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PEKING MAKES READY FOR WAR

100,000 Troops Massed Near Chinese Capital.

Refuse To Accept Demands of Japan and Prepare For War.

London, May 5.—"I am authoritatively informed," says the Times Tokyo correspondent, "that the tone of the Chinese reply to the Japanese demands precludes further conversations. China not only refuses to concede article five, but does so in language distinctly provocative."

"China's attitude since the presentation of the modified demands became decidedly less conciliatory than at any time earlier in the negotiations when Japan's proposals were much more exacting."

Peking, May 5.—Military preparations are being made for the defense of Peking. According to Chinese officials, whose statements have been corroborated in other circles, the Government is making preparations elsewhere than at the capital for defense, considering that the Chinese will be unable to oppose the Japanese should they make an attack.

It is asserted in high quarters that 100,000 troops have been concentrated in the environs of Peking, but with sufficient ammunition for only a brief resistance.

Special Guards.

Special police and military precautions have been taken throughout the city, especially around the winter palace, where President Yuan Shi Kai resides. The officials declare that they are suspicious that the Japanese may attempt a repetition of the Korean coup d'etat.

The Japanese legation, it is said, notified the Japanese yesterday to prepare to leave Peking, and that many women and children are getting ready to depart. Many of the Japanese men probably will take refuge in the legation quarter if hostilities break out.

The situation is considered awkward for some of the foreign legations, especially those whose countries sympathize with the Chinese, but none of them could oppose the entry of the Japanese into Peking.

Telegrams received here from Mukden say that the Japanese bank and post-office there have suspended business; that the Japanese reservists have been called to the colors, and that other civilians are concentrating in the railway zone.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the United States minister here, expresses the opinion that the missionaries and other Americans in the interior are in no danger whatever. He says the Chinese Government will preserve order in the regions over which the Chinese hold control.

In spite of the belief which had prevailed in China for many years that Japan coveted control of the country, considerable surprise was caused by the report that Japan intended to issue an ultimatum to the Government as an outgrowth of China's refusal to concede all of Japan's demands.

It is contended that the Chinese have conceded virtually all the articles contained in the eleven demands made upon them and enumerated to the Powers, and a high official said yesterday that it was not believed that Japan would dare enforce those contained in group five, which he said Japan had informed Great Britain, as well as the other Powers, were merely regarded as desirable.

Whether President Yuan Shi Kai will concede all these points seems to be an open question. Chinese officials whose views are seriously considered in Yuan Shi Kai's councils, express opposite opinions concerning this question. Some of the officials express the fear that the Japanese military party, which they profess to believe welcomes the present crisis, will increase the Japanese demands should a successful campaign follow.

On the other hand it is considered here that Yuan Shi Kai faces calamitous consequences in China if he yields to the Japanese. High mem-

bers of his own Government are said already to have voiced the suspicion that he may accept an alleged offer from Japan of military support and protection for himself against foreign nations and his own people, in return for conceding control of the country in fact, although not nominally to Japan.

London, May 5.—A delay of forty-eight hours is granted China to meet the demands of the Japanese government.

This was the substance of a brief dispatch cabled today to London by the Tokio correspondent of the Central News. In the meantime it is known that Japanese warships are in the harbor of Chin-Wang-Tao, on the gulf of Lia-Tung, about 150 miles from Peking, presumably for the purpose of removing from China the members of the Japanese legation. Consular reports from all sections of China announce the departure of Japanese, or their concentration at the Japanese consulates.

"The Legation here has notified all Japanese to prepare to leave the capital within twelve hours," says the Daily Telegraph's Peking correspondent. "Telegrams are pouring in from every part of China foreshadowing a plan is expected by the latest on Thursday."

"I learn in the highest quarters that a Chinese surrender is out of the question, as the revolutionaries, who honeycomb the country, would rise immediately with an army, thus precipitating the fall of Yuan Shi-Kai's government."

"I am authorized to declare that the Chinese government will make a direct appeal to Great Britain, Russia, France and the United States immediately after an ultimatum is received."

The Times Tokyo correspondent, telegraphing under date of Tuesday, says that the general feeling in Tokio is that China will submit at the last moment, in view of the hopelessness of her military condition.

Boy Kills Sister in Game of "War."

Murray, Ky., May 4.—"Playing war," William Taylor, ten-years-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor, four miles west of Murray, aimed a loaded shot gun at the face of his five-year-old sister, Rosie, and fired, completely tearing away the child's head above the lower jaw. The accident occurred in the Taylor home on the Ewing farm.

Mr. Taylor, returning from hunting, placed the gun in a corner, instructing the lad not to play with it. His parents having gone to visit a neighbor, the lad disobeyed. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor heard the report and returned, finding the baby dead and their son with the smoking weapon in his hands. The boy was so badly frightened that he could give no explanation except that he was "playing war." The Taylors formerly resided in New Concord, this county.

"Possum Hunter" Victim Dies.

Rockport, Ky., May 1.—Testimony was introduced at the Coroner's inquest today over the body of Harrison Maddox, a negro, who died yesterday afternoon as the result of wounds suffered when he attempted to escape from a band of "Possum Hunters," who on last Monday night made a raid upon the negro section of Rockport. Several negroes testified that they recognized certain members of the "Possum Hunter" band. The dying statement of Maddox, also was introduced.

All the negroes who testified at the hearing stated that the members of the "Possum Hunter" band had blackened their faces and wore white masks.

The hearing was conducted by Coroner A. B. Riley. The jury was composed of H. L. Tucker, president of the Rockport Coal Company; L. T. Reid, agent of the Standard Oil Company; E. A. Barnard, W. S. Nickel, George Dunn and J. E. Maddox. The following verdict was returned: "We, the jury, find that the deceased, Harrison Maddox, came to his death from the following causes: By a gunshot wound fired by the hands of some unknown person who is in a gang known as 'Possum Hunters.'"

Drowned in Lard Can.

Mayfield, Ky., May 4.—Earline Hayden, 1 year and 4 months old, the child of Mrs. Mary Hayden, was drowned at Clay Switch mines, six miles south of this city, when it fell into a lard can containing about two gallons of water.

CARRANZA WILL EXTEND WELCOME

Wants Foreign Capital to Come in With Peace.

Promises That Doors of Mexico Will be Thrown Open to Americans.

Vera Cruz, May 5.—Promises that Mexico, after peace has been secured, which we expect will be soon will be thrown open to all honest foreign investors, and especially that American capital will be welcomed, were made by Gen. Carranza in an authorized interview Tuesday. Gen. Carranza said he wishes to overcome what he believes is a growing feeling in the United States that the Constitutionalists are opposed to foreigners. He announced that he intends to restore railroad traffic to Mexico City as soon as the military operations against Gen. Francisco Villa has ended.

Seated in his headquarters in the lighthouse overlooking Vera Cruz Bay, the first Chief of the Constitutionalists talked at length of the present and future conditions of Mexico.

"The impression seems to prevail in the United States," said Gen. Carranza "that the Constitutionalists are antagonistic toward foreigners. This is untrue. On the contrary, we purpose to throw Mexico open to all honest foreign capital as generously, but more judiciously, than was done under President Diaz."

"Recent events, such as the defeat of Gen. Villa at important points renew my confidence that the war will soon be ended. Then Mexico will start her reconstruction and will need legitimate foreign help. The resumption of industry will attract American capital, which will be welcomed and protected."

"I will do everything in my power to promote American friendship. Americans would be optimistic over the conditions in Mexico if they could see the situation from this end. The Constitutionalists have 70,000 soldiers and Villa less than half this number. We constantly are spreading our lines northward, leaving Mexico City to be easily retaken by us at any time."

"How soon before you expect to restore traffic to Mexico City, and permit foreigners there to have relief and a chance to resume business? Gen. Carranza was asked."

"Just as soon as Villa is driven farther north—possibly after another Villa defeat," was the reply. "It is a matter of a very short time. I do not think there is a possibility of the revolution lasting six months longer. As an instance of progress, I call attention to the fact that we have sent a communication to New York to buy three more armed transports, one to assist on the Pacific coast and two for the Gulf of Mexico. This commission is due in New York next Sunday. Another commission will arrive in New York simultaneously to act on the foreign oil interests."

"Indeed, we are taking steps already for future foreign and industrial relations. Our hope is that the United States soon will see fit to give us recognition. That will do much to end the war."

"There is every reason why the United States should recognize us, for the Constitutionalists government is the only one which has legal responsibility. Villa and Zapata are leaders of personal ambitions. Behind them are the remnants of the old reactionaries struggling to regain lost power."

Passenger Excursion.

Providence, Ky., to Louisville, Ky., and return Sunday, May 16th, 1915. Leave Centertown Ky., 3:20 a. m., fare \$1.75. Leave Hartford, Ky., 3:40 a. m., fare \$1.75. Leave Sunnydale, Ky., 4:00 a. m., fare \$1.75. Leave Dundee, Ky., 4:10 a. m., fare \$1.50. Arrive at Louisville 9:30 a. m. Returning leave Louisville 9:00 p. m. H. E. MISCHKE, Agent.

HOW BERLIN APPEARS AT WAR

Looks Very Much Like Mil- itary Barracks.

People Refuse To Consider The Possibility of De- feat.

Berlin, May 6.—Berlin gives you the impression of an immense military barracks. Everywhere you meet soldiers of every rank and every age.

On the other side, you see fewer wounded here than in any other city in Germany, for these are systematically sent elsewhere, so as to avoid adding to the anxiety of the Berliners and keep up the spirit in the capital to the uttermost.

In front of the royal palace stands seven big guns captured from the Russians and Frederick the Great's statue is surrounded by Belgian cannons.

The doors of the Ruhmeshalle (Hall of Glory) in Unter den Linden are kept open at all hours that people who are down hearted may revive their spirits by looking at the many trophies exhibited inside.

Visits Hospital Daily.

Twice I have seen the Empress drive past on her way to the military hospital, where she is a frequent, almost daily visitor. No ovations greet her, but the respect that everybody feels for the kind hearted and sorely-tried woman is seen on every face and every hand is respectfully uncovered as she passes.

I have talked to people of all classes during the last week and although they really admit that the situation is serious, nobody believes that Germany will be defeated on her own soil.

"Our country is menaced on all sides," they say, "powerful enemies have plotted to bring about our ruin, but just wait and see. The world does not know us yet, when the hour comes to defend our country against an invasion, we will fight as no people ever fought before, fight to the last man, the last pfennig, and the last bag of flour."

Vary in Views.

The tone of leading papers is continually swinging between firm confidence, and admissions of serious misgivings.

Koelnische Zeitung writes: "We must face the unpleasant truth that in spite of all our victories the situation is exceedingly grave. The question before us is whether we must lose or be able to defend our Kultur, our political unity our freedom or whether we are to return to the miseries of the Thirty Years' War."

"In the East we are threatened by the Slavs, in the west we are fighting against the lust of revenge of the French, but even more against the diabolical politics of England, against which country the entire German people justly concentrate their hatred."

Almost simultaneously the Kreuzzeitung writes of the war in 1870:

Reached Every Goal.

"Bismarck reached every goal he set himself. He did not believe in or want preventive wars, but this did not stop him from giving the Ems dispatch a form which made war inevitable. He did this because the other side wanted war and he desired to avoid a first humiliation. There are those who hold that he acted wrongly, but we are grateful to him for what he did and are convinced that his act was justifiable before the Almighty. May God always give Germany statesmen who take up their task as seriously and intelligently as did Bismarck."

In the Muenchener Medizinisch-Wechschrift (Munich Medical Weekly), I found an article signed by the famous Prof. Guapp, of Teubingen, an expert on mental diseases, on insanity in the German army, from which I quote:

"At the beginning of the war the state of health of the German troops especially as regards nervous diseases, was splendid, but the awful conditions under which this war is being carried on has brought in many

cases of nervous and mental disorders manifesting themselves in insomnia and abnormal sensitiveness to the influence of alcohol, often resulting in the abnormal drunkenness.

"Since the French offensive began in the middle of December a large number of men have been incapacitated by mental and nervous diseases, morbid excitement and absolute nervous prostration. These cases are found in many men who have never been actually wounded, and are caused by the explosion of heavy shells, of fear and anxiety at the death of friends and comrades."

Approach Insanity.

"The acute symptoms, such as paralysis, convulsions deafness, loss of speech, delirium or hallucinations, have in most cases given way to rational treatment in the hospitals, but very often the symptoms of nervous prostration as soon as the men returned to their regiments and many have been sent home as absolutely unfit for military service. The mere thought of returning to the front has often been sufficient to produce a recurrence of the nervous crisis approaching insanity."

"A young officer, who conversed with great interest about subjects that had nothing to do with the war, began to cry and sigh whenever it was suggested that he should return to the front, assuring me that he could not possibly take up his military duties as long as the war lasts."

"Their troubles had not been caused by violent fear, but was simply a result of fear of the horror of war, in some cases because they did not possess sufficient will power to overcome the physical and moral exertions of military service, but very frequently also, because they were utterly lacking in patriotism. The most frequent symptoms were violent convulsions."

Morrow Opens His Campaign at Paintsville.

Paintsville, Ky., May 3.—Edwin P. Morrow spoke here this afternoon, opening his campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor, to a record-breaking crowd. He was introduced by the Hon. H. S. Howes. Mr. Morrow made no reference to State-wide prohibition, but said that on all vital subjects and issues the party platform to be adopted in June will be his guide through the campaign. He devoted nearly his entire speech to criticism of the Democratic administration of the State, declaring that Kentucky is now bankrupt and staggers under the indebtedness of \$3,000,000, which is rapidly increasing, while the present State administration has done nothing to relieve the situation, that "our present system of taxation is antiquated, unscientific, unjust and inequitable," and that "Kentucky is burdened with all classes and all kinds of commissions. There is, he said, 'a commission to regulate everything from fire to fish, and when it is not a commission it is called a board.'"

"The Republican party has had the courage to call a platform convention to meet in Lexington in mid June. This convention will be composed of the most representative members of our party—devoted to its welfare and conscientiously seeking the good of the people of Kentucky. This body of men will frame our platform—our offer to contract with the people—our solemn pledge to them. It will be an honest platform made by honest men, and will constitute the sincere expression of splendid minds and patriotic home-loving hearts. When this convention shall have spoken, I shall obey its mandate, stand upon its platform and support, defend and maintain it with all the power of my mind, and heart and body."

Death of Mrs. Sam Rafferty.

While seated at the dining table at her home in Select Saturday evening Mrs. Sam Rafferty called to her daughter for assistance, laughingly saying that she could not get up. It was found that she was stricken with paralysis and she was never able to move thereafter, death coming Monday morning at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. Rafferty was a widow, her husband having died several years ago. She leaves one daughter, Mrs. Ann Norman, and many other relatives and friends.

Funeral services were held at her residence Tuesday morning and interment in the Select burying ground.

FLAG FLYING ON TORPEDOED SHIP

Stars and Stripes Go Down With Ship.

Gulflight Attacked Without Warn- ing by Submarine, Says Officer.

Washington, May 5.—The American steamer Gulflight was flying "a large American ensign" and was "torpedoed without warning" by a submarine, whose nationality has not yet been established, according to a cabled statement received by Secretary Bryan to-day signed by Chief Officer Smith and Consular Agent Banfield.

Ambassador Page reported that Lieut. John H. Towers, one of the naval attaches of the American Embassy at London, and Naval Constructor Lewis B. McBride will make an investigation of the hull of the Gulflight, now in charge of the British Admiralty. He also ordered the American consul at Plymouth to take take depositions from the officers and crew of the Gulflight.

The statement received by the state Department from Chief Officer Smith who cabled originally to the owners of the vessel, the Gulf Refining Company, who telegraphed it here to-day.

Although there is no record here of Consular Agent Banfield's post, it is presumed he was sent by Consul Stephens from Plymouth or was stationed at the port where the Gulflight was taken. The statements of the first officer of the Gulflight and Consul Banfield, as made public by Secretary Bryan follows:

"One p. m. Saturday, heavy weather, fifteen miles west of Bishop, flying large American ensign, following British patrol boats to Bishop was torpedoed without warning. Submarine was seen twenty-five minutes about three and one-half miles ahead. Submerged about five minutes later. Nothing more seen of her. Number on submarine indistinct. Damage on bluff starboard bow below load water line. Reported extensive. Forehold full, one foot over stokehole plate. Cargo in tanks apparently undamaged."

More Trouble at Rockport.

Rockport, Ky., May 5.—Robbery is thought to have been the motive for the murder of Tom Martin, an employee of the McHenry Coal Company, who was found dead near here yesterday with three bullets from an automatic revolver in the head and body.

Martin, who worked in the company store at Echols, left here yesterday evening with over \$150 in his possession. This was missing when the body was found. Bloodhounds rushed here from Rochester failed to take the trail owing to the fact that the tracks had been trampled. A reward will be offered for the arrest of the murderer.

Coroner A. B. Riley held an inquest over the body Tuesday, but no clue was found as to who did the shooting. It is thought that robbery was the only motive.

Windstorm in Owensboro.

Owensboro, Ky., May 4.—A windstorm of cyclonic velocity visited Owensboro shortly after 7 o'clock last night, doing considerable damage to property both in Owensboro and in the country district. The roof of the large building of the Owensboro Warehouse Company, on the river front between Davies and Lewis streets, 125 feet in length and 25 feet wide, was blown away, the greater portion of the timbers striking the rear of the business buildings on Second street. Tons of timber and roofing were carried against the buildings. There were 1,200 hogsheads of tobacco in the warehouse.

Round's jewelry store, M. Eberle's toy store, Glenn's drugstore, and the T. J. Turley hardware and implement store were damaged by the timbers of the warehouse being blown against them.

Notice.

I will not run the Ice Plant this season.
HOOKER WILLIAMS.