

S. P. TRAINS STOP DURING FUNERAL MR. KRUTTSCHNITT

NEW ORLEANS, June 18—(A. P.)—The body of Julius Kruttschnitt, railroad genius and empire builder, was today borne to his boyhood home here for interment. A special train, assigned by the Southern Pacific railway, was scheduled to arrive at eight o'clock this morning, bearing the remains of the man who retiring at 71 from the chairmanship of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific system, died less than two weeks later. Funeral services at St. Paul's Episcopal church, marked by a halt in the operation of all Southern Pacific properties were to precede the burial in the family plot in Metairie cemetery.

DECISION TEAPOT DOME TOMORROW

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 18.—Judge T. Blake Kennedy's decision in the government suit for annulment of the Mammoth Oil company's lease on the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve, will be delivered in federal court here at ten o'clock tomorrow morning. Judge Kennedy notified counsel for the government and the Mammoth and other interested Sinclair corporations that the decision would be forthcoming at that hour.

AMUNDSEN REPORTED SAFE

Discovered South Pole Amundsen remained at the south pole three days, taking observations and charting the territory. He returned to his base shortly afterward and announced his achievement for which Norway proclaimed him a national hero and voted him a life annuity.

Amundsen started his exploration work back in 1897, joining the Gerlach south polar expedition and in 1901 started out on a voyage in the whaling ship Gjoa in an attempt to discover the long-sought northwest passage. In this he succeeded and by 1903 the Gjoa had sailed around the northern end of the North American continent from east to west, reaching King William's Land where she remained frozen in for two years.

During this period Amundsen organized a sledging expedition to the magnetic north pole, which accomplished its purpose and charted the coast of Victoria Land.

It was in 1911 when with the south pole and the magnetic north pole discovered already to his credit that Amundsen began to make plans for another expedition which would take him to the true north pole and thus give him the distinction of being the only man who stood upon the "two ends of the earth."

It was the co-operation of Lincoln Ellsworth and the latter's father, James Ellsworth, one of America's leading coal operators that made Amundsen's trip this year a possibility.

The Ellsworths came forward with financial aid which made it possible for the Norwegian explorer to perfect his plans. The co-operation of the elder Ellsworth was understood to have been \$85,000, or about two-thirds of the cost of the expedition.

Norwegians made up the other third, the government of Norway giving \$10,000.

Worry Kills Father The younger Ellsworth comes back from the expedition to bear the sad news that his father had passed away since the son's departure. The elder Ellsworth died in Florence, Italy, June 4. Nearly a fortnight had passed since the expedition flew away from Spitzbergen and the period had been one of extreme anxiety for the father.

Dispatches from Florence said it was believed this had much to do with his demise.

As the days and weeks passed following the departure of the Amundsen expedition from Spitzbergen and no word was received of the party the feeling grew among men familiar with arctic conditions that Amundsen's return to Spitzbergen was extremely unlikely. While confidence was in exploration circles that the Norwegian and his companions would ultimately emerge safely, it was generally thought the airplanes had been either damaged or destroyed and that they probably would have to make their way out of the arctic over the ice, probably to Cape Columbia, about 500 miles from the pole.

The expedition had an emergency outfit complete with the most intricate details for return by land and a detailed map of the route to Cape Columbia and thence southward with all the food and fuel stations marked.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE DIES

(Continued from page one.)

Senator La Follette long was a victim of angina pectoris, a heart ailment, and this, with his asthmatic attack caused him to suffer greatly from shortness of breath. Violent coughing spells accompanied his illness.

Almost to the last, however, he 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.

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 Middleton of New York and Mrs. Ralph Sucher of Washington.

After all the storms of his long career, he passed away very quietly, surrounded by members of his family. 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.

He remained barely conscious and appeared to realize the seriousness of his condition. Only occasionally did he speak to those about him, and when he spoke it was with apparent great effort.

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

WASHINGTON, June 18.—(A. P.)—Senator La Follette's last clear words voiced his feeling that he was dying and leaving things undone that he wanted to do.

Calling his son Robert to his bedside during his last moments, he said, "I am at peace with all the world, but there is a lot of work I could still do. Don't know how the people will feel toward me, but I shall take to the grave my love for them which has sustained me through life."

WASHINGTON, June 18.—(A. P.)—Senator Robert M. La Follette is losing ground in a desperate battle with death.

Shortly after 11 o'clock this morning those at his bedside said he was failing rapidly.

His son, Robert M. La Follette, Jr., declared death might be expected at any moment. His physicians, however, had not yet given up hope.

At 11 o'clock indications were that Senator La Follette was slowly sinking. His circulation was gradually failing.

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.

Members of the family would add nothing to the announcement of the physicians but it was apparent that they regarded with extreme anxiety the developments of the night.

Senator La Follette was seventy years old last Sunday and has been greatly weakened by a battle of several weeks against a cold which ran into bronchial influenza and occasioned much difficulty in breathing.

Better Last Night Earlier in the week he showed some signs of improvement and although he again developed alarming symptoms yesterday, he was able during the day to get some rest and last night both his physicians and those of his family who are at his bedside declared there was every hope of recovery.

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 entered 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 semi-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 E. Warren, to be attorney general, and his health seemed to be 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 for several days he had consented to remain as quiet as possible in a determined effort to throw off his affliction.

Sketch of Career Robert Marion La Follette, considered one of the most powerful orators of his time, was a storm center of personal and political controversy throughout the nation and in his home state of Wisconsin for more than a quarter of a century.

"Fighting Bob," the name by which he was known to political friends and enemies alike, was a title well earned almost from the moment he stepped into the political arena when he was scarcely more than a boy. Facing political controversies were compelled to fight. He served three terms as a member of the house of representatives, and three as governor of Wisconsin, was four times elected to the United States senate

and finally, became an independent candidate for president in 1924.

Perhaps few American public men ever drew such bitter criticism as was heaped upon Senator La Follette during and immediately after the world war, and certainly none could have been more staunchly defended by his friends. His speeches and public policies had been the target for widespread denunciation previous to 1917, while the great conflict was raging in Europe, but the crisis came when he voted against America entering the struggle with the Lusitania outrage and other violations of our neutrality were still burning in the public mind. He was hung in effigy and even threatened with expulsion proceedings in the senate, but in the 1922 elections he was sent back to his place in Washington by a tremendous majority.

Thrice Senator La Follette was placed in nomination for the presidency in Republican conventions—in 1908, in 1912 when he charged Theodore Roosevelt with promising to support him and then becoming the progressive candidate himself, and again in 1916. In each convention La Follette had the support of a small, but intrepid bloc of delegates, as he did in the 1920 and 1924 republican conventions, when he received a handful of votes although not formally placed in nomination.

A Radical Combatant. Nominally a member of the republican party, Senator La Follette was best known for his leaning toward progressive or radical policies and for his life-long fight against trusts and monopolies.

Throughout his public life he was continuously at odds with his party leaders and most of his associates—an insurgent of insurgents—in his home and in the national capital. La Follette's insurgency reached a climax in 1924. His followers in the senate and house, defied republican leadership, had demonstrated they held the balance of power. The report was prevalent that although he had been desperately ill he would seek the presidency as an independent and at the head of a new party, but the senator himself steadfastly declined to disclose his intentions.

The republicans in convention at Cleveland having selected Coolidge as their standard bearer, after rejecting the platform demands of the Wisconsin delegation, La Follette's adherents issued a call for a convention in the same auditorium several weeks later. Urged by delegates to this conference that he accept their endorsement as a presidential candidate, he sent word in a message which berated both the old parties that he would enter the field as an independent. Declaration of his candidacy came on Independence Day with the Democrats in their New York convention still balloting for a presidential nominee.

His decision injected him into the campaign as a full-fledged candidate, with Senator Burton K. Wheeler, a Montana democrat, as a running mate, and President Coolidge as his republican opponent and John W. Davis, his democratic opponent.

Born on a farm near Madison, June 14, 1855, La Follette was a contemporary of Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson and Harding as well as "Czar" Reed, James G. Blaine and Mark Hanna.

A Powerful Man. In stature he was a figure to attract attention. His build was short, heavy and exceptionally strong, with a broad chest, a wide girth and powerful arms. He wore a high, heavy pompadour above deep-set, sharp blue-brown eyes with overhanging brows; and had a broad, high forehead, prominent aquiline nose and mobile mouth.

In public address, Senator La Follette's delivery was dynamic and dramatic, always, with violent gestures and penetrating voice. When he warmed to an oratorical effort, he had a habit of tossing back his pompadour with a quick, sharp jerk of the head and running his fingers through his thick locks. His speeches often lasted for hours, especially during his filibusters in the senate.

Senator La Follette derived his name from ancestral stock of French Huguenot refugees. His Kentucky father, Josiah J. 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 debate 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 tiny school and studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 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 of party leaders, he was nominated and elected to the 49th 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."

Fought the Railroads. 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 privileges" 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 judges and judicial decisions, and came out in favor of nationalizing the railways.

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 unseating of Senator Lorimer of Illinois, and was prominent in the Ballinger-Pinchot conservancy fight as a critic of President Taft and a supporter of Mr. Pinchot.

Urged Peace Conference. 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 willful men" named by President Wilson as obstructionists.

After voting against the American war declaration, Senator La Follette also opposed the selective draft act, but sponsored many "free speech" proposals, fought ratification of the treaty of Versailles, and in many long speeches after the war urged amnesty for those 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 to 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 Mr. 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.

A Champion of Labor. Always a champion of labor, the La Follette seaman's law, 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 the 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.

The domestic and private life of Senator La Follette might be termed ideal. At the age of 26 he married Miss Belle Cox 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 in the senator's law firm at Madison; Fola, the wife of George Middleton, New York playwright; Mrs. Mary Sucher, and Robert La Follette, Jr.

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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.

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(Continued From Page One) president) its fervent sympathy. "In energetically defending the outraged sovereignty of his country, he defends at the same time the independence of Latin America, now threatened by the insidious imperialism of Wall Street."