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ASHEVILLE, N. C., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 11, 1913.

PRICE THREE CENTS

TROOPS PURSUE STRIKE RIOTERS

Militiamen Hunting Down Hundreds Who Fled to Mountains After a Bloody Fight.

56 DEAD OR SHOT IN COAL FIELDS CLASH

Four Counties Under Martial Law—Anarchy in Paint and the Cabin Creek Regions.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 11.—Adjutant-General Elliott, at daybreak took active command of the disturbed section of the Kanawha coal field, where almost a score of miners and mine guards were killed yesterday.

For the third time in the history of West Virginia, martial law is in effect. Portions of four counties today are in control of the state militia, following a battle yesterday between the striking miners of the Kanawha coal fields and deputy sheriffs, railroad officers and mine guards.

In a clash near Mucklow yesterday 16 persons were killed and probably two score injured. Twelve of the dead were miners and four were state officers.

Strong Military Force Out. Five companies of state militia ordered out last night by Governor Glasscock reached the strike zone before midnight. A sixth company has on the way, due to reach the troubled district sometime this morning.

Trouble in the mine districts began in April, 1912. Since that time the militia has twice invaded the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek districts of Kanawha county. The first time, declared at an emergency law was developed in the strike territory because of rioting and bloodshed. They were gradually withdrawn and the second proclamation of martial law was never lifted. Since last Friday almost a condition of anarchy has prevailed at Paint Creek and Cabin Creek.

Passenger trains on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad have been subjected to fire bombs, gunshot and attempts made to quash the torch to the property of the various coal companies in the two districts.

Last Saturday, after a reign of terror in the strike districts on Friday night, Governor Glasscock prepared to bring the situation before the legislature of West Virginia, now in session. This, however, was not done, and Sunday telegraph wires into the troubled zone were cut and the mine districts left isolated. It was reported Monday night that Governor Glasscock would appear before the legislature Monday and insist that some action be taken. Before this could be developed in the strike territory a body of miners marching from the mountains toward Mucklow were met by a force of mine guards, deputy sheriffs and railroad officers.

Serious Situation Develops. Without warning the two forces opened fire. The miners drove the officers back. Reinforcements arrived for the officers, but the militia warfare and the authorities retreated. It is said that the miners numbered from 300 to 500 men who were concealed in the mountains. At midnight last night it was learned that rapid-fire guns of the authorities had killed 17 miners, while but four of the officers were killed. The 46 injured are scattered over a territory of 15 square miles. A number are said to be fatally hurt.

Adjutant-General Charles D. Elliott left Charleston last night with two companies of militia from this city. With him are the members of the military court, who acted during the last two administrations of martial law. The acts of the military commission in sentencing over in the West Virginia penitentiary recently were questioned in the State Supreme court and the Supreme court was upheld and at the same time martial law declared by governors of states was held to be legal.

Town is "Shot Up." Last night when conditions became critical, Governor Glasscock ordered out the militia. Within a few hours the first companies were on the scene. An endeavor has been made to obtain communication with Charleston, members of the national guard.

REPORT ENORMOUS TURKISH LOSSES

Casualties in Recent Engagements Mount into Tens of Thousands.

By Associated Press. Sofia, Feb. 11.—The Turkish army on the peninsula of Gallipoli lost 6000 men and 50 officers during the fighting at Bulair, according to an official report issued here today.

Several thousand Turkish soldiers are declared to have fallen in a battle before the Tchatalja lines on February 9, and thousands more at Churkui. Today's report says: "The Bulgarian army, having repulsed several Turkish attacks along the Tchatalja lines, except on the extreme right flank, where they were exposed to the convergent fire from the Turkish warships in the sea of Marmora and the gulf of Buyuk Chekmedje, retired to fresh positions five or six miles to the rear. The losses of the Bulgarians were insignificant, while those of the Turks amounted to several thousand men, mainly due to the excellently directed Bulgarian shell fire."

"The Bulgarians are entrenching their positions in front of Bulair. Large bodies of men have been sent out to clear the field of battle of the bodies of Turkish soldiers, which number from 5000 to 6000. It is believed that the number of wounded Turks must be more than 12,000. "The Turkish warships shelled the Bulgarian left flank all day, but only killed one and slightly wounded another Bulgarian soldier. "The Turkish troops which descended upon Churkui near the port of Dodosto, on Saturday and Sunday were almost surrounded by the Bulgarian army and were compelled to retire hastily to their transports under the protection of the Turkish warships."

"The Bulgarian infantry on shore kept up a deadly fire on the small boats loaded with Turkish troops, inflicting losses amounting to several thousand men. The Bulgarian losses in the whole affair did not exceed 100 killed and wounded."

COLLISION ON BRIDGE; ONE KILLED, TWO HURT

Extra No. 36 Hits Hand Car on Yadkin Bridge, Near Spencer.

Special to The Gazette-News. Spencer, Feb. 11.—One man was killed, two were badly injured and several others had a narrow escape from death when a northbound extra No. 36 collided head-on with a hand car on the Yadkin river bridge near Spencer last night. The train was making good time and the hand car was unobserved until it was close to the locomotive. Of eight men on the car, three were knocked into the river 40 feet below. Cleo Armstrong, a negro, was either killed or drowned and Tom Brooks and Joe Reid, two white men, swam to a snag in the stream and were rescued by Lindsay Yarborough and Iris Roach, in a boat.

Those who escaped by jumping from the car when the approaching train was observed were Lester Poole, section foreman; Albert Brooks, Jim Gobbel, Iris Roach and a negro man name not recalled. A special train made up and Dr. J. A. Caldwell rushed to the scene. Thomas was taken to a Salisbury sanitarium with a broken leg and face badly lacerated. It is thought both will recover.

HOUSE WILL NOT ACT ON WORKS RESOLUTION FOR THE SINGLE TERM

By Associated Press. Washington, Feb. 11.—The Clayton resolution for a constitutional amendment for a six-year single presidential term effective in 1921 to exempt Taft, Wilson or Roosevelt from its operation passed today by the house judiciary committee. This indicates that no action will be taken on the Works single term resolution, already passed in the senate.

AGAIN URGES FEDERAL TELEGRAPH CONTROL

By Associated Press. Washington, Feb. 11.—Governor's ownership and control of telegraph lines is again recommended by Postmaster-General Hitchcock in his complete report transmitted today to congress.

MADERISTS MOVING ON DIAZ POSITION Mexican President Has 6000 Men Investing Arsenal Seized By Rebel General.

By Associated Press. Mexico City, Feb. 11.—Rebels and federal troops in the Mexican capital have taken up positions and fighting is expected to begin at any moment this morning. The government troops are slowly closing in on the rebels. Madero has a total of not less than 600 soldiers in the city and expects added reinforcements shortly.

Felix Diaz, the rebel leader, has some 3000 men. The advantage given him by the capture of the artillery has now been lost, since the government

has had time to bring up field guns. General Victoriano Huerta, Felipe Angela and Jose Maria de La Vega, the federal commanders, began placing their men in position before daybreak. Streets leading westward from the palace toward the position occupied by the rebels were used for parking the reserves of loyal infantry, cavalry and artillery. At the ends of these streets federal outposts were stationed to begin the battle. The Alameda, the big central park of the capital, was

selected by the federal commanders as their mobilization point. BATTLESHIPS PUT OUT FOR MEXICAN WATERS. Washington, Feb. 11.—The battleships Virginia and Georgia, of the Atlantic fleet, put out from Guantanamo at 2 a. m. for Mexico. The Virginia will go to Vera Cruz and the Georgia to Tampico. The Colorado and South Dakota, at San Diego, Cal., are under orders to sail today for Mexican ports on the Pacific side. Pedro Lascurain, Mexican minister for foreign affairs, today telegraphed the embassy here: "Reported resignation of President Madero absolutely false. The governors of the states remain faithful. The capital is in the hands of the government, rebels holding only the arsenal."

LAST WORDS OF SCOTT AROUSE ALL ENGLAND

Explorer's Narrative, Written Face to Face with Death, Shows No Regret over Journey but Appeals for Aid for Dependents of Men in Expedition—Public Subscription Started—British Flags Half Masted.

By Associated Press. London, Feb. 11.—Grief and pride over the simple narrative of courage, endurance and sacrifice given in Captain Robert F. Scott's farewell message to the world are close competitors for dominance in the feelings of the British public today. "It is a white and not a black mourning we wear for these gallant souls, who have done and dared so greatly," was the comment of a cabinet minister today. The closing words of Captain Scott's epic were: "Had we lived I should have had a tale to tell of the hardship, the endurance and the courage of my companions that would have stirred the heart of every Englishman. These rough notes and our dead bodies must see that those who are dependent upon us are properly provided for."

These words have had an electric effect. Steps are on foot to respond to his appeal to the nation by assuring a comfortable future for those dependent on the men who, while awaiting certain death, could still write that they did not regret their journey. Captain Scott's interest in the welfare of his men was emphasized by practically the last business transaction before he left to join the expedition in New Zealand: This was the sale of his story. He declined to make any private profit from the transaction and decided that the total receipts should go to increase the financial reward of the men who had undertaken to share with him the dangers of the Antarctic region. It was therefore agreed that all funds realized from the story of the adventure should be distributed to the members of the crew as a surprise bonus on their return to England. Mrs. Scott is assured a good pension from the British government.

A memorial service for Captain Scott and his companions is to be held in St. Paul's cathedral on Friday. Flags in all parts of London are flying at half mast today. Mrs. Scott Probably Wireless Husband's Fate. San Francisco, Feb. 11.—The widow of Captain Scott probably knows that her husband was overwhelmed by a blizzard while making his way back from the south pole. Mrs. Scott sailed from here February 5 on the liner Aorangi, bound for Wellington, N. Z. It was impossible to reach her by wireless in daylight hours, but the sending station here believed last night that the Aorangi was in range, and repeatedly sent messages. These should have been received but the Aorangi's feeble sending apparatus, which has a radius of only about 300 miles, permitted of no acknowledgment that could be caught, either here or at Honolulu.

PREMIER OUT; RIOT GOES ON

Several Deaths Reported in Violent Outbreak at Osaka, Japan, this Morning.

By Associated Press. Tokio, Feb. 11.—Violent political riots broke out in the city of Osaka today. Officers of the newspapers which support Prince Katsura, the premier, were attacked by great mobs. Several deaths are reported. The situation in Tokio was quieter today. The rioting of last night, in which 70 persons were killed or seriously injured, ceased when the severe cold compelled the mobs to seek shelter. There were no further disturbances up to midnight and the authorities withdrew the patrols of soldiers from the street. The rioting appears to have convinced the government of the futility of endeavoring to keep the Katsura regime. Katsura and his cabinet, who assembled at 10 o'clock last evening, remained in session until noon today. The building where they met was strongly guarded. The council of elder statesmen was called by the emperor at the imperial palace this afternoon. After these meetings had acted, it was semi-officially announced the resignation of Katsura and his colleagues would be accepted by the emperor. Count Gombel Yamaoto, former minister of marine, has signified his willingness to accept the premiership, with the leadership of the old constitutional party, of which the Marquis Saionji is now chief. Prince Katsura will in the meantime proceed with the organization of his proposed new progressive party.

PATTEN, COTTON KING, ENTERS GUILTY PLEA

Man Who Operated Corner Is Fined \$4000 by Federal Judge Meyer in N. Y.

By Associated Press. New York, Feb. 11.—James A. Patten, the cotton and grain speculator, pleaded guilty in the federal court here today to the sixth count in an indictment charging him with restraint of trade. Judge Meyer fined Mr. Patten \$4000 which was paid immediately. Patten, Eugene Seales of Texas and others were indicted by a federal grand jury here more than a year ago for manipulation of the cotton market. The government charged that their acts constituted restraint of trade. The defendants demurred and carried their case to the Supreme court, which recently ruled against them. George W. Merrick, Patten's attorney, issued a statement, saying that his client had entered his plea, "with-out any consciousness of being guilty of any moral turpitude or of offending in the slightest degree against any law or proper rule of conduct."

DRYS LOSE OUT THROUGH ERROR

Irregularity in Passage of the Webb Bill by Senate Probably Has Killed It.

By Associated Press. Washington, Feb. 11.—Supporters of the Webb bill to prevent shipments of intoxicating liquors into "dry" states, elated by the passage of the bill in the senate yesterday in place of the Shepard-Kenyon bill, found today that, through a parliamentary error, their long fight probably has been a futile one so far as this session is concerned. The bill as passed by the senate was identical in its provisions with the house measure, but when it was substituted for the Kenyon-Shepard bill in the senate, the number of the senate bill was allowed to remain on the passed bill. This, according to House Parliamentarian Crisp, makes the measure an entirely new one so far as the house is concerned, and it will have to go to the judiciary committee and take its regular place on the calendar. To secure consideration for the senate bill on the floor of the house during the crowded last days of the session, another special rule, with the same parliamentary fight that accompanied the rule under which the bill an originally passed the house, will be necessary. Whether a rule can be adopted and forced through the house in the presence of appropriation bills is a grave question.

Firemen Almost Solid for Strike.

By Associated Press. New York, Feb. 11.—Ninety-six and six-tenths per cent of the firemen voting are in favor of a strike against the 54 eastern railroads. This official result was announced today. (Continued on page 4)

TRIBUTE LEVIED BY REPUBLICANS

BILL WOULD STOP DISCRIMINATION

Representative Williams Explains His Water and Light Measure.

OTHER LIKE MEASURES HAVE BEEN PRESENTED

If the Principle for Which He Contends Is Wrong He Is Willing to Suffer.

Special to The Gazette-News. Raleigh, Feb. 11.—J. R. Williams, being asked about a newspaper article which will refer to the water and light bill recently introduced by him in the legislature, makes the following statement to your correspondent: "From the resolution which has been printed in the newspapers, I infer that there was evidently a misunderstanding as to the true nature of the water and light bill which I introduced. Several days ago I presented to the legislature a state-wide measure looking to the prevention of discriminations and excessive charges on water and light furnished to inhabitants by any municipality or other growing body. My understanding of every governmental function is that it should be for the benefit of all the people alike and should not be used as a source of profit or as a means of granting favors to any persons or classes which are not granted to the entire population alike. I am not the only one who has introduced such measures in this legislature. Several bills looking toward the same end have been introduced by representatives from various parts of the state and there is a general sentiment that a policy similar to the one outlined above should be adopted as the policy of the entire state. Information has come to me from various sources that different cities and other governing bodies have been in the habit of furnishing water and light to certain classes of persons at one-half and less than one-half the price that it is furnished to the masses of the people, and that the revenue derived from such necessities of life has been used for the purpose of maintaining other departments of the government. "It is this system which I consider wrong in principle and unjust to the masses of the people. If there is any city or other governing body which does not discriminate between inhabitants in the prices of water and lights and does not use these necessities as a source of profit, such city will not be affected by my bill. If there are any cities which discriminate between its inhabitants who are entitled to equal rights, or if there is any city that uses such a necessity of life as a source of taxation instead of placing the taxes upon the principle of ability to pay, then, such a city will be affected by the bill which I introduced and, in my opinion, should be enacted. The constitution of our state requires that all taxes must be equal and uniform. A rate on water or light which produces revenue to run other departments of the government is a tax. If it is discriminatory, such a tax is not equal and uniform but falls most heavily on those least able to bear it. "This is the principle, and the only principle, contained in my bill. If this principle is wrong, I am willing to suffer the consequences. If it is right, I have confidence that the people whom I represent will approve it."

Arkansas Postmaster Testifies How He Was Turned Out after Failing to Pay Assessment.

TREATHENING LETTERS PLACED IN EVIDENCE

Declares Postoffice Inspectors Made Adverse Report after His Refusal to Be "Held Up."

By Associated Press. Washington, Feb. 11.—With the examination of Postmaster Joseph Camp of Beebe, Ark., the senate campaign funds committee today launched into an inquiry of the campaign of 1912. Mr. Camp was the first witness questioned in regard to the campaign funds raised or expended between the time of the nominating conventions of last year and the presidential election. Inquiry into this phase of political activity was authorized by a recent resolution of the senate. Details of an assessment upon office holders in Arkansas by the republican state committee were described by Camp, who said he had been compelled to resign under protest as postmaster at Beebe, Arkansas. Camp produced letters signed by Gordon H. Campbell, treasurer of the republican state committee, demanding a contribution of \$39. Camp observed that this was three per cent of his salary and he would not make the contribution. He sent the first letter to Postmaster-General Hitchcock, he said, asking whether he would be removed if he failed to comply with the request. He received no answer, he said, but in November and December received letters from the First Assistant Postmaster General, requesting his resignation then. Reports of two inspectors were said by the postoffice department to have formed the basis for the demand, but Camp, sending his resignation then under protest declared he had been the victim of a conspiracy. The postoffice department charged him with being incompetent, failing to treat patrons properly, not employing sufficient help, and discharging an employee without cause. Letters in Campbell's handwriting. The letters presented to the committee by Camp were all signed in fac simile of Gordon H. Campbell's handwriting and were uniform with the amount named and the addressee filled in. On each envelope was the following notice in large type: "Notice—This letter not to be opened in a building occupied by the government in the transaction of official business." One letter dated September 24, 1912, referred to the need for money in the National campaign and said in part: "You were called on in a previous letter to contribute \$39 to the campaign fund. Up to date I have received no remittance. Why should you not have enough party patriotism to respond to this call as others in your own party have responded—not only those who are holding offices but those who are not holding offices, who believe in the principles of the party and who want to see the present administration and our splendid prosperity continued? I trust you will not require me to write you another letter, but will respond at once; that we can render the necessary aid to the national committee."

Another letter, also signed with the rubber stamp signature of Mr. Campbell and dated October 5, 1912, read: "I regret exceedingly that you have failed to respond to my urgent and repeated request for financial aid in the present campaign. I hope to receive by return mail your remittance of \$39. Please do not compel me to make another call. A republican reaping the fruits of prosperity brought about by our party's policies, is to my mind an ingrate when he refuses to aid his party when aid is needed. Camp showed letters he had received in 1910, asking him to contribute \$33. His salary was then \$1200. The letter to him was included in a letter to his wife, with the admonition for her not to make the delivery of the letter to the postmaster "in a building used as a postoffice or other government office." Camp did not make that contribution, he said, and told the committee that he had understood from inspectors who had examined his office that affairs were in good shape. Inspector Wynne had told him he could go into almost any postoffice and rake up enough irregularity to put any postmaster out of business. Camp testified that the inspection of his office had been made before any of the letters were received soliciting his campaign contribution. He could recall no call of any inspector after he received and failed to answer the campaign funds request. Gordon H. Campbell will testify tomorrow.

ALLEN TO PRESIDE IN NEW COURTHOUSE

Special to The Gazette-News. Raleigh, Feb. 11.—Judge Oliver H. Allen will be first to preside in the new court house of Duplin county. The commissioners have invited Governor Craig to assign him there next Monday in place of Judge Whedbee. Duplin is Allen's native county and the exchange is in his honor.

TUBERCULOSIS HEALER SAILS FOR NEW YORK FEB. 18 TO TRY CURE

By Associated Press. Berlin, Feb. 11.—Dr. Friederich F. Friedmann, discoverer of the alleged remedy for tuberculosis, will sail for New York February 18 on the Kronprinzessin Cecelia.

Dr. Friedmann, who could not be found yesterday, returned to Berlin today. He declared he had been at Frankfurt-on-the-Main and had handed over his remedy to Dr. Paul Ehrlich, who will make experiments with it.

TWO BATTLESHIP PROGRAM FAVORED BY COMMITTEE

By Associated Press. Washington, Feb. 11.—Two battleships in this year's naval appropriation bill were determined upon today by the house naval affairs committee by a vote of 14 to 7. Six destroyers, four submarines, one supply ship and one transport also will be provided.