

RICHMOND DAILY REGISTER

Established 1865—53d Year—No. 30

Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky, Monday Afternoon, January 6, 1919

Single Copy Five Cents

Roosevelt Dies Suddenly In Bed This Morning

Attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism Settles In Right Hand New Year's Day But Turn For Worse Did Not Come 'Till Sunday Night.

(Associated Press Telegrams)

New York, January 6—Theodore Roosevelt died at his home at Oyster Bay at four o'clock this morning.

The Colonel's secretary received news of his death in a telephone message today. He said the Colonel suffered an attack of inflammatory rheumatism on New Year's day and had since been more or less confined to his room.

The attack of rheumatism settled mainly in Colonel Roosevelt's right hand. His condition did not at first seem alarming and the turn for the worse is believed not to have come until last night.

It is understood that only Mrs. Roosevelt and a nurse were with him at the time of his death. Other members of his family are in other parts of the country or abroad.

Teddy Died While He Slept

Oyster Bay, Jan. 6—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt died in his sleep early today at his home on Sagamore Hill here. The immediate cause of his death was pulmonary embolism or lodgment in a lung of a clot from a broken vein, according to his physicians three of whom had been attending the Colonel since he was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital seven weeks ago to be treated for what was believed to be the sciatica, the trouble was later diagnosed as inflammatory rheumatism, which, according to one of the doctors, affected practically every joint of his body.

WASHINGTON SHOCKED.

Washington, Jan. 6—Flags were half-masted at the White House and on all public buildings, upon the announcement of the death of Colonel Roosevelt. Flags were ordered at half mast on every ship and shore station of the navy and at every army post and camp at home and abroad. His death shocked the capital. Universal regret at the passing of a great figure in national life was evident on every hand. The Supreme Court prepared to adjourn and leaders in Congress were called together to discuss adjournment of both houses. Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, the President's daughter, and her husband left on an early train for Oyster Bay.

The mother was of southern stock and the father, northern, a situation, which during the early years of Theodore, Jr.'s boyhood was not allowed to interfere with the family life of these children during the Civil War days.

So frail that he was not privileged to associate with other boys in his neighborhood, Roosevelt was tutored privately, in New York and during travels on which his parents took the children abroad. A porch gymnasium at his home provided him with physical exercises with which he combated a troublesome asthma. His father, a glass importer and a man of means, was his constant companion; he kept a diary; he read so much history and fictional books of adventure that he was known as a bookworm; he took boxing lessons; he was an amateur naturalist; and at the age of 17 years he entered Harvard University. There he was not as prominent as others in an athletic way, as it is not recorded that he "made" base ball and football teams, but his puny body had undergone a metamorphosis and before graduation he became one of the champion boxers of the college. This remarkable physical development was emphasized by something which took place shortly after he left Harvard in 1880. He went to Europe, climbed the Matterhorn, and as a result was elected a member of the Alpine Club of London—an organization of men who had performed notable feats of adventure.

A few months after his graduation, Roosevelt married Miss Alice Lee, of Boston. She died in 1884, leaving one child, Alice, now the wife of Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio. In 1886, Roosevelt married Miss Edith Kermit Carow, of New York, and to them five children were born—Ethel, now the wife of Dr. Richard Derby, and four sons, Theodore, Jr., Kermit, Archibald, and Quentin, the latter killed in an aerial battle in France a few months ago.

The public career of the man who was to become President began not long after he left college. His profession was law but the activities that were to come left him no time in which to practice it. In 1882, 1883, and 1884, he was elected to the New York State Assembly where his efforts on behalf of good government and civil service reform attracted attention. When the Republican National Convention was held in 1884, in Chicago, he was chairman of the New York State delegation.

After this experience he dropped out of politics for two years. Going west he purchased ranches along the Little Missouri river, in North Dakota, and divided his time between outdoor sports, particularly hunting, and literary work. Here he laid the foundation for his series of books, "The Winning of the West," which was published from 1889 to 1893, and of other volumes of kindred character.

Returning to New York he became the republican candidate for Mayor,

in 1886. He was defeated. President Harrison in 1889 appointed him a member of the United States Civil Service Commission and President Cleveland continued him in this office, which he resigned in 1895 to become New York City's police commissioner.

"A thing that attracted me to this office," Roosevelt said at the time he accepted this appointment, "was that it was to be done in the hurly-burly, for I don't like cloister life." Honesty was the watchword of this administration, and the two years of his occupancy, became memorable through the reforms he inaugurated, attracting the nations' attention while holding a position which was obscure in comparison with events to come. Illicit liquor traffic, gambling, vice in general—of these evils he purged the city in the face of corrupt political opposition and the reputation he established as a reformer won him the personal selection of President McKinley as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in 1897. A year later the Spanish-American war broke out.

The Roosevelt temperament did not let the man retain a deputy Cabinet position with war offering something more exciting. Leonard Wood, now a Major General in France, was then President McKinley's physician and one of Roosevelt's staunchest friends.

The famous Rough Riders were organized by Wood and Roosevelt—a band of fighting men the mention of whose name today suggests immediately the word "Roosevelt." They came out of the west—plainsmen, miners, rough and ready fighters who were natural marksmen, and Wood became their Colonel, and "Teddy" as he has become familiarly called by the public, their Lieutenant Colonel. In company with the regulars of the army they took transports to Cuba, landed at Santiago and were soon engaged in the thick of battle. Among the promotions which this hardy regiment's gallantry brought about were those of Wood to Brigadier General and Roosevelt to Colonel—and this title Theodore Roosevelt cherished until the end. Some of the Rough Riders formed a military escort when he was elected President a few years later.

When Cuba had been liberated, Roosevelt returned to New York. A gubernatorial campaign was in swing with the republican party in need of a capable candidate. Roosevelt was nominated. Van Wyck, his democratic opponent, was defeated. The reforms Roosevelt had favored as an Assemblyman he now had the opportunity to consummate, together with others of more importance, and it was during this administration that he is said first to have earned the hostility of corporations. When the republican national convention was held in Philadelphia in 1900 his party in New York State demanded and attained his nomination for Vice President on the ticket with William McKinley. In November of that year this ticket was elected.

The policies of McKinley, Roosevelt endeavored to carry out after he succeeded the former upon the President's tragic death at the hands of an assassin. Roosevelt retained his predecessor's cabinet as his own and he kept in office the Ambassadors and Ministers whom McKinley had appointed. As much as two years before the presidential campaign of 1904 republicans began endorsing him as their next candidate.

It was thus that the "man of destiny" idea was associated with his life. Ostensibly, Roosevelt, leaving the governorship of New York to become Vice President, was moving forward from state politics to national politics, so his political opponents professed publicly to believe; but it was their secret desire to "shelve" the man and eliminate him from prominence in their own community. It was said, that prompted these political foes to obtain for him the Vice Presidential nomination, which he personally did not desire.

At the height of his public and political career, during the four years of the terms for which he had been elected, Roosevelt accomplished achievements which historians will rank high in the international and industrial progress of the country. They included his influential negotiations conducted at Portsmouth, N. H., effecting peace between Russia and Japan; maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine at a period when European Powers were interested in the affairs of Venezuela; the recognition of Panama as a republic and his treaty with Panama by which the inter-oceanic canal through that country was put under way; and the settlement, thru his moral influence in the face of a situation in which there was no adequate federal legislation, of the Pennsylvania coal mine strike. For this part in terminating the Russo-Japanese conflict he was awarded the Noble Peace Prize in 1906. Four years later, once more a private citizen, he was special ambassador to France at the funeral of King Edward VII of England.

A rift in the friendship between Roosevelt and his successor as President, William Howard Taft, led to the former's announcement of his opposition to Mr. Taft's renomination. The ex-President's influence had been large in placing Mr. Taft in the White House. Now this influence was equally strong in preventing Mr. Taft from remaining there. Men who had clashed with Taft policies quickly rallied to Roosevelt's support.

Roosevelt assembled what he termed as constructive ideas as opposed to the conservative ones of the so-called republican "Old Guard," characterized them with the description "Progressive" and organized the Progressive Party by withdrawing with his followers from the Chicago Convention of 1912. He became the new party's candidate for President. This split in the republican ranks resulted in Woodrow Wilson's election.

(Continued On Second Page)

HEROIC MEASURES TO SUPPRESS FLU

State Board of Health Sends Physicians Here and Vigorous Steps Are To Be Taken In This Community

Called here by Health Officer Dr. B. H. Gibson, and Mayor L. P. Evans, Dr. B. C. Wilson, of Bowling Green, an influenza specialist of the State Board of Health, outlined plans for a vigorous campaign which is to be set on foot in Richmond and Madison county at once to overcome the epidemic, which has been spreading so fast recently. Dr. Wilson met with the local Board of Health, physicians, the members of the city county, the mayor, the city pastors and other representative citizens at the city hall this morning at 9 o'clock. Mayor Evans presided and a spirit of unanimity was manifested which indicated that the people generally realize the seriousness of the situation and that it is time aggressive measures are taken to stamp out the malady which has swept over the entire community.

All listened attentively to Dr. Wilson. He stated that in his judgment it would not be best to close the schools, churches and other public places at this time, but that in his official capacity he would place the following restrictions into effect:

First—All chairs to be removed from pool rooms and the proprietors of such places be required to ventilate thoroughly and not to permit more than 12 persons to assemble in any pool room at one time.

Second—That the skating rink be required to remove all seats and to limit the attendance to a maximum number of 12 persons and that no children under 14 years be admitted.

Third—That all moving picture shows or theatres shall be required to limit their attendance to one patron for every other seat; that they shall thoroughly ventilate their places and that no children under 14 years of age be admitted and that they be required to maintain an usher to see that the provisions are carried out.

Fourth—That all 10-cent stores and other stores be prohibited from having special sales to attract crowds; that they be required to ventilate their places thoroughly and that unless the proprietors of such stores limit the crowds therein, such places shall be closed during the emergency.

Fifth—That all churches shall maintain proper ventilation and discourage over-crowding and that it shall be unlawful for any person knowing themselves to be ill of influenza or not fully recovered from same to enter any church during services.

Sixth—That all doctors be required to report all their cases of influenza to the Health Officer daily and that all such cases when reported shall immediately be quarantined and placarded; provided, however, that such quarantine shall not apply to members of the family not ill of the disease from entering or leaving the premises, nor to grocerymen, laundrymen, or other persons entering such houses with food, laundry, medicines, or other necessary supplies; but that it shall apply to those ill of the disease and to convalescents for at least ten days immediately preceding the date of the last elevation of temperature.

To enforce the above restrictions and regulations, the Mayor and city council of Richmond are called upon to appoint a clerical assistant under the supervision of the Health Officer, and that it shall be the duty of the assistant to call upon each doctor daily for report and location of any new cases of the disease and to make a daily round of inspection of the skating rink, moving picture shows, pool rooms, ten cents stores and other places to see that these regulations are being complied with and it shall also be his duty to see that all cases are properly placarded and quarantined. And the city police be charged with enforcing these rules and regulations.

It is advised that as a safeguard for the schools of the city and the Eastern Normal, that practical trained nurses be put on duty at the schools each day while the emergency exists, for the purpose of observing the pupils and taking their temperatures daily, and with any elevation of temperature or other suspicious symptoms, such child shall immediately be sent home and isolated for the family physician to pass upon.

Dr. Wilson urged that a campaign for inoculating the schools and the public be started, similar to the campaigns now going on in Lexington and many other sections of the state, the purpose of inoculation is to render persons immune from both influenza and pneumonia. He said that the Mayo vaccine was being furnished to the State Board of Health free and that the State Board was redistributing it to all the doctors and health boards in the state without charge. He said the schools and those unable to pay for the inoculations were being inoculated free by the local health boards, with the voluntary service of the physicians. He said that thousands of doses had been given to date without any harmful results and that the Mayo vaccine was endorsed by the Surgeon General of the army, the U. S. Public Health Service, and all the Health Boards. The inoculations in the schools throughout the state are voluntary and not compulsory, the consent of the parents being asked in each case by a form letter sent out by the city superintendent of schools. The doctor said that quarantine and other restrictive measures were necessary in combating the disease, but that such measures were necessary only as a temporary expedient and that the more permanent and effective methods of stamping out the disease

was by immunization of the people by practicable inoculations with preventive vaccine. He gave the following statistics confirming the harmlessness and effectiveness of the Mayo vaccine.

At the Homestead plant in Pittsburgh, dealing with a population of 6,387 employes, of this number 1,687 employes were not inoculated and 588 developed the disease with 42 deaths; of 4,700 employes who received the inoculation, only 66 developed the disease with no deaths.

Records from the Surgeon General's office showed that in an army corps in an eastern army camp, dealing with 27,000 men, a test case conducted with the following results: Of 12,000 men who received the inoculation of this number only 8 developed pneumonia with no deaths; of the remaining 15,000 men who were not inoculated, 800 developed pneumonia with 120 deaths.

Wilson Wants Interests of Working Classes Protected

Milan, Italy, Sunday, Jan. 5—President Wilson again today voiced his views of working people of the world, and demanded from the coming Peace Conference not merely treaties of peace but guarantees for its justice and future. He believed the colossal structure of the world rested upon the great working classes and reiterated his conviction that peace must be made with the "sentiment of these classes constantly in mind. The President made these declarations in a speech at a reception given him by the municipality. The reception accorded him was most enthusiastic here and at Genoa, where he made a brief stop on his way from Rome to this city.

Prices Continue To Go High At Home House

Prices continued high at the Home House when the sales were switched back there the latter part of last week. The closing sales Friday were very satisfactory and indications were that when they began again today, prices would continue to soar. Every man who trades at the Home is delighted. Will Luxon and Irvine Home are seeing to that. They are urging their friends to get in early while prices are continuing to go up. This week promises to be a record breaker. At the conclusion of the first sales this week at the Home, the buyers go back to the Madison House the floors of which are stacked high again. Some splendid sales were made at the Home House late last week were:

D. W. Parson—330 lbs. at 27½c; 110 at 19½c; 350 at 16c; 125 at 58c; 145 at 58c; 280 at 64c; 125 at 51c; 65 at 36c.

Smith and Gaines—260 lbs. at 16¼c; 435 at 20c; 45 at 19½c; 185 at 16c; 5 0at 18c; 110 at 16c; 240 at 16c; 265 at 16c; 220 at 20c; 175 at 23½c; 190 at 24½c; 165 at 26½c.

Norris and Smiley—160 lbs. at 25c; 125 at 25c; 185 at 16c; 80 at 25c; 245 at 19½c; 120 at 16¼c; 75 at 16c.

E. Calico—45 lbs. at 16c; 40 at 16c; 85 at 25c; 100 at 43c; 65 at 39c; 80 at 39c; 45 at 32c; 85 at 48c; 155 at 65c; 30 at 59c; 125 at 59c; 90 at 49c.

Todd and Jones—180 lbs. at 39c; 245 at 39c; 260 at 30c; 270 at 33c; 255 at 46c; 190 at 30c; 240 at 49c; 365 at 25c; 250 at 20c.

Roop and Lewis—195 lbs. at 49c; 365 at 59c; 295 at 52c; 280 at 50c; 200 at 51c; 370 at 39c; 305 at 31c; 245 at 38c; 180 at 60c; 160 at 55c; 300 at 52c; 265 at 59c; 110 at 35c; 175 at 54c; 225 at 49c.

James Blue—280 lbs. at 22c; 200 at 35c; 160 at 35c; 30 at 41c; 185 at 27c; 285 at 25c; 320 at 20½c; 210 at 20c.

Bake and Co.—250 lbs. at 25c; 190 at 31c; 150 at 58c.

John Hensley—385 lbs. at 27c; 220 at 39c; 320 at 44c; 325 at 49c; 200 at 49c; 195 at 49c.

Will Jones—195 lbs. at 37c; 135 at 46c; 260 at 44c; 255 at 26c; 60 at 17½c.

W. J. Anderson—50 lbs. at 17½c; 235 at 37c; 35 at 55c; 50 at 40c; 110 at 30c; 75 at 26½c.

Cal White—155 lbs. at 50c; 100 at 40c; 45 at 54c; 100 at 45c; 155 at 35c; 90 at 19½c; 85 at 16c; 135 at 16c; 40 at 16c; 110 at 25c.

B. F. Jones—15 lbs. at 37c; 10 at 40c; 15 at 27½c; 20 at 19½c.

W. J. Pearson—45 lbs. at 25c; 90 at 34c; 15 at 35c; 15 at 30c; 85 at 26c; 15 at 16c; 120 at 16c.

Gibson and Royce—105 at 54c; 260 at 45c; 276 at 36c; 175 at 16c; 255 at 19½c; 620 at 19c; 25 at 24½c; 315 at 39c; 305 at 48c; 235 at 57c; 314 at 56c; 280 at 55c; 330 at 59c.

Lakes and Kelly—250 lbs. at 23c; 190 at 25½c; 285 at 20c; 120 at 19c; 160 at 18¼c; 330 at 16c.

Neale and Smith—90 lbs. at 35c; 175 at 36c; 185 at 44c; 235 at 35c; 200 at 36c; 170 at 40c; 305 at 45c; 90 at 47c; 160 at 56c; 120 at 49c; 245 at 48c; 285 at 23c; 235 at 48c; 145 at 35c.

Silas Miracle—70 lbs. at 25½c; 150 at 16c; 135 at 35c; 90 at 44c; 150 at 16c; 430 at 16c; 505 at 16c.

Walker and Miller—135 lbs. at 35c; 55 at 16c; 150 at 45c; 245 at 45c; 110 34c; 225 at 16c; 125 at 22c; 255 at 16c.

J. L. Coffey—90 lbs. at 24½c; 160 at 38c; 115 at 48c; 60 at 59c; 25 at 58c; 170 at 59c; 170 at 59c; 150 at 59c; 90 at 47c; 90 at 47c.

Moberly and Silkirk—110 lbs. at 29c; 55 at 29c; 30 at 45c; 65 at 52c; 70 at 49c; 130 at 39c; 120 at 41c; 135 at 37c; 170 at 30c.

Calico and Haver—80 lbs. at 27½c; 140 at 50c; 325 at 59c; 110 at 59c; 350 at 59c; 270 at 51c.

Waltz Martin—205 lbs. at 25c; 110 at 37c; 160 at 39c; 275 at 41c; 205 at 28c; 110 at 28¼c; 330 at 19½c; 230 at 16c.

SUGGESTS BUILDING "Y" AS MEMORIAL TO BOYS

Dr. Carpenter Thinks Nothing Else Would Be So Appreciated By Them As Such a Building In Richmond.

Suggestions for a suitable memorial to the boys from Madison county who answered the call of their country, have assumed a wide range. Paved streets and a White Way for Richmond were suggested by one citizen the other day, but as the city has already voted bonds to build the streets, some say that some other means should be adopted to build a lasting memorial to the valor and patriotism of the thousand and more young men who placed their lives on the altar of their country. Dr. Homer W. Carpenter, of the First Christian church, has submitted an idea to the Daily Register, and a number of prominent citizens, which is meeting with much favor and indeed will undoubtedly strike a popular chord when its various phases and potential good are carefully considered. Dr. Carpenter's idea is embodied in the following, which will be read with much interest:

In view of the fact that the question has been raised regarding a suitable memorial for the Madison county boys who went to the colors, it may be well to remind ourselves that there are some things which our men have had in training camps and at the front which they will miss feebly when they come home again. Even under the stress of war and under the privations of army life they have had a place where they could drop in and find a comfortable chair and newspapers and good books and a wholesome fellowship with their comrades. They have been accustomed to have a place where, by hundreds, they sat down with stationery and writing materials at hand to use their spare moments in correspondence, a place where game rooms and baths were at hand—a community house, known as the "Y," where under the best influences they could spend their hours of leisure and recreation.

But when they come back to Richmond and Madison county they will find no such place as this. We may be sure that they will be asking the question, why is it that in a county from which more than twelve hundred splendid young soldiers could go out, one of the wealthiest in the state through these long years no provision had been made to conserve the leisure and recreation hours of Madison's young men.

As they look around with pride upon younger brothers who are coming up into manhood, they will wonder why it is that we are making no provision to give these boys the advantages of such an institution, but as far as their down-town life is concerned, are leaving them to the streets. Within themselves they will be saying "if you believe in us, give the boys a chance to develop full orbed manhood—physical, moral and intellectual."

When the boys come they will miss the "Y" hut and the things for which it stands. In camp and on the battle front, they lived in mud and had streets that were sometimes almost impassible, with only an arc light now and then, but the hut was always there and it was home for the boys. When the county boys come into town or the town boys come down the street there is no stopping place, unless indeed, he trespass upon the hospitality of a business house, a barber-shop, a hotel lobby or a pool room. We shall difficulty in squaring with our soldier boys until we have met this issue, which is involved vitally the future of our young manhood. Field Marshal Haig said that victory for the allies would be due, twenty-five per cent to the military and seven ty-five per cent to other forces, which among which would be spiritual forces. In the thinking of Haig "moral" was the big thing upon which everything else depended. The "Y" hut, beyond any question was making the largest contribution to the "moral" of the soldiers.

The big thing in Richmond, as well as at Chateau Thierry, is "morale," and if our young men of the Second Army of the Republic—the army of reconstruction, are to play their part in the great task, the matter of a Y. M. C. A. or community center is a matter of immediate and urgent concern.

It occurs to me that this is the hour when a grateful and patriotic citizenship would leap to such a privilege as the establishment of this memorial to our returning soldiers.

HOMER W. CARPENTER.

BREAKS A COLD IN JUST A FEW HOURS

"Pape's Cold Compound" Ends Grippe Misery—Don't Stay Stuffed-up!

You can end grippe and break up a severe cold either in head, chest, body or limbs by taking a dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" every two hours until three doses have been taken.

It promptly opens clogged-up nostrils and air passages in the head, stops nasty discharge or nose running, relieves sick headache, dullness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, and stiffness.

Don't stay stuffed up! Quit blowing and sneezing! Ease your throbbing head—nothing else in the world gives such prompt relief as "Pape's Cold Compound" which costs only a few cents at any drug store. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, and causes no inconvenience. Be sure you get the genuine.