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SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1922

PREVENT THE NEXT WAR

Speaking the other day to a council
representing a large group of British
churches, Premier Lloyd-George said
there is a growing assumption that
another war is coming sooner or later.

He added that it is the business of the
churches to prevent another war, and
he is probably right. The point that
we wanted to stress, though, is that
there is already glib talk in various
corners of the world of the next war.

How can people talk of the next
war when the frightful cost of the last
one still looms so large? It is sig-
nificant that it is in Europe that this
talk is heard, and yet Europe is
bankrupt as a result of the last con-
flict. What would another one do
to it?

Just a few short years ago the na-
tions of Europe were more prosperous
than ever in their history. Their fac-
tories were running full time, their
peoples were employed and happy,
their money was exchangeable at its
full value for gold, science and the
arts were progressing as never before
and great steps were being taken in
the direction of advancement of hu-
man comfort.

But look at them now! With the
exception of Great Britain and the
possible other exception of France,
every nation of Europe is trembling
perilously on the brink of bankruptcy.
Austria is gone—wiped out of exist-
ence as a national entity—and Ger-
many is stewing fearfully in her own
folly. Russia is the tragic spoil of a
cruel group of low-brows. The black
cloud of ruin hangs over all of Eu-
rope.

And look at the peoples that a few
short years ago were happy and pros-
perous and comfortable. Their bravest
and best lie under the sod and those
who remain are struggling for-
ward under a fearful handicap. Hun-
ger is everywhere, even four years
after the end of the struggle. All of
these peoples face a long hard fight
to get back to where they were in
1914.

All this the war has done. But for
the brutal German aggression that
precipitated the struggle in the sum-
mer of 1914 all these peoples of Eu-
rope would be even happier and more
prosperous than they were then, for
they would have had eight years more
in which to go forward in the direc-
tion in which they were headed.

It is possibly true, although it is
earnestly to be hoped that it is not,
that in time there will be another
war; human nature is such that there
have been always wars in the past
and so it is not unlikely that there
will be wars in the future. But a war
in the immediate future would crowd
Europe back into barbarism. That
sounds like a reckless statement, but
the world is full of ruins of other
civilizations that have gone before
ours and that have been destroyed—
chiefly by wars. It is not beyond the
range of possibility that our own civil-
ization might sink as these others
have sunk.

The world has little use just now for
those who speak smoothly and easily
of the next war, as if it were a thing
to be not greatly feared. The great
need is for men and for nations that
will set their faces sternly against the
possibility of war.

THE "WOMEN'S VOTE"

With the holding of primaries and
the looming of elections, conversation
on the subject of the "women's vote"
grows. Yet it is probable that most
women will vote as citizens and not as
women, in spite of political flapdoodle
to the contrary.

A man seeking nomination as gov-
ernor of one state was asked whether
he intended to make any special play
for the feminine vote. His reply was
interesting: "Why, no. Women are
people. I've never discovered any
particular difference between women
and men, except that women have a
somewhat keener sense of what they

want. They're more decided in their
views. I propose to put my case be-
fore the people as a whole as com-
pletely as I can, and make an intelli-
gent campaign. And I believe that
the women will respond as readily as
men."

This is the ideal attitude toward
woman as a voter. When a woman
takes her ballot in her hand it is as
a citizen and not as a member of a
particular sex. Women are fitting
themselves by careful study of issues
and candidates to vote intelligently.
They want platforms which decent
citizens can support, and when they
find them they will support them. The
wise candidate will bear this in mind.

THE MOST HEALTHFUL STATES

Kansas never has been considered
a health resort, yet, according to life
tables worked out by the census bu-
reau, the expectation of life in Kan-
sas is greater than anywhere else in
the Union. A boy born there may
reasonably expect to live for 59.73
years, and a girl 60.39 years.

It is curious, too, how the other
states ranking high in longevity are
scattered around the country. Fol-
lowing Kansas, the run in the fol-
lowing order: Wisconsin, Minnesota,
Tennessee, Oregon, Washington, Ken-
tucky, North Carolina, Indiana, Vir-
ginia and Mississippi. All sections are
represented except the East, and cli-
mate seems to be of less importance
than some of the states in the "climate
belt" like to think.

As for cities, heading the list comes
Los Angeles, followed by Cleveland,
Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San
Francisco and New York, with Pitts-
burg at the foot of the list with an
expectation of only 41.16 years. Ap-
parently a city may determine its own
health level, and death rate without
much regard to the state or section
of which it forms a part.

These figures, it should be observed,
are not necessarily conclusive as re-
gards the relative healthfulness of
the states in question. California and
Oregon and some other states famous
for their health-giving climate may
argue plausibly that they fail to shine
in this list because so many sick peo-
ple from less salubrious states come
and die there, while it does not occur
to moribund invalids to go and die in
Kansas. There is at least enough
force in that plea to start an argu-
ment.

Eugene's prospects for growing
rapidly into a city were never better
than now. The next ten years will
see great changes.

The trouble with a vacation is that
it fails to include an extra week in
which to get rested up and ready to
go to work.

These rains are fine, and they'll be
finer yet if they stop before prun-
icking time.

Earlier Days in Eugene

(From Morning Register, August 19,
1903).

C. W. Taylor is an arrival from
British Columbia and with his wife
expects to locate in our midst. They
now reside at 845 High street.

W. L. Coppernoll, wife and Miss
Anna Aubrey are home from an out-
ing at Triangle lake. They had an
enjoyable time.

Mrs. Mary Eddy and daughters,
Mabel and Bertha, and the Misses
Alice and Beula Bartlow arrived
home yesterday from a sojourn at
Newport beach.

Next Friday evening the Epworth
league will dine on the summit of
Spencer butte and at 8:30 the moun-
tain will be illuminated with a large
quantity of red fire.

In New York yesterday Dan Patch,
the noted pacing horse, broke the
world's record by pacing a mile in
1:59 at Brighton Beach.

With the university, business col-
lege, the best high school in the
state, three public school buildings,
a night school and kindergarten it
would seem that little else could be
asked for in the educational line in
Eugene the coming school year.

Elmer Crow of Lorane let his team
get away from him Wednesday and
the animals took a lively spin. As
they undertook to go on both sides
of the school house at once they came
to a sudden stop. No serious damage
resulted.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hobbs, who are
home from an outing at McKenzie
Bridge, relate quite a story of ad-
venture with a sinuous monarch of the
jungles in that vicinity. On reaching
a point above Gate creek they came
upon a full grown cougar in the road.
The monster showed his fangs and
slunk off into the brush.

Statement Is Denied
EUGENE, Ore., Aug. 18.—(To the
Editor.)—We, the inmates of the
Lane county farm, deny the statement
in the Register of August 15. It is
false and we wish to have you correct
it in regard to the way they feed and
care for us. If you will have your
reporter come out to the farm we will
give a true statement and each and
every one of us will swear to it.
C. F. MITCHELL

LAW MUST PREVAIL

PLEDGE OF HARDING

(Continued from Page One)

evidence had come to the White House
that in many localities the work-
men were "anxious to return to their
jobs."

Arrangements for the President's
appearance before congress which
twice had been postponed to await de-
velopments in the conference of rail
executives and union chiefs in session
at New York.

Partial Text of Address
"Gentlemen of the Congress:
"It is manifestly my duty to bring
to your attention the industrial situ-
ation which confronts the country. The
situation growing out of the prevailing

Parents as Educators

"The Child's First School Is the Family."—Froebel.

THE CALL OF THE CLOCK
By Nella Gardner White

Dear Mother: Have your children
ever said: "I can't come just now."
Mother: "I'm busy with my blocks!"
No doubt the building of blocks was
at that moment very important—
more important than we can realize.
But more important still should be the
response to the demands of time.
Some of us are minutemen—always in-
sisting on the accomplishment of a
given task at a given time, till our
children come to look upon time as a
relentless, hateful giant. I think a
great deal of the selfishness of this
world comes from that arbitrary in-
stance that things be done on time.
The things hated in childhood are
gladly cast aside as soon as maturity
comes.

But isn't there some way to make
punctuality and a well-ordered life a
beautiful and desired thing? For it is beautiful.
Time is not hard and relentless; if it
is used right, life becomes smooth,
careful and happy. If used wrongly,
life is a tangled mass of fretting and
discord. You've seen folks who al-
ways had to rush to get to places on
time—who rushed about their clean-
ing and their sewing. It is an un-
pleasant thing. It is nearly always
when you come down to it, the re-
sult of previously not having done
things on time. Their clothes were
not in order for calling—the dishes
needed were not clean—their mat-
terials had not all been purchased for
the proposed sewing—there was not
any sewing powder on hand for
scrubbing. Not one of us wants a
child to grow up to be that kind of a
person, who neither gives nor gets
happiness.

However, that state is only a nat-
ural one, arising from a failure to
appreciate the importance of time.
It is not the "rusher" who has the
most leisure time. It is the one who
does each task as it comes, who
thoroughly leaves nothing for "some
other time." Of course, we are only
human and we all have lapses, but
it's just in so far as we meet duties
unafraid and willingly that our work
becomes easy, a pleasure instead of a
dread.

But how can we get our children to
see the importance of the nation?
The emphasis should be placed on
the pleasure that accompanies that

railway and coal mining strikes is so
serious, a menacing thing. Times
that I should be remiss if I
failed frankly to lay the matter before
you and at the same time acquaint
you and the whole people with such
efforts as the executive branch of the
government has made by the volun-
tary exercise of its good offices to ef-
fect a settlement.

The suspension of the coal industry
dates back to last April 1, when the
working agreement between mine op-
erators and the United Mine Workers
came to an end. Anticipating that ex-
piration of contract which was ne-
gotiated with the government's sanc-
tion in 1920, the present administra-
tion, as I have said, has endeavored
conferences between the operators and
miners in order to facilitate either a
new or extended agreement in order
to avoid any suspension of production
which would be a serious blow to the
miners and the country. At that time
the mine workers declined to confer,
though the operators were agreeable,
the mine workers excusing their de-
clination on the ground that the union
officials could have no authority to
negotiate until after their annual con-
vention.

Operators Decline to Treat
A short time prior to the expiration
of the working agreement the mine
workers invited a conference with the
operators in the central competitive
field, covering the states of Pennsylv-
ania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and
in spite of the union declaration of the
government's suggestion for the con-
ference five months before the gov-
ernment informally but sincerely
recommended the conference, but it
was declined by certain groups of
operators, and the coal mining con-
troversy ended in the strike of April 1.
It was instantly made known as far
as the organized mine workers could
control and included many dis-
tricts in the bituminous field where
there was neither grievance nor dis-
pute, and effected a complete shut-
out of the production in the anthracite
field.

It is to be noted that when the sus-
pension began large stocks of coal
were on hand, mined at wages higher
than those paid during the war. There
was only the buying impelled by ne-
cessity, and there was a belief that
coal just yield to the post-war read-
justment. When the stocks on hand
began to reach such diminution as to
menace industry and hinder trans-
portation, approximately June 1, over-
tures were initiated by the govern-
ment in the hope of expediting set-
tlement. None of these availed. In-
stead, the strike continued. The gov-
ernment on the part of operators—in
some instances appeals for settlement
were wholly unavailing.

Appraising correctly the hopelessness
of the situation, I again invited both
operators and workers to a conference,
and offered a means of settle-
ment so justly inspired that it was
difficult to see how anyone believing
in industrial peace and justice to all
concerned could reject it. In sub-
stance, it called on the operators to
open their mines, on the mine workers
to resume work at the same pay and
under the same working conditions
as prevailed at the time the strike be-
gan, and on the government to create
at once a coal commission, or
two of them, if preferred by all par-
ties to the dispute, so that one could
deal with the bituminous situation, the
other with the problems in the an-
thracite field.

Mine Workers Hold Out
The disputants all endorsed the
suggestion of a fact-finding commis-
sion. The anthracite operators promptly
accepted the entire proposal. The
mine workers refused to resume work
under the arbitration plan. The ma-
jority of the bituminous operators
promptly accepted, but a considerable
minority declined the proposal.

Under the circumstances, having no
authority to demand compliance, the
government had no other course than
to invite a resumption of production
on the rights of all parties to the
controversy with assurance of gov-
ernment protection of each and every
one in his lawful pursuits.

Strike Complicates Situation
The public menace in the coal
situation is more acute and more
serious at the beginning of July
by the strike of the federated shop-
crafts in the railroad service—a strike
against a wage decision made by the
railroad labor board—directly affect-
ing approximately 400,000 men. The
justice of the decision is not in ques-
tion here. The decision has been
lost sight of in subsequent develop-
ments. In any event, it was always
the submission of an evidence and
it is always a safe assumption that a
government agency of adjustment de-

instant response to the call of the
clock. The "Come this instant or you
won't get a bite of supper!" is only
too common. It seems to me it's only
fair, while the child is young, at least,
that he should be told that supper
time is near at hand, that shortly he'll
be called in from play. Perhaps you
can let him know of something he
likes that's going to be for supper.
You'll find that he comes much more
readily when it is time. And soon
promptness becomes a habit. Pleas-
ant habits cling to us. Why not work
to make into pleasant habits all ne-
cessary duties that have to be observed
through life? Wonderful results come
from the expenditure of a little pa-
tience and time.

You can have a game of going-to-
bed time, an exploring trip of Mr.
Soap at wash-up time and an inde-
pendent grown-up event of dressing
time. Punctuality really isn't hard if
we can only remember that the com-
plishment of things at a certain
time is what we desire, not the ac-
complishment of things because we
order them done at a certain time.

Let us keep this lesson in our
mother consciousness if we want our
children to become men and women
whose lives are smoothly and peace-
fully ordered so that they may find
time for things that make for culture
and semi-growth.

"The average citizen must be a
good citizen, if our republics are to
succeed. The citizen will not perma-
nently rise higher than the main
source; and the main source of na-
tional power and national greatness
is found in the average citizenship
of the nation. Therefore, it behooves
us to do our best to see that the
standard of the average citizen is
kept high." Theodore Roosevelt

Large numbers of our citizens are
obliged to leave school and go to
work at an early age. The kinder-
garten, utilizing two years which are
of no economic value, decidedly
raises the mental, moral and physical
standard of the youth, fitting it to
meet with greater intelligence and
efficiency the duties of manhood and
womanhood.

If no kindergarten has been pro-
vided for the children of your com-
munity, work for one now. The Na-
tional Kindergarten association, 8
West Fourth street, New York City,
will furnish information, advice and
leaflets upon request.

elding unjustly will be quick to make
right any wrong.

The railroad labor board was creat-
ed by congress for the express pur-
pose of hearing and deciding disputes
between the carriers and their em-
ployees, so that no controversy need
lead to an interruption in interstate
transportation.

It was inevitable that many wage
disputes should arise. Wages had
mounted upward, necessarily and just-
ly, during the war upheaval, likewise
the cost of transportation, so that the
higher wages might be paid. It was
inevitable that some readjustments
should follow. Naturally these re-
adjustments were resisted. The ad-
ministrative government neither ap-
pealed nor opposed. It only held
that the labor board was the lawful
agency of the government to hear and
decide disputes and its authority
must be sustained, as the law con-
templated. It must be so, whether
the carriers or the employees ignore
its decisions.

Decisions of Board Ignored
Unhappily a number of decisions
of this board had been ignored by the
carriers. In only one instance, how-
ever, had a decision, challenged by a
carrier, been brought to the attention
of the department of justice, and this
decision was promptly carried to the
courts and has recently been sustained
in the federal court of appeal. The
public or the executive had no knowl-
edge of the ignored decisions in other
cases because they did not hinder
transportation. When these failures
of many of the carriers to abide by
decisions of the board were brought
to my attention I could not easily
appraise the feelings of the strikers,
though they had a remedy without
seeking to paralyze interstate com-
merce.

The law creating the railroad labor
board is inadequate. Contrary to
popular impression, it has little or no
power to enforce its decisions. It
cannot halt a strike and manifestly
congress deliberately omitted the en-
actment of compulsory arbitration.
The decision of the board must be
made enforceable and effective against
carriers and employees alike. But the
law is now, and no perfection of it by
congress at this moment could be
helpful in the present threatened
paralysis of transportation.

Makes New Overtures
Happily it is always lawful and oft-
times possible to settle disputes out-
side of court, so in a desire to serve
public welfare, I ventured upon an
attempt at mediation. Those who
had preceded me in attempted set-
tlements had made some progress. I
submitted to the officials of the strik-
ing employees and the chairman of the
association of railway executives, in
writing on the same day, a tentative
proposal for settlement. Knowing
that some of the carriers had offend-
ed by ignoring the decisions of the
board and the employees had struck
when they had a remedy without the
board, I felt it was best to start all
over again, resume work with all
agreeing to abide faithfully by the
board's decisions, thus to make it a
real tribunal of peace in transpor-
tation.

The barrier to be surmounted was
the question of seniority. By the
workmen these rights are held sacred,
and unsundered by a strike. By the
carriers the preservation of seniority
is the weapon of discipline on
the one hand and the reward of faith-
ful employees on the other. It has
been an almost invariable rule that
when strikes have been long and
its advantages have been sur-
rendered. When strikes have been
settled, seniority has been restored.

Right to Work Upheld
Another development is so sig-
nificant that the hardships of the mo-
ment may well be endured to rivet
popular attention to the necessary
settlement. It is fundamental to all
freedom that all men have unques-
tioned rights to lawful pursuits, to
work and to live and choose their own
lawful ways to happiness. In these
strikes these rights have been denied
by assault and violence, by armed
lawlessness. In many communities
the municipal authorities have winked
at these violations, until liberty is a
mockery and law a matter of
community contempt. It is fair to
say that the great mass of organized
workers do not approve, but they seem
helpless to hinder. These conditions
cannot remain in free America. If
free men cannot act according to their
own lawful choosing, all our constitu-
tional guarantees born of democracy
are surrendered to mobocracy and the
freedom of a hundred millions is sur-
rendered to the small minority which
would have no law.

Wake Up

Remember that we are not offering you inferior goods at
LOW PRICES, but our stock is made up of Fancy and
High Grade Groceries of Well Known and Advertised
Brands, with the Quality of which you are familiar.

We Have No Specials Our
Prices are Good Any Day

Be careful. Always look for the name at the top
of each window

PIGGLY WIGGLY

—All Over the World

CONTRARY TO REPORTS, NO LIVES ARE LOST IN FLAMES

THOSE REPORTED MISSING IN
MINNESOTA WOODS TURN UP

Fires Raging for Past Week Covered
Largest Area in History of
State, Says Forester

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 18.—Out of
the confusion of conflicting reports
from the various forest fire areas in
northern Minnesota the past few
days came apparently definite word
tonight that no one had perished in
the flames and that those reported
missing yesterday and today had
turned up unharmed.

Members of two families who were
not accounted for last night were
found alive.

In the meantime hundreds of forest
rangers and settlers continued their
battle with the flames and held their
own in some places while they were
unsuccessful in others.

The fires that have been raging for
the last week covered the largest
area in history of fires in Minnesota,
according to W. T. Cox, Minnesota
state forester.

Most Fires Under Control
"Although ninety per cent of the
fires are now under control," said Mr.
Cox, this is the first time in the
history of the state that a fire cov-
ered so large an area.

About 2,000 men are engaged in
fighting the fires in the many locali-
ties, Mr. Cox said. Practically all
these fires were caused by the pest
bugs.

Survey of the fire sections revealed
today that should strong winds de-
velop and the protracted drought
continue the country would be sus-
ceptible to an even worse conflagra-
tion than that of yesterday when one
town was partly burned.

Ever-Pasha Killed in Battle
(By the Associated Press)
MOSCOW, Aug. 18.—Ever-Pasha,
former Turkish minister of war and
recently chief antagonist to bolshevik
rule in the trans-Caucasus, was found
dead on the battlefield in Eastern
Bokhara, according to advices re-
ceived by the government. He was at-
tired in a British uniform. He was
stabbed five times on August 6
fighting against the bolsheviks.

German Mark on Tolga
LONDON, Aug. 18.—The price of
German marks touched a new low
record today of 5,200 to the best
sterling. Dollars continued firm at
\$14.85-8 to the pound, and French
francs and Italian lire improved a
fraction.

Poland's Army Being Increased
(By the Associated Press)
WARSAW, Aug. 17.—Poland's
army which normally numbers 225-
000 troops, is being increased to 300-
000 due to the presence of Russian
forces on the Polish frontier. The
strength of the soviet division, it is
reported, have been increased from
10,000 to 20,000.

Cred of Thanks
We wish to extend our thanks to
many friends whose kindness and
floral gifts were extended during our
recent bereavement.

JOHN E. FINNETH
ALBERT C. FINNETH
ARNOLD C. FINNETH

"Mother — everybody
says it's way after ten
o'clock in the morning
and we got to have a
lot of Kellogg's Corn
Flakes or we can't go
ahead and play any
longer. We're really
hungry somethin' fierce!"

for

meal-time and play-time

Kellogg's

CORN FLAKES

cooling-delicious-healthy

Hungry little folks—AND BIG FOLKS—will
find many palate thrills in generous helpings of
Kellogg's Corn Flakes, particularly when served
with the luscious fresh fruits now in season! Just
can't be anything better for breakfast, for lunch, or
for supper when the thermometer's away up! And
such a feast for between-times "snacks"!

Summer's the time for "safety first" with family
stomachs! Every one works better, thinks better,
plays better—and feels a lot better with lighter food
on the hot days! And, crisp, delicious Kellogg's Corn
Flakes are everything that can be desired—for
health, for enjoyment, for nourishment!

Help every big and little family member liberally
with Kellogg's, for here is real food that is easy to
digest, yet it sustains! And, you can't "overdo" on
Kellogg's!

Kellogg's Corn Flakes are sold in the RED and GREEN
package that bears the signature of W. K. Kellogg, originator of
Corn Flakes. None are genuine without it.

Also makers of KELLOGG'S
KRUMBLE and KELLOGG'S
BRAN, cooked and krumbled

Kellogg's

CORN FLAKES