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SENATE DEMOCRATS NEAR BREAK, BELIEF

Underwood Said To Head Move For Caucus And Ratification

Washington, Feb. 25.—Possibilities of a substantial break in the Democratic Senators to move today for a caucus to discuss a possible change in party policy, and revived hopes of the Republicans that the treaty might yet be ratified with the Republican reservations adopted at the last session of Congress.

Who initiated the movement for a Democratic get-together was not apparent, but the move was understood to have the indorsement of Senator Underwood, Alabama, a candidate for the Democratic leadership, and of other influential Senators who have been urging that every effort be made to bring a ratification. Senator Hitchcock, Nebraska, acting party leader, was not in Washington today, but will return tomorrow.

On the Republican side it was asserted that twenty-two Democrats, only a dozen short of the number required to insure ratification, had signified a willingness to quit the lead of President Wilson and take the Republican reservation programme as it is.

G. O. P. Gains Strength

This total, Administration chiefs declared, exaggerated, but they conceded that were a vote taken tomorrow on the Republican resolution of ratification it would command more than the seven Democratic votes it got last November.

The movement for a Democratic caucus may bring into the open, its sponsors believe the dissatisfaction that has smoldered in some Democratic quarters since the President sent his memorable letter to the caucus of November 19, asking that Senators of his party vote against ratification on the basis of the Republican reservation.

The seven Senators who disregarded his advice have been active constantly in their effort to dissuade others from the stand then taken, and it has been an open secret that their move, coupled with current political developments, has met with some success.

But among both Democrats and Republicans it is realized that the endeavor to break down Democratic resistance still has a long way to go if it is to succeed.

64 Votes Required to Ratify.

Sixty-four votes are required to ratify the treaty and although thirty-four Republicans voted for ratification in November the party leaders are sure now of the support of only thirty. That leaves thirty-four to be delivered by the Democrats: an even dozen more than the figure which represented the peak of Republican claims today.

In the belief that time is fighting on their side, the plan of the Republican leaders is first to clear away collateral issues of the treaty disagreement when the subject comes again before the Senate, probably tomorrow.

The next reservation to be considered in the revision being undertaken on the Senate floor is the troublesome qualification of Article X, against which the President has directed his principal criticism; but the Republicans expect to ask that it be laid aside until all the others have been acted on.

Meantime it is pointed out, a Democratic caucus may have developed the real strength of the movement among Democratic Senators to break away from past policy of resistance and put the treaty through. Should a majority of the forty-seven Democrats vote in the caucus to make such a move, it is expected by the Republicans that the effect would be to bring over the votes needed for ratification.

White House May Stiffen Ranks.
In these calculations however, neither side loses sight of the possibility that the White House may again exert its influence to stiffen the backs of the Administration Senators or that the President may if an unacceptable ratification impends, withdraw the treaty from Senate consideration.

He might take the latter course, it is suggested, to express at the same time his displeasure with the Senate

reservations and his unwillingness to have the nation become a party on any terms in the Adriatic settlement.

Neither is it concealed that broad questions of party policy are involved in the problem of ratification, now generally admitted by leaders to have been thrust into the political campaign. Privately the Senators pressing for acceptance of the Republican reservations confess themselves out of accord with the President's Jackson Day declaration for a "solemn referendum," and they are seeking to dissociate Senate Democrats from any appearance of indorsing that proposal.

In the caucus, therefore, this group is prepared to plead that the treaty be ratified on the Republican specifications, so that the President, if he then chooses to regard the Senate's action as a rejection and to pocket the treaty may have on his own shoulders the burden of a decision which they do not believe will be popular with the country.

With Senate Democrats going one way and a Democratic President another, they believe that a Democratic National Convention will feel itself free from any cut and dried programme when it comes to deal with the subject.

The Administration's staunch supporters in the Senate, however, apparently are not fearful that these counsels will prevail. They indicated tonight that if any considerable number of Democrats wanted a caucus, one would be called. But they flaunted the suggestion that it might throw over the president's advice or show a majority against the past and present party stand on reservations.

FLU PREVENTS COURT

On account of the prevalence of influenza, throughout the County, and the constantly increasing number of those who are daily being subjected to the ravages of the dreaded malady, it was deemed wise to have no Court at the approaching March term. The attorneys of the local Bar requested Judge Slack to call off court, calling attention to the vast number of people who are now ill and the probable dangers that would attend the assembling of crowds which necessarily result from Court sessions. Judge Slack considered the matter carefully, and agreeing with the Attorneys, directed that no session of Court be held. There is a very light docket, and it is very probable that a good many of the cases set for trial could not have been tried on account of the illness of parties or witnesses. In view of this arrangement it will be unnecessary for anyone summoned as jurors to attend.

DEATHS AND BIRTHS

Since Jan. 1st, 1911, there has been a law in Kentucky that all deaths and births be reported to the Registrar for record. The local office having charge of East and West Hartford and Beda Voting Precincts has recorded a total of 435 deaths and 665 births to January 1, 1920, the latter leading by 230. In the year 1919 deaths exceeded births and if the present ratio is maintained deaths are certain to exceed births during the present year. This is due, of course, to the prevalence of so much "flu" and pneumonia.

R. E. WILLIAMS DEAD

Mr. R. E. Williams, better known as "Dick," died at his home in Dawson Springs, Sunday, of heart trouble. The remains were conveyed to Woodward's Valley, where funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. A. Bennett, and interment took place Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

Decedent was more than four score and ten, being only twenty days short of 91 years of age. The greater portion of his life was spent in this County, where he was well known and held in high esteem.

Besides his widow Mr. Williams is survived by two sons, Rufus, who resides near Hefflin, and T. P. Williams, who is a resident of the state of Illinois.

TWO TEAMS PLACED IN DOUBLE HARNESS

Cecil Trail and Lillie Moore and Jas. L. Moore and Geneva Daugherty, all of Simmons, composed two couples, making up a double wedding staged in the County Superintendent's office last Saturday. Judge Mack Cook performed the legal preliminaries solemnizing the affair.

FEEBLE-MINDED HOME WORST IN COUNTRY

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 24.—"The worst I have visited in America and Europe," is the description of the Kentucky School for Feeble-Minded by Dr. Henry Goddard, Columbus, Ohio, phytologist.

This was what he told the Legislature today in a plea for a new institution "that common decency and ordinary humanity demands," where children could be segregated according to degrees of mentality.

Doctor Goddard, director of the Bureau of Juvenile Research, brought here by the investigating committee, declared that none of the inmates are normal mentally, but said how much the State might be responsible for the condition of some could not be estimated.

He told how 450 children were herded in a building designed to accommodate 350, and added:

"No one would hardly wish to keep cattle under conditions like those surrounding these inmates. The management is not to blame. There are not sufficient funds and no adequate accommodations."

EQUALIZED REMUNERATION FOR SERVICES RENDERED

An Ohio Co. Undertaker and Minister recently compared notes on eight burials and funerals wherein the net officiated. The result showed the net receipts, excluding the original cost of caskets etc., furnished by the Undertaker to be \$295.00, while to the Minister who honestly endeavored to bring cheer to the sorrowing relatives and friends and point out to the communities the better way of life, stressing the rewards to be gained in the great beyond, and perhaps at times straining his conscience a bit in eulogizing the admirable works, extolling the many virtues of the dear departed one, the magnificent and overpowering sum of \$12.00 was doled out for his services, representing, you might say, the loss of 8 days, and in some instances a journey, to and from, of 30 miles.

We do not complain of the sum charged and collected by the Undertaker, it was perhaps no more than he was entitled to, but the niggardly sums donated to the Minister is to the shame of our way of doing things. Equalized remuneration for services rendered, that's what it is not.

L. H. LEACH'S LONG LIFE WITHIN SAME DWELLING

Mr. Leonard H. Leach, of Rob Roy, holds the remarkable record of having resided within the same building nearly 83 years, having been born within the four walls where his life has been spent. In the 83 years Mr. Leach has never been absent from the home as much as ten days at a single time, this is also remarkable.

Many years ago, a Leonard Leach emigrated from Maryland to Kentucky, settling on territory where Louisville now stands, in whose home three sons were born, one of whom was named Leonard. Two of the Leach boys crossed the Ohio River into Indiana, to make homes for themselves, while Leonard came to what is now Ohio County, settling near Mt. Zion Church, where he carved, from the wilderness, his future home. Into the home of this member of the Leach family four sons were born, one of whom was likewise christened Leonard, who married and cleared from the forest, and established his home, building his house from hewn, yellow poplar of considerable dimensions, in which four sons were also born, and the youngest of these is the subject of this little article, who was given the first name of Leonard, born Nov. 18, 1837. In this home the ratio of sons was still maintained, four having entered therein, and the youngest of these is likewise known by the name of Leonard, who has himself a son answering to the call of Leonard.

If the record of Mr. Leach's birth and continued residence for nearly 83 years within the same four walls can be beaten or equaled by any one who chances to read this, we would be pleased to hear from them.

PUBLIC SALE.

The sale which was to have been held at my barn in Centertown, on the 21st, was deferred until tomorrow, the 28. Come and get a bargain. F. M. ALLEN.

SEEKS TO BREAK UP FARM HANDS' UNION

Washington, Feb. 28.—Seeking to halt organization of farmhand unions, the Evansville, Ind., Chamber of Commerce has asked the Department of Agriculture for an opinion as to whether such union violates the Lever act by reducing production, with a view to having the Department of Justice act.

Vanderburg County, Indiana, farmers are perturbed, according to Secretary Haymen, of the Chamber of Commerce, who now is in Washington, and say they cannot meet higher wages, eight-hour day and other demands to be presented by the union recently organized there.

Farmhands also have been organizing in some Kentucky counties, he said.

MY VIEW OF FRANKFORT

(By J. H. Thomas)

The tide of time in its drift along has eddied me shore at Frankfort, the city of everchanging population, where hope invites and disappointment follows. Today they gather from the mountains, the Pennyrite and the Blue Grass, for the official State House feast, and tomorrow an adverse election strikes the group with despair. The lure of office-holding is the cardinal weakness, the besetting sin, of the American people. How wisely old "Sunset" Cox said nobody should be allowed to hold office except those who had thoroughly demonstrated they could make a living no other way.

Frankfort is a city of a dozen thousand souls, most of whom are present office-holders, or former ones and their descendants. It is proverbial here that no office-holder is ever able to get away from Frankfort when his term expires unless his relations back home are charitable enough to send him the money to pay the expenses of his return. They even point out that the great grandchildren of the officers of the first state administration are still to be found here, enduring the never ending struggle to maintain genteel poverty.

The reason for this condition is that Frankfort is a society city. Social functions, elaborate and gay, are nightly indulgences, and they tempt the novices from the country towns, who think they must get lost in the never ending whirl. Frankfort is the "Gay Paree" of Kentucky. The women are the fairest and most cultured of the Blue Grass country, and their gowns and manners are models of perfection. The balls are fairy dreams, and it is said that even the preachers who come down from the mountains, as they often do, to sit as legislators, return home with a strange shaking of the foot. These Frankfort ladies are so charmingly and so graciously bewitching that the young men go wild about them, the bachelors adore them and the married men look on with bewildering—but the Madam will see this. With conditions like these it is little wonder that the young men who come up from the hill towns and the villages go out of office eligible to membership in the Ancient and Humble Order of Lazaruses.

Frankfort is a city of marked culture or at least of accented politeness. Its politician population, which is in a decided majority, has grown so accustomed to codding the voting multitude that habit and intention combine to produce a sociable and friendly atmosphere. Most everybody here wants something. Those who are in want to stay in and those who are out want to get in, none despair of hope, and everybody becomes a candidate for public favor, and the effect is to develop affability to a fine art. But in observing this universal effort to please I cannot avoid a mental inquiry of the real measure of sincerity that inspires it.

But the colossal, the masterful, the inspiring monument to Frankfort is the magnificent Capitol Building. Inside and out, it is a marvel of symmetry, of order and beauty, and is the last and final word in architectural achievement. Viewed from the north approach, it presents a splendid and pleasing spectacle, and the observer wonders at the almost miracle picture that had to take form in the devising architect's brain before the plans were transcribed to the blue prints. It is one of those

rare edifices that men daily accustomed to, pause to admire. The walls are of time-defying granite, and the interior, with its balanced columns, its beauty and wonder stairways, are Parian-like marble. The building is, and indeed should be, the pride of all Kentucky.

To those who can see beauty in the sunset, the rainbow and the starry skies, Frankfort, when viewed from Capitol Hill, presents a wonderful spectacle of scenic interest and loveliness. Nestling close on both sides of the Kentucky river, and walled in on every side by precipitous hills and perpendicular cliffs, it presents the appearance of a medieval walled city. Standing at any street intersection in the city one may look to the four points of the compass and see the street ending abruptly against a great precipitous wall. In all Kentucky there is no other city of its size so picturesquely situated. It is a city of pretty homes, of shaded streets and grassy lawns, and is withal an attractive place to live, but for the blank despair that one may ever be able to get away from it, once he is here.

PASSENGER SERVICE BILL PASSES HOUSE

House Bill, No. 158, requiring the operation of two passenger trains each way, each day, over all railroads fifty miles or more in length, in Kentucky, passed the Lower House of the General Assembly, unanimously, Wednesday. The Senate it is presumed will "O. K. the measure, and when finally approved, we are assured of two passenger service trains over the local road, giving the public what it has long desired.

This legislation is fathered by Hon. J. S. Mason, our own representative, and like may feel assured that he has the thanks of hundreds of his constituents for his efforts in our behalf.

MRS. MARTHA LEACH.

Mrs. Martha Leach, wife of Mr. Leonard H. Leach, died at her home, near Rob Roy, last Saturday morning at 3 o'clock, as the direct result of an attack of pneumonia, although she suffered a mild stroke of paralysis last spring and a more severe stroke the first of this year.

Funeral services were conducted from the home by Rev. Harper, of Hartford, after which burial of the remains took place at 3 o'clock, Sunday afternoon at the Arnold burying grounds, near their home.

Mrs. Leach was formerly Miss Martha Sandefur, having united in marriage with Mr. L. H. Leach, December 22, 1863, being 74 years old at the time of her demise. In the death of Mrs. Leach it may truly be said that her community has lost a splendid Christian woman. Besides her husband she is survived by one daughter, Mrs. H. T. Porter, of Beaver Dam; and three sons, Henry Leach, of Hartford; Charlie Leach, of Graham and L. L. Leach, of Beaver Dam.

TWO CALVES IN FIVE WEEKS IS BREAK IN NATURE

Bill Hatler, of Rosine, is the owner of a milk cow that found a calf several weeks ago, a nice white faced, red calf, well developed in all respects. Just five weeks after the birth of this calf Mr. Hatler went out to his barn one morning and found that the cow had become mother to another calf, likewise perfect in all of its make-up. This last addition to the cow's family was up and taking its breakfast in the way provided by nature, in a perfect at-home sort of manner when Bill arrived up on the scene.

T. E. HUNLEY.

Thomas Elbert Hunley died at his home, near Hopewell, Sunday night at 8 o'clock from an attack of heart trouble. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. R. D. Bennett, of Hartford, at 11 o'clock Monday morning, at Hopewell, where the remains were laid to rest.

Mr. Hunley was in apparent good health at the time of, or just previous to his sudden death. He is survived by his widow.

APPRECIATE KINDNESS

We wish to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to all who so kindly assisted us during the illness through which we have recently passed.

ALFRED STEWART
AND FAMILY.

RAILS BILL PASSES SENATE BY 47 TO 17

Measure Up To President With Labor Clamor- ing For Veto

Washington, Feb. 23.—Legislation providing for return of the railroads to their owners and specifying conditions under which they are to be operated in future was ready tonight to be sent to President Wilson. The Senate, late in the day, adopted the conference report in the Esch-Cummins bill, 47 to 17, after about five hours' discussion. The House adopted the report Saturday.

The question uppermost in minds of members of both houses tonight was whether the President would sign the bill or veto it, as labor has demanded.

Director General Hines was permitted today to notify the various railroads by telegraph, two hours before the Senate voted on the conference report, that the executive order returning the roads will go into effect on schedule one week from today.

Radical Demands Expected.

Members of both the House and Senate expect prompt demands by labor leaders for radical modification of the legislation.

Of the seventeen votes against the report in the Senate, fourteen were cast by Democrats. They were:

By Republicans—Borah, France, Gronna—3.

Democrats—Ashurst, Dial, Gore, Darris, Harrison Johnson, South Dakota; Jones, New Mexico; King, McKellar, Nugent, Overman, Pittman, Shephard and Trammell—14. Total 17.

There was no debate worthy the name, except a brief passage between Senators Pittman, Nevada, Democrat, and Poindexter, Washington, Republican, at the very end of the day.

Senator Pittman voted against the conference report because he said it perpetuated the long and short haul rate evil. Mr. Poindexter argued with him that defeat of the present legislation would not remedy the evil, but Mr. Pittman said if the conference report were defeated, an opportunity would be given Western Senators to get redress.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

Cattle—Prime heavy steers, \$11.50 @ 12; heavy shipping steers \$10.50 @ 11.50; medium steers \$9.50 @ 10.50; light steers \$8.50 @ 9.50; fat heifers \$8 @ 11; fat cows \$7 @ 10; medium cows \$6.50 @ 7; cutters \$5 @ 5.50; canners \$4.50 @ 5; bulls \$6.50 @ 9; feeders \$8 @ 10.25; stockers \$7 @ 9.50; choice milk cows \$100 @ 125; medium \$75 @ 100; common \$55 @ 75.

Calves—Market declined 50c. Choice veals \$16.50 @ 17; medium and common kinds slow and considerably lower; medium \$9 @ 12; common \$8 @ 7.

Hogs—Trade ruled active and prices as the result unchanged. Best hogs, 250 pounds up \$13.50; 120 to 250 pounds \$14.50; pigs 90 to 120 pounds, \$12.25; 90 pounds down \$10.50; throwouts \$11.75 down.

Sheep and Lambs—Supply continues of small volume. Hardly enough to establish a real trading basis. Best lambs \$15 down; strictly good considerably higher; lighter grades, 10 @ 12, best sheep \$7; bucks \$6 down.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Eggs—Candled 45c dozen. Butter—Country 30c lb. Poultry—Hens 27 @ 28c lb.; large spring chickens 21 @ 25c lb.; small spring chickens 25 @ 26c lb.; old roosters 14 @ 15c lb.; stags 20 @ 24c lb.; ducks 22 @ 25c lb.; turkeys 35 @ 40c lb.; geese 16 @ 19c lb.; guineas 30 @ 35c apiece.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

The Mogul Tractor, Deering Mowers and Rakes, International (Osborne) Disk Harrows, peg tooth Harrows, one and two row Hoosier Corn Drills, one row Empire Drills, Low Corn King manure Spreaders, Motors, International combination Cultivators, International combination Cultivators, five-tooth Cultivators, four-tooth Cultivators, Primrose Cream Separators, in fact our line is complete.

W. E. ELLIS & BRO.