

Registration of 18 Age Youths Begins Friday

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there are more than a half-million in this age group, but many of them already have enlisted.

The schedule, calling for three one-week registration periods for youths grouped by their birth dates:

December 11 to 17, inclusive—those born on or after July 1, 1924, but not after Aug. 31, 1924.

December 18 to 24, inclusive—those born on or after Sept. 1, 1924, but not after Oct. 31, 1924.

December 25 to 31, inclusive—those born on or after Nov. 1, 1924, but not after Dec. 31, 1924.

Inductions of youths of these ages were expected to vary to some extent depending upon preparations made by local boards to meet draft calls with older men and also on how rapidly the boards can classify the younger group for service.

The war department, meantime, announced that the order suspending voluntary enlistment will not interfere with the army's volunteer officer candidate program. However, men who have passed their 38th birthday will not be accepted as candidates although those who had been ordered by Dec. 5 to report for induction will be taken for training.

Instructions To Youths

The order in which 18-year-old youths will be classified for induction will be determined by their birth dates with the oldest coming first.

Those traveling during their registration period will register with a draft board in the place where they happen to be, but their cards will be forwarded to their home boards, which will include the registrants in their quotas and have permanent jurisdiction over them.

Those having more than one place of residence will register wherever they are at the time, but may choose between their residences for purpose of assignment to a local board.

Youths who become 18 after Dec. 31 must register on their birth dates. This group is expected to average about 100,000 a month.

Any 18 or 19-year-old registrant attending high school who is ordered to report for induction during the last half of an academic year may have his induction postponed until the end of the academic year upon written request to his draft board.

Problems Still Faced

Addition of the new registrants to the list of draft eligibles will postpone to some extent the induction of childless married men, but their addition has been offset in part by the recent stoppage of induction of those 38 or older.

A number of problems arising from suspension of voluntary enlistment and adoption of 37 as the maximum age for army selectees still awaits solution, war department officials said.

The status of men 37, who are subject to induction although they may reach their 38th birthdays long before their military training is complete, also is uncertain. Unofficially, the army's attitude was reported to be against accepting men who will be able to obtain discharges within a year.

Block-Busters Again Shatter City of Turin

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vessel off Norway yesterday and a Halifax destroyed an enemy aircraft over the bay of Biscay.

Both firebombs and explosives were employed in the effort to deal the coup de grace to Turin, once great industrial center on the river Po.

Bombing Heard 90 Miles

A Reuters dispatch said watchers at Ticino, Switzerland, 90 miles away, saw lightning like flashes on the horizon and heard the thunder of intermittent explosions, apparently from the super bombs.

The return last night to Turin for the sixth raid in less than a month testified to the RAF's determination to smash Italian industry in one phase of the effort to knock Italy from the war.

Observers on the southeast coast said the planes streamed across the English channel for 90 minutes and were subjected to heavy anti-aircraft fire from German batteries on the French coast upon their return this morning from the roundtrip crossing of the Alps.

Air alarms were sounded in Swiss centers and the Swiss telegraph agency said that the Swiss minister in London had been instructed to make a "very firm"

Noted Evangelist at Canyonville Church



The Rev. Arthur Slater, above, noted traveler, evangelist and composer, is now conducting special revival services each evening at the Gospel Tabernacle in Canyonville. The services began Tuesday. Topics of current and vital interest for wartime living, such as "Propaganda or Prophecy," "Remote Control," "Who Put Hitler Into Power?" etc., are being presented, according to the Rev. A. M. Shaffer, pastor.

Rev. and Mrs. Slater and students of the Bible academy will assist in special music. The public is invited to attend the services, which are held at 7:30 o'clock each evening.

Promoted



The U. S. Marine Corps has announced the promotion of Brigadier General Harry Schmidt, left, Ralph J. Mitchell, center, and Emile E. Moses. All have been advanced to the temporary grades of Major General.

protest against RAF flights over the nation. It said he was told to call the British government's attention to "the urgent necessity" of respecting Switzerland's neutrality.

VITAL STATISTICS

MARRIAGE LICENSES

ENGLAND-DOOLITTLE — Alva L. England, Cottage Grove and Donna Doolittle, Sutherlin.

WEAVER-WILSON — Frank E. Weaver, Biddle, and Ethel Wilson, Roseburg.

BORN

STRAVER — To Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Strader, 1146 West First street, Roseburg, at Mercy hospital, this morning, December 10, a daughter, Nancy Gayle; weight eight pounds five ounces.

Taken to Hospital — Mrs. Anna Shaffer, of 1276 Umpqua avenue, Roseburg, has been admitted to Mercy hospital for medical attention.

ECONOMIZE ON FUEL. Put a HEATLATOR in the fireplace and get THREE TIMES as much HEAT. For sale at PAGE'S. (Adv.)

MONTGOMERY WARD'S SECOND STATEMENT TO NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

The following statement was submitted to the National War Labor Board at its meeting in Washington on December 8, 1942.

The War Labor Board on November 5, 1942, issued an order that Wards "incorporate" in a contract with a C. I. O. Union at Chicago:

1. A clause establishing a form of the closed shop, called "maintenance of membership," together with a check-off of union dues from wages.

2. A clause providing for compulsory arbitration on any questions the union wishes to raise.

3. A clause guaranteeing in these uncertain times present wage and working conditions for a year.

Wards rejected this order of the board for these reasons:

1. The board was without authority. Congress, the only law-making authority under the constitution, has not empowered the board to order any employer to do any of the things which the board demanded of Wards.

2. The order violated the fundamental principles of liberty. Liberty requires that an employee be free to join or to resign from a union without jeopardizing his livelihood. Liberty requires that an employer be free to employ the person best suited for the work.

3. The order was in itself illegal. The order required Wards, first, to interfere with the free choice of its employees to resign from the union; second, to give support to the union by a check-off of union dues, and third, to discriminate against employees if they resigned their membership in the union, all in direct violation of the National Labor Relations act.

4. Wards operates in a highly competitive field composed of one million seven hundred fifty thousand retail establishments. It is unfair to impose burdens upon Wards and not upon those with whom it is in competition.

The imposition of the closed shop against Wards cannot be justified by reference to the so-called no strike agreement. Wards was not a party to this agreement. Wards had no voice in the selection of those who, as representatives of industry, attended the conference in December, 1941, which formulated this agreement. Wards has never ratified the results of that conference.

Furthermore, the conference itself did not agree that the war labor board might impose the closed shop principle. Those acting as representatives of industry expressly recommended to the president that this issue not be considered by the board. The board, in ordering a form of closed shop at Wards, has acted contrary to these expressed recommendations of the industry representatives.

If Wards had had the right to test the legality of the board's demands in a court, Wards would have done so, but Wards was deprived of a remedy in the courts by the board's complete lack of legal authority to compel obedience of its order. The court will only act when legal rights have been violated. The courts have declared that the mere making of demands which do not have to be obeyed does not, in the eyes of the law, violate any legal right. The board's very lack of authority thus resulted in a denial to Wards, as it has to other employers, of a right to relief in the courts.

The president of the United States as well as the board is wholly without constitutional authority to order any employer to do the things demanded of Wards, nevertheless, in deep respect for the president and his great responsibility in time of war. Wards said, in rejecting the board's order

"If congress imposes closed shops, compulsory arbitra-

tion or contracts for a year's duration on employers, or if the president of the United States, as commander-in-chief in time of war directs that Wards accept the board's ruling, which we earnestly believe are illegal and uneconomic, we will be promptly obeyed."

The president on November 18 wrote the company, saying:

"As commander-in-chief in time of war, . . . I . . . direct Montgomery Ward and Company to comply, without further delay, with the National War Labor Board's directive order of November 5, 1942."

Wards immediately answered:

"Your order of November 18th has been received and will be promptly obeyed."

Wards thereupon altered the general form of its contracts with unions and incorporated, word for word, the clauses ordered by the War Labor Board. This document was offered to the union. The company has fully complied with the president's direction and will continue to do so.

The document which the president has directed Wards to sign is not a contract. The requisite of a contract is that there be a meeting of the minds of agreement between the parties. There has been no agreement between Wards and the union. The document which the president has ordered Wards to sign affects the rights and liberties of Wards and of its employees. Therefore, in order that the document itself may be clear and state the facts, Wards informatively included these three sentences:

"The following provisions are not voluntarily agreed to by the company. In the company's opinion they are illegal and unsound. These provisions are copied verbatim from the War Labor Board's order of November 5, 1942, and are incorporated herein, on the company's part, under duress and only because the president of the United States as commander-in-chief in time of war has expressly ordered that they be included."

These three sentences are in all respects true. They do not alter the effect of the provisions ordered by the board—provisions which Wards will carry out. Nevertheless, the union has refused to sign the offered document.

Wards will be happy to accept any improvement in the wording of this statement, but Wards will resist any attempt to hide the truth by a change in its substance.

On January 9, 1941, the president said:

"In the future days which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms. The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world."

Wards feels that it is bound by the rules of good citizenship to make sure that the simple truth about these provisions and Wards' acceptance of them be not hidden from or misrepresented to its hundred thousand employees, its sixty thousand shareholders, and its many millions of customers. The elimination of this statement would serve no purpose but to conceal the truth from readers of the document.

Wards has cheerfully met with the union and with this board whenever requested. Wards has promptly obeyed the direction of the president. Wards insists that its right to tell the truth not be destroyed.

MONTGOMERY WARD AND COMPANY

Sewell Avery
President

Relief At Last For Your Cough

Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back.

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