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ROSEBURG, OREGON. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1924

CONTACT WITH THE CROWD.

The Christmas shopping season brings a certain amount of congestion. People are lined up before counters and in the post offices and elsewhere, and a good deal of human nature shows itself. There are some folks who can scarcely bear to wait for their turn. If a row of people are lined up before some window, they may push in ahead of the line and get attention while others wait. Some people have a high idea of their own importance. Ordinary folks, they think, whose affairs are not important, can afford to spend their time waiting for their regular turn. But as for themselves, they are persons whose time is exceptionally valuable, and they must have the preference. If they could hear the silent cussing among the folks who are good humoredly awaiting their fair turn, they would change their methods. Some people are annoyed and irritated by having to mingle with a crowd. They feel that their own seclusion and free movement are interfered with, and they are forced to come closely in contact with jarring personalities. They return from a shopping expedition in a rasped frame of mind. Other people enjoy crowds. They see the pleasant and cheery side of the holiday rush. They see all these people intent on errands for making other people happy, and it pleases them to think of all the pleasure that the holiday spirit is going to bring. This is a democratic country, and we should find pleasure from contact with a large number of people, rather than being annoyed because they get somewhat in our way. Our observation is that the great majority of people in Roseburg take this friendly and human view, and our crowds are in the main good natured and well mannered. Hence it is a good place for people from outside towns to use as a trading center at this season.

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With our present-day public school system being subjected to disparaging criticism from higher-ups in the field of pedagogy, it begins to look as if our prideful observance of education "week" would have to give way to a period of unpleasant meditation over education "weak." After all, academic education alone cannot mould the plastic minded youth into a useful, upright citizen. It must be accompanied by proper environment and the moral guidance that devolves upon the parents—that class of parents whose character and sense of responsibility comports with such an important duty to society. Unfortunately too many parents regard themselves merely as biological units in the scheme of race perpetuity and regard the payment of taxes for school maintenance as the complete discharge of all obligations resting upon them for the proper upbringing of their offspring.

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The turkey on Thanksgiving was not the kind of bird the Puritans ate, but a descendant from the barnyard flocks of the vanquished Aztecs of Mexico, according to John T. Zimmer, of the zoology department of the Field Museum. "Wild turkeys like those the Puritans found in New England were not domesticated to any extent," said Mr. Zimmer. "They are extinct in many of their former haunts and are restricted to some of the wilder sections of the Southern States. The present-day domesticated turkey is like the magnificent wild birds now found in eastern Mexico and originally raised by the Aztecs when that race was conquered by the Spaniards in 1517."

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The wise merchant offers his Christmas stock to the multitude of buyers through the columns of the News-Review. The wise purchaser scans the advertising columns for gift suggestions and finds there an offering of goods at prices comparing most favorably with the metropolitan firms. Buy at home this Christmas and get another whack at your dollar during the months to come.

o

The air is crisp and it's beginning to feel like a White Christmas. A toboggan may be quite appropriate for little Willie after all.

o

The Xmas spirit is rampant but you must join the early shoppers to become imbued with it.

For her Xmas, "A piece of Parisian Art Work." Bellows Store Co.

If it's a clock, watch, suitcase blanket or heating stove, try Powell's.

10% CASH DISCOUNT ON ALL PURCHASES OF $1.00 AND OVER.
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(Watch Our Windows.)
SPENCER'S
A MAN'S SHOP
XMAS SUGGESTIONS FOR XMAS SHOPPERS

PRUNE PICKIN'S

BY BERT G. BATES

GOOD EVENING FOLKS—

Only two more
Baths till
Chrismus.

§ § § §

DUMBELL DORA THINKS
The Elks eleven o'clock toast is a midnight lunch.

§ § § §

Our colyum shocked a straight-laced friend of ours last night and today we purchased him a pair of blinders and a coupla yards of crepe.

§ § § §

Have you placed your bit in the Salvation Army Xmas kettles yet? You'll feel better if you keep the pot boilin'.

§ § § §

The community Xmas tree was all lit up agin last night as was a few of the citizens.

§ § § §

It's gittin' so a feller can't drive all the way down the main drag without violatin' four or five of the traffic laws.

§ § § §

They say their goin' to sing Xmas carols agin this year. Thass nice! That's better'n usin' saxaphones.

§ § § §

When a feller spends half the night workin' a X-word puzzle, he uses lotsa words that never appear in a dictionary.

§ § § §

Gosh, we wisht we was a kid agin and could get one of them cheese-cloth stockin's full of striped candy at the church Xmas tree.

§ § § §

Irvin Brunn is havin' his Santa Claus outfit made by an eastern tent manufacturin' concern.

§ § § §

The former well known twins, Tom and Jerry, who uster hang around several barber shops about Chrismus time, will not be in the village this year accordin' to reports received today.

§ § § §

Some fellers always stay in neutral and hafta be cranked.

§ § § §

One thing we notice is that the "perfect drivers" always have bumpers on their cars.

§ § § §

A squawlin' kid may keep many a family awake nights, but a squawkin' radio has also disturbed the slumbers of a neighborhood.

§ § § §

The working man who watches the clock eight hours a day and a half hour before startin' time will always be just a workin' man.

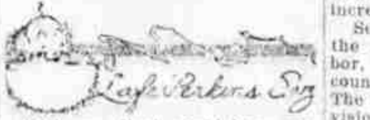
§ § § §

Lather Barnes made a mistake this a. m. and put a shot of tonic on a customer's dome thinkin' he had the water bottle. In tryin' to collect for same, the w. k. Lather sustained various injuries to his anatomy.

§ § § §

Hot diggety puppies, but the air had a sneeze in it this a. m. and many a feller found it too dern chilly to take his hands outa his pockets to blow his nose.

§ § § §



"Ol' man Noah could have saved humanity a lotta ills if he'd swatted those two grippe germs over the dome when they walked up the gang plank."

Doors and Windows
Odd or Stock made in Roseburg
Large Assortment
Prices Right.
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Roseburg Lmbr. & Mfg. Co.
ROSEBURG, OREGON

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GOOD LAUNDRY WORK MAKES HOME LIFE BRIGHT AND YOU'LL AGREE THAT WE ARE RIGHT.
SUPERIOR laundry brightens up the home life as well as your personal appearance. Let us undertake to show you what laundry quality and service really means. Phone us.
—
Roseburg Steam Laundry
Phone 79 Roseburg, Ore.
Phone 79

SAMUEL GOMPERS DIES THIS MORNING

(Continued from page one)

spond to stimulation.

"Epineprin was used and he was bled a pint and a half of blood to relieve congestion of his lungs. After each procedure he rallied for a few minutes but almost at once collapsed.

"It was told he had been suffering from diabetes. Specimens taken during the evening were free from sugar and this disease did not participate in the final attack.

"The heart was fibrillating, (absolutely irregular) when he arrived. But it is not known how long this condition had existed. I told Mr. Gompers at 3:30 o'clock that he was in a critical condition and might not pass through the night. He understood but did not respond, his heavy breathing preventing any spoken words."

A statement issued by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor and members of the executive council present, said in part:

"President Gompers died at 4:10 o'clock this morning after heroic efforts to save his life. Dr. Lee Rice and Dr. W. B. Hanson of San Antonio were in attendance. Dr. Rice stated that Mr. Gompers' heart failed to respond to restoratives.

"There was an acute condition of the heart and kidneys for fully a year and a half past. It was impossible to overcome the weakness of the heart. Every possible measure was taken to prolong Mr. Gompers' life but to no avail.

"At 2:30 this morning, he uttered his last word: 'Nurse, this is the end,' he said, 'God bless our American institutions. May they grow better day by day.'

"From that time until the end, Mr. Gompers was unconscious. His breathing was heavy until just a few moments before the end. As death approached his face became calm and he sank peacefully and quietly into his last slumber.

"In accordance with a wish expressed in Mexico City when he believed the end to be near, Vice- President James Duncan held Mr. Gompers' hand as he passed away.

"Members of the executive council present in San Antonio, are discussing arrangements for the funeral and an annoucement in that respect will later be made.

"Mr. Gompers, during his last moments was surrounded by a group the members of which for years been his intimate associates and co-workers."

Speculation on Successor

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The man to succeed Samuel Gompers as president of the American Federation of Labor is expected in labor circles here to be chosen from three men, all present members of the executive council. They are William Green, secretary-treasurer, United Mine Workers of America; Matthew Woll, for the last 15 years president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, and Thomas Rickett, president of the United Garment Workers. James Duncan, first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, former head of the Granite Workers' Union, may receive some consideration. These eligibles, it was learned, have been quietly discussed throughout national councils of the organization for months past as Mr. Gompers' failing health became increasingly apparent.

Secrtary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, will notify the executive council to meet within six days. The councillors will elect a provisional president almost certainly from among their own number, it was said and the new incumbent will hold the office of chief executive until the next annual convention, when a general election will be held. In the general gloom caused here by the passing of the veteran chieftain the various labor leaders were louth to discuss political chances of the likely candidates. Their only expressions were one of devoted tribute to the memory of Mr. Gompers himself.

Peter J. Brady, president of the federation bank the $7,000,000 labor institution, said "the death of Samuel Gompers will be felt to the foundations of the labor movement, but only to show how secure he has left them."

James P. Holland, president of the New York State Federation of Labor said the influence of Mr. Gompers' career had been to make the United States at last "labor-minded."

Sara Conboy, of the United Textile Workers, speaking for women in labor, said "no true measure of Mr. Gompers' life and work can fail to include his continuous surveillance of the problem of women and children."

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Samuel Gompers, son of an English cigarmaker, was the head and forefront of the American organized labor movement. In 1881 he organized the American Federation of Labor, as a national association of labor unions, and with the expection of one year, he was its president continuously from that time.

He was intimately connected with every great labor dispute in this country during the past thirty years, and headed the labor forces in numerous strikes instituted by the trade unions affiliated with the American federation.

He was father of much legislation, both state and national, designed to relieve and protect the workingman. In recent years a large part of his time was spent before legislative committees suggesting, supporting, and framing labor legislation.

Prior to his founding the national labor organization in 1881, the labor movement was in the hands of comparatively small, individual unions in the various states, working without much real cooperation.

The CALIFORNIA OREGON POWER COMPANY
Preferred Stock yields 7.14%
ask any member of our organization

By forming the Federation, he welded the entire movement into a nation-wide, compact unit which grew to be a power in the political commercial and industrial life of the country.

Among the laws Gompers framed, supported, or originated, were: the eight hour law for government employes; the various state laws fixing hours of labor; laws establishing Labor Day as the workingmen's holiday; the Federal Workingmen's compensation law; the law limiting the use of injunctions in labor disputes; the law exempting labor unions from prosecution as combinations in restraint of trade; and the law regulating punishment for contempt of court. He was also directly responsible for the legislation which created the department of labor as a separate department of the federal government whith a cabinet member at its head.

The legislation exempting trade unions from the anti-trust laws, regulating punishment for contempt, and limiting the use of the injunction which was included in the Clayton Anti-Trust law passed by the Sixty-third congress grew out of litigation against trade unions and their officials, with which Gompers was directly concerned. The contempt section of the Clayton Act was framed to meet conditions which arose through the conviction of Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, officers of the American Federation of Labor of contempt of court in 1908. Justice Daniel Thew Wright of the supreme court of the District of Columbia sentenced the three labor leaders to jail for violation of an injunction prohibiting the federation from boycotting the Bucks Stove and Range Co., of St. Louis. An appeal carried to the supreme court set aside the conviction on technical grounds, and new contempt proceedings were instituted. Another conviction and sentence in the lower courts were set aside by the supreme court on the ground that the statute of limitation had expired before the second proceedings were begun.

During the seven years this case was in litigation, Compers exerted his influence to reform injunction and contempt procedure, court decisions holding that trade unions could be prosecuted as combinations in restraint of trade under the Sherman Anti-Trust law prompted him to couple with these reforms a demand for a specific exemption from anti-trust prosecutions for labor organizations. All these were incorporated in the Clayton revision of the anti-trust laws.

Throughout the twenty years of anti-trust agitation which followed the enactment of the Sherman anti-trust law, Mr. Gompers was active in urging legislation and litigation against the big combinations of capital which had grown up in the industrial world. He conducted a campaign against the United States Steel Corporation which culminated in an exhaustive investigation of that concern by a committee of the house of representatives.

In his long administration of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers was constantly called upon the avert threatened schisms in the organization, an dto bring together factional elements which developed from time to time. By his efforts compromise after compromise was effected, and the unity of the federation was maintained. Throughout, he was a staunch advocate of the "trade union" system of labor organization as opposed to the "industrial union" system, and his efforts and those of his followers developed the American labor movement along the line of the former plan. He was constantly called upon by unions affiliated with the federation to act as arbitrator and mediator in labor disputes, and he probably settled by his individual efforts more strikes than any other man in labor history.

Samuel Gompers was born in London, England, January 21, 1850. His father was a cigarmaker and Samuel was the eldest of eight children. His mother was a woman of excellent education and through her influence he was led to study. Notwithstanding the fact that at the age of ten he began to help his father support the family. He went to school after his sixth to his tenth year and was then apprenticed to a shoemaker. This trade was not to his liking, however, and he learned the trade of his father and while working as a cigarmaker attended evening school for four years.

He came to the United States when he was thirteen years old and worked as a cigarmaker in New York City. In 1864 he first became identified with the labor movement when he helped organize the Cigarmakers International Union. He served as secretary and president of the union for six years and under his management it became a large and successful organization. He also edited the local paper of the Cigarmakers Union, the "Picket" during that time. It was in connection with this work that he became interested in a national association of trade unions that would preserve the autoomy of the local organizations. Under his leadership the cigarmakers union fought the knights of labor in this principle. He served as president of the New York State Federation of Labor for two years, and in 1881 founded the national federation, serving as its president for the first five years without compensation.

Several opportunities to enter public office were declined by Mr. Gompers at different times in his career. He refused to run for the state senate in New York, although offered both republican and democratic nominations. He declined a republican nomination for congress. Governor Hill of New York offered him a place on the state board of arbitration and President McKinley tendered him an appointment on the industrial commission, but he declined both. He was active in the agitation for a treaty between the United States and Great Britain which would provide for the arbitration of all disputes.

In 1898 he served as a delegate to the national conference held at Saratoga, N. Y., to discuss ways and means to meet the conditions in the United States growing out of the Spanish-American war and he was a member of the committee that presented the views of that conference to President McKinley.

Nothwithstanding earnest opposition by a substantial part of the union labor element, Mr. Gompers took an active part in the organization of the national civic federation, formed to establish better relations between capital and labor. He represented labor in the federation and was vice-president of the organization. He also took part in many congresses, conferences and conventions devoted to the promotion of social service.

He was affiliated with the Society for Ethical Culture of New York City, established in 1867 by Felix Adler, and in addition to the American Federation of Labor he remained an active member of the Cigarmakers International Union. He also belonged to the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Home Club.

He was the autor of numerous small pamphlets in the nature of tracks on labor questions, wrote a book on the world labor movement and edited the "American Federationist," the official organ of the American Federation.

Throughout his career, Mr. Gompers refused to become identified with any political party, takin gthe position that he could be of more service to the cause of labor by holding himself aloof from identification with any single political organization.

He marred Sophia Julian, of New York, and ther family consisted of three sons and a daughter.

At the annual session of the American Federation of Labor, at El Paso, Tex., on November 24, Mr. Gompers was elected president for the 43rd time. That session was followed by a joint meeting of the American Federation of Labor and the Mexican Federation of Labor, sessions of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and the inauguration of President Calles of Mexico, of which officials of all three organizations attended at Mexico City.

While at the Mexican capital, Mr. Gompers was stricken with a recurrence of the ailment that had kept him more or less an invalid for some years. Complicated by a slight cold and aggravated by the high altitude, the great labor leader wa sunable to attend the closing ceremonies of the inaurguation.

American Federation of Labor will Gompers, late president of the American Federatio nof Labor will be buried in Sleepy Hollow cemetery near Tarrytown, N. Y., it was said here today by Harry M. Moness, a personal friend of Mr. Gompers.

Mr. Moness said he had sent instructions to San Antonio to have the body transported to this city where it is expected to arrive Monday nigh or Tuesday morning. The plot in Sleepy Hollow cemetery where interment will be made is opposite to the Andrew Carnegie plot. Mr. Gompers and Mr. Moness owned it jointly.

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Great Service Recounted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The death of Samuel Gompers, after his condition had shown improvement, came as an almost unbearable shock to his subordinates and associates here in the American Federation of Labor.

A false report of Mr. Gompers' death, which was circulated widely and published in some news papers on Thursday, had started a flood of messages of condolence coming into the federation offices. Today their numbers were multiplied many times, augmented by cablegrams from notable figures abroad with whom his long activity in international affairs had made him acquainted.

To the men and women identified with the federation it had appeared impossible to think of carrying on except under the leadership of their long time chief. His 43 years of service had not only made him the commanding figure of the federation but had stamped the imprint of his personality on every detail of its functioning.

There is the gravest interest at federation headquarters in the problem put before the federation by the necessity of naming a successor to Mr. Gompers. Often during recent years Mr. Gompers would have been willing to retire except for the difficulty of naming a successor who could command the same unanimity of support accorded him, with a few exceptions, throughout his long career.

In recent years, Mr. Gompers has made two notables fights in the field of public affairs, and although he lost both, he put behind the movements he had sponsored the best that was in him. Taken to Paris by President Wilson as a member of the American peace commission, he had a large part in the drafting of the international labor section of the treaty of Versailles and afterward threw his influence behind ratification of the treaty and acceptance of the League of Nations. In the last presidential campaign he cast his lot with Senator La Follette and although his failing health prevented great personal activity, he issued many statements to his followers supporting the independent ticket and kept the federation's headquarters on the lookout for opportunities to aid the La Follette cause.

No predictions as to who might be chosen as Mr. Gompers' successor were made at the federation's offices today. Virtually every leader of the organization who can speak with authority is at San Antonio. Members of the immediate family who live here, including Mrs. Gompers and Samuel Gompers, Jr., who is

Ford Owners Attention!
I invite you to come and see the glass enclosures for open cars.
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Turkeys Want
THURSDAY,
December 18.
We want your turkeys at the top
See Us Before You Sell
Boost your own business—
other fellow's.
See us first—we can save you
FARM BUREAU
COOPERATIVE EXCHA
ROSEBURG—OAKLAND

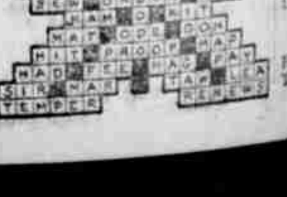
To-Day's Cross Word

THE SQUEAMISH SQUARE

YOU will like the hidden definitions ... puzzle. Half the words are four ... solve this puzzle in twenty minutes.

Below are the definitions for the words— —contained in the diagram.

HORIZONTAL

2—fastens
9—hut
11—fruit
13—Before
14—vexation
16—female deer
17—Egyptian Sun god
18—heavenly bodies
20—chemical symbol for aluminum
21—Hawaiian bird
23—handle
25—stabled.
26—comfort
28—cherished
30—extinct bovine animal
31—classes
34—powerful Hebrew deity
35—metal
37—a great nation
38—native metal
39—gods
41—sports
43—fall back

Herewith is solution of puzzle No. 47.