

PRESIDENT WILSON CONTINUES TO RECEIVE GREAT OVATION

(By Associated Press)
MILAN, Jan. 6.—(Sunday.)—President Wilson journeyed from Rome to Milan today, stopping at Geneva en route, where he was greeted in an extravagant manner by hundreds of thousands of common people. The demonstration here was of the same character, but was proportionately greater.

Polish Troops Threaten Bentzchen

(By Associated Press)
BERLIN, Jan. 6.—(Sunday.)—Polish troops occupied the railway station at Verouschnik, four miles from Bentzchen, and sent an ultimatum for surrender to Bentzchen. The German commander replied that he would defend the town at all costs. Capture of Bentzchen by the Poles would be most serious for Berlin and all northern Germany.

National Banks Called For Dec. 31

(By Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The national banks have been called upon to render a statement of business to December 31st.

Date of Roosevelt's Funeral Not Set; Burial at Christ's Church, Oyster Bay

(By Associated Press)
OYSTER BAY, Jan. 6.—The date for Ex-President Roosevelt's funeral has not yet been set, but will be held here and, at Mrs. Roosevelt's request, will be private. Two services will be held, one at the home at Sagamore Hill, the other at Christ Church here, where the Roosevelts attended for years. The burial will be in Young's Memorial cemetery here.

TALES OF HEROISM TOLD BY SOLDIERS

New York, Jan. 5.—Five transports and the battleship North Carolina steamed into New York harbor today bringing a total of nearly 9000 officers and men of the army and navy from France.

The North Carolina, which is the first battleship to arrive here with troops from overseas, had among her 1389 passengers a detachment of marines who had seen service at Chateau-Thierry, Belleau Wood and the Argonne Forest, and 19 officers and 994 men of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Ammunition Train.

The giant transport Agamemnon, which formerly was the Kaiser Wilhelm II of the North German Lloyd line, brought the biggest contingent of any of the ships arriving today, having on her passenger list 175 officers and 2711 men. The list included 330 wounded and more than 2000 officers and men of the Three Hundred and Thirty-fifth Infantry, as well as a number of casuals.

Baker Greets Men
Secretary Baker, who was on his way to Washington from Buffalo, where he spoke last night, visited the Agamemnon and spent half an hour chatting with the troops on board.

The other vessels arriving were the Santa Teresa with 73 officers and 1609 men of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Field Artillery, recruited in Utah; Henderson, with 28 officers and 818 men, including members of the naval land battery which operated on the Western front and nearly 400 wounded; the New Amsterdam, with 79 officers and 1592 men, including the Three Hundred and First Field Artillery and 226 wounded, and the Heredia, with 72 officers and 10 enlisted casuals.

The Heredia, which has a quantity of munitions on board, and the North Carolina, anchored for the night in Gravesend Bay. The other vessels proceeded through cheering throngs to Hoboken, where the men were debarked and transferred to hospitals and demobilization camps.

Many tales of heroism and of "hard luck" were told by the returning soldiers. Capt. Alex W. Gordin of Oakpark, Ill., a company commander in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry, had the "hard luck" to be wounded at Fresno, on November 11, just three hours before the armistice became effective, and to be captured by the Germans. He was rescued, however, as the Americans surged forward.

Capt. W. D. Torrey of Detroit, a member of the Thirty-fifth Infantry of the Stonewall Division, returned with a paralyzed cheek, resulting from wound suffered at Stenay, where he said almost half of the advance platoon of his company was wiped out before the Germans were dislodged.

Capt. W. G. Smith of Washington, D. C., who was in command of the naval land battery men returning on the Henderson, said that his battery had fired 236 shells on the Western front. The shells, weighing 1400 pounds, were fired at a 4000 yard range and observers reported, he said, that the shells had wrought much havoc. His battery lost but one killed

EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DIED THIS MORNING

He Had An Attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism on New Year's Day and Had Since Been More or Less Confined to His Room.

(By Associated Press)
NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt died at four o'clock this morning at his home at Oyster Bay. News received here by Miss Josephine Striker, his secretary, in a telephone message from Mrs. Roosevelt. Miss Striker said that former President Roosevelt suffered an attack of inflammatory rheumatism on New Year's day and since had been more or less confined to his room. The attack settled mainly in his right hand and his wife sent at once for a nurse. His condition did not seem alarming at first, and the turn for the worse is believed not to have come until last night. It is understood that only his wife and the nurse were present at his death.

Other members of his family are in other parts of this country or abroad. The death of Ex-President Roosevelt stirred and shocked the capital to universal regret at the passing of a great figure in the nation's life, as is evident on every hand. Men in all walks of life are eager for details. On the streets everywhere anxious interest is apparent. The announcement was cabled to President Wilson as soon as it reached the White House.

The immediate cause of death was pulmonary embolism or lodgment in the lung of a clot of blood from a clogged vein. Death, it is said, came painlessly as he slept.

Colonel Roosevelt's career has left such a vivid impression upon the people of his time that it is necessary to touch but briefly upon some of the more striking phases of his varied, interesting and "strenuous" life to recall to the public mind full details of his many exploits and experiences.

Called to the White House in 1901 after President McKinley had been assassinated, Col. Roosevelt, 42 years of age, became the youngest president the United States has ever had. Three years later he was elected as president by the largest popular vote a president has received.

Thus Roosevelt, sometimes called a man of destiny, served seven years as the nation's chief magistrate. In a subsequent decade the fortunes of a statesman did not favor him, for again a candidate for president—this time leading the Progressive party which he himself had organized when he differed radically with some of the policies of the Republican party—he went down to defeat, together with the Republican candidate, William Howard Taft. Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, was elected.

Colonel Roosevelt's enemies agreed with his friends that his life, his character and his writings represented a high type of Americanism. Of Dutch ancestry, born in New York City on October 27, 1858, in a house in East Twentieth Street, the baby Theodore was a weakling. He was one of four children who came to Theodore and Martha Bulloch Roosevelt. The mother was of Southern stock and the father of Northern, a situation which during the early years of Theodore, Junior'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 the 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 exercise 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 book of adventure that he was known as a bookworm; he took boxing lessons; he was an amateur naturalist; and at the age of 17 he entered Harvard University. There, he was not as prominent as some others in an athletic way, as it is not recorded that he "made" the baseball 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—Edith, now the wife of Dr. Richard Derby, and four sons, Theodore, Jr., Kermit, Archibald and Quentin.

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 of 1884 was held, 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 1898, and of other volumes of kindred character.

Returning to New York he became the Republican candidate for mayor, in 1888. 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. Illicit liquor traffic, gambling, vice in general—of these evils he purged the city in the face of the corrupt political opposition, and the reputation he established as a reformer won him the personal selection by President McKinley as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in 1897. A year later the Spanish American War broke out.

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." 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.

When Cuba was 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.

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.

For his part in terminating the Russo-Japanese conflict he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906. Four years later, once more a private citizen, he was Special Ambassador from the United States at the funeral of King Edward VII of England.

Roosevelt after leaving the White House devoted his life largely to literary work, hunting and exploration. He became contributing editor to The Outlook in 1909, continuing this for five years, and later held editorial positions with The Metropolitan and the Kansas City Star. From 1892 to 1917 he published about 50 volumes of works covering the wide range of naval history, hunting, biography, the Rough Riders, Americanism, Nationalism, conservation of womanhood and childhood, animals, exploration, the world war and America's participation in it, and his autobiography.

His hunts for big game and his zest for exploration took him into the American West, the heart of Africa and the wilderness of Brazil.

(Continued on last page)

DEATH LAYS HAND ON VON HERTLING

Former German Chancellor Passes to Reward.

(By Associated Press)
Copenhagen, Jan. 5.—Count George F. von Hertling, the former imperial German chancellor, died Saturday night at Ruppolding Bavaria. He had been ill for six days.

Count George F. von Hertling was considered the most learned man of all the men called to the chancellorship of Germany since 1871. He had won for himself a scholar's reputation before he entered political life and up to 1912 when he became Bavarian minister-president, he had combined education and literary work with his political activities. Von Hertling was appointed imperial German chancellor in October, 1917, succeeded Dr. George Michaelis. He resigned in the fall of last year when Emperor William conferred upon him the Order of the Black Eagle and his warm thanks for the "self-sacrificing faithfulness" with which von Hertling had served the country.

Wrote of Catholicism
Von Hertling was born in August, 1843, in Darmstadt, of a well-known family. He passed through the gymnasium, or high school, of his home city, studied philosophy and history at Munster, Munich and Berlin and received the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1864. Later he visited Italy and studied the dogmatic history of the Roman church and in 1856 became teacher of philosophy in the University of Bonn. He was well known as a writer on Catholicism and political sociology.

Count von Hertling was a member of the reichstag continuously from 1875 to 1912, with the exception of the period of 1890 to 1896. He became the clerical party leader in 1909 after the death of Count Hompesch. During the chancellorship of Count von Buelow he entrusted von Hertling, whom he considered an able resourceful diplomat, with negotiations with the vatican. Von Hertling also was often the semi-official intermediary between his party and the government.

In the later months of his occupancy of the chancellorship, von Hertling was assailed by the Socialists in the reichstag and the German newspapers, the Socialists charging that he had entered the chancellorship with the understanding that he would speak for the whole of the German people, but that he had gone over to the junkers and represented ideas that were obsolete.

Attacked by Press
The press generally attacked the chancellor as a result of the increasing friction between the Berlin and Vienna governments. The feeling of the newspapers was intensified when the chancellor early in September said the government saw no possibility of approving a bill for general equal suffrage as it came from the Prussian lower house. The workers' unions also turned against the chancellor, accusing the government of being responsible for lack of food and of putting the interests of the producers above those of the people.

In his last speeches before the reichstag von Hertling dwelt on the possibilities of peace being brought about. These addresses were characterized by the newspapers of all countries as "peace feelers" and were attacked by German writers and politicians as insincere or untruthful.

London, Jan. 5.—Count George F. von Hertling, former German imperial chancellor, is dead, it was announced in advices received here today.

Coming and Going

Dr. J. T. Jeter of Santuc was a business visitor to the city today.

Labon Krasnow left last week for New York, where he has entered Columbia College, that city.

There will be preaching at Fairview Baptist Church by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Trogdon, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The community is cordially invited to attend.

Our local delivery boys at Monarch and Otteray, the two Garner lads, are both down with the flu. They have substitutes and we hope the papers will therefore get to all subscribers.

VESSELS AT DANZIG

Paris, Jan. 4.—The United States cruiser Chester and the destroyers Wicks and Aylwin are at Danzig for the purpose of ascertaining whether there are any destitute Americans there and bringing away any Americans affected by the disturbed conditions. Otherwise, it is stated, the visit has no connection with the political situation.

FLAGS AT HALF MAST IN HONOR OF ROOSEVELT

(By Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Flags are half-masted on the White House, Capitol and all public buildings today on the announcement of the death of former President Roosevelt. Secretary Daniels and General March also ordered same action on all ships and shore stations of the navy and every army post and camp at home and abroad.

Henry Ford Contests Seat in Congress

(By Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—In a petition laid before the senate today, Henry Ford, defeated for senatorship from Michigan by Newberry, Republican, gave formal notice of a contest, and asked for a recount of the ballots. The excessive use of money in Newberry's campaign and the intimidation of voters and the improper rejection of ballots, "flagrant" violations of the state election laws will be among the charges made by Ford.

Arguments in Berger Trial Begun Today

(By Associated Press)
CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Arguments were begun today in the trial of Victor Berger, congressman-elect from Milwaukee, and four other Socialists, charged with the violation of the espionage act. The case has been on trial four weeks.

GOOD ROADS MEETING AT COLUMBIA FRIDAY

By Jas. L. Carberry.

A lively spirit was in evidence Friday at Jefferson Hotel, Columbia, during the entire period of the meeting of the special committee to formulate and set into activity working plans for the Good Roads movement now sweeping the entire country.

Mr. Carl Baer, the first speaker, brought a stirring message from Illinois where the movement seems not only to have accomplished greater results than elsewhere, but where the entire state is already enjoying benefits out of all proportion to the cost which was largely borne by the automobiles. He further stated that Mr. Baer, the head of that great movement had promised in the near future to spend a week in South Carolina to assist in the same work here. "Seven years ago," said Mr. Baer, "the people of Illinois asked the automobile owners to pay thirty million dollars for the accomplishment of main arteries in the good roads movement, and the state was asked to provide a similar sum." The state finally declined to pay its apportionment and the sum of sixty million dollars was raised and paid with a tax of from \$12.00 to \$20.00 levied on the automobiles and the saving in gasoline and tires is claimed, alone, to have been twice the amount of the direct tax named. "The car and the boy are the power of this country," contended Mr. Baer.

Secretary A. V. Schnell, of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, spoke of the necessity for adopting some such plan in South Carolina, first, the establishment of main highways, the cost to be paid from automobile tax, and later, the tributaries of these main arteries, which would be found so necessary, would be built by taxing the farmer, who would be the chief beneficiary and additionally enjoy gratis the benefits from the main highways to which he had not contributed.

Mr. Rhett, of Charleston, and president of the chamber of commerce of the United States, then spoke, stating first, that South Carolina is now in the midst of a great crisis which follows every war. He also asserted that South Carolina had not enjoyed equal opportunity with other parts of our great country, having been overshadowed by New York exchanges. Mr. Rhett stated the very small income of the people of South Carolina in 1914, compared with income of the present year of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, with eighty to one hundred million income from the cotton mills, the total income for state being much greater than ever before.

"The motor trucks have come to stay," said Mr. Rhett, "and this form of transportation, like the automobile in common use requires a good road, built for permanency and to withstand the hard usage. The cost of such roads varying from nine to eighteen feet in width alternately would be \$25 per Rhett's opinion, cost about \$2.25 per square yard under conditions which we may reasonably expect to prevail in a very short time, and at this rate, twenty-five million dollars would construct the permanent highways in question in South Carolina.

"The purpose of this meeting," continued Mr. Rhett, "is to create definite and approved plans which may be submitted to the legislature with the request that a Highway Commission be appointed which shall have charge of constructing and maintaining the highways in question from independent funds for the main arteries, and that the required sum could no doubt be raised by increasing the present automobile tax of .25 per

INFLUENZA CLAIMS HEAVY DEATH TOLL

Washington, Jan. 5.—The influenza epidemic which swept the country during the latter part of last year caused 111,688 deaths in the 46 largest cities and increased the combined death rate for those communities in 1918 to 19.6 per 1,000, according to statistics made public today by the census bureau. Total figures for the country were not available.

Baltimore, with 26.8 per thousand, and Nashville, with 26.4, had the highest rates of the registration cities, while St. Paul, with 13.9, and Minneapolis and Grand Rapids, with 14 each had the lowest. Grand Rapids showed the smallest increase in the death rate for 1917 having been 13.1.

There were 442,374 deaths in the 46 cities, the estimated population of 42 of which aggregated 20,514,520. There was no estimate of population for the other four. Deaths from influenza totaled 69,439 with 42,149 deaths from pneumonia. The year's total death rate in New York City was 18.8 per thousand, compared with 15.2 for 1917. In Chicago it was 17.1 against 14.9 for the year before, and in Philadelphia, where the influenza epidemic was very severe, it was 24.2, compared with 17.1 in 1917.

ENVOY PETTIT AND WIFE LEAVE FOR GAFFNEY

Envoy and Mrs. M. C. Pettit held a farewell service last night, before leaving for Gaffney where they will continue their work with the Salvation Army.

The farewell service was held in the First Presbyterian Church here. These faithful workers have done a good work in Union, and will be a great help in any community.

DENIES PETITION OF SOUTHERN BELL

Columbia, Jan. 4.—The South Carolina railroad commission today denied the petition of the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company for an increase in telephone rate, increases for 26 exchanges and also for an increase in toll rates. The petition was filed Sept. 17, 1918. In denying the petition the railroad commission says that inasmuch as the telephone lines are now under the control of the United States government and the postmaster general "claims" to have the power to revise rate schedules, it is not incumbent on the commission to act.

D. J. Gregory of Santuc was in the city today.

Dave Fant of Santuc was a business visitor to the city today.

horsepower to .50, based on 100,000 automobiles at \$20.00 each."

The meeting unfortunately started at a late hour in the day, compelling those representing Union County, Mr. Emslie Nicholson and Jas. L. Carberry, to leave early in order to catch the train, but sufficient evidence was given that the same course of procedure approved by the Southern Commercial Congress at Baltimore would prevail, in that these highways should be built and maintained under federal government and state highway direction and supervision which would insure value received for every dollar expended. It was further urged that the various States and counties would fall in line with the general plans rather than individual methods for obtaining relief from the bad roads which have in the past and will continue to hold at the bottom any people who tolerate such conditions.