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IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS
AND OTHER NATIONS FOR
SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in the South-
land Will Be Found in
Brief Paragraphs

Domestic

The first international athletic contest in America since 1914 may eventually in the next few months as the result of a formal invitation which has been extended to the Swedish Athletic Association, to send a team to this country to compete in the coming indoor games.

Plans for removal of the two hundred seriously wounded soldiers who were aboard the stranded transport, Northern Pacific, were disrupted when a driving northeast snowstorm set in. The lights of the rescue fleet were obscured as the storm developed, and the powerful Fire Island light, visible under normal conditions for ten miles, could not be seen from the shore a mile away.

Remarkable as it may seem, despite the blinding storm at Fire Island, every one of the wounded soldiers were removed from the transport, Northern Pacific, without injury. Not a life was lost, and there was no untoward event except the capsizing of a lifeboat.

Rear Admiral Rodman, who commanded the American fleet in the North sea during the war, declares that the German navy is not needed, being of a different type to that of any of the allies. Therefore, he says it would be a waste of money to pay to maintain them, and advises that every one of them be sent to the bottom of the sea to keep McGinty company.

With delegates present from eleven states the Southern Forestry Association held a two-day session at Jacksonville, Fla. H. S. Graves, chief forester of the United States forestry department, presided.

The Michigan legislature has ratified the prohibition amendment. This is the sixteenth state to act favorably on the amendment.

The cost of warships is 50 per cent higher. The ten battleships and six battle cruisers authorized in 1916, it is estimated, will cost nearly \$150,000,000 more than at first thought.

Plans for the routing of inland freight intended for export, including food for the American army and for starving people in Europe by way of Atlantic and gulf ports, were discussed recently in New York by army and navy officers, representatives of the federal railroad and food administration and other government bodies and trans-Atlantic steamship companies.

When these plans are adopted, which will be shortly, they will place practically an embargo on export freight for New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and will mean much for Southern ports.

Annie Ward Tiffany, famous dramatic actress, died at her home in Syracuse, N. Y., after years of suffering. Her last appearance was in 1907. She planned her own funeral, selecting the pallbearers.

Increase in the lending power of federal land banks and the grant of authority for them to write fire insurance on farm property, were advocated by the farm loan board in its annual report submitted to congress.

The entire state of Florida went in the bone dry column at midnight, December 31.

The homes of Justice Robert Von Moschisler, of the state supreme court; Judge Frank L. Gorman, of the municipal court, and Acting Superintendent of Police Mills, located in widely separated sections of Philadelphia, Pa., were damaged by bombs.

In each instance shrapnel bombs were used and the force of the explosions was so great that all the occupants of the houses were hurled from beds. No one was seriously injured.

A petition to restrain city clerks from destroying ballots cast in the senatorial election in Michigan last November has been granted by the supreme court in Grand Rapids, Mich., in behalf of Henry Ford, who, according to the official canvass of the vote, was defeated for the election by Commander Truman N. Newberry, republican. The petition was filed, it was stated, because Mr. Ford intended to ask the senate to order a recount of the votes.

European

"The peace conference, which, in all likelihood will open January 13, will," says the Paris Petit Journal, "decide upon the terms to be imposed upon the vanquished peoples."

The secretaries of the peace conference will be Paul Duta, French ambassador to Switzerland, and Philippe Berthelot, of the French foreign office.

Two hundred thousand Russian soldiers have been released by the Germans. They are in a destitute condition, and show the result of exposure from cold.

A Polish army of thirty thousand men is marching on Berlin, according to reports sent out from Copenhagen. The fifth German division has been ordered out to meet the Poles.

The Polish army marching into Germany, says a dispatch from Geneva, is well armed and supported by artillery and cavalry. The Germans are rearming demobilized soldiers and fighting is expected, although some of the demobilized soldiers are refusing to serve.

It is reported that the German railways are disorganized.

Three thousand members of the newly organized German Christian People's party, which succeeds the former Centralists, marched to the ministry of religion and education and vehemently protested against the administration of Adolf Hoffmann, Independent Socialist, who, they contend, cannot even speak the German language, and is trying to drive religious instruction out of parochial schools.

It is understood that King George and Queen Mary assured President Wilson that the Prince of Wales will visit the United States during his coming trip through the British dominions.

All German civil employees in uniform and all German soldiers within the American area of occupation must salute American officers.

German submarines which have been surrendered are being divided among the allies.

Two hundred and seventy sailors were drowned as the result of the loss of the British steam yacht *Isolaire* off Stormy, Scotland. The yacht had three hundred sailors on board.

The vessel struck on dangerous rocks near Stormy harbor and only about thirty of them were saved. Many of these were terribly injured in their efforts to reach the shore.

Washington

From the frontier of France to Rome the journey of President Wilson was like a triumphal procession.

Senator Johnson of California is waging a hot fight in the senate to withdraw American troops from Russia. He says he wants the truth told about the Russian situation.

From the Alps a special train was met at Turin by the prefect of the province, the mayor, the general commanding the troops there and other authorities.

The presidential party caught its first glimpse of the snow-capped peaks of the western Alps at breakfast, while the train was crawling slowly through the mountain passes.

Relief work being carried on in northern France by the commission for relief in Belgium and the pitiable condition of the one and a half million inhabitants of that section who escaped the German occupation.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH BOLSHEVIKS

AMERICAN TROOPS ENGAGE IN
SEVERAL BATTLES WITH
THE BOLSHEVIKS.

SNOW TWO TO FOUR FEET DEEP

Hot Artillery Fire Forces the Americans to Withdraw temporarily from Villages Occupied by Them.

With the American army on the Dvina—American troops fighting desperately near Kadish, have driven back bolshevik troops which made an advance there. The bolsheviks also launched attacks on the Onega sector and bombarded the allied front. The Americans came into battle along the Petrograd road and in the frozen swamps that border it. The battle was fought in snow from two to four feet in depth.

American forces captured Kadish after a display of gallantry that evoked the admiration of the allied commanders. Special care has been taken of the American wounded and the body of an American officer was taken back to Archangel for burial. There were some casualties, but they were small in comparison to those inflicted upon the enemy.

On Tuesday, the bolsheviks opened a terrific fire from three and six-inch guns and launched a counter-attack against the buildings held by the Americans in Kadish. So hot was the artillery fire that the Americans were withdrawn temporarily from the village. The line, however, was not taken back very far and the new positions were firmly held. The enemy did not occupy Kadish because the barrage fire from the Americans guns made it impossible to advance.

Shells falling on the frozen ground spread their zones of destruction twice as far as they would under normal conditions. Later, under the protection of artillery fire, American detachments again swept forward and recaptured Stormy. The men engaged in the advance were from infantry and trench mortar units.

REVISED STATISTICS SHOW INCREASE OF DEATHS

Washington.—The influenza epidemic which swept the country during the latter part of last year caused 111,688 deaths in the 46 largest cities and increased the combined death rate for those communities in 1918 to 19.6 per thousand, according to statistics made public by the census bureau. Total figures for the country were not available.

Baltimore with 26.8 per thousand and Nashville with 26.4 had the highest rates of the registration cities, while St. Paul with 13.9 and Minneapolis and Grand Rapids with 14 each had the lowest.

PROTESTANTS RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT IN CHURCH

Rome After his visit to the Vatican President Wilson, whence he returned to the American embassy, he drove with Mrs. Wilson, to the American Protestant Episcopal church. He was accompanied by Thomas Nelson Page, the American ambassador; Brigadier General Wm. W. Harts, U. S. A., and Count Bruschi-Falgari, gentleman waiting to King Victor Emmanuel and Countess Bruschi-Falgari, lady-in-waiting to Queen Helena.

In the vestry he received representatives of evangelical churches in Italy. They were introduced by Dr. Dexter G. Whittingham, superintendent of the American Baptist mission; Rev. Walter Lowerie, rector of St. Paul's American church, and Francis B. Keene, the American consul general. Other bodies represented were the Waldensian church, the English Baptist missions, the Italian-American Methodist churches, the Wesleyan missions, the Presbyterian church and the British Bible Society.

ROOSEVELT WILL NOT BE CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT

Washington.—It is understood here that Col. Theodore Roosevelt is about to announce that he will not be a candidate for the presidency in 1920. His health is poor, and the rigors of a campaign might make it worse. If Mr. Roosevelt gets out of the way it is believed that Senators Lodge, Knox, Watson, Harding and Sherman will enter the race. That is one way of explaining the bitter attacks on the president in the senate.

MEXICAN REFUGEES SEND DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE

El Paso.—Six hundred refugees of all political factions formed an organization here and decided to send delegates to the peace conference in Paris. They have a view to obtaining a permanent peace in Mexico and the repatriation of all political exiles in the United States and Europe. Delegates will also be sent to President Carranza, Francisco Villa, and other leaders in the interest of this movement.

MAXWELL BLAKE OF TANGIER IS SUMMONED BY PRESIDENT

Tangier.—Maxwell Blake, the American representative at Tangier, whose duties to the president during the peace conference were of great importance, has been summoned by President Wilson to Paris, undoubtedly to be consulted on the Moroccan question. Blake's presence in Paris is a matter of sincere congratulation for all who wish the Moroccan question treated with justice.

COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT DIES AT HOME IN OYSTER BAY

HIS HEALTH FOR THE PAST YEAR HAD BEEN FAILING RAPIDLY

Ex-President Had Not Been Well for Many Months and Suffered Affliction New Year's Eve Which Was Pronounced as Being Sciatica, Later Diagnosed as Inflammatory Rheumatism Which Was the Immediate Cause of His Sudden Passing Away.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt died in his sleep early Monday morning at his home on Sagamore Hill in this village. Death is believed to have been due to rheumatism which affected his heart.

The colonel suffered a severe attack of rheumatism and sciatica on New Year's day but none believed his illness would likely prove fatal. The former President sat up most of Sunday and retired at 11 p. m. About four a. m. Mrs. Roosevelt, who was the only other member of the family at Oyster Bay, went to her husband's room and found that he had died during the night.

Mrs. Roosevelt telephoned to Colonel Emlin Roosevelt, cousin of the former President, and he came to the Roosevelt home immediately. Telegrams were dispatched to the colonel's children, who were in other parts of the country. Two of the colonel's sons, Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Captain Kermit Roosevelt, are in service abroad.

Captain Archie Roosevelt and his wife left New York Sunday night for Boston, where the captain's wife's father is ill. Mrs. Ethel Derby and her two children are in Aiken, S. C.

Telegrams of condolence and sympathy began to pour in from all parts of the country as soon as the news of Colonel Roosevelt's death became known.

The former President came to his home on Sagamore Hill from the Roosevelt hospital on Christmas day, but a week later was stricken with a severe attack of rheumatism and sciatica, from which he had been suffering for some time. The rheumatism affected his right hand and it became much swollen. He remained in his room and efforts were made to check the trouble. Saturday the colonel's secretary, Miss Josephine Stricker, called to see him but the colonel was asleep in his room. Miss Stricker said no one had any idea that death was so near at hand.

Flags were placed at half mast in Oyster Bay Monday.

Son's Death Broke Him Down.

One of the things that is believed to have contributed more than any other to the colonel's breakdown was the death last fall of his son, Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, the aviator, in action in France. Colonel Roosevelt bore the sorrow of his death with a fortitude that was in keeping with his spirit in public life. He suffered most poignant griefs in silence and tried to forget them by plunging harder than ever into his work.

Near the End Is Still in Harness.

New York.—On the day before Christmas when Colonel Roosevelt left the hospital here to spend the holiday in Oyster Bay, Miss Stricker, in speaking of his condition, said he was in slight pain at intervals but apparently was far from being seriously ill. On the Sunday previous to his departure for his home he had dictated articles for the *Kansas City Star* and other publications from 11 a. m. until 2 p. m. He ate well and slept like a child.

Officials Honor the Dead.

Washington.—Flags were half mast at the White House, the capitol and all public buildings Monday upon the announcement of the death of Colonel Roosevelt. And in respect to the memory of the former President and commander-in-chief, Secretary Daniels and General March ordered flags at half mast on every ship and shore station of the navy and at every army post and camp at home and abroad.

BOLSHEVISM REAL PERIL IN EUROPE

SITUATION ASSUMES APPEAR-
ANCE OF DECLARATION OF
WAR ON THE WORLD.

QUESTION ONE OF 14 POINTS

Direct and Arresting Effect Is Being
Had Upon the Larger Phases of
World Reconstruction.

London.—As one surveys the map, the truth becomes more and more obvious that the various sectors in Europe which present entirely chaotic conditions are increasing in numbers and extent of decreasing. Just at present Poland looms large. Vilna, Lemberg and Warsaw rivet attention one day and Reval and Riga the next.

The fact is, the bolsheviks, having decided to enlarge their sphere of control, have declared war upon the world at large. This doubtful situation arises from the fact that bolshevism is a state of mind rather than a state of territory also from the further fact that there are hundreds of thousands of men in Russia who must either join the bolshevik forces or starve or freeze.

The main question now is whether bolshevik aggression will stop at the old German eastern frontier. How far bolshevik thought already has penetrated eastern Germany it is impossible to say. Where and when will the allies and America have to meet the bolshevik advanced forces? Poland is one of President Wilson's 14 points. What shall the allies and America do about it?

It can be readily perceived that such a situation has a direct and arresting effect upon such large questions as those of demobilization, food finance, reconstruction and many others.

MUST GUARANTEE INTERESTS OF GREAT WORKING CLASSES

Milan.—President Wilson voiced again his views that the working people of the world demanded from the coming peace conference not merely treaties of peace but guarantees of the justice and the future of the peace to be made. He declared his belief that the social structure of the world rested upon the great working classes and reiterated his conviction that the peace must be made with the sentiment of these classes constantly kept in view.

The President made these declarations in his speech at the reception given him by the municipality, his principal speech of the day.

ROOSEVELT BURIED WITHOUT POMP, CEREMONY, OR FLOWERS

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President of the United States, who died at his home on Sagamore Hill was laid to rest without pomp or ceremony in Young's Memorial cemetery in this village. He was buried on a knoll overlooking Long Island sound, a plot he and Mrs. Roosevelt selected soon after he left the White House.

In the words of the clergyman who conducted 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 were present, the funeral service was held at 12:45 o'clock in Christ Episcopal church, the little old frame structure where for years the colonel and his family worshipped.

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

SPREAD OF BOLSHEVISM IN NEW YORK ALARMING

New York.—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 bolshevik which have established headquarters here in Germany.

Opposition to the President's proposal was not on party lines. Democrats as well as Republicans voicing disapproval. No announcement of the war was made, but it was understood that it was 7 to 6.

MORE TRANSPORTS ARRIVING WITH SOLDIERS FROM FRANCE

Newport News, Va.—Bringing 1,238 sick or wounded soldiers, including 136 marines, the army transport *Pastors* reached here. Eleven hundred of these men, who represent practically every state as well as a majority of the organizations that participated in the fighting in France, were sent to the debarkation hospital at Camp Stuart for a few days' rest before being distributed over the country.

PARLIAMENT HEARS PRESIDENT SPEAK

JOINT RECEPTION IS GIVEN THE
PRESIDENT BY THE ITALIAN
PARLIAMENT AT ROME.

GEN. DIAZ AND WILSON MEET

Weather Warmer and More Balmly
Than That Experienced by Party
in France or England.

Rome.—In parliament house a joint reception was given President Wilson by the members of the senate and the chamber of deputies. The function was an impressive one. The large and distinguished gathering gave the President an ovation.

During his speech the President constantly was interrupted by outbursts of applause and when he ended he was accorded an ovation which lasted until he passed through the exit of the building. Outside the throngs in the street took up the demonstration which continued until the doors of the Quirinal closed behind Mr. Wilson.

The weather was warmer and more balmly than the presidential party had experienced in France and England and there was a feeling of relief on their part. The President met with really the first touch of sustained sunshine he had seen since coming to Europe, and he made the remark during the day that the weather reminded him of that at home.

During the day King Victor Emmanuel presented General Diaz to President Wilson, who complimented the Italian commander-in-chief on the magnificent achievements of his army.

The President expressed regret that he would be unable to visit the Italian battlefront owing to lack of time and the necessity of returning to Paris as soon as possible for the work of the peace conference.

AMERICAN MILITARY LAWS ARE DECLARED OBSOLETE

New York.—Administration of military justice in the United States will be one of the subjects considered at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. The executive committee of the association, at a meeting here, decided it is a subject which requires consideration and "probably some reformation."

In making the announcement, President George T. Page, of Peoria, Ill., gave out a statement in which he declared that the war has demonstrated "that our military laws and our system of administering military justice are unworthy of the name of law or justice." The United States, he said, still is following rules copied from England in 1774, but which were abandoned long ago by Great Britain and which were better suited "to the armies of feudal times than to the citizen armies of a modern republic."

HOOVER, DIRECTOR GENERAL INTERNATIONAL RELIEF WORK

Paris.—President Wilson has appointed Herbert C. Hoover director general of international organization for the relief of liberated countries, both neutral and enemy. Norman Davis, formerly on the staff of Oscar T. Crosby, special commissioner of finance for the United States in Europe, will act as Mr. Hoover's assistant.

This was announced by the American peace commission in a statement which says that the designation of Mr. Hoover to take charge of the relief work is in conformity with the request of the allied governments that the United States take a predominant part in the organization and direction of relief measures. The statement says:

"Upon President Wilson's arrival the report of the investigations of the United States and allied government officials into the food situation of the liberated countries, neutral and enemy were laid before him.

Nearly all forty-first division ordered home.

200 SICK AND WOUNDED YET ABOARD STRANDED LINER

Fire Island, N. Y.—Except for 200 wounded men, every one a veteran of European battlefields and more than half of them helpless on their cots, all of the 2,500 soldiers were passengers on the stranded army transport *Northwestern Pacific* were safe, ashore or aboard naval vessels at the close of the second day of one of the most remarkable marine rescues in the history of the Atlantic coast.

SOME CAROLINIANS WHO HAVE BEEN RELEASED FROM PRISON

Washington.—A list of American soldiers reported to have arrived in France, after having been released from the prison camp at Rasat, Germany, was announced by the war department. The list includes the following enlisted men:

Paul Denton, Hickory, N. C.
Thurston McSwain, R. F. D., Blacksburg, S. C.
R. H. Holcombe, Coulter, N. C.
Lee F. Rash, R. F. D., Olin, N. C.

GIVES WILMINGTON YARD ITS LIBERTY

SUPERINTENDENT MCKOWN IS
ADVISED THAT HE MAY PRO-
CEED ON OWN PROGRAM.

HUNDREDS OF MEN EMPLOYED

Workers Have Record of Fastest Time
Ever Made Anywhere in South by
Ship Builders.

Wilmington.—Capt. George W. McKown, superintendent of the Wilmington Wooden Shipbuilding Company, announced that the shipping board has advised him that his yard was now free to proceed with its own program. He will immediately resume operation on a large scale for the construction of numbers of large schooners and seagoing barges. The shipping board advised months ago that the plant would be taken over, but never took it over, though the action held in abeyance the company's own plans for enlarging the yard. Several hundred men will be employed. The yard turned out one fine schooner in five months, the fastest time ever made in the Southern States.

Winston Boy Given Decorations.

Winston-Salem.—Sergeant Charles Lewis, a Winston-Salem boy, at home from France, brought back with him about all the honors in the way of decorations and medals that France had to bestow. He was with the United States marines at the Marne, Chateau Thierry and Verdun. He was severely wounded. He went to France in June, 1917, with General Pershing.

Revenue Collections Increase.

Stevenville.—Up until December Collector Watts of this district, collected \$3,544,462.76 internal revenue taxes as follows:

Tobacco	\$2,946,642.98
Income	465,223.96
Capital stock	87,080.53
Estate	12,529.97
Manufactures	11,260.20
Admissions and dues	7,221.04
Documentary stamps	4,430.70
Insurance policies	3,870.63
Fines and penalties	2,597.80
Public utilities	1,848.45
Alcohol	1,530.79
Liquor licenses	1,325.25
Emergency	96.52
Narcotic	14.04

This is an increase over December, 1917, of \$85,021.46, or 33 45 per cent.

Buy Car Holstein Cattle.

West Raleigh.—J. A. Arrey, of the dairy farming office, is in receipt of a letter from N. Beckwith, of the Asheville board of trade, advising that farmers in the vicinity of Weaverly requests the extension service to buy a carload of Holstein cattle for them for use in connection with the Democrat cheese factory, which is located, together with 10 others, which are wanted by farmers in Transylvania county, will make a total of about 160 head of Holstein cattle that have gone into this section since the exhibit of pure bred cattle was made on Pack Square in Asheville last July. At that time there was considerable opposition to bringing in these dairy cows but some of the people who were most opposed to the scheme are now enthusiastic supporters. The Holsteins are growing in favor as the cheese factory development spreads.

Bids for \$135,000 School Bonds.

Charlotte.—Bids for unsold \$135,000 of original authorized bond issue of \$200,000 for development of the Charlotte public school system will be opened at the city hall at 3 o'clock, according to announcement from the office of Mayor McNinch, a resolution to this effect having been passed by the city commissioners. The Charlotte school board and the public has displayed interest lately in the plans of the city commissioners to sell this part of the bond issue, the proceeds of which will be used to pay part of the cost of erecting a new high school building.

Bryan to Speak to Suffragettes.

Raleigh.—A conference of the North Carolina Suffrage Association will be held in Raleigh January 10, at noon in the Raleigh Woman's Club. This meeting will be followed at night by an address by Hon. William Jennings Bryan. Announcement of the meeting was made by Mrs. John S. Cunningham, president of the organization. The suffragists will gather here from all parts of the state upon the heels of the opening of the general assembly to draw up the lines for the legislative program of the assembly.

Proposed Anti-Malaria Campaign.

Durham.—When the Durham county commissioners meet Monday they will consider the advisability of spending \$14,000 to eradicate malaria in this county? In a report of his anti-malaria survey, Frank Woodfall, of the United States public health service, has estimated the cost for an anti-malaria campaign at this figure. Commissioners are said to favor the plans. The report is to be submitted to the board by the city and county board of health with favorable recommendation.

Want Alumnus for President.

Charlotte.—That an alumnus of North Carolina should be chosen to succeed Dr. Edward Kiddle Graham as president of the university was the consensus of opinion of alumnus of the institution at a well attended called meeting of University Alumni Association of Mecklenburg County. Lengthy consideration was given to conditions at the university which have arisen as the result of demobilization of the student army training corps, with the loss of a large number of its 1918 students.