

THE CAREER OF CHAMP CLARK

Came to Close Last Wednesday Afternoon—26 Years in House.

Washington, March 2.—Champ Clark died here to-day in his 71st year, and within two days of his retirement from the House of Representatives, after a service of twenty-six years.

Death was due to an attack of pleurisy and a complication of diseases incident to his advanced age. Up to ten days ago, however, when he developed a severe cold, Mr. Clark had shared actively in the proceedings of the House as the Democratic leader.

To his last conscious moments the former Speaker's mind was engrossed with memories of his long legislative career. Just before he lapsed into final unconsciousness early to-day those who were by his bedside heard him whisper, "The question is on the adoption of the conference report."

At Mr. Clark's bedside when the end came were Mrs. Clark, their son, Bennett Clark, and their daughter, Mrs. James Thompson, of New Orleans.

The body will be sent to the old home at Bowling Green, Mo., where the former Speaker expected to retire at the end of his Congressional service.

Mr. Clark presided over the House throughout the World War, relinquishing the Speakership after eight years when the Republicans regained control last year as a result of their victory in the 1918 Congressional elections. He then was chosen as the Democratic leader in the House.

During the present session it was apparent that the former Speaker's health was failing. He walked slowly, with a dragging step. While he usually was on the floor and followed proceedings closely, he rarely engaged in debate. On one or two occasions, however, he spoke at some length on important questions.

Close friends believe his death was hastened by the death, a year ago of his only grandchild, Champ Clark Thompson, three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Thompson. He was passionately fond of his grandson, and associates say that after the child's death they noticed a perceptible change in his condition, which in the spring of 1920 alarmed his family.

During the summer and fall, however, he regained vigor and took an active part in his campaign for reelection in Missouri. Although he was defeated by approximately 3,000 votes, Judge T. W. Hukriede, of Warrenton, Mo., was elected to the seat in Congress held for so many years by Mr. Clark.

In Congress Since 1892.
The former Speaker first was sent to Congress in 1892, and after serving one term he was defeated for reelection. Two years later, however, he was again returned to Congress and had served continuously since that time. He soon became a national figure, and was chosen Speaker when the Democrats gained control of the House during the last year of President Cleveland's administration.

House Pays Tribute.
Immediately after the death of Mr. Clark was announced, the House recessed for thirty minutes. Representative Rucker of Missouri, (Democrat), who made the announcement of the ex-Speaker's death, said that it was Mr. Clark's wish, as expressed through his son, that there be no interruption of Congress in its closing days.

Immediately convening after the thirty minutes' recess, the House adopted a resolution providing for the payment to Mrs. Clark of a year's salary, totalling about \$9,000. Members of Mr. Clark's family left the funeral arrangements to Congressional leaders, who expressed

the wish to have services Saturday in the rotunda of the Capitol before sending the body to Bowling Green for burial. A large delegation of Representatives and Senators will accompany the body to that place.

Led Nomination Fight in 1912.
In the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1912 Champ Clark led on twenty-seven ballots for the nomination as candidate for President, and had a clear majority on nine ballots, prior to the final naming of Woodrow Wilson. The two-thirds rule of the convention alone prevented Mr. Clark's nomination. The honor which his party thus paid him was the most notable of his public life. In American political history Martin VanBuren was the only other man who failed of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency after having received a majority of the votes in the national convention, but he enjoyed the unique distinction of being elected subsequently.

Bryan Deadlocked Convention.
William Jennings Bryan's sensational attack on Mr. Clark at Baltimore, charging him with being affiliated with leaders representing "the interests," held the convention in deadlock for more than a week, when it ended in the nomination of Woodrow Wilson. Bryan's speech, declaring that Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont and Charles F. Murphy were supporting Clark, was a bolt from the blue which made the Clark ranks waver. Clark supporters declared afterward that none of the three leaders mentioned were for Clark as first choice, but that the unit rule carried the New York delegation to the Clark forces.

The breach between Bryan and Clark never healed, although they met at a luncheon arranged by mutual friends a few months later and exchanged perfunctory speeches. Coolness between Clark and Wilson wore off after the President entered the White House, and on legislative policies they worked in harmony, except in one notable instance—the repeal of the Panama tolls exemption—which Speaker Clark opposed unsuccessfully.

The failure of his candidacy at Baltimore never ceased to be the disappointment of Mr. Clark's life. He refused the nomination as Vice President, and told the House on the eve of his defeat that he preferred to remain as Speaker.

His election to the Speakership of the House came in the 43d Congress, prior to the Baltimore convention, and it was by a united Democracy in recognition of the contest Mr. Clark had made against the rule of Speaker Joseph Cannon. Mr. Clark had served in every Congress since and including the 43d, in 1913, except the 54th, when he was defeated.

Was Born in Kentucky.
Although Champ Clark was best known as a Missourian, he was born in Anderson, Ky., on March 7, 1859. He was christened James Beauchamp Clark, but early in life he reduced this to Champ Clark. His first work was as a farm hand, clerk in a general store, and on a country newspaper.

He was educated at Kentucky University and Bethany College, and at the Cincinnati Law School. For a short time he was president of Marshall College, and at 22 held the record of being the youngest college president in the United States. In 1875 he moved to Missouri, where he took up the study and practice of law, and became the prosecuting attorney in Pike county. His next step took him into the Missouri Legislature, where he formulated the Missouri primary law, an anti-trust statute and an Australian ballot law. He was permanent chairman of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1904, and headed the committee that notified Alton B. Parker of his Presidential nomination.

He was first sent to the national forum in 1893. Although then regarded as "green," his strength in the House developed rapidly. When John Sharp Williams left the House for the Senate, Representative Clark was made minority leader by virtue of his seniority of the ways and means committee, which drafted the Payne-Aldrich tariff act. His service on that committee, in trying to keep duties down, won for him the regard of the Democrats, and his speech of five hours against the bill was one of the notable addresses of that Congress.

Mr. Clark's sincerity, friendship for opponents and adherents alike, his fairness as a presiding officer and his knowledge of history, his love of clean anecdotes and humorous stories, and his marvelously retentive memory ranked with his attributes of leadership. He welded the minority into a virtual Democratic unit when he was minority leader, and after the ousting of Cannon, which robbed the Speakership of many of its powers, he divided

You Had Better Crack Hickory Nuts and Hunt Rabbits than Raise Cotton You Cannot Sell.



Here's a Man who is often "BROKE"



but here's one you CAN'T break!

with the majority leader Underwood the control of the Democrats in the House, and they formed a great and systematic working team.

Physically he was a giant, standing over six feet two inches in his height and weighing a trifle more than two hundred pounds.

Speaker Clark and Mrs. Clark, the latter being a familiar figure in the Speaker's bench in the gallery, entertained not only at an annual New Year's house and at other functions, but gave informal weekly luncheons at the Capitol, to which members of both Houses, and others, were invited. Genevieve Clark, whose engagement to James M. Thompson, a New Orleans newspaper editor, was announced in the waning days of the 63 Congress, and Bennett Clark, parliamentarian of the House at the Speaker's appointment, whom the Speaker hoped to have succeed to his seat in Congress, comprise the rest of the immediate family of the deceased.

DODSON'S LIVER TONE KILLS CALOMEL SALE.

"Don't sicken or sallyate yourself or paralyze your sensitive liver by taking calomel, which is quicksilver. Your dealer sells each bottle of pleasant, harmless "Dodson's Liver Tone" under an ironclad, money-back guarantee that it regulates the liver, stomach and bowels better than calomel, without making you sick—15 million bottles sold.—adv.

Superintendent Beaten by Citizen.

York, S. C., March 3.—Information has been received here of the severe whipping of the superintendent of the high school at Blacksburg, recently, by a citizen of that town. The citizen, said to be a much larger man than the school superintendent, met the latter on the street and beat him up severely. He was fined \$40 for the alleged assault in mayor's court, and from the finding of that court took an appeal.

The attack on the teacher, it is said, came after the teacher had slapped a child of the citizen for alleged misconduct.

Habitual Constipation Cured in 14 to 21 Days

"LAX-FOS WITH PEPSIN" is a specially-prepared Syrup Tonic-Laxative for Habitual Constipation. It relieves promptly but should be taken regularly for 14 to 21 days to induce regular action. It Stimulates and Regulates. Very Pleasant to Take. 60c per bottle.

HONOR ROLL.

Following is the honor roll of the Earle's Grove school:
Primer—Lela Grant 97, Ruby Lee 97, Ralph Vickory 97, Ethel Baker 97, Albert Clarke 96, Elbert Clarke 96. Lillian Bischoff, Teacher.

First Grade—Johnnie Lee 97, Azalee Smith 96, Harrie Richey 95, David Lee 95.

Second Grade—D. C. Clark 96, Louie Hubbard 96, Aden Honea 95, Floyd Lee 95, Jasper Richardson 95. Ruth Cox, Teacher.

Third Grade—Clara Callahan 96, Lexie Crawford 96, Eva Kay 96, Clara Campbell 95.

Fourth Grade—Whit Simmons 98, Fostine Simmons 96, Harrison Lee 95, Ethel Gibson 95.

Fifth Grade—Lucile Campbell 95, Milton McCrary 95, Lula Baker 95.

Sixth Grade—Dollie Crawford 95, Rosa Lee Ables 95. Sue Ellen Cox, Teacher.

Seventh Grade—Clay Grant 96.4, Hubert Callahan 96, Janie Simmons 95.6, Ernest Richardson 95, Henry Brock 95.

Eighth Grade—Leland Grant 97, Clinton Ables 95.

Ninth Grade—Thelma Graham 97.

Tenth Grade—Bula Ables 96.2, Theodore Stevenson 96.8, Lillian Rice 96.5, Keffler Whitfield 95.6, Clarke Ables 95.4, Ruby Whitfield 95. Milton Nicholson, Principal.

Between Two Fires.

(Minneapolis Tribune.)
"Mary," ordered the teacher, "throw that gum in the waste basket."

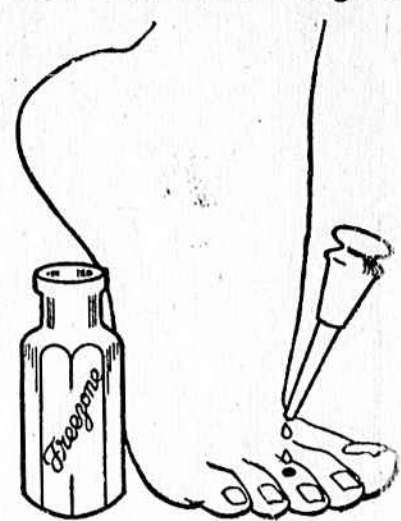
"The pupil's face grew scarlet but she did not stir."
"If you do not put that gum in the waste basket immediately I will send you out of the room," said the teacher, sternly.

The little girl walked reluctantly to the desk.
"I can't, teacher," she confessed; "it's ma's gum, and she'll lick me if I come home without it."

DAN E. GOOD,
High Class
Guttering a Specialty,
Walhalla, S. C.

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.—adv.

Will Still be Wilson's Doctor.

Washington, March 3.—Arrangements were understood to-day to have been made whereby Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson will continue as physician to President Wilson. Dr. Grayson's intimate and expert knowledge of Mr. Wilson's ailment, it was said, made it advisable for him to continue his services, and his work as head of the naval dispensary here, to which he was recently assigned, will not interfere with such an arrangement.

"I Got Real Mad when I Lost My Setting Hen," writes Mrs. Hanna, N. J.

"When I went into our barn and found my best setter dead I got real mad. One package of Rat-Snap killed six big rats. Poultry raisers should use Rat-Snap. Comes in cakes, no mixing. No smell from dead rats. Three sizes. Prices, 35c, 65c, \$1.25. Sold and guaranteed by Barton's Drug Store, Whitmore-Marett Hardware Co.

O Wad, Indeed!

(Jock, in Chicago Tribune.)
O wad some power the giftie gie 'em
To see their legs as others see 'em!
'Twad frae monie a short skirt frae 'em,
And foolish notion
That toothpicks and piano legs
Inspire devotion.

The Willard was first,
The Willard is better built,
The Willard lives longer,
The Willard is used most.
THEREFORE, You want and must have
The Willard Battery
in Your Car.

We have a complete line on hand. The name Willard is a guarantee of perfection in the battery world. Our personal guarantee goes with every battery.

Hughs Garage,
Main Street, Walhalla, S. C.
"Satisfied Customers" is Our Motto.



Here's Your Chance
Progressive Farmer, \$1.00 year,
The Keowee Courier, \$1.00 year,
For 12 Months
For \$1.50 Both
Either paper well worth Combination
Price of Both. Order yours now.

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine



Beware! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin, prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for colds, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, earache, toothache, lumbago and for pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetateester of Salicylic acid.—adv.