

Remodeling SALE

STILL IN FULL SWING

Material reductions in prices on everything in every department of the store. Buying now means a big saving to you on seasonable, stylish wearing apparel for women.

A Big Special in Porch Frocks for Friday and Saturday
\$2.95 and \$3.95

A New Shipment of Prints and Plain Crepe De Chine, Specially Priced at
\$14.85

Marksbury Company

TODAY'S BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

At Boston	R. H. E.
Chicago	5 10 0
Batteries: Lyons and Schalk; Wingfield, Fahr and Pielnich.	
At New York	R. H. E.
Detroit	6 13 1
New York	3 6 1
Batteries: Wells and Basler; Shocker and Bengough.	
At Cleveland	R. H. E.
Philadelphia	6 10 1
Cleveland	2 6 0
Batteries: Walberg and Cochran; Uhl and L. Sewell.	
At Washington	R. H. E.
St. Louis	9 7 1
Washington	6 10 1
Batteries: Davis and Rego; Ruesher, Russell, Marberry and Ruel.	

NATIONAL LEAGUE

At Pittsburgh	R. H. E.
Brooklyn	6 10 0
Pittsburgh	2 7 1
Batteries: Vance and Deberry; Krenmer, Morrison, Calloton and Smith, Gooch.	
At Chicago	R. H. E.
Philadelphia	5 9 0
Chicago	1 5 4
Batteries: Ring and Wilson; Jacobs, Brest and Hartnett.	

Crackproof garden hose at Wharton Bros.

Use Easy-Boss fly spray on your cows. It kills the flies. Sold by Wharton Bros.

INJUNCTION ISSUED AGAINST PRICE COMBINE

(Associated Press Local Wire.)
PORTLAND, Ore., June 18.—United States District Judge C. E. Wolverton today issued a permanent injunction against leading door manufacturers of Oregon prohibiting them from "combining, conspiring or agreeing to" fix prices. Agreement on the terms of the injunction was reached by Attorney General Sargent at Washington and attorneys for the firms affected.

Fertilizer for garden, lawn and flowers at Wharton Bros.

Lawn sprinklers and garden hose at Wharton Bros.

CITY EASE—

Beyond the Car Lines

EVEN in the country you can have city cooking convenience. A good oil cook-stove's intense flame, fast as gas, is heat concentrated! That means a cool kitchen—and no fires to tend. Noiseless, simple, safe!

The kerosene to use should be the highest grade only—1 cent oil—especially refined and re-refined for use in oil cookstoves and heaters. Pearl Oil burns clean—no smoke—no odor—the air stays sweet and pure. Pearl Oil won't corrode the metal parts of your oil cookstove.

"Kerosene" or "coal oil" may mean any kind of kerosene; insist on Pearl Oil—by name!

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (California)

PEARL OIL

(KEROSENE)

HEART ATTACK TAKES SENATOR AFTER ILLNESS

(Continued from page 1.)

insisted on cheerful reports being given out as to his illness and it was not until yesterday that it was admitted that his condition was serious.

During the morning, Senator La Follette remained conscious, but he had great difficulty in speaking. All the members of his immediate family were at the bedside.

His physicians had not abandoned hope of a rally, although they manifestly were convinced that death was a momentary possibility.

The senator was slowly sinking at 11 a. m. His physicians said his circulation was gradually failing.

There were indications today, however, that the patient was showing increasing effects of his long fight against the "throat and lung attack" which, in fact, dates back to 1923. In that year he contracted a cold while touring in Europe and upon his return to this country was confined to bed for a long period with a touch of influenza.

During most of the ensuing winter he remained away from the senate, and by the time he embarked on the three-cornered presidential campaign of 1924 apparently had regained much of the physical vigor of his younger days. He plunged into the campaign without stint, making a wide sweep around the circle and occupying himself for long hours daily in organization work among his supporters.

After the election in which he saw only his home state rally to his banner, he again went into retirement. Most of last winter, he spent in Florida resting. He returned to Washington, however, during the special session of the senate in March, to cast a vote against the confirmation of Charles B. Warren to be attorney-general, and his health seemed fairly good.

The recurrence of his old illness came upon him here several weeks ago and since then he has been confined to his home. The efforts of his physicians to keep him in bed were for a time unavailing, but several days he continued to remain as quiet as possible in a determined effort to throw off his affliction.

A touch of asthma increased the difficulty of his breathing and interrupted his sleep to such an extent that the attack of heart trouble today found him in a greatly weakened condition.

Besides Mrs. La Follette, all of their four children were at the bedside. They were Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Phillip La Follette and the two daughters, Mrs. George Middlette of New York and Mrs. Ralph Hucher of Washington.

After all the storms of his long career, he passed away quietly surrounded by members of his family. He was conscious almost until death, but for several hours had been able to speak only in whispers to those about him. Shortly before the end he mustered all his waning strength in a vain effort to murmur a last word to those at the bedside. Then he lapsed into unconsciousness and without any evidence of pain, passed almost immediately from life.

Mrs. La Follette and their two sons and daughters were close about him in the sick room through out the morning and until death. It is the present plan to take the body to Madison for burial.

A heart attack coming during the morning hours found the patient weak after a long fight with grip and asthma, but he continued to fight death with the old time tenacity of purpose which has carried him through many a dramatic political battle.

He remained barely conscious and appeared to realize the seriousness of his condition. On occasion he spoke to those about him and when he spoke it was with apparent great effort.

"I think I have earned a long rest," he said yesterday when a change for the worse apparently had brought to him some premonition of the end. But today, as his plight grew hourly more precarious, he preferred to fight. It was his stubborn retention of consciousness against the pressure of waning strength that gave those about him a flicker of hope.

Tentative arrangements also call for the funeral services to be held at Madison instead of at Washington. If these are carried through, the funeral party will leave here tomorrow afternoon, arriving at Madison Saturday.

Arrangements completed today call for departure from Washington tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The train bearing the body will reach Chicago Saturday morning. From there the party will go to Madison, arriving not later than 5:30 Saturday afternoon.

On request of Governor Blaine, the body will lie in state in the capitol Sunday. Burial will be at Forest Hill Cemetery.

Senator La Follette derived his name from ancestral stock of French Huguenot refugees. His Kentucky father, Josiah La Follette, and his mother, Mary (Ferguson) La Follette, were pioneers in Wisconsin, where they went from Indiana. Their children were reared in the face of poverty, but all were able to attend the rural schools.

Robert was admitted to the University of Wisconsin by special waiver of entrance charges. He soon attained prominence in dramatic and debating classes, and also as editor of the college magazine. After his graduation, he was called upon to support his mother and sister, while teaching a country school and studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1886 and soon entered politics as a candidate for prosecuting attorney. Despite the opposition of what he termed political bosses and machines, he was elected and subsequently re-elected. Again over the opposition as party leader, he was nominated and elected to the forty-ninth Congress in 1884, becoming at 29 years of age the youngest member of the House.

He was appointed to a place on the Ways and Means Committee by Speaker Reed, and worked with William McKinley, then a member of the same committee, in framing the McKinley tariff law. His first speech in the House was against "pork barrel" river and harbor appropriations, and by blocking or amending bills sponsored by the leaders, he early classified himself as an "insurgent."

Elected Governor of Wisconsin in 1901 on a reform platform, he launched a fight against railroad influence in state politics, and also led the movement for the direct primary law, adopted by the Wisconsin legislature in 1904. He was elected to the Senate the same year, and resigned from the Governorship.

As a Presidential candidate Senator La Follette began an active campaign for progressive support in December 1911, but while speaking in Philadelphia the following February, he collapsed after a long address and many of his supporters turned to Roosevelt. He continued his campaign, but it was a hopeless enterprise.

During his early service in the Senate, he won prominence by repeated forays against "special privilege" and "special interests" in tariff and other legislation. He broke with President Taft in 1911 and opposed the administration's Canadian reciprocity treaty. He was an early advocate of woman suffrage, labor legislation and taxation of the wealthy classes. Later he advocated recall of the judges and judicial decisions, and came out in favor of nationalizing the railroads.

Included in the long list of measures against which he fought stubbornly were the Aldrich-Vreeland currency act, the Commerce Court act, and the Payne-Aldrich tariff measure. He made a speech lasting four days advocating the seating of Senator Lorimer of Illinois, and was prominent in the Bullinger-Pinchot conservation fight as a critic of President Taft and a supporter of Mr. Pinchot.

Opposing American intervention in the World War, Senator La Follette urged a peace conference of neutrals. He took a leading part in the spectacular filibuster against the armed ship bill, asked for by President Wilson, and encompassed its defeat early in 1917. He was among the famous "twelve wild men" named by President Wilson as obstructionists.

After voting against the American war declaration, Senator La Follette also opposed the selective draft act, but supported the enormous war appropriations and other bills. He sponsored many "free speech" proposals, fought ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, and in many long speeches after the war urged amnesty for the convicted under the espionage act.

During 1917 the Senate received a mass of petitions demanding Senator La Follette's expulsion, principally because of a speech at St. Paul in a Non-Partisan League convention. The Minnesota public safety commission was among those demanding his unseating, and the Wisconsin legislature passed resolutions of censure. It was during this political period that Mrs. La Follette was hung in effigy and denounced by resolutions of civic and other organizations throughout the country. An investigation of the St. Paul speech, based on the war and America's part in it, finally was made by the Senate privileges and elections committee. Senator La Follette submitted copies of the speech and other evidence, and charged that he had been misquoted, a charge admitted by some of the reporters, and the Senate inquiry was dropped in February, 1918.

Always a champion of labor, the La Follette senator's law of designed to safeguard the interests of American seamen, probably is the most important measure bearing his name. Labor formed the nucleus of the support to his independent candidacy for the Presidency.

La Follette had many important committee assignments in the Senate. For years he was a veteran member of the finance and interstate commerce committees, and as chairman of the manufacturers committee he conducted an extensive investigation into gasoline prices. He was author of the resolution under which the Senate inquiry into the leasing of Teapot Dome and other naval oil reserves was undertaken.

Senator La Follette took a prominent part in the framing of tariff and tax legislation, fighting the Fordney-McCumber tariff measure of the Harding administration and opposing many of the changes proposed in the internal tax law during the Sixty-Seventh Congress and the first session of the Sixty-Eighth Congress. He also was active in opposing President Harding's shipping bill.

His health handicapped La Follette somewhat after his reelection to the Senate in 1922. In the summer and fall of 1923, during a tour of Europe, he contracted a severe cold. After his return to the United States he suffered an attack of grip. He was unable to attend the opening of the Sixty-Eighth Congress, but from his sick bed he directed the organization fight waged by the Republican insurgents in both House and Senate. He returned to his office later, but soon fell victim to another cold which confined him to his bed and eventually developed into pneumonia.

Recovering, he returned to the Senate floor during the closing days of the session, just prior to the national conventions, and demanded, among other things, that Congress remain in session to pass legislation designed to benefit farmers and labor. Although in weakened condition, he delivered a lengthy speech, urging a loan to Germany, with much of his old-time vigor. This led to the belief among his friends that at-

Muriel McCormick Is Seriously Ill

She died in physical shape to conduct a campaign, if he decided to become a presidential candidate.

The domestic and private life of Senator La Follette might be termed ideal. At the age of 26 he married Miss Belle Case of Baraboo, Wis., and from that moment she became his political as well as his personal partner. She took an active part in all his campaigns, served as his secretary while he was in the House, and aided him in preparing his speeches. They had four children, Philip, now a partner of the Senator's law firm at Madison; Fola, the wife of George Middleton, New York playwright; Mrs. Mary Suher, and Robert La Follette, Jr.

For almost a year when the youngest boy was ill during the war, Senator La Follette was his nurse, carrying him in his arms for hours and finally winning a desperate fight against death.

The Senator's friends and supporters in his home state were legion, while in the Senate he numbered among his personal friends some of those he most harshly attacked on the stump. Among these was the late Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, who was a close companion of his Wisconsin critic in the Senate for a long time preceding his death.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—United States Senator Hiram W. Johnson expressed himself as profoundly grieved at the death of Senator La Follette.

Senator Johnson said: "The death of Senator La Follette is a great loss to this republic. He was able, industrious, strong and brave. He was ever the opponent of injustice and the implacable foe of entrenched dishonesty."

"His work in Wisconsin and his valiant fight for just common folks in the nation will live long after his detractors are forgotten."

"Of him the noblest epitaph of man may be written—his state, his country are better for his life."

Folks used to wait for their ship to come in. Today they read the News-Review classified ads.



Muriel McCormick, granddaughter of John D. Rockefeller, and heir-apparent to the leadership of Chicago's "400" is seriously ill in a Chicago hospital as a result of "complications in connection with a severe attack of appendicitis." This is her latest photo.

Behind the Rind



On the wrapper you will find the Fry's "Delicious" label, an absolute guarantee of unvarying high quality —
On the rind you will find the Fry's "Delicious" brand and the U. S. Government stamp—further assurance that these well-known products are as pure and wholesome as they are delicious —

but BEHIND THE RIND is the real proof of all the good things we say of Fry's "Delicious" Hams and Bacon.

DELICIOUS BRAND

hams bacon

"Everything The Name Implies"

Who Said There Aren't Any Angels?



Miss Genevieve Lee Wyatt (left) and Miss Martha Norellus, 1924 Olympic champion swimmer in the 400-meter class, belong to a group of girls who have organized an instructor-less, open air classical dancing school on a mountain-side at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Defense Pumps Drama Into Evolution Trial



The defense side in the Scopes anti-evolution case hopes to make the trial so dramatic as to focus the attention of the nation on the little Tennessee town where it will be held, Dayton. To this end a powerful array of counsel is being organized. Bainbridge Colby (inset) former secretary of state, and Clarence Darrow, world famous lawyer, will be the leading defense attorneys. (William Jennings Bryan, another ex-secretary of state, will be a prosecutor). The defense is seen laying its plans at a meeting in New York: Standing (l. to r.) George P. Rappleyea, Samuel Rosenhorn, and Walter Nelles, who are providing financial backing; Seated: (l. to r.) Clarence Darrow, Dudley Field Malone, another defense lawyer, Dr. John R. Neal, senior advisory counsel, John T. Scopes, Roger Baldwin, head of civil liberties union,

- Wobmen of the World, Camp No. 125**—Meets in the Odd Fellows Hall in Roseburg every first and third Monday evenings. Visiting neighbors always welcome. JOHN DELL HESS, C. C. M. M. MILLER, Clerk.
- Neighbors at Woodcraft, Lila Circle No. 49**—Meets on first and third Monday evenings, in K. of P. hall. Visiting neighbors invited to attend. ALVA WETHERELL, G. N. MARGARET WHITNEY, Clerk.
- Pythian Sisters, Umpqua Temple No. 4**—Meets the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month, at the K. of P. hall. Visitors always welcome. MARTHA CHRISTENSEN, M. E. EVA MARKS, M. of R. C. MAY E. PARKER, M. of F.
- I. O. O. F., Philaterran Lodge No. 2**—Meets in Odd Fellows Temple every Friday evening. Visiting brethren are always welcome. DONALD YOUNG, N. G. A. J. GEDDES, Rec. Sec. J. B. BAILEY, Fin. Sec.
- Knights of Pythias, Alpha Lodge No. 47**—Meets every Wednesday in Knights of Pythias hall, 130 Ross street. Visitors always welcome. SAM CHRISTENSEN, C. C. ROY O. YOUNG, M. F. E. E. WIMBLEDY, R. R. S.
- Scopes, Roseburg Aerie**—Meets in Macabee hall, on Cass street on second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren in good standing always welcome. RICHARD BUSCH, W. P. P. THRO. W. ALTHAUS, W. P. B. F. GOODMAN, Sec.
- ROSEBURG LODGE NO. 1037 L. O. N. M.**—Meets every Wednesday night, Moose Hall, 248 N. Jackson St. Club rooms open 7:30 to 10 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome. W. A. BOGARD, Dictator. W. O. PARGETER, Secretary. JNO. M. THRONE, Treasurer.
- K. O. T. M.**—Meets each second and fourth Thursday of each month, in Macabee hall, corner Cass and Pine streets. Visiting Knights always welcome. I. C. GOODMAN, C. M. G. W. RAPP, R. K.
- W. B. A. O. T. W., Roseburg Review No. 11**—Holds regular meetings on second and fourth Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Visiting sisters invited to attend and receive. Macabee hall, Pine and Cass streets. CLARA BONEDRAKE, Com. JESSIE RAPP, Col.
- Roseburg Rebekah Lodge No. 41**—I. O. O. F.—Meets every week on Tuesday evening. Visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend. MRS. MARGARET ASHCRAFT, N. G. TILLYE JOHNSON, Rec. Sec. ETHEL BAILEY, Fin. Sec.
- B. P. O. Elks, Roseburg Lodge No. 326**—Holds regular communications at the Elk's Temple of each Thursday of every month. All members requested to attend regularly, and all visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend. J. G. DAY, Jr., E. R. J. T. GOODMAN, Secretary.
- O. E. S., Roseburg Chapter No. 1**—Holds their regular meetings on the first and third Thursdays in each month. All sojourning brothers and sisters are respectfully invited to attend. FREA B. SINGLETON, W. M. CLORE JOHNSON, Secretary.