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LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE

Hartford Filled With Ministers and Delegates.

Everything Points To One of the Best Sessions in History.

Ministers and delegates to the Louisville Methodist Conference began arriving in Hartford Monday and by Tuesday night several hundred were here and quartered in the homes of Hartford people and vicinity.

The conference session was opened by Bishop James Atkins Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Dr. S. N. Miller, the conference secretary, called the long roll of members and delegates, after which he was re-elected secretary. The Bishop read a scripture lesson and made a good talk on the lesson.

The address of welcome was made by C. M. Barnett and was responded to by Bishop Atkins.

On Tuesday evening the Rev. D. D. Campbell read an interesting paper on early Methodism in Hartford.

Wednesday afternoon Dr. Foote, of Louisville, delivered one of the ablest sermons ever heard in Hartford.

Wednesday night the anniversary of the Church Extension Society was celebrated with strong addresses by Bishop Atkins and Dr. Price, Assistant Secretary of the Board.

Yesterday the conference took up the reports from the various districts and ministerial charges. They were unusually good.

In the afternoon Dr. Robinson, of Elizabethtown, delivered a strong address and was followed by Dr. Savage, of Owensboro, who preached the afternoon sermon.

Last night the address was made by Dr. Stewart.

All the various committees, through which the real work of the conference is done, are hard at work.

All the law offices in town, rooms over the Bank of Hartford, and those in the church basement are taken over by the committees in this work.

The conference will close Monday when the list of appointments will be read by the Bishop.

The selection of the place for holding the next conference will take place at 10 o'clock to-day. Princeton and Franklin are the candidates with the prospects favorable to the selection of Princeton.

Hartford is making a great reputation by the reception given the conference and the splendid way in which the delegates are being treated.

Superintendent Hamlett's Hall of Fame

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 25.—The State of Kentucky will shortly have a unique Hall of Fame.

It will contain the portraits of all the officials, high, low and medium, who have from time to time graced or otherwise, the various departments of the State government, if a plan organized by State Superintendent Barksdale Hamlett is followed logically thru the other numerous branches of the State government.

Mr. Hamlett, in order to preserve the historic continuity and succession of his office, recently ordered fifteen sepia portraits of all the State Superintendents up to the present time, which now hang in his department in the State house, as an example or a warning to those who see them, according to the point of view.

The fifteen portraits only cost a hundred and fifty dollars, which, considering that the State is only a couple millions in debt, is a very small matter. The State could not afford to make any appropriation for the instruction of illiterates, so that Mr. Hamlett's investment in the interest of education is expected to bring large returns, as one does not have to be able to read to see the fifteen "sepia" which cost the State \$150.

Seeing that Mr. Hamlett "got by" with his little bill with the State auditor, the precedent may now be con-

sidered established for similar action by the State Board of Prison Commissioners, the State Game Warden, the State Treasurer and the Road Commissioner, to secure for the adornment of the State house and other State offices, other ten dollar sepia portraits of the incumbents and their predecessors.

There is plenty of room in the Auditor's office for scores of portraits of former State Auditors, which can be obtained for ten dollars each, with room for the portraits of deputy auditors as well.

In the Secretary of State's office to which Mr. Hamlett, with his picture gallery ideas, now aspires, the wall space will not only accommodate the smiling faces of the thirty or forty more or less distinguished citizens who have at one time or another held down Dr. Crecellus' job, but many others. So that it would not be at all surprising to see Automobile Commissioner Byers investing ten dollars of State's money in a nice sepia print, sixteen by twenty, framed, to start a gallery of the noted automobile desk incumbents.

Thus far the \$90,000 pumping plant and heating system in connection with the big Capitol is devoid of sepia prints, but it will be a serious oversight if the years pass by and no gallery of engineers and firemen and others who have faithfully served the State in their honorable capacities is established.

Of course, with the system of rotation in office which is so popular at Frankfort, there is a possibility that the same faces may appear successively in the sepia galleries of the different departments. Thus, it is a question whether, in the event of Mr. Hamlett's election, he plans to take his ten dollar sepia likeness, paid for by the State, from its place on the wall in the superintendent's office and hang it in the Secretary of State's office, or whether he plans to buy a new ten dollar sepia, leaving the old one to ornament its present environment, together with the bird book extravaganza and the colored institute scandal.

It is likely that Mr. Hamlett proposes to buy a new sepia. With the State only a couple of millions in debt, few taxpayers will be so niggardly as to intimate that a ten dollar picture of an office holder is an extravagance, altho it might occur to some that ten dollars represents the State tax on two thousand dollars worth of property.

It will be interesting to ask the man who owns a little home or farm worth just two thousand dollars, and who honestly pays his taxes whether he fully approves of the entire amount of his State tax being spent to buy a sepia, sixteen by twenty, of some happily obscure politician, as a part of the educational development of the State.

Lyceum Lecture.

The first lecture of the 1915-16 Lyceum Course will be delivered at the College Monday night, October 4, at eight o'clock by the Welsh Wit and Humorist, Dr. Arthur W. Evans. Dr. Evans is a relative of David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain, and is now pastor of one of the largest congregational churches in Southern Ohio. For the last three successive seasons Dr. Evans has lectured at the largest chautauqua assembly in Ohio, in such company as Bryan, Hillis, Conwell and others as well known. No one should deny himself the pleasure of hearing this most eloquent and witty speaker. Drawing for tickets will be held at the Ohio County Drug Co's store today at 3:30 p. m. Popular prices prevail.

Domestic Issues.

The Tariff is the issue which embarrasses the Democrats. They entered upon control of the Government with a big surplus in the Treasury, with every factory running full time and every man who wanted work finding it in plenty. They upset a Tariff which accomplished this, turned a surplus into a deficit before the war came, declared a war tax, though we were not at war; flooded our markets with foreign goods, shut down factories and threw millions out of work. To a land of peace domestic issues like these are more potent than the safe steering of the ship of state when the opposite party is doing all within its power to help steer safely.—Watertown (N. Y.) Standard.

A FEARFUL EXPLOSION

Two Hundred Injured When Gasoline Explodes.

Little Town in Oklahoma Scene of Sudden and Frightful Calamity.

Ardmore, Okla., Sept. 28.—Forty-five bodies have been recovered early today from the ruins of the structures razed by the explosion of a gasoline tank car here yesterday. Twenty-one were negroes, one Indian. The property damaged is estimated at a million. At least 200 persons were hurt, some perhaps fatally.

As the search continued more bodies were found. At 10 o'clock the official death list was 52. Thirty-three were white.

With the exception of uncovering a score or more of bodies rescuers continued searching today the ruins of business houses and public buildings of victims of yesterday's explosion.

Thirty-six bodies were early recovered. First estimates of over 50 dead and \$500,000 property damage still were unchanged officially, but it was believed that these figures would prove too small when the final story of the disaster was written. In addition to the bodies believed still in the ruins, it is feared, that several of the two hundred persons injured will succumb, making a probable death list of three score.

Investigation of the cause of the disaster was started by city executives today. It is supposed that a spark from a hammer of one of the workmen repairing the car ignited the gasoline.

Eye-witnesses said flames shot into the air for a distance of 200 feet immediately preceding the explosion which scattered the flaming liquid for blocks, thus starting scores of fires in the buildings, wrecked by the concussion.

Most of the persons killed were crushed under falling walls, some of them more than a block away from the scene of the explosion.

Ardmore today virtually was under martial law while business was suspended to permit the work of rescue to proceed with greater speed. One hundred special deputies had been sworn in to prevent disorder.

The down town business section presented a picture of disaster. One block of main street, from the railroad station to the Whittington hotel, having been razed by the explosion, many buildings on the opposite side of the street destroyed, and the plate glass front of nearly every store in town damaged.

The greater part of the city was in darkness last night the electric lights have been cut off owing to the danger from prostrate wires. Many instances of heroism and freakish results of the explosion were recounted today by persons who witnessed the explosion and themselves escaped with slight bruises.

Many clocks about the city stopped at 2:35 o'clock, are curious reminders of the explosion.

The loss in plate glass alone, has been estimated at \$3,000.

Democratic "Opening."

Monday was Democratic Day. Republicans were not "in it." The campaign was opened—as were several other things if reports are true. Some Democrats recklessly claim 12,000 present, 100 autos in the parade and the world turned up side down. Of course people generally know that such stuff is not true, and hereabouts it has got to be a fashion to look to the Republican for the truth. We overheard two democrats talking the next morning, and one of them said, "Well I want to see what the Republican has to say about it." Well, the Republican can say almost anything about the meeting from pick-pockets and fastidiously beautiful ladies and handsome turnouts, and tell the truth. All were here. According to the estimates of the best democratic judges we heard talk, there were somewhere from 4,000 to 6,000 on the ground. The procession which formed at the

depot upon the arrival of the special train at 10 o'clock was well arranged and made a good appearance. It was not so long as some claim, however, as it took less than six minutes for it to pass a given point. Everything was orderly and nice, but there was absolutely no enthusiasm. As the Stanley auto approached the Citizen's Bank corner, Mr. Stanley's bare pate shone in the sun beautifully and one little "yap" was heard. Mr. Stanley was evidently somewhat encouraged by this, and arose to bow, when there were other voices heard, possibly five or six, but no more. Then the procession quietly wended its way to the fair ground and we went about our work. Upon arrival at the fair ground, we are told that Hon. W. L. Porter presided and that addresses were made by Congressman Thomas, Judge Black and some others. Mr. Stanley spoke after the noon hour. His voice was shattered and frequently broke and made a noise like a false note on a violin. We heard him for a while, during which time he was erecting cob houses and demolishing them. Few could hear what was said and the number gradually diminished until the close.

What was supposed to be enough bread, burgoo and roasted meat to feed all comers was prepared. And there was probably plenty prepared, but the arrangements for its distribution was poor. The result was that the throng became impatient, these restless at not being served and finally resolved itself into a mob and broke over the lines. From that time on there was nothing barred but the strangle hold, catch as catch can style. More food was carried off and destroyed than was eaten, with result that very many did not get dinner. To add to the trouble, while the rush was on, pick-pockets got in their work and many were relieved of their cash and other valuables, several hundred dollars in cash and valuable papers were in this way taken from the unsuspecting innocents.

To add still further to the interest of this most interesting occasion a number of rows were started and blows were struck in several cases. Oh, it was a glorious "opening" for the campaign. The speech of Mr. Stanley was one of the small incidents of the otherwise eventful day.

A diligent search failed to locate State Chairman Van Zant, Committeeman Urey Woodson, Senator Beckham, Mr. McDermott, Mr. McClesney or Gen. Percy Haley, because they were not here.

The town was beautifully decorated, all hands and the cook joining in the general good fellowship.

While the Lord seemed to smile on the occasion in the early part of the day he must have been displeased with the conduct at the fair ground, for just as the speaking closed, the rain began to come down in torrents and continued until night. Probably ninety per cent of the gathered hosts went home drenched, few having come prepared for rain. We believe the Republicans were better pleased with the day and its results than were the Democrats, many of whom were disgusted with many things connected with it. It was a good day—for Morrow. Enough meetings like it and his election is secure.—Glasgow Republican.

Investigating Election.

Winchester, Ky., Sept. 27.—A subpoena was issued today for Judge W. Rodes Shackelford and his brother, Bates Shackelford, both of Richmond, to appear before the Clark county grand jury tomorrow and testify in regard to the recent primary in which Judge Shackelford defeated Judge Benton for the nomination.

Last week Judge Shackelford's bank account was examined, but the grand jury disclosed but two checks given between July 1 and September 1, 1915. Judge Benton offered to testify before the grand jury after delivering his charge to the body two weeks ago, but so far he has not been called.

Delivers Strong Charge.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 27.—Circuit Judge Charles Kerr, in instructing the grand jury today, directed their attention to the fact that the wisdom or unwisdom of enacting a law was not to be considered by them in their deliberations, but that they should deal only with the consideration of whether the law had been violated or not. His charge in regard to offenses against the election laws was particularly strong.

MAY NOT TRY OTHER POSSUM HUNTER CASES

Thought Ring Leaders In Others May Not Have Trial

The possum hunters are things of the past in Ohio county, according to Judge T. F. Birkhead. The recent conviction of five of the leaders of the gangs under indictment will set an example for that lawless element that has been daring anything in that county for the last several months.

According to Judge Birkhead, and it is the opinion of many of the law abiding citizens of Ohio county those recently convicted at the special term of circuit court held at Hartford will learn, before their terms have expired in the penitentiary, that the county of Ohio will not stand any longer for the cruel and inhuman outrages that have been committed in that section of the state. There are still many indictments pending against persons charged with the same offense that the five men are who are wearing stripes behind the bars. The prosecutions will be called again at the October term of court, but whether or not they will be tried rest entirely with Commonwealth's Attorney Ringo. If the prosecuting attorney is convinced that the leaders are in the penitentiary, and there is some doubt as to the others indicted voluntarily entering these midnight mobs and gangs of lawless men these men may go free, otherwise they will be tried and must suffer the consequences of the law.

At all events it is safe to predict that the whipping of men and women in Ohio county is a thing of the past. The officials of that county are cognizant of the fact that that element that have been committing the outrages will take a lesson from those who are now in the penitentiary. The officers that stepped in and took the lead in these proceedings, acted with the hearty approval of many of the good citizens of Ohio county, and no longer will depredations and outrages be committed in that county, for fear of meeting a fate like the fate of those who by their own confessions are now paying the penalty of their crimes behind prison bars.—Owensboro Inquirer.

Stanley's Speech at Beaver Dam. (Contributed.)

A. O. Stanley in his speech, at Beaver Dam, Saturday, evaded all the specific issues and dealt lavishly in generalities. It should be remembered, by those who heard it, as a forensical circumlocution by which Mr. Stanley hoped to smother and stifle the main issues which he should have discussed, thereby deceiving his hearers in the belief that he had met those issues squarely and had proved that his position with reference to them is unassailable. From an intelligent, well-posted voter's viewpoint, the speech was a colossal failure, and, in the light of what has been happening during the present administration at Washington and Frankfort, it utterly disregarded the common intelligence.

Nothing at all was said concerning Mr. Stanley's position on any of the following vital issues: The State debt of \$3,275,000; our wretched system of taxation; the 400,000 Kentuckians disfranchised by a shameful gerrymander; a corrupt practice act; the broken promise of the Democratic leaders to pass needed laws concerning our penal institutions, trusts, and lobbying. He never said anything about our multitudinous commissions, fire marshalls, and additional new offices created by the last Legislature, or what he would do with them, should he be elected. No assurance whatsoever was given the voters of Ohio county that Mr. Stanley and his ticket do not sanction all the mistakes and follies of the present administration, or that he and his colleagues will not commit the same heinous sins. There was no mention of Mr. Morrow's damning charges—concerning reckless, willful expenditure of the people's money—against the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, and no assurance was given that Mr. Hamlett will reform, should he be elected to the office to which he aspires. He never expressed his approval or disapproval of fair and honest elec-

tions, altho Judge James P. Gregory's late charge to the Louisville grand jury, concerning violations of the election laws, is fresh in every voter's mind, as is also the later decision of Judge Quarles compelling the two Democratic election commissioners for Louisville to make a choice of election officers for November from a list lawfully submitted to them. A part of Judge Gregory's charge to that grand jury is as follows:

"There is not any question in the mind of any fair man who has taken pains to inform himself even slightly as to the result of the primary of August 8 that repeated violations of the law were committed. The people having the legal right to participate in that primary were not allowed to determine for themselves what its results should be, but in dozens and probably more than a hundred instances their voice was stifled by the deliberate, premeditated act of election thieves who commit any form of theft or perjury that is necessary to effect their purpose."

The crookedness referred to in the above, evidently, was in the contest for the Democratic nomination for Governor, because Edwin P. Morrow had no opposition. Judge Gregory is a Democrat. In the light of these facts, it does seem that Mr. Stanley would have something to say concerning what his position on fair and honest election was in the primary and what it will be in November.

In the course of his discussion, Mr. Stanley asserted that whatever of vital interest to the people a party leaves out of its platform should be considered as receiving the sanction of the party. By the same method of reasoning, evidently, Mr. Stanley considers the present administration at Frankfort a perfect one and all of its acts wholesome and salutary, else, by his own assertion, we know that he would have caused his convention to adopt a plank condemning it. He sanctions all of the administration's sins of omission and commission. By his method of reasoning, to be logical, he believes that it was right for the Legislature to pass the Insurance Rating Bill which drove every fire insurance company out of the State, left millions of dollars worth of property without protection, and eventually compelled the governor and other State officers to sign a "gentleman's agreement" not to enforce the law. According to his own reasoning, evidently, he believes that it is an act of true statesmanship and an evidence of efficiency for our legislators to pass a two and a half cent railroad fare bill, but, in doing so, to "forget" the school boy enacting clause, thereby making it null and void and compelling "the great common people" to pay into the coffers of our greatest trust—the railroads—hundreds of thousands of dollars. Thus by his own method of reasoning, he is highly contradictory in his condemnation of the trusts and his advocacy of an anti-trust law means nothing, for by his own interpretation of his party's platform he aids and abets the trusts—the railroads—in their extortions.

Mr. Stanley's speech lasted one hour and thirty minutes. Of this time, it took him one hour to discuss "invisible government" and "Trusts." He never informed his hearers that practically the only lobbyists whom we have, or have ever had, in Kentucky are Democratic politicians. In discussing the trusts, he could not refer to a single Democratic anti-trust law, but instead, he had to "import" from the national arena the Republican "Sherman Anti-Trust Act." In referring to "invisible government," he could not quote a single patriotic, cosmopolitan, Democratic statesman, but instead, he had to "borrow" from our Republican patriarch, Elihu Root.

Mr. Stanley concluded his speech by rendering a doxology to Woodrow Wilson. But, quoting the Louisville Herald, "This is not a national election. It is well to remember that and to emphasize it in view of the insistence of brother Stanley and those behind him that this victory is needed to hearten President Wilson and that, not to support him and his motley crew—Judge Black, who would make a Sahara of the Commonwealth, and those others who would open prayer with a corkeraw—is to rebuke the administration."

MORROW WILL BE HERE OCT. 11. YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS HIS GREAT SPEECH ON STATE ISSUES.