

SEN. LAFOLLETTE DIES SUDDENLY

(Continued From Page One)

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

A Brave Fight

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 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. Only occasionally did he speak to those about him and when he spoke it was with apparent great effort.

Robert Marion LaFollette, 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 scarcely more than a boy. Facing battles such as few, if any, of his political contemporaries 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.

Always Storm Center

Perhaps few American public men ever drew such bitter criticism as was heaped upon Senator LaFollette 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 when the Louisiana outrage and other violations of our neutrality were still burning in the public mind. He was hung in ef-

figy 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 LaFollette 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 LaFollette 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.

Real Progressive

Nominally a member of the republican party, Senator LaFollette 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 continually at odds with his party leaders and most of his associates—an insurgent of insurgents—in his home state and in the national capital.

LaFollette's insurgency reached a climax in 1924. His followers in senate and house, defying 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 or as the head of a new party, but the senator himself steadfastly declined to disclose his intentions.

Independent Candidate

The republicans in convention at Cleveland having selected Coolidge as their standard bearer after rejecting the platform demands of the Wisconsin delegation, LaFollette'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 opposition.

Born on a farm near Madison, June 14, 1855, LaFollette was a

contemporary of Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson and Harding, as well as "Czar" Reed, James G. Blaine and Mark Hanna.

In stature he was a figure to attract attention. His build was short, a broad chest, a wide girth and heavy and exceptionally strong, with 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.

Dramatic Speaker

In public address, Senator LaFollette's delivery was dynamic and dramatic always, with violent gestures and penetrating voice. When he willed 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 LaFollette derived his name from ancestral stock of French Huguenot refugees. His Kentucky father, Josiah LaFollette, and his mother, Mary (Ferguson) LaFollette, 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 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 forty-ninth congress in 1884, becoming at 29 years of age the youngest member of the house.

Started Early

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 LaFollette 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.

For Woman Suffrage

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 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 bill, 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 Bullinger-Pinchot conservation fight as a critic of President Taft and a supporter of Mr. Pinchot.

Opposing American intervention in the World war, Senator LaFollette urged a peace emendence of neutrals. He took a leading part in the spectacular filibuster against the armed ship bill, asked for by President Wilson, and encouraged its defeat early in 1917. He was among the famous "twelve wild men" named by President Wilson's obstructionists.

Opposed Draft

After voting against the American war declaration, Senator LaFollette 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 those convicted under the espionage act.

During 1917 the senate received a mass of petitions demanding Sen-

ator LaFollette'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. LaFollette 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 LaFollette 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.

Champion of Labor

Always a champion of labor, the LaFollette 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.

Senator LaFollette 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 was also active in opposing President Harding's shipping bill.

Ill Health

Ill health handicapped LaFollette somewhat after his re-election 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 grippe. 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 of 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 a 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 after all he would be in physical shape to conduct a campaign, if he decided to become a presidential candidate.

The domestic and private life of Senator LaFollette might be termed ideal. At the age of 26 he married Miss Belle Cas 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 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 LaFollette Jr.

For almost a year when the youngest boy was ill during the war, Senator LaFollette was his nurse, carrying him in his arms for hours and finally winning a desperately 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.

WANTS DECISION ON NEW STATUTE

SALEM, Ore., June 17.—Because he finds ambiguous and complex the so-called "Peddlers license law" enacted by the 1925 legislature, assessing a fee against "Motor vehicles not common carriers," but "used for criminal purposes in the business of selling and delivering goods, warehouse merchandise, etc." Secretary of state Kozar has asked Attorney General Van Winkle for an interpretation of the act.

The law applies to vehicles operated "not exclusively within the boundaries of incorporated cities and towns of the state of Oregon or within five miles beyond the boundaries of such cities and towns."

Kozar wants to know what is meant by the expressions "used for criminal purposes," "article of commerce" and "in the business of selling or delivering."

Secretary Kozar finds especially troublesome the provision requiring motor vehicles not common carriers to pay in addition to other fees an annual fee equal to 50 per cent of the license fee, "according to the

It has been estimated that only one shell in a thousand contains a pearl.

Week-end Specials

- 65c-Pearl handled midget knives 37c
- \$1.50 electric curling irons 98c
- 100 genuine Aspirin tablets 49c
- 50c Langs feature candy or Everyday chocolates 39c
- Picnic sets (plates, etc for 6) 23c
- 25c talcum powder (3 kinds) 17c
- \$1.35 fountain syringes 98c
- Ladies whirling spray syringes 89c
- 50c quality rubber aprons, assorted colors 29c
- 90c pound hospital cotton 59c
- 50c Coca Nut oil shampoo 39c
- 35c wool powder puffs 19c
- 15c almond castile soap 3 bars 33c
- 10c Peets castile soap, 4 bars 25c
- 50c paper towels complete with holder 17c
- 50c after shave luxury 39c
- 10c Peter Pan soap, 4 bars 25c
- 5 lbs. Epsom bath salts (not perfumed) 49c
- Genuine Durham Duplex razor free, with pkg. A.D.S. shaving cream at 25c
- 1 lb. cans Chloride of Lime, can 11c
- Genuine Rice face powder, flesh white, etc 17c
- \$1.00 Beef, Iron and Wine 69c
- 6 rollscrape toilet paper 25c



Kodaks and Films

Take plenty of Kodak film with you. We will refund the price on unused film. Bring us your films to finish. Quality work at reasonable prices.



Have Music on Your Outing

Get a Brunswick portable phonograph, which plays any make of record, and add pleasure to your camping trip. New Brunswick records every day.

Three Store
Buying
Power

Currin's for Drugs
PORTLAND AND KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON

Three Store
Buying
Power

Store News

People ask us how we are able to sell such clean fresh merchandise at such reasonable prices—so we will explain it again: Currin's for Drugs Inc., are owners of three busy drug stores one man does the buying for all three and in this way we are able to get quantity prices on every thing we handle but no one store is burdened with a lot of stock that it will take a long time to move. In this way each one of the stores is selling new clean stock at prices that are far below what is ordinarily asked.

HORSE RACING BULL DOGGING BUCKING HORSES

All the thrills of a lifetime packed into three short days

JULY 2-3-4

KLAMATH FALLS'
7th ANNUAL

Rodeo

In addition we will have the wildest night show west of Boston

AMUNDSEN BACK FROM POLE TRIP

(Continued From Page One)

the whaling ship Gjos in an attempt to discover the long sought northwest passage. In this he succeeded and by 1902 the Gjos had sailed around the northern end of the North American continent from east to west, reaching King Williams land, where she remained frozen in for two years. During this period Amundsen organized a sledge expedition to the magnetic north pole, which accomplished its purpose and charted the coast of Victoria land.

REAL ECONOMY

CHICAGO, June 18.—(AP)—Some indication was given today by Brigadier General Lord, director of the budget, that the economy program for the fiscal year ending June 30 next would exceed \$100,000,000.

Warrant Issued For Lumber Man

Cal Crews, local taxi man, today issued a warrant for the arrest of M. Vizzard, former lumber piled employed by the Pelican Bay Lumber company, on charge of passing worthless checks. According to Crews Vizzard, known to him only as "Martin," issued a bunch of alleged worthless checks in this city which were taken up by Crews. The checks were signed "W. E. Martin." Crews was then given a check by Vizzard, or Martin, covering the whole batch, the one check totaling \$298, and proving worthless.

ITALY TO PAY

WASHINGTON, June 18, (AP)—Notification of Italy's willingness to enter formal negotiations for the refunding of its war debt to the United States is understood to have been given to Secretary Kellogg today.

Ancient Romans used bronze pens. Sometimes a man gets so mad he quits being a hypocrite for a few brief minutes.

Many Here Poison Themselves Daily

Carelessness of Modern Living Results in Digestive Disorders, Sick Headache, Gas Bilioussness—Dr. H. S. Thatcher's Remarkable Prescription Relieves Many

A neglected liver can often cause more trouble than a bottle of poison. When the liver is clogged and inactive, it fails to secure the juices necessary to digestion and elimination. Worst of all, it fails to purify the blood properly. When this happens annoying symptoms tell you that a state of self-poisoning exists in your body.

Symptoms Lead to Sick Bed

It explains why a sluggish liver is attended by such symptoms as constipation, biliousness, sick-headaches, sourness and gas on a weak stomach, loss of appetite, pains in the back and sides, and a nervous run-down condition—symptoms that lead to the dangerous and expensive sick-bed unless corrected in time.

Dr. H. S. Thatcher, noted medical practitioner, perfected a wholesome

vegetable prescription to keep the liver healthy. It is giving quick relief and renewed strength, energy and vigor to numbers here. This prescription, known pharmaceutically as Dr. Thatcher's Liver and Blood Syrup, doesn't cost much, is pleasant to take and contains only ingredients that are known to physicians for their corrective and health-building properties.

Notice Quick Difference

Try this great prescription yourself. Notice the quick difference in the way you look, eat, sleep and feel. You will be completely satisfied; otherwise, there will be no cost.

Dr. Thatcher's Liver and Blood Syrup is sold and recommended by Star Drug Store and all leading druggists.