

WEATHER
Fair and warmer Tuesday.
Wednesday overcast, with
moderate temperature.

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RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1919.

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26TH PRESIDENT OF U. S. DIES SUDDENLY. BURIAL WEDNESDAY

Passed Away While Sleeping
At His Home on Sagamore
Hill, of Rheumatism
of the Heart

FUNERAL WITHOUT POMP
OR UNUSUAL CEREMONY

Death of Col. Roosevelt Hastened by Grief Over Death of His Son Quentin Who Was Killed in France, Physicians Say; High Tributes Paid To Typical American by Great Men of Nation; Biographical Sketch of His Career and Other Details.

(By the Associated Press.)

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth President of the United States, died at his home on Sagamore Hill early today while asleep, presumably of rheumatism of the heart. He will be laid to rest without pomp or ceremony in Young's Memorial Cemetery in this village Wednesday afternoon. He will be buried on a knoll overlooking Long Island Sound, a plot which he and Mrs. Roosevelt selected soon after he left the White House.

In the words of the clergyman who will conduct the funeral service, "America's most typical American, known in every corner of the earth, will go to his grave as a quiet, democratic, Christian country gentleman beloved by his neighbors."

After prayers at the Roosevelt home, at which only members of the family will be present, the funeral service will be held at 12:45 o'clock in Christ Episcopal Church, the little old frame structure where for years the Colonel and his family worshipped.

"No flowers." At the request of Mrs. Roosevelt, no flowers will be sent. The altar will be decorated only with laurel placed on it for the Christmas season. Also in performance with Mrs. Roosevelt's wishes, there will be no music and no eulogy, but only the simple service of the Episcopal Church conducted by the pastor, the Rev. George E. Talmage.

The church, founded in 1795, will accommodate less than 500 persons, so admittance will be by card only.

Wires Laden With Messages. Cable messages and telegrams of condolence, not only from fellow-countrymen of high and low degree, but from distinguished citizens of many nations, were pouring into Oyster Bay tonight by the hundreds. All express heartfelt grief at the passing of a great man, and deepest sympathy for Mrs. Roosevelt, always devoted to her distinguished husband and one of his most trusted advisers. The widow is bearing up bravely under the shock of his sudden death, coming so soon after that of her youngest son, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, who was killed in a battle with a German airplane.

Death Hastened by Grief. The death of Colonel Roosevelt is believed by his physicians to have been hastened by grief over the death, coupled with anxiety over the serious wounds suffered by Lieut. Archie Roosevelt. He was proud of his soldier sons and their heroism but he was a devoted father and he grieved for the one who gave his life for his country, as well as for the other who was wounded. He hid his suffering from the world, however, in the hope that he might set an example for other fathers and mothers who had given their sons to the nation.

Personification of "Americanism." To the last Colonel Roosevelt had been preaching "Americanism" and few realized that his health had been shattered. It was believed the rugged constitution which had stood him in such good stead through so many years of "strenuous" life would not fail him and that he would regain his health. His messages of late, however, had been delivered through the medium of clericals or public statements.

Even to his neighbors it seemed impossible that life had ended so suddenly for the rough rider hero of Spanish war days; the statesman who, as Governor of New York and President, had wielded the "big stick" so fearlessly; the big game hunter of tropic jungles; the citizen who preached preparedness long before his country entered the world conflict.

Death Great Shock. Apparently neither Colonel Roosevelt or his wife had any foreboding that death would so soon still his activities of mind and body. It was only yesterday that Mrs. Roosevelt sent a letter to Charles Stewart Smith, chairman of the General Citizens' Committee, appointed to welcome returning soldiers in New York, announcing that the Colonel would accept the honorary chairmanship of the committee.

Died at 4:15 A. M. It was at 4:15 o'clock this morning that the former President died in his sleep, painlessly. His death was due directly to a blood clot lodged in one lung, the result of inflammatory rheumatism.

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ROOSEVELT, WHOSE SLEEP KNEW NO AWAKENING



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Washington Mourns The Sudden Death of A Strong Personality

Public Buildings at the Capital of a Nation in Grief Fly Old Glory at Half Mast in Honor of Roosevelt; Bust in Capitol Building is Draped in Mourning.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Jan. 6.—Washington, representing the nation at large, gave solemn and earnest expression today to the country's regret at the death of Theodore Roosevelt and its admiration for his character and achievement. Flags on every government building throughout the United States and at every army post and on every naval vessel were ordered placed at half mast. The Senate and House adjourned after eulogies of the former President had been delivered by both Republicans and Democrats, and the Supreme Court took unprecedented action in adjourning without the transaction of any business.

Formal tributes were paid Col. Roosevelt by government officials, members of Congress and cabinet officers. President Wilson was called the news by the executive officers of the White House. Many touching statements of personal grief were made by men and women who had been associated closely with the former President during his life in Washington, particularly the seven years of his residence in the White House.

The bust of Col. Roosevelt in the Senate corridor was draped in crepe. The National Press Club, where the former President frequently had been a guest, postponed its annual inauguration of officers.

Effect On Republican Nomination Next Year. Political effects of Col. Roosevelt's death began to be discussed even while the capital mourned the passing of one of the leading figures in American public life. In as much as Col. Roosevelt had been mentioned prominently as a possible presidential nominee in 1920, it was inevitable that his passing should cause speculation as to other candidates.

Republican leaders asserted the death of the founder of the Progressive party would mean the complete reunion of the Republicans. Discussion as to possible standard bearers in 1920 which began with the spread of rumors several days ago that Col. Roosevelt was about to announce formally that he would not be a candidate, started anew and several prominent Senators, influential governors and others were mentioned.

TRIBUTES FROM PROMINENT MEN

Men of All Parties and Stations In Public Life Express Their Sorrow

Recognized as One of Strongest of Figures

Expressions From Marshall, Champ Clark, Daniels, Baker, McAdoo and the Rest

Washington, Jan. 6.—Members of the cabinet, diplomats, Senators and Representatives and others prominent in public life issued statements today reflecting the profound feeling stirred in the capital by the news of Col. Roosevelt's death. All expressed their sorrow and paid tribute to the former President as a great figure in life.

Vice President Marshall: "I am not one of those who have no feeling of regret over the death of a man who occupied so large and prominent a place in the political and public affairs of American life as did the late President Roosevelt, simply by reason of the fact that I did not agree with him in his political views nor approve of his theories of statesmanship.

"The greatest safety to the republic (Continued on Page Nine.)

GEN. MARCH FAVORS THE RALEIGH PLAN

Looks With Favor on Entertainment N. C. Troops "If Practical"

CARR ARRIVES AT CAPITAL TO HAND IN RESIGNATION

Greensboro Girl In Trouble; Movements of Tar Heels at the National Capital

(By Special Local Wire.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—General Peyton C. March, chief of the military staff, favors the plan advanced by the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce to have the North Carolina troops of the Thirtieth division entertained in Raleigh before demobilizing if the suggestion proves practical. The date of the sailing of the troops from France, the place of demobilization and the facilities of the nearby demobilization camps are factors that will determine the practicability of the plan.

Representative E. W. Pau and T. B. Ward, the latter representing the office of Senator Simmons, presented the idea of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce to General March this afternoon. Telegrams had been dispatched by E. C. Duncan, president of the Chamber of Commerce, to Senator Simmons, Secretary Daniels and Representative Pau, requesting their cooperation in making the idea effective.

General March stated that General Fershing had advised him that the Thirtieth division had been assigned for early convey. However, the date of the sailing of any division of troops is not known in Washington until the soldiers are aboard ships for America. This contingency precludes any definite promise from General March that the North Carolina troops would be assigned to Raleigh for entertainment.

The Thirtieth Division will likely be demobilized at Camps Jackson, Lee or Greene. The facilities of these camps might be such at the time of the arrival of the North Carolina troops that other camps would have to be selected for demobilization. This factor would render impracticable the idea of having the North Carolina boys entertained in Raleigh.

General March made a memorandum of the request and the North Carolina Senator and Congressman have been asked to renew their claims upon notice being received here that the Thirtieth Division has sailed for America. He thinks something definite will be known at that time.

J. O. Carr in Washington. District Attorney James O. Carr, of Wilmington, arrived in Washington City today. The writer has it on good authority that Mr. Carr will tomorrow resign as district attorney of Eastern North Carolina in order to resume the practice of law. The job of district attorney pays \$4,000. Mr. Carr is one of the ablest lawyers in North Carolina, and his private practice will probably be more than five times the salary of the Federal job.

Movements of Tar Heels. Private Sidney Block, of Company 1, 125th Infantry, was slightly wounded in action on October 15. He was removed to a hospital on November 2. Representative Steidman obtained information concerning the soldiers from the casualty division today for his uncle, J. Block, of Greensboro.

W. H. Allen, of Louisville, was a visitor to the National Capital today. Accompanied by Representative E. W. Pau, the Franklin county man saw Senator Simmons about his candidacy for Marshanship of the Eastern North Carolina District. The senator told the writer that it would be some time yet before he would announce the appointment, pending the disposition of the revenue bill.

Dr. H. Q. Alexander, president of the North Carolina Farmers' Union, and W. B. Gibson, of Statesville, an official of the Farmers' Union, called to see the North Carolina Senators today about the distribution of nitrate of soda to the farmers of the State.

Ex-Judge W. B. Council, of Hoke, was a visitor to Washington today. J. R. Smith, of Ayden, called to see Secretary Daniels today. Miss Sarah Sanders, of Smithfield, and Miss Katherine Ruby, of Seattle, Washington, are visiting Mrs. George Pau and Mrs. T. H. Ward at Sunset Heights.

Ruby Cates, a former resident of Greensboro, N. C., has been arrested in Washington by Detectives Edward Kelly and Harry Wilson and locked up to answer charges of failure to pay bills at several hotels. She also is charged with failure to pay a bill of \$45 at the Southern Hotel, Baltimore.

The young woman says she was employed by the War Camp Community Service. The police allege she assumed the names of Mrs. J. W. Matthews and Mrs. J. D. Redmond at some hotels where she is alleged to have failed to settle her bills. She will be arraigned in police court tomorrow morning.

Some members were said to have protested that a comprehensive plan for the administration of the relief should have been presented in the committee. They also were understood to have expressed doubt whether the country, in view of heavy war taxes and another loan next spring, would approve of the direct gift of any part of the money, or be able to sustain added financial burden.

As finally approved, the bill gives the President discretionary authority in the expenditure of the fund, which may be used as a revolving fund until next June 30, and provides that while food shall be given free to starving people unable to pay for it, the expenditures shall be reimbursed so far as possible by the governments or sub-divisions thereof or the peoples to whom the relief is furnished.

Richmond's New R. R. Stationed Opened. Richmond, Va., Jan. 6.—Richmond's new million dollar railway station was formally opened today when the Washington special on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad left the new station.

Pinehurst Races, Wednesday at 3:30 p. m. Special Running events. Harness Races.—Adv.

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PRESIDENT RETURNS TO PARIS THIS MORNING FOR SERIES OF CONFERENCES

British Authority on League of Nations, Lord Cecil, Will Be One of First To Attend

Premier Lloyd George and Secretary Balfour Expected Last of Week

Leon Bourgeois Ready To Submit French Plan For Society of Nations; American Delegates Putting Their Views in Definite Shape; Speeches, Features and Incidents of President's Journey From Rome To Paris, at Milan and Elsewhere; Outlook is for a Busy Week

(By the Associated Press.)

Paris, Jan. 6.—President Wilson according to present plans, intends to leave Europe about Feb. 12 for the United States.

The President not only intends to be in Washington for the closing session of the present Congress, but to deliver several addresses concerning the settlement of the war and the establishment of a peace which it is hoped will be durable.

Features of President's Last Day in Italy And En Route To Paris

Turin, Jan. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—The royal train with President and Mrs. Wilson and party aboard stopped about midnight at the station of Santhia, almost midway between Milan and Turin, where it remained until seven o'clock in the morning in order to permit of a good night's rest for the President. The approaches to the Santhia station were well guarded and access to the station was forbidden. The train was also guarded by secret service men and Italian Carabinieri and Police.

The run from Santhia to Turin was only a matter of fifty miles and the time set for the President's arrival at Turin was 9 o'clock.

Turin the capital of the Dominion of the House of Savoy—the ancient capital of the Kingdom of Sardinia, which became the Kingdom of Italy—prepared an enthusiastic reception for the President. Thousands of workmen look part in the demonstration. Brilliant decorations adorned all the buildings and flags and banners waved.

King Victor Emmanuel had placed at the disposal of President and Mrs. Wilson the Royal Palace. The mayor of Turin had invited all the mayors in the department of piedmont to join in honoring the President and America. All of them accepted the invitation and were among those who welcomed the coming of the President to Turin.

The batteries from the hill announced the President's arrival, and after the formal greetings the party proceeded, amid acclamations, to the municipal palace, where the President was presented with a parchment granting him the freedom of the city. The mayors of the communes of the piedmont, some of whom had traveled over alpine glaciers, formed an exceedingly characteristic group of several hundred. For the most part they were typical mountaineers.

A luncheon in honor of President Wilson was served in the vast hall of the Philharmonic academy.

Text of Speeches at Milan. Milan, Jan. 5.—In speaking to a large delegation which welcomed him to Milan at the Royal Palace today, President Wilson said:

"I cannot tell you how much complimented I am by your coming in person to give me this greeting. I have never known such a greeting as the people of Milan have given me on the streets. It has brought tears to my eyes, because I know that it comes from their hearts.

"I can see in their faces the same things that I feel toward them, and I know that it is an impulse of their friendship toward the nation I represent as well as a genuine welcome to myself. I want to re-echo the hope that we may all work together for a great peace as distinguished from a mean peace. May I suggest that this is a great deal in my thought.

"The world is not going to consist now of great empires. It is going to consist for the most part of small nations, apparently, and the only thing that can bind small nations together is the knowledge that each wants to be the other's fairly. That is the only thing. The world has already shown that its progress is industrial. You cannot trade with people whom you do not trust and who do not trust you.

"Confidence is the basis of everything that we do, and it is a delightful feeling that these ideals are sustained by the people of Italy and by a wonderful body of people such as you have in the great city of Milan. It is with a sense of added encouragement and strength that I return to Paris to take part in the council that will determine the terms of the peace. I think you will all say 'amen'."

In Entertainment Committee. President Wilson spoke to the committee on entertainment as follows: "Mr. Chairman: Again you have been very gracious and again you have filled my heart with gratitude because of your reference to my country which is so dear to me. I have been very much interested to be told, sir, that you are the chairman of the committee of entertainment which includes all parties without distinction and I am glad to interpret that to mean that there is no division recognized in the friendship which you have for America and I am sure, sir, that I can assure you that in America there would be a similar union of all parties to express friendship and sympathy with Italy, because, after all, parties are founded upon differences of program and not often upon differences of national sympathy.

"The thing that makes parties workable and tolerable is that all parties love their country and, therefore, participate in the general sentiments of that country and so it is with us, sir. We have many parties but we have a single sentiment in this war and a single sentiment in the peace, and in that sentiment lies our feeling toward those with whom we have been associated in the great struggle. At first the struggle seemed to be a natural resistance to an aggressive force, but as the consciousness of the nation grew, it became more and more apparent that in the aggression of the central empires was the spirit of militarism, the spirit of autocracy, the spirit of force and against that spirit there arose, as al-

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CONGRESSMEN TO ATTEND FUNERAL

Washington, Jan. 6.—Speaker Clark appointed the following congressional committee to attend the funeral of Col. Roosevelt:

Representatives Kitchin, North Carolina; Sherley, Kentucky; Webb, North Carolina; Flood, Virginia; Dent, Alabama; Padgett, Tennessee; Sherwood, Ohio; Steidman, North Carolina; Estopinal, Louisiana; McAndrews, Illinois; Gallivan, Massachusetts; Smith, New York; Mann, Illinois; Fordney, Michigan; Gillett, Massachusetts; Volstead, Minnesota; Cooper, Wisconsin; Kahn, California; Butler, Pennsylvania; Mott, New York; Hinkle, New York; Chandler, New York; Cannon, Illinois; Rodenburg, Illinois; Bowers, West Virginia.

BOLSHEVISM IS SPREADING IN N. Y.

Government Agents Assigned To Work of Breaking Up Their Activities

New York, Jan. 6.—Department of Justice agents in New York who have been watching German suspects in this city have been assigned to the work of frustrating the activities of five groups of Bolsheviki which have established headquarters here, it was announced tonight. The spread of Bolshevism was admitted to have become "alarming."

Coincidentally, Alfred L. Berker, deputy State Attorney General, declared that his department has unearched evidence that secret agents of Lenin and Trotsky have reached this city with a fund of nearly \$500,000 to be used for propaganda purposes.

These agents, it was said, have been circulating in workshops and factories, holding secret meetings, which culminated today in the opening session of a three-day convention.

The prime purpose of this convention is said to be to absorb into the Bolsheviki movement in this and other cities, members of the Industrial Workers of the World, anarchists and radical socialists. Pipes of the agitators also are said to include a program for weaning away from the American Federation of Labor radical members of sixty-five unions throughout the country, who are to be urged to organize "workingmen's councils" under the Lenin-Trotsky plan.

More than 50,000 persons here are said to be active or passive followers of the Bolsheviki movement.

FRENCH PRESIDENT COMING TO AMERICA

Paris, Jan. 6.—President Poincare will probably visit the United States late in June or early in July. This announcement was made by the President himself to The Associated Press this evening.

When it was suggested that the greatest reception ever accorded a foreign ruler was awaiting him, the President said:

"I must return President Wilson's visit. I am not looking for the honors of a reception. I simply wish to thank America and Americans for what they have done for the cause of liberty and France."

ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR OUR 8-FOOT CHANNEL

Washington, Jan. 6.—The House Rivers and Harbors Committee today by an amendment to the appropriation bill voted an additional \$21,000 for the completion of the work of making an eight-foot channel in upper Cape Fear river from the mouth to Fayetteville, N. C. Engineers said the appropriation of \$20,000 for the work was insufficient, and the committee agreed to vote the additional sum.

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