

Our Weather Man
FAIR TONIGHT AND TUESDAY

ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW

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WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN DIES SUNDAY

PEACEFUL DEATH ENDS CAREER OF FAMOUS STATESMAN WHO WAS EXHAUSTED AFTER SCOPES TRIAL

Was Taking Nap When End Came—Body Will Lie in State Until Removal to Washington, D. C., Where Burial Will Take Place in Arlington Cemetery.

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)

DAYTON, Tenn., July 27.—William Jennings Bryan, who many years ago as "the boy orator of the Platte" with his "cross of gold" speech, won a democratic presidential nomination and a lasting place before the American public, is dead.

The end came yesterday while the commoner was sleeping in the house of Richard Rogers, which had been assigned him during his stay here, when he came for the Scopes trial. Dr. W. F. Thomson and Dr. A. C. Broyles, who examined the body, stated death was caused by a hemorrhage of the brain, resulting in apoplexy. He was 65 years of age.

James McCartney, family chauffeur, was sent by Mrs. Bryan at 4:30 p. m., to wake her husband. McCartney shook Mr. Bryan twice in an attempt to arouse him and then noticed he was not breathing. Rushing to the home of A. B. Andrews, a neighbor, the chauffeur called for physicians, who reached the home within a few minutes. After an examination, the doctors said Mr. Bryan probably had been dead 30 or 40 minutes before they arrived.

DAYTON, Tenn., July 27.—The body of William Jennings Bryan, who died suddenly in sleep here yesterday, will move on a special railroad car from Dayton for Washington at 8:40 o'clock Wednesday morning, Mrs. Bryan announced through her friends today.

Burial of the political and religious leader will be in Arlington national cemetery, Virginia, at a time to be determined later, Mrs. Bryan said.

The funeral party, which will include the widow and an escort of Dayton friends is expected to reach the national capital early Thursday.

Mrs. Bryan has accepted the offer of a special car from the Southern Railway Company, along whose lines the funeral train will pass from Dayton to Washington. The car, a combination observation and pullman will be taken on the local train to Chattanooga, whence at 11:30 o'clock Wednesday morning it will be connected to the regular fast train from Chattanooga to Washington.

Among Tennessee friends who are expected to accompany the body of the former secretary of state are Sue K. Hicks, Herbert Hicks, Ben G. McKenzie, Gordon McKenzie and Wallace Haggard, all of local prosecution counsel in the Scopes evolution trial and Attorney-General A. T. Stewart.

Those named were all associated with Mr. Bryan in the recently hotly contested legal battle here.

THE GREAT COMMONER



LIFE OF WILLIAM J. BRYAN

Virtually dominant in the democratic party for nearly sixteen years, William J. Bryan was three times nominated and defeated for the presidency. Then, like Elijah of old, he cast his mantle upon the Elisha of Princeton and exerted a potent influence in bringing about Woodrow Wilson's first nomination for the office to which he, himself, had vainly aspired.

Known in his youth as "the silver-tongued boy orator of the Platte," it was Mr. Bryan's eloquence in his famous "cross of gold" speech at the democratic national convention in Chicago in 1896 that made his the choice of his party. He polled more than 6,500,000 votes in his first campaign.

His career has been likened to that of Henry Clay who also was three times nominated for the presidency and as many times defeated. Like Clay, he was too conscientious, consistent and scrupulous for a politician and that the famous whig's declaration, "I would rather be right than be president," well described the man from Nebraska.

The former secretary of state was born in Salem, Ill., March 19, 1856. His father was Silas Lillard Bryan, a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, a lawyer and judge. The son, after graduating from Illinois college in 1881 and Union college of Law, Chicago, in 1883 entered the law office of Leonard Trumbull, former United States senator. Subsequently he removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where he practiced law until 1887 when he settled in Lincoln, Neb.

During the presidential campaign of 1888 young Bryan's speeches in behalf of the democratic ticket attracted attention and in 1890 he accepted a nomination for congress in the first Nebraska district, a republican stronghold, "because, no one else would have it," he said, since it was believed no democrat could win. He was elected and served from 1891 until 1895. He was made a member of the important ways and means committee in his first term.

Two speeches in this period gave Mr. Bryan nationwide prominence, one against the policy of protection, delivered on March 16, 1892, and the other against the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman Act on August 16, 1893. In the latter he advocated "the free and unlimited coinage of silver, irrespective of international agreement, at a ratio of 16 to 1," a policy with which his name was afterwards most prominently associated until he entered the cabinet of President Wilson.

The first nomination of Mr. Bryan for the presidency at the democratic national convention in Chicago on July 10, 1896, has since been characterized as one of the "miracles" of American politics. The nominee, after serving in congress, had run for the United States senate and had been defeated by Senator John M. Thurston of

Tribute Paid to W. J. Bryan

Vice-President Dawes: "He never did anything unworthy or mean. He may have been mistaken at times, as we all are, but he was trying always to do the right as he saw it."

Senator Ashurst, of Arizona: "His superlative oratory, his frame of oak and his apostolic zeal brought the income tax, woman suffrage, prohibition and direct election of senators."

Former Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska: "He was the greatest moral force of his day. He sacrificed his health and strength by the most extra-ordinary exertions."

John W. Davis: "The example he set of devotion to principle, no matter at what cost, is one his countrymen may well cherish. Many of the things he advocated in the face of bitter opposition now are among the accepted policies of the nation."

Governor Smith, of New York: "He was a vigorous American, and even those who differed from his ideas had great regard for him."

Clarence Darrow: "He was a man of strong convictions and always espoused his cause with ability and courage. I always respected his sincerity and devotion."

Elihu Root: "He was a good and kindly man, fairly sincere at all times and very sincere on points where I most disagreed with him."

The Rev. Dr. P. C. Potter, New York modernist: "He was a mighty crusader, a sincere preacher of the old school. The Scopes trial signed his death warrant."

The Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton, New York: "A great man has fallen in Israel. He was a patriot of the sort so sorely needed by America, in this, her crucial hour."

Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war: "Mr. Bryan has been the undisputed leader in a great cause in politics and religious movements for more than a generation."

Clem L. Shaver, democratic national chairman: "The country has lost a great chief, the democratic party a commanding figure, and the moral forces of America a powerful advocate."

William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce in the Wilson cabinet: "His outstanding public service was in 1913, when he smoothed over the threatened difficulty between the United States and Japan."

Senator Copeland, New York: "No man ever had greater power over an audience."

Senator Edwards, New Jersey: "A great mind has passed."

Former Senator Atlee Pomerene, of Ohio: "He will be regarded as one of the greatest political orators of this generation."

Governor Sizler of New Jersey: "An outstanding American, he was the ardent champion of many a good cause."

Senator Fletcher, of Florida: "His place cannot be filled, his passing is a misfortune to his party and his country."

John R. Voorhis, Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall: "The world has lost the advantage of his original work."

Senator Borah of Idaho: "The purity of his purpose and the sincerity of his convictions, no one who knew him will doubt. He never intended to speak other than for humanity."

SARGENT WORKS BRING BIG PRICE

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)
LONDON, July 27.—A total of 175,250 pounds sterling or roughly \$850,000 has been paid for 237 pictures by John Sargent during the auction which closed today of the works of the American artist. This is believed to be a record for the sale of paintings by a single artist.

THREE ARE KILLED IN AIRPLANE CRASH

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)
DETROIT, July 27.—Three persons were killed here yesterday, when an airplane made a forced landing and caught fire.

WILBUR STORE DESTROYED BY FIRE SUNDAY

D. P. McKay Loses Stock of Goods and Household Effects.

TIMELY AID IS GIVEN

Tourists and Mexican Section Workers Join Forces to Save Other Buildings in Town.

The D. P. McKay store at Wilbur was completely destroyed by fire yesterday and several of the homes of the town were also endangered, and would have been burned except for the timely aid of a Southern Pacific section crew and two score or more tourists.

Mr. McKay and his family left about 11:30 o'clock for Hutton's Grove for a picnic dinner with friends. Earlier in the day they had built a fire in the stove, but it had been out for some time before their departure. Mr. McKay says, so there is considerable doubt regarding the origin of the blaze.

By the time it was noticed the entire structure was afire, and it was impossible to enter the building to remove any of the stock, supplies or furniture.

Mr. and Mrs. McKay have been living in the rear end of the building, and they lost all of their household goods, saving only the clothing that they wore at the time of the blaze.

When the fire was discovered about noon and alarm was sounded and there was an immediate response. Over fifty Mexicans, members of an S. P. section crew, hurried to the scene, carrying the big buckets that they use in handling right of way fires, and with these they formed a bucket brigade, which saved the residences of G. W. Dimmick, which immediately adjoining the store. This task was not only a hard one, but was very dangerous, and the residents of Wilbur are very grateful for the help given.

The fire caused over one hundred tourist cars to stop, and they lined both sides of the road for several hundred yards. They lost no time getting into action, and aided the residents in fighting grass fires, and in keeping the sparks from the burning structure from starting other fires. Several of them had close calls, when burning telephone poles fell.

The timely assistance saved the Dimmick and the Grubbe homes, and also aided in preventing the grass from carrying the fire throughout the entire neighborhood.

A call was sent to the Roseburg fire department, but as the department is prevented by ordinance from going outside the city limits, except to the aid of organized municipalities, the trucks did not respond, but several of the members went over with hand extinguishers and water pumps to aid in holding the grass fire.

The store building, which was the property of G. W. Grubbe, was completely destroyed, together with the stock of goods, household supplies and fixtures, and personal effects of Mr. and Mrs. McKay. Mr. McKay's loss was between \$3,500 and \$4,000, which was insured for about one-half the amount of the loss. The building was also partially insured.

BOMBING PLANES HARASS RIFFIANS

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)
FEZ, July 27.—Calm reigns along the front in Morocco, where the French troops are facing the rebellious Riffian tribesmen. The enemy is understood to have abandoned all idea of an offensive and the French are not yet ready to begin their move with a view of bringing the forces of Abd-El-Krim to terms. The airplanes alone are active, continuing to harass the Riffians, notably in the Beni Zeroual's country which in the last few days has received the attention of 22 bombing planes.

LITTLE ASHLAND GIRL HURT WHEN HIT BY AUTOMOBILE

Luella Strong, the 7-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Strong, of Ashland, was badly injured near Dillard yesterday evening, when she was struck by an automobile driven by Herman Marks of this city. The car driven by Mr. Strong was standing beside the road, and the little girl, chasing a kitten, is said to have run out from behind it, directly in front of Mr. Marks' machine. The rear fender caught the child, knocking her down, and dragging her about fifty feet. Her right leg was cut to the bone, above the knee, and she suffered bruises on the right shoulder and abrasions of the scalp forehead and left eye. She was taken to the office of Dr. E. V. Hoover, where her injuries were given attention, and she was then removed to Mercy hospital where she was reported this morning to be resting comfortably. Her parents were on the way to Myrtle Point when the accident occurred.

JUDGE WOLVERTON MAKES A RULING IN FAMOUS CARTOZIAN CASE.

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)
PORTLAND, July 27.—Armenians are eligible to naturalization as American citizens, Federal Judge C. E. Wolverton decided today. In the noted "Cartozian case," the judge handed down a decision that was an entire victory for the Asia Minor people.

CLAIMS THEY ARE OF EUROPEAN PERSUASION—CASE WAS OF A PURELY TEST NATURE.

As the entire proceeding was a test case it is expected that the government will appeal to the United States supreme court.

Under direction of former United States District Attorney John S. Coker, the federal government had sued for annulment of the naturalization papers of Tatos O. Cartozian, a member of the local firm of rug dealers.

The case of the government was based on the assumption that Armenians are of Asiatic descent and therefore not eligible to naturalization.

Judge Wolverton, in a decision that took him 25 minutes to read, held otherwise. The chief points he covered were:

1. That Armenians in Asia Minor are of "Alpine" stock and of European persuasion.

2. That they are white persons as commonly recognized in speech of common usage and as popularly understood and interpreted in this country by our forefathers and by the community at large when the law regarding naturalization was adopted by congress.

3. That they amalgamate readily with the white races, including the white people of the United States.

The time element was an important feature for the government had asserted that even if Armenians were considered white at present, they were not so classified when the naturalization law was passed.

It was the intention of the early legislators of the country to bar them, the government alleged.

The decision took the opposite view.

The action against Cartozian was purely of a test nature and had no personal element in it, according to the federal prosecutors.

Judge Wolverton stated that "it is mere color of the skin of the individual does not afford a practical test as to whether he is eligible to American citizenship as that differs greatly among persons of the same race."

He pointed out by the court of law that "the racial and for practical purposes of the statute, must be applied to a group of living persons who now possess in common the requisite characteristics for naturalization."

Judge Wolverton quoted at length from many American and European anthropologists and ethnologists.

He said "that the Armenians are of the Alpine stock can scarcely be doubted. The earliest authorities so classify them, as well as those coming later." Judge Wolverton continued by declaring "although the Armenian province is within the confines of the Turkish empire, being in Asia minor, the people thereof have always held themselves aloof from the Turks, Kurds and allied peoples, principally, it might be said, on account of their religion, though color may have had something to do with it. The Armenians, tradition has it, very early, about the fourth century, espoused the Christian religion and have ever since consistently adhered to their belief and practiced it."

T. O. Cartozian was born in Slivas, in Western Armenia, a part of Turkey in Asia. He is of Armenian blood and race, and received his final citizenship papers May 17, 1923. He has been a resident of Portland for many years.

ARMENIANS ARE ELIGIBLE TO BE U. S. CITIZENS

Judge Wolverton Makes a Ruling in Famous Cartozian Case.

OF ALPINE STOCK

Claims They Are of European Persuasion—Case Was of a Purely Test Nature.

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Visitor Saturday—R. S. Hartnell, of Glde, motored here Saturday and spent the day visiting friends and attending to business matters.

Some of the Commoner's Famous Utterances

- "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."
- From speech in Chicago convention in 1896 which won the first of three presidential nominations.
- "My heart is in the grave with our cause. I must pause until it comes back to me." Comment after defeat of 1903 dry plank.
- "I would rather have the anathemas of those misguided democrats than to have to answer on judgment day for a duty disregarded and a trust deserted." From speech in New York convention of 1924 against platform on the denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan by name.
- "When we take the Bible away from our children there is nothing left. The evolutionist that guesses the most times is the best scientist." From his last speech made at Winchester, Tenn., Saturday.
- "Any atheist, agnostic, unbeliever can question me at any time as to my belief in God, and I will answer him. The Bible is good enough to live by and to die by." From his cross-examination by Clarence Darrow in the Scopes evolution trial.
- "There was never a year since my first nomination in which I could not have made a million had I taken the side of privilege and favoritism." Commenting in 1925 regarding rumors that he was a millionaire.
- From various speeches and sermons estimated to total 10,000: "The humblest citizen in all the land when clad in the armor of a righteous cause is stronger than all the hosts of error."
- "American civilization will imprint its flag upon the hearts of all who long for freedom."
- "Awake, Oh, ancient law-giver, awake."
- "Break forth from time unmarked sepulchre and speed thee back to cloud-crowned Sinai."
- "Millions for defense, but not one cent for conquest."
- "Truth will vindicate itself; only error fears free speech."
- "The people who in 1775 rejected the doctrine that kings rule by right divine will not, in this generation, subscribe to the doctrine that divinity is omnipotent."