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The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report

Oregon: Tonight and Tuesday fair, continued cold, light easterly winds.

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COL. "TEDDY" ROOSEVELT DIES THIS MORNING

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FAMOUS 'ROUGH RIDER' PASSES AWAY IN SLEEP AT EARLY HOUR TODAY

ALTHOUGH HIS HEALTH HAD BEEN POOR FOR SOME TIME, HE SEEMED GAINING IN STRENGTH

Mrs. Roosevelt, Nurse, And Servants Were Only Ones In House At Time Of His Death.---Dr. Feller, Physician For Colonel Roosevelt, Said Death Was Due To Blood Clot On Artery Of Lung.---Children Were Notified.

Oyster Bay, Jan. 6.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt died in his sleep at 4:15 o'clock this morning. The end came when none was in the room but his valet. The following statement was made to the United Press by Dr. G. W. Fuller of Oyster Bay, the one who last saw the colonel:

Col. Roosevelt retired at 12 o'clock last night feeling much better. At 4:15 this morning he simply ceased to breathe. Death was caused probably by pulmonary embolism. Shortly before that he had undergone an operation at the hospital and was practically deaf as a result of it.

The pulmonary embolism, Dr. Faller explained, is a blood clot upon one of the arteries of the lungs. The funeral will be Wednesday from Christ Episcopal church, Oyster Bay. Rev. George Talmadge will officiate and interment will be in the Young Memorial cemetery at Oyster Bay Cove.

At the time of his death the only persons in the house at Sagamore Hill were Colonel Roosevelt, his wife and the servants. The nurse was at the house because Roosevelt was suffering from an attack of inflamatory rheumatism which was very sever in his right hand. This attack developed last Wednesday. Miss Josephine Stryker, his secretary, was one of the first to arrive here.

Felt Well Last Night.

The Colonel went to bed last night feeling well. Roosevelt returned home Christmas day from Roosevelt hospital where he had been ill for some time with sciatica. Immediately after he died his son, Archie Roosevelt, who is in Boston, was notified. He started for home at once.

The house at Sagamore Hill was closed and nobody allowed to enter the grounds after the colonel died.

It was stated that physicians would issue an official announcement later in the day.

Colonel Roosevelt was 60 years old, having been born in New York October 27, 1858. He was the twenty-sixth president of the United States, having succeeded to the presidency on the death of William McKinley who was shot and killed at Buffalo. His health had not been very good for some time. In fact, he had left Roosevelt hospital only a short time ago after a severe siege of sciatica.

Service at Home

Oyster Bay, Jan. 6—Before the funeral at Christ church there will be a service at the home. The family wants no flowers to be sent by outsiders, and desires that the services both at the house and in the church be private. Mrs. Richard Derby, daughter of the colonel, has started from Aiken, S. C. Kermit Roosevelt, a cousin, was among arrivals at Sagamore Hill during the morning. Others were Mrs. Douglas Robinson, a sister, Theodore D. Robinson, a nephew, Joseph Bishop of New York, an old friend, and Ellen Hooker, former treasurer of the progressive party. Cablegrams were dispatched to Kermit Roosevelt, who is in France and to Theodore, Jr., who is with the Americans in Germany.

The place where Colonel Roosevelt will be buried was picked out by himself years ago. It is not far from Sagamore Hill.

On Saturday the colonel dictated two editorials. This was his last work.

Doctor Saw Him at 11 P. M.

Dr. Faller saw Colonel Roosevelt at 11 o'clock Sunday evening. He made a call at 8 o'clock during which Roosevelt appeared so well that he refused to discuss his illness. At 11 o'clock the doctor was summoned. Roosevelt told him he was suffering considerable pain in his lungs, having trouble with his breathing and that he "had a feeling that his heart would stop beating." Dr. Fuller examined his lungs and heart and found nothing wrong with them. Before the physician left Roosevelt felt much better and was in his old spirits again.

After he retired at midnight Mrs. Roosevelt entered the bedroom about 2 a. m. She found her husband sleeping, however, she felt very nervous so called Amos, the colored attendant, and asked him to remain by the bed during the rest of the night. Amos said he listened to Roosevelt's breathing, which was normal, until about 4:15 a. m. when it suddenly became irregular then quietly it stopped. This was accompanied by the slight convulsions of the features, which passed immediately. Amos alone witnessed Colonel Roosevelt's death.

Peaceful Death

When the nurse, Evelyn Thoms, of the Polyclic hospital, entered the bedroom Roosevelt was lying on his left side, arms folded loosely across his chest, eyes closed, as if still asleep.

John Gerard was the last barber to shave the colonel. He was called to the house Sunday morning. Roosevelt asked him to be sure and return Monday. Gerard today said the former president was in jovial spirits, laughing and joking during the shaving, in spite of the rheumatism which had caused his right hand to swell. The exact hour of the funeral services at the house is 12:45 p. m. Wednesday, it was announced this afternoon. Services at the church will be held at 2 p. m. No reservations for any organization will be made. The church is small, with seats only for 500 persons.

It was learned that Roosevelt recently had two teeth extracted in an effort to halt the ravages of inflammatory rheumatism, which caused him hours of suffering.

Rev. George E. Talmage who will conduct the services, is a nephew of Dr. Dewitt Talmadge, well known Brooklyn preacher. He said this afternoon that the sermon will be simply the Episcopal burial ritual.

The hymns had not been selected by the members of the family and he said there will be no sermon.

Flag at Half Mast.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The flag on the white house was ordered to half mast when Secretary Tumulty learned of the death of Former President Roosevelt. President Wilson was immediately advised of the colonel's death. A statement from the president is expected.

Had Brilliant Career.

The life of the former president is one of the most brilliant chapters in American history.

Loved and admired in some quarters he succeeded however in acquiring the enmity of many prominent men and his later life was filled with strife on one hand and preparation for even more strenuous public life on the other. It was popularly believed, in fact, that Roosevelt would make an effort to become president gain at the next national election. Although no expression of any kind on the subject had come from him.

The most recent great public effort of Roosevelt came at the last Republican national convention when, after the republicans had refused to nominate him, he turned his strength to Senator Lodge, the latter, however, failed of nomination and Charles E. Hughes was named to oppose Woodrow Wilson. Hughes then gained full support of Colonel Roosevelt. Roosevelt's war record was full of patriotic movements. His opposition to the democratic administration in its conduct of the war also was marked.

Wanted to Raise Regiment.

At the outbreak of hostilities he wanted to raise a regiment of soldiers and head it in an expedition to France. His offer was refused. He was a pioneer in the plea for military preparedness in the United States and fought hard for a large army and a powerful navy long before this country entered the war.

Colonel Roosevelt spent Sunday morning, conversing with Mrs. Roosevelt and chatting with Dr. Faller, who left him apparently much improved and in excellent spirits. He also dictated a number of letters. Despite his recent return from a hospital he had much of his old vigor. When Dr. Faller left him, Roosevelt was laughing and called "Good night" most cheerfully.

At midnight he retired. Mrs. Roosevelt sat with him for a while, then as he fell asleep she went to her own room. At 4:15 a. m. the man servant became alarmed and called the nurse. There was nothing that could be done. Roosevelt was dead.

Called Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mrs. Roosevelt was called. She took the shock bravely. Dr. Faller arrived a few minutes later. Roosevelt lay as if still sleeping. He did not move in the bed as he died, but lay just as he was when his wife stepped out of the room shortly after midnight.

The colonel was planning a trip to Europe to visit Quentin's grave. This trip was to be made as soon as he had sufficiently recovered his health. The death of Quentin was a sever shock to Roosevelt and is believed to have hastened his end.

Archie Roosevelt, another son, was wounded by shrapnel on the Toul Front and was decorated with the French war cross as he lay on the operation table. This cross was Colonel Roosevelt's most prized possession. Theodore Roosevelt Jr. was gassed during the fighting at Catigny. Kermit Roosevelt fought with both British and American armies. Colonel Roosevelt was looking forward to a reunion of the whole family when all his boys returned from the war.

Organized "Rough Riders."

The first claim to national fame by Roosevelt came when he organized and took to Cuba the famous Roosevelt's Rough Riders. Major General Leonard Wood, now in command of a division of the United States army, helped him to organize this command. General Wood at that time was a surgeon in

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"ATTEMPTS TO CHANGE RAILROAD RATES WILL BE IGNORED"--M'ADOO

Includes Only Interstate Rates Ordered By Railroad Administration.

Washington, Jan. 6. — Attempts by state authorities to change intrastate railroad rates ordered by the railroad administration will be ignored, Director General McAdoo said today. Such a division of authority would defeat the purpose of the federal control law, the director general held in an opinion made public today. The law Mr. McAdoo holds, intends that during federal control rates may be initiated to apply both to interstate and intrastate. States can appeal to the interstate commerce commission, but rulings of state utility commissions and court injunctions cannot be observed, McAdoo stated. "These conclusions are included in a statement issued at the railroad administration," said Director General McAdoo when his attention was called today to the fact that several states have begun litigation, drawing in question the validity of rates initiated by him under the federal control act so far as they apply to intrastate traffic. He said he regretted that that issue should be raised and contest precipitated between state and federal authority, but that he was acting under the law of congress as the president's representative and could not subject himself in that capacity to the jurisdiction of courts of commission beyond the provisions of the law.

COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Roosevelt's Last Message To the People of America

New York, Jan. 6.—Colonel Roosevelt's last message to the American people was a plea to continue the fight for Americanism.

It was delivered at the all American Benefit concert, given by the American Defense society in the Hippodrome last night. It was read by Henry C. Quimby, a trustee of the society, because of the colonel's indisposition.

"I cannot be with you and all I can do is wish you godspeed, the message said. "There must be no lagging back in the fight for Americanism merely because the war is over. There are plenty of persons who have already made the assertion that they believe the American people have a short memory and that they intend to revive all the foreign associations which most directly interfered with the complete Americanization of our people."

Principle Should Be Simple.

"Our principle in the matter should be absolutely simple. In the first place, we should insist that if the immigrant who comes here in good faith become an American and assimilates himself to us, he shall be treated on an exact equality with everyone else, for it is an outrage to discriminate against any such man because of creed, birthplace or origin."

"But this depends upon the man's becoming in fact an American and nothing but an American. But if he tries to keep segregated with men of his own origin and separate from the rest of the Americans, then he isn't doing his part as an American. There can be no divided allegiance here. Any man who says he is an American but something else also, isn't an American at all. We have room but for one flag, the American flag, and this excludes the red flag, which symbolizes all wars against liberty and civilization just as much as it excludes any foreign flag of a nation to which we are hostile.

"We have room for but one language here and that is the English language, for we intend to see that the crucible turns out people as Americans of American nationality and not as dwellers in a polyglot boarding house and we have room for but one loyalty and that is loyalty to the American people."

ABE·MARTIN

Speakin' o' ole time legal tender, Uncle Niles Turner says he kin remember o' payin' many a coon or synuk hide t' see "Th' Two Orphans" You might jest as well hand some fellers a quart o' squirrel whiskey as a little authority.

NEW COUNCIL TO BE SWORN IN TONIGHT

The Public Is Welcome To Be Present At The City Hall Promptly at 7.30 p .m.

The public is welcome to attend the meeting of the city council at the city hall this evening at 7:30 o'clock to observe the ringing out the old and ringing in the new.

As the desks of the councilmen are fully four feet apart, no alarm is felt for the city fathers, especially as the council chamber is well ventilated.

Following the usual custom, the old council will take its customary seats while the new members are being sworn in. When these preliminaries are completed, the affairs of the city will be in the hands of the following:

C. E. Albin, mayor. Mr. Albin is traffic manager of the Pheasant Fruit Juice company, with offices in the U. S. National bank building.

First Ward.

R. W. Simeral, electrical engineer. Mr Simeral is chief engineer for the Portland Railway Light and Power company. He will serve as chairman of the committee on fire and water.

F. J. Smith, attorney. Mr. Smith was admitted to the bar a few years ago and is associated with Reuben P. Boise. He is chairman of the committee on licenses.

Second Ward.

Dr. F. L. Utter, dentist. Dr. Utter is a graduate of the Pacific Dental college of Portland, one of the few dental schools recognized by the government during the war. He is chairman of the committee on health and police.

H. H. Vandevort is well known not only in Salem but throughout the county as an extensive stockgrower. He is chairman of the committee on bridges.

Third Ward.

Otto J. Wilson automobiles. Mr. Wilson has been in the automobile business in Salem for the past 17 years. He

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CITIZENSHIP IN MILAN IS CONFERRED ON WILSON

Most Enthusiastic Reception Of Whole Trip Accorded To America's Executive In Ancient City.---Wounded Italian Soldiers Favor League Of Nations.

By Robert J. Bender
(United Press staff correspondent)

Milan, Jan. 5—"The peace settlement must be dictated by the people of the world not by the statesmen," President Wilson said today in acknowledging bestowal of a citizenship of Milan upon him.

"The peace delegates must abide by the spirit of the working classes and obtain peace for the general interests instead of the special interests," the president said. "The workers are the leaders in establishing international opinion which must be the guide of the peace conference throughout the labors." The president urged that the league of nations be regarded as the most fundamental of their peace settlement following presentation of a memorial from noted Italians. President Wilson said, "Your ideals are ours. These ideals must become those of the peace delegates. The league of nations will prevent repetition of this war."

The president later received a delegation of mothers and widows all in mourning. "American boys came to Europe to help make the world free," he said to them. "We will see that their work was not in vain. The league of nations, which will arise from the peace conference will prevent other wars."

Most Enthusiastic Reception

The reception afforded President Wilson on his arrival in Milan was perhaps the most enthusiastic he has encountered in Europe. He and Mrs. Wilson were nearly dragged from the carriages by the eager crowds.

The climax came when after he had arrived at the palace the president stood on a balcony and led a band in playing the Italian national anthem. As he swung his arms in rythm to the music, smiling all the while, the people went literally crazy with enthusiasm. When the presidential party arrived in Genoa yesterday it was raining but the weather failed to dampen the spirits of the people.

Weather clear

However, the weather suddenly cleared and the sun was shining brightly as the special train pulled into the station at Milan.

In a brief speech President Wilson said he knew the spirit of the people was behind the demonstration. As the party started for the palace, police and soldiers were unable to keep back the throngs who nearly swept the president and his wife from their carriages

Mrs. Wilson's carriage was flooded with flowers which she tossed back to the people as souvenirs. Many fought to touch Mrs. Wilson's hands or kiss her garments. Arriving at the palace President and Mrs. Wilson were repeatedly called to the balcony by the insistent clamors of the crowd. It was estimated that fifty thousand persons were massed in the streets below. In response to demands the president said he was unable to make a formal speech.

Then a band struck up the Italian national anthem and the president set the chord by leading the music. Placards have been posted all over Milan bearing greetings to the president and stating that Italy's only peace aim is the restoration of her natural borders. These sentiments were backed by the mayor in his address of welcome.

Accepts Citizenship

Milan, Jan. 4.—(Delayed) — President Wilson in speaking today in acceptance of the honorary citizenship of Milan said: "Mr. Mayor, may I not say to you as a representative of this great city that it is impossible for me to put into words the impressions I have received today. The overwhelming welcome, the spontaneous welcome which so evidently came from the heart has been profoundly moving to me, sir, and I have not failed to see the significance of the welcome you have yourself given to me.

"I am as keenly aware, I believe, sir, as anybody can be, that society rests upon the great working classes of the world, that those working classes in the several countries in the world have, by their consciousness of a community of spirit, done perhaps more than any other influence has to establish world opinion which is not of the nation, not of the continent but is the opinion, one might say, of mankind. And I am aware, sir, that those of us now charged with the very great and serious responsibility of concluding peace must think, act and confer in the presence of this opinion, for we are not only masters of the fortunes of nations, but are the servants of mankind. That it is not our privilege to follow special interests but it is our manifest duty to study only the general interests.

"This is a solemn thing, sir, and here in Milan, where I know so much of the pulse of international sympathy beats, but I am glad to stand up and say that I believe that pulse beats also in my own veins and that I am not thinking of the particulars of the settlement.

Receives Memorial

"I am very much touched today, sir, to receive from the hands of the wounded soldiers a memorial in favor of the league of nations and to be told by them that this was what they had fought for. Not so much to win the war but to secure something beyond, some guarantee of justice some equilibrium for the world as a whole, which would make it certain that they would never have to fight a war like this again. This is an added obligation upon us who make peace. We cannot merely sign a treaty of peace and go home with a clear conscience. We must do something more. We must add so far as we can to the security suffering men everywhere demand. And when I speak of suffering men I think also of suffering women. I know that splendid as have been the achievements of your armies and tremendous as have been the sacrifices which they have made and the great glory they have achieved, the real hard pressure of the burden of the war came upon the women at home, whose men had gone to the front and who were willing to have them stay there until the battle was fought out. I have heard from your minister of food the story of how for days together there was no bread and when they knew there was no bread the spirit of the people did not lag. I take my hat off to the great people in Italy and tell them my admiration has merged into friendship and affection. It is in this spirit that I received your courtesy and thank you from the bottom of my heart for this unprecedented reception which I have received at the hands of your generous people."

BOLSHEVIKI SLOWLY GAINING GROUND IN GERMANY'S PROVINCES

Hun Radicals Are Intellectual Compared To Russian Varieties.

By John Graudenz
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Berlin, Jan. 4.—Bolsheviki in Germany is in general an intellectual movement with practically no violence, as compared with the Russian variety. This form of radicals is slowly gaining ground in Germany. The reason for this can be summed up as follows: First Russian funds are being spent freely by agitators among the workmen and soldiers; second, there is a growing fear that entente capitalism intends to exploit Germany; third, unemployment and lack of food continues.

Most of the followers of Karl Liebknecht, the recognized leader of the movement, are to be found in Berlin, Bremen and the industrial districts and Silesia.

Well Known Dallas Boy Has Influenza In Arizona

(Capital Journal Special Service.)

Dallas, Or., Jan. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. John Foster last week received a telegram from Phoenix, Arizona, stating that their son, B. E. Foster was seriously ill in that city with influenza and that his condition was serious. The same man left this city several weeks ago to make the trip by automobile to the place and a message was received last week telling of his safe arrival. Mr. Foster left Dallas Thursday morning to be at his son's bedside.

WILL EASE HOSTILITIES.

Rotterdam, Jan. 6.—Poles and Germans have agreed to cease hostilities following a meeting at Hopanzealza according to the Berliner Zeitung Ammitag The meeting was held Thursday between representatives of the Pole Delegates from Posen, Sezze and Bromberg.