

TYPO UNION IN NEW HOME

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (Special)—Stately halls and spacious drawing rooms, went to witness the swank and magnificence of Hooperford's most exclusive society affairs soon will resound to the clatter of typewriters and adding machines grinding out the business of a leading trade union.

It was announced here that the palatial Murdock home in the fashionable North Meridian street district will become headquarters of the International Typographical Union, April 1. Purchase of the home, made famous locally by its occupation at different times by two of Indiana's richest families, was effected recently by the union.

It was sold by heirs of the late Samuel T. Murdock, multi-millionaire interurban magnate and manufacturer.

The purchase price was not made public, but it was said the building could not be duplicated on land of such value at a total cost of less than \$500,000.

Built by Frank Van Camp, of the wealthy canning industry family, in 1906, the home has since been included in all sightseeing tours of Indianapolis as one of the city's most beautiful estates. It is surrounded by landscaped grounds, comprising four and one-half acres and including a stables garden.

The district in which it is located recently was designated for business purposes by the city planning commission.

The building is of limestone with massive walls and a wide, uncovered stone veranda in the Italian style reaches along two sides. The solid masonry woodwork of the interior was carved by artists from Switzerland, imported by Mr. Van Camp to do the work to his liking. The great center hall of the home will be used by the union as its reception room. More than 25 rooms will be included in the plans for altering the residence for business use.

Officials of the union said they were compelled to seek new quarters by the expansion of the organization's business and the high rental rates prevailing in the business district. The new headquarters will afford greater room at less cost and also offers a sound investment they said.

Members of the union executive council, who consummated the purchase, were: James M. Lynch, president; J. W. Hays, secretary-treasurer; Seth L. Brown, first vice president; Austin Hewson, second vice-president; Charles N. Smith and Hugo Miller.

The Typographical union is one of the wealthiest trade unions and has about \$5,000,000 of its funds invested in bonds. It also has a \$3,500,000 investment in the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colo., to which an extensive addition was made last year.

It has ever been a policy of the Typographical union to be very conservative in the investment of union funds," said Mr. Lynch. "For that reason the organization has confined itself to purchase of government and municipal bonds in the past. In this case, however, it became necessary to acquire our own headquarters property or suffer a loss through exorbitant rent. We bought at a bargain and I am reliably advised that our new investment will prove one of the most profitable we have ever had. The investment can be reduced to a comparatively small sum at any time by sale of surplus land."

Besides its trade regulation activities and the Union Printers' Home, the union maintains an old-age pension system, mortuary benefits and a department of apprentices education, all of which are administered at headquarters.

A library of books on printing and related subjects will be accumulated after the new headquarters are opened.

The International Typographical Union, officials say, is the development of an organization idea nearly as old as the printing art itself. Guilds were formed by the early printers of the fifteenth century and similar societies have existed practically continuously since, each having for its smallest unit, the "chapel" of each printing shop.

The National Typographical Union was organized at a convention in Cincinnati, O., in 1882, and the name was changed to International Typographical Union of North America in 1889. Headquarters have been maintained in Indianapolis since 1888.

Merchants Elect Officers.

CORVALLIS, Ore.—A. A. Hull last night was elected president of the Corvallis Retail Merchants association.

W. H. Baker was elected vice president, Paul Penner treasurer and George Peterson secretary.

W. F. Kennedy, rolling president, and Ernest Phillips were elected to the board of directors.

First Bonus Insurance



Mrs. Irene C. Crisp of Washington received the first check to be paid under the insurance feature of the adjusted compensation act. She is shown receiving a check for \$1553 from General Frank T. Hines, director of the U. S. Veterans Bureau.

NEW POSTOFFICE WANTED.

MARSHFIELD, Ore.—On July 1 Marshfield will be a first-class postoffice housed in a third-class building, unless new quarters are obtained, and this is unlikely, because the present building leases for five years. However, the agitation for a postoffice may result in a national bill before the year ends, and this would mean better accommodations all around. The receipts of Marsh-

field postoffice for 1924 was \$260 over the sum necessary to place the office in the first class.

Foreign news from Pope county, Ill. Lawyer of 32 in still practicing. He had better perform before it's too late.

News from Earns. Found a gown that cuts germs. Sounds good for the French. Rather eat a germs than a Frenchman.

Lumber Shipments During 1924 Near Record Mark

PORTLAND, Ore. (Special)—Lumber shipments from the Columbia river for the year 1924 amounted to 922,622,174 feet. This means that more than an average of 3,000,000 feet of lumber was shipped from the Columbia river each working day. While the shipments did not quite equal the total of 1923, they were very much higher than for the year 1922 or any year previous to that.

Shipments during the early part of the year were particularly good, the month of January being the best. Shipments this month amounted to 53,820,000 feet which is the record month to date. September 1924 was the next largest month, showing shipments of 50,350,000 feet.

Foreign exports from the Columbia river were higher than for the previous year, being 22,000,000 feet. Japan was the largest buyer, taking 147,648,000 feet from Portland alone. China also was a large buyer during the year, receiving 104,000,000 feet. Australia was third with 52,000,000 feet. Shipments to the United Kingdom were heavier than usual, amounting to nearly 16,000,000 feet. Export shipments were made to 25 different countries.

Shipments to the Atlantic seaboard ports from Portland and the ports on the river were very good. The total shipments from the river to this district during

1924 amounted to 162,167,720 feet compared with 165,714,771 feet during the year 1923. The decrease in the total water shipments was caused by the lessened shipments to California ports. Shipments, however, to this district during the last four months of the year showed decided improvement over the first eight months and it is expected that this market will become quite active again during the year 1925.

The estimated cut for Portland mills during the year 1924 was \$19,000,000 feet and 450,000,000 feet for the mills between Portland and the sea. The Long-Bell Lumber company's mill at Longview, Washington, operated four and one-half months during the year 1924 and cut 55,000 feet. With a full year's cut of this mill together with the heavier cuts from the other mills in Portland and on the Columbia river the record for the year 1924 should show well over 1,000,000,000 feet.

One scene depicts a Communist as he is about to be sentenced to long imprisonment for thinking differently from the accepted standards. He makes a last impassioned plea to the jury, which is nothing but a veiled campaign speech, but which the listeners swallow whole because it is fed to them in the form of drama.

Another scene depicts a visitor from Mars coming to the earth and finding to his surprise that there are people who actually starve and starve so that someone else may wallow in wealth. He can only explain this situation by remembering that the earth is in part peopled by a race of crazy men called proletarians.

Women jurors saved Kid McCoy's life. Wouldn't hang him. He's a prize fighter. Men jurors won't hang shimmy dancers.

German Communists Scatter Propaganda In Dramatic Fashion

BERLIN (AP)—One of the most effective instruments of propaganda yet devised by the

WEATHER AID TO CLIMBING

LONDON (AP)—The most obvious difficulty which had to be encountered in the attempted ascent of Mount Everest was that of breathing, according to Major R. W. G. Hingston, who accompanied the last Mt. Everest expedition as medical officer.

In a recent lecture before the Royal Geographical Society, the major said the difficulties of the ascent were enormously increased by the slightest exertion. Somerville, one of the climbers, made a record of his breathing at 27,000 feet, at which altitude he had to have seven, eight and ten complete respirations for every single step forward. Even at that slow rate of progress he had to rest for a minute or two every 20 or 30 yards.

At 25,000 feet Norton, another climber, in an hour's climb ascended only 80 feet. "This was the highest point reached without the aid of oxygen. The climbers were surprised that they could even make such strenuous efforts, and still more that they could remain in comparative comfort when they sat down to rest. The strain at that altitude was immense."

High altitudes, Major Hingston declared, affected the operation of the mind. One member of the expedition was aware of a dulling of the will power. Somerville described

ed a lack of observance at and above 25,000 feet, and General Bruce, leader of the expedition, recorded an enfeeblement of memory.

Regarding the possibility of reaching the summit of Mt. Everest Major Hingston said that though the physiological difficulties were severe, they could be overcome, but favorable weather conditions were imperative for success.

Rich New York doctor is being sued by two women. Both loved him. One should have eaten an apple a day.

Now we learn the Chinese had crossword puzzles 3000 years ago, so maybe that's what makes them smart-eyed.

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