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THEO. ROOSEVELT DIED SUDDENLY MONDAY

Former President Passed Away at Oyster Bay Home—Blood Clot Killed Col. Roosevelt While He Slept—Death Very Unexpected.

Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States, died Monday morning between 4 and 4:15 o'clock while asleep in his bed at his home on Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, Long Island.

His physicians said that the immediate cause of death was a clot of blood which detached itself from a vein and entered the lungs.

His sudden death took by surprise his physicians as well as all others who had been with him lately. It was announced that the blood clot was not directly due to the inflammatory rheumatism from which he had been suffering for two months, but must be traced to earlier conditions. One of the contributing causes was the fever which he contracted during his explorations in Brazil, when he discovered the River of Doubt early in 1914. This fever left a poison in the blood which had been a partial cause of several attacks of illness which he had suffered since that time.

Colonel Roosevelt was working hard as late as Saturday, dictating articles and letters. He spent Sunday quietly, but looked and felt well, until shortly before 11 o'clock, when he had difficulty in breathing. After treatment he felt better and returned to bed.

Mrs. Roosevelt looked to see how he was sleeping that morning. He then appeared normal. Two hours later, James Amos, an old negro servant of the family, formerly with them at the white house, thought that there was something wrong with the manner in which Colonel Roosevelt was breathing. Amos had been placed in the next room to keep a close watch over Colonel Roosevelt, and went at once to the bedside. He was alarmed at the hollow sound of his breathing and summoned the trained nurse. When she arrived, the breathing had stopped. Dr. George W. Faller of Oyster Bay, the family physician, was summoned, and found that life had left the body a few minutes before.

Statement By Physicians.
"Later, the following statement was given out by Dr. Faller and Drs. John H. Richard and John A. Hartwell of New York, who had Colonel Roosevelt under their care at Roosevelt Hospital:

"Colonel Roosevelt had been suffering from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism for about two months. His progress had been entirely satisfactory and his condition had not given cause for special concern. On Sunday he was in good spirits and spent the evening with his family, dictating letters. He retired at 11 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock in the morning his man servant who occupied an adjoining room, noticed that, while sleeping quietly, Colonel Roosevelt's breathing was hollow. He died almost immediately, without awakening. The cause of death was an embolus."

**"GEORGE W. FALLER, M. D.
"JOHN H. RICHARDS, M. D.
"JOHN A. HARTWELL, M. D."**

Embolus is a clot of blood. Dr. Faller said that it had probably occurred in the lungs, but might have been in the brain.

Colonel Roosevelt was taken from Roosevelt Hospital to Oyster Bay to spend Christmas with his family, but was expected to return for further treatment. The inflammatory rheumatism was due, in the opinion of his physicians, to an infected tooth, which had originally given trouble twenty years ago. Inflammatory rheumatism is not known to be a cause of embolism, and it is not believed that the rheumatism was responsible for his death, although it may have contributed to it.

Colonel Roosevelt suffered from pulmonary embolism at the Roosevelt Hospital three weeks ago, and was then in a critical condition for a time, but his recovery was thought to be thorough.

Mrs. Roosevelt was the only member of the family at home when the death occurred. Captain Archibald Roosevelt had just left with his wife, formerly Miss Mary S. Lockwood, for Boston, on receiving word that her father was dying. Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is in France with the Army of Occupation. Captain Kermit Roosevelt is also in France. His daughter, Mrs. Richard H. Derby, and her two children had been at Sag-

HUNDREDS ARE KILLED IN BERLIN STREET FIGHTING

Spectacular Crowd and Government Troops Clash in Battle—Conference Yesterday Morning

Several hundred persons have been killed in the fighting in Berlin, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, but late yesterday no details were obtainable.

The government seems provisionally to be master of the situation.

Early Tuesday morning the Berlin government massed troops outside of the city. These troops are ready for any emergency.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg is reported to have arrived in Berlin.

Street fighting has been particularly sanguinary, it is said, owing to the fact that the Spartacus element has plenty of weapons taken from the munition factories at Spandau. While the machine guns were firing and bombs were dropping, moving picture operators were busy recording scenes.

It was announced recently that the American army has sent motion picture operators to Berlin.

The displacement of the telegraph service has prevented anything more than meagre and scattered reports of what has been happening in Berlin in getting through, but all the dispatches agree severe street fighting occurred Friday.

The first encounters between the government and the Spartacan forces occurred Sunday in front of the Kaiserhof hotel when one person was killed and eight others were wounded. According to an eye witness some of the troops turned against the government and some of the other troops refused to obey the orders to recapture the Wolf Agency.

The Spartacans refused all offers of the government to negotiate and were attacking the foreign office, the chancellor's palace and other ministries on Monday, when 18 were killed.

PRESIDENT LAUDS WORK OF COLONEL ROOSEVELT.

Cabled Proclamation Recites Valuable Services Dead Ex-President—Orders Official Honors.

The following proclamation on the death of Theodore Roosevelt was cabled from Paris Tuesday by President Wilson and issued that night at the State department:

"Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America.

"A proclamation. To the people of the United States:

"It becomes my sad duty to announce officially the death of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States from September 14, 1901, to March 4, 1909, which occurred at his home at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, New York, at 4:15 o'clock in the morning of January 6, 1919. In his death the United States has lost one of its most distinguished and patriotic citizens, who had endeared himself to the people by his strenuous devotion to their interests and to the public interests of his country.

"As president of the police board of his native city, as a member of the legislature and governor of his State, as civil service commissioner, as assistant secretary of the navy, as vice-President and President of the United States, he displayed administrative powers of a signal order and conducted the affairs of these various offices with a concentration of effort and a watchful care which permitted no divergence from the line of duty he had definitely set for himself.

"In the war with Spain, he displayed singular initiative and energy and distinguished himself among the commanders of the army in the field. As President he awoke the nation to the dangers of private control which lurked in our financial and industrial systems. It was by thus arresting the attention and stimulating the purpose of the country that he opened the way for subsequent necessary and beneficent reforms.

"His private life was characterized by a simplicity, a virtue and an affection worthy of all admiration and emulation by the people of America.

"In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the government and the people of the United States, I do hereby direct that the flags of the White House and the several departmental buildings be displayed at half staff for a period of 30 days, and that suitable military and naval honors under orders of the sec-

(Continued on fifth page.)

DIED IN CAMP OF INFLUENZA-PNEUMONIA

Sgt. W. E. Walton, Jr., Died Sunday at Plattsburg, N. Y., Hospital.

The sad news was telegraphed to Morganton Sunday night of the death Sunday of Sgt. W. E. Walton, Jr., at Plattsburg, N. Y. The family was informed the latter part of the week of his illness, and the father, Mr. W. E. Walton, Sr., being unable to go to Plattsburg wired his daughter, Miss Lucy, in Asheville, to go and she left at once for her brother's bedside, reaching him only a short time before death occurred.

Sgt. Walton died of pneumonia which followed influenza. He wrote his parents early last week that he was in the hospital with influenza, contracted Christmas day, but told them not to be uneasy, he was getting along all right. When pneumonia developed death followed in a few days.

The body reached Morganton on No. 11 Wednesday and was taken from the train to the cemetery, where funeral services were held. These were in charge of the Masons, Rev. F. A. Bower conducting the religious part.

The young soldier was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Walton, Mr. Walton for many years farmer at the State Hospital. Miss Elizabeth Walton, a sister, is just recovering from an attack of influenza at the School for the Deaf.

A comrade and good friend, Sgt. Miller, of Plattsburg, accompanied Miss Lucy Walton to Morganton, they arriving on Tuesday night in advance of the body.

Pall bearers were Burke county soldiers at home after being discharged or on leave. The flag-draped casket borne by khaki-clad boys was an impressive spectacle.

Runaway Freight on Saluda Kills Trainman.

One trainman was killed and two were injured when a runaway southbound freight train on the Southern railroad overturned on a safety switch near Meltrose, 35 miles south of Asheville Tuesday morning. The dead: L. N. Creasman, fireman, the injured: Walter Green, brakeman and W. A. McDowell, engineer. Creasman was pinned beneath the engine.

The mishap occurred when brakes on southbound freight train No. 52 failed to work while the train was descending the steep grade of Saluda mountain. The train plunged into safety switch No. 2, overturning the locomotive and five cars.

All victims of the accident resided in Asheville. The two injured trainmen were taken to the Mission hospital where it was stated their condition is not critical. McDowell has a fractured shoulder and Green has a broken knee and three fingers crushed from his left hand.

Germany's Submarine Losses.

Interesting figures are now available about Germany's loss of submarines during the war. The total of German losses was 202. In addition, 14 submarines were destroyed by the Germans, 10 in the Adriatic and four in Flanders. Seven more were interned in neutral countries.

The Germans are still building submarines, with the allies making no objection because obviously it is necessary to keep workers employed and when submarines are built and launched they would be disposed of by the allies.

Pennies For Taxes.

Small change required to pay war tax on many retail articles, caused the government mints to produce 307,614,000 one-cent pieces in 1918, a record output, according to a report by Raymond T. Baker, director of the mint. A total of 538,160,000 coins were minted, more than ever before in the nation's history. The number of nickles minted was 45,334,000; dimes 68,645,000; quarters, 32,692,000; and half dollars 20,769,000. Neither dollars nor gold coins were minted.

60 German Airplanes Turned Over to Americans.

Sixty more German airplanes were accepted by the Americans. One hundred more which will be turned over to the Americans, have arrived at Coblentz and are being given trial flights by German aviators, preparatory to their acceptance. So far all the machines offered have been accepted. All were brand new.

STATE LEGISLATURE HAS BEGUN SESSION.

D. G. Brummitt Chosen Speaker—Governor Bickett Will Read Message Today.

The 1919 session of the State Legislature began yesterday, convening at noon in the capitol at Raleigh.

On Tuesday night the caucuses for officers of the assembly were held. In the democratic caucus of the House D. G. Brummitt was chosen speaker.

Mr. Brummitt declared that while he has sought the place for the honor and preferment there is in the office, he also desired the speakership for the opportunity it afforded to accomplish something for the common good in this crisis in the development of the State. He urged a broad vision in dealing with the affairs of state.

Brummitt was nominated by Representative Gold, of Guilford, and seconded by Stanley Winborne, who withdrew as his opposing candidate. Alex Lassiter, of Bertie, was elected principal clerk without opposition; D. P. Dellinger, of Cherryville, as reading clerk; J. H. Mooring, as sergeant at arms, and O. P. Shell as engrossing clerk. The only contest was for sergeant at arms, when Mooring received 51, S. D. Moore 30 and M. W. Hines 3.

The caucus organization met with Victor Bryant, of Durham, as chairman, and Representative Mull, of Cleveland, as secretary.

The senate caucus made J. A. Brown chairman. He told the senate that it was just 26 years ago that he served his first term in the senate. Senator Scales, of Guilford, nominated Senator Lindsay Warren, of Beaufort, for president pro tem. of the senate, and he was chosen by the caucus by acclamation. R. O. Self was named without opposition for principal clerk; C. C. Broughton for reading clerk; I. W. Hughes as engrossing clerk; W. D. Gator, for sergeant at arms, and J. A. Bryson, of Hendersonville, as assistant sergeant at arms.

Governor Bickett will deliver his message to the legislature today to the joint session of the senate and house. Formal organization of the two houses was made yesterday. It is understood he will deliver in person, following the precedent established by Governor Craig six years ago.

The message will deal with all the state problems that are expected to come before the legislature from the viewpoint of the governor and his administration. It is a foregone conclusion that he will call for those educational policies recommended by Doctor Joyner in his recommendations, including six months' minimum school term, compulsory school attendance, advances, and the like.

The governor is known to favor the so-called short ballot and is expected to discuss this from the North Carolina viewpoint. Of course he will stress the application of his pet constitutional amendment to exempt mortgages on farm homes from taxation. Then there will be his recommendations as to changes in the taxing system, and these are awaited with keen interest as indicating along what lines the movement for the tax reforms insisted to be necessary will bring in the legislative efforts.

Peace Conference Plans.

The peace conference, according to the Petit Journal, will proceed as follows:

1. A conference of the four great powers.
2. Representatives of Belgium and Serbia to be admitted for a study of the general situation.
3. Admission of the other allies for conferences on the problems interesting them.
4. Presentation of conditions successfully to Germany, Bulgaria, Turkey, German-Austria, and Hungary, and the signing of the peace preliminaries.
5. A general conference concerning the questions of a league of nations, freedom of the seas, limitation of armaments, and related topics.

Girls' Dormitory at Caswell is Destroyed.

A girl's dormitory at the State Institution for the Feeble Minded was burned Tuesday night with a loss of \$20,000. The origin was not determined. This is the second dormitory at this institution to be burned within two months.

Miss Jessie Byrd spent the weekend in Charlotte with relatives.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS DID THEIR PART NOBLY.

High Tribute is Paid to the Americas and Foch By Haig in His Final Report.

Field Marshal Haig, whose report on operations from the end of April until the end of hostilities, was made this week, pays a high tribute to Marshal Foch and alludes to the splendid fighting qualities of the American forces. In concluding his report, the field marshal wrote:

"At the moment when the final triumph of the allied cause is assured, we and all others of the allied and associated armies can look back on the years that have gone with satisfaction undimmed by any hint of discord or conflict of interest and ideals. Few alliances of the past can boast of such a record. Few can show a purpose more tenaciously and faithfully pursued or so faithfully and gloriously realized.

"If the complete unity and harmony of our action is to be ascribed to the justice of our cause, it is due to the absolute loyalty with which that cause has been pursued by all those entrusted with the control of the different allied armies which fought side by side."

The report takes up in detail the fighting on various parts of the British front, which the field marshal states, was carried on as a part of the grand plan of the campaign laid down by the allied high command. At the close of operations the report declares:

"In the decisive contests in the period covered by the report, the strongest and most vital parts of the enemy's front were attacked, his lateral communications were cut and his best divisions were fought to a standstill. On the different battle fronts, the British took 187,000 prisoners and 2,850 guns, bringing the total number of prisoners captured during the year to over 201,000."

PRES. WILSON SENDS MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY

Cables Mrs. Roosevelt From Italy On Learning of Col. Roosevelt's Death.

Mrs. Roosevelt received Tuesday night a cablegram of sympathy from President Wilson, dated at Modane, which is on the Franco-Italian frontier, reading as follows:

"Pray accept my heartfelt sympathy on the death of your distinguished husband, the news of which has shocked me very much."

This was one of more than 500 telegrams and cable messages which poured into Oyster Bay for Mrs. Roosevelt that night. They came from private citizens, rough riders, ambassadors, ministers, congressmen—men of all ranks and distinction, and women too.

Alexandra, queen mother of England, cabled the following:

"I am indeed grieved to hear of the death of your great and distinguished husband for whom I had the greatest regard. Please accept my deepest sympathy on the irreparable loss you have suffered."

From former President Taft came the following dated Harrisburg, Pa.:

"I am shocked to hear the bad news. My heart goes out to you and yours in great sorrow. The country can ill afford in this critical period of history to lose one who has done and could in the next decade have done so much for it and humanity. We have lost a great patriotic American, a great world figure, the most commanding personality in our life since Lincoln. I mourn his going as a personal loss. Mrs. Taft and I tender you our sincere and deepest sympathy."

Ex-Kaiser is in Very Bad Shape.

Even the wonderful spring-like weather of the new year did not bring the former German Emperor outside the Amerongen castle, although his condition is improving daily. The principal cause of his indisposition appears to be mental depression, induced by the gradual realization of the full extent of his downfall. Recent reports from Germany are said to have accentuated this feeling.

Lack of open air exercise and the continual brooding have had such telling effect on Herr Hohenzollern's appearance that he scarcely is recognizable to those who saw him when he first came to Amerongen. His wife, who is with him almost constantly, displays much more buoyant spirits and makes every effort to cheer him.

STATESMEN WORK ON OUT- LINE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Experts Exchange Views—British Have Two Plans—Americans Want League of All Nations Free From Domination of Any Clique.

The return to Paris of President Wilson, the arrival of Lord Robert Cecil, the special delegate of the British government on the league of nations, and the presence there of Leon Borger, the French representative on the same subject marked the inauguration of exchanges on the definite terms by which the league is to be constituted.

Already considerable progress has been made on the various tentative proposals put forward, but in the recent absence of the President these have not taken definite form, as it is recognized he personally will take a leading part in the final formulation of the plan. Meanwhile, however, the various governments chiefly interested are presenting outlines in quite definite form.

Two British plans of this tentative nature have been presented—one by Lord Robert Cecil, the other by Lieut. Gen. J. C. Smuts, former minister of defense, of the union of South Africa. The French plan as formulated by M. Bourgeois has also been set forth, and these are being compared by the American specialists who are preparing the groundwork for President Wilson.

Lord Robert Cecil's plan outlines a broad and comprehensive organization of the league of nations, but thus far it is in general terms and has not yet been reduced to definite terms of enactment.

General Smuts' plan is along similar lines, but more general, and is mainly a thesis on the advantages of such a league of nations.

Both of these plans are receiving careful study by the American authorities, and it is declared both are regarded in a most favorable light.

M. Bourgeois' plan embodying the French point of view, while general, also embraces a number of specific details, including compulsory arbitration, restriction of excessive armament, an international tribunal and a series of sanctions or penalties for enforcing observance of the league's decisions. These sanctions include various diplomatic, judicial and economic measures, whereby the united nations may enforce their decrees.

The American viewpoint, as it is now being formulated by the specialists as the groundwork for the President, seeks to reach an accord on fundamentals on which all agree and present them in simple working form. One of the chief of these fundamentals is the formation of a league which will embrace all the nations of the world but not one which establish any balance of power among a group of nations.

Also, care is being taken that the influence of the various nations in the league would be in accordance with their size and importance, so the great powers and the small powers would have voices according to their standing.

Another feature especially concerning small undeveloped nations is to be established, according to the American plan—a system of international trusteeship whereby the various larger nations having a developed and stable civilization will act as trustees for the society of nations in fostering the program and development of undeveloped communities.

It is recognized the league of nations will have to have some established and permanent seat for its extensive international work, and the gradual conviction is taking form that this seat will be in Versailles. The decision as to this, however, must be the natural outgrowth of the peace conference.

Reports that the working organization might be located in Holland or Belgium are declared to be incorrect as it is pointed out that the present war went on despite The Hague conventions and the peace organizations at The Hague, Berne and other places.

Versailles on the contrary, is felt to embody the spirit of the present movement for the restoration of peace on an enduring basis and the creation of a league of nations, and also to have practical facilities which its proximity to a large capital gives.

The present informal exchanges will progressively develop into the formal gathering of the interallied conference, and that in turn, to the peace congress, in which a number of

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