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All Kinds Job Printing Neatly Executed.

42d YEAR.

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NO. 22

LOPEZ TELLS OF VILLA'S MOTIVES

In Attacking Soldiers On American Soil.

SAYS REVENGE CHIEF OBJECT

Former Villa Chieftain, Sitting In Shadow of Death, Explains Matters.

TELLS AN INTERESTING STORY

Chihuahua, Mexico, May 26 (by courier to El Paso, Tex., May 27).—Squatting in a corner of his cell in the Chihuahua penitentiary, Pablo Lopez, the former Villa chieftain, today gave the Associated Press an explanation of the two culminating crimes of Francisco Villa's career—the Santa Ysabel massacre and the Columbus raid, from the Villa point of view.

Coming from Lopez, the story was almost as if Villa himself had told it, as Lopez was the Mexican rebel's closest associate, his chief lieutenant and his prime aide and executioner in both affairs.

Sitting in the shadow of approaching death—Pablo is to be executed just as soon as his wounds are healed—the bandit declared that in killing eighteen Americans at Santa Ysabel last January he only obeyed Villa's orders.

He accepted a cigarette with the remark that they were very dear in Mexico—2 pesos a package—while his friends were very poor. Then he went on:

"I am only a poor, ignorant peon, Senor. My only education was gained in leading the oxen and following the plow. However, when the good Francisco Madero rose in arms against our despotic masters I gladly answered his call.

"We all knew Pancho Villa—who did not? His exploits were recounted nightly at every humble fireside. He was the object of worship of all who were ground under the heel of the oppressor.

"When the call came I was one of the first to join him and I have been his faithful follower and adoring slave ever since.

"We were disappointed over the Columbus raid. All we got there were some horses, many bullets and a lot of hell!

"My master, Don Pancho Villa, continually was telling us that since the gringos had given him the 'double cross,' he meant not only to get back at them, but to try to waken our country to the danger that was very close. Don Pancho was convinced that the gringos were too cowardly to fight us, or to try to win our country by force of arms. He said they would keep pitting one faction against another until we were all killed off and our exhausted country would fall, like a ripe pear, into their eager hands.

"Don Pancho told us also that Carranza was selling our Northern States to the gringos to get money to keep himself in power. He said he wanted to make some attempt to get intervention for the gringos before they were ready and while we still had time to become a united nation.

"The Santa Ysabel affair partly satisfied my master's desire for revenge, but it did not succeed in satisfying his other wishes. So we marched on Columbus—we invaded American soil.

"You see this partially healed bruise over my heart? I got that at Columbus—it bears witness to my charmed life.

"I had on two crossed belts of cartridges and a bullet hit one of them, glancing off. The force of it knocked me down and as I was sitting on the ground another bullet went through both my legs, from left to right; still another broke the loading lever of my rifle.

"I thought it was time to go. A stray horse, also wounded, was standing by and I crawled to it and dragged myself onto it. Having lots of clips for my automatic, I kept emptying my pistol to protect my retreat. My comrades were riding southward, too.

"I progressed several leagues before I could get someone to help me dismount and bind my wounds.

Then I made off alone to seek a place in the hills where I might cure my hurts.

"But, senor, things are not what they used to be. I have plenty of friends in the hills, but they are now short of food and, with patrols of both Carranza and American troops, I was literally starving. Then at Santa Ysabel, the very spot at which we killed the Americans, the Carranza troops caught me.

"At that things might not have gone as they did if it had not been that there were other Villa leaders there among whom there was a spirit of deviltry. Perhaps we would have been content with only the Americans' clothes and money.

"But, Senor, they started to run, and then our soldiers began to shoot. The smell of powder makes our blood hot. The excitement grew and—ah, ah, well, Senor, it was all over before I realized it. Yes, I was sorry when I had time to cool down and reflect.

"But that makes no difference now. I am bound for Santa Rosa (Chihuahua's execution place) as soon as I am able to walk there. I would much prefer to die for my country in battle, but if it is decided to kill me, I will die as Pancho Villa would wish me to—with my head erect and my eyes unbandaged and all history will not be able to record that Pablo Lopez flinched on the brink of eternity."

The wonderful hold that Villa still holds over the few of his men faithful to him, men who believe that some day the wheel of fortune will turn again and their leader will assume his oldtime power, was evinced in the prisoner's closing words.

"I know, Senor," said Lopez, "that Pancho Villa still has plenty of friends in the United States. Some of these may not be Americans, but anyhow a gringo will always sell his soul for gold, and who knows when the time comes, perhaps God will send us powerful friends and maybe a rain of cartridges.

"Yes, Senor, Pancho Villa is some man. I know he is not dead. He is resting quietly in the hills until the time is ripe. If I am shot I will die knowing my great master will one day come into his own and have all Mexicans behind him."

The prisoner allowed a picture of himself to be taken "so," he said, "my friends, and yes, my enemies, also, can remember me if I have to die."

A number of border papers recently have expressed the opinion that Lopez will not be executed.

Gen. Jacinto Trevino, military commander of Northeast Mexico, today declared that just as soon as Lopez can walk to the place of execution he will be put to death.

THIRTEEN MINES NOW RUNNING IN DISTRICT

And Everything Is Peaceable—The Central Coal & Iron Co. Signs Up.

The Central City Argus of Friday says:

President Robert Pollock, of District 23, has returned from a trip over the organized mining field in Western Kentucky and reports the men now on a strike to be in good spirits and determined to win their fight. A meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Mine Workers will be held early in June and after that the National organization will take a hand in the situation in this district.

There are now 13 mines operating in Western Kentucky, employing over 1,000 men. These mines are Central City, Woodson and Advance in Muhlenberg county, two mines at Morganfield, two at Henderson and two at Island, DeKoven, Uniontown, Waverly and Basket.

President S. J. Gish, of the Central Coal and Iron Company, was in conference with the scale committee of the Central City local union recently and signed a contract for two years' work at the old wage scale and under the old working conditions. The Central mine has business ahead for full running time, it is understood, and there is some talk of re-opening Render and Echols. General DuPont and Mr. Gish have been in conference about the latter step.

Next to a woman the most changeable thing in the world is another woman.

RETURN OF BIG CHUNK IS ASKED BY THE STATE

Suits Filed Against Former Kentucky Officials—More Than \$80,000 Involved.

Frankfort, Ky., May 27.—Suits aggregating \$80,633.42 were filed here today to recover money alleged to have been paid illegally by Barksdale Hamlett, of Hopkinsville; J. G. Crabbe, of Richmond, and Ellsworth Regenstein, of Newport, while they were State Superintendents of Public Instruction. Special Assistant Attorney-General John C. Duffy prepared and filed the suits, although they are signed by Attorney General Logan.

The petition in the Hamlett suit is against him, as principal, and R. H. Vansant, Mrs. Alice Mayo, executrix of the estate of John C. C. Mayo, deceased, and D. W. Gardner, securities, to recover a total of \$84,711, alleged to be due the State from Hamlett. The petition alleges that as Superintendent of Public Instruction Hamlett unlawfully and wrongfully and without right or authority of law paid out the following sums:

To himself as increased salary, \$1,375; to Daisy Hamlett, his wife, \$6,916.67; to himself for alleged expenses, \$8,517.59; for the publication of books not authorized by law, \$28,037.41; to various clerks, stenographers and other employes without authority, \$19,864.33.

It is alleged that this total sum was paid out of the State school fund. A judgment against the defendants is prayed for to cover the losses that the State is alleged to have sustained by these alleged unlawful and wrongful acts of Hamlett.

Each of the sureties executed bond to the State for Hamlett in the sum of \$25,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties, and these bonds were accepted by James B. McCreary as Governor.

The second suit was against Crabbe, principal, and his surety Frank P. James, for \$10,550.43, of which \$2,770.51 is said to have been paid out for additional clerks, stenographers and help, \$5,117.66 for alleged unauthorized printing, and \$2,672 for alterations on the new capitol. These sums are alleged to have been paid out of the school fund without authority of law.

The third suit is against Regenstein, principal, and the National Surety Company to recover a total of \$5,361.99, of which \$916.60 was paid out as contingent expenses; \$3,045 for clerks, stenographers and help, and \$1,400 for printing, which is alleged to have been unauthorized by law.

LEGISLATION OF PROFIT TO MEN OF THE FIELDS

Both Houses of Congress have passed a sound, comprehensive, progressive rural credits bill. In conference, legislation is certain to result.

Upon its passage in both House and Senate, the Republicans and Progressives joined almost unanimously with the Democrats in voting for the measure. Why? Simply because this addition to the series of constructive laws put through by Woodrow Wilson will make available for the development of agriculture a huge reservoir of capital at fair and reasonable interest rates. For the sake of their individual political fortunes, the opponents of Wilson and Democracy dared not vote against the bill. It would have been political suicide.

The farmers of this country are under a great debt of obligation for this service. To whom? To those who fell in line and voted "aye" at the last minute, because they had to? Or to the leadership which initiated the fight and the party which stood with and behind its leader and "put it over?"

Men of the fields, progressive Democracy under Woodrow Wilson stands for the just needs and rights of the whole people of these United States and its political opponents in Congress have formally admitted it by their votes upon practically every great reform measure that has reached a vote.

Martial law will be continued in Ireland, according to a proclamation made public in Dublin. "A state of unrest still exists," the document declares.

JAMES J. HILL, GENIUS OF RAILROAD WORLD

Passes Away—He Realized the Dream Of America's Northwest Empire.

St. Paul, Minn., May 29.—James J. Hill, railroad builder, capitalist and most widely known figure of the Northwest, died at his Summit-avenue residence at 9:30 o'clock this morning as the result of an infection due to bowel trouble.

Mr. Hill was unconscious for nearly twelve hours before he died. Dr. Herman M. Biggs and Dr. Stanley Seager, together with members of the immediate Hill family, were at the bedside when the end came.

James J. Hill discovered "the bread-basket of the world" in the Great Northwest. He led in its development from a wilderness into what now comprises six wealthy States dotted with 400,000 farms; and he blazed a trail for transportation which reached eventually from Buffalo to Asia, with a total mileage of rail and steamship facilities that would girdle the earth.

That but roughly spans the story of his achievements.

Near Guelph, in Ontario, where James Jerome Hill was born in 1838, the son of an Irish-Canadian farmer, who died when the boy was fifteen, there stands a tree stump labeled: "The last tree chopped by James J. Hill."

It marked the lad's resolution to go to the United States. He had been prompted by an odd incident. According to the story that is told, a strange traveler had stopped at the Hill farm to take dinner, and left his horse at the gate. Young Hill saw the animal was tired, and he carried it a pail of water. The stranger was pleased with the lad's thoughtfulness, and as he drove off he tossed him a newspaper from the United States, and called out gravely:

"Go there, young man! That country needs youngsters of your spirit!"

Hill read the paper carefully. It contained glowing accounts of opportunities in the States. He resolved to investigate for himself. It was the next morning that he chopped his last tree.

HEMP INDUSTRY WILL RIVAL TOBACCO CROP

Lancaster, Ky., May 29.—Gardner farmers have been doing some prodigious work in setting tobacco plants. Mr. Norman Grow breaking the record by putting in nine acres in one day, his 1916 allotment to the burley product to be about twenty acres. Agriculturalists of this district will not allot so large an acreage to the nicotine plant this year, preferring to have smaller fields, but to give them a higher aid, more scientific cultivation, and to bring their burley leaf up to a higher grade of excellence.

Hemp will outrival tobacco this year in Garrard and adjoining counties, quite an impetus being given the hemp growing industry by both local and city buyers having already engaged the entire output of hemp seed this fall at \$2.50 per bushel.

A LIFE SENTENCE FOR DEMPSEY AT HENDERSON

Henderson, Ky., May 27.—A life sentence was given L. D. Dempsey, convicted of the willful murder of J. H. Williams, by a jury in Circuit Court here at 8 o'clock to-night. The jury received the case at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, following one of the most powerful arguments for conviction by Commonwealth's Attorney N. Powell Taylor, ever delivered in a criminal case in this city. Mr. Taylor made a strong plea for the death penalty, as did County Attorney Marvin D. Eblin. The defendant was represented by Dorsey & Dorsey and W. P. McClain.

The instructions by Judge Dixon covered every point raised by the Commonwealth and the defense, including willful murder, insanity and accidental shooting.

The crime for which Dempsey was sentenced to spend the remainder of his natural life behind prison bars was committed in a saloon in this city on the night of December 23, 1915, when he shot and killed J. H. Williams, an aged farmer, who mildly reprimanded him for firing his gun inside the building. Following

the shooting of Williams, the defendant was hurried away to Owensboro for safe keeping. He remained in the Davies county jail until the January term of court, when he was returned to this city after having been indicted for the crime. He has been in jail here since that time.

ALLEGED DID NOT USE WORD "INCORPORATED"

The Owensboro Inquirer says: For an alleged failure to use the word "incorporated" in advertisements, Commonwealth's Attorney Smith has filed petitions in Circuit Court against ten corporations doing business in Owensboro and Davies county, seeking to recover a flat judgment of \$500, or an aggregate sum of \$5,000. These suits are filed under a special statute which requires all corporations advertising in a newspaper of general circulation to use the term "incorporated," after the style of the corporation is named.

Attorneys for a number of the firms sued by Mr. Smith expressed themselves as being satisfied that the offenses named by Mr. Smith were not sufficient for him to secure the judgments asked. In case the fines were assessed, the Commonwealth's Attorney would get half of the amounts.

PROF. JAMES O. KELLY IS CALLED TO CLAY, KY.

Prof. James Otis Kelly, of Whitesville, well known in the county, has been appointed to the position of superintendent of the city schools of Clay, Ky. Prof. Kelly was selected from a long list of applicants for the position. The schools of Clay, which has a population of 2,500, employ twelve school teachers. The town is a flourishing agricultural and mining center of Southern Webster county. Prof. Kelly received his A. B. degree at the State University of Kentucky, where he made an excellent record in his studies.

He was regarded as one of the institution's ablest scholars, by the faculty.

Nicholas Gets State Money.

Carlisle, Ky., May 29.—County Judge James Mitchell reports that he has received from the State Road Department a check for \$7,039.78, which is Nicholas county's portion of State-aid funds for the year. This is the net amount of State money to be applied on the roads this year, all other expenses to come out of the State fund having been paid.

The county is now engaged in building model roads under State aid on six of the principal roads of the county.

TRADE BALANCE UNDER A DEMOCRATIC TARIFF

Greatest in History Of the United States—Accurate Figures Are Given.

During the 30 months ending March 31, 1916, in which the Underwood-Simmons tariff law had been in operation, exports exceeded imports by \$2,938,991,972.

During the last 30 months of the Payne-Aldrich tariff, ending September 30, 1913, exports exceeded imports by \$1,403,673,563.

That is to say, the favorable trade balance of the United States during two and one-half years of the Democratic tariff act exceeded that of the last two and one-half years of the Republican tariff by \$1,535,318,409. The percentage of increase under Democratic administration and laws equals 109 per cent.

This is the greatest percentage of increase and the greatest volume both in gain and in total in the history of the world's commerce.

Our international trade balance is still piling up at the rate of over \$150,000,000 monthly, or \$1,800,000,000 per annum.

Do the business men—farmers, workmen, bankers, miners, manufacturers and merchants—of this country want this good work to go on undisturbed?

Or, do they want to see it halted by that great destroyer of commercial peace and prosperity—a campaign of tariff agitation, such as Republican managers now threaten?

If you prefer an undisturbed era of this business prosperity, you will vote to continue the present Democratic laws and administration.

NATION READY TO JOIN FOR PEACE

Declares Wilson, Outlining Suggestions.

THINKS STRUGGLE'S END NEAR

Respect of Territorial Integrity Also Desired By Chief Executive.

NEW DIPLOMACY IS NEEDED

Washington, May 27.—President Wilson declared here to-night before the League to Enforce Peace that the United States was ready to join in any feasible association of nations to preserve the peace of the world against "political ambition and selfish hostility" and in service of "a common order, a common justice and a common peace." He expressed the hope that the terms of peace which end the present war would include such an arrangement.

Outlining suggestions for peace, which the President said he hoped the United States would make if it has opportunity to do so, he included provision for absolute freedom of the seas, a contention which has been the keystone of all the diplomatic discussions with Germany and Great Britain, and virtual guarantees of territorial integrity and political independence.

Officials interpreted the President's address as a preliminary feeler for peace in Europe. He outlined the conditions on which the United States would move if it made a formal mediatory offer with the idea, it was understood, of learning how such suggestions would be received abroad.

"I am sure," said the President, "that the people of the United States would wish their Government to move along these lines.

"First—Such a settlement with regard to their own immediate interests as the belligerents may agree upon. We have nothing material of any kind to ask for ourselves, and are quite aware that we are in no sense or degree parties to the present quarrel. Our interest is only in peace and its future guarantees.

"Second—An universal association of the nations to maintain the inviolate security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all the nations of the world, and to prevent any war begun either contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the causes to the opinion of the world—a virtual guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence."

The fundamentals of a lasting peace President Wilson said he believed were:

"First—That every people has a right to choose the sovereignty under which they shall live. Like other nations," the President said, "we have ourselves no doubt once and again offended that principle when for a little while controlled by selfish passion as our franker historians have been honorable enough to admit, but it has become more and more our rule of life and action.

"Second—That the small States of the world have a right to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon.

"And Third—That the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression and disregard of the rights of peoples and nations."

The outstanding lesson of the world war, the President said, had been that the peace of the world must henceforth depend upon "a new and more wholesome diplomacy."

Thinks Peace Is Sight.

Berlin, May 26 via London, May 27.—United States Ambassador James Gerard is convinced that peace is in sight, according to an interview published in a Munich newspaper to-day from its Berlin correspondent. Mr. Gerard is quoted as saying: "Nothing can shake my confidence that peace is on its way."

Sometimes a woman sticks up for her worthless husband as loyally as he sticks up for his worthless dog.