THE ELKIN TRIBUNE

VOL. 7 — Elkin, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 9, 1919 — No. 40

COL. ROOSEVELT PASSES AWAY

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt 26th President of the United States, who died at his home on Sagamore Hill early today, 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; No Music.

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 conformance 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, Rev. George E. Talmage.

The church, founded in 1705, will accommodate less than 700 persons, so admittance will be by card only.

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, one of his most trusted advisers. The widow is bearing up bravely under the shock of the death, coming so soon after their youngest son, Quentin Roosevelt, had been killed in a battle with a German airman.

Death Hastened by Grief.

The death of Colonel Roosevelt is believed by his physicians to have been hastened by grief over Quentin's death, coupled with anxiety over the serious wounds suffered by Captain 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.

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 editorials or public statements.

Neighbors Surprised.

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 the jungles; the citizen who had preached preparedness long before his country entered the world conflict.

Apparently neither Colonel Roosevelt nor his wife had any foreboding that death would so soon still his active mind and body. It was only yesterday Mrs. Roosevelt sent a letter to Charles Stewart Davison, 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.

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

His Last Words.

"Put out the light, please," were the former President's last words. They were addressed to his personal attendant, James Amos, a young negro who had been in his service since he left the White House, and who was sitting at the foot of the bed.

Sometime later Amos noticed the patient was breathing heavily and became alarmed. He left the room to call the nurse who had been summoned from Oyster Bay yesterday. When they returned Colonel Roosevelt had breathed his last. They called Mrs. Roosevelt, the only member of the family who was at home. There had been a family gathering Christmas day, but as no alarm was felt over the colonel's condition, the children who were able to spend their holiday with their parents had gone to different parts of the country.

REFUSED TO LET CAR BE SEARCHED

According to a dispatch from Danville, Va., 30th, G. C. Ramey a Southern railway conductor, defied the Danville police and representatives of the prohibition commission to search his train for liquor. A police sergeant and two State inspectors met the train when it came in, having a search warrant for it. When apprised of what was to take place, Ramey demanded that the warrant be read to him and, it is said, then told the police that they would never search the cars on the authority of such a document. It is further stated by the police, who were there that Mr. Ramey told them that none of his passengers would be molested unless the warrant stated specifically the names of persons to be searched. Then he locked up the doors on the coaches and made for the telegraph office. Inspector W. C. Hall followed him and placed him under arrest and was in the act of taking him to the police station when Police Sergeant J. L. Edwards interfered and said that it would never do to delay the Florida Flier with government mail and as it was apparent that the express would have to stand until a conductor could be found, the conductor was released and train No. 29 departed.

A warrant was issued charging Ramey with obstructing officers in the performance of their duty. The next day all preparations had been made by the police to arrest Ramey and four policemen and the commonwealth's attorney were at the railway station when the train arrived. The officers expected Ramey to step off the train and the arms of the law had overlooked the securing of a search warrant for the train and Captain Ramey remained aboard, comfortably ensconced in a drawing room compartment with the door locked. The policemen walked through the train but did not have the authority to break open the door so they had no other alternative than to admit a second defeat. Railway men who knew what was in the wind gathered around the police and enjoyed themselves hugely. While the squad was debating what to do Baggagemaster Bulford stepped out of a coach and smiling broadly walked to the telegraph office where he received orders for the conductor. As he stepped back on the train a pair of overalls showed beneath the coat. Finally the train left leaving the officers with the unserved warrant still in their possession.

He was later arrested in Washington and gave bond for his appearance before a grand jury.

1—President Wilson and President Poincare of France riding down the Champs Elysees on the day of Mr. Wilson's arrival in Paris. 2—First photograph showing the British occupation of Constantinople; Gen. Sir Henry Wilson inspecting Turkish prisoners of war. 3—American sailors in London on where have sleeping in the great hall of the Royal Courts of Justice, turned over to them by order of the lord chancellor.

WAR NOT WILLED BY THE PEOPLES

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Speaking here tonight before the Buffalo chamber of commerce, Secretary Baker declared it inconceivable that the peace conference would make world war an insupperable tragedy by failing to provide for a league of nations or some other arrangement to prevent such disasters in the future.

"We here in America who have worked and paid," he said, "the fathers and mothers who have given their sons, surely have a right to some high assurance of future peace as a consolation for their sacrifice. One cannot close his eyes and think of the peace conference at Versailles without feeling that there hover over it the spirits of millions of dead men demanding that their sacrifices be not in vain, that the statesmen of the world now secure to mankind the blessings whose they died to obtain."

Mr. Baker said he had no intention of speaking for the President, whose statement had been explicit and in whose hands the case of America was now placed.

Wilson Democracy's Spokesman

"He stands with head erect," said the secretary, "in the ancient places of the old world where other kinds of treaties used to be made, and represents a great and free people. He is the advocate not of a form but of a principle.

"It may be that there are voices in this country which quiver with hesitation and, here and there, timorous uncertainty, but back of him in that council chamber are the voices of the democracies of the world, of the men who labor and the women who sacrifice; he is by force of events the spokesman of the democracy of the world, and the compositions of this war will be a new Magna Charta, a new bill of rights to liberate the children of the future from the burdens of the past."

As to the proposal for a league of nations, Mr. Baker said it was not such a scheme as the holy alliance suggested by some of its critics.

Whence Comes Proposal.

"It is not proposed out of cabinets of absolute ministers," he said, "but is rather the passionate demand of the man in the street, the simple and the unsophisticated who know little of the intrigues and wiles of statecraft; but who know a very great deal about the sufferings and sacrifice which war entails."

The peace conference, Mr. Baker said, undoubtedly faced intricate and difficult geographical and racial questions. It would be conceivable possible, he added, "to make treaties ending this war in the old way, quieting its present discords and dealing with each national claim as though it were individual and of no community interest."

"But we had a world organized in the old way in 1914," he continued. "In the last months of that year the heavy currents of international sympathy and understanding swirled together, and I know of no more pathetic picture than that of the helplessness of the great and enlightened governments of the world as their statesmen watched the stream and realized that no provision had been made to stem it * * * there was no agency through which the sane restraints of humanity and justice could operate.

Not Willed by Peoples.

"It is inconceivable that the peoples of the world willed such a war. It is equally inconceivable that the peoples of the world would be willing now to face the possibility of another such trial without perfecting in advance modes of concerted action which will restrain the madness of the moment.

"We have had centuries of leagues among nations for the purpose of making war, offensive and defensive. It is too much to believe that in this enlightened age a league to prevent war has become impossible?"

The war had given America a new vision of her own strength and power, Mr. Baker declared.

Democracy Tested.

"We have made a voyage of discovery and found unsuspected capacities in ourselves," he continued. "Democracy has been tested and proved as effective as it is wholesome.

"It was the spirit of freedom and right that animated the American army in France.

"Hindenburg lines crumpled like houses of cards in the face of that spirit."

Mr. Baker made only one reference touching subjects of critisisms of the war department recently voiced in the senate.

"Although there is much talk of the United States having to rely upon Great Britain and France to supply its armies with heavy artillery," he said, "nevertheless, American industry did, in fact supply to Great Britain and France practically an equivalent to that made available to us from them."

FREE FOR FIRST TIME IN 4 DAYS

Fire Island, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Weary sailors manning the stranded transport Northern Pacific, who shared with the coast guards and the crews of rescue ships in the unparalleled task of sending safely ashore through the breakers 2,000 well and wounded soldiers, climbed into their hammocks tonight free for the first time in four days, of anxiety over the safety of the army veterans homeward bound from Europe. The last of the troops aboard went over the side today.

There was promise tonight of fair weather tomorrow for the removal of half the grounded vessel's crew.

This undertaking will be simple one compared with the delicate task of lowering hundreds of men from the towering decks of the liner and hoisting scores aboard the hospital ship Comfort in a gale.

SERIOUSNESS IS NOT REALIZED

An Associated Press correspondent with American army of occupation says that in a talk recently with an American army officer, Prince Carl, of Hohenzollern, lieutenant general and commander of the 58th Landwehr brigade, who now is living in the areas occupied by the Americans, said that in all his 32 years experience in the army he never had seen anywhere soldiers of better discipline or who behaved better than the Americans.

The prince, who is a member of a non-reigning house of the Hohenzollern family, according to the American officer, appeared not to realize the indignation created in the United States through the sinking of the Lusitania, and expressed surprise when he was told that celebrations were reported to have taken place in Germany and medals awarded to the submarine crew when the big Cunard liner was sent to the bottom. The prince said personally he disapproved of submarine warfare and bombing by means of airplanes. He asserted Germany should not have started her submarine warfare without being absolutely certain it would succeed.

Prince Carl said he regretted the German propaganda in the United States had been carried out in what he termed a clumsy manner. Germany, he declared, should have started her propaganda on a larger scale and spent millions of marks instead of thousands. The greatest fault with Germany's diplomacy, he added, was the persistent disregard of the importance of national psychology and failure to appreciate the points of view of other nations.

The prince was discharged from the Germany army at Hanover a few days ago and now is living at his castle at Nanmedy on the Rhine near Ar[illegible]mach. He said his first intimation of Germany's military collapse was when the high command sent an order to him on the western from to man a telephone with an officer of the personnel.

AVIATORS STOPPED TO BAG SOME DEER

Raleigh, Jan. 5.—Four army aeroplanes from Rockwell field, San Diego, Cal., en route on a cross-country trip to Washington city, left this city this morning on the last leg of their flight after a stay of five days here. Maj. Alber D. Smith, instructor in charge at Rockwell field, commands the squadron of four machines and eight flyers.

The squadron left San Diego, December 5 and crossed the continent by arriving in Jacksonville, Fla., in 28 hours, and 5 minutes, without stopping to rebuild a single machine. A feature of the trip was a [illegible] in South Carolina [illegible] officers stopped [illegible] deer [illegible] small in Florida.

CAPTIVE TATOOED BY THE GERMANS

Newcastle, Jan. 4.—Burton Mayberry, a ship's fireman, has arrived in Newcastle bearing on his cheeks tattoo marks which, he states, were inflicted by two German sailors, to the order of a German submarine commander. The head of a cobra is tattooed on each cheek in blue and red.

Mayberry is 39 years of age, unmarried and a native of London, and in April, 1917, he left his ship, bound from Southampton to New York. When they were six days out they were torpedoed by an enemy submarine. The crew took to the boats, and the boat containing Mayberry and 19 other men was ordered to approach the submarine. When alongside, the submarine commander, a man of powerful build and about 36 years of age, ordered the men to board the U-boat. Mayberry was the first to reach the deck, and the commander, speaking in broken English, told him that England was the cause of the war and that but for her Germany would not have been in the situation she was in at that time.

The commander ordered him to get down on the deck and curse England, but Mayberry refused. Two German seamen, in obedience to an order, seized hold of Mayberry, and, after forcing his arms behind his back, passed a bar through them which was then screwed up with a lock at each end.

When the unfortunate man, who suffered great pain, was made helpless, the commander, with a malicious grin, said he would put on his face designs of something that would devour him if he went to sea again. The German officer then went below and returned with a box, which contained an electric tattooing needle. Two of the German sailors, somewhat unwillingly Mayberry thought, performed the painful operation of tatooing, which lasted half an hour. Mayberry, who felt sick and faint after the ordeal, was, along with his companions, immediately bundled into the boat, which was then turned adrift. After three days without food and with only a little tobacco among them, the men were picked up by a fishing vessel. One man died from exposure.

30TH DIVISION IS COMING HOME

Washington, Jan. 4.—Demobilization of the army is approaching its final phases with the breaking up of the combat divisions in this country, and the issuance of orders for early return of the first three fighting divisions from France.

General March, chief of staff, announced today that General Pershing had designated the Thirtieth and Thirty-seventh (national guard) and the Ninety-first (national guard) divisions for early return, while in the home training camps, 4,500 men of the combat divisions heretofore held intack, had been ordered discharged.

The Thirtieth includes national guard troops from Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina; the Thirty-seventh, Ohio and West Virginia guardsmen, and the Ninety-first, Pacific coast troops.

The three overseas divisions with the headquarters troops of Major General Read's second corps, also designated for return, total 85,000 men. General March said that including these divisions the total number of men available for discharge was 1,379,000, and that 40,491 officers and 639,369 men had been mustered out up to yesterday.

The chief of staff also disclosed that the war department was preparing to take into the regular army, under the Pershing [illegible] 5,000 [illegible] officers [illegible] regular army [illegible] they would be [illegible]

9,000 SOLDIERS REACH N. Y.

New York Jan. 5.—Five transports and the battleship North Carolina steamed into New York harbor today bringing a total of nearly 9,000 officers and men of the army and navy from France.

The North Carolina, which is the first battleship to arrive here with troops from overseas, had among her 1,589 passengers a detachment of marines who had seen service at Chateau-Thierry, Bellevue wood and the Argonne forest, and 19 officers and 994 men of the 115th ammunition train.

The Giant transport Agamemnon, which formerly was the Kaiser Wilhelm II, of the North German Lloyd German line, brought the biggest contingent of any of the ships arriving today, having on her passenger list 175 officers and 2,711 men. The list included 330 wounded and more than 2,000 officers and men of the 345th infantry, as well as a number of casuals.

Secretary of War Baker, who on his way to Washington from Buffalo, where he spoke last night, visited the Agamemnon and spent a half hour chatting with the troops on board.

The other vessels arriving were the Santa Teresa, with 73 officers and 1,609 men of the 145 field artillery, recruited in Utah; the Henderson, with 28 officers and 818 men, including members of the naval land battery which operated on the western front and nearly 400 wounded; the Nieuw Amsterdam, with 79 officers and 1,592 men, including the 301st field artillery and 2[illegible] wounded and the Heredia with 72 officers and 16 enlisted casuals.

The Heredia, which has a quantity of munitions on board, and the North Carolina [illegible] for the night in Gravesend bay. The other vessels proceeded through cheering throngs to Hoboken where the men were debarked and transferred to hospitals and demobilization camps.

CALDWELL COUNTY BOY ARRIVES [illegible]

Lenoir, Jan. 1.—Clar[illegible]derth, the first wounded Caldwell county boy to come from France, [illegible] furlough with his [illegible] J. L. [illegible] last week. He [illegible] Christmas morning [illegible] York, where he [illegible] cember 19. He [illegible] Baltimore, from which [illegible] will be sent to [illegible] has more [illegible] from the wounded [illegible] the battle line.

Clarence Pu[illegible] the 105th engineers. The 105th [illegible] the original Hickory co[illegible] the North Carolina [illegible] guard. This company [illegible] leted with the British and [illegible] in action just south of [illegible] Sudderth was wounded [illegible] 16, during a bombardment [illegible] their positions by [illegible] tillery and airplanes [illegible] sent to a base hospital [illegible] don and kept there [illegible] ed for a home passport [illegible] ber 8 aboard the hospital ship Celtic. [illegible] ed in New York he [illegible] father here that he had [illegible] parents knew nothing [illegible] coming until he walked [illegible] yard on Christmas morning [illegible] greeted his mother.

London, Jan. 4.—Interesting figures are now available about Germany's loss of submarines during the war. The total of German losses was 192. 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 [illegible] for [illegible]