

The Weather

Maximum yesterday...43
Minimum today...15.5

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Predictions

Tonight and Tuesday, continued cold and fair.

Forty-eighth Year.
Daily—Thirteenth Issue.

MEDFORD, OREGON, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1919

NO. 243

ITALY WILD WITH ZEAL FOR WILSON

Dense Crowds at Genoa and Milan Pack Streets, Acclaim President in Extravagant Manner and Attempt to Kiss His Hand or Clothing—Memorial Presented From Wounded Soldiers for League of Nations—Executive Pleads Enduring Peace.

MILAN, Jan. 5.—(By Associated Press.) President Wilson journeyed from Rome to Milan today, stopping at Genoa enroute. There he was greeted by hundreds of thousands, who acclaimed him in the most extravagant terms and even attempted to kiss his hand or clothing as he passed through the dense crowds surging and buffeting about him.

Mr. Wilson's visit of three hours in Genoa was marred by a tropical downpour of rain which drenched the president and all of his party. The streets ran rivers and a gale snapped the flagstaves. Decorations along the streets were soaked and torn and flapped in the wind. Nevertheless, the president carried out his full program, including a visit to the monuments of Columbus and Mazzini and the city hall, where he was given a reception.

Rain Spoils Plans
Whatever arrangements might have been made to receive the president were dissolved on his arrival with the city being lashed by the blinding rain squalls. All the members of the official party except Mr. Wilson and his wife were compelled to scramble for themselves thru the troop lined streets and make the best possible back to the official train. The secret service men, seeking to protect the president, rejected motorcars and carriages which were provided by the local committee, but somehow managed to get thru the program and back to the train without mishap.

The demonstration in Milan was of the same character as that in Genoa. It seemed as if all the inhabitants of the surrounding countryside had jammed themselves into the squares and streets along the line of march. The president's motor car was forced to crawl and edge its way thru with the greatest difficulty and in constant danger of running the citizens down.

The president called at the city hall where the freedom of the city was bestowed upon him.

Record Crowds in Italy
The American secret service men declared they had never taken any president thru such scenes of demonstrations or such great crowds. While the throngs were orderly they seemed simply wild with enthusiasm and determined to crowd near to the president. The tour about the city which the presidential party went thru with was to the accompaniment of virtually one continuous roar of "vivas" it appearing as if every individual was shouting his greeting.

It was evident that the president was much fatigued by the strain, notwithstanding his enjoyment of the spectacle.

Of the many incidents of the visit, perhaps the most touching was the presentation by wounded soldiers of a memorial favoring a League of Nations.

The principal speech delivered by the president was at the municipal reception where he reiterated that the peace must be made in no special interest. The president concluded by saying that he had heard the story of Italy's privations and sacrifices in the war, and added:

"I take off my hat to the great people of Italy and tell them that my admiration is merged into friendship and affection."
In replying to the welcome of the mayor of Milan, on behalf of the municipality today, President Wilson said:

President's Speech
"May I not say to you as the representative of this great city that it

HUN RADICALS AGAIN ATTEMPT TO SEIZE POWER

Spartacus Group of Bolsheviks Occupy Office of Wolff Bureau and Berlin Newspapers—Success of Coup d'Etat Uncertain—Germany to War On Russia.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.—The Spartacus group Sunday evening made another attempt to seize the reins of power in Berlin and occupied the office of the Wolff bureau, the semi-official news agency.

The last telegram received here today from the Wolff bureau announced the seizure of its office. Private advices say that the Spartacans occupied the offices of half a dozen big newspapers, including the socialist Vorwarts.

The offices of the Wolff bureau and the leading newspapers are concentrated in a small area south of Unter den Linden, which is accessible from Oranienburg, a working men's quarter. This is one of the strongholds of the Spartacans, who previously seized newspaper offices, but were unable to gain control of the city.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.—A coup d'etat took place in Berlin yesterday. It is believed here, on the basis of advices from Berlin today.

There had been intimations that an overturn of some sort in the German capital was expected Saturday.

A telegram from Berlin today states that the offices of the Wolff bureau, the semi-official news agency was occupied Sunday evening but it does not state by whom the seizure was made.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Germany is about to take diplomatic and military measures against the Bolshevik government, according to a German official statement received here by wireless today.

The message says:
"The advance of the Bolsheviks and the presence in Berlin of M. Radik, (a Bolshevik emissary) have brought about a diplomatic state of war with Russia and a military state of war almost has intervened. Germany, faced with the necessity, not for the purpose of pleasing the entente, but for protecting her own interests, must intervene energetically by taking diplomatic and military measures."

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.—The offices of the Tageblatt, Vossische Zeitung, Lokal Anzeiger, Vorwarts and Morgen Post were seized and occupied Sunday night by the Spartacans, according to a telegram from Berlin. It is added that the newspapers will not appear Monday with the exception of the Vorwarts, which will be issued by a committee of revolutionary workmen.

The office of the Wolff bureau has been closed by the Spartacans and the news agency has ceased operation.

SENATE PRAISES ROOSEVELT AS GREAT PATRIOT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—In presenting the formal resolutions in the senate, Democratic Leader Martin eloquized Mr. Roosevelt as "a truly great American."
"The life of President Roosevelt was full of activity and achievement," he said, "in such a life, of course, he made antagonists, but I do not believe there is a man in the United States who could today question the ability of President Roosevelt, his patriotism, his courage, his devotion to duty as he saw it."
"The characteristics of his life was his unqualified courage. He was a man of unlimited courage, of limitless resources and of unbounded patriotism."
"I look upon him as one of the great men produced on this continent since the discovery of America."
Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, regarded as the former president's closest friend in the senate, in a voice choked with emotion, said:
"Mr. Roosevelt served his country in war as president and as vice president. He was a great patriot, a great American, a great man. He devoted his life to his country; he tried always to serve it."
Vice President Marshall named the following committee to attend the funeral: Senators Lodge, Martin of Virginia; Wadsworth, Calder, Johnson of California; Knox, Kellogg, Poindeexter, Curtis, Harding, Salisbury, Chamberlain, Underwood, Reed and Simmons.

POLISH CHIEFS UNABLE TO AGREE OVER MINISTRY

General Pilsudski, Military Dictator, Refuses to Give Up His Authority as Requested by Allies Through Paderewski—Germans Form Volunteer Army to Fight Poles.

WARSAW, Saturday, Jan. 4.—(By Associated Press.) Ignace Jan Paderewski has found General Joseph Pilsudski, the Polish military dictator, will not give up his authority in Poland at the present time. The two Polish leaders have had an interview which, it is indicated, was unsatisfactory.

He is said to have borne messages from the allies to the effect that the Pilsudski government is not to be recognized, as it represents less than one-tenth of the people.

General Pilsudski is said to have flatly refused to form a new cabinet and Paderewski has announced that he will be unable to work with Pilsudski.

Poles Threaten Germany

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—(By Associated Press.) Polish troops have occupied the railway station at Chroschnik, four miles from Bentschen, and have sent an ultimatum to the German commander in the latter place, demanding that he surrender. The demand has been refused, according to the Tageblatt. (Bentschen is near the boundary between the provinces of Posen and Brandenburg and is about 43 miles southwest of Posen.)
Capture of Bentschen by the Poles would be most serious for Berlin and all of northern Germany. Its loss would cut communication between Berlin and Silesia and would endanger the provisioning of northern Germany.

The cabinet completed its consideration of the Polish situation today and directed the ministry of war to take necessary steps to strengthen the eastern frontiers. When preparations have been completed the cabinet will probably appeal to the people to form a volunteer army to protect the German borders.

Attempted Overthrow Fails

WARSAW, Sunday, Jan. 5.—(By Associated Press.) An attempt to overthrow the Pilsudski government was made in Warsaw today by the conservative and liberal parties. Six members of the Pilsudski government are reported to have been arrested, although this is denied at Pilsudski's headquarters.

The attempt apparently has been unsuccessful and the only casualty report is the accidental killing of a soldier.

CAMPAIGN PLANS FOR 1920 UPSET BY T. R.'S DEATH

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Even members of congress and other political leaders who were most distressed over Colonel Roosevelt's death today could not help being drawn into the inevitable discussion of its effect upon American political life, and particularly the presidential campaign of 1920. Every one agreed that the effect would be tremendous.

There had been reports that Colonel Roosevelt would issue a statement soon formally announcing his intention not to seek the nomination for president next year. Nevertheless, democratic leaders and many republicans still regarded him as the prospective republican nominee for president in 1920. His death, it is conceded, must cause a radical change in campaign plans of both parties.

Republicans in congress said the effect upon the party as a whole would be varied. Some expressed the belief that one result would be to unify the party by healing factional differences.

Democratic leaders took the view that Colonel Roosevelt's loss left the republican party without a leader or potential presidential candidate.

In the capitol General Pershing's name was mentioned frequently as a possible republican standard bearer in 1920. Some republican leaders, however, declared emphatically that General Pershing could not seriously be considered. The republican opinion generally seemed to be that there was plenty of time in which to select a candidate.

EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PASSES AWAY IN SLEEP AT OYSTER BAY FROM CLOT OF BLOOD IN HIS LUNGS



COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT

COLONEL'S DEATH SURPRISES ALL NOT CONSIDERED SERIOUSLY ILL

Former President Dies at 4:15 O'Clock This Morning—Funeral Will Be Private and Held at Oystem Bay Wednesday—Where Body Will Be Interred.

Immediate Cause of Death Was Pulmonary Embolism—End Came Painlessly During Sleep—Last Illness Dates From February Following Operation Upon Ear.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt died in his sleep early today at his home on Sagamore Hill in this village.

The colonel suffered a severe attack of rheumatism and sciatica on New Year's day, but none believed that his illness would likely prove fatal. The former president sat up most of Sunday and retired at 11 o'clock last night. About 4:15 a. m. Mrs. Roosevelt, who was the only other member of the family at Oyster Bay, was summoned to her husband's room and found that he had died during the night.

Mrs. Roosevelt telephoned to Colonel Emlen 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, Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Captain Kermit Roosevelt are in service abroad. Captain Archie Roosevelt and his wife left New York last night for Boston where the captain's father-in-law is ill. Mrs. Ethel Berby and her two children are in Aiken, S. C.

Rheumatic Attack
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. Last Saturday the colonel's secretary, Miss Josephine Stricker, called to see him but the colonel was asleep in his room.

Miss Stricker said today that no one had any idea that death was so near at hand.

Flags were placed at half mast in Oyster Bay today.

The exact time of Colonel Roosevelt's death was 4:15 a. m., as nearly as can be determined, for there was no person at his bedside at the moment he passed away. A minute or two before, his attendant, James Amos, the young negro who has been in the employ of the colonel ever since he left the White House, noticed that the patient was breathing heavily in his sleep and went to call a nurse. When he returned with her the former president was dead. Mrs. Roosevelt was immediately summoned.

Funeral on Wednesday
W. Emlen Roosevelt, cousin of the colonel, in announcing the arrangements for the funeral, said that Mrs. Roosevelt's desire was that her husband "be buried as a private citizen." For this reason, the funeral would be private, he said. It was Mrs. Roosevelt's desire also that no flowers be sent.

The hour for the Roosevelt funeral was officially announced today as 12:45 p. m., Wednesday, at Christ Episcopal church here, preceded by brief services at Sagamore Hill home.

Colonel Roosevelt will be buried at Young's memorial cemetery, Oyster Bay, in a plot selected by the colonel and his wife shortly after he left the White House.

Two separate blood tests had been made at the hospital, one by Dr. Richards and the other by Dr. Hartwell, each of which confirmed the diagnosis of the other. These tests, it was said, indicated that the colonel was entirely free from any organic disease and that his only trouble

(Continued on Page Four.)

ROOSEVELT'S DEATH SHOCKS CAPITAL SORROW SHOWN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The death of Colonel Roosevelt shocked the capital. Universal regret at the passing of the great figure in the nation's life was evident on every hand. Profound sorrow was shown by the many who knew the former president personally and his political friends and antagonists joined in expressions of admiration for the man.

Men in all walks of life were eager for the details. Telephones into newspaper offices were kept busy with calls from high officials of the government, foreign diplomats and members of congress as the news spread. On the streets everywhere the anxious interest was apparent. Workmen on new buildings going up in the business district, quit to hear and discuss the story.

The announcement was heard to President Wilson as soon as it reached the White House. The flag over the executive mansion was lowered to half mast, and this soon was done also at all other public buildings. The supreme court prepared to adjourn and leaders in congress were called together to discuss adjournment of both houses and the sending of an official delegation to the funeral.

Colonel Roosevelt's daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and her husband, Representative Longworth of Ohio, left Washington on an early train for Oyster Bay.

Attaches at the White House, many of whom have served there for years, were among those most deeply touched by the passing of their former chief.

One of Colonel Roosevelt's real contributions to the beauty of Washington was the remodeling of the White House. The executive offices were added and the interior redecorated under his direction. He did not allow the new office wing to interfere with the famous tennis court where he frequently exercised and which was destroyed by the enlargement of the offices in a succeeding administration.

Flags were half masted at the White House, the capitol and all public buildings today 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 at camps at home and abroad.

Both houses of congress adjourned today as a mark of respect after adopting resolutions of regret at the death of Colonel Roosevelt and providing for the appointment of committees to attend the funeral.

INFECTED TOOTH REAL CAUSE OF T. R.'S RHEUMATISM

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Colonel Roosevelt suffered a pulmonary embolism which nearly cost him his life three weeks before he left Roosevelt hospital on Christmas Day, it was learned today. Nothing regarding this approach to death has hitherto become known, but it was revealed today by Dr. Richards in telling of the colonel's exact condition during his last illness.

In the same manner as his death was caused, a clot of blood became detached from a thrombosed vein. On the former occasion, however, the passage of this came through the arteries to the lungs or the brain was checked in time to save the patient's life.

Dr. Richards revealed in his statement that the colonel's inflammatory rheumatism, from which he suffered acutely at times, was traceable 20 years back to an infected tooth. This infection spread to nearly all the joints in the colonel's body as the years went on.

Denial was made by Dr. Richards of statements which have been published from time to time that Colonel Roosevelt suffered from sciatica as well as rheumatism. The physician asserted also that the colonel had never suffered with mastoiditis as was reported when he went under an operation about a year ago for an abscess of the inner ear and that neither this operation nor the fever which he contracted while in South America on a hunting trip could in any way be considered a contributory cause toward his death.

SISTER OF ROOSEVELT FIRST TO ARRIVE

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Colonel Roosevelt's sister, Corinna, (Mrs. Douglas Robinson) and his nephew, State Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, were early arrivals at Sagamore Hill. They were followed by several intimate friends of the family.

The colonel's death came as a shock to the people of Oyster Bay, as friends knew that he was about the house the greater part of yesterday, reading and doing some writing.

ed today as a mark of respect after adopting resolutions of regret at the death of Colonel Roosevelt and providing for the appointment of committees to attend the funeral.

BRYAN PAYS TRIBUTE TO COLONEL ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—William Jennings Bryan, who is staying in Baltimore while his wife is undergoing treatment at the Johns Hopkins hospital, paid the following tribute to Colonel Roosevelt:

"The rare qualities that won for Colonel Roosevelt a multitude of devoted followers naturally arrayed against him a host of opponents, but his death puts an end to controversy and he will be mourned by foe as well as by friend."

"He was a great American and made a profound impression on the thought of his generation. His picturesque career will form a fascinating chapter in our nation's history."

COMMITTEE FAVORS FAMINE RELIEF FUND

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—President Wilson's request that congress provide \$100,000,000 for relief work in Europe, outside of Germany, was approved today by the house appropriations committee. Chairman Sherley announced he would report a bill tomorrow and seek its prompt passage.

CITY OF SALEM LOSES POWER SUIT

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The United States circuit court here today affirmed the federal court of Oregon in a decision rendered in favor of the Salem Light and Power company against the city of Salem, Ore., in an action to have fire hydrant service furnished the city by the defendant company.