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42d YEAR.

HARTFORD, KY., WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1916.

NO. 27

ALLIED OFFENSIVE DRIVES BIG WEDGE

In German Line On Front
In France.

BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMIES

Combined In An Attack Of
Great Proportions After Five-
Day Bombardment.

SEVERAL VILLAGES CAPTURED

British Headquarters in France, July 1.—The British to-day launched their long expected offensive and by night, with the co-operation of the French, they pierced the German line on a five-mile front to a depth of seven miles and have taken the towns of Serre, Montaubon, Laboiselle and Nametz and two woods behind the German lines. The general attack was begun on a twenty-mile front stretching north of the Somme. British statements say that, up to to-night, fully fifteen hundred German prisoners have been brought in. The section in which the German line was broken lies in an angle of the Somme and Ancre rivers. The line from which the British and French advanced stretched a little southeast from the town of Albert.

This great offensive was launched at half past seven this morning, after weeks of intense bombardment with guns of every caliber, firing a million shells daily. The French on the British right co-operated in the attack.

The front selected for the British offensive was decided upon many weeks ago and the bombardment of the rest of the line as well as the frequent raids, which procured for British headquarters important information as to the dispositions of the Germans, was designed to keep the German generals uncertain as to the point at which they would be called upon to meet the brunt of the attack.

The tremendous offensive which has been launched by the British army on the German front is the culmination of a five-day bombardment, which in the amount of ammunition expended and in the territory involved, exceeds anything of the kind that has been previously known in the world war.

For some weeks reports have been current in England and France that the big offensive of the British was about to commence. It was stated that England had 2,000,000 men, full equipped and trained in preparation for the extreme effort to break the German lines. More than 1,000,000 shells are declared to have been fired daily in the preliminary bombardment which extended over a front of 90 miles in length.

The menace of the British attack was fully appreciated in Germany according to newspaper comments from Berlin and the utmost confidence was expressed in the ability of the Germans to meet and crush it.

The Allies now are on the offensive in practically every field of the war. The British assault comes on the heels of the great successes won by the Russians in Galicia and Bukovina and are continuing.

On the Italian front the Central Powers also have met with severe reverses and for several days the Italians have been steadily driving the Austrians from position after position in the Trentino.

The defense also of Verdun by the French seems to have stiffened, and the balance of battle in that bitterly contested sector appears recently to have swung in favor of the defenders.

The great offensive undertaken by the British, according to reports from the front and the comments of military critics, is an absolutely new departure in the tactics hitherto pursued by the belligerents. Contrary to the favorite tactics of the Germans, the British did not attempt a partial advance by massing their artillery at a given point on the line and following an intense bombardment by an infantry attack in several columns.

Employing an enormous number of guns, the British maintained a continuous and even bombardment of the German lines along the entire 90 miles of attack. They sought

to level the German trenches and destroy the concrete fortifications which sheltered the German machine gun squads. Hurricanes of shells also were directed against the German barbed wire entanglements. In the evening following this daily artillery storm, raiding parties dashed out from the British lines to complete the destruction wrought by the big guns. In this way the British claim that many prisoners were taken, machine guns destroyed or captured and the entire defense of the German demoralized. A French officer who witnessed this plan of operations described it as "the last word in scientific warfare."

A 91-YEAR-OLD VETERAN REFUSED ENLISTMENT

Indianapolis, Ind., July 3.—There wasn't any court house in Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1825.

And therein lies the reason that John Byers Wirt was refused enlistment in the navy here to-day, according to Lieutenant Commander Comfort.

Wirt was born in Coshocton county in 1825 and he couldn't produce birth records necessary for enlistment.

When Wirt was told of his rejection he smiled.

"It looks like the navy might waive a rule to get an experienced man," he said. "I made the trip around the Horn in the flag ship Lancaster in the fifties and I've touched at every important port in the world. Maybe I don't understand the new-fangled fighting equipment, but I guess I could soon learn."

Wirt is 91 years old and carries mail out of the Indianapolis post-office every day, and has for the last 46 years.

He bears the distinction of being the oldest mail carrier in the world.

He travels 44 miles in his mail wagon every day and gets out of the wagon to deliver mail 361 times a day.

During the Civil War Wirt served with the Seventh Ohio Regiment and was with Sherman on the march to the sea. He is a Past Commodore Commander of the National Association of Naval Veterans.

VILLA BANDITS PAY THE PENALTY FOR RAIDING

Deming, N. M., June 30.—Four Villa bandits who took part in the Columbus raid were hanged in the county jail here to-day.

The men were put to death in pairs. Ensevio Renteria and Taurino Garcia were hanged first and then Jose Rangel and Juan Castillo.

The four men were calm. Jose Rangel smoked a cigarette as the noose was adjusted. None would say anything except Garcia, who exclaimed as he was led to execution: "I hope God will forgive my enemies!"

This completes the disposition of the cases of Columbus raiders, as Jose Rodriguez recently was granted a stay of execution and is serving a life sentence.

Company D, New Mexico National Guard, was held at the Armory in case of an attempted demonstration.

HALF A MILLION SHOES ORDERED FOR THE ARMY

Washington, July 3.—A half million pair of shoes have been ordered for the army. Four of the contracts have been let to St. Louis firms, three to Boston and one to Rosenmoss Brothers of New York. The shoes are to be delivered at the rate of 5,000 a day from each contractor. Deliveries will start three weeks from to-day. The shoes will cost \$3.72 a pair.

Bids were opened Saturday for 62,700 horses and mules for the militia, but as yet no contract has been awarded. It is estimated they will cost between eleven and twelve million dollars.

Refuses To Swallow Hughes.

Isidor Jacobs, of San Francisco, a philanthropist, says California will be for President Wilson. Mr. Jacobs sent the following telegram to Washington: "With a reactionary platform adopted by the Republican convention, the great independent vote will be for President Wilson. The campaign will be one of platform and principles. The independent vote generally can be lined up for the re-election of the man who stands for Peace, Prosperity and Principle. California will be certain for Wilson."

Pools often find opportunities, but wise men make them.

THE PRESIDENT WANTS NO WAR

Unless the Circumstances
Force Him To It.

HUNDREDS OF PEACE APPEALS

Being Received—Ready To Sacrifice
Political Fortunes
For Convictions.

SERVING THE WHOLE PEOPLE

New York, June 30.—President Wilson made it plain in his speech at the New York Press Club banquet to-night that he will not countenance a war with Mexico until there is no other alternative for settling the border troubles.

Again he declared that he was ready to sacrifice his own political fortunes in order to carry out his convictions as to what would be the just course to pursue in the situation.

The President's audience, composed of newspaper men, State and municipal political leaders and others prominent in public life, signified their endorsement of his position by repeated outbursts of applause. When he asked if the glory of America would be enhanced by a war of conquest in Mexico, shouts of "no" came from all parts of the banquet hall. A similar response was made to his query whether it is America's duty to "carry self-defense to the point of dictation into the affairs of another people."

The President dwelt also on his efforts to serve the whole people, thousands of whom, he said, are appealing to him to maintain peace as long as possible.

"I have constantly to remind myself," he said, "that I am not the servant of those who wish to enhance the value of their Mexican investments, but that I am the servant of the rank and file of the people of the United States."

Bainbridge Colby, who placed Theodore Roosevelt in nomination for the Presidency at the Progressive Convention at Chicago, paid President Wilson high tribute in an address, but did not declare unqualifiedly that he would support him in the coming campaign, as it was reported he would do.

"I am a Progressive," he said. "I was one of the party's organizers. I shall stick by the ship until it is recognized by passengers, crew and officers alike that it must be abandoned. I cannot leave until the water is up to my chin. I will say this, however, speaking for the rank and file, that the friends of Woodrow Wilson in the party are legion. The staking horse of the National Committee may vote down the resolution to leave the votes of Progressives to their own consciences, but I think the actions of Progressives are to be determined and dictated by their individual judgment and nothing else."

President Wilson arose from his seat and shook hands with Mr. Colby as he finished speaking. Later the President paid tribute to Mr. Colby's generosity.

Big Returns For Berries.

Paducah, Ky., July 3.—Members of the McCracken County Growers' Association, which shipped strawberries to Northern markets during the past season netted between \$12,000 and 153,000. This was the second and largest strawberry season for the growers of this county. Next year the acreage will be increased. The first carload of cabbage has just been shipped by the association, the car containing about fifteen tons.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION IS WROUGHT IN FRANCE

Paris, July 3.—Seven hundred and fifty-three communes, or townships, have been partly or totally destroyed through military operations in France since the beginning of the war, according to statistics gathered by the Ministry of the Interior with a view to ascertaining the total damage caused by the hostilities. These communes are distributed over eleven of the departments of France, including those in Ardennes still occupied wholly by the Germans, who are in possession

of 2,554 towns of the total of 26,247 in all France, or 7 per cent.

Houses to the number of 16,669 have been totally destroyed and 29,584 partly destroyed in these communes. In 148 communes the proportion of houses destroyed exceeds 50 per cent., while it is 80 per cent. in seventy-four towns and less than 50 per cent. in the remainder.

Public buildings destroyed in 425 communes were 331 churches, 379 schools, 221 town halls, 300 other public buildings of various sorts and sixty bridges. Of these buildings fifty-six had been classed as historical monuments, including the town hall of Arras and the cathedral and town hall at Rheims. Three hundred and thirty factories which supported 57,000 persons were also destroyed.

SLAYS HER KINSMAN IN DEFENSE OF HER HONOR

Tompkinsville, Ky., June 30.—Mrs. Linda Hagan, wife of Frank Hagan, of near Cyclone, this county, shot and killed Jim Hagan, her husband's half-brother, at her home yesterday. Mrs. Hagan says that Hagan attacked her and attempted to assault her, when she grabbed a pistol and shot him to death. Hagan was wounded four or five times and was dead when found immediately after the shooting.

Mrs. Hagan is about 35 years old and a daughter of Joseph Miller, merchant and postmaster at Cyclone, and belongs to one of the best families in the county. Hagan was about 35 or 40 years old and is survived by his widow and several children. Mrs. Hagan came to this place and surrendered and was placed under a \$500 bond to appear at her examining trial.

LIEBKNECHT SENTENCED AND A RIOT FOLLOWED

The Hague, July 3 (via London).—Street rows in Berlin after the sentencing of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, to penal servitude and dismissal from the army for attempted high treason and resistance to the authorities, are described in Dutch newspapers of Saturday evening. The Berlin populace fought with sticks against the police and military. The soldiers fired into the crowd with the result that ten persons were wounded severely as well as one soldier. Fifty Socialists were arrested after a wild scuffle.

A cordon of infantry was thrown about Potsdamer Platz, and popular assemblies there were prohibited by the garrison, re-enforced by 2,400 infantry from Breslau. The Berlin police force also was strengthened.

The Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, the leading Austrian Socialist organ, says concerning the sentence imposed upon Dr. Liebknecht: "Although we do not share Dr. Liebknecht's views, he sacrificed himself to his convictions, for which he merits respect, although a Socialist Democrat leader, especially in these times, should master his passions. What the judges called his political fanaticism was a passionate adherence to his ideal of peace among nations."

COAL OUTPUT GREATEST IN HISTORY OF THE U. S.

Washington, July 3.—The output of bituminous coal in the United States during the first six months of 1916 was the greatest ever recorded in any half-year period. Estimates made by C. E. Leshar, of the Geological Survey, based on returns from over 100 railroads originating coal and coke shipments, indicate that the production during this period was 261,000,000 tons, an increase of 35 per cent. over the first six months of 1915, and of 5 per cent. over the last six months of the same year, and greater by several million tons than the record established in the last half of 1913. Compared with the first half of 1915 the exports from the Atlantic seaboard during the last six months have increased about 10 per cent. and the coal used in coking has increased nearly one-half. Increased consumption by railroads and by the iron and steel and nearly all other industries has been a large factor in establishing this record.

George G. Spear, of Frankfort, was named State Banking Commissioner by Gov. Stanley to succeed Thomas L. Smith, of Richmond, who, appointed by Gov. McCreary, has filled the place since its creation in 1912. A contest may result over conflicting appointments of examiners.

Subscribe for The Herald \$1 a year.

WILSON AND THE MEXICO PROBLEM

His Handling Of It Has
Been Admirable.

HE HAS TRIED TO AVOID WAR

In the Face Of Selfish and Par-
tisan Criticism He Has
Stood Steadfast.

GUIDED BY A SINGLE IMPULSE

President Wilson has never wanted war. In the days when his opponents attacked him and tried to goad him into the use of the armed forces of the United States, he remained steadfast to his determination that the blood of young American soldiers should never be shed except as the last recourse in the effort to uphold the honor of the nation.

Once, when even graver eventualities were threatened, the patience of President Wilson's statesmanship was rewarded by diplomatic victory that made the shedding of blood unnecessary. It was the President's previous moderation that gave such force to the ominous ultimatum which brought full concession to the rights of America and humanity.

No President in the history of the United States has ever placed the cause of the people of the United States upon a higher plane. No President has ever struggled more valiantly to preserve peace with honor. His critics have proved the case for President Wilson. Their unanimous approval of his present course has not dulled the edge of his desire for honorable peace.

The immovability of the President in the face of selfish and partisan criticism, coming from those who thought more of personal advantage than of the welfare of the nation, has been the best security of the American people throughout the time the world has been darkened by war clouds.

If the sword of righteousness must now be unsheathed, the American people know that it is because peaceful means have been exhausted. If the sword is raised to strike, it is because the head of the de facto government of Mexico refuses to respect the rights of America.

No President has ever tried so hard to interpret the real spirit of America. Mr. Wilson has said that he would rather know what the men and women, gathered around their own firesides, are saying than to listen to the orations of the self-appointed.

In his handling of the Mexican problem, President Wilson has been guided by the single impulse to do what the American people would have him do—to exhaust all the peaceful means at his disposal to protect the lives and property of Americans, and, failing in that, to uphold the honor and dignity of the nation by the use of its armed forces.

The note written by the State Department to General Carranza in response to his threat to attack the American troops presented the complete case of the American Government against Mexico. As in the European situation, when the ultimatum with its ominous note brought full concessions, it marked the end of President Wilson's patience.

The lives of the American soldiers in Mexico, soldiers who were sent there to protect the border from the raids of bandits, bent on murdering Americans, had been threatened.

In the might of righteousness, the sword of America was then raised to strike, and in the struggle that threatens, the nation enters upon its task with a clean and fearless heart.

Behind the President, who has so truly represented the charitable spirit of the American people, behind the President now in his grim determination to use the full military and naval strength of the nation in support of the American troops in Mexico, stand the mighty host of patriotic Americans, united, valiant and conscious of the faithfulness of their leader to the ideals of real Americanism.

A Mother's Inhumanity.

Cambridge, O., July 1.—Mrs. Anna Litton, who lives near Little

Kate Mine, pleaded guilty in Judge Baxter's court of punishing her eight-year-old son Joseph, by stripping him, pouring syrup over his body and then tying him to the floor and leaving him exposed to flies and ants. She also commanded her fifteen-year-old daughter to stand by and strike the lad with a large strap every time he moaned or flinched. The lad had refused to hoe the potatoes. She was fined.

WORLD'S RICHEST WOMAN PASSES AWAY AT EIGHTY

New York, July 3.—Mrs. Hetty Green, known as the world's wealthiest woman, who was 80 years old, died here to-day. She had suffered three strokes of paralysis during the last two months and for several weeks had been practically helpless.

Wall Street's estimates of Mrs. Green's fortune range from \$25,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Officials of the Chemical National Bank, in which Mrs. Green once made her downtown headquarters, declined to hazard a guess concerning the size of her estate.

Until a few years ago Mrs. Green was a familiar figure in the financial district, but latterly her appearance there had been rather infrequent. It is believed that a considerable part of her money was invested in first mortgage and high-class railway bonds, although she was said at one time to have large sums invested in shares of the smaller Southern and Southwestern railroads, including several in which her son was actively identified.

Mrs. Green was also the reputed owner of large tracts of land in Texas, Alabama and other Southern States, but it is believed that she sold the last of these holdings a few years ago.

The richest woman in America, she lived almost as frugally as a shopgirl. Her home was wherever she chose for a time to hang her little black cape and bonnet, often in the hall bedroom of some cheap boardinghouse or in some remote and modest flat around New York.

MANY HORSES AND MULES BOUGHT FOR THE ARMY

Lexington, Ky., July 2.—Great activity has developed in the mule market in this section since the threatened break with Mexico, a Lexington purchaser having been in this district who is under direction to buy mules and horses immediately for the military service of the United States. This buyer purchased twenty-one head of horses in Boyle county at prices ranging from \$100 to \$125 per head; he also bought 200 head at Lexington, all of which still will be inspected before acceptance by the United States Government.

Bowen G. Fox, mule buyer of this district, is also extensively engaged in mule purchasing for army purposes.

The hog market in this county is unusually active, large shipments being made almost daily to the city livestock firms.

Ready To Receive Taxes.

Sheriff S. O. Keown has received the tax books, Miss Sophia Werner, Hartford, paid and got first tax receipt this year.

The amount of taxes charged to the Sheriff of Ohio county is \$81,081.70. This tax is apportioned as follows:

To the State	\$27,000.43
To the State for dog tax	1,815.00
To the State for road tax	2,700.04
To Ohio county, tax	27,000.42
To Ohio county, poll tax	9,943.50
To Ohio county, common school tax	11,622.31

Total \$81,081.70

Soldiers Will Be Dropped Out.

Fort Thomas, July 3.—Rejection by the Federal physical examiners of twenty-five per cent. of the members of the State Guard, more than 1,000 men, is the prospect staring the general staff of the Kentucky militia in the face. This would reduce the majority of the companies on the ground to a figure lower than the minimum or peace strength.

After two days of Federal examination, it became apparent to-day that virtually every company in camp stands to lose heavily when submitted to the rigorous requirements of the Federal Government.

Some people try to keep their good resolutions by packing them away in camphor and never using them.

For classy job printing—The Herald