

# NATION MOURNS TEDDY IN DEATH

## Whole Country Shocked When News Flashes to Every Section—Reports Indicated That Teddy Was Getting Better.

Oyster Bay, Jan. 7.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt died in his sleep at 4:15 o'clock Monday morning.

The end came when there was no one in the room but his valet.

The following statement was given by Dr. G. W. Fuller, of Oyster Bay, the physician who last saw the Colonel: "Colonel Roosevelt retired at 12 o'clock last night feeling much better. At 4:15 o'clock this morning he simply ceased to breathe. Death was caused probably by a pulmonary embolism."

This pulmonary embolism, Dr. Fuller explained, is a blood clot upon one of the arteries of the lungs.

At the time of his death the only persons in the house at Sagamore Hill were Colonel Roosevelt, his wife and the servants.

Colonel Roosevelt spent Sunday evening reading, conversing with Mrs. Roosevelt and chatting with Dr. Fuller, who left him apparently much improved and in excellent spirits. He also dictated a number of letters. Despite his recent return from the hospital where he was confined for weeks by an attack of sciatica, with painful complications, he had much of his old vigor.

Colonel Roosevelt, another son, was wounded by shrapnel on the Toul front and was decorated with the French war cross as he lay on the operating table. This cross was Colonel Roosevelt's most prized possession.

Theodore Roosevelt, jr., was gassed during the fighting at Cantigny. 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.

He had two daughters, Alice, daughter of his first wife, married Congressman Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Ethel married Dr. Richard Derby.

Roosevelt was for many years contributing editor of the Outlook, and later to the Metropolitan Magazine. Lately he had been writing for the Kansas City Star.

As an explorer he gained considerable fame. The River of Doubt in South America was named by him. Immediately after leaving the presidency, he went on a big game hunting trip to Africa, where the natives called him "Bwana Twomblo." He wrote a number of books on big game hunting and outdoor life and died in the midst of his trophies.

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

It was largely the result of the work of this regiment at the battle of San Juan Hill that Roosevelt returned to New York a popular hero. He was elected governor of New York in 1899, just after the close of the Spanish-American war, and in 1900 was elected vice president of the United States, with President McKinley.

On September 14, 1901, Roosevelt became president on President McKinley's assassination.

On November 8, 1904, Roosevelt was elected president by the largest popular majority ever given a candidate.

In 1912, after he had retired from the presidency, he announced his candidacy to succeed William Howard Taft. He became the candidate of the progressive party, which he organized at Chicago after the republican party had declined to accept him as its candidate. His popularity and grip on the people was such that, even opposed to the two old line parties, he polled a tremendous vote, being defeated by Woodrow Wilson. Taft was third.

Attempt on Life. It was during this campaign that Roosevelt narrowly escaped death when a bullet intended for him by John Schrank, in Milwaukee, struck the case containing his spectacles and was deflected from his lungs through his shoulder. His health has been poor since the attack. Schrank was sent to a Wisconsin asylum.

As police commissioner of the city of New York, Roosevelt made a record in cleaning up things, braving dangers no one ever had dared before him in order to sweep the city clean.

Twice Married. He was twice married, the first time to Alice Hathaway Lee, daughter of George Cabot Lee. She died in 1884. His second wife was Edith Kermit Carow, daughter of Charles Carow, of New York, whom he married in 1886. She survived him.

One son, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, was shot down in an airplane on the western front last June.

Congress Adjourns. Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—Congress and the supreme court today halted their activities for the day in honor of the memory of Col. Theodore Roosevelt. House and Senate appointed committees to attend the funeral of the former president and in brief sessions marked by expressions of grief, paid halting but eloquent tributes to his life.

In the Senate, Senator Lodge, Massachusetts, republican leader, was forced by his emotion to suspend a brief speech concerning Roosevelt. His voice broke, his eyes filled and he sat down with the statement: "There is nothing more I can say."

Vice President Marshall appointed this committee to attend the funeral: Senators Lodge, Martin (Virginia), Wadsworth, Calder, Johnson (California), Knox, Kellogg, Poindexter, Curtis, Harding, Saulsbury, Chamberlain, Underwood, Reed and Simmons.

In addressing the supreme court, Attorney General Gregory spoke in a husky voice that hardly could be heard behind the first few rows of seats.

George Wyler is held by the Norfolk, Va., police for the Chicago authorities suspicion he is Jean Cranes, who attempted poisoning of 200 guests at a banquet in Chicago in 1916.

## White House Flag At Half Mast as Roosevelt Tribute

Washington, Jan. 7.—Flags were at half mast at the White House 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 and camp at home and abroad.

him table delicacies, of which he was especially fond.

Tests Showed Man of 40. 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 was the inflammatory rheumatism. This ailment was only pronounced in his left leg, but at times it affected one of his hands and arms.

Blood pressure tests, it was said, showed that the patient had arteries of a man of 40 instead of 60 years.

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 severe shock to Roosevelt, and is believed to have hastened his end.

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## Roosevelt's Last Message Is a Strong Plea for Americanism

By United Press.  
New York, Jan. 7.—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 so all I can do is wish you Godspeed," the message said.

"There must be no sagging 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 interfere with the complete Americanization of our people.

"Our principle in this 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 men because of creed, birthplace or origin.

Must Be American. "But this is predicated 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 America, 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 for but 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.

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

## MEETING FAVORS PEACE IN MEXICO

### No Agreement in United Revolt Against Carranza—Speakers Advocate Caution.

By United Press.  
El Paso, Tex., Jan. 7.—No agreement to participate in an armed movement to overthrow the Carranza government in Mexico was reported at a meeting of 600 Mexican refugees in the court house here Sunday afternoon. Speakers advised against civil warfare and urged that delegates should be sent to Carranza, Villa, Zapata and other faction leaders to plead with them for guarantees for the safe return of expatriated Mexicans and for restoration of peace in Mexico.

An organization with these objects, known as the Alianza Liberal De Mexicanos, has established headquarters in New York city with branches in several southern American cities.

Among the Mexicans who addressed the meeting were Felipe Cervantes, former Zapatista; John Medina, former chief of staff with Francisco Villa; Manuel Landa, former Diaz military commander, and Hilario Lozano, once governor of the state of Durango.

## HUNS AND POLES STOP FIGHTING

### Reach Agreement Concerning Posen—Earlier Reports Show Polish Advances.

Amsterdam, Jan. 7.—The airdrome at Lawica, near the city of Posen, was stormed on Sunday by Polish troops, according to a dispatch from Posen. The German garrison and all the airplanes were captured after a fight.

By United Press.  
Rotterdam, Jan. 7.—Poles and Germans have agreed to cease hostilities, following a meeting at Hohenzollern, according to the Berliner Zeitung Amnstag.

The newspaper said the meeting was held Thursday between representatives of the Poles and delegates from Hohenzollern, Posen, Bromberg and Gnesen.

BERLIN, Sunday, June 5.—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 Tagblatt.

(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 render the provisioning of northern Germany difficult. The cabinet completed its consideration of the Polish situation today and directed the ministry of war to take the necessary technical 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.

LEAVES BERLIN.  
Copenhagen, Jan. 7.—M. Radek, Russian bolshevik envoy to Germany, has left Berlin, according to an official announcement received from that city today.

Another dispatch said that police, President Eichorn, bolshevik appointee, had been removed from office by the German cabinet and had been succeeded by Herr Ernst, managing director of the socialist organ, Vorwarts.

WARSAW, Saturday, Jan. 4.—Ignace Jan Paderewski has found Gen. 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.

FORD CONTESTS ELECTION  
Lavish Expenditure of Money Ground Papers Indicate.

By Associated Press.  
Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—In a petition received today by Vice President Marshall and laid before the Senate, Henry Ford, democratic candidate for United States Senator who was defeated on the face of returns by Thurman N. Newberry, republican, gave formal notice of a contest of the Senate seat and asked for a recount of the ballots.

Excessive use of money in Newberry's campaign, intimidation of voters, improper rejection of ballots, "flagrant violation" of Michigan election laws, and many other charges were made by Mr. Ford in his petition.

## LENBERG NOW BESIEGED

Fall is imminent because of the lack of food.

By United Press.  
Amsterdam, Jan. 6.—Ukrainian forces besieging Lemberg, the fall of which is imminent because of the lack of food, according to an agency dispatch received here today.

Possession of Lemberg has been disputed by the Poles and Ukrainians for some time. The Poles seized the city several weeks ago.

## SPARTACUS GROUP IN COUP D'ETATE

### Reported That Six German Newspapers of Berlin News Agency Are Seized.

By Associated Press.  
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 from the Wolff bureau announced the seizure of its office.

Private advices say that the Spartacus occupied the offices of half a dozen big newspapers, including the Socialist Vorwarts.

Allege Seizure.  
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 has been intimation that an overturn of some sort in the German capital was expected Saturday.

A telegram from Berlin today says 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.

FEAR EXPLOITATION.  
Berlin, Jan. 5.—(delayed).—Bolshevism in Germany is, in general, an intellectual movement, with practically no violence as compared with the Russian variety.

This form of radicalism is slowly gaining ground in Germany. The reasons 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.

Are Easily Influenced.  
Men out of work and deserters from the army and navy who are finding it increasingly difficult to get enough to eat, are easily influenced by the bolsheviks. Most of the followers of Karl Liebknecht, the recognized leader of the movement, are to be found in Berlin, Bremen and a few industrial districts in the Rhineland and Silesia.

It is impossible to obtain actual figures as to the number of bolsheviks in Germany, but the nominations of Spartacusians (German bolsheviks) as candidates for the national elections indicate they are in a very small minority.

AMERICA ALOOF  
HOLDS OPINION

Has Not Indicated Attitude  
Toward Treaty Relative  
to the Eastern  
Adriatic.

By Associated Press.  
Paris, Jan. 6.—The attitude of the United States toward the treaty between Italy and France, Great Britain and Russia relative to the eastern coast of the Adriatic, has not been clearly defined as far as known. In stating the line to which the Austrian troops must retire the armistice outlined the frontier as it is defined in the treaty. This was accepted by the inter-Allied conference but it is understood that Col. E. M. House, the American representative, stated that the designation of frontier as it stood in the treaty between the four nations, was not to be taken as expression of any position by the United States on that treaty.

## RESISTANCE TO GUARDS FEEBLE

### Bolshevik Armies in Russia Winning at Many Points, Alarms London—German Soldiers Hungry Refuse to Fight.

By United Press.  
London, Jan. 6.—With the bolshevik armies winning additional victories practically everywhere reports were received from several sources today indicating a let down of allied and German resistance to them.

According to the Express the British light cruiser squadron will be withdrawn from the Estonian coast within a few days because of danger from the ice. The squadron, however, will patrol the Baltic as far as Danzig.

A Tokio dispatch said the war office has announced that 34,000 Japanese troops will be withdrawn from Siberia, and that hereafter only the smallest possible force will be maintained there.

German troops have retreated to a new position several kilometers from Riga, abandoning 1,000 German soldiers in that city, according to a Berlin dispatch. The dispatch said that the German cabinet had conferred with the German central council of soviets regarding the situation on the Russian frontier.

Cities Captured.  
Well equipped bolshevik forces have captured Walk and Wenden, according to a Riga dispatch to the Berlin Vostokische Zeitung. This dispatch said the German troops in the Baltic provinces are practically out of provisions and are refusing to fight.

Declaring they wish to return home immediately, soldiers defending the railways are said to be deserting, rendering orderly retirement of the German forces impossible.

Bolshevik Report.  
The bolsheviks communicate received from Moscow by wireless today said: "The Ukrainian council's troops have captured Basy. Red guards captured Novogradok. Ukrainian red guards captured Homel. It is reported from Narva that red guards are advancing and annihilating the white guards who landed recently."

"In the region of Reval and Riga the bolshevik offensive continues. We have captured the Novo-Svenchany station. Ulyanovka, Osipov and a series of villages along the Ufa-Sterlitamak highway. Near Perm the enemy occupied Ryzu."

APPROACHING VILNA.  
By Associated Press.  
Warsaw, Thursday, Jan. 2.—Bolshevik forces are in the outskirts of Vilna and have occupied towns on the railway between Minsk and Brest-Litovsk, according to reports. The bolsheviks are burning, robbing and murdering peasants as they advance.

Locomotives and cars are being brought westward from the path of the bolshevik forces by the retreating Germans.

FIGHTING NEAR LENBERG.  
Copenhagen, Jan. 6.—Fighting has occurred during the last few days around Lemberg where Ukrainian troops are making progress and are bombarding the city according to Vienna advices to the Politiken. The electrical works at Lemberg have been destroyed and considerable other damage has been done.

A POST WAR LABOR FUND  
Gompers Declares Situation Today is Equal to Winning War.

By Associated Press.  
Washington, Jan. 6.—Discussing reconstruction problems before the Senate committee on education and labor today Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said the people of the United States would not countenance a condition of industrial stagnation after the war.

"There can be no repetition in the United States of the same conditions that prevailed in 1893 and 1894, when men and women were hungry for the want of employment," he added.

"The problem to be met at this time," he said, "is as great as the problem of winning the war."

Mr. Gompers said he would sail Wednesday for Europe to be on hand at the peace conference.

Mr. Gompers said he understood that the British government had under consideration a plan to make allowances to soldiers between the time of their demobilization and their reception into industry as a means of meeting one of the post war problems in that country.

REMOVE LIMIT ON BUTTER  
Profit Ruling of Food Administration is Lifted in Order.

By United Press.  
Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 6.—With the food administration ruling that creameries need not confine their profits on butter to 3 1/2 per cent the meeting of the Iowa Creamery Managers' Association scheduled for Waterloo next Thursday, has been called off.

This was announced by W. B. Barney, state food and dairy commissioner, who received the order on the profits today. The meeting was called to discuss the possibility of removing the restrictions on profits.

BRITISH DENY ULTIMATUM  
Refute Story That Warning Was Sent Baltic Hun Leader.

By Associated Press.  
London, Friday, Jan. 3.—The foreign office denies that a British ultimatum has been sent to the German commander in the Baltic region as has been reported. It also declares it has had no reports of the landing of large British forces in the Baltic provinces.

Carey Resigns.  
Washington, Jan. 4.—Edward F. Carey resigned today as chairman of the ports and harbors commission of the United States shipping board.