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42d YEAR.

HARTFORD, KY., WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1916.

NO. 20

AGREE ON ARMY OF 260,000 MEN

At Conference Of Two Houses Of Congress.

FEDERALIZED NATIONAL GUARD

To Be 425,000 Men—Plans For Government War Plants Are O. K'd.

A NATIONAL DEFENSE VICTORY

Washington, May 13.—A standing army of 260,000 men, capable of being expanded in emergency to 254,000 and backed by a Federalized National Guard of 425,000 as a reserve, finally was agreed on to-day by House and Senate conferees on the army bill.

The agreement will be reported to Congress early next week, and the measure, the first of the Administration preparedness bills, is expected to be before President Wilson for his signature soon afterward.

Advocates of adequate national defense regard the conference agreement as a triumph. The compromise between the House and Senate measures was effected after weeks of struggle against an insistent demand from House conferees for a standing army of only 140,000 men, and until to-day it had appeared that the Senate might be forced to yield. The Senate bill provided for 250,000.

The minimum enlisted strength would be attained under the conference agreement within the next five years, and it is stipulated that at no time shall the total be less than 160,000.

The conference report also provides for Government nitrate manufacturing plants to cost not exceeding \$20,000,000, for vocational education in the regular army, and for establishment of military training camps for volunteer citizens whose transportation, clothing and subsistence expenses while in training would be paid by the Federal Government.

The training camp feature as finally reported is regarded as compensation in a measure for the Federal volunteer reserve of 261,000 men, which Senate conferees were forced to abandon on insistence from the House.

Other salient features of the measure provide for a board to investigate the advisability of establishing Government munitions plants, and a board to recommend mobilization of industries. Authority is given to the Government to seize and operate private munition plants in time of war.

In the agreement on the regular army the Senate bill system of organization was retained as a substitute for the House system, which would have recruited a maximum army of 140,000.

The regular line of the army, the bill now provides, can never go below 160,000 and its maximum strength in times of peace would be 175,000 officers and men. In this calculation, however, there are excluded 5,723 Philippine scouts, 6,409 in the quartermasters' corps, 7,290 in the medical department, 3,387 in the signal corps, and 8,750 unassigned recruits, a total of 31,650. These, added to the regular line of 175,000 men, give a total regular army peace strength of 206,659. The President is authorized to increase the regular army divisions to maximum strength without Congressional action.

INDICTMENTS TO THE TUNE OF 27 RETURNED

Madisonville, Ky., May 13.—Indictments were returned by the grand jury here against twenty-seven men, all charged with wilful murder as a result of the raid on neepes at Carbondale in October, 1914, when George Baker, 9 years old, was killed while asleep in the home of his father, Tom Baker, whom the "night riders" were after. Three of those indicted on the charge of confederating, Hollie Jackson, Will Peterson and Leo Sisk, have been convicted this week for participating in this raid.

After the conviction of the first two men tried, Judge Carl Hender-

son delivered special instructions to the grand jury in which he stated that every member of that raid was guilty of wilful murder and insisted that indictments charging such be returned. Floyd Craynor, under indictment charged with "night riding," is in the list, but he left the county two years ago and has never been heard from.

In addition to these indictments, twenty-two others were returned charging various offenses.

34,000 REGULARS NOW IN MEXICO OR ON BORDER

Washington, May 15.—The present disposition of the United States army is as follows:

Continental United States and Mexico—Mobile army, 1,923 officers and 34,510 men; coast artillery corps, 568 officers and 14,775 men. The Philippines—471 officers, 13,073 men; Philippine scouts, 182 officers and 5,933 men.

Hawaii—299 officers and 9,352 men.

Panama—189 officers and 6,100 men.

Porto Rico—33 officers and 683 men.

Alaska—23 officers and 759 men.

The concentration in Mexico and on the border accounts for about 34,000 men. There are left in the forts of the United States 13,775 coast artillerymen, one regiment of cavalry and one company of engineers.

"MOONLIGHT SCHOOL" IN DIVIEST COUNTY'S JAIL

Owensboro, Ky., May 15.—A Federal prisoner, who once taught school, has started a "moonlight" school in the Diviest county jail, and thirteen illiterates are working every night in the "bull pen" to learn to read and write. Confirmed drunkards, gun toters and chicken thieves, who three weeks ago couldn't write their own names are now able to perform this feat and have learned to read a little. The oldest of the pupils is 45 and the youngest a boy of 12 years. Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, of the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission, sent the "readers and spellers" which are being used by the instructor, and Judge Lancaster, of the County Court, has furnished the rest of the material.

MAY SEND "SMOKIN'S" TO SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

Washington, May 15.—Like the man "who don't swear himself, but can tell good cussin' when he hears it," Otto Praeger, the second assistant Postmaster General, a Government official, who does not use tobacco in any form, has announced that he has arranged it so Kentuckians and others may send to the allied troops in France, duty free, parcels containing cigars, chewing tobacco, cigarettes and the plain "makin's." He stipulated, however, that such parcels must be addressed directly and exclusively to the Minister of War, who is in charge of their distribution.

Mr. Praeger had the assistance of the State department in obtaining this concession from the postal administration of France. He explained that he realized full well the fighting troopers in France who were accustomed to the use of tobacco should not be made to suffer for want of it, and that he proposed to do all in his power to make it less difficult for them to obtain the weed.

Live Wire Kills Boy.
Middlesboro, Ky., May 14.—Dewey Poore, a seventeen-year-old school boy, was instantly killed here this afternoon when his hand came in contact with a live wire.

Poore was hurled from the top of a high pole, and when his body was picked up life was extinct. Poore was at work for the Kentucky Utilities Company, and was to have served as a lineman during the summer.

Trouble with the wires was experienced this morning and Poore went up a pole to remedy the matter. He was a freshman at the Middlesboro High School.

Both Feet Cut Off.

Whitley, Ky., May 13.—Ben Potter, only son of Judge J. N. Potter, of Scott county, Tennessee, while attempting to alight from a freight train at Hohenwood, Tenn., last night, fell under the wheels and both feet were cut off. He was rushed to the Somerset Sanitarium, accompanied by his father.

WOULD LOVE TO SWAT UNCLE SAM

But Doesn't Dare To Try It Just Now.

IS QUESTION OF EXPEDIENCY

German Feelings Deeply Wounded By the Aggressive Wording Of American Note.

WOULD LIKE TO BE IMPUDENT

London, May 13.—What purports to be a summary of the speech of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, at the secret sitting of the General Committee of the Reichstag on May 5 concerning Germany's reply to America, is published by the Wireless Press under a Berne date. The Wireless Press states that the following remarks by the Chancellor may be accepted as unquestionably authentic:

"I have said before that we must drop all sentimentality. I repeat that. With regard to our disputes with America, our self-respect was wounded by the aggressive wording of the American note to Germany. Our feelings urge us to repel this interference with our legitimate methods of warfare, and tell America to mind her own business, but considerations of policy compel us to subordinate patriotic zeal to patriotic reason. We must be guided, however, not by our feelings, but by the coolest judgment.

"We have one aim and one duty, namely, to win the war; therefore, any policy which endangers our victory must be avoided. The overwhelming majority of expert opinion regards a rupture of relations with America as a grave peril.

"A grave mistake has been committed in overstating the value of the submarine campaign against England. Our naval experts no longer believe in the probability of reducing England to starvation and ruin by submarines even if the war lasts another two years. It is true that these instruments can inflict a frightful amount of damage, but this damage would be insufficient to outweigh the danger to ourselves of America's hostilities.

"It is fallow to underestimate the consequences of a conflict with America, nor should we risk only America's enmity. Our information leads us to believe that other neutrals might follow America's lead.

"The Imperial Government has weighed every factor and is convinced of the necessity of avoiding a breach with America.

"These are the hard facts of the present situation. We have worded a reply such as may reserve future liberty of action. If the situation changes, we may cancel our concession to America and resume unrestricted submarine operations, but for the present we must overcome our feeling and pursue the policy most conducive to final victory over all our enemies."

MILLIONAIRE DECLARES WAR ON THE SALOON MEN

Laporte, Ind., May 13.—A. J. Stahl, of this city, millionaire manufacturer, to-day gave notice that he would mail letters to each saloon keeper in Laporte county demanding that they obey the law and declared in a public statement that he would put every violator out of business.

Laporte county ranks sixth in the number of saloons in the State, and for years back doors have been open Sundays, particularly in Michigan City, where thousands of excursionists have quenched Sabbath thirst during the resort season.

Stahl declares he will pursue relentlessly his crusade.

GASOLINE EXPENSE CUT HALF
If you use Gaso-Tonic—a wonderful discovery. One quart will cost you \$2.00 and will treat 200 gallons of gasoline. Will give 25 to 40 per cent. more mileage to the gallon. Will clean your engine of all carbon and keep it so. No more sooted spark-plugs nor hot and pounding engines. One trial quart will convince you.

H. D. ESTES, Agent.
1714 Hartford, Ky.

DECEPTION OF COL. ROOSEVELT

Shown in His Attitude Regarding Mexico.

CLAIMS HE STOOD STEADFAST

For American Honor, But Records Show Insults Under His Administration.

AFFRONT TO FLAG NUMEROUS

The New York Evening Post punctures the claims of Colonel Roosevelt that during all the time he was President no American was killed by a foreign nation, and shows on the other hand that insults to the flag were numerous. The Evening Post says:

In Col. Roosevelt's address to the Methodists the other evening—his latest public address—he apparently followed the model of Lacordaire. For it was of him that Guizot wrote: "His history and theology were full of originality. Indeed, they were absolutely original, for he invented them as he went on. This gave to his sermons the charm of perpetual novelty."

To the credulous Methodists Mr. Roosevelt made this statement:

"I was President seven and a half years. This nation during all that time never for one moment permitted any power to wrong this country or to wrong Americans either in their persons or property or to make us recede to our duty to others; and yet during those seven and a half years not one shot was fired by any man in American soldier's uniform against any foreign foe, and not one American man, woman or child was slain by representatives of any foreign nation."

His reference was to Mexico. Very well; turn to the Tribune index for 1904, under "Mexico." We find the entry, July 22, "Two Americans Shot." In the year 1905, the record for January 18 is "I. A. Sanger Murdered," and for January 22, "Yaquia Kill Four Americans." But the tell-tale years is 1906. The "insults" to our flag were piled thick. Here are some of the entries: "American Fishing Boats Seized;" "American Fishermen Jailed;" "American Sailors Charge Tortures." It was in June of 1906 that occurred the crowning "infamy"—as Roosevelt would have called it if it had taken place under Wilson. Read this: "How Americans Died at Cananea." And then, oh, shame-faced Americans, read this: "Root Denies American Troops to Cananea!"

There had been a murderous outbreak at the Cananea mines. Several Americans were killed. What did the Imperial American survivors do? They sent to Washington, through the American Consul at Cananea, a telegram urgently calling for help. Even the Mexican Governor of Sonora was reported as asking that the United States Government send in a military force. But what happened? Why, Secretary Root consulted the Chief of Staff, and "the law officer of the War Department"—think of the disgrace of actually looking up the law!—and decided that American troops "must not cross the line." Imagine it! Uncle Sam putting on a pigtail like that, when Roosevelt was President!

That this was a cowardly and abject policy, we know on the highest authority. For it was Mr. Roosevelt himself who laid down the eternally righteous principle in that same speech of his to the Methodists. Referring to the fact that Americans had been killed in Mexico while Wilson was President, he said:

"If the very first time such an incident occurred, we had acted with instant decision and crossed the border, not within two or three days, but thirty minutes afterward, had inflicted immediate punishment on the offenders, punishment of a kind which would have shown the extreme unwisdom of repeating the offense, there would never have been a repetition of the offense. Certain foolish pacifists at home would undoubtedly have been lackadaisical

over the action, but it would have saved hundreds of lives."

Alas, my brethren, the very first time was when Roosevelt was President, and instead of acting with instant decision and crossing the border in thirty minutes, he paltered with the affair like a lackadaisical pacifist, and would not send the troops at all though they were demanded by the beleaguered Americans at Cananea. The great doctrine of 1916 was trampled upon in 1906 by the very man who now propounds it.

What are we to say about such displays of inconsistency by Col. Roosevelt? Do they prove that he is an unblushing liar? That would be far too simple an explanation of his complex psychology. He believes only what he wishes heartily to believe. His memory is so excellent that it retains nothing that it would be unpleasant for him to remember. And when the records are brought out which seem to prove that he has stultified himself, no one is more surprised than he.

WATCH THIS SQUARE.

A blue X in this square indicates that your subscription to The Herald is past due and requests that you settle same at once. Notice the date opposite your name on the little yellow slip. This shows how you stand. All subscriptions are due in advance. Please give this your prompt attention.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE PROHIBITION PARTY

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, State Chairman of the Prohibition party in Kentucky, has called a State convention of that party to meet at the Watterson hotel in Louisville, May 24 and 25.

In the official call Mrs. Beauchamp states that every method of dealing with the liquor traffic has been tried, and has failed, and that it has been clearly demonstrated that the only proper remedy is prohibition. All persons interested in and sympathizing with the prohibition movement are urged to attend the convention in Louisville.

Mrs. Beauchamp compares the prohibition movement to the national preparedness movement, and argues that the country can do nothing more calculated to increase national efficiency than to bring to an end the manufacture and sale of liquor.

UNLOADED GUN CLAIMS A VICTIM IN CHRISTIAN

Hopkinsville, Ky., May 13.—The unloaded gun claimed another victim this afternoon about 4 o'clock when Gus Woosley, a highly respected young farmer of the Cerulean Springs neighborhood, was killed by a shot from a rifle in the hands of his little nephew. The bullet passed entirely through Mr. Woosley's chest and he lived only half an hour. He and the boy had been handling the rifle for some time, thinking it was unloaded but a cartridge had been left in the chamber and when the child pulled the trigger it exploded. The accident occurred at Mr. Woosley's home. His father is John R. Woosley, a merchant of Trenton, Ky., and he is also survived by his bride of two months, four brothers and one sister.

Wheat Promises Light Yield.

Franklin, Ky., May 15.—The growing wheat in Simpson county is said by the farmers to promise the lightest yield in a dozen years. A few late crops will average well, but in other cases total failure will result on account of the ravages of the Hessian fly.

LIGHTNING HITS TWICE—BOTH CASES CORN CRIB

Henderson, Ky., May 13.—Col. R. H. Soaper lost a crib filled with corn when the building was struck by lightning and destroyed. The crib contained 12,000 bushels of fine corn. The loss was partially covered by insurance.

Five years ago a similar crib half filled with corn was struck by lightning and destroyed. Both buildings stood on the same spot. The second stroke of lightning explodes the old saying that lightning never strikes twice in the same place.

Col. Soaper now has about 30,000 bushels of corn in other cribs, and he says he is going to hold it until the price reaches \$1 a bushel.

TACIT AGREEMENT FOR CO-OPERATION

Between American and Mexican Troops.

UNWRITTEN UNDERSTANDING

Is Said To Have Been Reached—Troops Will Stay While Outrages Occur.

NO INTERVENTION INTENDED

El Paso, Tex., May 13.—Juan N. Amador, Sub-secretary of Foreign Affairs of the de facto government, who participated in the conference with Gen. Obregon, Minister of War, called on Gen. Scott here and assured him that such troop dispositions as were necessary to restore and maintain order along the frontier already had been ordered.

Gen. Obregon, who will remain for a few days at Chihuahua City, has directed Gen. Trevino to send 10,000 men into the States of Chihuahua and Coahuila. These forces will be taken from Torreón San Pedro and other points in the southern part of Coahuila. Trevino's headquarters will be in Chihuahua City.

Immediate occupation of the district about Parral has been ordered, and what the Mexicans regard as an adequate force will be dispatched to the Big Bend country to capture the bandits and secure James Deemer, who was captured in the Glenn Springs and Boquillas raid.

Gen. Scott previously had assured Gen. Obregon and Mr. Amador that the withdrawal of the American troops from the district below Namiquipa already had begun, and Mr. Amador asserted that this district would be controlled without loss of time by Mexican forces.

Secretary Amador explained that the questions involved in the protocol governing the mutual agreement for the crossing of troops into one and the other countries must be the basis of these negotiations, although the withdrawal of the American troops stipulated in Carranza's note of April 12 must also be considered.

Mr. Amador made it clear that Gen. Scott and Funston had reiterated the assertions of the Administration that it was not the intention of the United States Government to keep the troops in Mexico indefinitely, and that, therefore, he did not attach so much importance to this as had been given to it in some quarters.

"And you may be certain," said Mr. Amador, "that the danger of a conflict between Mexican troops and American soldiers pending these negotiations does not exist."

Gen. Obregon's army in Sonora will remain there for the present, according to Mr. Amador, although he said a request probably would be made later for the passage of a portion of the troops from Sonora eastward, either through American territory or through the American line of communications.

Secretary of War Baker sent to Gen. Scott and Funston congratulatory telegrams on the manner in which they had conducted the negotiations with the Mexican conferees.

Troops Will Stay.

Washington, May 13.—Secretary Baker announced here after a Cabinet meeting that no change in the Mexican policy had been decided upon. No new orders for militia organizations to go to the border were in contemplation, he said, and indicated that no general intervention in Mexico was being thought of at present.

Renewed indications were given that the Administration has no intention of withdrawing American troops until it is definitely established that the danger of further border raids has been removed. In the meantime American troops will be so arranged that they will be ready to meet any eventuality and protect the American border.

A. S. of E. Notice.

All those having wool or lambs who wish to sell collectively are requested to notify county secretary H. M. Pirtle at once. Please state amount of wool and number of lambs. Wool sale will be made May 22.
H. M. PIRTLE,
Hartford, Ky., Route 1.