

ANNOUNCING A FINAL

CLEARANCE

of all Remaining Winter Apparel

To effect a quick clear-away, every garment has been repriced for sale at a fraction of what it was originally marked.

GROUP 1

Consists of 3 Coats of all-wool Bolivia, silk lined, 2 browns, 1 blue, one with fur collar, 1 size 18, 2 size 38, one of them was marked to sell at \$59 and two at \$49. Also 3 campane dresses; 1 size 42 of tan Roshanara Crepe, 1 blue Twill in size 38 and one in size 36, that were originally marked at \$42.00, \$39.00 and \$37.00, reduced to

\$15.00

GROUP 2

Consists of 18 Dresses of Canton Crepe, Poirer Twill, Tricosham and Wool Jersey. Sizes 16 to 44. Blacks, navys, browns, tans, etc. The original prices range from \$15 to \$39. Also 7 winter coats and 3 winter suits that were originally priced at \$25.00 to \$39.00 reduced to

\$10.00

GROUP 4

Consists of 15 Blouses in regular and overblouse styles. Made of Pongee and Crepe de Chine, originally priced at \$3.75 to \$8.75, to close out at

\$2.95

One lot of Modart Corsets, discontinued styles, in sizes 21 to 24, to close out at

\$1.00

One lot of Brassieres, discontinued styles, to close out at

45c

Women's Silk and Fibre Hose in black, cordovan and African brown, hem or rib top in regular and out sizes, pair

\$1.00

GROUP 3

Consists of 11 Jersey Sweaters in reds, brown, blue and gray. Also 19 skirts for misses and women in blue serge and fancy wool materials to close out at

\$2.95

THE MARKSBURY COMPANY

LADIES' APPAREL

LENINE, PREMIER OF SOVIET, IS DEAD

(Continued from page one)

which was organized by a terrorist organization of which he was a prominent member.

Lenine himself never was a member of any terrorist organization, but a desire to avenge his brother's death is said to have ruled his life. His active revolutionary work began in the early 90's, when he entered the University of Kazan, from which he was expelled one month later for participating in a student's revolutionary movement. Then he moved to Petrograd, attended the university, and studied for a lawyer's degree.

He spent more time, however, in revolutionary propaganda among the Petrograd workmen than at his studies. He was arrested, served a long term of imprisonment, and then was deported to Siberia. He lived for several years a quiet life at Minusinsk, a tiny Siberian village. During this period he wrote several books on political economy, which gave him fame as the real exponent of the Marxian theory. While in Siberia he adopted as his pen-name, "Nikolai Lenine," by which he rose to world notoriety. He is said to have chosen it because of his deep feeling over the massacre of several hundred miners in the Lena gold fields by Czarist troops.

In 1901 Lenine finished his term of deportation in Siberia and emigrated to Switzerland, where, together with two of his friends, Martoff and Plakhonoff, he published a newspaper entitled "The Spark," devoted to revolutionary propaganda in Russia. He wandered from Switzerland to Germany, to England and to France seeking out a simple existence by journalistic efforts, or was supported by wealthier revolutionaries. Up to 1904 Lenine had worked along general Marxian lines, but in that year he detached himself from his comrades and organized the Bolshevik faction of the Social Democratic Party, the same faction which he swept into power in Russia as the Communist Dictator.

In 1905, when Russia almost cracked under the "first revolution," Lenine surreptitiously made his way back to Russia. Under constant danger of arrest, he remained hidden in Petrograd for two months, and then escaped to Finland, from where he directed the activity of the Bolshevik group. In 1906 he emigrated again, establishing his headquarters first in Paris and afterward in Galicia, from where he maintained an underground dictatorship of the Bolshevik faction in the Russian Duma. When the World War began he was at Cracow in Austrian-Galicia.

The Austrians expelled him, and he went again to Switzerland, where with other communists, who have since become prominent in the Bolshevik government of Russia, he conducted a campaign demanding that all of the Socialist parties of the world should change the war of nations into a war of classes. It was during this time, and at the Zimmerwald socialist conference, that Lenine split definitely with the moderate socialists of the world, whom he termed traitors to the proletariat.

When the Czar was overthrown early in 1917, Lenine, with a group of his supporters, returned to Russia. They went from Switzerland, through Germany. At the time it was charged, and generally believed in all Allied countries that Lenine was an agent of the German government whom the German General staff aided with funds and advice to disrupt the Russian army, and break Russia from the Entente.

The Germans gave the party of 40 Russian troops in a train under guard, in order to keep them from spreading revolutionary propaganda among the soldiers at the stations, where they stopped. But if the Germans hoped for disintegration of the Russian Army, Lenine and his supporters contend that this plan was a boomerang. From the very moment the Bolsheviks were in power in Petrograd, they set about to spread communism in the German Army.

When Lenine arrived in Russia he made his first appearance at the All-Russian Congress of Soviets, urging the workers to seize the power and to do away with the Kerensky government. Not having found an ear, the Bolshevik faction, under Lenine's leadership, attempted in July 1917 a coup d'etat, which was suppressed by the Petrograd Soviet and the Kerensky government.

From July 1917, until Lenine returned suddenly to Petrograd to become almost overnight the Dictator of Russia, he was in hiding. Secreted in a straw hut on an island in the Neva, not far from Kronstadt, he remained for days while plottings of Kerensky forces, aided by bloodhounds, searched for him. Poast friends brought him food and newspapers, and carried messages from him to Leon Trotsky, later second in command of the Proletarian Dictatorship, who was then practically in control of the Petrograd Soviet.

The search soon became too hot for him on the island, and one night after having shaved off his beard, and being equipped with a false passport describing him as a Finn, he made his way back to one of the suburbs of Petrograd. A friendly locomotive engineer agreed to smuggle Lenine over the heavily guarded Finnish frontier in his engine. Lenine boarded the locomotive wearing the grimy clothes of a fireman and stoked the engine until it had successfully passed through the control station at the frontier.

On November 6, 1917, Lenine returned to Petrograd. Trotsky and other leaders of the communist faction of the Petrograd Soviet had perished the way. The tottering provisional government was powerless to save itself. After 34 hours of almost bloodless skirmishing, during which theaters functioned as usual, while street fighting went on in the next block, Kerensky had fled, the rest of the provisional government were prisoners; the city was completely in the hands of the Soviets, and Nikolai Lenine sat smiling in a little room at Smolny Institute, applying his signature to proclamations he had drawn up long before, announcing the proletarian revolution in Russia and calling upon the proletarians of the world to unite to assist them.

Lenine's principal program at the moment was immediate peace with Germany. With dynamic intolerance of even such important associates as Trotsky, who opposed what they termed a disgraceful peace, Lenine pushed through his plan. The already existing fraternization between Russian and German soldiers at the front was urged on to tremendous proportions, and after a few months of the Soviet regime, Russia had signed the treaty of Brest-Litovsk and was definitely out of the world conflict.

Internally, Russian life was turned upside down. Factories were taken over by the workers. Great estates were confiscated by the peasants, who divided them among themselves. The aristocracy sought any kind of safety it could find, and the middle-class or bourgeois, became special objects for the hatred of the masses. Free trade was abolished and in its stead was established a system of government control that rationed food, placing the working men in preferred classes, and doing out little or none at all to the others. The use of money was condemned, and grain, manufactured products and labor became the chief media of exchange.

Four long dismal years passed during which internal counter revolution, in many cases assisted by allied intervention, kept Russia in a constant turmoil. Enemies of the communists assassinated some Bolshevik leaders, and in September, 1918, Lenine himself was shot and severely wounded. Plots and counter plots, terror and counter-terror, swept Russia from one end to the other, and the bloodshed, misery and famine of these four black years have no counterpart in modern history. Through all of this period Lenine, backed by the solid, strictly-disciplined communist party directed affairs.

In 1921, when the Soviet government had swept aside all military opposition, and when Russia was practically intact in communist hands, except for Poland, Finland and the Baltic provinces, which broke off and formed independent republics, Lenine turned his hands to the task of building up the Russia the revolution had destroyed. To achieve this reconstruction, Lenine, with the daring that characterized all of his major plans, began what he called a strategic retreat from communism. A communist Utopia might be possible in years to come, he said, but the active communism as practiced during the period of the civil war had never been intended as permanent. It was purely a war measure, and so in an epochal speech, delivered in November, 1921, Lenine publicly announced the failure of past policies, and explained the need for an economic departure. "We met with a bad defeat," he admitted, "Before they have thrashed us definitely, let us retreat and construct everything over again, but more solidly." He proposed at least a partial reestablishment of capitalist principles; a reversion to free trade; the imposition of taxes on land; abolition of free transportation, and the acceptance of outside aid for the millions of starving Russians.

It was the great peasant class and its refusal to accept the principles of communism, coupled with the destructive drought and resultant famine of 1921 that finally brought about the capitulation. With the small farmer flatly refusing to deliver up his scanty crops regulated by the Soviet state, and millions perishing from hunger throughout the nation, the premier could see nothing but black clouds ahead.

When this new economic policy had gained momentum and it appeared that Russia was coming back to a bourgeois regime, Lenine was the first to proclaim that the retreat had ended, that there was to be no more surrender of real communist principles, and above all things, that the proletarian dictatorship of Russia would not be surrendered.

In the spring of 1922 Lenine's health began to crack under the strain. He became a victim of insomnia, and later on developed serious nervous and gastric disorders. Always impatient of restraint, he would not obey the commands of his Russian physicians, or the advice of his friends, and continued to work. In the autumn of 1922 he suffered a serious attack, and for a long time his life was despaired of. A number of times he was reported dying, but under pressure from his associates he at last consented to take a rest in the country, and early in the year 1923 he appeared to be considerably improved. However, from September 1923 onward, Lenine's position in the Russian government was more that of a valued counselor than that of a premier. He continued to propose policies, but seldom appeared at meetings of the council of commissars.

Physically Lenine was short, broad plump, with a thick short nose, broad shoulders, round red face, light forehead, bushy hair, nose slightly upturned, brownish mustache and a short, stubby beard. He has been described as looking more like a country grocer than a leader of men.

Once in the early days of the revolution, Lenine was fairly easy of approach, but in his later years he received few people. Once met, however, he appealed to the observer as a man of extraordinary keen intelligence. Persons who went to interview Lenine found themselves being interviewed instead. He fired questions in rapid succession, searched for the points he really wanted to know, and then dismissed them and took up another question even before his visitor realized he had answered the first. In addressing public audiences, Lenine drove home his points with a curt force, surprisingly clear in a man of his thick-lipped, rather difficult delivery. In his speeches, as in his actions, he was a merciless critic of his enemies, of his friends and of himself. He once told the communist congress that if the party did not initiate capitalistic methods, and leave to be better bargainers than the capitalists, that they probably would be hanged, and surely would deserve it.

He seemed absolutely lacking in self-interest. His personal life was exceedingly simple. When in Moscow he occupied two small furnished

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CHAS. J. DEAN, M.D.

2ND AND MORRISON PORTLAND, OREGON

ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Republican voters of Douglas County, Oregon: I hereby announce my candidacy for Republican nomination for County Assessor of Douglas County, Oregon, subject to the wishes of Republican voters at the primary election in May. Respectfully, W. G. Rochester. (Pd. Adv.)

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TY DISMISSES
IDGE PROJECT

Will Give Umpqua Park Bridge No Further Consideration.

ER IS WITHDRAWN

Will Not Give Park If Structure Is Built at Proposed Location and Council Fails to Act.

Umpqua Park bridge and the addition of the park in the old Alexandria, were dismissed last by the city council and the project abandoned. The committee appointed to investigate the matter stated that Mr. Evans would donate a park in return for a public service commission, and that the city funds are not to be used for the project. The committee recommended the city abandon the project and secure a park in some location as soon as possible. The reason for this action is fully stated in the committee's report reads as follows:

Your committee named to negotiate and specifications for the bridge across the South Street from the intersection of street with Mill street, to a site or near Umpqua Park Addition to secure from S. D. Evans an agreement to the effect that would convey to the city of Roseburg a tract of land in said Umpqua

Park addition for City Park purposes, free of all incumbrances, as a condition on which the proposed bridge should be constructed, and also a written agreement from the county court of Douglas county, that it would participate in the cost of constructing said proposed bridge in the sum of not less than \$10,000, beg to report as follows:

"The matter was presented to Mr. Evans that on account of the proposed location of the proposed bridge, that he did not consider that the construction of said bridge would be of special benefit to him or his property, and that he would require the payment of \$5,000 for the property proposed to be conveyed to the city for park purposes. Your committee cannot recommend making this investment, in addition to the cost of constructing the proposed bridge, and recommend that the entire matter, which has agitated the council for a number of years, be dismissed, and that another location for a city park be secured at an early date.

"J. E. McCLINTOCK,
"D. R. SHAMBRON,
"W. S. POWELL,
"Committee."

The report of the committee was adopted and later in the evening the council took \$5,000 out of the \$10,000 park fund and will apply the money to the payment of outstanding warrants, which are now drawing interest at the rate of about \$25 monthly. Although the \$10,000 will remain as a park fund, having been set aside for that purpose by the budget committee the cash will be used temporarily to pay the cost of operating the city until the first half of the 1923 taxes are paid in, which will be the latter part of March.

The residents of Umpqua Park Addition presented a petition asking for action on a petition previously presented regarding the establishment of the old grade crossing, and this matter was referred to the city attorney.

From Medford—
C. P. Hanson, representative of the Chancellor-Lyon company, of Medford arrived in this city last evening to spend several days attending to business affairs. Mr. Hanson is registered at the Hotel Umpqua.

LOCAL NEWS

On Business—

G. H. Kilborn left last evening for Portland where he will spend a few days looking after business interests.

From Canyonville—

Herbert Byers, of Canyonville, was in town for several hours yesterday afternoon attending to business.

Here Yesterday—

Roscoe Conn, of Medford, spent yesterday in Roseburg attending to business matters.

From Eugene—

H. J. Kallisky of Eugene, arrived in this city last night to spend a few days here looking after business interests.

Representative Here—

W. G. Patterson, representative of the Vedol Oil Company, of Medford, is spending several days in Roseburg looking after the interests of the company.

To Portland—

L. W. Metzger left last evening for Portland where he intends to spend several days attending to business matters.

Armstrong Here—

R. M. Armstrong, assistant traffic manager of the Pacific Telephone company of Portland is spending several days in this city attending to business.

Return From California—

Mrs. W. E. Ott, Mrs. Robert Schaffer and Mrs. Fred Mitchell of Turner, arrived in this city Sunday from Santa Rosa, California. Mrs. Ott and Mrs. Mitchell have been spending the past ten days in Santa Rosa visiting with their sister, Mrs. Schaffer. They made the trip in Mrs. Schaffer's car.

COOKED FOOD SALE

The Past Noble Grand's Club will hold a window sale Saturday, January 26, at Picken's Bros. grocery store.

Sherman, Clay & Co.

PIANOS

PLAYER PIANOS

DUO-ARTS

THE SOUTH JACKSON STREET

PHONE 320-L

OPPOSITE ANTLERS THEATRE

MRS. MOORE, SALES REPRESENTATIVE—LOOK FOR THE MOORE MUSIC STUDIO SIGN