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THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR

KITCHENER, ONTARIO MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1919.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT DIED SUDDENLY TODAY

COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT DIED AT HIS HOME THIS MORNING

His Health Had Not Been Good for Some Time But the End was Unexpected. The Ex-President Was Sixty Years of Age. HIS LIFE A BRILLIANT CHAPTER.

(Special to the Record). OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt died at his home on Sagamore Hill at 4.15 o'clock this morning. A clot of blood on the heart caused death it was stated at the house.

The colonel went to bed last night feeling well. His end was peaceful. Several members of the family were at the bedside. Roosevelt returned home on 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 on Sagamore Hill was closed and nobody was allowed to enter the grounds after the colonel died. It was stated that the physician would issue an official announcement later in the day.

The end came when there was no one in the room but his valet. The following statement was made to the United Press by Dr. G. W. Fuller, of Oyster Bay, the physician who last saw Col. Roosevelt: "Colonel Roosevelt retired at twelve 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, Doctor Fuller explained, is a blood clot upon one of the arteries of the lung.

The funeral will be Wednesday from Christ Episcopal Church, Oyster Bay. Rev. Dr. 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 Col. Roosevelt, his wife and the servants.

Col. Roosevelt spent Sunday evening resting, conversing with Mrs. Roosevelt and chatting with Dr. Fuller who found him apparently much improved and in excellent spirits.

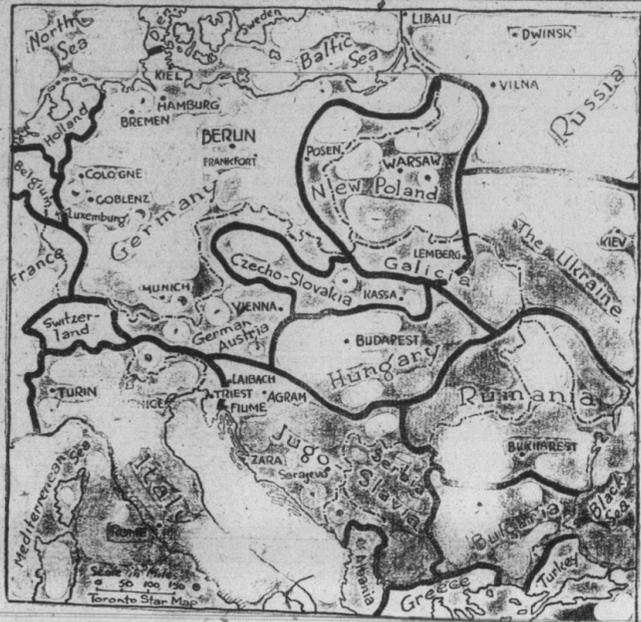
Colonel Roosevelt was sixty years old. Having been born in New York, October 27, 1858. He was the twenty-sixth President of the United States, having succeeded to the Presidency on the death of William McKinley, who was shot and killed at Buffalo, N. Y.

HAD NOT BEEN IN GOOD HEALTH. His health had not been very good for some time. In fact he had left Roosevelt Hospital only a short time ago and had gone home. Shortly before that he had undergone an operation at the hospital and is practically dead as a result of it.

HIS LIFE A BRILLIANT CHAPTER. The life of the former President is one of the most brilliant chapters in American history. Loved and admired in the same quarters, he succeeded, however, in acquiring the enmity of many prominent men and his later life was filled with strife on the one hand and preparation for even a more strenuous public life on the other. It was popularly believed, in fact, that Roosevelt would make an effort to become president again 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 to secure the nomination and Charles E. Hughes was named to oppose Woodrow Wilson. Hughes then gained the full support of Colonel Roosevelt.

HIS PATRIOTIC MOVEMENTS. Roosevelt's war record was full of patriotic movements. His opposition to the Democratic Administration in its conduct of the war also was marked. At the outbreak of hostilities he offered 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.

(WASHINGTON MOURNS) WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Washington mourned deeply today for the former President Theodore Roosevelt. Many of the nation's leading men have expressed personal grief when told of the colonel's death. Political friends and foe alike agreed that the nation had suffered a great loss. The flag on the White House, where once T. R. lived, was at half mast. Likewise the flag under which he had fought was ordered



THE ALLIES' FIRST DRAFT OF THE NEW MAP OF EUROPE.

The Sad Demise of Mr. L. B. Guggisberg

OCURRED IN DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY EVENING. He Had Just Returned from This City After Christmas Holidays.

Intelligence which has caused general regret among his many friends is that about the death of Mr. Leon B. Guggisberg in Detroit, Mich., who left here only a few days ago after a holiday visit with his mother, and sister, Mrs. John Guggisberg and Mrs. Charles H. Janzen, respectively. Mr. Guggisberg returned to Detroit last Tuesday afternoon and soon afterwards became ill with an affliction which unfortunately terminated fatally. He passed away at 11.20 o'clock Saturday evening in Grace Hospital, Detroit.

The late Leon Byron Guggisberg was born in Preston on May 18th in 1889. Since he was nine years of age he resided in Gaylord, Mich., where he went as a lad to make his home with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Scott.

In Gaylord, he established a shoe business with his brother, John, in 1910. He was also connected as salesman with Messrs. G. H. Bass and Co., shoe manufacturers. Included in the territory which he covered was Alaska. After the United States had entered the war he enlisted with the army and he was engaged on government work up to the time of his death. Holding the responsible position of Labor Stationer for the Cadillac Motor Co., Detroit.

Mr. Guggisberg, while he had not resided in this district for many years, nevertheless, had many acquaintances, who will be pained to hear that he has passed away. His personality, kindness and gentleness impressed all who met him. The family loss also means a loss for those who were his associates in social circles and in business.

LATEST CABLE NEWS In Tabloid Form

TO LIFT BAN AGAINST GERMANY. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The state department let it be known today that it believes economic restrictions against Germany must be relaxed if indemnities are to be paid by that nation. At the same time the view was expressed that the blockade may be lifted before the peace treaty is actually signed.

GERMANY WILL RECOVER BERNE.—Germany will slowly recover from disasters wrought by the war and will in time regain its place among the nations of the world, but it will be a democratic state, according to Count Max Von Montgelas, formerly in charge of German affairs in the Foreign office at Berlin, and now German minister to Switzerland.

TEUTONIC MINISTER SPEAKS. COPENHAGEN, Jan. 6.—I will negotiate a just and right peace, but not a peace by force, which would mean the annihilation and slavery of Germany," German Foreign Minister Brockdorff Rantzau declared in an official statement the text of which was received here today. "Our enemies are trying to thrust upon the German people a revision of the peace terms, the fulfillment of President Wilson's program. The assertion that the revolution is a sham is not true. It is also untrue that Germany will submit to the demands of brutal power. So long as I am in a position to make my word good Germany will conscientiously resist."

Toronto Has a Murder Case. Also an Attempted Suicide. Toronto, Jan. 6.—Mrs. Charlotte Huntley, 127 Campbell avenue, was murdered in her home late this afternoon and Pte. John Cook aged 40 returned soldier with his throat gashed by a razor is under police guard at the Western Hospital charged with her murder and attempted suicide.

CHIEF OF RUSSIAN ARMIES KILLED. STOCKHOLM, Jan. 6.—Lieut. Briloff, former Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies, has been killed at Moscow according to reports received here today. A despatch from Bergeon stated that General Kropotkin, who commanded the Russian armies in the Russo-Japanese war, had been murdered. Bolsheviks the despatch said, deny responsibility for his death.

St. Paul's Had Another Year of Prosperity

A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP FOR THE YEAR. A New Organ Will Be Secured. The annual meeting of St. Paul's Lutheran church was held yesterday. Although forty of the congregation's young men were called to defend their country and church, the membership showed a very substantial increase. The number of contributing members being very nearly 500. The financial statement showed a surplus of \$400.35 with no outstanding accounts or any financial obligations whatsoever.

Very substantial assistance was given to the church in the past by Mr. W. H. Schmalz as choir director. For the past 30 years Mr. Schmalz has undertaken this arduous and cumbersome task without any remuneration. A most hearty vote of thanks was tendered him and a committee appointed to buy for him a fitting remembrance.

A professional man was chosen as Mr. Schmalz's successor, who will begin his duties forthwith. It was also decided to purchase a new organ. A committee was appointed to arrange for the necessary funds and as soon as prices recede to normal, the new organ will be installed.

The election resulted in the reelection of all the last year's officials. A feature of St. Paul's church is the total absence of the collection plate. St. Paul's church has no collections in the ordinary sense of the word. All the monies needed are raised by voluntary pledges at the beginning of the year. Man in his natural state is opposed to the Gospel, it is pointed out. Collections foster this natural opposition. A church without collections neutralizes this antagonism and places the issue square before man. Is not the Gospel of Christ worth so much? You will not be approached for any more.

People To Dictate The Peace Terms. MILAN, Jan. 6. (By Robert J. Bender).—"The peace settlement must be dictated by the people of the world, not by the statesmen," President Wilson declared today, in acknowledgment bestowed upon him of citizenship of Milan. "The peace delegates must abide by the spirit of the working classes and obtain peace for the general interest, instead of special interests," the President said. "The workers are the leaders in establishing international opinion, which must be the guide of the peace conference throughout their labors."

BOLSHEVISM STEADILY GAINING GROUND IN GERMANY

An Intelligent Movement Forced by Circumstances, Rather Than the Russian Manifestation of Violence.

BERLIN, Jan. 6. (By John Graudenz).—Bolshevism in Germany is in general an intellectual movement with practically no violence 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 agitation among the workmen and soldiers; second—there is a growing fear that Entente capitalism intends to exploit Germany; third—Unemployment and lack of food continue. Men out of work and deserters from the army and navy are finding it increasingly difficult to get enough to eat and are easily influenced by the Bolshevists.

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 Bolshevists in Germany, but the nominations of Spartacus (German Bolshevism) as candidates for the national election indicate they are in a very small minority. At a recent meeting of Spartacusians only a hundred delegates were present from all parts of the country.

Revolting Conditions on the Northland. He didn't think the Northland suited for carrying third class passengers. Lance Corporal Cook, Toronto, twice wounded, was the next witness called. He had fought in the 38th Battalion and had seen 17 months' service, having been wounded once at Lens and again at Arras. On the Northland he said ventilation was very bad and food was very scarce. He had complained as to the food to the steward who had told him he had his share and that if he wanted more food he had better line up again. Everybody seemed to be complaining and the attention of the officers was called to the situation, but it didn't do much good. Water was also scarce and for several days the men had to buy lemonade or gingerale at the canteen. He had crossed to England on the Empress of Britain and the conditions were much better on that vessel. "There was a better system," he said. "The men had always lots to eat."

Returned Soldiers Testify to Filth and Insufficiency of Food. OTTAWA, Jan. 6.—On the resumption of the Northland jury this morning Mr. Holden, counsel for the White Star Line, declared that the company having been communicated with had considered it unwise that the ship's officer should be allowed to give evidence and go until the evidence with regard to complaints had been submitted. "Then said Justice Hodgins, "The company thinks the ship should be detained until the enquiry is finished—it may become a question as to who, the Admiralty or the company, is responsible for the holding of the ship and for the expense thereby incurred. Mr. Holden intimated that the ship would be held till the inquiry was over.

Private Alfred Blackman, Toronto, formerly in the forestry corps, was the first witness called. He declared that he had two specific complaints regarding food. "The second day out, he declared "I was not eating soup myself but the man next me was and he fished a maggot out of his. "Did he complain?" asked his Lordship. "No Sir he just vomited," replied the witness. "Are you quite sure that was the cause?" "I am. "Was it at pretty rough weather?" "Yes. "And when men are sick vomiting is not uncommon." "Well, some are seasick." Another time witness said he had gone to dinner and all that he had on his plate was a little piece of bone. He had complained to the orderly officer. The chief steward was called and he came and said Blackman had his allowance. "Then some one started to yell and as it ended up I got nothing at all. "You had no dinner at all?" "I had two pieces of sliced potato. I went away disgusted." "Why asked his Lordship. "Didn't he offer you stay to see what happened following your complaints?" It seems a pity you didn't."

Witness further stated that he had trouble getting bread. On one occasion he had gone to the pantry and been refused. Witness had then complained to the orderly officer Lieut. Stacey, but he could not get to the pantry. He had a further complaint to make regarding the jam. "I didn't eat any of it myself," he said, "because on three different occasions I saw the steward mixing hot water into it. He had not purchased any food but had seen it purchased from the stewards. Witness further complained that on account of sweet pipes in his bunk room his blankets were always wet. When he slept water kept dripping on his back. Asked why somebody didn't remedy the condition he declared "What was everybody's business but nobody's business. "You seemed to have been quite philosophical about it?" "I didn't worry much."

Private M. Green of Toronto was the next witness called. He had been in the forestry and railway construction corps. He had complained on several occasions as to the shortage of food at dinner time. What he had received in the nature of meat portion on one occasion was all fat, simply left it on his plate. He had got no more though he had protested to the pantry steward, who declared that that was all he was going to give him. "If you wanted to be sure of getting anything at the noon meal you had to line up an hour ahead. If you sat on your bunk at eleven o'clock and waited you had some chance of being fed at noon. If you didn't you had to wait for an hour afterwards. Witness had come to Canada originally on the Caronia. "How would you say the accommodation on the Northland for the troops compared with the accommodation on the Caronia in the afternoon for immigrants?" asked Mr. O'Leary. "You could not very well compare them," replied the witness. "Conditions were so much better on the Caronia."

Local Lady Now a Member of St. Joseph Community. With an impressive service nine young women were accepted into the Community of St. Joseph on Saturday morning at Toronto. The Right Rev. Mgr. M.D. Whalen, Vice-General, presided and was assisted by Rev. Father M.J. Carey Rev. Father W. A. Lave, Canon Carroll, Brannan, Kerby, Kelly and McGrand. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Father Sholly of St. Patrick's Church. Amongst the young women who are now members of the community is Miss Lehman of this city who will be known in religion as Sister M. Theodora. It will be remembered that Miss Lehman was formerly organist at St. Mary's Church until early last fall.

Prince August Has a Real Job. COPENHAGEN, Jan. 6.—Prince August Wilhelm, fourth son of the former Kaiser, has obtained a job with the Benz automobile works according to a Berlin despatch today. August Wilhelm was reported to have been wounded in December 1914, when the French shelled his motor car near Rheims. That, so far as available records show, is his chief claim to fame. The despatch failed to mention what kind of a job he had taken.

Arrived In Town 43 Years Ago. And Over Forty Years in Business. Forty-three years ago to-day Mr. Robert Smyth of Messrs. Smyth Brothers came to this town from Guelph and since that date he has resided here continually. Mr. Smyth came here to accept a position in the dry goods store of Messrs. Heffernan Brothers, which was located in a building where the Bank of Hamilton now is. Twenty-three months later he and his brother, Mr. Ed. Smyth, who was still in Guelph, opened up a business for themselves on Dec. 13th, 1877, and have continued it successfully ever since. When Mr. Smyth arrived here, the town had a population of 3,000.

Advertisement for 'EY' season n Jacks n at 8.15 serve 50c tums. Includes 'GORGES' VY' and 'ur Extra Home'.