be made with colored icing.

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