

SENATOR DOLLIVER DEAD

Heart Stopped Beating While the Doctors Were Examining Him With a Stethoscope Saturday Night

APPARENT RECOVERY ONLY PRELIMINARY TO COLLAPSE

Telegrams of Condolences From President Taft, Ex-President Roosevelt, Senators Cummins and Notables From All Over the Land--Funeral Will Be Thursday--Preachers of National Prominence Invited to Officiate--Sudden Demise Spells Political Upheaval In Iowa Greater Than That of Allison as the Aspirants For the Succession Will Prove More Numerous--Byers, Garst, Funk, Young, Lacey and Even Governor Carroll Himself All Possibilities.

Fort Dodge, Oct. 16.—United States Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver died suddenly at his residence in this city of disease of the heart Saturday night. The exact cause of his death was dilation of the heart, and the end came so suddenly that the physicians who were with him were not aware that his life was passing away until death had taken him.

It was while the senator's heart was being examined with a stethoscope by Dr. E. M. Van Patten that it suddenly ceased beating. Thinking some foreign substance was clogging his instrument the physician shook it, then looked at Dolliver over whose face the pallor of death was spreading. Senator Dolliver was sitting upright in his arm chair when he died.

The funeral of Senator Dolliver will be held Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. In case the weather is favorable the service will be held on the lawn of the Dolliver home. If the weather prevents it being held out doors the service will be in the First Methodist church. Rev. W. H. Spence, pastor of the church, will officiate. Invitations to speak at the funeral have been sent to Bishop Luther B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania; Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, of Chicago; Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of New York City and Governor Carroll. The body will be buried in Oakdale cemetery, in this city.

Death Was Swift and Painless.

Neither by sound nor by the slightest twitching or relaxing of a muscle did Senator Dolliver indicate that death was upon him. When his heart action suddenly ceased his body remained upright in the chair in the same position it had been during the few moments the physician had been making the examination of his heart.

Was Counting the Heart Beats.

The examination of the heart was made for the purpose of counting the heart beats. Dr. Van Patten had counted fourteen beats, and he told the senator that that was the number that he had heard thru the stethoscope.

In a voice that was strong and clear Dolliver answered, "That is good, the most I have been able to get is seven." As he finished speaking the physician placed the instrument over the senator's heart again. He heard the heart beat twice, but rather faintly, then it was still. Thinking the stethoscope was clogged he took it down and shook it. Then he saw that silent death had come.

Shock Doubly Sudden.

The suddenness of the shock of Senator Dolliver's death was profound, not only in this city but everywhere thru-out the nation as soon as the wires flashed the news. It was made doubly so because of the fact that it was given out by the senator's physicians Saturday that his condition was no worse and indicated that there was no immediate danger of his death.

As late as Saturday afternoon the senator had been able to be up and about. He walked for a short time in the sunshine on the lawn surrounding his home, and talked with acquaintances who passed by and who stopped

to greet him. In answer to queries regarding his health he replied, that he thought he was slowly but surely getting better.

Heart's Action Faulty.

Following his death it was given out by the physicians that they have been aware for almost a week that the senator was suffering from regurgitation of the blood thru the valves of his heart back into the lungs, causing at times labored breathing and bleeding at the nose and mouth. The heart, it was said, had become distended to one side so that the valve would not close properly against the blood which had been forced out. This failure of the valve to close upon the blood surging outward allowed it to rush back into the heart causing a clogging of the heart's action. This condition, it was thought, had been somewhat relieved.

Overworked on Tariff Bill.

The beginning of the sickness which eventually resulted in the senator's death last winter in Washington during the last session of congress. Mrs. Dolliver said that she was confident that the long hours her husband had put in while important legislation was pending had had much to do with the break down that followed.

She said that especially while the tariff bill was up that Senator Dolliver studied tariff schedules night after night for many weeks. He took, she said, scarcely no time for exercise or even to eat his meals, but he would hurry from the table to resume his labor. Such strenuous activity told upon his strength and undermined his constitution.

Became Worse in Milwaukee.

It was while he was in Milwaukee during the recent Wisconsin state campaign, while he was campaigning in the interest of his friend Senator La Follette that Dolliver became worse. This sickness manifested itself in seeming disorders of the abdominal cavity, but their exact nature was never determined satisfactorily. His physicians ordered him to come home and advised a long rest.

Caught Cold at Jewell Junction.

After a stay of a few weeks at home the senator's condition apparently was greatly improved. He felt much stronger and seemed, he said, to have regained much of his old time strength. Four weeks ago when he was asked to deliver an address at a gathering of farmers at Jewell Junction, he accepted. While there he caught a severe cold, and he had no sooner returned home that his condition steadily grew worse, altho at times he seemed to be improving, and he was never considered dangerously sick.

It was not until early last week, when a minute examination of his heart was made that it was discovered that he was suffering with a chronic valvular disorder that might cause his death at a moment's notice.

City Mourns With Nation.

Immediately when the news of the senator's death spread about the city it went into mourning for its gifted son, who had risen so high among his country's great men.

Senator Dolliver, because not only of his long residence here, but because of his national prominence was known to every one. For many years he had been prominent in the Methodist church of this city. He was a member of the local Elks lodge and he also belonged to the Fort Dodge Masonic

lodge. Senator Dolliver was not rich, but he possessed a farm. A large part of what ever he owned was represented by a handsome residence near the heart of the city and a beautiful farm just on the edge of town.

He is survived by his wife and three children, the oldest 12 years of age. He has a brother, Rev. R. H. Dolliver, of Redfield, S. D., and two sisters. The latter are Mrs. E. E. Graham, of Evanston, Ill., and Miss Gay Dolliver, of Morningside.

Cummins Hastens to Fort Dodge.

No sooner had the news of Dolliver's death been flashed to the world than telegrams of condolence and appreciation of Senator Dolliver, as a friend, progressive republican, senator, statesman and one of the great of the nation, were poured upon the stricken family. Senator Cummins wired from Des Moines that he would reach Fort Dodge Sunday afternoon.

President Taft, Ex-President Roosevelt, Vice President Sherman, Senator Beveridge, Senator Clapp, Senator Cummins and Governor Carroll and others wired expressions of regret. Senators Beveridge and Clapp inquired regarding the time for the funeral.

D. M. Ramsdell, sergeant at arms of the senate, asked Mrs. Dolliver to telegraph him at Washington if she desired a committee from the senate and house to attend the funeral.

NATION GRIEVES FOR SENATOR.

Telegrams of condolence from President and Mrs. Taft and many others began to pour in upon Mrs. Dolliver Sunday. All of them expressed the sincerest sympathy for the widow in her bereavement, and all voiced the high appreciation held for the late senator.

President Taft, wiring from Beverly, Mass., said:

"Mrs. Taft and myself extend to you our heartfelt sympathy in your great sorrow. The senate has lost one of its ablest debaters and most brilliant statesmen. The country has lost a faithful public servant."

W. H. TAFT.

Country's Loss Great--Sherman.

Mrs. J. P. Dolliver: "I am deeply grieved by the news of the death of your illustrious husband. The loss to his country is very great. His public service has been marked by patriotism, uprightness, courage, industry and rare ability. My long acquaintance with him has deepened my regard into affection. His departure from the senate circle will be deeply mourned by all. Words are inadequate to express the full appreciation of his worth and your loss. I can simply express my tenderest sympathy, in which Mrs. Sherman joins me."

J. D. SHERMAN, Utica, N. Y.

Lost a Great Man--Beveridge.

"The nation has lost one of its really great men. The progressive movement its most brilliant mind and the English speaking race its greatest popular orator. I am grieved beyond all words to express for I have lost to my dear, staunchest, truest friends. Accept from me the sympathy of one who mourns with you."

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Senator Cummins Grieved.

Mrs. J. P. Dolliver: "I have just heard of Senator Dolliver's death. I am shocked and grieved beyond expression. Mrs. Cummins joins with me in our most heartfelt sympathy for you and your children in this hour of sorrow."

ALBERT B. CUMMINS, Des Moines.

Governor Expresses State's Loss.

Mrs. J. P. Dolliver: "I have just learned of the death of Senator Dolliver and on behalf of the people of the state and myself I extend to you the most profound sympathy and regard. The state and nation has lost a most valued servant."

F. CARROLL, Des Moines.

Senator Dolliver When In His Prime



Died Saturday Night, Oct. 15, 1910

WHO CAN SUCCEED TO DOLLIVER'S SEAT?

POLITICAL CHAOS AND TURMOIL IN IOWA REPUBLICAN POLITICS JUST NOW.

CARROLL CAN APPOINT OR CALL SPECIAL SESSION

Might Appoint Lafe Young, Funk or Byers--Could Call Legislature For Special Primary as Cummins Did--Byers, Walter I. Smith, Lacey and Garst All Possibilities Before Legislature.

Des Moines, Oct. 16.—With the general election less than three weeks away the sudden death of Dolliver spells chaos and turmoil in republican politics in this state. Immediately positions in the legislature take on an accentuated importance and Governor Carroll, himself is probably the most worried man in Iowa just now.

Who will succeed Dolliver? That is the question.

Governor Carroll can appoint Lafe Young to serve from December until such time as the legislature shall elect this winter. Lacy has been the closest personal friend Carroll has had in politics and is ambitious.

Or he might appoint State Senator Funk from the same part of Iowa as Dolliver came from, a personal friend of Carroll's and a progressive who would harmonize among the factions.

Then Carroll knows that he needs progressive votes to be elected governor and needs them badly. If the progressive leaders should request the appointment of Attorney General Byers and he should generously accede, it would do more to insure his own election than anything that could happen.

If he should do as Cummins did, call a special session of the legislature to provide a special senatorial primary on election day we might have Byers or Garst running against Walter I. Smith or Lacey at a primary on November 8. And if he made no appointment and called no special session, then these same candidates would promise an appearance before the legislature this winter. This is probably the course that will be pursued as the governor very naturally wants to duck responsibility and put the election on to the legislature which will convene in January. This would leave the seat vacant only from December until the legislature could elect.

Republicans of prominence here looking back toward the very satisfactory solution of the critical and embarrassing situation which developed upon the death of Senator Allison, see like opportunity for Governor Carroll to shift a great and dangerously embarrassing burden. It is pointed out that Senator Allison died on the fourth

day of August and on Aug. 25, Governor Cummins called the legislature in special session to consider the question of the succession. Thus the embarrassing matter of a successor to Allison was put up to the representatives of the people of the state.

The special session commenced Aug. 31 with the standpat faction refusing to permit the people to select Allison's successor at a special primary, but after ten days' of controversy a special senatorial primary was provided to be held on the day of the general election and the result was eminently satisfactory.

The primary bill as passed, provided for a separate ballot whereon republicans could, in a separate box, voice their preferences for senator. Its general provisions were for a senatorial ballot on senator apart from the regular ballot. It provides that if the candidates receiving the highest number of votes at the primary for senator shall die, remove, or resign, or for any reason there shall be a vacancy in the senate, the party to which he belonged can hold a primary for another nomination at the time of the general election. Candidates must file nomination papers with the secretary of state at least twenty days before the day of the election. The provision as to party fealty is as follows:

The Party Declaration.

"Any member of the party holding the primary election under the provisions of this act desiring to vote for a candidate for the office of United States senator in the congress of the United States shall make a written or printed request of the judges of election for a primary ballot in substantially the following form:

"I request a primary election ballot for the purpose of voting at this primary election for a candidate of the _____ party for the office of senator. I affiliate with and am in general sympathy with the principles of the _____ party; that it is my intention to support generally at this general election the nominees of such party; that I have not enrolled with nor participated in any primary election or convention of any other political party since the first day of the last preceding year."

If challenged the voter must make oath to the statements in his request for a ballot.

Would Dispel Apathy.

It was well received. Cummins was elected for the short term of a month or two but stand before the voters for the long term. It gave back to the republican voters the power delegated so far as might be; and none have been found to condemn or criticize it.

It is a very general opinion here that Governor Carroll might well profit by example and precedent. Purely from a politician's viewpoint it would clinch his re-election to the governorship. It is pointed out that a senatorial primary would bring out the election vote of republicans and dispel much of present apathy. It would also bring Carroll thousands of votes from lukewarm republicans whose vote is now problematical. It would create a crisis! Indeed the crisis is already created and it is for the governor to meet it.

Des Moines, Oct. 16.—Judge S. P. Prouty—"I think there was a great man. I had learned to regard Senator Dolliver as one of the greatest benefactors of the masses of the people, and as one of the greatest men of the west, if not of the entire country. He had a peculiar power of expression that was particularly effective, and he used this power in the cause of the masses of the people. He was capable of great service and his loss at this time can not be estimated."

Sketch of His Career

Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver was born near Kingwood, Preston county, Virginia, (now West Virginia), Feb. 6, 1858, a son of the late James J. Dolliver, for forty years a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, principally in the mountainous districts of West Virginia. The elder Dolliver was affectionately called Father Dolliver by his many friends, and was known as a hard working man and a devout christian. He was a native of New York, having been born in Saratoga county, Nov. 25, 1816. He was of New England stock, his ancestors being fishermen along the Massachusetts coast. Father Dolliver spent his youth in the state of New Jersey, and when a young man he emigrated to Ohio, where he went into business as a country merchant. He was called to the Methodist ministry in 1841, and during the remainder of his life he was actively engaged in church work.

In 1855 Father Dolliver was married to Eliza J. Brown, daughter of Robert Brown, of near Kingwood, Preston county, West Virginia. Five children blessed this union, Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver being the second child. The others are Robert H. Dolliver, a Methodist minister, born in 1856, now a resident of Rochelle, Ill.; Victor E. Dolliver, born in 1861, a lawyer and a resident of Fort Dodge to the time of his death about four years ago; Miss Margaret Gay Dolliver, of Fort Dodge; and Mrs. Mary H. Graham, wife of E. R. Graham, of Evanson, Ill.

Jonathan P. Dolliver was graduated from the University of West Virginia, with the class of 1875, his brother, Robert E. Dolliver, being a member of the same class. The summer following his graduation Mr. Dolliver went to Sandwick, Ill., where he taught country school the following winter. The following spring he returned to his home in West Virginia, where he entered the law office of his uncle, John J. Brown, of Morgantown. He studied law during the summer and in the winter he returned to Illinois, where he was principal of the high school at Sandwick one year. In 1878 Jonathan and Victor Dolliver invested all their savings in law books and moved to Fort Dodge, where they opened a law office. Their financial backing was small, but they were energetic and self-sacrificing, and by hard work and perseverance they succeeded in building up a practice. They experienced the usual struggles of the young lawyers in a strange territory but they soon gained the confidence of the people and it was not long before they were recognized as worthy of general patronage.

Enters Politics in 1884.

Jonathan soon gained a local reputation as an orator and he was soon called upon to speak in surrounding counties. He first came into prominence as a speaker in 1884, during the presidential campaign. Dr. Charles Beardsley, of Burlington, chairman of the state republican committee, had formed the acquaintance of the brilliant young man from Virginia, and it was at his suggestion that Dolliver was invited to act as temporary chairman of the state convention in Des Moines. Dolliver's speech at Des Moines lifted him from the obscurity of a country law office to national prominence. Mr. Dolliver was called east and bore a conspicuous part in that memorable campaign, traveling for a time and speaking with James G. Blaine, the republican nominee for the presidency in that year. In every campaign since then Mr. Dolliver has assisted his party wherever he was most needed. Experience and study only appealed to the sentiment and aroused the judgment of partisans, but convinced the judgment of the honest

STANLEY KETCHEL'S WOUNDS ARE FATAL

FAMOUS MIDDLE-WEIGHT PUGILIST SUCCEUMS TO WOUNDS INFLECTED BY RANCH HAND.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE DOUBTFUL; MAY BE WOMAN IN CASE

Claimed Men Quarreled Because Ranchman Mistreated Horse--Despite Efforts Made to Save His Life, Ketchel Expires Saturday Night--Slayer Has Not Been Apprehended.

Springfield, Mo., Oct. 16.—Stanley Ketchel, champion middleweight pugilist of the world, died here Saturday night at 7:05 o'clock, from wounds received in an altercation with Walter A. Hurtz, a ranch hand, who shot Ketchel with a 22-caliber rifle.

Ketchel regained consciousness an hour before he died and it was then thought that there was a slight chance for his recovery. His condition soon took a decided change for the worse, however, and he died quickly.

Ketchel was brought to this city on a special train, chartered by R. P. Dickerson, a ranchman of near Conway, at whose place the shooting occurred. Ketchel died in the Springfield hospital. Three physicians accompanied the wounded man on the special.

An operation was performed at the ranch house in an effort to locate the bullet but it was not found. The assassin is fleeing for his life and Dickerson has placed a price of \$5,000 on his head.

Officers believe that Hurtz's right name is Walter Dibley, and that he is from Webb City, Mo. He had been at the Dickerson ranch only since last Wednesday and few knew anything about him.

Who Can Succeed to Dolliver's Seat?

Inquirer who, without partisan prejudice, is seeking the truth.

Elected to Congress in 1888.

Two years later, in 1888, the friends of the young man concluded to bring him out as a candidate for the republican nomination for congressman, Cyrus C. Carpenter, of Fort Dodge, former governor of the state, and former congressman from the Tenth district, was a leader in this movement. At the time Dolliver was but 29 years of age, but he made hosts of friends during the campaign, and he proved a formidable candidate. He did not secure enough votes to elect. The opposition combined against him, and A. J. Holmes, of Boone county, was nominated for a third time. The campaign made his place in Iowa politics secure, however, and he was generally recognized as a man to be reckoned with later.

In the convention at Webster City, in 1888, he secured the nomination and thereafter he had no serious opposition to re-election, he being renominated by acclamation every year up to 1909.

Succeeds Gear as Senator.

The death of Senator John H. Gear July 14, 1909, created a vacancy in the senate which the friends and admirers of Congressman Dolliver felt he was entitled, by his long and able service in the house, to receive. Governor Shaw tendered Mr. Dolliver on Aug. 22, 1909, the appointment to the United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Gear, and the appointment was accepted. Mr. Dolliver at once resigned as member of congress and Judge J. P. Connor, of Crawford county, was nominated and elected to succeed him. The appointment of Mr. Dolliver was at once found to be so strong with the people that all thought of opposition faded away and he was left a clear field, both for the vacancy and for the full term following, and for re-election in 1908.

During the administration of President Roosevelt, in the height of agitation for the regulation of freight rates, Mr. Dolliver, who had gone to the senate, filled a conspicuous role.

It was in connection with the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill during the present congress that Senator Dolliver attracted the greatest attention thruout the country. In debates with nearly every one of the republican standpat orators, Senator Dolliver contributed many of the brightest pages of the Congressional Record of the tariff session of last year. He was one of the ten senators who voted against the Payne-Aldrich bill.

In the republican national convention at Philadelphia in 1900, which renominated McKinley for the presidency, Dolliver probably would have been the nominee for vice president if Senator Platt and other republican leaders then in power had not determined upon the nomination of Roosevelt.

Again in Chicago at the last republican national convention the Taft leaders wanted a man from Iowa for second place on the ticket, but the delegation was so divided between Cummins and anti-Cummins forces that the selection of Dolliver, the real choice, became impossible.

Mr. Dolliver was married Nov. 20, 1895, to Miss Louise Pearson, daughter of George R. Pearson, of Fort Dodge, who, while she was born in Vermont, has lived in Iowa practically since she was 2 years of age. She is a graduate of Wesleyan College in the class of 1889, and is a woman of great intellectual vigor, who co-operated with her husband in his work and rendered him most valuable assistance.