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No. 9

STREAM OF GOLD FROM ENGLAND

More Than \$80,000,000 In Last Shipment.

Vast Store of Yellow Metal May Cause Unsound Speculation.

Portland, Me., Sept. 7.—The value of the gold and securities brought to Halifax yesterday on the fast cruiser *Argyle*, and which passed through Maine early today on the way to New York to strengthen British credit, exceeds \$80,000,000.

The gold consists of 11,650,000 English sovereigns, equivalent to about \$58,250,000, and \$7,850,000 in United States coin. The value of the bonds is \$14,000,000.

This is \$30,000,000 in excess of the value of each of the two previous consignments of gold and collateral securities.

Gold Not Desired.

New York, Sept. 7.—International bankers here did not altogether relish today the news from Portland, Me., that more than \$85,000,000 in gold coin was speeding to New York to bolster Great Britain's credits in this country. This, it is believed, is the largest single gold shipment ever made here by a foreign power. It comes, it was said, at a time when gold is wanted less than ever before in the history of the country.

Bringing this mountain of gold to New York at a time when the normal demands of business are lower than usual and when the vaults of the country are already choking with gold may, it is feared, accelerate the tendency toward inflation and speculation. Already, according to the weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Board as of September 3, the gold reserve in national banks has reached the total of \$268,000,000.

This mass of treasure, it was pointed out, cannot remain idle. Seasonal demands, such as the increase demand for money in the dry goods trade, and the movement of the great wheat and corn crops, will decrease the sum, but will still leave, it is believed, a huge amount which must be put to work in other ways.

Fear Fictitious Values.

A strong temptation, it was feared, would thus be resented to employ the remaining surplus in speculative enterprise which would tend toward bringing a period of inflation and fictitious values, whose collapse would have an unhealthy effect upon business general.

While pay for the supplies sent to Great Britain is, of course, both wanted and expected, New York bankers do not want to be paid in gold. They would much prefer to lend Great Britain the money to pay them, taking high-class American securities as collateral for the loan.

In the face of England's great shipment of gold and the accompanying securities, aggregating more than \$80,000,000 and of the conviction that other huge shipments soon would follow, the foreign exchange rate on sterling opened today at a loss of \$4.67. Within two hours it lost two cents more going down to \$4.64. Francs remained at virtually the same figure, \$5.96. This, too, was the case with lire, which were quoted at \$6.46 while reichsmarks were a trifle stronger at 81 cents. Quotations, however, were said to be purely nominal.

Total Near \$180,000,000.

An index of Great Britain's huge volume of purchases in this country was afforded by this shipment of gold and securities and the two preceding shipments, which aggregate approximately \$180,000,000. This sum has reached America since August 2. In round figures, \$100,000,000 of the amount has been in gold coin.

In normal times of peace, international business is generally maintained on a basis of 6 to 10 per cent. That is, a foreign credit of, say, \$100,000,000 could be carried, without disarranging the exchange rate, on a cash basis of \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000 on hand here. Some

authorities say that the war-time basis is 25 per cent.

Should such be the case, Great Britain's three shipments of the past five weeks aggregating \$180,000,000, would indicate, should the exchange rate remain near normal, that she had bought goods to the value of \$720,000,000 in America. This is believed to be below the minimum; the exchange rate at present (twenty-one cents under normal). Other factors entering into the situation lead to the belief that England's bill to America at the present time is in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000,000.

Some of this big bill, it was said, probably was for the account of France. An arrangement between England and France for paying bills due here exists it is believed, but its details are not known.

Mexican Policy in Ninth Stage.

Washington, Sept. 7.—This year's Pan-American conference on Mexican affairs is the ninth phase of the Democratic administration's method, or lack of method, for dealing with the subject. The computation, as kept by the Philadelphia North American, shows that the first move was President Wilson's declaration, without warning and without consultation, with any known advisers of competence, that this government would never recognize Huerta—a high-minded resolve, but, under the circumstances, a perilous experiment.

Then succeeded dreary months of "watchful waiting" and "the steady pressure of moral force," without any tangible result except an increase in Mexican turbulence. Secret partnership with marauding factionists was the next device employed.

But moral suasion and intrigue suddenly gave way to armed intervention. Without taking into his confidence even the congressional committee on foreign affairs, the President ordered the invasion of Mexican territory and the seizure of a Mexican city, in order to compel reparation for an affront to the flag and "to serve humanity if we can find the way."

Nineteen Americans and some scores of Mexicans were killed in this adventure, and the country was involved in the beginning of a needless and worthless war. It was extricated through the friendly intervention of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, whose offer was promptly and courageously accepted by President Wilson.

The fifth phase therefore, was arbitration. The sixth was the furtive and humiliating withdrawal from Vera Cruz, without the accomplishment of a single one of the purposes which dictated the occupancy, not even the demand to salute the flag.

Almost as disconcerting was the next step, which was the deliberate ignoring of the whole matter in the President's message to Congress. Upon the great problem, the solution of which had been announced as the first and most important task of the administration, the chief executive had not a word to say.

But last January, in a speech at Indianapolis, he put forth a plan more astounding than any of the others. He declared it was "none of our business" how long the Mexicans took in choosing their government, now how they went about it, and that while he was President nobody should interfere with their right to cut each other's throats.

And now the ninth in the series of experiments. If it proves to be unsuccessful, how long will it be before the score mounts to ninety and nine?

A Free Gate At Kansas Fair.

Kansas is trying an experiment this year, according to dispatches in which Des Moines will be especially interested. No admission will be charged to the State Fair which will be held at Topeka. The concessions and entry fees will be expected to make up the deficiency. It is figured that the attendance will be so much greater and the amount of money expended within the grounds so much larger that in the end everybody will be happy and the fair out of debt.

It has often been suggested that the ideal system for the Iowa State Fair would be to have free gates, thus putting the wonderful exposition within reach of all. If the plan is successful in Kansas, why should not Iowa follow suit?

CHALLENGES SENT TO WATTERSON

Urges Direct Election of Committee.

Would Give People of Kentucky Chance To "Take a Crack at Marse Henry's Head."

Owensboro, Ky., Sept. 6.—Deploring the fact that Henry Watterson has seen fit to engage in the row now being staged between Col. Urey Woodson of this city and "General" W. B. Haldeman, of Louisville, for the seat as Democratic National Committeeman from Kentucky, Col. Woodson tonight made public the text of an open letter he forwarded to Mr. Watterson on returning from the East.

In the letter, Col. Woodson invites Watterson to aid in having the next Legislature amend the State primary law so as to include the direct election of national committeemen. If this is done, he urges that "Marse" Henry then announce himself for an office and with Col. Woodson place his candidacy before the people. In this event, according to the Owensboro man, this is what would happen.

"It would be easy for me or any other regular Democrat to beat you by 50,000 majority before a people who long for a chance to take a crack at your wicked old head."

What Letter Says.

Col. Woodson's letter follows: "Dear 'Marse' Henry: Returning from a week in New York, I am rather surprised to find you still laboriously arguing in the *Courier-Journal* of Sunday that I haven't a leg to stand on, etc. If a poor devil is in this pitiful condition—if you have him down and helpless, why continue to kick in his ribs?

"Methinks, 'Marse' Henry, you don't believe it—not a word of it—or you wouldn't be protesting so much. You know that I know the national party law, or ought to, after twenty years' experience. You know that as a member of the Democratic National Committee since 1896, and as an officer of it, much of this time, I am not only fully conversant with all the rules, but have sat in many contests from various States in all these years. You have known me for thirty years more or less intimately. We have often exchanged confidences and had many political fights, some times as comrades and sometimes as opponents. I am, therefore, very sure that you are very sure I would not have idly wired from New York my defiance of the effort to unseat me before my term expired.

"You plainly show you are filled with consternation. I shall certainly not argue the 'tempest in the teapot' with you. You may go on abusing me and other good Democrats—you who have served include the election of the National Committee man by the people at the polls. I challenge you to contest this place with me before the Democrats of Kentucky. I dare you submit your name to the voters.

"I may be legless and down and out, but in this condition, and blindfolded, as well, it would be easy for me or any other regular Democrat to beat you by 50,000 majority before a people who long for a chance to take a crack at your wicked old head.

"With kind regards to the 'General' whose cause you feel called upon to so madly espouse, believe me, dear 'Marse' Henry, most affectionately yours,

UREY WOODSON."

Should Seize Their Opportunity.

Many of the leading Democrats are saying frankly that the Democratic Tariff is a failure. They favor a return to a higher Tariff in order that American industry and labor may be better protected against the cheap labor menace from foreign countries. It is likely that the free-trade notions of the Democrats may prove more damaging to them than all their good qualities can offset. They should seize their opportunity now and do the logical thing; enact a Republican Protective Tariff.—Adair (la.) News.

ESTELLE GAY TELLS STORY

Says She Is Mother of John C. C. Mayo's Son.

Tells of Big Fee Paid To Attending Physician to Quiet Gossip.

Cincinnati, Sept. 7.—In the courtroom of Presiding Judge Frederick L. Hoffman, of the Hamilton County Common Pleas Court, which was crowded to suffocation, Mrs. Estelle Cooper Gay, New York widow and daughter of Judge Cooper, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., for four hours today told under oath a story that in remarkable elements involved possibly, has few counterparts in legal procedure.

In telling her story, Mrs. Gay maintained that she is the mother of a boy now 2 years old, the son of the late John C. C. Mayo, Kentucky capitalist and politician. She testified that Dr. J. D. Meade, prominent physician, who is made defendant with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Laura Mullins, in a habeas corpus writ, attended her at the birth of the child and was paid a fee of \$4,000 by Mayo. It was arranged by the capitalist, she said, to have the child removed immediately after its birth and cared for by a woman unknown to Mrs. Gay.

Boy Was Secreted.

Into her recital, which reached its climax when she charged that Dr. Meade has secreted her 2-year old boy, the son of the late multi-millionaire, John C. C. Mayo, of Paintsville, Ky., she brought the names of many prominent men, including United States Senator Clarence W. Watson, of West Virginia, and skirting revelation of the names of others, but was checked by her counsel, and she was prepared it seemed, to remove the lid from a secret chapter of Kentucky politics and of the Baltimore convention that nominated Woodrow Wilson because of her knowledge of Mayo's plans to be elected Senator from Kentucky.

Mrs. Gay testified that agents of the Mayo estate, whom she mentioned by name, had deceived her into losing the disinterested friendship and assistance of United States Senator Watson, of West Virginia, president of the Consolidation Coal Company, in which Mr. Mayo had been interested.

There was a surfeit of sensation, but the principal one's were:

Mrs. Gay's declaration that Dr. Meade so feared a dictagraph that he wrote questions to her on pieces of paper and then destroyed them; that her trunk was seized by Dr. Meade at a local hotel and letters vital to her case were stolen; that Attorney Stewart, of Ashland, Ky., representing Mrs. Mayo, told her he had paid Dr. Meade to secret the baby and that he clouded her case and induced her to write incriminating letters and documents.

"Life Threatened."

Minor thrills were allegations that Dr. Meade had threatened her life and to place her in an asylum; that upon promises to restore her baby to her he induced her to write letters declaring the child had died; had induced her to tell several persons there never had been a child; had forced her to sign a document pledging him that the per cent. of any sum she might recover from the Mayo estate and forced her to write a long document exposing "everything she knew of men of national prominence who were Mayo's friends."

Under cross-examination by Attorney Millard Tyree, for Dr. Meade, Mrs. Gay repeated her story, even elaborated on it. Judge Hoffman continued the case for two weeks to give Mrs. Gay's counsel time to gather testimony in other States.

Interesting Court Notes.

The special term of the Ohio county Circuit Court was called to try 72 cases. It was called to sit two weeks, or twelve work days. It actually sat ten days during which on two days no case was tried.

There were 5 trials and 4 pleas of guilty. One trial resulted in acquittal. There were two murder trials in

which one resulted in a hung jury, above mentioned, one got a sentence of 3 years, and will be given a new trial.

There were two so-called Possum hunter cases tried, one acquitted and one given one year.

Number of cases continued 64. New indictments returned 69.

Cost To Tax Payers.

Jury fees	\$735.42
Com'th's witnesses	363.64
Official Stenographer	40.00
Jailers fees	40.00
Sheriffs fees	166.60
Clerks fees	50.00

This does not include cost of prisoners left in jail and the jail is full. It does not include cost to the people who were compelled to attend court under orders, as witnesses for defendants. This would run the entire cost up to more than \$2,000 for the term. We are not printing this as a criticism of the court, or the Commonwealth's Attorney, who alone said what cases should be tried and the ones continued, but we give it in order that the people may see the results and at what cost.

Death of Mrs. Ada Combs.

Mrs. Ada Combs, the wife of Mr. M. H. Combs and daughter of the late I. N. Duke, died at her home at Dukehurst last Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

Funeral services were held at the residence Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock by her pastor, the Rev. Vanhoy and the remains were interred in the family cemetery.

Mrs. Combs leaves surviving her Mr. M. H. Combs, her husband; a daughter, Miss Lena Combs; a son, Eugene Combs; a brother, Mr. J. A. Duke and a sister, Mrs. Prudie Moore, of Hartford.

The deceased had been in failing health for several months so the death was not altogether unexpected. Mrs. Combs will be missed by the Methodist congregation of which she had been a faithful member for several years and her many friends extend their profound sympathy to the family in their bereavement.

Ohio County Republicans Organize.

A regular meeting of the Republican organization was called to order by chairman A. D. Kirk, Wednesday and roll call showed the presence of a quorum. Sickness and other unavoidable circumstances prevented a few of the candidates from attending the meeting. Owing to the absence of Mr. R. E. Duke, the regular Secretary, Mr. W. S. Tinsley was chosen temporarily to act in that capacity.

The Ohio county Republican Campaign Committee was selected with A. D. Kirk, Chairman and W. S. Tinsley, Secretary. Arrangements were made for election officers at the coming November election and other details attended to.

Absolute harmony and what is known in athletic contests as team work were very evident from the business like manner with which affairs were dispatched.

All indications point to a large increase in the Republican majority in Ohio County.

German Drops Wreath.

Belfort, France, Sept. 7.—A German aeroplane, flying at a great height appeared last evening over Chavannes, an Alsatian village on the frontier, the aviator dropped a wreath which bore the inscription: "To Pegoud, who died like a hero, from his adversary."

The noted French aviator, Adolphe Pegoud, while making a reconnaissance recently near Petite Croix, was killed by a German aviator whom he had attacked.

Fair For Ohio County.

The Ohio County Fair Company has decided to give a three days fair at Hartford this year. The date will be Sept. 16, 17 and 18.

Special attractions are being arranged and the premium list will be larger and better than ever.

On Dam's Brink Five Hours.

Caught in the current of the Susquehanna River while fishing Saturday, Charles P. Anstadt, a publisher, was being swept over the New Haven power dam when he grasped a tree stump and held securely.

For five hours he clung to the stump, and when rescued by Alvin Brothers, who went after him in a motor boat, Anstadt was almost exhausted.

FAILURE TO MAKE SURVEYS

Caused by Lack of the Necessary Appropriation.

This Caused Much Loss Estimated to be Seven Per Cent of Appropriation.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 8.—For two successive years surveys of mineral resources in Alaska were delayed and prevented by neglect of the Democrats.

Failure to pass the appropriations for these surveys in time to equip the experts with the Geological Survey made the work impossible.

Reports from the Chief of the Alaska Mineral Resources Division furnish an official account of how this important activity was hindered by the negligent delay of the Democratic House.

"In 1912 the appropriation for the continuation of the investigation of mineral resources of Alaska was not made until August 24," says the administrative report for that year. "As a consequence of this delay but little could be accomplished and the projects undertaken could be carried out only at relative heavy expense.

"Only three parties out of the twelve eventually dispatched to Alaska had a full season's field work. Several other parties were dispatched under temporary grants, but the funds were so inadequate that the parties were undermanned and but poorly equipped. Several important pieces of work had to be abandoned."

Appropriation for the same work was delayed the next year. The official description of the way this embarrassed the Alaska surveys is even more striking than the report declaring that it caused a loss of 29 per cent in time, a heavy money loss, and a check in efficiency that cannot be estimated.

"The fact that the appropriation was not made promptly," says the 1913 Department account, "much curtailed the field season of several of the parties and thereby greatly enhanced the cost of the work. Out of a total of 14 field parties, only 5 had a full season's work. The loss in time, due to delay in appropriation, amounted to an average of one month, or 29 per cent, for each of 8 field parties.

"A careful estimate shows that the actual monetary loss occasioned by the delay—that is, expenditure for which there was no return—was over 7 per cent of the total appropriation. There was also a loss of efficiency brought about by the delay of the field and consequent change of plans which cannot be expressed in figures."

World Landmarks Going.

How the Homeric heroes, if they could revisit the scenes of their earthly exploits of some three thousand years ago, would marvel at the devastation wrought by the war in places which history had enshrined as sacred! On the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, the big guns of the Allies have played havoc with host of the ancient landmarks on the Trojan plain. All that now remains of "the topless towers of Ilium—the ruins of ancient Troy at Hisarlik, which Schliemann and other archeologists have so wonderfully described—is now a shapeless mass. The wall from which, according to tradition, the sorrowful Andromache watched Hector's departure, is now utilized as a shield or cover for a military trench. Indeed, the fiercest fighting on the Asiatic side has nearly all taken place quite close to the ruins of Troy, near Kum-Kale, and the venerated mound which marks the site is now so changed that the explorer of the future, finding it unrecognizable will gaze upon it in despair.

Special Premium By Citizens Bank.

A nice baby buggy to the most perfect baby under one year old—to be shown in plain baby slip-doctors to be chosen by Fair Co. as judges. Ring opens at 11 o'clock on Saturday of Fair.

713