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OLD VOL. 41—NEW VOL. 2 | RICHMOND, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16 1915 | NUMBER 24

OUR CIRCULATION IN RICHMOND AND MADISON COUNTY IS EQUAL TO THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL OTHER COUNTY PAPERS

WILSON NOTE BUT FIRM

Seeks Protection of Americans.

DISPATCHED TO BERLIN

President Outlines Attitude Toward Submarine Operations.

LINER LUSITANIA NOT ARMED

Germany Held to Have Been Misinformed as to Guns and Cargo on the Big Passenger Ship—Imperial Government Asked Whether It Intends to Abide by the Principles of International Law—Message Based on Grounds of Humanity.

Washington, June 11.—In its latest note to Germany, the United States formally asks the imperial government for assurances that measures hereafter will be adopted to safeguard "American lives and American ships" on the high seas.

President Wilson has asked for a prompt response to the new note, and on the reply to this question probably will depend whether or not the cordial relations between the two governments are to continue. This demand is regarded by official Washington as the crux of the note which President Wilson has dispatched to Germany.

Two features of the note, while in no wise modifying the demand for assurances as to the future, hold the door open to Germany for a possible alteration of her submarine program. One of these is the president's invitation to Germany to submit any "convincing evidence" in its possession that the United States officials failed to perform their duties in examining the Lusitania before she sailed. The other is the president's offer to convey to Great Britain or Germany any intimation or suggestion either government may be willing to make to the other and his invitation to the imperial German government to make use of the services of the United States in this way.

The kernel of the president's note to Germany is found in this concluding sentence:

"The government of the United States, therefore, deems it reasonable to expect that the imperial German government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles (those of international law) into practice in respect of the safeguarding American ships and asks for assurances that this will be done."

In addition to this demand, the president in effect reiterates all of those contained in his previous note. These included a demand for a disavowal of intention to attack American life, reparation in so far as reparation is possible and immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of the Lusitania incident.

Note Friendly, but Firm.

No communication could be more friendly in tone than this note to Germany, yet it is regarded by many here as the strongest the most impressive of all the admittedly remarkable papers, which have come from Mr. Wilson's hand during the war.

Meyer Gerhard, now on his way to Berlin as personal representative of Count Von Bernstorff, is understood to have been instructed to outline the attitude of the American government in a way that will merely supplement the statement of the position in the note. In German quarters no response from the imperial government is looked for until after Gerhard reaches Berlin, perhaps ten days or a fortnight hence.

The president goes far in the note in giving Germany the benefit of every doubt, in deferring to take the acts of German naval commanders to signify the attitude of the German government and people and in assuming that the German government is still true to the standards which it has always shared with the leading civilized nations. The note does not contain so much colorful language as did the note of May 15, yet it is regarded here as all the more forceful and solemn an arraignment of Germany's present submarine program. The text of the note follows:

WILSON TO THE KAISER

Full Text of the Message Dispatched to Berlin.

American Ambassador, Berlin:

You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the minister of foreign affairs:

In compliance with your excellency's request, I did not fail to transmit to my government immediately upon their receipt your note of May 23 in reply to my note of May 15, and your supplementary note of June 1, setting forth the conclusions so far as reached by the imperial German government concerning the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Gulflight. I am now instructed by my government to communicate the following reply:

The government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the imperial German government, in discussing the cases of the Cushing and the Gulflight, of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships and the frank willingness of the imperial German government to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral ships "which have not been guilty of any hostile action" by German aircraft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established; and the government of the United States will in due course lay before the imperial German government, as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer Cushing.

Sinking of Falaba.

With regard to the sinking of the steamer Falaba, by which an American citizen lost his life, the government of the United States is surprised to find the imperial German government contending that an effort of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect to the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel had ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. They have been in the minds of statesmen and of international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. The government of the United States, however, does not understand that the imperial German government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

Case of Lusitania.

Your excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, adverts at some length to certain information which the imperial German government has received with regard to the character and outfit of that vessel, and your excellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the government of the United States. It is stated in the note that the Lusitania was undoubtedly equipped with masked guns, supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, transporting troops from Canada, carrying a cargo not permitted under the laws of the United States to a vessel also carrying passengers, and serving in virtual effect, as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain. Fotunately, these are matters concerning which the government of the United States is in a position to give the imperial German government official information. Of the facts alleged in your excellency's note, if true, the government of the United States would have been bound to take official cognizance in performing its recognized duty as a neutral power and in enforcing its national laws.

It was its duty to see to it that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action, that she was not serving as a transport, that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States, and that, if in fact she was a naval vessel of Great Britain, she should not receive clearance as a merchantman; and it performed that duty and enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials. It is able, therefore, to assure the imperial German government that it has been misinformed. If the imperial German government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness, the government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit the evidence for consideration.

Whatever may be the contentions of the imperial German government regarding the carriage of contraband of war on board the Lusitania, or regarding the explosion of that material by the torpedo, it need only be said that in the view of this government these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel.

But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstance of detail that may be thought to affect the cases, principles which lift it, as the imperial German government will no doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy. Whatever be the other facts regarding the Lusitania, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers, and carrying more than a thousand souls who had not part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or warning and that men, women and children were so ... their death in circumstance unparalleled in modern warfare. The fact that more than one hundred American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the government of the United States to speak of these things, and once more, with solemn emphasis, to ... attention of the imperial German government to the grave responsibilities which the government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in this tragical occurrence, and to the indisputable principle upon which that responsibility rests.

Rights of Humanity.

The government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every government honors itself in respecting and which no government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority. Only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy. This principle the government of the United States understands the explicit instructions issued on Aug. 3, 1914, by the imperial German admiralty to its commanders at sea to have recognized and embodied, as do the naval codes of all other nations, and upon it every traveler and seaman has a right to depend. It is upon this principle of humanity as well as upon the law founded upon this principle that the United States must stand.

The government of the United States is happy to observe that your excellency's note closes with the intimation that the imperial German government is willing, now as before, to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the government of Great Britain by which the character and conditions of the war upon the seas may be changed. The government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to convey to either government any intimations or suggestions the other may be willing to have it convey and cordially invites the imperial German government to make use of its services in this way and at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict.

In the meantime whatever arrangement may happily be made between the parties to the war and whatever may in the opinion of the imperial German government have been the provocation or the circumstantial justification for the past acts of its commanders at sea, the government of the United States confidently looks to see the justice and humanity of the government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans have been wronged or their rights as neutrals invaded.

Representations Renewed.

The government of the United States therefore very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations of its note transmitted to the imperial German government on the 15th day of May and relies in these representations on the principles of humanity, the universally recognized understanding of international law and the ancient friendship of the German nation.

The government of the United States can not admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate in any degree as an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. It does not understand the imperial German government to question those rights. It understands it, also, to accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of noncombatants can not lawfully nor rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of a non-resisting merchantman, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag. The government of the United States therefore deems it reasonable to expect that the imperial German government will adopt the measures necessay to put these principles into practice in respect to the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and asks for assurances that this will be done.

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State ad interim.

A TEXAS WONDER

THE Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures diabetes, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of $1. One small bottle is two months' treatment and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for testimonials from this and other States. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2926 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists.—Adv.

FRIENDLY IN ITS TONE

WILSON AND LANSING

Latter Is Now the President's Chief Adviser.

Photos by American Press Association.

HEAVY TOLL IS TAKEN BY STORM

Eleven Killed and Fifty Injured In Wisconsin.

MANY DISTRICTS ARE CUT OFF

Milwaukee Suffered Large Property Damage by Wind Which Swept Over Entire State—Ferryville, With Eight Dead and Eight Injured, Is Heaviest Sufferer—Wires Down and Western Counties Not Heard From.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 14.—Eleven persons are dead and 40 or 50 injured as a result of a storm in Wisconsin, and all communications with several large sections are still cut off, such districts as that about Elroy, in western Wisconsin, not having been heard from for twenty-four hours.

Summarized, the losses as far as known are: Ferryville, killed 8, injured 8; Reedsville, 2 killed, 10 injured; Baraboo, 1 killed; Racine, 2 injured; Oshkosh, 1 injured; Sparta, 3 injured; Tunnell City, 5 injured; Milwaukee, 2 injured.

This does not include Elroy or the villages within twenty miles of that city, from which there is absolutely no word.

Most of the dead and injured at Ferryville were in two houses, those of J. C. Finley and Francis McManus being destroyed.

At Baraboo Harvey Bordman was killed by being hit with a falling store sign.

In Milwaukee falling signs hit two, and an unidentified man narrowly escaped death when pinned between a runaway automobile and a down town plate glass window.

A Strong Indorsement

W. H. Holmes of the Decorah, Ia., Journal says: "I have been a sufferer from Piles and Hemmorhoids for years I got no relief until my druggist recommended Meritol Pile Remedy. Before I had taken half the package the distress was gone and I have no trouble since. I would not take a thousand dollars and be back in my former condition." Price 50c, $1. Madison Drug Co. Exclusive Agency—adv. June

See Breck & Evans about that Life Insurance policy you ought to have. They have the company. 19-tf

Sebring—It rings!

BOMBS DROPPED IN POLA HARBOR

Italian Airship Makes Raid on Austrian Naval Base.

BATTLESHIPS ARE TARGETS

Great Damage Reported to Have Been Inflicted Upon Fleet, Including Several Submarines — Latest Reports Given Out at Rome Say Austrians Are Falling Back All Along the Tyrol Front.

Rome, June 14.—A raid by an Italian airship on Pola, the Austrian naval base, resulted in the destruction of a great part of the arsenal, says a dispatch to the Messaggero. The airship dropped bombs on the shiping in the naval port, where there were ten warships, including one battleship, two cruisers and several submarines. It is believed that the bombs caused great destruction among this fleet.

With its customary secrecy, the war office has refrained for several days from giving any details of the operations against Rovocto. The movement of the Italian troops in this region has, however, reached such a point that it is believed in Rome that if Rovocto has already fallen its occupation will not be long delayed. The war office has made it a point not to announce the occupation of any Austrian towns until the Italians are so well organized in the captured place they can not be driven out by counter attacks.

According to the latest official reports the Austrians are falling back everywhere on the Tyrol-Trentino front, the heavy Italian artillery demolishing the fortifications and the garrisons then retreating, apparently for lack of sufficient forces to stem the advance of the invaders. News of still another report of the gates to the Trentino having fallen into the hands of the Italians was contained in the official report, which told of the occupation of the Valles pass, 6,650 feet high, south of Caprile and on the frontier, almost due east from Bozen.

Coming to Aid Austrians.

Geneva, June 14.—Dispatches from Vienna assert that Bavarian and Saxon reserves amounting to at least two army corps are on their way to Trent to hold off the advancing Italians. Many German batteries of light field artillery are reported to have been sent to the Isonzo front to aid the Austrians.

AS GERMANY SEES IT

Latest Statement Declares Situation Favorable on All Sides.

Berlin, June 14.—The text of the latest German war statement follows:

"In the western theater: Artillery duels took place at Nieuport and Dixmude, north of Arras and Hebutern. Attempts of the enemy to make a night attack in the dunes was repulsed. Southeast of Hebutern, infantry engagements are being fought. The military works around Luneville were bombarded.

"In the eastern theater: Our attack northwest of Ssavli made good progress. Kuzie was taken by storm. Enemy counter attacks failed. Eight officers and 3,350 men and eight machine guns were captured.

"Southeast of the Miriamisol Kovno road battles against Russian reinforcements arriving from the south have commenced. North of Przasnysh another 150 prisoners were made.

"Our invasion into the enemy lines south of Balinaw was followed in the night by Russian counter attacks, all of which were unsuccessful. The gained positions are firmly in our hands. Our booty in this sector has been increased to 1,660 prisoners, eight cannon (two of which are of heavy caliber), and nine machine guns.

"In the southeastern theater: A bridge head at Sieniawa was recaptured. Our opponents left more than 5,000 prisoners in our hands. Counter attacks made by the enemy during the night failed.

"East of Przemysl the fighting is becoming more noticeable. Troops under General Von Linsingen have taken Linska. The attack on Zydacow continues."

French Take Railway Station.

Paris, June 14.—The last war office statement says: "During the entire night the bombardment in the region to the north of Arras was continuous. We have taken the station of the railway leading into Souchez. In the region to the south of the labyrinth stubborn fighting is in progres, the combatants having resorted to the throwing of hand grenades. In spite of the desperate efforts of the enemy we have maintained all our gains made on the preceding days. On the rest of the front the night was calm."

Employes Get Bonus.

Calumet, Mich., June 14.—The Calumet and Hecla Mining company and associated corporations began disbursing to their 10,000 employes the $500,000 bonus which James MacNaughton, general manager of the companies, announced a month ago would be distributed.

Oil! Oil!!

Attention Farmers, I can save you money. Can fill your barrel or sell you an A-1 up-to-date steel barrel with faucet, 50 gallon capacity at a low figure and fill same with the best oil at wholesale prices, saving you from $1.00 to $2. If you cannot make arrangement through your merchant call or telephone Standard Oil agent. W. F. Marcum, Richmond, Ky. Phone 105 and 203. 12-15t

BRYAN COULD NOT SIGN NOTE

Retirement Conforms to Principles of Peace.

NOTE FORWARDED TO BERLIN

Calls For Prompt Expression From Germany as to Principles of Submarine Warfare — Resignation of of Bryan Came as a Surprise.

Washington, June 9.—The resignation of William J. Bryan as secretary of state has been accepted by President Wilson, to take effect immediately.

Mr. Bryan retires from the Wilson administration because he is not able, conscientiously, to sign the note which the president is about to dispatch to Germany. To attach his signature to this communication would, in the opinion of Mr. Bryan, be unfair to the cause nearest his heart—namely, the prevention of war.

At the direction of President Wilson, Robert Lansing, acting secretary of state, has signed the note. It has been rushed into the hands of state department experts to be coded, and will be on its way to Berlin by the time the American public is reading the startling details of Mr. Bryan's refusal to lend his name to it as secretary of state.

The note to which Mr. Bryan was unable to subscribe, firmly restates the position of the United States, reiterates President Wilson's previous demands, and calls upon Germany for a prompt expression whether or not she intends to abide by the principles of international law and humanity.

Three principles stand out impressively among those which Washington believes will come from this remarkable occurrence:

First. That the country will be divided on the question of President Wilson's policy towards Germany.

Second. That there will be a real awakening in Germany to the determination of the president, and the seriousness of the situation confronting them as a result of this government's demands.

Third. That there will be a change in the administration's general foreign policy; the substitution of a vigorous assertion of American rights for the temporizing policy of the last two years.

Startling as was the withdrawal of Mr. Bryan from the administration, it was the effect of this action upon the immediate crisis between the United States and Germany over which Washington officials were chiefly concerned.

One sentence in Mr. Bryan's letter of resignation to the president was puzzling. This sentence read: "Obedient to your sense of duty and actuated by the highest motives, you have prepared for transmission to the German government a note which I cannot join without violating what I deem to be an obligation to my country, and the issue involved is of such moment that to remain a member of the cabinet would be as unfair to you as it would be to the cause which is nearest my heart, namely, the prevention of war."

In some quarters this sentence was construed as a plain intimation that Secretary Bryan feared that one of the possibilities of the note which President Wilson has ordered forwarded to Germany is war. The other construction was that Secretary Bryan feared that his acquiesence in the president's refusal to discuss the Lusitania facts with the Berlin government would be a death blow to the principles for which Mr. Bryan has contended, and which he has embodied in twenty peace treaties with foreign governments.

While the correspondence between the president and Mr. Bryan is marked with the utmost cordiality on the president's part, in fact, with manifestations of deep regret and sorrow, there was one sentence in Secretary Bryan's letter which indicates that he will not hesitate to use all means at his command to prevent a rupture with Germany. The inference seems to be that Mr. Bryan would throw the weight of his personal power against any such contingency.

On the other hand President Wilson makes it plain that he has accepted Secretary Bryan's resignation only because Mr. Bryan has insisted, and that he expects the co-operation of Mr. Bryan in accomplishing his policies of the administration.

The fear expressed in Washington is that Mr. Bryan's stand will give rise to a difference of opinion in regard to the president's note. Such a division will, of course, not only add to President Wilson's tribulations, but will greatly weaken the strength of this government's representations in Germany by giving Germany the impression that the country is divided as to sentiment regarding the Berlin note.

The president's advisers are hoping, however, that the country will accept the larger view of the situation, and demonstrate that it stands as heartily behind the president in his present course as it did when the first note was dispatched.

Try It Once.

If you have anything to sell or trade; want to buy anything, have rooms to rent or desire to find rooms, or in fact if you have anything in mind that you want others to know about, try a classified ad in this paper. It'll pay you because it reaches the spot.

Oldfashioned New Orleans Molasses at Lackey & Todd's. Phone 62. 7-tf

Sebring—It rings!

ISSUES AN ADDRESS TO PEOPLE

Bryan Discusses the Note to Germany.

ASKS FOR A HEARING

Willing to Obide By Judgment of American Public.

TWO SYSTEMS HELD AT ISSUE

Interprets the American Note Which He Refused to Sign as Conforming to the Old System of Which War Is the Cornerstone—New System, He Declares, Is Persuasion, Which Embodies Argument and Courts Investigation.

Washington, June 11.—Assailing the new note sent by President Wilson to the imperial German government, which he had declined to sign, William Jennings Bryan issued a statement addressed to the American people. He describes President Wilson as an exponent of the old system in dealing with disputes between governments, the system that has war as its cornerstone. Not only in this assertion but in others, Mr. Bryan clearly showed that he fears the possibility of war between Germany and the United States as the result of Mr. Wilson's note.

In his statement Mr. Bryan classifies President Wilson's policy as one of firmness supported by force. In Mr. Bryan's opinion, this policy conforms entirely to the standard of the old system, a standard which resulted in Austria's ultimatum to Servia and which has since set Europe on fire.

In many ways the Bryan statement issued is one of the most remarkable documents with which Washington ever has had to deal. Never before in the history of the nation has there been a case quite comparable to this one. Mr. Bryan's friends give Mr. Bryan full credit for sincerity and courage, but his critics feel that his attack upon the foreign policy of the president at this crisis in the nation's affairs is more than deplorable and will eventually react upon Mr. Bryan himself.

Bryan's Statement.

To the American People:

You now have before you the text of the note to Germany—the note which it would have been my official duty to sign had I remained secretary of state. I ask you to sit in judgment upon my decision to resign rather than to share responsibility for it. I am sure you will credit me with honorable motives, but that is not enough. Good intentions could not alone for a mistake at such a time, on such a subject and under such circumstances. If your verdict is against me, I ask no mercy; I desire none if I have acted unwisely. A man in public life must act according to his conscience, but however conscientiously he acts, he must be prepared to accept without complaint any condemnation which his own errors may bring upon him; he must be willing to bear any deserved punishment from ostracism to execution. But hear me before you pass sentence.

The president and I agree in purpose; we desire a peaceful solution of the dispute which has arisen between the United States and Germany. We not only desire it, but with equal fervor pray for it, but we differ irreconcilably as to the means of securing it. If it were merely a personal difference, it would be a matter of little moment, for all the presumptions are on his side—the presumptions that go with power and authority. He is your president; I am a private citizen without office or title—but one of the hundred million of inhabitants.

But the real issue is not between persons; it is between systems; and I rely for vindication wholly upon the strength of the position taken.

Among the influences which governments employ in dealing with each other there are two which are pre-eminent and antagonistic—force and persuasion. Force speaks with firmness and acts through the usual limitation; persuasion employs argument, courts investigation and depends upon negotiation. Force represents the old system—the system that must pass away; persuasion represents the new system—the system that has been growing, all too slowly, it is true, but growing for nineteen hundred years. In the old system war is the chief cornerstone—war which at best is little better than war at its worst; the new system contemplates an universal brotherhood established through the uplifting power of example.

If I correctly interpret the note to Germany, it conforms to the standards of the old system rather than to the rules of the new, and I cheerfully admit that it is abundantly supported by precedents—precedents written in characters of blood upon almost every page of human history. Austria furnished the most recent precedent; it was Austria's firmness that dictated the ultimatum against Servia, which set the world at war. Every ruler now participating in this unparalleled conflict has proclaimed his desire for peace and denied responsibility for the war, and it is only charitable that we should credit all of them with good faith. They desired peace, but they sought it according to the rules of the old system. They believed that firmness would give the best assurance of the maintenance of peace and, faithfully following precedent, they went so near the fire that they were, one after another, sucked into the contest.

Never before have the frightful follies or the fatal system been so clearly revealed as now. The most civilized and enlightened, aye, the most Christian of all nations of Europe are grappling with each other as if in a death struggle. They are sacrificing the best and bravest of their sons on the battefield; they are converting their gardens into cemeteries and their homes into houses of mourning; they are taxing the wealth of today and laying a burden of debt on the toil of the future; they have filled the air with thunderbolts more deadly than those of Jove and they have multiplied the perils of the deep. Adding fresh fuel to the flame of hate, they have daily devised new horrors, until one side is endeavoring to drown noncombatants, men, women and children at sea, while the other side seeks to starve noncombatant men, women and children on land. And they are so absorbed in alternate relations and in competitive cruelties that they seem, for the time being, blind to the rights of neutrals and deaf to the appeals of humanity. A tree is known by its fruit. The war in Europe is the ripened fruit of the old system.

Follies of Old System.

This is what firmness, supported by force, has done in the old world; shall we invite it to cross the Atlantic? Already the jingoes of our own country have caught the rabies from the dogs of war; shall the opponents of organized slaughter be silent while the disease spreads?

As an humble follower of the Prince of Peace; as a devoted believer in the prophecy that "They that take the sword shall perish with the sword," I beg to be counted among those who earnestly urge the adoption of a course in this matter which will leave no doubt of our government's wilingness to continue negotiations with Germany until an amicable understanding is reached, or at least until the stress of war is over, we can appeal from Philip drunk with carnage to Philip sobered by the memories of an historic friendship and by a recollection of the innumerable ties of kinship that bind the Fatherland to the United States.

Some nation must lead the world out of the black night of war into the light of that day when "Swords shall be beaten into plowshares." Why not make that honor ours? Some day—why not now—the nations will learn that enduring peace can not be built upon fear—that good will does not grow upon the stalk of violence. Some day the nations will place their trust in love, the weapon to which there is no shield; in love that suffereth long and is kind; in love, that is not easly provoked, that beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things; in love which, though despised as weakness by the worshipers of Mars, abideth when all else fails. W. J. BRYAN.

The European War.

Is destruction to life and property. Our business is to build up, to repair, and do general job work. Try us on your next job.

TODD & TAYLOR.
Contractors and Builders. Back of Opera House. Phone 867. Richmond, Ky. 17-tf.

Neuralgia Pains Stopped.

You don't need to suffer those agonizing nerve pains in the face, head, arm, shoulders, chest and back. Just apply a few drops of soothing Sloan's Liniment, lie quietly a few minutes. You will get such relief and comfort! Life and the world will look brighter. Get a bottle today 3 ounces for 25c., at all Druggists. Penetrates without rubbing. —adv. June

GENERAL OBREGON DIES

Constitutionalist Leader Succumbs to Wound at Battle of Leon.

El Paso, Tex., June 14. — General Albaro Obregon, who was wounded by a shell in the battle of Leon, which necessitated amputation of his right arm, died there. General Obregon was the only Carranza general who defeated Villa and was commander of the Constitutionalist force in central and northern Mexico. General Benjamin Hill has been appointed to succeed him in command.

Four Killed in Powder Plant.

Quincy, Ill., June 13.—Four men were killed by an explosion of nitroglycerin in an oil warehouse of the Dupont powder works at Ashburn, Mo., fifteen miles south of here. Two other buildings were damaged by the explosion.

GERMANY'S LATEST NOTE

Berlin Claims Right to Destroy Ships Carrying Contraband.

Washington, June 11.—The reply of Berlin to the second American communication regarding the sinking of the William P. Frye by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich has been received by the state department.

Germany's reply firmly reiterates the stand taken in the original note, acknowledging liability in the Frye case and referring it to a prize court. The right of stopping ships carrying contraband for England is upheld and the contention of the American government that the treaty of Prussia was violated in the sinking of the ship, is flatly contradicted.

The American government asked that the matter of destruction of the ship be referred to the imperial German embassy instead of a German prize court.

TORPEDO BOATS SUNK

Attacked by German Submarine Off the East Coast of England.

London, June 11.—A German submarine torpedoed two British torpedo boats off the east coast of England. Both boats sank immediately, 29 men of the total crews of 70 losing their lives. The survivors were landed. The admiralty announced the loss in the following words: "The torpedo boats 10 and 12 were sunk this morning. Each had a complement of thirty five men. No. 10 had a displacement of 244 tons and a speed of 26 knots. No. 12 had a displacement of 253 tons and a speed of 26 knots. Both were built in 1906."

The British steamer Erna Bolt has been torpedoed and sunk off Harwich. The crew was saved.

HATFIELD GIVES ADDRESS

West Virginia's Growth Makes Necessary New Revenue.

Charleston, W. Va. (Special): With a banquet the West Virginia Business Men's Association closed its annual meeting, vesting in the executive committee the authority to choose the place of meeting for next year.

The new executive committee will consist of J. H. Round, Fairmont; L. P. Salyers, Clarksburg; C. C. Basnett, Mannington; G. A. Northcott, Huntington, and C. H. Watkins, Wheeling. William Schwertferger, of Wheeling, and Henry Morton, of Parkersburg, were re-elected secretary and treasurer respectively.

Governor Hatfield addressed the association on the work of the recent session of the legislature in enacting new revenue measures, the executive declaring that the state was growing at such a rapid pace that new revenue was necessary.

INTERURBANS ARE MERGED

New Company Will Be Capitalized at $3,000,000.

Parkersburg, W. Va. (Special): A consolidation has been effected here of the Parkersburg, Marietta and Interurban Railway Company and the Kanawka Traction and Electric Company at a joint meeting of the stockholders of both companies.

The new company will take the name of the last named company and is capitalized at $3,000,000. The company operates the city lines here and at Marietta, as well as the interurban line between the two cities and extending some distance above Marietta.

For Short Route.

Somerset, Ky. (Special): In response to a call by Judge R. E. Jasper, of Pulaski, three hundred delegates from Fayette, Jessamine, Garrard, Lincoln, McCreary and Wayne counties, in Kentucky, and Scott and Fentress Counties, of Tennessee, gathered here. The Dixie Highway Short Route Association was organized. A delegate was appointed from each county to recommend a route, to be definitely settled at a meeting to be held here June 23.

Woman Takes Examination.

Charleston, W. Va. (Special): Miss Edna Judge Morris, of Grafton, was the lone woman among sixty-three applicants who appeared here before the state board of dental examiners to take the examination necessary to procure a license to practice dentistry in West Virginia. The examination will continue for three days with a practical demonstration of clinical work by the students.

Brothers Wed Sistres.

Princeton, Ky. (Special): A double wedding took place here when Miss Grace Barbee Dyer became the bride of Mr. D. Cillins Lee, of Covington, Ky., and Miss Edna Earle Dyer was married to Mr. Josiah Ellias Lee, of Covington. The brides are sisters and the bridegrooms brothers. The bridegrooms are sons of E. S. Lee, President of First National Bank of Covington.

Father Slays One Son.

Hawkesville, Ky. (Special): Frank Adkins is dead and his brother Will is dying from wounds received from a gun in the hands of their father at Adkins place, five miles from here. A quarrel arose when the brothers went to remonstrate with their father over the alleged ill treatment of a nephew. The father declared his sons attacked him.

Let Up on Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky. (Special): Dr. S. S. Musselman, state veterinarian, has received word from Ohio that the quarantine against Kentucky, on account of the foot and mouth disease, had been removed and shipments of live stock from this state will be received. Pennsylvania rescinded the quarantine against Kentucky.

Evangelist Is on Trial.

Parkersburg, W. Va. (Special): The trial of Wesley Fleming, who is charged with having violated the Mann white-slave act, was begun in Federal court here. Fleming, who says he is an evangelist, is accused of having taken Sadie Jamison, of Combs, Ritchie county, to Cincinnati last fall for immoral purposes.

Funeral Directors.

Louisville, Ky. (Special): The fifteenth annual meeting of the Funeral Directors Association of Kentucky opened here. Over three hundred members of the organization are present. Mayor Buschemeyer delivered the welcome address.

The lawyers will tell you that Jas. W Wagers has made a good deputy Circuit Clerk. a 10-tf

Ladies' Oxfords
99c
A Pair
Sexton's
WEST MAIN STREET