

WEATHER
Highest Yesterday ... 53
Lowest Last Night ... 48
Rain tonight and Tuesday.

ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW

TODAY'S CIRCULATION
4200
LEASED WIRE SERVICE

Consolidation of The Evening News and the Roseburg Review. DOUGLAS COUNTY An Independent Newspaper, Published for the Best Interest of the People.

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ROSEBURG, OREGON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1924.

VOL. XI, NO. 284, OF THE EVENING NEWS.

WOODROW WILSON WAS ON THE VERGE OF PHYSICAL COLLAPSE DURING FIRST TERM OF OFFICE

WOODROW WILSON'S FUNERAL WILL BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY WITHOUT ELABORATE CEREMONY

Active and Honorary Pall Bearers Selected—Entire Nation Mourns Loss of Eminent Statesman and Flags Over World Are Half-Masted by Order of Pres. Coolidge.

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Preliminary plans for the funeral of former President Wilson announced today by Dr. Grayson, provides for a brief private service at the S street residence at 3 p. m. on Wednesday.

This service will be followed by another at 3:30 o'clock at the Bethlehem chapel in Washington, where the body will be placed in a vault until arrangements have been made as to its resting place. It was decided not to hold a state funeral as proposed by some, or have the body lie in state at the capitol.

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Woodrow Wilson has found in eternity a haven from the storms and sorrows of a long life.

The quiet of Sunday morning folded him gently in its embrace and bore him to his maker. He passed from life while he slept, those he loved best close about him. His broken body had weakened by little until the last spark of vitality went out. But his spirit supported to the last by the indomitable courage of the old fighting man. In his last wakeful moments he held his loved ones that he knew had come and was ready.

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—White House officials were in communication with the Wilson home today to render what assistance they could. During the morning Secretary Weeks called on relatives of the former president to talk over any plans they may have in mind for a military guard of honor at the funeral and entombment.

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 4.—Wm. McAdoo and wife passed through here last night on their way to Washington D. C. to attend the funeral of Woodrow Wilson. Mrs. McAdoo's father.

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)
RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 4.—A resolution requesting Mrs. Woodrow Wilson to permit the body of America's war-time president to be interred in Hollywood cemetery where, where many other famous Virginians are buried, was adopted today by the Virginia general assembly.



VENIZELOS QUILTS OFFICE
(Associated Press Leased Wire.)
ATHENS, Feb. 4.—Premier Venizelos and his cabinet resigned office today. A new ministry will be formed by M. Kafandarlis, minister of the interior.

TOBIN'S BODY IS FOUND IN TREE
(Associated Press Leased Wire.)
PENDLETON, Feb. 4.—The body of Roy Tobin, who disappeared December 29, and for whom intermittent searches have been continued since that time, was found late yesterday afternoon, hanging to a tree about 200 feet below the new bridge on McKay creek, about seven miles south of Pendleton. The body was found by Gordon York of Pendleton.

The body was identified by his brother, by friends and by papers in the pockets of his clothes. He had been in poor health for some time previous to his disappearance and his friends and relatives feared that he had committed suicide though his body could not be found.

Russell Home Burned.
The home of G. L. Russell at Looking Glass was burned to the ground last week, the fire being caused by an explosion of a gasoline lamp. Mr. Russell was in Roseburg, and Robert Tippon was alone in the house when the accident occurred. Mr. Tippon was burned in getting out of the building. Although help was immediately secured nothing was saved and the buildings and contents were a total loss.

POISON KILLS FIVE PERSONS
Albany Family Stricken As Result of Tainted Canned Goods.

SIX ARE SERIOUSLY ILL
District Attorney Is Making An Investigation Today to Ascertain Real Cause of Fatalities.

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)
ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Five persons are dead and six others, all members of the same family, are seriously ill here, from poisoning.

District Attorney L. G. Llewellyn is investigating the deaths with a view to determining whether ptomaine poison was the cause. The victims, he learned did not partake of the same meals at the same place, nor of provisions purchased at the store. The dead are:

Marie, 7, and Hilda 10, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gerbig. They died late Sunday at the home of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Reinhold Gerber here.

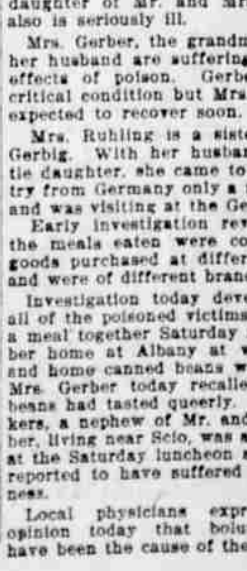
Mrs. Paul Gerbig, mother of the children, died at her home near here early today.

Mr. and Mrs. Gottfried Rubling, guests at the Gerbig home, died a few hours after the meal.

Paul Gerbig, his daughter, aged 4 years and his infant daughter, are in a serious condition, and a young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rubling also is seriously ill.

Mrs. Gerber, the grandmother, and her husband are suffering from the effects of poison. Gerber is in a critical condition but Mrs. Gerber is expected to recover soon.

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Hanging on the big door of the house where Woodrow Wilson spent his last years, is a streamer of fresh, yellow, jonquills, magnolias and forsythia with a green fern background, the whole bound around with a metallic ribbon.



CAREY GRAYSON LOYAL FRIEND
Woodrow Wilson's Relationship With Rear Admiral Was Most Intimate.

LIFE IS INTERESTING
Doctor Had Served With Roosevelt and Accompanied That Chief on 90-Mile Horseback Trip.

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Many friends and confidants came into Woodrow Wilson's life after he entered the White House. Many also passed out. Of all those who came two notably remained to his dying moment.

One was his physician, Rear-Admiral Carey T. Grayson; the other was Bernard M. Baruch, the New York financier and counsellor on the intricacies of the post-war problems.

Of the two, Mr. Wilson's relationship with Dr. Grayson was the more personal, the bond between them was almost that between father and son. Mr. Wilson's friendship for Mr. Baruch, although personal, also was sustained on the foundation of two minds that ran along together on common courses.

Grayson, the confidante and friend of two presidents before Wilson, brought to his chief a touch of nature which many declared were not part of Mr. Wilson's natural equipment. Nevertheless, it was a profound respect for those attributes which grew into close friendship and companionship.

Mr. Grayson is the son of a Virginia country doctor, orphaned early in life, who took his hard knocks while getting an education. From his father and from experience he probably inherited the innately human conceptions of nature itself, as only the old country style doctor acquires them, and these he brought to Woodrow Wilson.

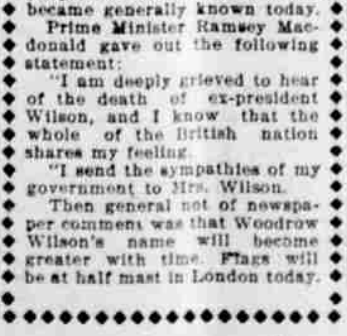
The public mind most associated with this physician about whom it has heard much with the illness and death of Mr. Wilson. But long before Woodrow Wilson was heard of as a presidential possibility, Dr. Grayson was a naval officer attached to the White House as a physician to President Roosevelt. Because he knew something about human nature, birds, trees and animals, particularly horses, he was not long in becoming Col. Roosevelt's aide and companion.

The American people were thrilled when President Roosevelt, just to show some army officers that he asked no one something he himself would not do, made his famous 90 mile horseback ride from Washington to Warrenton and back in a cold sleety rain that froze as it fell. Nobody mentioned that Dr. Grayson rode every foot of the way at his chief's side and sometimes guided the president's horse when Roosevelt's spectacles were coated with ice.

President Roosevelt turned Grayson over to President Taft with a recommendation of loyalty and he won Mrs. Taft's heart with his sympathetic devotion to her delicate health. Woodrow Wilson had never heard of Carey T. Grayson when he stepped

(Continued on Page Eight.)

ENGLAND MOURNS LOSS OF WILSON
(Associated Press Leased Wire.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.—Death of Woodrow Wilson made a deep impression upon the British people when news of his death became generally known today.



NORWAY WINS
CHAMONIX, Feb. 4.—Norway won the Olympic winter sports.

CHAMONIX, Feb. 4.—Ragnar Omtvedt of Grand Beach, Michigan, a member of the Olympic winter sports, suffered a broken knee in making his first jump in competition here today.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT NEEDED
(Associated Press Leased Wire.)
SALEM, Feb. 4.—Looking toward the possible installation of a sprinkler, fire extinguishing system at the state penitentiary, Governor Pierce, at today's meeting of the state board of control, requested Dr. R. E. Lee Steiner to forward him details regarding a similar system which is used at the state hospital for the insane.

No action was taken today regarding the site for the state training school, except that the governor told a delegation from Silverton that he, Sam Koser, secretary of state, and L. M. Gilbert, superintendent of the school, would visit the Jorman site Wednesday. Mr. Koser favors this location on the Silverton road between Salem and Silverton.

On February 6, it was decided today, 100 patients now at the state hospital here, will be sent to the Pendleton hospital.

Ralph Walker who has been spending the week end in this city as the guest of Harry Burr returned today to his home in Portland.

OREGON MOURNS WILSON'S DEATH
Gov. Pierce Sends Message of Condolence to Widow of Late Executive.

FLAGS AT HALF MAST
George E. Chamberlain Will Represent Oregon at Funeral—Cannons All Day in Honor of Deceased.

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)
SALEM, Feb. 4.—Governor Pierce last night sent to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the ex-president who died Sunday, a message of condolence on behalf of the people of Oregon.

It read:
"The people of Oregon, in common with those of other states, and foreign lands, join in the mourning death of your beloved husband. In his passing the world has lost the greatest man of this century."

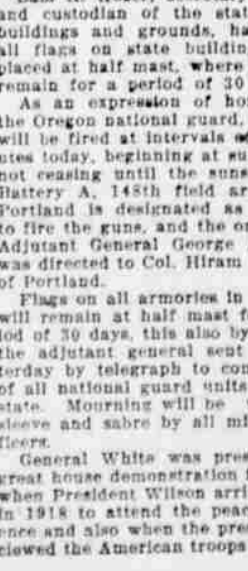
The governor said that he will request George E. Chamberlain, who was serving for Oregon in the United States senate during the Wilson administration to represent this state at the funeral. A telegram making the request will be sent to Mr. Chamberlain today.

The governor said that he will today issue a request calling upon the people of Oregon as an expression of respect to the late war president, to cease from their usual activities for a time on the day of the funeral, probably during the funeral hour.

Sam A. Koser, secretary of state and custodian of the state capitol buildings and grounds, has caused all flags on state buildings to be placed at half mast, where they will remain for a period of 30 days.

As an expression of honor from the Oregon national guard, a cannon will be fired at intervals of 30 minutes today, beginning at sunrise and not ceasing until the sunset hour. Battery A, 148th field artillery of Portland is designated as the unit to fire the guns, and the order from Adjutant General George A. White was directed to Col. Hiram U. Welch of Portland.

Flags on all armories in the state will remain at half mast for a period of 30 days, this also by order of the adjutant general sent out yesterday by telegraph to commanders of all national guard units in the state. Mourning will be worn on sleeve and sash by all military officers.



WOODROW WILSON WAS ON THE VERGE OF PHYSICAL COLLAPSE DURING FIRST TERM OF OFFICE
Was Victim of Bright's Disease and Had Suffered a Blood Clot in Arteries of One Leg—Story of Illness Interesting Chapter of His Life.

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The real cause of Woodrow Wilson's death was a stroke of paralysis which followed his collapse in the late summer of 1919. Like Warren G. Harding, he was stricken while on a speaking trip in the west. Up to the time of his collapse the country thought him a normally healthy man, but he was far from it. He entered the White House with a well developed start toward Bright's disease which caused his physicians to predict that he never would finish his first term. But by careful devotion to his doctor's orders he fought off the malady. He was practically blind in one eye from a retinal hemorrhage which came while he was still at Princeton University, it was before he had suffered a thrombosis—a blood clot in his arteries—but it was in one of his legs and never developed any serious trouble.

The same thing in his brain later on laid him low and led to his death.

By his own personal directions, the exact nature of his fatal illness was concealed from the world for months because he feared public knowledge of it, while he was president, might lead to a stock market panic and possibly far-reaching consequences to a world then passing through the first stages of post-war reconstruction. Some of the details came out piece-meal and over a long period of time. Others have not been hitherto published. It is appropriate to give them now that he is dead.

The first indication of serious illness came during the night of September 25, 1919, while the president's special train was between Pueblo, Colorado, and Wichita, Kansas, coming eastward on the return part of his speech making trip. The increasing strain upon his physical resources had been growing apparent, the breaking point was so near. There was no truth in rumors that the president had become incoherent during some of his last speeches, although it was true that he had displayed great emotion which was unusual for his manner of speaking.

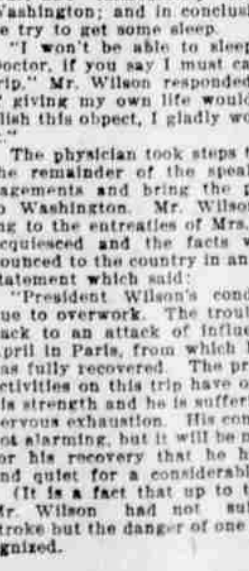
When Mr. Wilson finished at Pueblo that afternoon he was exhausted and covered with clammy perspiration. An examination by Dr. Grayson disclosed nothing markedly wrong and he was put to bed. Mrs. Wilson remained up with him, and he complained of restlessness. Soon after midnight he complained of feeling ill and Dr. Grayson found him in a state of nervous exhaustion, with the right side of his face twitching as it often had done before when he was very tired and worn out.

But the physician was alarmed and shocked to note a drooping of saliva from a corner of the president's mouth and also a drooping of the facial muscles on the left side. Recognizing immediately that a stroke of paralysis was impending, Dr. Grayson warned Mr. Wilson of his grave condition; strongly suggested that he cancel the remainder of the tour, and immediately return to Washington; and in conclusion, that he try to get some sleep.

"I won't be able to sleep at all, Doctor. If you say I must cancel the trip," Mr. Wilson responded. "Even if giving my own life would accomplish this object, I gladly would give it."

The physician took steps to cancel the remainder of the speaking engagements and bring the president to Washington. Mr. Wilson, yielding to the entreaties of Mrs. Wilson, acquiesced and the facts were announced to the country in an official statement which said:
"President Wilson's condition is due to overwork. The trouble dates back to an attack of influenza last April in Paris, from which he never has fully recovered. The president's activities on this trip have overtaxed his strength and he is suffering from nervous exhaustion. His condition is not alarming, but it will be necessary for his recovery that he have rest and quiet for a considerable time."

(It is a fact that up to this time Mr. Wilson had not suffered a stroke but the danger of one was recognized.)



With the announcement the country got its first information that the president had broken down. They arrived home Sunday morning September 28 at 11 o'clock.

For the first time in three days Mr. Wilson rose from his bed and walked to the White House motor car which awaited him. He looked pale and drawn, but he walked without assistance and returned the greetings of a small crowd of travelers which he passed at the station.

For the next few days, Dr. Grayson prescribed a routine of "no work and no worry." The coming visit of the King of Belgium to the White House was postponed. The period of rest seemed to be making good progress and on September 30, Dr. Grayson announced that the president had passed the best day since the beginning of his breakdown. He was permitted to sign some bills and congressional resolutions, nominations and dictate some brief letters.

About 4 o'clock on the morning of October 5, Mrs. Wilson heard the president in the bathroom calling in a weak voice. Dr. Grayson was summoned and found Mr. Wilson prostrate on the bathroom floor. In a semi-conscious condition, he had fallen as if wounded in the left leg, with the member crumpled under him on the bath mat.

The physician rolled the prostrate form fully onto the rug and then grasping it by two corners dragged his burden across the hall into a bed chamber and finding himself unequal to the task of lifting the president into bed alone, called Mrs. Wilson and together they succeeded.

Once in bed, the president seemed to regain his senses and murmured that he felt sleepy. The toll-tale drooling saliva from the president's mouth and the twitching of the face were there again. They wrote their own diagnosis. Woodrow Wilson had been paralyzed on his left side and lay in the shadow of death. With the first movement of his lips he extracted a promise from the doctor and his wife, that his condition, if serious must not be known.

Dr. Grayson summoned from Philadelphia, Dr. Francis X. DeCrum, a foremost specialist.

He also called in Rear-Admiral H. E. Stitt, of the medical corps and Sterling Ruffin, Mrs. Wilson's family physician.

A two hour consultation developed the agreement that Mr. Wilson had suffered what is medically known as a cerebral thrombosis—a blood clot in one of the blood vessels in the right side of his brain. Its effect was to impair the motor nerves of the left side as well as the sensory nerves.

For the next week, Mr. Wilson hovered between life and death. Everything that it was possible to do was done.

In a few days there was some response to treatment. Mr. Wilson's spirits rose. Mr. Wilson wanted to read and could not do it in bed, with nose glasses, so his oculist was

(Continued on page 2.)