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40th YEAR.

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NO. 17

THE FLUTTER OF WINGS OF PEACE

Heard In The War Charged Atmosphere.

MEDIATION PLAN IS OFFERED

By Brazilian, Chilean and Argentine Ministers To Washington.

MEANWHILE "ON WITH DANCE"

Washington, April 25.—With the American dogs of war straining at the leash and frothing at the mouth in a feverish rage to get at the Mexican mongrels that have been barking and biting defiantly at them, the flutter of wings of peace was heard in the war-charged atmosphere to-night.

The three most powerful Latin-American nations on the hemisphere—Argentina, Brazil and Chile, usually referred to as the A. B. C. countries—tendered their good offices to this Government to mediate the differences between the United States and Mexico, and they were accepted by President Wilson.

The same proffer has been made to President Huerta and Gen. Carranza, representing the contending elements in Mexico, but it was not up to a late hour known whether they likewise have embraced it.

The hope at the White House and State Department is that they will accept as readily as this Government has done, but in view of the fact that mediation inevitably must involve the elimination of both Huerta and Carranza as Presidential factors, some misgiving is manifested.

However, the proposal of the three Latin-American republics furnishes the first glimmer of hope that the second war between the United States and Mexico will be of short duration. But meanwhile the orders to the army and navy that have already been issued will not be countermanded and other propositions for an invasion of Mexico and a blockade of all the seacoast will proceed energetically. General Funston's brigade of infantry which left Galveston yesterday afternoon is near half way to Vera Cruz by this time, and transports are being prepared for the balance of the Second Division that is mobilized at that port.

The mediation proposal of the South American Republics was submitted to Secretary Bryan at a conference with the chief diplomatic representatives of those nations this afternoon. Following a discussion of it with the President it was accepted. Subsequently the President called in Senators Stone, Shively and Lodge, representing the Democrats and Republicans and ranking members of the Committee on Foreign Relations and Representatives Flood and Cooper, representing the corresponding membership of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

These men agreed with the President that his course in agreeing to mediation was wise and justified, and soon afterward the White House gave out the proposal of the A. B. C. countries and Secretary Bryan's response.

Mediation Suits Huerta.
Washington, April 26.—Spanish Ambassador Riano announced late to-night that he had received private advice from Mexico City stating that Gen. Huerta has accepted the offer of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to use their good offices to bring about an amicable settlement of the difficulty between the United States and Mexico.

This information, though unofficial, was accepted as authentic by the Ambassador, who expects to be prepared to place Gen. Huerta's formal acceptance before the representatives of the three South American countries to-morrow.

Carranza Refuses To Talk.
Chihuahua, Mexico, April 26.—Gen. Venustiano Carranza, chief of the Constitutionalists, to-day received a telegraph message telling of the offer of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to use their good offices in attempting a solution of the Mexican question, but he would not talk for publication on the subject.

He is expecting a statement from President Wilson dealing with his note of last Wednesday, the note which caused consternation among all classes here and accelerated the exodus of foreigners.

President Wilson dealing with his note of last Wednesday, the note which caused consternation among all classes here and accelerated the exodus of foreigners.

SHOOTS HIS WIFE AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE

Los Angeles, Cal., April 26.—Following a quarrel over property matters and the plan of the husband to sell his property in Alhambra with the purpose of going to Montana, William Miller to-day shot his wife and then killed himself with the same revolver. Both formerly lived in Owensboro, Ky.

Mrs. Miller was still alive this evening, but reported to be in a serious condition. Miller lived only about twenty minutes after the shooting took place. The only witness to the shooting was Mrs. Anna Wile, who became so alarmed that she fled into the street.

Just what took place will not be definitely known unless Mrs. Miller recovers sufficiently to be interrogated.

TAFT SAYS UNCLE SAM FACES GIGANTIC TASK

Newport News, Va., April 25.—Comparing the people of Mexico with the Filipinos before the United States took charge of the Philippine Islands, former President Taft, addressing the Hampton Normal School students on "Mexican Problems," last night expressed the opinion that the United States would have to send 400,000 troops and spend \$1,000,000 a day in the event of war with Mexico.

He expressed the hope that the Mexican situation would be settled without actual war being declared by this country. He declared that in the Philippines this country found it necessary to garrison more than 195 army posts and declared that similar conditions would be found in Mexico.

The former President had no fear of the outcome, but said the United States would have to spend several years in Mexico before withdrawing the troops. Mr. Taft made no criticism of the manner in which the present Administration is handling the Mexican situation, but he expressed the belief that the United States is undertaking a difficult problem in endeavoring to tranquilize the Mexicans.

"War in Mexico," declared Mr. Taft, "will mean real soldier work and the work that will build character with it."

Notice To Teachers.

The examination for common school diplomas will be held at Hartford and Fordsville on Friday and Saturday, May 8th and 9th.

The first examination for certificates for the white teachers will be held on the third Friday and Saturday in May and for colored on the fourth Friday and Saturday in May. These examinations will be held in Hartford.

The diplomas granted at the January and May examinations will be presented during the week of the Institute.

I will be out of my office the remainder of this week. Will be in Louisville, attending the meeting of the State Teacher's Association.

Gratefully yours,
OZNA SHULTS, S. S. O. C.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE THRASHES WIFE-BEATER

Northumberland, Pa., April 24.—Michael P. Tierney, justice of the peace, soundly thrashed Clarence Feathers because he gave his wife a black eye. Mrs. Feathers came into his office weeping, and wanted her husband sent to jail.

She said that because she did not have supper ready when he came home, he struck her. She weighs 95 and her husband 160 pounds. Tierney sent for Feathers, and when he came in Tierney locked the door and punched Feathers until he begged for mercy. He made him sign a pledge to refrain from liquor and not to strike his wife again.

JAPAN HAS NO INTENTION OF SENDING BATTLESHIPS

Washington, April 25.—Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador and K. F. Shah, Chinese Minister, conferred with Secretary Bryan to-day on the question of protecting Japanese and Chinese subjects in Mexico. It is understood that Chinda stated that Japan had not any intention of sending more battleships to Mexico at present.

For classy job printing: The Herald

SUPPRESS NEWS OF GRAVE CRISIS

Residents of the Mexican Capital

IGNORANT OF MANY EVENTS

Transpiring In Their Country Because of the Strict Censorship.

CORRESPONDENTS WARNED

Mexico City, April 25.—(Via Havana April 22.)—The following dispatch was sent by mail to Havana in order to avoid the censorship established by General Huerta, which is more strict than at any time heretofore:

"Every telegraph wire out of Mexico City—commercial, railroad or cable—is now watched over by a censor, chosen from among the most reliable and intelligent men in the government telegraph service. These censors frankly inform would-be senders of dispatches that it is not a question of the veracity of messages, nor whether they disclose military movements, but is merely a question of suppressing all news not favorable to the government.

"Code messages are absolutely prohibited, with the exception only of bank telegrams.

"The bankers of Mexico succeeded in having the embargo on these messages raised, but only after they had proved that the detention of the dispatches would seriously embarrass the financial department of the government.

"Newspaper correspondents were given to understand that if they were detected in using subterfuge to evade the censorship they would find themselves in jail.

"While Nelson O'Shaughnessy was acting as the messenger of the United States Government to Provisional President Huerta in the endeavor to avert war between the two countries, more than 99 per cent. of the Mexican residents in the Federal capital went about their affairs in total ignorance of the crisis.

"General Huerta and his official family cleverly concealed, even from their intimate friends, all knowledge of strained relations between Mexico and the United States.

"The general public was even more in the dark, since the newspapers published columns of glowing accounts of victories by the Federal armies in the north.

"Reports of Federal successes said to have occurred at places far beyond the limits of the telegraph lines were printed broadcast. One dispatch announced with great display that General Villa had been captured.

"The railroads ceased some time ago carrying freight to the north, as the limited supply of fuel oil on hand made it necessary to conserve it for the movement of military trains.

"Considerable apprehension has been aroused in the capital by the movements of Emiliano Zapata, the rebel leader in the South, who after gaining undisputed possession of the State of Guerrero, with the exception of the port of Acapulco, has shown indications of moving northward.

"The Southern rebels have recently gained considerable in numbers, and it is feared they may become formidable enough to venture an attack on the Federal capital."

40,000 GERMAN RIFLES OBTAINED BY ULSTERMEN

Belfast, Ireland, April 25.—A consignment of about 40,000 rifles and half a million rounds of ammunition from Germany was landed at isolated points on the coast of Ulster during last night and distributed by means of 200 automobiles to the various headquarters of the Ulster "Volunteers."

The Ulstermen, who declare themselves determined to offer a stern armed resistance to the introduction of home rule, were mobilized early last night and guarded the landing places and the roads until the distribution of the arms had been completed.

The police were powerless to interfere, and all communications were interrupted.

APPEAL IGNORED BY ROCKEFELLER

Who Will Not Attempt To Stop Strike.

APPEALED TO BY PRESIDENT

Conditions In Colorado Are Worse Than In War-Stricken Mexico.

ROCKEFELLER CAN AFFORD IT

Washington, April 27.—President Wilson has made a personal appeal to John D. Rockefeller to bring about a settlement of the Colorado coal strike, and end the violence which has cost a score of lives and a large property loss.

The great financier, who owns a large part of the mines affected by the strike, in response to a telegram from the President, declared he had turned over his interests in Colorado to his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., whom he would ask to co-operate with Chairman Foster, of the House Committee on Mines and Mining. The President sent Mr. Foster to New York to-day to talk with the younger Rockefeller.

Upon the outcome of the conference depends whether Federal troops which have been asked for by all sides of the controversy, will be sent to the strike zone. Recently the younger Rockefeller, at a hearing of the Mines Committee of the House, said the mine owners would fight to the end, even though they lost all they had invested in Colorado. Since then the conflict has raged with all the horrors of a national warfare. The President, Cabinet officers, Senators and Congressmen have been flooded with telegrams describing the most gruesome happenings and terrible scenes.

"Nothing that has happened in Mexico," said a Cabinet officer to-day, "compared with the awful things that have occurred in Colorado. The public mind has for the moment been centered on Mexico and has not observed the great domestic struggle between the strikers and the militia in Colorado. Senator Thomas, of Colorado, conferred at the White House to-day and all the members of the Colorado delegation in Congress kept in touch with the situation. J. W. Burkhardt, chairman of the Democratic committee at Chandler, Col., in telegraphing to-day to Representative Keating about the miners capturing the Chandler mines, declared that the surrender of the mines would be to Federal soldiers, but the miners promise not to destroy the property.

Senator Thomas, Representatives Keating and Taylor conferred among themselves and with the White House to-day. Representative Taylor to-day received a telegram from Gov. Ammons requesting the Colorado delegation to advise the President that the truce between the strikers and the State authorities had been violated, that the citizens of Canon City are in mortal terror, that the State militia is inadequate, that Trinidad is overrun with armed strikers, that the police and Sheriffs are helpless and the citizens in imminent danger.

From other sources came messages that the militia is odious to the strikers and that the Federal troops would have a "wonderful effect." Gov. Ammons in another message announced he would convene the Legislature on May 4 to consider the situation.

Rockefeller Refuses.

New York, April 27.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., told Congressman Martin D. Foster, chairman of the House Committee on Mines and Mining, to-day that he (Mr. Rockefeller) was in no position to arbitrate the labor troubles in the Colorado coal fields.

Those who waited for a statement from Mr. Rockefeller were disappointed. His secretary finally came out and said that no statement would be issued at this time.

Mr. Foster came to New York as the personal representative of President Wilson. After a talk of three hours with the younger Rockefeller he said:

"I went over the ground thoroughly with Mr. Rockefeller and ex-

plained the whole situation to him. As I am to report the result of my interview to the President, I do not feel that I can give the details of the conference at this time. I might say, however, that I explained that the President did not want to send Federal troops into the strike district; that the President was trying to prevent bloodshed.

"At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Rockefeller told me that he did not consider himself in a position to arbitrate the demands of the miners, and the conference ended. I do not believe Mr. Rockefeller will do anything further in the matter."

Neither Mr. Rockefeller nor his personal counsel would discuss the matter.

INSURANCE PEOPLE AND STATE STILL FAR APART

Louisville, Ky., April 25.—Still far apart in overtures looking to settlement of the fire insurance complication, State officials and representatives of the larger companies formerly operating in Kentucky terminated negotiations, and each side claimed that no further propositions would be made.

In a statement given to newspapers the committee of five fire insurance men, which conferred with Gov. McCreary, State Auditor Bosworth, Attorney General Garnett and a member of the State Insurance Board, announced that the last proposal made by the State officials was unsatisfactory to them, and that there appeared to be no hope of a settlement.

The insurance men declared they would go no further to meet the proposals of the State officials, and the latter asserted that they would not recede an inch from the position they had taken.

MAYO TAKEN TO NEW YORK FOR TREATMENT

Cincinnati, O., April 25.—John C. Mayo, Kentucky's richest man, who for two months made a remarkable fight against death, is speeding to New York City this afternoon. Surrounded by physicians and nurses he is occupying the palatial private car of Senator Watson, of West Virginia, which has been transformed into a hospital. Mrs. Mayo and her brother-in-law, Washington Mayo, who sacrificed more than a quart of blood to save the life of the distinguished patient, are also on the special car. The two children of Mr. Mayo were taken to Paintsville, Ky., yesterday and will not visit New York unless the condition of their father becomes critical. Drs. Slade, Lindeman and Wilkinson accompanied Mr. Mayo on the trip East.

A suite of rooms at the Waldorf Astoria has been engaged and Mr. Mayo will remain there under the constant care of Dr. Lindeman, the noted blood specialist. Senator Watson's private car was attached to the Pennsylvania flyer, which makes the trip to Gotham in less than eighteen hours. The train will arrive in the metropolis at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Notice.

I am back at Centertown again in the jeweler's business and prepared to do anything in that line. Any work left with A. Barker, Hartford, will be done and returned to his store for the owner.

1714 W. L. DOCKERY, Jeweler.

FELL INTO WELL WHILE DELIRIOUS AND DROWNED

Petersburg, Ind., April 25.—Miss Nola Dedman, aged twenty-three years, for many years chief operator for the Cumberland Telephone Company of this city and daughter of John Andrew Dedman, a well known Democratic politician, met death here early this morning. She returned here Monday evening from Dawson Springs, Ky., where she had charge of an exchange, suffering with a high fever. Last night her nurse slept after 1 o'clock and about 2 o'clock the burning fever caused Miss Dedman to want a drink. She got up and went to a neighboring well and in attempting to draw a bucket of water, fell in. She was missed at 3:30 o'clock, the fire alarm was sounded and 300 people assisted in the search.

From an authoritative source it is ascertained that this country's plan is to recognize the Constitutionalists in Mexico when they gain more territory.

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THE PUBLIC WILL FOOT ALL BILLS

When We Go To War With Mexico.

MONEY TO FINANCE CONFLICT

Will Be Derived From Tax Placed On Beer, Tobacco And Business.

PRESENT U. S. REVENUE SCANT

Washington, D. C., April 27.—The cost of war with Mexico, if war is necessary, will be levied on the users of beer, tobacco, drugs and on commercial transactions represented by checks, drafts, stock transfers and similar dealings.

This is the usual method of financing a war. It was employed in the Spanish-American War. The beer tax was increased nearly one-third, and the result was smaller glasses of beer. The tobacco tax was increased in about the same proportion, and the dealers took it out of the public by decreasing the sizes of the packages, allowing the price for standard makes to remain the same.

The commonest tax, the one noted in commercial transactions, was that on checks. Everybody paying by check had to have a two-cent stamp on the check, and in course of time the check books were issued with the stamps printed on the checks, and a charge was made for the book to cover the international revenue tax.

The stock exchange transfer was theoretically aimed at rich people transferring valuable properties in stocks. It was successfully evaded by all large firms like Morgan & Co., by various tricks, such as making no official record of stocks bought and sold on the stock exchange. All the nominal sales by margin of such stocks escaped the war tax.

The beer and tobacco tax was easily transferred to the consumers of these articles, and even the tax on checks was handed down to the people who pay the bills. In other words, wars are financed by taxes on the producing public, rather than upon the possessors of accumulated wealth.

At present revenues are scant and a deficit is piling up in the treasury. The first step in financing a real war would be the issue of bonds.

These are the source of profit to big financiers and to large banking firms floating them, but the real cost, which is the interest payments and the repayment of principal, comes out of the consumers of the country through future taxation to take care of such interest and principal.

The income tax, now made thoroughly constitutional, affords an excellent opportunity for financing the Mexican war. During the Civil War a large amount of money was raised by an income tax, no question then being raised as to its constitutionality. A sharply-graduated increase in the income tax could very easily be arranged by a brief amendment to the present income-tax law. The administration of such a measure would be simple, since the returns are in and the Government knows who must pay income taxes.

It would be necessary only to send a notice to those who have paid, that their bills will be a certain per centage higher, according to the graduated increase, which might be made by congressional amendment.

An inheritance tax could very easily be added by Congress and this would be an even more certain way of tapping accumulated wealth rather than levying the burden of war on the poor producer and consumer.

The cost of a war depends entirely on circumstances. If the war is short and quickly terminated, a hundred million would do to start with, and the cost would pile up from this, with accumulated pensions and incidentals, until it reached probably a billion dollars. That for a short war.

It is impossible to estimate how many billions a war would cost that lasted over a year or two.

"Can't afford it" is a stingy man's excuse, but it seldom leads to bankruptcy.