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The Register-Guard's policy is the complete and impartial publication in its news pages of all news and statements on news. On this page, the editors of the Register-Guard offer their opinions on events of the day and matters of importance to the community, endeavoring to be candid but fair and helpful to the development of constructive community policy.

"A NEWSPAPER IS A CITIZEN OF ITS COMMUNITY"

MORSE SETS AN EXAMPLE

If the decisions of a judge could not be enforced, the position of the judge would become useless and untenable. If the decisions of an arbiter in a labor dispute are not respected by either side and obeyed, the position of the arbiter becomes useless and untenable.

That is what Wayne L. Morse is trying to tell unionists and employers by his resignation from the post of arbiter in disputes under their present Pacific Coast contracts. He is trying to demonstrate that the arbiter is really a judge and arbitration a court proceeding. The success depends upon abiding by the rulings of the umpire until different contracts or new rules are made.

It happens that in the immediate case the Morse ruling was "agin' the union." He would act just as sharply if it were the employers who refused to accept a decision. Morse has done some good work in the many cases in which he has served this last year, but his most important work has been that of education.

Nobody can take away labor's ultimate right to strike—not even the highest court in the land or Congress or the president. If men and women choose not to work, no man and no man-made law can make them work. But in any effort to set up peaceful adjudication of labor disputes, the right to strike becomes only the ULTIMATE WEAPON, after negotiations and arbiters and mediators have all failed.

Where a contract has been made, the right to strike is replaced by arbitration so long as that contract is in force. The right to strike cannot be used as a casual weapon during the life of the contract—if arbitration is to mean anything.

In our labor relations we are at that stage through which baseball passed in those hectic days when it was the fashion to throw pop bottles at the umpires. Today that seldom happens. The day is coming when our courts of arbitration will be equally respected.

Morse cannot send a sheriff to enforce his decisions. But he can quit. The rebellious parties will find that other men of high character will be just as independent as Morse. Rules of a game can be changed, but till they are changed the umpire must be obeyed. As this lesson is learned, there will be peace in labor.

PROHIBITION AGAIN?

Another war is still going on—the war to make America dry again.

Eyes centered on economic and now international problems, most people have forgotten that the dry forces have never accepted as final the decision of 1933. Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, national president of the W. C. T. U. told its convention at Rochester that of 9000 local option elections since repeal, 7000 had been won by the dries.

She and her persistent co-workers are not forecasting just when national prohibition will come again, but they are perfectly certain on this one point: "It will come."

No issue is more persistent than this one. It took 50 years and a World War to achieve national prohibition, and 14 years to rescind it. For six years now the battle has gone on to bring about its return.

This seems to be one war in which there is no armistice and no treaty of peace, a war in which captured territory remains forever "irredenta," subject to seige and recapture at any time.

Perennial canning season puzzle is why Mother gets so desperate for those fresh berries while Dad is still trying to wade through the last jars of jam she put up four years ago.

Albuquerque, N. M., citizens must have taken Governor Dickinson's words to heart. The report comes out they consume 60,000 bottles of pop a day there.

Those who are wondering about the stock market rush (those few) should remember this. Nobody has such a short memory as the guy who plays the market.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—For 15 cents (cash, not stamps), government printing office sold the 1936 edition of the Industrial Mobilization Plan. The 1936 edition, just completed by War Resources Board (steel's Stettinius, chairman), is superseded by order of President Roosevelt; an interpretation of the plan for confidential circulation may result in a shake-up in the cabinet when the neutrality legislation is disposed of and congress meets for the regular session. The inside story is interesting.

While the public is aware of industrial mobilization as determined in 1936, there is now no way (officially) of learning how this year's plans differ. Comparison of the reports made only 36

months apart would be illuminating. What is in the 1936 plan that was not in the 1936 edition? What was deleted?

Industrial Mobilization Plan "takes over" men and money, controls the lives and activities of the American people in war. The 1936 report explained how it would be done, but until there is a war or Mr. Roosevelt released the new report, the people will not be aware of the pattern which is to reshape their destinies. Mr. Roosevelt explains he doesn't expect war in the U. S., so why discuss the report? But comes war and it will be too late for citizens to discuss the plan for it will be in operation before John Citizen can say "Jack Robinson".

Some weeks ago a sketchy outline of the plan was revealed in this space, but recently the subject has become so sensitive that a few army and naval officers are losing sleep and two sub-cabinet officers may lose their jobs.

Tax Research Institute of America issued "Adjusting Your Business to War", authored by Leo M. Cherne. It analyzes the plan of industrial mobilization, giving business advice on getting its house in order against the emergency. Forward was written by Louis Johnson, assistant secretary of war. Author Cherne paid acknowledgments to Johnson, Acting Secretary of the Navy Edison and 11 army and naval officers "without whom this volume could not have been written."

Secretary of Labor Perkins and Secretary of Interior Ickes asked the president about the book at a cabinet meeting; wanted to know if the analysis was that of the administration. Perkins didn't like the plan for dealing with labor. Mr. Roosevelt was not amused. Secretary of War Woodring joined the knackers' club, for he realized Johnson's introduction was displeasing to the president and Johnson is ambitious to fill Woodring's shoes as secretary.

Came a regular press conference following the cabinet meeting. A question was "planted" (old White House device), which enabled the president to stamp as erroneous any impression that the administration approved the volume and publicly reprimand Johnson by declaring Johnson's endorsement does not carry government sanction. To rub it in, Mr. Roosevelt observed that 90 percent of such books are written by people who know less than nothing of the subject.

Mr. Roosevelt admitted he had not read the book. The author, in his acknowledgment, thanks the army and navy officers who contributed their time and knowledge and the research and data they have labored years to perfect. On the surface, it looks as though the officers spilled the beans when the president doesn't want the public to know of latest I. M. P. What makes 1936 edition more sacred than the 1936 edition, freely sold, is a mystery.

Of course I.M.P. loaded with dynamite; any plan to regiment and control the American people is and the report which shows the United States will be a semi-dictatorship, while true, is not considered good reading in these jittery days.

Anyway, Johnson's introduction is regarded as his death warrant insofar as promotion from assistant secretary to head of the war department, and Edison (who cooperated with Johnson in selecting personnel of the War Resources Board from the treasuries of industry during Woodring's vacation), is also on the spot. These are a few of the reasons which caused Mr. Roosevelt to abolish the War Resources Board instead of making it permanent, as originally planned.

What did not help Johnson or Edison is the assertion that the I.M.P. for national defense was not inspired by the new deal, but the foundation was laid shortly after the close of the first world war to prevent mistakes made during that conflict. Johnson's faux pas is worse than that of Woodring in identifying himself socially with J. Edgar Hoover, who received \$30,000 a year as executive director of the American Liberty League, leading "I-Hate-Roosevelt" organization.

AN EDITORIAL ON HEALTH

BY DR. MORRIS FISHEIN
Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine

One of the most common ailments requiring first aid is bleeding of the nose.

To the doctor, bleeding of the nose is not a disease in itself, but a symptom of a variety of conditions which may be responsible. The nose may bleed because it has been struck or because there has been a fracture of the bones inside the nose.

It may bleed after a violent cough or sneeze. It may bleed as a result of too vigorous blowing, or from too much manipulation in the practice of what is commonly called "picking the nose."

Any condition which produces ulcerations and degenerations of the nose may cause bleeding. Such ulcers are associated with tuberculosis, syphilis, cancer and other infections.

Sometimes the veins in the nose become varicose as do veins in the legs, resembling hemorrhoids. Varicose veins sometimes break and bleed.

Occasionally bleeding of the nose occurs frequently because the person concerned has a high blood pressure associated with diseases of the kidney, arteriosclerosis, hardening of the liver, or gout.

Some people have a tendency to bleed because of hemophilia, purpura, anemia, jaundice or scurvy. Since the blood vessels in the nose are near the surface, bleeding may be associated with one of these conditions.

When the body is exposed to unusual pressures, as in mountain climbing, high flying, deep diving or entering chambers with high air pressure, bleeding of the nose may occur.

There seems to be some definite glandular relationship in bleeding of the nose in women, particularly at the time of their periodic functions.

When a doctor is called to take care of a serious case of nosebleed, he tries to determine where the blood is coming from.

Sometimes the bleeding is from a point very near the surface of the body and can be easily reached. In other instances, it comes from far back in the nose.

The doctor carefully examines the nose, using a mirror and lamp, and a dilator to open up the nostrils widely. He can determine the extent of the damage to the blood vessels from which the bleeding comes. He can also find out whether or not there is oozing from the mucous membrane or lining of the nose generally.

By clearing out the blood clots in the nose and applying materials like adrenalin or ephedrin to constrict blood vessels, he can determine exactly the point from which the bleeding comes. It's now possible to stop almost any kind of bleeding by some of the well-established methods.

Doctors can apply substances that constrict the blood vessels or that produce clotting of the blood. Sometimes they use gauze to pack the nose. The pressure from the packing will stop the bleeding.

If the bleeding is far back in the nose, it may be necessary to pass a tube in through the nose and out of the mouth with gauze attached to reach the area where the bleeding is occurring. This type of surgical packing should only be done by a competent physician.

To encourage the coagulation of blood the doctor may use a blood transfusion or an injection of snake venom. Sometimes it is necessary to perform a surgical operation, tying the blood vessels with sutures.

For patients who have frequent crusts of the nose and who bleed easily following the removal of such crusts, it is customary to prescribe ointments which will keep the tissues soft and given opportunity for healing.



IT was time for comedy when portly Alexander Woolcott visited Katharine Cornell on a set in Boston.

AT OAKRIDGE

OAKRIDGE, Oct. 13.—(Special)—Friends of Mrs. Ralph Hurst, who was formerly Miss Mary Brown, will regret to hear of her death. Funeral services were held in Brownsville, Monday. Mrs. Hurst made her home in Oakridge for many years and was employed at the Wood hotel for some time.

Local hunters who have reported their luck are Ed Clark who bagged a four-point buck about 8 miles above Oakridge on the High Prairie burn; Clark Mun-pow who killed a 187 pound buck while hunting near camp No. 3 in company with Leo Huston and Harold McKenzie of Eugene. Chester Padden has rented the Reiner cottage behind the Neal blacksmith shop.

FROM ELKTON

ELKTON, Oct. 13.—(Special)—Mrs. Reward Snook, of Portland, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Fenley.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brame have returned from Prineville where they have been visiting. James Gates, J. N. Henderer, Hugh Scott, and Lawrence Smith have returned from hunting in eastern Oregon with four deer. The deer weighed from 218 to 136 pounds with Mr. Henderer killing the largest.

Mrs. Nellie Binder, who was in the Eugene hospital for an operation, is out.

UNITY CLUB ACTIVE

UNITY, Oct. 13.—(Special)—The Unity Homemakers unit met at the home of Josephine Drury for a project meeting on "Care of Clothing" as the subject. Those present were Irene Drury, Josephine Drury, Alvina Place, Eva Leigh, Mae Leslie, Louise Walker, Wilma Hamilton, Wilma Tildon, Carol Harris, Monty Vaughn Vivian, Staley, and 6 children. Also a visitor, Mrs. Correll.

The next meeting will be a social meeting at Vivian Staley's home on Oct. 19 at 2 o'clock.

The Unity club is going to have a basket social on Oct. 28 at 8 o'clock at the Unity church with a short program.

MOVE RESIDENCES

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13.—(Special)—Mr. and Mrs. C. Walker have moved to Marshfield where Mr. Walker has employment in a mill and Mrs. Walker will work in the International cedar veneer plant. Their home in Harrisburg is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Schrader and two sons of Albany. Mr. Schrader has recently been employed by the Widdifield garage.

Mr. and Mrs. Rinehardt Sleutel and family moved last week to the house at the north end of first street recently vacated by the T. J. Moss family.

IN HARRISBURG

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13.—(Special)—Mr. and Mrs. Emery Greig and family of Marshfield, were recent guests for several days at the home of Mr. Greig's sister, Mrs. F. S. McEldowney and family.

Marvin Moore and a friend, Miss Dorothie Edgley, of Camas, Washington, spent a few days last week at the home of Mr. Moore's parents. He is the cheese maker at Camas where he took his father's place when the elder Mr. Moore moved to Harrisburg.

BIRTHDAY OBSERVED

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13.—(Special)—Fifteen schoolmates of Gene Tanton helped her to celebrate her fifteenth birthday recently at a dinner. After the dinner games were played until it was time to join their other schoolmates in a pep rally which was held preceding the first football game of the season. Those attending the party were Alene

Recipes of the Week

MRS. DOLLIE BECKETT'S
AMERICAN CHOP SUEY

10 or 15c Hamburger
4 carrots, and 4 potatoes
1 large onion
1 can tomato soup

Fry hamburger with onion, put in kettle and add the diced potatoes and carrots, pour 1 can tomato soup and 1 can boiling water over all, season with salt and pepper, cook slowly until vegetables are soft.

and Maxine Spurlin, Virginia Kizer, Clara Anne and Gertrude Cramer, Elsie Fothergill, Anna and Elvora Curtis, Arlene Brown, Laurel Chiles, Edith Nelson and the hostess, Gene Tanton. Gene received many nice gifts.

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WHITE STAR

TUNA 2 FOR 29c

MEDIUM

IVORY 4 BARS 19c

FANCY BLUE ROSE

RICE 4 LB. CELLO BAG 25c

DIAMOND A

CORN No. 2 TIN 10c

CAMPBELL'S SOUPS

3 cans 25c

Chicken & Mushroom, Can 10c

Del Monte Peas No. 2 tin 2 for 27c

MILTON PEAS No. 300 3 for 25c

Sperry's ROLLED OATS 9 Lb. Sack 33c

OXYDOL 35c Large pkg. 2 for

BROWN SUGAR C & H 3 Lb. 20c

Powdered Sugar C & H 3 Lb. 25c

MEAT DEPT.
PHONE 2800

LOOK!

36 inches of Sausage

FOR ONLY 10c

A full yard

Baby Beef Roasts

12 1/2c lb.

Rib Steaks 2 lbs. 35c

Broken Slice Bacon 6 lb. box 89c

Young Hens (Fancy) 15c lb.

Tasty Pak Corn No. 300 3 for 25c

Corn Flakes KELLOGG'S Giant Pkg. 2 for 19c

Kellogg's All Bran Large Pkg. 19c

RICE KRISPIES KELLOGG'S Pkg. 11c

WAXTEX 125 foot roll 19c

MIRACLE WHIP quart 33c

Log Cabin Syrup Medium Size 37c

Drifted Snow Flour 48 lb. sack 1.69

CAULIFLOWER Fancy White Head 2 for 17c

CRANBERRIES Fancy Red Lb. 15c

TOMATOES Red, ripe bushel 49c

POTATOES Redmond, Deschutes No. 2 80 lbs. 47c

GRAPEFRUIT Fancy Dozen 29c

LETTUCE Local Large head 2 for 9c

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