

# J.C. Penney Co. INC. DEPARTMENT STORES

Cor. Cass and Stephens, Opposite Postoffice

## Ready for School

Everything that Girls, Boys and Little Tots Will Need to Wear for the Opening of School. Dependable Qualities, Good Values and Low Prices that Mothers Expect and Get at This Store.

## School Suits Now!

We have made unusual efforts to please mothers on Value and the boys on Style in the new School Suits for Fall.

The styles reflect the boys' own ideas; they fit into the spirit of active boyhood; the fabrics are worthwhile for long, hard wear.

Every suit a good example of our Nation-Wide Values. Low priced at—

**\$5.90 to \$13.75**



## Gingham Frocks Are Best For Merry, Romping School Girls

They wash! They wear! They look well! They cost little! Gingham Frocks are simple and attractive for your little girl to wear to school. Some are bloomer styles.

Serviceable! Economical!

There is full value at this price. The gingham is of splendid quality—made for strenuous wear. In styles which are pert and becoming to girls. Very low priced too!

In Sizes 7 to 14 Years

**\$1.19 and \$1.98**



### Misses' Hose

Pure Lisle Pure

At this price, pure lisle thread hose are a splendid value! For girls from 6 to 14 years of age. In black and colors. The pair,

**25c**

### Boys' Shirts

For School or Work

A big purchase for all our stores made possible this unusually good value and low price.

Full, standard-size body, full-length sleeves, pocket and four-button front. Made by Free Workers. Only—

**45c**

### Thermos Kits

Very Low Priced

For Workmen and school children. Black enamel

**59c**

### School Supplies

- Note Books ..... 4c
- Pencils ..... 4c & 8c
- Eraser ..... 1c & 4c
- Pen Holder ..... 4c
- Spelling Pads ..... 4c
- Note Book Filler ..... 4c
- Blue-Black Ink ..... 8c & 12c
- Composition Pads ..... 4c
- Quality Pure Lined Tablets, ruled and unruled ..... 4c
- Big Value Tablets, ruled and unruled ..... 4c
- J. C. Penney Leader Pencil Tablets ..... 8c

### Boys' Blouses

"True Blue" Make

Just right for school as play; long-wearing; low-priced; big values.

**79c**

### Long-Wearing Boys' Shoes

Style—Value

A splendid shoe that we cannot recommend too highly. Of sturdy, selected leathers that will stand hard wear; rubber heels. Big value at—

Sizes 2 1/2 to 5 ..... \$2.49

Sizes 12 1/2 to 2 ..... \$2.25

Sizes 8 to 12 ..... \$1.98

# AMERICAN CONSTITUTION IS FOUNDATION STONE OF GOVT

Prepared by Students of History It Embodies the Fruits of Sacrifice and Struggles of Former Centuries and Bestows the Blessings of Liberty.

Senator B. L. Eddy was the principal speaker at today's luncheon of the Rotary club and the members were thrilled by the excellent discourse he gave, taking for his subject, "The Constitution." Probably no man in the state is more qualified or better fitted to expound the virtues of this remarkable document than Mr. Eddy and his speech today was a fine tribute to the makers and an earnest plea for its perpetuation and protection by all true American citizens.

At the meeting of the Kiwanis club Tuesday Senator Eddy also addressed the members of the same organization. What he had to say on this important subject is given in full for the benefit of News-Review readers, that they may realize the importance of "The Constitution."

Following is the senator's remarks: Thursday, September 17, is the one hundred and thirty-eight anniversary of the signing by the members of the Convention of the Constitution of the United States, which was framed at Philadelphia in 1787. The Convention began its work in the month of May and closed its labors on the 17th day of September, having prepared and agreed upon, after many recessions, a document of about four thousand words, which has ever since remained the great foundation stone of American liberty and security. A free government must be a government of laws and not of men, and therefore, a constitution is necessary. A constitution is the body of principles in accordance with which the powers of government are exercised. Justly celebrated as the greatest document of its kind that ever was framed, it was not stricken off as a result of any sudden inspiration or because of any hare-brained theories of the members of the Convention. It was prepared by men who were students of history, students of politics and of the science of government, and who sought to embody in the Constitution the fruits of the toils and sacrifices and struggles of the men who had gone before in former centuries, in order that they and their posterity might enjoy the blessings of liberty.

The Constitution was written at a time when there was abroad in the world the doctrine of men who afterwards led the French revolution, and who believe that all that was established, all that men in past history had achieved, could be rashly set aside and the dreams and theories of wild heads might be established instead.

The man who framed the American Constitution refused to yield to such ideas. They saw the necessity of government, of a settled and orderly course of life, in which the rights of liberty and property should be protected. They knew well that in times past there had been many experiments in the matter of government and many failures had been made. They doubtless knew well that in the early days of the colony of Virginia, men undertook to have all things in common, and to do away with the right of private property, establishing what was known as communism. They knew that that rash experiment had failed, and that the colony of Virginia could not prosper until the right of private property was recognized.

These men doubtless also knew that the same unhappy experiment was made in the early days of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, where communism was also undertaken, but where it was abandoned as a dismal failure.

The framers of the Constitution realized the necessity of a strong central government, which should control and regulate those affairs of a national character and which could not be successfully regulated by the local or state government. At the same time, they also realized the importance of preserving the state and local governments as far as possible, in order that government might be closer to the hearts of the people. They doubtless realized that government at long range might be similar to government by a despot, and that the tendency would be to lessen the interest of the citizens in governmental affairs and make them unduly dependent upon some distant ruling power or dictator and discourage and prejudice them against all government.

They doubtless believed, as shown by their handwriting, that in order that government should continue to exist and function in a healthy way, it must be brought near to the citizens, and individuals and communities must learn to bear their respective responsibilities. A free government without individual and local and community responsibility is bound sooner or later to lose its character and become a failure.

Whenever there have been great movements of political thought in our country, as for example in the days preceding the civil war, the Constitution has naturally come to the front for consideration. In times of national quietude, and the lack of argument and discussion, men have taken the Constitution for granted, but in times when men's minds are unsettled, the Constitution naturally is brought forward for consideration, and some men seek to change it by amendment and others seek to displace it in the affections of the people.

By the advocacy of all sorts of political nostrums and humbugs, in the unsettled state of the human mind following the Great War, there has been a tendency to bring forward discussion of the Constitution. Patriotic citizens have been instrumental in bringing about the annual observance of the framing of the Constitution, in order to quicken and deepen the appreciation on the part of the American public, of the great treasure which we have in the Constitution and of the great possibilities in the spread of liberty and the maintenance of human freedom by reason of the preserving and continuing in operation of the principles which are there laid down.

A great principle that was established in the Constitution was the division of the national powers and state powers, so that our nation might be a great federal union, in which state laws and state rights would be preserved for the sake of wholesome influence of local self-government and that at the same time within its proper sphere, the national government should be supreme. I yield to no man in veneration of the national constitution or for the great American Republic, which is based upon it. But at the same time, I am in sympathy with those patriotic citizens who believe that the best way to preserve our national constitution in the affections of the people, and to restrict it to its proper powers and jurisdictions, within the lines of the principles laid down by the framers of our government, is our day much mistaken effort to extend and enlarge the powers of the national government, at the expense of the powers of the state, a movement which is permitted to continue unchecked, would probably soon result in making the sovereign states of the American Union no more than powerless provinces such for example as exist in France today. This would be wholly contrary to the sound principles which guided the men who wrote the Constitution. That document is noteworthy because of the fact that it was prepared by men who lived under different conditions of life from those which exist in our time. At the time of the American Revolution, eighty-five per cent of the people obtained their livelihood directly or indirectly from the farm. There was no factory system, there was no congestion of population in great cities as we have in our day. Men lived a simpler life, more closely related to home influence and home ideals. Even in 1899, long after the Constitution had been adopted and put in force, Thomas Jefferson pointed out that the American people were a rural, farming community, having no factory system and little of what was known as business, and he prayed that the time might be long postponed when these things should come. It speaks volumes for the wisdom and foresight of the framers of the Constitution, that its simple and concise statements should be successful as the guiding influence and foundation of our complicated civilization and government, notwithstanding the different conditions of life which prevailed when these majestic sentences were written.

In our day there are movements for the increasing of national powers as to four great subjects, and these movements, while largely promoted with the best of intentions, are today threatening to establish unsound principles in our government, and to overthrow its fundamental ideas, which guided its framers. I would refer briefly to the matter of building of roads by the national government. We in Oregon feel that because of the withdrawal of a large part of the land of the state from the tax rolls, by the national government, that it is fair that we should obtain financial help from Washington in order to complete our system of public highways, which we might have been enabled to construct without assistance, had the great public domain been suffered to find its way to our tax rolls. Under the system of making appropriations at Washington to be matched by the state appropriations, there is a crowding up of great bills, as President Coolidge has recently pointed out. The extension of the powers of the general government to subjects which properly belong to the state and the local governments, can have but one tendency and that is to destroy liberty and independence, and to make the people more and more subservient to a despotism, who in some way came to look upon a despot as some distant, benevolent power, keeper of their consciences and their welfare. Another great subject which is proposed to introduce into our national government, is the matter of the creation of a great Department of Education to reach out into the states and ultimately control our educational system, so that the instruction of your children and my children shall be according to our own individual and local desires and preferences, but according to the system established by a great governmental machine which would tend to destroy liberty and individual responsibility. No matter how much we believe in education, we will profit

# PRESIDENT'S AIR QUIZ BOARD GETS INTO ACTION TODAY

(Associated Press Leased Wire.) WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The special board appointed by President Coolidge to inquire into the aircraft situation organized today with the selection of Dwight W. Morrow, New York financier, as chairman.

Holding its first meeting at the White House, all nine members of the board conferred with the president, who presented briefly his views. After nearly two hours of discussion behind closed doors the board recessed for a luncheon engagement with the president and arranged to meet later in the day.

President Coolidge gave the board the widest latitude in adopting the course it is to pursue. He held the nine members must determine largely for themselves the witnesses to be summoned and the nature of the testimony to be received.

Arthur C. Denison, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was chosen vice-chairman of the board; William F. Durand of Los Angeles, secretary.

The president favors an inquiry into public view unless the board at some time should touch upon confidential matters pertaining to the national defense.

By taking this position he has placed before the board the necessity of determining for itself, the advisability of summoning Colonel William Mitchell, central figure in the present aircraft controversy, who has made many charges against the policies of the war and navy departments.

CONCORD GRAPES Now ready for jelly. Get them at Coos Junction Fruit Stand, Fred Schmidt.

# FLASHES OF LIFE

Borch says La Follette won his fight fairly and is entitled to election. La Follette is likely to have several opponents.

With Caillaux leaving France for Washington saying France is ready to settle, sentiment at Washington comes somewhat more favorable than that were granted Britain.

Turkey would be abolished in Polygamy legal code drawn up for approval by national assembly.

Two thousand stranded Africa are playing football while officers on ships do their own cooking.

French capture big strategic positions from Riffa; storms preventing Spanish operations.

GO TO SUNDAY SCHOOL NEXT SUNDAY This is your invitation to attend the Baptist Sunday school next Sunday 9:15 a. m. Present and former pupils be in your places. New pupils invited to enroll.

# Proper finish for WOODWORK

WOODWORK, when finished with high grade enamels in any one of several popular subdued shades, adds greatly to the appearance of the home and is easy to keep fresh and clean. Buy the enamel and apply it yourself! To be sure of results, buy Silkenwhite Enamel.

WE carry a full line of Fuller Paints and Varnishes and can supply your needs.

Marsters Drug Co. W. P. FULLER CO. 301 Mission Street San Francisco 25 Branches in Pacific Coast Cities FULLER PAINTS & VARNISHES PIONEER WHITE LEAD

# At a Special Price!

## Silk Dresses

An unusual purchase brings about this Special Selling. Here are scores of crepe satin dresses with lingerie ruffles, the new buff sleeves and the flaring hem line. In many of them you will find two color tones. At our low price every woman and miss is given the value-opportunity of the season.

PRICES RANGE \$19.75 \$29.75 \$39.75

## The Ladies' Shoppe

139 North Jackson St.



STABILIZED MONEY DECREASES COUNTERFEITING IN GERMANY BERLIN, Sept. 17.—Counterfeiting, which flourished during the inflation period, has decreased greatly with the stabilization of the mark and the disappearance of the old auxiliary paper bills. For the first half of 1925 only 29 arrests for counterfeiting were made, while in 1924 there were 314.

NEW STAMPED GOODS You will find that Carr's store has just added a sturdy line of package goods and some new fine lined stamped goods to their big line. We believe we have a line that would be a credit to any city. Our line of D. M. C. colors is most complete. Visit our balcony salesroom and see a real display of art goods. Carr's.

the Rentenmark, were of such poor workmanship that it was comparatively easy to imitate them.

# Visit the Oregon State Fair

Salem, Sept. 28-Oct. 3

Go by train. Ride comfortably; arrive safely and free to enjoy this gala event. Avoid crowded highways and parking difficulties.

Low Roundtrip Fares will make your trip surprisingly inexpensive. For full information, ask agent

# Southern Pacific Lines

L. B. MOORE, General Agent Roseburg, Oregon

Right on time Do your shopping and visit your friends in comfort, all the year round.

And don't worry about getting home—our stages are run on frequent schedule and land you there safely, right on time.

Should you miss the stage you intended to take, it won't be long before the next one draws up alongside.

OREGON STAGES Office at Terminal Hotel. Phone 586 301 North Jackson

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