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## WOODROW WILSON ENTERS LAST SLEEP

CLOSED HIS EYES AND SLIPPED PEACEFULLY AWAY SUNDAY AT 11.15 A. M.

## GRAYSON MAKES STATEMENT

Ill Health Began More Than Four Years Ago—Immediate Cause Digestive Disorder.

Washington. — Former President Wilson died Sunday at 11.15. Fatigue and worn by the battle with death which began before he left the White House in 1921 the war president of the two terms—eight of the most momentous years in the history of the world—closed his eyes and slipped peacefully away.

The end came when vitality no longer could retard the steady dissolution which set in with the stroke of paralysis that laid Mr. Wilson low on his return from the western speaking trip in 1919 in which he declared he was glad to give his life for the League of Nations if that would make it a success.

The general sclerosis had been progressively hardening Mr. Wilson's arteries since he was first stricken in 1919. The haemoptigia which refers to the paralytic condition of his left side, manifested itself, principally in his left arm and leg.

A digestive disorder which developed last Monday hastened death by a new and vicious attack on the waning vitality of the former president. He took a sudden turn for the worse Ehursing and his physicians found that thereafter it was only a question of how long they would be able to prolong life.

The passing of the former president was announced in the following statement issued by his physician and friend, ear Admiral Cary T. Grayson.

"Mr. Wilson died at eleven fifteen this morning.

"His heart's action became feebler and feebler, and the heart muscles were so fatigued that it refused to act any longer. The end came peacefully."

"The remote causes of death lie in his ill-health which began more than four years ago, namely, arterio-sclerosis with hemiplegia. The immediate cause of death was exhaustion following a digestive disturbance which began in the early part of last week, but did not reach an acute state until the early morning hours of February 1."

Mrs. Wilson, his daughter Margaret and Dr. Grayson only were in the death chamber at the end. Dr. Grayson, restraining tears with obvious difficulty, gave the formal announcement to waiting newspapermen. Worn with the strain, his voice was barely audible when he said that the former president's last moments had been peaceful.

## Woodrow Wilson Joined Church in Columbia, S. C.

Columbia, S. C.—As a boy in his teens, Woodrow Wilson united with the historic First Presbyterian church in Columbia, of which his father, the Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, was the pastor at the time.

His parents lie buried in the churchyard and the body of his sister, Mrs. George Howe, who died in 1916, also lies in the same plot. The inscription on his father's tombstone was drafted by Woodrow Wilson.

Woodrow Wilson's father was one of the southern Presbyterian church's most distinguished preachers. After serving as pastor of the First Presbyterian church here, he became a professor in Columbia Theological seminary here.

An aunt, Mrs. Felle B. Woodrow, and several cousins live here now. "Aunt Felle," who always referred to her distinguished nephew as "Tommy," remarked at one time that "Tommy commenced calling himself 'Woodrow' after he took to writing books."

## Baker Says Wilson Had Courage Rarely Equaled.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Newton D. Baker, war time secretary of war under former President Wilson, said:

"He had a mind richly stored and disciplined to almost perfect precision. He had a prophetic vision of the need of the world for peace and order, based on understanding and upright dealings and he had courage, both physical and mental in a degree rarely equaled, even a great man."

"He was a bit impatient of slow heads and fiercely intolerant of bad hearts, but he was a considerate, helpful and loyal chief of those who saw him literally carrying the weight of the world."

## STUDENTS MEET IN RALEIGH

Baptists Students From Four States Will Hold Convention February 20-March 2.

Raleigh.—Baptist Students of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, will meet in Raleigh February 29-March 2 in their second annual conference, as the guests of Meredith College and the First Baptist church. The conference is promoted by the Interboard committee of the Southern Baptist convention. The first one was held last year in Greensboro.

During February there will be three conferences for Southern Baptist students, one at Shawnee, Oklahoma, one at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and one at Raleigh.

Among the speakers who will be on the program in Raleigh are Dr. J. F. Love, of the Foreign Mission Board; Dr. W. R. Alexander; Frank Leavell, executive secretary of the three conferences; Miss Jessie Burral; Miss Louise Foreman, traveling secretary; Dr. W. J. McGlouthlin, president of Furman University.

Baptist students of practically every college in the four states will be represented, and the delegates will be entertained in the Baptist homes of the city.

Such problems will be taken up at the conference as a world missionary outlook, practical plans for organization among students, world student-sympathies, and definite campus programs.

## Jumps to Death From Building.

Tarboro.—Tarboro was shocked when it was learned that young Roland Allsbrook had committed suicide by jumping from the Masonic Temple. A colored boy, Van Raynor, who works at Hotel Farrar was passing and said he saw Allsbrook upon the fire escape of the Masonic Temple, that the latter whistled to him to attract his attention and he thought he said, "I tried to do it but couldn't" and also "I'm going to jump," but before he was sure of the words he saw his body hurling through the air and it hit the pavement by Cook's drug store on the corner of Pitt and Main street. The boy saw Chief Lewis some distance down the street and ran for him. He and another colored boy ran to help, but Mr. Allsbrook was beyond help.

## 2-Session Summer School.

Wake Forest.—Announcement of the decision of the executive committee to conduct two summer schools of six weeks each at Wake Forest has been made by Dean D. B. Bryan, director. "The growth of the summer school during the past four years and the increased interest which teachers of the State are taking in raising their certificates by summer study necessitated the twelve weeks session," declared Dean Bryan.

The first term of the summer school, Director Bray announced, would begin June 16 and continue through July 25. The second term will begin July 26 and continue through August 30.

## Expect Good Year For Business.

Wilmington.—The 14 fertilizer factories in the Wilmington territory are counting on the biggest year's business they ever have done. The total sales last year of manufactured and imported soil improvers are estimated to have brought in \$22,000,000 with \$16,000,000 representing local product. Edwin B. Josey of the N. B. Josey Guano company at Hilton states that his company has booked more contracts than it ever had at this season.

## High Water Carry Away Bridge.

Scotland Neck.—The high waters of the past few days caused disaster to the contractors who have the construction of the bridge across Roanoke River at Edward's Ferry.

Trees, trash and rubbish brought down the river by the high waters accumulated and backed against the temporary wooden structure with such force that it carried away about two hundred feet of the bridge which was used for traffic in building the causeway on the farther side of the river.

The disaster will no doubt cause considerable delay in the completion of the bridge, which has already been delayed much longer than was expected.

## Wake Forest Plans Contest.

Wake Forest.—Letters have been sent to 300 North Carolina high schools announcing the annual inter-scholastic declamation contest and track meet to be held at Wake Forest April 4-5. This event will probably be the eclipsing event of the spring term. A committee representing the faculty—Prof. J. G. Carroll, chairman—is co-operating with a committee of students representing the two societies toward making the event a success. Last year some 200 high school students were present for the events.

## DEATH TAKES WOODROW WILSON, OUTSTANDING FIGURE OF THE AGE

Remarkable Career of the Man Who, After Gaining Fame as an Educator and Author, Became President, and During the Great War Was the Most Powerful Individual in the World—Originator of the League of Nations.

Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth president of the United States of America, was the most prominent world-figure of the events growing out of the World war, the most momentous of all wars. His place, as history will fix it, can only be conjectured. Hundreds of millions placed him at the zenith, as they placed the ex-kaiser at the nadir.

The great war brought to the front many men whose names will live in honor. In the last analysis three men stand out: Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau. Of these three it was Wilson who held the world's eye—Wilson, the human phenomenon of the times, until fifty-four no more than a college president and political writer and at sixty-three on a pinnacle of fame and honor and power unsurpassed if ever attained by any man in history.

It is impossible now to differentiate between Woodrow Wilson the man and Woodrow Wilson the head of the most powerful nation of earth in wealth, material and fighting men. Certainly he could not have reached the place he held without great ability and extraordinary capacity for leadership. By virtue of his place he became a focus of world attention as soon as the great war began. Before the armistice was signed he had become a great moral leader with the ear of the peoples of the world. Only as such could he have forced upon the allied world the unofficial acceptance of his project of a league of nations, with its

the poles. Senator J. Thomas Heflin (Dem., Ala.), when representative spoke on the floor of "Woodrow Wilson, the greatest apostle of world liberty and democracy since Jesus Christ."

Senator Thomas W. Hardwick (Dem.) of Georgia, said January 21 in the senate: "I believe in a written constitution. I believe in a strict interpretation of it . . . and I believe that unless we leave and abandon this mad saturnalia of imperialism here at home and return to the ancient principles of our fathers there will be no safety nor happiness for the people of this republic."

Senator Albert B. Cummins (Rep.) of Iowa expressed the half-way view when he said in the senate January 23: "I think President Wilson is the most intensely practical statesman of this or any other day. He began his administration in the belief that the executive office had not the power that it ought to have. He has accomplished more in the direction in which he set his face and his mind than any other man, either in this generation or in any former generation; and the only criticism, if it be a criticism, is that he has not marched in the right direction and has done things that he ought not to have done."

In the process of wresting from congress all the powers he believed the Constitution conferred upon the executive, President Wilson made many political enemies who questioned not his ability, but his motives and methods.



MRS. AND MRS. WOODROW WILSON

fourteen points as set forth to congress January 18, 1918.

Abroad and at Home. The enthusiasm evoked by President Wilson's visits to Paris, London and Rome was proof of his unique place in the regard of the people. It was evident that he was to Europeans not so much a man as a voice—a voice putting into words what they wanted and had not been able to express; his ideas and ideals were a sort of religion to them.

But he showed himself a statesman as well as a voice. He played the game masterfully. He established sympathy between himself and his man or his crowd. He made few if any mistakes in taste or judgment. He "matched his mind," to use his own expression, with the best of Europe and he got his league of nations before the peace conference and got it adopted.

President Wilson's two months in Europe may be divided into phases. When he landed the attitude toward the league of nations was this: The government of France was antagonistic; Great Britain's was suspicious; Italy's was skeptical. The first phase, his triumphant progress through France, England and Italy opened the eyes of these governments to his hold on the people. The second phase, the preliminary work of the peace conference, convinced these governments that President Wilson had an idea rather than a set plan which he purposed to force upon them. This simplified the situation and the rush to climb on the bandwagon began.

Contemporary estimates of President Wilson at home were as wide apart as

sentatives himself, Secretary of State Robert Lansing, Henry White, Edward M. House and General Tasker H. Bliss. He sailed December 4, 1918, and arrived at Paris December 14. The French capital was en fete for the occasion. December 24 he went to England and thence to Italy. He returned to Paris January 8, after a journey that resembled a "triumphal procession."

After the preliminary sessions of the peace conference President Wilson returned to the United States in February, returning to Paris March 15, 1919. He signed the peace treaty June 28, 1919, and returned to the United States July 8. His second term as president expired March 3, 1920.

After his retirement from the presidency Mr. Wilson lived quietly, making a partly successful fight to regain his health. He occasionally went to the theater and rode much in his car about the environs of Washington. He bought a home in Washington and in 1921 formed a law partnership with Bainbridge Colby, who had been his secretary of state, succeeding Robert Lansing. He took part in the funeral procession of President Harding in Washington and was the recipient of much public attention.

Mr. Wilson's last public utterance was last fall. November 10, 1923, the eve of Armistice day, he spoke by radio to the American people, defending his peace policy and saying that the American people had withdrawn into a "solitary and selfish isolation which is deeply ignoble because manifestly cowardly and dishonorable."

Armistice day Mr. Wilson briefly addressed thousands from the front steps of his home, concluding thus:

"I am not one of those that have the least anxiety about the triumph of the principles I have stood for. I have seen fools resist Providence before and I have seen their destruction, as will come upon these again—utter destruction and contempt. That we shall prevail is as sure as that God reigns. Thank you."

## Chronology of Wilson.

Woodrow Wilson was born December 28, 1856, in Staunton, Va. He was the son of Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, a Presbyterian minister, and Jessie (Woodrow) Wilson. In 1885 he married Ellen Louise Axsen. They had three daughters—Jessie (Mrs. Francis B. Sayre), Eleanor (Mrs. W. G. McAdoo) and Margaret. Mrs. Wilson died August 16, 1914, in the White House. December 18, 1915, Mr. Wilson married Edith (Bolling) Galt, a descendant of Pocahontas. The first 29 years of Mr. Wilson's life covered his boyhood and education. The next 25 were devoted to teaching and writing. With his election to the governorship of New Jersey in 1910 began his active political career. His chronology follows:

- 1858—Family removed to Atlanta, Ga. Student in private schools.
- 1874-9—Student at Princeton.
- 1879-82—Law student at University of Virginia.
- 1882-3—Practicing lawyer in Atlanta.
- 1883-5—Post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins university in history, jurisprudence and political science; received degree of Ph. D.
- 1886—Associate professor of history at Bryn Mawr college.
- 1888—Professor of history and political economy at Wesleyan.
- 1890—Professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton.
- 1902—President of Princeton (first nonclerical).

## Political Career Begins.

1910—Elected governor of New Jersey.

1912—Nominated by Democratic national convention in Baltimore in June on forty-sixth ballot by vote of 990 out of 1,086 over Champ Clark of Missouri and Judson Harmon of Ohio. Elected president over Taft and Roosevelt.

1916—Nominated by acclamation by Democratic national convention in St. Louis in June. Elected president over Charles E. Hughes.

Woodrow Wilson's Ph. D. thesis was "Congressional Government: A Study in American Politics" (1885). His later works include:

- "The State: Elements of Historical and Practical Politics" (1889; new edition, 1911).
- "An Old Master, and Other Political Essays" (1893).
- "Division and Reunion" (1893).
- "Mere Literature, and Other Essays" (1896; new edition, 1913).
- "George Washington" (1896; new edition, 1913).
- "The Free Life" (1908; new edition, 1913).
- "Constitutional Government in the United States" (1908).
- "Civic Problems" (1909).
- "History of the American People" (5 Vols., 1902; new edition, 1912).
- "The New Freedom" (1913).
- "When a Man Comes to Himself" (1915).

## Little Willis.

Little Willis tried to swing aboard the caboose as the south-bound freight pulled out Saturday morning. The doctor says he will be able to attend school Monday.

## MUSIC CONTEST OF HIGH SCHOOLS

HUNDREDS OF YOUNG WOMEN FROM ALL OVER STATE EXPECTED TO ENTER.

## TO BE HELD IN GREENSBORO

Contestants Will Be Guests of the North Carolina College For Women, May 1-2.

Greensboro.—Arrangements are already being made for the fifth annual music contest among the high schools of North Carolina, to be held at the North Carolina College for Women on May 1 and 2.

Several hundred contestants are expected. When the contest was established there were only 12 pupils contesting, in one department—piano. Last May there were 249, from schools in every section of the state, taking part in the piano, violin, soprano, contralto, tenor, baritone, bass, mixed chorus, boys' glee clubs, girls' glee clubs, boys' quartets, girls' quartets, mixed quartets and orchestra contests. The aim of the contests is to encourage musical activity in the schools, offering an opportunity for comparison and establish higher musical standards. Dr. Wade R. Brown, dean of music at the college, has supervision of the colonies.

Trophies are awarded in all the events and the North Carolina music championship goes to the school making the largest number of points. The Roanoke Rapids school won the big trophy last year.

While the contestants are here they will be the guests of the college. Thursday evening they will attend a recital to be given in the Grand theater by John Powell, celebrated pianist, and the college will be hosts to the young musicians. Mr. Powell has consented to act as judge in the piano contests.

## Bryson Orders Erection of New Jail.

Wentworth.—The grand jury completed its work here after returning man, true bills and investigating county affairs submitted their final report to Judge Bryson before the adjournment of court.

Among other things the jury recommended was a new jail for Leaksville township, and the judge said if this was not done by time of the next court he would inquire as to why it was not done.

The condition of the Spray jail was made known to the jury by several persons. They were told that, as many as fourteen were locked up there with only room for five or six. Men and women, black and white, are often locked up together.

## Finds Yellow Holly Tree.

Asheville.—Yellow holly, rare form of the tree, known to Botanists as foema xanthocarpa reider, has been found a short distance from Blantyre, near Brevard, by Charles F. Baldwin, one of the owners of Woodlake Park real estate development, in that section, it was announced by Maj. Warren E. Hall, secretary-treasurer of Western North Carolina, Inc.

Sample of the yellow along with a quantity of red holly taken from another tree in the same locality, has been received in the headquarters of Western North Carolina company and Maj. Hall expects to display both varieties in the window there at Government street.

## Cotton Ginned in Iredell.

Statesville.—The amount of cotton ginned in Iredell county during the term ended January 16, 1924, is greater by 3,408 bales than the amount ginned during the term ended January 16, 1923, according to figures issued by E. E. Sherrill, federal cotton statistician. In the term ended January 16, 1924, there were ginned in Iredell 17,474 bales of cotton, while in the same period of 1923 there were ginned 14,086 bales, says the report.

## Convicts Captured in Tennessee.

Asheville.—With the arrest near Morristown, Tenn., of two more escaped convicts from a state prison camp in Madison county, only six of the 18 negroes attempting freedom in a sensational jail delivery last week are yet at liberty.

The negroes were in civilian clothes when taken into custody by Hamlin county officers, it is reported from Marshall.

George P.ou, superintendent of the state penitentiary at Raleigh, will not come to Marshall to conduct an investigation of the jail delivery, it was learned at the state camp.