

TYPHOID GERMS PRICE \$100,000

Chief Witness On Stand Against Shepherd

Faiman Says Millionaire's Guardian Planned to Give Germs In Water

CRIMINAL COURT, Chicago, June 18.—"Dr." Charles C. Faiman, star witness for the state in its efforts to prove that William D. Shepherd murdered Billy McClintock, testified today that Shepherd promised him \$100,000 for his help in poisoning Young McClintock with typhoid germs.

"I told him I thought I should be protected and that if he was going to get Billy's \$1,000,000 estate, I should get a fourth of it—\$250,000," Faiman told the jury which is to decide Shepherd's fate.

"Shepherd laughed and tried to pass it off and so I insisted on \$200,000 at least. He laughed some more and we finally agreed on \$100,000."

Faiman spoke slowly in low tones his words barely reaching the jury box.

Shepherd, who hotly denies Faiman's entire story, sat almost before him and eyed him sharply at important points.

Reported Plans Laid

"When Shepherd returned," Faiman continued, "he showed particular interest in typhoid and tuberculosis germs.

"He wanted to know how typhoid germs could be injected into the human body so that a person would come down with the fever. I told him they could be given the patient in his food or water—preferably water.

"After several more conversations, Shepherd told me his plans were all laid—that he was going to give the boy typhoid germs in water. I had told him that was the safest way."

CRIMINAL COURT, Chicago, June 18.—William Darling Shepherd, whose life and liberty are at stake in his trial for the alleged murder of Billy McClintock, was faced today by his chief accuser and was identified as Billy's slayer.

"Dr." Charles C. Faiman, proprietor of the "National University of Sciences," took the witness stand and confessed giving typhoid germs to Shepherd for the avowed purpose of murdering young McClintock, Shepherd's millionaire ward.

Is Court's Witness

Shepherd, sitting almost directly in front of Faiman, looked him straight in the eye and smiled—confident that the witness' story would be rejected by the jury.

Faiman was called as a court's witness because State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe refused to vouch for him, but Crowe counted on Faiman to "clinch" his case against Shepherd.

"The first time I saw Shepherd," Faiman testified, "he came out to my hospital and school. He wanted to know if I could teach him criminal bacteriology.

"I told him I could but he wanted to see my laboratory first and find out what sort of equipment I had. I took him all over my school and showed him my slides and all my apparatus.

"Shepherd said he wanted to see some bacteria and I showed him some on a slide. He left then, saying he would come back the following day."

Faiman looked directly at the jury, speaking in low earnest tones. He went right along with his story, tell-

ing, step by step, of his dealings with Shepherd.

Call of Death Answered By Robert M. La Follette

(Continued from page 1.)

body to voice the words.

That the senator knew death was upon him at least two weeks ago was disclosed by one of his family today.

Small children were playing noisily under his window as he lay in bed with the cold that ultimately brought his death.

"A life is a wonderful thing. I'd like to begin it all over again," he said, "but I think I have earned a long needed vacation."

Robert Marion La Follette of Wisconsin was a symbol to many hundreds of thousands of people of all that was liberal and progressive in American political life.

More than any contribution or definite achievement, his aggressive leadership of American liberals and the tradition which gradually grew up about him served to make him the political idol of a large section of the voters of the middle west.

Was Destructive Force

He attained the political power, for which he strove so long, only late in his career, and then it served rather as a destructive force, for he was forced by his policies to play a game of blockade and counter blockade. In the 68th congress, with the aid of the little band of "radicals," centering about him, he was able to hold the balance of power because of the close alignment between democrats and republicans.

Yet all his life was a fierce battle for liberal legislation, which was in no small degree successful.

Naturally, the course marked out by La Follette was bitterly resented by all conservatives, and he was both feared and denounced by both republicans and democrats who preferred the old order. He was attacked as a socialist, even as a communist, both in public and private by the classes he himself assailed. The world will be compelled to await the verdict of history on his career.

Had the fates conspired to give La Follette the proper kind of background for success in middle western politics, they could not have dealt more kindly. Born on Flag day, 1855, in a log cabin, "Bobbie" was brought up in the strength and vigor of pioneer traditions and pioneer life. Self educated, he won his way to honors and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1879. He was admitted to the bar a year later and the same year was elected district attorney of Dane county, after his initial fight against machine politics.

From that day onward every moment of his existence was spent in public life. Not once thereafter was he out of sight of some portion of the public eye.

Wife Real Helper

One of the greatest factors in the long fight which he has waged against monopoly control and the so called interests has been the woman he married while yet in the university, Belle Case of Baraboo, Wis. Not once has she hesitated during the course of his long career when he contemplated a step which would bring down merciless and scathing publicity.

"Go ahead, Bob!" she would always reply when, as he always did, he asked her advice in regard to some political move. For, besides raising a family of four, Robert M. Jr., Pola, Phillip and Mary, she has played an active part in his political life, going with him on many long campaigns, often taking the stump at his side.

From 1880 until 1884 he was district attorney and they talk yet in Madison of this young firebrand who, by the sheer fire of his oratory, won case after case. The next step was congress, and after a fierce battle,

which marked the beginning of the end of "machine" politics in Wisconsin, he was elected to congress in 1885 and served until 1891. Although he was unknown and looked upon with suspicion as a "radical," and given a place on an unimportant committee, he was active during these two terms, preventing a big lumber deal on the Indian reservations and playing a prominent part in the framing and passage of the McKinley bill.

La Follette, upon his return from congress, swept out with the rest of the party in the democratic landslide of 1890, turned the eye of a zealous gladiator upon the railroads of his native state. It took him six years to break down completely the control of the "machine" and elect himself to the governorship. Then it was another two years before he succeeded in gaining a legislature in sympathy with progressive legislation.

But under La Follette's leadership taxes were equalized; the railroads were compelled to pay in more than \$700,000 more each year; a state wide primary election law was secured, which put an end to convention hall purchasing of votes; the railroad commission was organized, and railway rates were appreciably lowered, and Wisconsin became known throughout the union as the most progressive and forward looking of states.

Sent to the Senate
He resigned the governorship to become senator in January, 1905, though he hesitated long before tak-

ing that step.
Many times during his long service in the senate he underwent feats of actual physical endurance which would have intimidated a six-day bicycle rider. He staged filibusters which amazed his opponents and on one occasion he held the floor of the house for almost three days, to cut federal appropriations.

Three times during his political career his name went before the republican convention for president.

It was during the world war that "Fighting Bob" met the supreme test, and his face became lined, his hair gray and his straight shoulders stooped. "The lone man of the senate"—no one will ever know, La Follette confessed in later years, what those agonizing months of ostracism, denunciation and vilification meant. Yet he stood by the principles for which he had fought so long, even during the fever of war.

He opposed the entrance of the United States into the war.

Reputed by U. of W.
Probably the greatest blow that the war dealt was the attack made upon him by his beloved state university. A number of the professors passed a resolution condemning La Follette for his war stand and he was burned in effigy by the student body.

But in 1923 the state legislature passed a resolution condemning the men who had censured La Follette and in the elections of the previous year he had amassed the greatest majority ever given a public official

for such a position. Those who deserted "Fighting Bob" during the war came back beneath the La Follette banners.

No man in American life ever had greater opportunities to further his private fortunes, but La Follette owned very little aside from the old homestead, a few miles from Madison, and there is a mortgage on this which he was never able to raise during his lifetime. In fact, he was scarcely able to keep the buildings in repair and one of the finest evidences of the affection which Wisconsin people had for him were the annual gatherings at the La Follette farm, when people by the thousands from all over the state congregated at the farm to set things to right, shingling, repairing and even rebuilding the farm home and barns.

Fought for Reforms

During the course of his long career Senator La Follette led the fight for the following measures:

For the direct primary and the direct election of United States senators.

For workmen's compensation, general employers' liability, safety appliance acts.

For regulation and higher taxation of railroads in Wisconsin, government valuation of railroads and railroad rate classification.

For regulation of telephone and telegraph rates.

For publicity of campaign expenditures.

Eight hour law for government and state employes and fixed rail-

road hours of service.
For parcel post.

For federal inheritance act.

For protection of women workers; of mothers and children; laws against child labor; for federal children's bureau.

Redefinition of trusts; exemption of cooperative farmer and labor ar-

ganizations from anti trust law.

PRESIDENT WRITES

WASHINGTON, June 18.—President Coolidge in a letter to Mrs. La Follette today expressed his sympathy for her bereavement in the death of Senator La Follette.

Put It In The Bulletin

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE IN POLICY

STUDEBAKER herewith announces the discontinuance of the custom of presenting a new line of automobiles each year. Instead of bringing Studebaker Cars dramatically up-to-date once in twelve months, *we shall keep them up-to-date all of the time*—with every improvement and refinement made available by our great engineering and manufacturing resources. This policy not only directly benefits present Studebaker owners, but it also enables purchasers of new cars to obtain models that are always modern—*without the necessity of waiting for annual changes*, and without the danger of their new cars becoming obsolete.

BACK of this new policy is an amazing story—of interest to everyone who owns or expects to own an automobile.

The dramatic success of the present line of Studebaker Cars is one reason for this important change. Month after month we keep breaking records—sales keep piling up. This year we will sell almost four times as many automobiles as we produced in the big boom year which followed the war.

Owners report endurance records, even beyond our greatest expectations. Out in the rugged mountain regions where Studebaker sells four times its normal proportion of cars, owners talk about these models in the most extravagant terms. In 1924 the Corporation's sale of repair parts dropped to \$10 per car per year. Mechanical stamina under severe usage—remarkable performance under the most difficult travel conditions—*these are the qualities for which Studebaker Cars have long been noted.*

Surely, these significant facts prove beyond any shadow of doubt that Studebaker Cars are so soundly

engineered and manufactured and so eminently satisfactory in the hands of owners, *that drastic annual changes are not required.*

Improvements and refinements will be made from time to time. New features will be added. When our engineering department (maintained at a cost of more than half a million dollars a year) devises an improvement in any model, it will be made without regard to the calendar.

As in the past, we shall continue to pioneer vital betterments that have proved their merit through practical use. Alert, aggressive, receptive to new ideas, resourceful in executing them, guided by scientific research and spurred by imagination, the Studebaker organization proposes to build better motor cars than ever before.

Now you may buy a Studebaker on any day of the year with the confident assurance that the sturdy, thrifty, one-profit car you drive away will not be stigmatized by any act of ours as a "last year's model." Today, in even more generous measure than in the past, Studebaker Cars offer the utmost value for the money.

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