

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

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THIS PLAN WOULD REALLY BE SIMPLIFIED TAX REPORT

"He has something there," is the comment heard from all those to whom L. H. Hazard has outlined his idea of what a simplified federal income tax report might be.

The idea is for individual income taxpayers only, but if it was enacted into law it would save many a headache.

Mr. Hazard's plan would be for the individual, after he had figured his annual income and assembled all his deductible expenses, and other items if any, to forward the figures to the internal revenue office of his district, where the office clerks, who are supposed to know how to figure such things, could quickly arrive at the taxpayers' income tax and so notify him. The clubs and office personnel have to figure the report out anyway and, aside from the little effort required to notify the taxpayer what his tax amounted to, there would be nothing in addition to the clerk's regular duties.

We recommend this idea to Congressman Harris Ellsworth with the thought that it might be incorporated in the new tax measure, to the infinite relief of millions of taxpayers.

Timely Topics

By R. T. Moore

One of the measures on the ballot at the November 24 general election is the amendment of the State Constitution to discontinue double liability on stock of state chartered banks.

This measure has been referred to the people on two previous occasions, in 1938 and in 1940. Each time it was defeated because the issue was not understood by enough people.

The story is this: In 1911 the state bankers asked the Legislature to institute double liability on state bank stock in Oregon. Their purpose was to place state banks on a par with the national banks which had the double liability feature at the time. The state bankers believed that the public would place great emphasis on this feature when choosing a bank for their deposits. They therefore asked that the state banks be required to have the double liability in order that they be regarded equally safe with the national banks for the people's money.

In 1934 the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was formed and the federal government cancelled the double liability feature on stock of national banks because it was felt that such a feature had become superfluous. The state bankers then sought similar relief for their banks, but have been unsuccessful to date because the people have evidently not understood the issue.

Only three states, Illinois, Minnesota and Oregon, have so far failed to remove the double liability feature from their state banks. Both Illinois and Minnesota are about to do so at this writing, thus leaving Oregon as the only state in the Union which has not conformed to this practice.

The protection afforded the deposits by F. D. I. C. makes it virtually impossible for any small depositor to ever lose any money in bank failures. There is no point in continuing this double liability feature. The people should vote it out next November, in fairness to our state banking system.

It is highly desirable that we maintain a strong state banking system competitive with the large national bank chains that are blanketing the state at the present time. The banking business is vital to state economy and competition between the two systems, the national and the state, is very desirable for the health of Oregon's industry. This matter is of greater importance than most people realize and voters should by all means protect the state's private banking system by the removal of this superfluous liability feature.

The march towards restoration of state and individual supremacy over that of the federal bureau set-up, takes another step in a bill offered by Senator Harry Styles Bridges. This bill provides for credit in income tax computation for sums of

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of Friday, January 25, 1924)

The Coos county budget committee has been in session this morning considering the budget for 1924. As it now stands the budget totals around \$682,000.

Geo. A. Robinson has workmen on the job at his store on Front street, putting a stucco front to his building, which will give it the same appearance as the new hotel building alongside of it. This reduces his fire risk on the west side and the east end, the roof being covered with tar paper.

Ralph Nosler expects to move his barber shop into the Coquille Hotel building next Sunday, and the smaller room in the Odd Fellows building which he has occupied, will be leased by E. G. Opperman, who will move his electric supply store into it from First street.

What is now believed to have been a meteor striking the ocean off the local beach caused muffled report and caused houses to shake as in an earthquake or a heavy blast at about ten o'clock Wednesday evening. A large falling star was observed just before the report. It was a great ball of light that extended across the heavens from east to west and apparently disappeared into the ocean. The theory advanced is that the meteor struck comparatively close to the shore and that the impact jarred the ledge of rock upon which Bandon is situated. This caused the shake, while the report was caused from the hot ball of fire striking the water.

An average of \$68.37 for every man, woman and child in the United States was collected in taxes in 1922.

money expended in the payment of life insurance premiums up to a maximum of \$1,000.00 per annum for each individual. Obviously the bill is being supported by the insurance fraternity for business reasons. It is further supported by those wishing to place a premium on individual self-reliance while at the same time penalizing dependency upon federal government for sustenance.

The bill brings up the immediate question of whether such items as deposits in savings banks, the purchase of war bonds, the investment of any other forms of savings, should not be equally entitled to deductions in the income tax calculations. Possibly this question will be resolved when the bill gets to the actual point of consideration by committee. But the general theme is one that appears to be meeting popular approval.

It is a dangerous doctrine that penalizes the active individual to help the passive. Such a doctrine leads to stifling of all progress and ultimate disintegration of industrial life. Human nature revolts at the idea of working without being able to get the full fruits of the work. This generation is no exception to the rule, and the general trend away from state socialism is the evidence.

There is little chance of Senator Bridges' bill getting serious consideration during the war period when every penny is needed by the federal government. But the theory that has inspired it, of encouraging self-help and self-reliance among our people, merits the active support of the thinking public. Certainly some such measure will be wise in the postwar period when emphasis must be laid on private enterprise to restore and to maintain national prosperity.

A measure, mentioned before in this column, is that of restricting federal taxing power to a maximum 25 per cent of the corporate and individual income of the nation. This bill popped to the fore this week in a discussion on the Senate floor.

There appear to be two main reasons why this bill has been ratified by many state legislatures to date, and by almost unanimous vote. The first is that it will be the most effective medium by which state's rights can be restored; second, it is the most effective way to control the Frankenstein of bureaucracy that has laid strangle-hold on our people during the past decade. Take away its money and you take away its power.

An article in Fortune magazine by a former New Deal stalwart points out the difficulty of maintaining an effective cabinet, as in former administrations. The main trouble is that bureaucracy has become so large and so powerful as to defy all attempts by individual officers to control it. A cabinet officer is unable to put over a change in policy that is not approved by the rank and file of the thousands of clerks in the bureaus affected. They find ways in which to circumvent the will of their Chief by delay and by equivocation. They even defy the President himself and the Congress, as well.

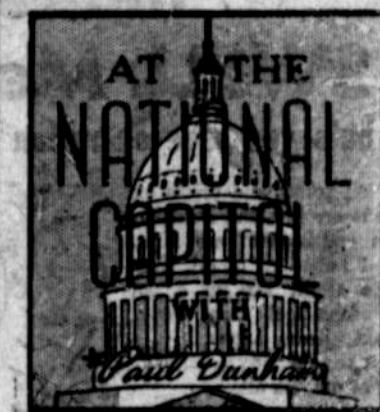
Ivan Laird has resigned his position as truck salesman with the local Standard Oil station and the middle of next month will move onto the Hailey Laird ranch at the upper end of the grade in Brewster Valley, which he recently purchased.

Sun Yat-Sen, south China leader, addressing the Christian college students at Canton, has been quoted as predicting a world war within ten years in which China would be allied with Russia, Germany, India and Japan against "today's imperialistic oppressors." "Americans," he continued, "will then know how it feels to have a powerful Chinese fleet in San Francisco harbor." Words like these cost nothing. A serious attempt to do what is predicted would involve tragic results for those essaying it.

The credit for the unqualified success of the Coquille Rod & Gun Club's annual duck banquet is not due to any one individual, but the credit for serving an elegant three-course dinner with ducks cooked to perfection must go to the Hotel Coquille, its manager, Lefe Compton, and his kitchen crew. The list of speakers included Mayor S. M. Nosler, J. E. Norton, H. N. Lorenz, F. L. Greenough, L. H. Hazard, Arthur M. Fish, deputy game warden, Lans Leneve, Dr. C. A. Rietman, G. Russell Morgan, Jas. W. Laird, and L. L. Thomas, of Marshfield.

An American inventor predicts that in twenty years television will be in common use. Instead of seeing motion pictures some time afterward, we shall be able to sit in a theatre and actually see, as if on the spot, instead of many miles away, and at the same time hear.

If this is indeed the case, this Fortune writer should know it, as he was a high bureaucrat himself, and it is high time that steps were taken to curb this dangerous tendency towards bureaucratic rule. It is a repetition of the old theme of taxation without representation, against which the American people have fought for nearly two centuries. The question will come before the Oregon legislature at its next session and it is well for the Oregon public to give it consideration meantime, so that popular opinion for or against shall be clearly established.



Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—Because continued purchases of aluminum from the Aluminum Company of Canada were so frequently referred to in the successful fight waged by Washington and Oregon congressmen to prevent the closing of plants at Spokane, Tacoma and Troutdale, a brief review of the contract with the Shawsheen concern may of interest to residents of the northwest. The original contract was made by Metals Reserve Co., at the request of the office of production management, in May, 1941, when the need for enormous supplies of aluminum became apparent. The contract was for 170,000 metric tons at 17 cents a pound, the then prevailing price in the United States. An advance payment of \$21,000,000 was made by RFC at two per cent interest, to be amortized at the rate of 6 1/2 cents per pound of aluminum delivered. Ten days later office of production management asked that the quantity to be purchased be doubled and another loan of \$25,000,000 at three per cent interest was made by the export-import bank.

In negotiations with the Aluminum company of America to build and operate plants in this country a price of 15 cents per pound was obtained, and Aluminum Company of Canada was induced to reduce its price accordingly. To obtain this reduction, interest on the advance payments was waived. The reduction from 17 to 15 cents saved Metals Reserve Co. \$18,000,000, while only \$2,500,000 was waived in interest. In 1942 war production board requested another increase in purchase of Canadian aluminum by 370,000,000 pounds. This was made at the reduced schedule. The aluminum is being delivered regularly, but the contract provides for a fixed basis of cancellation on any part of the aluminum Metals Reserve Co. may decide not to buy. Money advanced the Aluminum Co.

of Canada is in the form of loans for the repayment of which nearly 500,000,000 pounds of aluminum has already been delivered.

The total output of aluminum has been so great that an enormous stockpile is accumulating and it was for this reason war production board ordered the closing of 12 government-financed aluminum plants in the east and south. The order does not affect plants at Vanociver and Longview, Wash. which are privately owned.

An example of how delay in the serious consideration of bills may be caused by the fads and idiosyncrasies of members of congress found typical illustration when the senate was passing on committee amendments to the new tax measure. Senator Langer, of North Dakota, who has established something of a reputation for legislative foibles, offered an amendment increasing the exemption for dependent children from \$350 for the first child up to \$9,800 for eight children and \$2,500 each child above that number. Senator Langer argued that adoption of his amendment would tend to avert a decreasing birth rate after the war by imposing a larger proportion of the tax burden on wealthy people who are childless. The amendment was rejected without rollcall, but it delayed orderly proceedings in the senate for a considerable time and added just so much to the cost of printing the Congressional Record.

Veterans of world war No. 2 who have been given medical discharges are already being made the victims of union labor contracts, according to reports reaching the national capital. Practically all such contracts provide that when an employer finds it necessary to decrease his force those last employed shall be the first to be laid off. This makes it inevitable that the newly employed veteran will be the first to lose his job in any reduction in the number of employees. This is wholly contrary to the spirit and intent of all legislation for the protection of discharged soldiers and sailors and the problem is being taken up by the several veterans' organizations. "However, so long as employers are under contract with the unions there doesn't seem to be anything to do about it."

Howard Latourette, Oregon's democratic national committeeman, is staying over a few days since the finale of the big Bourbon gathering. Latourette would like to get in a few licks with the powers that be in behalf of Oregon's federal Judge Claude McCollough, who is a candi-

date for the vacant seat on the ninth U. S. district circuit court of appeals. The late Judge Bert E. Haney was from Oregon, and Latourette figures an Oregon man should be appointed to fill the vacancy. If Judge McCollough is moved up to the higher bench that will leave a vacancy to be filled in the Oregon district court, and Mr. Latourette has in mind his brother, Judge Earl C. Latourette of Clackamas county. Judge Latourette was a strong candidate for the federal bench several years ago but was nosed out by the incumbent, Judge McCollough, who was then democratic state chairman.

Insurance Specialist, F. R. Bull.

—Be sure to attend the President's Ball at the Coquille Community Building Friday, Jan. 28th. 21

Pimples Disappeared Over Night

Yes, it is true, there is a safe harmless medicated liquid called Kieorex that dries up pimples over night. Those who followed simple directions and applied Kieorex upon retiring were amazingly surprised when they found their pimples had disappeared. These users enthusiastically praise Kieorex and claim they are no longer embarrassed and are now happy with their clear complexion. Don't take our word for it, use Kieorex tonight. Only 50c. If one application does not satisfy, you get your money back. There is no risk so do not hesitate. Sold and recommended by

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