

SUCCESSOR TO SAM GOMPERS ONE OF THREE

William Green, Matthew Woll, And Thomas Rickett Are Mentioned

Eligibles Have Been Discussed During Illness Of Mr. Gompers

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—(AP)—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, will 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.

Under article six, section five of the American Federation of Labor constitution, Secretary Frank Morrison will notify the executive council to meet within six days. The council 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 loath to discuss political chances of the likely candidates. Their only expressions were ones of devoted tribute to the memory of Mr. Gompers himself.

Expression Given
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."

MR. WORK SEEKS NEW LEGISLATION ON RECLAMATION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Legislative and other measures to meet the need of a settled reclamation policy for the country as affecting both existing and future developments are proposed by Secretary Work in a program submitted to President Coolidge. The plan, which was laid before the president yesterday and is expected to form the basis of the administration's reclamation policy, proposes the appointment of a congressional committee to draw up a comprehensive reclamation code. In addition to the legislation recently enacted to improve the financial status of settlers, Secretary Work urged the need of a broad program of re-appraisal of crop values of irrigation lands as a basis for readjustment of payments. A definite policy of cooperation between the federal government and the states in the settling and development of irrigation areas as well as of waste lands available for agriculture and for the closer settlement and colonization of already arable lands, were other features proposed for new legislation. A definite construction program recognizing the economy of completing such work as is necessary to realize the best investment of government funds and so complete utilization of the projects also was recommended. Where conditions warrant the secretary urged that control of existing works be transferred to the water users themselves.

Clouds Forecast For Coming Week

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The weather outlook for the week ending December 14 was announced here today by the United States weather bureau as follows:
Pacific States—The outlook is for cloudy weather in Washington and Oregon with occasional rains in the western portions of these states, and for fair weather in the beginning of the week, becoming unsettled with probable rains in the latter part of the week for California.
Temperature for the week will remain near normal.

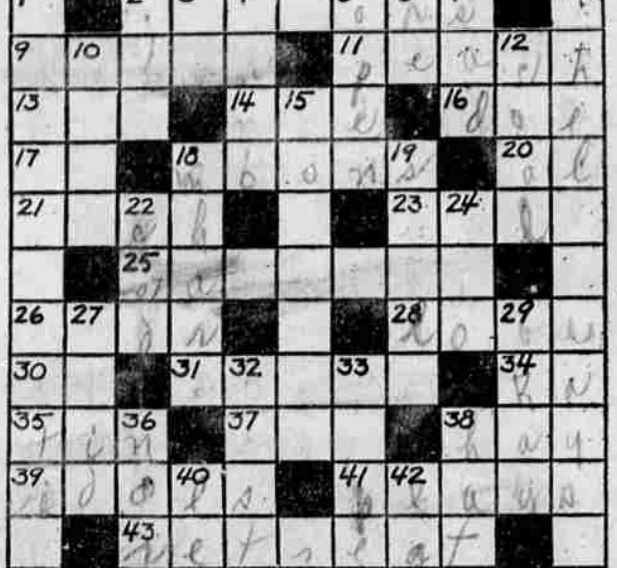
STATUE BASE ASSURED
PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 13.—The city will provide a base for the Dr. Henry W. Coo gift statue of Joan of Arc despite the tax supervision and conservation commission's refusal to allow a city budget item for it, Mayor George L. Baker has promised. He said he would announce his plan to provide the money shortly.

Today's Cross-Word Puzzle

THE SQUEAMISH SQUARE—Twister No. 43
By SOL VITT

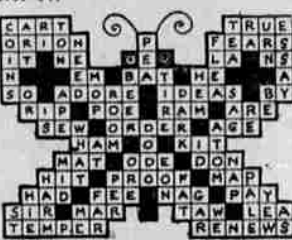
You will like the hidden definitions denoted in today's cross-word puzzle. Half the words are four letters or less. See if you can solve this puzzle in twenty minutes.

Below are the definitions for the words—horizontal and vertical—contained in the diagram.



HORIZONTAL		VERTICAL	
2-fastens	25-stabled.	1-curative	22-foolish fellow
9-hut	26-comfort	2-farewell	low
1-fruit	28-cherished	3-point of compass	24-cyprinoid fish
3-Before	30-extinct	4-murder	27-barren
4-vestation	31-bovine animal	5-history	29-lefty
6-female deer	32-classes	5-not closed	32-eject
7-Egyptian Sun god	34-powerful Hebrew deity	6-prefix meaning back	33-narrow strip of fabric
8-heavenly bodies	35-metal	7-melancholy	36-negative conjunction
10-chemical symbol for aluminum	37-a great nation	8-destitute	37-cereal grass
11-Hawaiian bird	38-native metal	10-uttered	38-masculine definite article
21-Hawaiian bird	39-gods	12-combustible mineral substance	
23-handle	41-sports	15-cylinders	
	43-football		

Herewith is solution of puzzle No. 47.



WOMAN WILL HAVE POSITION ON BOARD

Mrs. S. D. Allen will be the new member of the Eugene library board for the coming year, according to announcement of Mayor E. B. Parks today. The term of John F. Boyd expires this year and Mrs. Allen will assume her duties at the start of the new year, the mayor states. The other members of the library board are Judge E. O. Potter, who has been reappointed for another term; Bruce B. Brundage, Miss Anne Whitaker and A. T. Cokerline.

SHEDD HOLDUPS DECLARED GUILTY

ALBANY, Ore., Dec. 13.—Clarence Boggie, former Lane county deputy sheriff, and Laurence Nelson, were found guilty last night of being implicated in the robbery of the bank at Shedd, Ore., November 29. Boggie and Nelson will be sentenced Tuesday. When the verdict was announced Boggie showed signs of emotion, sobbing, and remarking "it is the worst I ever saw." Nelson received the verdict stoically, and told Boggie not to "growl" about it.

Navy Will Recruit In Eugene District

Recruits for the United States navy are desired in Lane county and next Monday two recruiting officers of the service from the Portland headquarters will be here at the office at the postoffice building to receive applications, according to word received here today. Chief Petty Officers Troyer and Cason will have charge of the recruiting here, the word sent from the Portland office.

Laundrymen From Here Attend Meet

Two local laundry owners, W. H. Hodges, of the Eugene laundry and J. T. Shelton of the Domestic laundry, are at a meeting of the state laundrymen's association. Between 25 and 30 delegates from various parts of Oregon are at the session. Topics of interest to the trade were discussed and the delegates also visited the new \$100,000 plant of the Coos Bay laundry.

INVESTIGATION ORDERED
PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 13.—Chief of Police Jenkins has ordered an investigation to determine how Ruby Williams, a negro, a prisoner in the city jail, obtained her release. The woman, who was supposed to be in jail, was picked up by officers in an alleged resort.

SAMUEL GOMPERS LOSES HIS FIGHT TO REGAIN HEALTH

(continued from page one)

thilda May, of New York City, who had been with him since his illness of last August. She remained kneeling at the foot of his bed as the shadow of death crept over the stricken leader.

Fought to Last.
Death found Sam Gompers as life found him—a fighting man. He never gave up. When told by his physician that he was passing, his jaw clenched as tightly as feeble strength would permit. He breathed heavier.

Mr. Gompers' last thought was of the American institutions he labored to maintain. When he was convinced he could not win the battle, he said to his nurse:
"Nurse, this is the end. God bless our American institutions. May they grow better day by day."

These words took his last strength and after that he was not able to utter a syllable.

The great heart pulsed feebly and soon it ceased its weary work.

Gave Funeral Directions.
He gave a few simple directions for his funeral, should the end come before morning. He talked to his followers and called for life-long friends whose hands he wanted to clasp before slipping off into the unknown.

When Mr. Gompers became ill in Mexico City, a few days ago, he expressed the wish that if he was to die he wanted to pass away on American soil. His physician would not let him rise from his sick bed to go to the train, but had him taken on a stretcher and placed him on a special coach, the stretcher being passed through a window. This was said to have given rise to the report that he was dead.

Wish Nearly Denied.
His wish to reach his own country before death should overtake him almost was defeated for he sank very low on the journey from Mexico City. Dr. W. S. Cokerline, his physician, said that Mr. Gompers remained in the high altitude of Mexico City six hours longer, he could not have reached the United States alive.

The complications which combined to end the career of the famous labor leader have been his aging body for several years, according to his physicians, but the final acute attack was brought on by a change of weather in Mexico City, which resulted in a cold and congestion of the lungs and the body worn by intense labor at the recent American Federation of Labor convention in El Paso, could offer little resistance to the assault. His mind said, however, resisted with all their might, and their determination to live if only a few hours longer enabled him to go to his final rest in the country where he lived laboring men he had championed and defended through a whole lifetime.

Throng Gathers.
In his dying moments, Mr. Gompers had an opportunity to witness the affection in which he was held by his own people and the public as well. As his cot was being lowered from the special car in the railroad yards, a great throng gathered to have a peep at the sick man.

According to C. N. Eber, of San Antonio, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers' final acute illness came following a walk up a long flight of stairs to the Mexican national palace to attend the inauguration of President Calles a week ago last Tuesday. When Mr. Gompers reached the last step, exhausted, he exclaimed to his escort: "I don't mind climbing the stairs

SUBPOENA OUT FOR MR. POPE IN FRAUD CASE

Counsel For Charles Forbes Seek Spokane Man To Appear In Trial

Money Alleged To Have Been Offered To Him For His Influence

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—(AP)—Counsel for Charles R. Forbes, former director of the veterans' bureau, announced today they had issued a subpoena for Francis E. Pope, of Spokane, Wash., a cousin of former President Harding, to appear in the trial of Forbes and J. W. Thompson, Chicago contractor for conspiracy to defraud the government.

Pope's name was brought into the trial by Elias H. Mortimer, government witness. During his cross-examination last Wednesday, Mortimer said Pope had been offered \$100,000 by Thompson interests in 1922 and 1923 for his influence in an undertaking to secure presidential consent for the sale of the government's wooden fleet.

Federal Judge George A. Carpenter ordered the testimony stricken from the record, but it was later introduced by Mortimer in answer to another question.

Pope is in Illinois. Pope, a member of the insurance firm of Elmendorf and Pope, of Spokane, is understood now to be in Duquoin, Ill., where court attaches are seeking to serve notice of his summons. Mortimer first mentioned Pope's name in testifying concerning an inspection trip up the James river in 1922 with Thompson and others when the Chesapeake Engineering company in which Thompson was interested, was considering the purchase of certain vessels, from the shipping board.

Week-end adjournment was taken last night after Mortimer, who had been on the stand for seven days, completed his testimony concerning alleged mismanagement of the veterans' bureau by Forbes.

Witnesses Numerous.
The government still has a number of witnesses to be heard, and it will be impossible for Pope to take the stand for a week or ten days.

In the last phases of his protracted and intense cross-examination, Mortimer yesterday stated the story of his contacts with Forbes in details regarded by the defense counsel as of vital importance to the entire structure of the prosecution's case.

Mortimer admitted that a trip with Forbes to Atlantic City, N. J., in March, 1922, about which he testified in detail before the senate committee which investigated the veterans' bureau last year, never had occurred. An agreement between himself and Forbes to split profits on hospital contracts said to have been reached at the March meeting was not concluded, according to the revised testimony until an Atlantic City trip between May 31 and June 4, 1922.

CHARGE DENIED
DUQUOIN, Ill., Dec. 13.—Francis E. Pope, of Spokane, Wash., a cousin of the late President Harding, is understood here today that he had been offered \$100,000 "or any other sum," to use his influence to obtain presidential consent for sale of the government's wooden fleet.

But I do not want to climb the 'golden stairs' just yet."

Samuel Gompers, "man of American labor leaders," one of the founders of the American Federation of Labor, which grew from a local coterie of small locals to a national organization with a membership of more than 3,000,000 spent several of the later years of his life in fighting autocracy abroad and radicalism in organized labor at home.

In a career filled with persistent and vigorous efforts from his 15th year "to improve the conditions of workers," Mr. Gompers became a unique figure in American public life. By the force of his eloquence and patriotism he won over the solid support of the American Federation of Labor for the United States government when it entered the war.

Took Paris Trip
The conflict ended, he went to Paris where he helped to organize the International Labor Congress. Five of its tenets were incorporated in the Peace Treaty. They were: 1—Labor is not a commodity; 2—An international 8-hour day; 3—A standard and adequate living wage; 4—Equal pay for men and women for equal work and; 5—Prohibition of child labor.

At the annual session of the American Federation of Labor at El Paso, Tex., in November, 1924, 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, session of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and the inauguration of President Calles of Mexico, 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 was unable to attend the closing ceremonies of the inauguration.

Outspoken in his views on public questions, Mr. Gompers made many bitter critics as well as staunch supporters. He charged German labor with having helped precipitate the world struggle, blamed prohibition for causing "unrest" in the United States, urged a labor union of the two Americas, denounced a United States senatorial investigation of Mexico as "Prussianism," supported the League of Nations, endorsed De Valera and "reconciled" the Irish Republic, assailed the open shop platform of the United States chamber of commerce, demanded that America be kept out of the United States, pleaded for the release of all political and

war-time prisoners including Debs, opposed the establishment of the Washington administration of a department of welfare, praised President Harding's world disarmament efforts and approved America's plan to aid famine-stricken Russia.

Friend of Presidents
Mr. Gompers was the personal friend of six American presidents: McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding and Coolidge. He was often called in consultation with them. Settlement of a number of industrial disputes that threatened to reach national-wide proportions was attributed to his wise leadership; his conservatism and the trust reposed in him by his rank and file of American labor. He was a staunch advocate of democracy.

The world-wide unrest which followed the conclusion of the great war did not spare American industry. Bolshevism early lifted its head. Explaining its menace, he said: "There has always been a radical element in the labor movement that has tried to destroy the very forces which have protected it all these years. It is this element which makes it so hard for organized labor to make its demands effective. These American Bolsheviki have earned for labor countless enemies and have represented us in an unfavorable light." Six months after these words were spoken, of more than 300 strikes in striking parts of the United States, it was reported that only 62 were "authorized by the American Federation of Labor."

"Ultimately," said Mr. Gompers in the same interview, "the workers will see that there is nothing in the false doctrines of Bolshevism. I have no idea who is supplying the radicals with the money to carry on their propaganda, but they have always been certain enemies to labor who are eager to use any means to weaken our organization."

At National Conference
In the National Industrial Conference of representatives of labor, capital and the public, which opened at Washington on October 8, 1919, at the call of President Wilson to find a remedy for industrial strife Mr. Gompers took a prominent part. Previously he had attended world labor parleys in London, Paris and Amsterdam.

Mr. Gompers was intimately connected with almost every great labor dispute in this country for 30 years and headed the labor forces in numerous strikes.

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. 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 Mr. Gompers framed, supported, or originated were: the eight hour law for government employees; the various state laws fixing hours of labor; laws establishing Labor Day as the working men's holiday; the Federal Workmen'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 with 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, which with Mr. Gompers was directly concerned.

Born in England
Samuel Gompers was born in London, Eng., 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 autonomy of the local organizations. Under his leadership the cigarmakers union fought the Knights of Labor on 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.

Refused Offices
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 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.

Notwithstanding earnest opposition by a substantial part of the union labor element, Mr. Gompers took an active part in the organization of the national cigar 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 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.

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

Throughout his career, Mr. Gompers refused to become identified with any political party, taking the position that he could be of more service

A GIFT HURRY

You may rest assured that any gift selected from our Christmas stock will bear the stamp of good taste. Your search may well end here, where goods are of high quality and low in price.

Beautiful Silks

For making dainty gifts. At this time of the year many women turn their artistic hands to the making of beautiful lamp shades, pillows and other dainty silk novelties—gifts most treasured.

36 inch Changeable Taffetas, per yard \$1.98
40 inch Crepe de Chines for dainty lingerie, etc., per yard \$1.98
40 inch Georgette Crepe in delicate shades, per yard \$1.75
Beautiful Canton Crepes, Satin Cantons, Satin Crepes, etc., in street and evening shades, all right-ly priced.

Dainty Wear Garments
Silk finished gowns in beautiful pastel shades of peach, flesh, white or orchid.

BEARD'S

SPECIALS
Christmas Ribbon, per bolt 80
Boys' Handkerchiefs 18c 2 for 35c
Children's 'kerchiefs, 25c per box of 2 and 3 'kerchiefs.
2 reg. 50c boxes 'kerchiefs for \$1.00

FUNERAL IN NEW YORK
NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Sam Gompers, late president of the American Federation of Labor, will be buried in Sleepy Hollow cemetery, in Tarrytown, N. Y. It was said here today by Harry M. Moness, a personal friend of Mr. Gompers, that Mr. Moness said he had just returned from San Antonio to have body transported to this city where it is expected to arrive Monday night Tuesday morning. The plot in Sleepy Hollow cemetery where interment will be made is opposite the Andrew G. McKim plot. Mr. Gompers and Moness owned it jointly.

A USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENT
Is a Singer Electric or stand machine. Easy payments. We rent and pair all makes. Singer Shop, Dept. Phone 234. Tues-Thurs-Sat.

Maytag
Cupboard Washer
with CAST ALUMINUM TUB

to a Thoughtful man

WHAT more practical gift could you give your wife than shorter and easier washday?

Such a gift is the Maytag Cupboard Washer. Not only is it a means to shorter washdays and splash-free washings, but it's the way to greater ease and more complete satisfaction with the work that's done.

Because of its astonishing speed, old-fashioned thoroughness and unusual care, women have termed the Maytag "the Miracle or Monday." It washes twice as many garments per hour as other washers—so clean that even cuffs, collars and wristbands require no handrubbing—careful that makers of dainty, filmy undergarments recommend it as superior to hand washing for such garments.

No more practical gift could a thoughtful man choose—and she needs it more than you imagine. Get her a Maytag.

9 Outstanding Maytag Features
1 Washes faster.
2 Washes cleaner.
3 Largest hourly capacity in the world.
4 Most compact washer made—takes floor space only 25 inches square.
5 Cast aluminum tub—can't warp, rot, swell, split or corrode.
6 Easily adjusted to your height.
7 Clothes can be put in or taken out with the washer running.
8 Tub cleans itself.
9 All metal wringer. Self adjusting, instant tension release.

9 Reasons for World Leadership

Berry Piano & Furniture Co.
740 Willamette Phone 1470

Phone 299
Smith
CYCLE CO.
981 Oak