

In Justice Bull's Court

John Harley Cox, on Oct. 5, paid \$5 fine and \$4 costs for having an overloaded truck.

On Monday this week Donald William Gilkison and Oliver Otis Jenkins were summoned by the state police to appear in court for violation of the same highway regulation.

Frank Robert Phelps was given a summons by the state police last Saturday for driving a car while his license was revoked. Up to late yesterday afternoon he had not responded to the summons.

Insurance specialist, F. R. Bull.

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LOOK OUT FOR 'THE JOKER'

In the "Burke Bill". Just as in 1918 the "drys" are at it again. Protect your freedom—defeat prohibition.

VOTE 313 X NO

Paid Adv. The Anti-Prohibition Committee of Oregon, G. J. McPerson, Chairman; Pearson-4th Ave. Bldg., Portland

Howdy Folks:

It seems impossible to hire competent mechanics to take care of the motor-rebuilding and other repair work we are called upon to do.

However, we are, from time to time, installing labor saving and safety equipment to enable the five of us to speed up production some.

Among the more recent is a 10-ton portable hydraulic hoist which will do everything but talk. "It might even squeak if it got as dry as some of the cars we meet up with."

Another is a forced draught furnace so work will progress as comfortably on freezing days as in the summer and a suction system to take the exhaust gases from cars we may have running inside.

A hot water and high pressure cleaning system to soak ourselves while cleaning parts is another.

M & W Auto Service
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Mold ready about Oct. 15



"JEEP RECAPS"
(ALL SIZES)

Pull through the toughest mud, ruts and snow drifts with a rugged, husky tread just like those Uncle Sam uses to pull his trucks and jeeps over sandy beaches and gummy tropical swamps.

LONG WEARING ECONOMICAL

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Some Extracts From Geo. Washington's Inaugural Address

Robert M. Harrison, in commenting on the way the principles on which this country was founded have been altered and forgotten during the past several years, quotes from the first inaugural address delivered by President George Washington on April 30, 1789, in Federal Hall, New York City. Mr. Harrison writes as follows:

It is quite evident that General Washington, by his remarks in his first inaugural address, was deeply concerned in the future of the nation that he, with the unflinching loyalty of his fellow countrymen had brought into being, and while he, just from the din of conflict, was called to that lofty position to guide that ship of state, out of chaos, and bring it to an orderly society, it must have been a trying ordeal, that would quite naturally inspire him with the hope that the achievements of that day would be a lasting one, and the traditions that resulted from the events of that time would remain as safeguards to future generations. And we quote:

"Among the vicissitudes incident to life no event could have filled me with greater anxieties than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order, and received on the 4th day of this month. On the one hand, I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilections, and in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the asylum of my declining years; a retreat which was rendered every day more necessary as well as more dear to me by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health to the gradual waste committed on it by time; on the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of trust to which the voice of my country called me being sufficient to awaken, in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens, a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondence one who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpractised in the duties of civil administrations, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies.

"No people can be bound to acknowledge or adore the Invisible Hand which conducts the affairs of men more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency. And, in the important revolution just accomplished, in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, can not be compared with the means by which most governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude, along with a humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seems to presage.

"It will be more consistent with those circumstances and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute, in place of recommendation of particular measures, the tributes that are due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honorable qualifications, I behold the surest pledges, that, as on one side, no local prejudices or attachments, no separate views or party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests—so, on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the preeminence of a free government be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affection of its citizens and command the respect of the world. To the preceding observations I have one to add, which will be most properly addressed to the House of Representatives. It concerns myself and therefore will be as brief as possible.

"When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of that arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have never departed. And being still under the impression which produced it, I must decline, as inapplicable to myself, any share in the personal emoluments which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the executive department; and I must accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I

Coos County Y Unit For Coquille Talked

(Continued from Page One) which would be named following the organization.

Referring to the Coquille Community Building, which would make an ideal center for the Y in Coquille, he said he had seen nothing to approach it as a community center in his duty travels over Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and he sincerely congratulated Coquille on its possession of such an imposing building, with its conveniences and well-thought out arrangements.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Harding said the expenses of an Y organization in Coos county would probably run around \$7,000 a year, and that it would be up to the local board of control to decide whether the secretary spent a third of his time in each city, if there are three cities in the organization.

Coquille was asked to send a carload of representatives to the city Tuesday evening when the discussion as to a county Y will be continued, and it is most probable that Coquille will be represented at the meeting by Inter-Club members, not to decide whether Coquille will join a Coos Y but to learn more about the proposal. They will report back to another Coquille mass meeting at some future date.

At the conclusion of the meeting Tuesday evening, Mr. Lundquist who has served as Inter-Club Committee president for the past year, asked the committee members to remain and select officials for the next year. Their action resulted in

am placed may, during my continuation in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

"Having thus imparted to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave, but not without resorting once more to the benign Parent of the human race, in humble supplication that, since He has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquillity, and disposition for the deciding with unparalled unanimity, on a form of government for the security of their union and the advancement of their happiness may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, and the temperate consultations, and the wise measure on which the success of this government must depend."

These remarks, by the first president of this republic, although uttered many years ago, should still have some meaning to the people of the country, for at that time the efforts of these great statesmen were still lingering beneath a cloudy sky, and since the din of battle had subsided, there still remained that struggle to maintain that decision so recently rendered by the sword—the birth right of man.

It was known, no doubt, to these patriots, that the enemy to their cause, while having surrendered their arms, had never abandoned their principle but still remained an enemy to harass them in their legislative halls. It was, no doubt, that the founders of this Republic, realizing this fact, were motivated to stress their warning of strict vigilance in all the affairs of the executive branches of the government, to those who might succeed to those high places, and from his vast experience in military life, Washington had learned the value of a strict vigil, and also, that no matter how good a sentry might be, that too long a vigil was both unnecessary and dangerous, as there are always plenty of willing hands to share his burden and guarantee the safety of those behind the line. From this fact that these great men of that day, stressed the value of unity, they no doubt realized that every individual citizen was responsible for his share of the success in the affairs of their government, and that no one individual was indispensable, for there is no doubt that to them such an idea was only the theme of a despot.

It must be an evident fact, that the security of a nation rests at its fire-side and we might add, too, that the individual that makes that fireside cheerful, the possessor of the greatest shrine before which any man has ever knelt,—his mother's knee—should come in for first place among the indispensable things.

It might be argued by some, that things have been greatly changed since these old foggy days, and this might be true in some respects, but we are at a loss to understand why the principles on which this Republic was founded should ever change, or why we should refuse to believe that the Flag of our Country is the visible symbol of the spirit of '76.

The principles on which our nation was founded still live and will live as long as true patriotism and the profound respect for our traditions, warm the hearts of its citizens.

the selection of Amzy Mintony, who represents the Legion, as president, and Mrs. Wm. G. Walker, of the Junior Woman's Club, as vice president. Rev. Liston Parrish will continue as the committee secretary-treasurer.

At the meeting Mrs. Florence Barton for the Soroptimist club and Mr. Mintonye for the Legion, reported that their organizations, had voted against the proposal for Coquille to join a Coos-county Y, but lacking definite information on so many items, which later can be reported back when all information is available, there could very easily be a change in those decisions.

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Card of Thanks
We wish to express our thanks and appreciation to friends and neighbors for their kindness and sympathy during our recent bereavement and for the floral display at the services held for Missouri Ann Kirkendall.
The Kirkendall Family.

Wood's Revival Campaign
at the
Assembly of God
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Begins Oct. 8th	Nightly 7:45	Except Mon. & Sat.
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