

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 Months .50
No subscription taken unless paid for in advance. This rule is unper-
ative.

Entered at the Coquille Postoffice as
Second Class Mail Matter.

Office Corner W. First and Willard St

Member
OREGON NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

The Salem Sampler

In response to the request of the weekly newspapers in Coos county, Representative Ralph T. Moore consented to continue for a couple of weeks his reports on important measures adopted by the recent legislature which become law with the signature of Gov. Snell.

His weekly contributions have been interesting and explanatory and the papers' managements are grateful to Mr. Moore for his kindness.

In response to many requests for continued comment on legislative matters now before the Governor, I am attempting to follow the several important bills to their final destination, whether being made into law or being vetoed.

One such bill is House Bill 163, which authorizes deductions of Federal taxes by corporations before computing the state corporate excise taxes.

Few people realize that corporations are not permitted to deduct Federal taxes before computing their state income tax but must pay a tax on the full net income. The result is a severe inroad upon that corporate income after Federal taxes, a handicap which this bill was designed to overcome.

The Governor vetoed the bill recently and Oregon corporations must submit to this handicap during the next biennium.

It must be surmised that the Governor had the hard choice of throwing Oregon corporations to the wolves or of seeing his financial program go on the rocks because of larger commitments than the State could finance with funds likely to be available. Another factor affecting his judgment might be the fact that his effort to get the proposed sales tax measure up for a special election this coming September failed. This means that even though the people ultimately favor the measure in 1944, the benefits would not be available until 1945.

My conversation with the Governor the last night of the session indicated that he was fearful that estimates of receipts of both income and liquor taxes might be too high and that his Old Age program might be jeopardized.

While I do not subscribe to the policy of attacking our Oregon corporations or of subjecting them to discriminatory legislation simply because it is popular to do so, yet I feel that the Governor should not be criticized for this act because of the difficulty he found himself in. Large Oregon corporations will probably survive this added jolt. Many small ones probably will not. It was a case of Hobson's choice.

At the risk of offending several of my friends who served in the Oregon Senate, I repeat this little gem which I heard in the hallway the afternoon of the last day. A grandfather was taking his teen-age granddaughter to witness legislative procedure in the Senate. She, having seen several of the Representatives, asked him what a Senator was like. His reply was that a Senator is merely a worn out Representative. So it might seem to those who noted the advance age of most Senators. Yet I must admit that the Senate did a pretty good job of looking after the State, and are far from being worn out. This is to soften the blow somewhat.

I enjoyed an interesting conversation with a veteran Representative from eastern Oregon. Our discussion was mainly tax matters on which he is one of the best informed in the state. To spare him embarrassment I withhold his name.

He suggested an ideal tax pattern based on four classifications of taxpayers which he believed would cover everybody and would leave none to be taking a free ride at the expense of the others.

No. 1. The Real Property Taxpayer. This class will include the farmer, the home owner, the business property owner, all owners of lands including timber and mining properties. It is the basis of all taxation and on the preserved integrity of its values the financial structure of the country rests.

No. 2. The Personal Property Tax-

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of Friday, March 23, 1943)
L. W. Pearce was convicted of first degree murder when he shot and killed Jim Culver last December.

It is time Coquille had a new depot and the Commercial Club has again taken up the matter and appointed a permanent depot committee, consisting of S. M. Nosler, H. A. Young and C. T. Skeels, to keep after the Southern Pacific and the Public Service Commission until one is secured.

The Fourth street bridge between the highway and the Spurgeon street bridge is rapidly nearing completion. The decking has all been laid and the side and railings will all be in place by the end of next week.

John Walstrom, a pioneer resident of Coos county, passed away at his ranch home near Parkersburg yesterday morning at ten o'clock. He was past 83 years of age.

The Misses Myrtle and Maymie DeLong surprised their mother, Mrs. C. A. DeLong, with a birthday party at the DeLong home on Spurgeon hill last Saturday. It was the event of Mrs. DeLong's 54th anniversary. The guests were as follows: Mesdames W. L. Kistner, G. S. Davis, L. P. Maury, J. W. Ruble, B. H. Burns, C. C. Farr, P. A. Child, A. H. Bender, J. P. Messer, R. H. Mast and M. Way.

This includes owners of such properties as live stock, food crops, machinery, manufactured goods, motor vehicles and the like. It is a difficult tax to collect because of the rapidly fluctuating values and the mobility of the taxed articles. Success in collection depends upon the honesty of the taxpayer.

No. 3. The Intangible Taxpayer. This class includes owners of stocks, bonds, notes and all income bearing paper. There are relatively few of this class in the State of Oregon.

No. 4. The Sales Taxpayer. This includes practically everybody and would catch those who own no property or have no intangibles income as well as those who do. It has the added advantage of taxing the many thousands of tourists and visitors who avail themselves of the State's facilities while they are our guests.

The above classifications appear to me as furnishing a rather complete program and one which will enable everyone to pay his fair share of State operating expense.

Notwithstanding the fact that the sales tax idea has been repeatedly defeated in the past, I believe if Oregon is to maintain her place in the national economic life, we will be forced to have one, sooner or later.

The tax proposed for the ballot in 1944 is the best that has been put up to the people to date. It has flaws, no doubt, but it is a long step in the right direction. It will afford a secure basis for old age assistance. It will equalize public school expense. It will encourage home building by reducing real property taxes. I suggest that every voter give it very careful study and form his own opinion after he has mastered the text. Many articles will be written on it and much will be said pro and con.

Senate Bill 75 is now before the Governor for his signature. The bill provides for distribution of elementary school funds on a teacher basis rather than on a pupil basis. Funds are apportioned to each county by the State Treasurer according to the number of teachers—actually employed. The bill will benefit Coos county to the extent of about \$20,500.00.

Heavy pressure is being brought to bear on the Governor, largely from Multnomah county, to induce him to veto the measure. Multnomah county would be penalized about \$300,000.00 by the act.

Up-state legislators are insisting that the Governor sign the bill as is because they feel it is only fair that Multnomah county should share in the up-state school expense since it is drawing from up-state communities in both finances and manpower. It is further shown that Portland can obtain temporary relief for her schools under the Lanham Act of Congress which permits communities having war industry problems to get relief from a special fund provided for that purpose. The Portland problem is not insurmountable and could easily be solved if prompt application were made to the proper Federal source.

I feel that it is just for the up-state communities to take the position that Portland should not object to paying an increasing share of educational expense. It certainly must be conceded by even the most biased Portland resident that up-state communities are now being sapped of their manpower by the city war industries and of their financial strength by the universal branch banking system which blankets the state. This being true, it follows that Portland should not

Mr. and Mrs. John Martin, of Coquille, have bought the west half of the Al Crouch farm one and a quarter miles west of town on the highway. This is one of the finest locations for a nice little farm home that can be found near Coquille. Mr. and Mrs. Martin intend next year to move and make a real home of it.

Water is coming from the new reservoir, which is now a great lake. The mayor and councilmen who have been up on the dam recently say that there is not a prettier body of water in Coos county than this source of Coquille's water supply.

Robert Train has been awarded the contract by the hotel directors for the excavation on the hotel site. He expects to start not later than Monday to begin moving dirt.

Mrs. E. G. Opperman, Mrs. B. J. Smith, Mrs. Lynn Parr, Mrs. Glosop and the Misses Bess Maury, Edna Asplund and Mabel Messer attended the Business Women's banquet at the Chandler hotel at Marshfield Tuesday.

A. N. Gould this week purchased from W. C. Laird and from the Henry Sengstacken Co. the balance of the lot between his store building and the Laird brick building, which he did not already own, and expects in the immediate future to begin the construction of a fireproof building.

object to an increased share of school expense and that the bill should be made law by the Governor's signature. The outcome is being watched with great interest by Coos county school officials.



Washington, D. C., March 24.—There are 542,689 males in Oregon. On the farms there were 141,569. In the rural areas but not on farms were 158,862. Such was the manpower less than three years ago. Since then selective service has dipped in and removed thousands, the exact number being something of a military secret. The draft age strength of Oregon (18 to 38) was 229,358 and from this should be subtracted several thousand who are in the army, the navy, marines and coast guard. The percentage of rejections for physical reasons has not been stated.

Manpower of draft age on Oregon farms was 53,812. Possibly 50 per cent of these have disappeared, swallowed up in military forces or in war industries. One of the problems which has been worrying congress is how to keep farm labor on the farms. It is generally admitted that if a farm laborer is given a deferment to work on a farm he cannot be frozen there, if this is America, and being a free citizen he can desert the farm for a war industry, where the pay is better. As an alternative the suggestion is made that as long as he is needed on the farm and remains there he will be deferred, but if he leaves for a war industry he will be picked up and placed in uniform.

There is talk, too, of raiding married men and sending them into service. There are in Oregon, on farms, 25,252 married men below the age of 34 years.

What is not generally appreciated is that only California and Washington paid higher farm wages last year than did Oregon. The difference between Washington and Oregon wages was 15 cents a day, without board. California farmers paid 42 cents a day more than Oregon, also without board. When Oregon and Washington farmers were paying \$3.09 and \$3.24 a day (dozens of states pay only \$1.86) and shipyards were paying \$1 and more an hour, it was almost impossible to keep labor on farms. War industries won whenever there was a contest with farms for labor.

Here is the value of the leading industries of Oregon (not including war industries): Lumber \$140,149,023, food products \$27,320,006, paper products \$25,903,632, meat products \$17,240,445, dairy products \$16,955,347, printing and publishing \$13,531,929, iron and steel \$11,503,339, bakeries \$10,682,384. Wages paid by various industries were: Lumber \$46,116,398, paper products \$4,085,403, wood products \$3,426,986, canned food \$3,281,805, printing and publishing \$2,557,431, bakeries \$2,

Girls Enroll For 4-H Club Canning

"Preserve the surplus and help win the war," is the watchword of Coos county girls who are now enrolling in 4-H Club Canning projects in preparation for preserving foods from the victory garden to assure their families of an adequate diet in the year to come.

"In previous years, girls taking Canning were required to do all the work themselves," says Mrs. Dorothy E. Bishop, county home demonstration agent. "To encourage more girls to enroll in this worthwhile project, the 4-H Club Department of Oregon State College have recently announced "Mother-Daughter" canning projects in which mother and daughter may work together, with the daughter doing one-half of the work and taking credit for one-half of the food preserved."

The canning project includes all methods of food preservation including drying, freezing, and canning and is divided into four different divisions. Division I girls are required to either preserve 25 quarts of fruit, unassisted, or assist in preserving 50 quarts. Division II requires preserving 35 quarts of fruit; division III, 25 quarts of fruit, 30 quarts of vegetables and 10 containers of pickles or relishes. Division IV, 15 quarts of fruit, 20 quarts of vegetables and 15 quarts of meat, fish or poultry. Each girl keeps a record of the work done and upon completion of the project sends it to the County Extension Office.

The canning projects may be done as clubs or by individual workers. A standard club consists of five members and a competent leader. Any girl in Coos county, between the ages of 9 and 21, whether rural or city, is eligible to enroll. Additional information upon request to Mrs. Bishop, court house, Coquille.

212,623, machinery and tools \$2,025,918, iron and steel \$1,534,671, woollens \$1,347,737.

On the picturesque coast of Oregon, at Port Orford, near Battle Rock, the government is to build a class A airport which will cost \$865,000 and will probably be well over a million by the time the development is completed. The navy department requested this and civil aeronautics administration has agreed to construct it. It is to be an additional protection of the Oregon coast and will not be far, in flying time, from the place where a Japanese submarine sent a hydroplane ashore to drop incendiaries in a national forest. The little town of Port Orford is to furnish the land without cost to the government and maintain and operate the field as a public airport. This field will furnish the navy with a land base from which to operate patrols, being theoretically similar to the land base at Tongue Point.

It is estimated that the army will require seven billion pounds of sea food this year to alternate with meat. Harold I. Ickes, secretary of the interior, who has charge of fish and wildlife service, declares that the goal of seven billion will be

short by more than three billion pounds. Not all of this sea food will, of course, be salmon, but a substantial amount will come from the Columbia river. Secretary Ickes is not overly enthusiastic with this year's prospects. He says that the shortage of manpower, the diversion of boats and scarcity of gear will reduce the catch substantially. Alaskan waters will not yield as much salmon as normally because of restrictions by the navy department and the presence of Japanese.

After the unfavorable start of rationing by office of price administration the head man, Prentiss Brown, is trying to make it less unpalatable to the people. He has decided he will not ask for \$4,000,000 to carry his organization to July 1, and has given orders to keep expenses down. He intends abolishing regional offices and have one headquarters in each state, with authority to settle all but the more difficult questions. The present set-up is 30,000 employees but Brown will toss out a few thousand and depend more on volunteers. Brown was defeated last November for re-election to the

senate for being too much of a "yes" man. He is now developing a "no" complex.



An Aid to BETTER BREEDING

Here, at last, is an aid in preventing sterility caused by nutritional deficiency. Bovex contains Vitamin E, the anti-sterility vitamin in a stabilized form that is effective in aiding reproduction. Stop costly sterility. Send for our free folder on Bovex.



How gasoline rationing affects your car



War-time driving conditions, for which your car may not have been originally designed and adjusted, necessitate unusual care. Here are tips from Pontiac engineers to help you guard against trouble and excessive wear.



Engine knock or "ping", frequently caused by lower octane, war-time gasoline, can be corrected through motor tune-up, timing adjustment or—in serious cases—removal of cylinder head to clean out carbon.



Pre-war normal driving required a change of crankcase oil every 2,000 to 3,000 miles. Today, shorter drives on a cold engine may cause harmful condensation and thus require more frequent oil change.



Batteries discharge in idle cars. Pontiac engineers advise, especially for A Cars drivers, limited use of electrical accessories, battery check-up every two weeks, periodic check of generator, starter, voltage regulator.

Pontiac Service*

*IN THE SERVICE OF THE NATION

Essential transportation is vital to the war effort. That's why we, as Pontiac dealers, are devoting our entire energy and all of our skill, facilities and equipment to the all-American job of keeping your Pontiac and all makes of cars rolling safely and efficiently for the duration. Pontiac dealers and their service facilities are in the service of a nation at war.

Amid difficult conditions, man-power problems and material shortages, it is good news indeed to know that your Pontiac dealer is "on the job." Our staff of competent, factory-trained mechanics, our efficient tools and equipment and our stock of functional

replacement parts are here to help you keep your car running for the duration. Whatever make of car you drive... whatever your service problems may be, we invite you to make use of our complete facilities and our skilled workmen.

Church Pontiac

500 FRONT ST.

COQUILLE, OREGON

THE OLD JUDGE SAYS...



"I've been mean to ask you for the last couple of weeks, Judge, what you think of this prohibition talk that keeps croppin' up every so often."

"I've heard some of it too, Henry and I feel like this about it..."

"It comes from a comparatively small group of reformers... the same type that plunged us into prohibition during the last war. And, as we all remember, into nearly 14 years of the worst crime and gangsterism

this country has ever known. Everybody had all the liquor they wanted only it came from bootleggers at exorbitant prices and the government was deprived of millions and millions of dollars in taxes.

"It seems to me, as I told my Congressman down in Washington last week, that we've got all we can do here at home to help win this war without wasting time arguing about things we know, from sad experience, won't work."