

MONARCHY AGAIN CLUTCHES CHINA

Empire Switches Back To Former State.

AGITATION IN THE REPUBLIC Long Under Way To Revert To Old Form Of Government.

POWERS OPPOSED TO DECISION

Peking, Dec. 11.—Yuan Shi-Kai, President of the Chinese republic, has accepted the throne of China tendered to him by the Council of State.

Acting as a parliament, the Council of State canvassed the vote on the question of a change in the form of the Government of China to a monarchy and found that the votes of 1,993 representatives out of 2,043 qualified to vote on the proposition were favorable to the change.

The Council of State immediately sent to Yuan Shi-Kai a petition urging him to accept the throne. He declined at first; when the petition was forwarded to him a second time he accepted, with the proviso that he would continue to act as President until a convenient time for the coronation.

China, for centuries under the Manchu rule, became a republic on February 12, 1912, following the revolution of 1911, and after the adoption of a provisional constitution and the election of Yuan Shi-Kai, as President under its provisional October 6, 1913, he was inaugurated four days later, October 10.

Indications of plans to abandon the Republican form of Government and revert to the monarchical system were first apparent in August last, with the publication of accounts of a meeting of prominent men in Peking, who formed an association to discuss whether a monarchy was not the best form of Government for China.

The march of events followed fast. The machinery for obtaining an expression of the nation's opinion of the proposed change having been put into operation, it was announced in Peking November 7 that 15 of the 18 provinces had voted in favor of a monarchy.

Meanwhile the Entente Powers, noting with evident anxiety the progress of events in China, made representations to Peking regarding the proposal to upset the Republican Government and substitute for it a Monarchy. It was pointed out to China that such a step in the midst of the European war was not desirable from the viewpoint of the Powers, as tending to lessen the stability of conditions and possibly lead to internal outbreaks which might ultimately endanger the peace of the Orient. Japan took a leading part in the representations.

China, however, was not moved by the attitude of the Powers, answering them with a declaration to postpone the decision, and assuring them that the Government had been advised by the provincial officials that they would be able to maintain tranquility in event a monarchy was re-established.

The dissatisfaction of the Powers with China's reply has been made manifest and recent cables and correspondence from Peking have been conflicting in the speculation as to whether the monarchy would be established in the near future or indefinitely delayed. But it is now evident that the protest from the Japanese Government, backed up by Russia and Great Britain, against the immediate restoration of a monarchical government, has been disregarded.

In recent years Yuan Shi-Kai had become the most conspicuous personality of the Orient through his efforts to bring his 400,000,000 fellow yellow men into line as citizens of the new republic of China. The task of turning this most ancient and backward of kingdoms into a republic, within whose confines there was a fifth of the world's inhabitants—a republic four times as large as the United States—was obviously no easy one, and the man who attempted it did not escape storms of criticism from those who held that he was a dictator, virtually founding

a new dynasty. But among foreigners generally Yuan Shi-Kai was given credit for as able an administration as could be expected under the circumstances.

PRESIDENT'S DEMANDS ACCEDED TO BY KAISER

Washington, Dec. 11.—Emperor William has personally recalled the naval and military attaches of the German embassy here, who by their activities rendered themselves *personae non gratae* to the United States Government. The Emperor requested the United States to use its good offices in securing safe conducts for the departing attaches and for their successors, who will be named later.

A communication from the German Foreign Office announcing the action was delivered to Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who hurried here from New York when he was advised that a reply to the request of the United States had been received at the embassy from Berlin. Mr. Lansing after a conference of five minutes with the Ambassador authorized the following official announcement:

"The German Ambassador has informed me that the Emperor is pleased to recall Captains Von Papen and Boy-Ed in compliance with the wishes of the United States."

There was much satisfaction in official circles at the prompt action taken by Emperor William and at the outcome of a situation which for a time appeared to be threatened with serious difficulties.

GOV. MCCREARY MAKING LEXINGTON HIS HOME

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 13.—Former Governor James B. McCreary, who retired to private life after the inauguration of A. O. Stanley as Governor last Tuesday, announced here last night that he had established a temporary residence in Lexington at the Phoenix hotel, that he may be near his work as president of the Kentucky Rural Credit Association, to which office he was re-elected yesterday.

"I've been in office thirty-two years, but I am through now. I expect to live quietly here and at Richmond, where I will retain my legal residence, however. I have engaged a suite of rooms here and at the Glyndon hotel at Richmond and will divide my time between the two places."

Mr. McCreary will go to Washington early in the new year to follow, on behalf of the Kentucky Rural Credit Association, the progress of rural credit legislation, which will be before Congress there. He was empowered by the association to undertake the work yesterday.

VARIOUS CALAMITIES CAME TO YOUNG SMITH

Springfield, O., Dec. 11.—One of the sad features of the European war was revealed to-day in a letter from Mrs. Anna Linn Smith, formerly of this city, regarding her son, Harry Smith, Jr., a member of the Australian Corps, which is operating in the Dardanelles.

He was shot in the right shoulder. He rallied, saw a wounded companion exposed to the fire and dashed out to drag the man to a safer place. Smith then was struck in both hips.

When night came Smith dragged himself toward his own lines, but was so weak, due to suffering and loss of blood, that when his sentry called "Who goes there?" Smith did not have the strength to make himself heard and his own sentry shot him in the left shoulder and splintered his collar bone.

Smith is in a hospital in England, but physicians have assured his mother that he will recover.

Slaughtering the Turks.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Dec. 11.—The slaughtering of turkeys for the Christmas market has begun here and killing is going on rapidly. The price has advanced to seventeen cents for the best birds, the highest in many years, and there is a scarcity all over this section, occasioned by the wet spell in the early summer. The market will close within a week. It is said that the crop of turkeys in Montgomery county this year will bring into the homes of farmers' wives and daughters over \$25,000 in cash.

Pensions amounting to \$674,056 were distributed to professors or widows of professors by the Carnegie Foundation during the past year.

DEMOCRATS ARE SURE OF WINNING

At Next Election, Says President Wilson.

REPUBLICANS HAVE NO ISSUE Except the Tariff—He Urges Majority Rule In All Party Matters.

A VERY HARMONIOUS MEETING

President Wilson told members of the Democratic National Committee at a luncheon in the State dining room of the White House last week that the Republicans had no issue for the next campaign except the tariff and that Democracy was certain to win.

"Our constructive work has started an irresistible movement which cannot be stopped," he declared. "Anyone who tells you otherwise is talking through his hat."

Mr. Wilson said nothing to indicate whether he would again be a candidate for the Presidency. Throughout his entire talk, which dealt with subjects ranging from Democratic chances of victory to features of the "isolated" life of a Chief Executive, the President was informal. Taking his place at the head of the table, he thrust his hands into his trousers pockets, cast aside what he termed his "dress parade" language and talked freely and confidentially.

Democrats of all factions greeted his remarks enthusiastically. They left the White House in buoyant spirits, declaring that his optimism had inspired them with new confidence. It was the first time, committee men said, that their body had been received as a whole in the White House. They expressed regret that the text of the President's speech would not be given out, as they regarded it as a vigorous campaign argument.

At the outset the President said he wanted the members to feel that they were a part of a big family of which he was a member. He asked whether anyone present could suggest any campaign argument other than the tariff which the Democratic opposition could advance and the committee men all shook their heads. Nobody knew at this time, he added, what sort of a tariff measure must be framed to meet changing conditions resulting from the war.

Discussing parties and policies generally the President insisted that the Democratic view was that the majority should rule, while that of their opponents was that a "board of trustees" should act for the people.

Touching upon the Mexican problem he said this same majority rule should apply in Mexico as well as this country, without regard to the wishes of persons residing in other countries who hold Mexican property. He expressed the belief that in due time peace would come in Mexico when the people were thoroughly tired of raising disturbances.

The President faced a united committee, leaders declared, rumors of threatened breaks between friends of Fred B. Lynch, the Minnesota committeeman, and Chairman William F. McCombs having been promptly disposed of.

A FORTUNE IS HANDED TO MRS. A. O. STANLEY

Henderson, Ky., Dec. 11.—Friends and relatives of Mrs. A. O. Stanley in this city are elated to learn that just after the inaugural ceremonies at Frankfort she became the possessor of \$35,000 in cash, a priceless set of old silverware, a big touring car and an Oriental rug that cost \$2,000.

The check and articles were given her by W. J. Abraham, a wealthy business man of Louisville, executor of the estate of Mrs. Lillie Turner Abraham, deceased, an aunt of Mrs. Stanley, who died a year ago at her home in Louisville.

In Mrs. Abraham's will she bequeathed the money and articles to Mrs. Stanley and Mr. Abraham has just closed up the estate. He went to Frankfort to attend the inauguration and after Gov. Stanley had been sworn in he delivered to Mrs. Stanley an envelope containing

the check. The envelope contained a note stating the articles were at her disposal.

Mrs. Stanley was not surprised upon receiving the bequest, as she had been expecting it after the estate was closed. But she was surprised at the gift of the touring car, which was presented to the new Governor and the first lady in the State. Scores of friends in this city upon learning of their good fortune sent telegrams to Gov. and Mrs. Stanley.

105 ELECTION CASES IN INDIANAPOLIS DROPPED

Indianapolis, Dec. 11.—Charges against 105 of the remaining 118 defendants in the Marion county election conspiracy cases were dismissed by Special Judge W. H. Eichhorn on the motion of Prosecutor A. J. Rucker here to-day. The Prosecutor said that in view of the showing made in the trial of Mayor Joseph E. Bell on the conspiracy charges he did not believe the State had sufficient evidence to warrant going to trial with the 105 cases.

The thirteen defendants who remain to be tried after the ruling to-day are: Herman Adam, inspector of weights and measures; Samuel V. Perrott, chief of police; Wayland Sanders and Morton C. Hulse, police Sergeants; Roy A. Pope, police detective; William F. Kiesel, city mule contractor; James A. Lucas, Police Court bailiff; Irving Hardy and Lee Stringer, patrolmen; Robert Henderson, of Terre Haute, Charles Brinkley, Hugh Costello and Ben Moses.

Adam will be the first of these to go on trial, and his case was set to begin January 10.

Prosecutor Rucker in dismissing the 105 cases said some of the defendants could better be tried on charges of specific violation of election laws than on conspiracy charges. All of the defendants asked for separate trials.

STITHTON RURAL CARRIER KILLED AT RAIL CROSSING

Stithon, Ky., Dec. 11.—Robert Todd, a rural mail carrier out of Stithon, was killed at the crossing on Ray street, in the heart of this city, by passenger train No. 105 of the Illinois Central railroad at 5:45 o'clock this afternoon.

He was driving across the tracks in a closed wagon, coming in from his route. The horse passed over the line of danger and was not injured, the wagon and harness being struck and strewn in wreckage along the right-of-way. Todd was mangled. He was 55 years old. Two children survive, both grown and living in Stithon. He had been in the mail service for a number of years.

GIRL MARRIED BY PROXY TO DEAD ARMY OFFICER

Paris, Dec. 11.—The custom of marriage by proxy, which has come into vogue during the war, has placed a young Parisian woman in a curious situation.

She was married by proxy November 17 to Sergeant Joseph Couduche. December 1 she was informed officially that Sergeant Couduche had been killed at Souchez September 28, several weeks before the marriage.

Although the marriage is invalid in law, the authorities, taking account of Sergeant Couduche's intentions, will give a widow's pension to the woman.

THE NIGHT RIDERS OF MISSOURI BOUND OVER

New Madrid, Mo., Dec. 11.—Thirty-three men accused of participation in recent so-called "night rider" depredations were bound over to the grand jury following their preliminary hearing here. Four prisoners were released.

Fifty-five men have been arrested since the midnight battle between "night riders" and detectives in a marsh near here several weeks ago and warrants for the arrest of forty more have been issued. The "night riders" are secret bands of disgruntled farm laborers and tenants who have been making raids on the property of merchants and landowners in efforts to force them to increase wages and lower food prices.

The convict labor constitutional amendment carried: Yes, 81,739; No, 37,855, and the constitutional amendment providing for the reclassification of property carried: Yes, 67,449; No, 35,467.

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STARS BODE EVIL TO PEACE SHIP

And Also To Manager Of Its Voyage.

HENRY FORD'S LIFE IN PERIL Says Noted Astrologer—Forecasts Tragic Events For Crusade Of Pacifists.

CRUISE IS DESTINED TO FAIL

New York, Dec. 12.—"The stars in their courses are warring against Henry Ford! The planets bode peril to him and failure for his peace ship on this cruise meant to bring a truce in Europe."

The famous Jersey astrologer, Gustave Meyer, whose list of realized prophecies includes the assassination of McKinley, and the great European war, thus summed up to-day what fate the heavens hold for the Ford peace argosy.

Because no mortals—and least of all, Ford's followers—seem able to say what will be the outcome of the pacific crusade upon which Ford has set out, Astrologer Meyer consented to disclose just what the immortal laws of the planets say on the subject.

Meyer cast for the Herald not only the horoscope of Henry Ford, but of the peace ship Oscar II, as well. And the latter sailed away from Hoboken, it seems, at a most unfortunate hour.

"As the Oscar II backed into the river at about 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon," said Meyer, "the evil planet, Mars, was posted in the fifth mansion of the heavens, which, according to the law of astrology, governs all speculative ventures. Now, since Mars is a malefic planet, this greatest of speculative ventures, the peace cruise, is destined to failure."

"And Henry Ford's own horoscope also confirms this prophecy. He has by transit the evil planet, Mars, on the meridian, and this signifies not only that he will suffer considerable loss of prestige during this period, but that his life also may be placed in jeopardy!"

"Moreover, at birth, he had the fortunate and peaceful planet Venus badly afflicted by the erratic and evil planet Uranus, which indicates that he would be sadly disappointed in any undertakings for the promotion of peace among nations. Of all the warring nations, France and Italy will be most likely to show some degree of hospitality to him, because he was born with the sun in the Zodiacal sign Leo, and Leo governs astrologically these countries."

"But though there are various tragic events and mishaps forecast for the peace crusade, most of which will occur before the end of February, the members of the peace party themselves will work hand in glove with Ford, and will stand by him to the end. This is shown by the fact that the fortunate planet Jupiter was posted in the eleventh mansion of the heavens at the hour the ship sailed, and this governs friends."

"They will have a very romantic cruise, but because Saturn was in the zodiacal sign Cancer, opposite its own, signifies that wherever Ford and his party stop abroad they will be in a spot which is more or less hostile and detrimental to their purposes."

"Ford will return disappointed about the 1st of June," Meyer said in conclusion. "There is no use of his hoping to bring any form of peace in Europe at present, for the simple reason that the stars indicate positively that the war can not be brought to an end until July 15, 1917."

Split Threatened.

On Board the Steamship Oscar II, by Wireless, via Steamship Noordam, Dec. 13.—A resolution condemning President Wilson's preparedness policy brought a protest from some of the prominent members of Henry Ford's peace party last night, when it was presented for adoption. The resolution was drawn up by the Rev. Jenkin L. Jones and the Rev. Charles F. Aked and others, who asked that it be signed by all the members of the party as their platform.

More than a dozen members, including S. S. McClure, of New York,

and Judge Ben B. Lindsay, of Denver, refused to sign on the ground that the resolution was unpatriotic. Some of them even threatened to leave the party after it reached Europe if the proposed platform was put through. Its supporters said the opponents of the resolution failed to understand the spirit of Mr. Ford's invitation.

\$18,000 SLANDER VERDICT IN A POLITICAL FIGHT

Glasgow, Ky., Dec. 11.—The slander suit of Judge J. C. Carter against R. G. Railey, which has been before the Monroe Circuit Court for the past four days, was decided last evening in favor of the plaintiff, the jury finding for \$18,000 in his favor. The suit arose out of the political fight for the Circuit Judgeship between Carter and Railey in that district several months ago, Carter having defeated Mr. Railey in the race. Mr. Carter sued Mr. Railey for \$25,000, charging defamation of character. His brother, S. H. Carter, sued for \$10,000. By previous arrangement and agreement the defendant Railey withdrew his answers in each case which admitted the allegations of the petition and pleaded the truthfulness of same as a defense on condition that the plaintiffs would release or remit or mark "satisfied" judgment for any or all damages which might be recovered on said petitions. He agreed to withdraw his answers and let the petitions be taken for confessed after the empanelling of juries in each case and the court had given the usual instructions.

S. H. Carter recovered judgment for \$1,500. The cost in each case was paid by Railey and a \$50 attorney's fee was paid by the defendant in the case of S. H. Carter in addition to the cost.

8,550 SACKS CHRISTMAS MAIL SENT TO EUROPE

New York, Dec. 11.—American Christmas mail to Europe, the last of which was despatched to-day, consisted of 8,550 sacks. The sacks carried, in addition to ordinary letters, 90,500 registered articles, 31,900 parcels post packages and 284,457 money orders. The money orders represented \$3,158,797, an increase over the Christmas mail for 1914 of 169,001 orders and \$1,467,704 in value.

The largest amount to go to any individual country was \$1,569,930 to Great Britain. Germany will receive \$228,323.

The mail despatched to-day was shipped on the liners St. Louis, Kristianafjord, Lafayette and Verona.

BRIDGING THE CHASM WITH A KENTUCKY HAM

Washington, Dec. 11.—"I have one brother in Bradford, England. I have one ham, born, bred and cured in old Kentucky. I want to get them together by sending the ham to England, but find I will have to have a special permit from the Department of Agriculture. Will you aid me in obtaining it?"

Such was the letter received here by Representative Arthur B. Rouse, from Jule Plummer, of Newport, Deputy Sheriff of Campbell county.

Mr. Rouse is to give Mr. Plummer all possible aid. He has given up hope of trying to get the meat sent via the Hamburg-American line.

Goose Grabbed First.

Pierre, S. D., December 11.—The goose is a dangerous bird, says Ed Cordell, of Camp Crook, who is minus the end of his nose.

He bought a live goose for a feast and placed it under a tub. When the time came for the slaughter Cordell attempted to reach under the tub to get a good hold on the feet of his bird, but by keeping up the latest waltz steps the goose managed to have his feet somewhere else every time.

Cordell then got his face down to the crack under the tub to see just where to make a good grab. The goose grabbed first, taking the most prominent feature of Cordell's face and carrying off the point.

Jas. P. Lewis, Republican, was given the certificate for Secretary of State Thursday. His majority was 115. The salary of the office is \$4,000 with \$10,000 for clerk hire. Mr. Lewis is a banker at Whitesburg, a Baptist and the father of ten children. A Frankfort dispatch says Barksdale Hamlett will probably not contest.