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H. M. PINDELL REFUSES POST

Peoria Man Declines Appointment as Ambassador to Russia After Being Confirmed.

PRES. REGRETFULLY ACCEPTS RESIGNATION

Mr. Pindell Thinks Controversy Surrounding the Appointment May be Misunderstood Abroad.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Henry M. Pindell of Peoria, Ill., who was recently nominated and confirmed as ambassador to Russia, has declined the appointment, according to a letter to the president made public at the White House today.

Mr. Pindell wrote President Wilson that although the senate had investigated accusations in connection with his appointment, he felt, nevertheless, that no controversy of any kind should surround the appointment of an ambassador, as it was liable to be misunderstood abroad.

The president in a letter of regret accepted Mr. Pindell's declination.

The correspondence made public at the White House follows:

Peoria, Ills., Jan. 23.

Dear Mr. President:

"I deeply appreciate the honor you have done in nominating me ambassador to Russia and the very great compliment paid me by the senate in confirming the nomination by unanimous vote. I had hoped and confidently expected when you asked me to accept the post that I could do so at once and take up the work at a very early date. I am therefore the more embarrassed to find that circumstances have arisen which will render it impossible for me to undertake the mission.

"I have, as you know, been put in a false light by certain misrepresentations in the public press and while it is true that these have been cleared away and the nomination accepted in its true light by the senate after a thorough and dispassionate investigation, I feel that it would be more delicate for me to decline the appointment than to accept it. No controversy of this kind should surround the appointment of an ambassador to a country which cannot be expected to be familiar with the real circumstances as they are known at home. There should be nothing personal to talk about or explain there, as far as the ambassador himself is concerned.

"I beg, therefore, that trusting me to be guided by my own instinct in this matter, you will accept my assurances of deep gratitude for the honor you have sought to do me and permit me with genuine regret, but with no hesitation of judgment, to decline the appointment. With sentiments of distinguished consideration, believe me to be, Mr. President,

"Your obedient servant,
HENRY M. PINDELL
President's Reply.

The president's reply to Mr. Pindell follows:

Dear Mr. Pindell:

"Your letter does credit to your delicate sense of propriety and serves to increase, if that were possible, my admiration for you and my confidence in your eminent fitness for the mission which you now decline.

"I can but yield to your judgment in the matter; because it is clear to me that feeling as you do, whether you are fully justified in that feeling or not, you would not be comfortable or happy in the post. I therefore cannot insist. You will allow me, however, I hope, to express my deep regret. I know your quality so well and was so anxious to see you at St. Petersburg that I feel a very imperfect consolation that I may now again express my unqualified confidence in your ability, your character, your discretion and your entire suitability for such a post.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON."

The controversy over Mr. Pindell's nomination grew out of publication of what purported to be a letter from Senator Lewis of Illinois to Mr. Pindell urging the latter to accept the post of ambassador to Russia for a year and saying he would be relieved of diplomatic responsibility for important negotiations and could travel freely in Europe.

Senator Lewis charged that the letter was a forgery, and Secretary Bryan, in a public statement, revealed that the circumstances were that Mr. Pindell had said he could only accept the post for a year because he did not feel that he could be absent from his business for any longer period. No mention, it was said, was made of any diplomatic task or duties.

As to Successor.

Washington, Feb. 2.—There was some in official circles about the likelihood of Charles R. Crane of Chicago being named for the ambassadorship.

(Continued on page 2)

DIVERS SEARCHING FOR MONROE DEAD

Choppy Sea and Great Depth Makes Task of Finding Bodies Hard

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 2.—Divers from the Norfolk wrecking steamer I. J. Merritt went down in a choppy sea today to search for bodies of those who perished when the ill-fated Old Dominion liner Monroe sank off this coast early Friday morning, following collision in a dense fog with the Merchants and Miners Transportation company's steamer Nantuxet. Wireless reports from the Merritt received this forenoon said that though diligent search had been made no bodies had come to the surface of the water and the only hope now seemed to be in the finding of bodies pinned in the wreck of the Monroe as she lies in 15 fathoms of water about 25 miles off Hog Island.

The Old Dominion steamship company has repeated its instructions to the Merritt to search for the bodies of the missing. The company officials have hope that search of the wreck by divers will result in the finding of a number of the bodies.

The weather at sea today was clear, but a stiff breeze resulting in a choppy sea made the work of the divers quite difficult. The divers also have to proceed with great care because of the great depth to which they have had to go in making the search for the bodies of the missing.

The exact location of the wreck of the Monroe is 24 miles southwest, one quarter south of Winter Quarter lightship. A portion of the Monroe's mast is projecting above water.

Two divers from the wrecking steamer Merritt are making search in the wreck of the Monroe for the missing. If bodies are found they will be brought to the surface at once and placed aboard of the Merritt. A special steamer will be sent out to bring these in, while the divers continue their work from the Merritt.

The testimony taken by the United States local inspectors of steam vessels at the investigation conducted by them of the sinking of the steamer Monroe by the steamer Nantuxet early last Friday morning, is now in the hands of the supervising inspector general at Washington. The local inspectors announce they will have nothing to give out on the subject and that decision will be made public at Washington.

The contentions by the respective ships following the Nantuxet-Monroe collision are almost identical with those growing out of the sinking of the American steamer Julia Luckenbach by the British steamship Indrakula in Chesapeake bay in January, 1913, when 17 lives were lost, including those of the captain of the Luckenbach and his wife, who was aboard at the time.

It is contended by Captain Berry of the Nantuxet that the Monroe was seeking to cross the bow of the Nantuxet which resulted in the collision was due to the negligence of the Nantuxet.

A. D. OLIVER A VICTIM OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY

Former Georgia Banker Served Two Months For Offense of Another.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 2.—A. D. Oliver, former president of the Climax, Ga., bank, and once a spectacular figure in this section, passed through here today on his way to Lee county, Ga., where he said he was going to "begin life anew."

He said he had been released from a Mississippi prison farm, where he had been serving a sentence which should have been imposed upon another man, said to be L. C. Harding.

Oliver claimed Harding was his brother and that he now was safe in Honduras. According to Oliver, it was his brother and not himself who perpetrated offenses which have been laid at the former Georgian banker's door.

N. C. REPRESENTATIVE HEARD ON QUESTION OF INCREASED RATES

Washington, Feb. 2.—Opposing the five per cent increase in freight rates sought by eastern railroads, J. C. Forster, representing the Just Freight Rate association of North Carolina, told examiners of the interstate commerce commission today that to grant the advance would be to burden the public for roundabout and illogical routes of shipment and for the support of "improperly financed and inefficiently managed properties."

TORREON GOAL OF THE REBELS

Ten Thousand Constitutionalists Are Preparing to Hurl Themselves Against the Federal Stronghold.

FEDERALS WILL MAKE STUBBORN RESISTANCE

They Are Outnumbered Almost Two to One—The Attack May Be Deferred For Some Days.

Jimenez, Mexico, Feb. 2.—Ten thousand soldiers were mobilized here and at points on the railway to the south today awaiting the order of General Villa to hurl themselves against the federal stronghold at Torreon. Other constitutionalist forces were drawing on Torreon from other directions, and the rebels generally said they would attack the city with a total strength of 15,000 men.

The rebel army is divided into the commands of five brigadier generals, with General Villa commanding the division, and while their main body is still more than a hundred miles north of Torreon, their advance guards extend to within a few miles of the city. About 40 field pieces and great quantities of ammunition have been shipped southward in readiness for the attack.

Against the rebels the federalarrison under General Refugio Velasco will put forth as formidable a defense as their means will permit. The federal strength is estimated by the rebels at from 6,000 soldiers upward. It is expected that the rebels will outnumber the federals at least two to one. General Velasco's orders, however, have the advantage of positions and are said to be supplied with the superior artillery.

Torreón with 25,000 population, is an important railroad center and the industrial seat of the Laguna cotton district. It is flanked on the west by a series of hills and canyons. On the hill, which have a sweeping command of the city over the river to the north and over the flat Laguna district outward the federals have planted their cannon. One hill in particular, known as La Cruz, has been converted into a veritable fort, bristling with long range guns.

It will be for possession of these hills that the preliminary battle will be fought, for in the opinion of the rebels neither side without the hills could hold the town.

In case of defeat the federals ordinarily would follow the railroad southward to Matamoros or eastward to Saltillo, but the rebels operating in those districts have been ordered to cut off railroad communication in both directions and completely bottle Torreón before the attack begins. Because of these preliminaries it is likely that the attack on the city will be deferred for sometime.

Generals Villa, Herrerra and Ortega have had previous experience in attacks on Torreón. The city has changed hands several times. In the Madero revolution attention was attracted to Torreón because of the massacre there of several hundred Chinese.

Villa on the Way.

Jaurez, Mexico, Feb. 2.—General Francisco Villa will leave here tonight for Chihuahua to prepare for his campaign south. He probably will remain in Chihuahua for a week before he starts for Torreón to take personal command of his troops.

HUNDREDS OF MOORS KILLED BY SPANIARDS

In Stubborn Battle at Beni-Salem—Spanish Losses Are Small.

Tetuan, Morocco, Feb. 2.—Hundreds of Moorish tribesmen fell in a stubbornly contested battle with a column of Spanish troops on Friday at Beni-Salem, south of here. The Spanish forces reported that their own losses were four officers and 22 men killed, and four officers and 116 men wounded.

Reports reported early last week that some thousands of Moorish tribesmen had taken up strong positions in the rocky fastnesses and ravines at Beni-Salem. The Spanish commander ordered out a column of cavalry, artillery and infantry. The battle began at an early hour Thursday and lasted all day, the Moors holding their positions with great tenacity. They were finally forced to retreat, leaving a large proportion of their number dead or wounded.

SHARP FIGHTING AGAIN IN HAITI

Between Followers of Theodore and Zamor—Meagre Details Received.

Port Au Prince, Haiti, Feb. 2.—Sharp fighting has occurred at Gonaves between the followers of the two rival revolutionary leaders, Senator Davilmar Theodore and General Oreste Zamor, formerly government delegate at Cape Haitien.

Only the most meagre details were obtainable today about the battle. These came from the crews of the Haitian naval vessels which were lying at anchor in the roadstead of Bonaives but which left hurriedly as soon as the firing started. The war craft arrived here today and their crews assert that they saw flames rising over a vast area, giving reason for the belief that the city of Gonaves had been set on fire. The German cruiser Vineta left immediately for Gonaves to investigate.

Senator Theodore, who announced several days ago that he would take supreme command of the rebels was understood to be marching with his followers on the capital. His rival, General Zamor, was reported to have left Gonaves for the same destination at the head of a body of revolutionaries.

Port Au Prince, Haiti, Feb. 2.—A demand for the withdrawal from the Haitian capital of the German and American bluejackets and marines was presented today to the members of the foreign diplomatic corps by the citizens committee of public safety.

The committee which was formed immediately after the flight of the president of the republic, points out that perfect tranquility has prevailed for some time in the capital and that therefore there is no necessity for the further presence of foreign troops.

PROHIBITION OF HOLDING COMPANIES IS OPPOSED

Texas Men Appear Before Committee Considering Trust Legislation.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Glimpses of business and legal mazes it must tread in framing trust laws were laid before the house judiciary committee today by L. L. Hatts and P. C. Proctor of Beaumont, Tex., representing an independent oil company. They opposed the prohibition of holding companies unless some other means can be provided to accomplish the legitimate work of such companies.

History of the five separate corporations comprising what he said was generally known as the Gulf Oil Enterprise was related by Mr. Proctor. In its business of producing and transporting oil the company enters Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma. Restrictions imposed upon foreign corporations by the various states made it impossible, he asserted, for a single corporation to undertake all the branches of the business and the only way out of the difficulty was a holding company.

Publicity of all the facts gathered by the proposed interstate trade commission was pressed as a cure-all of corporation evils by Waddill Catchings of New York, president of the Central Foundry company, who appeared before the house commerce committee. Mr. Catchings said that seven years ago corporations were quietly paying commissions on contracts to employ on the other side of the street, that these transactions were not regarded then as bribery, but that public discussion had developed a change of sentiment.

ROCK ISLAND STOCKS WEAK ON EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 2.—Rock Island common and preferred and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway collateral 4 per cent bonds were features of weakness of today's market. The Rock Island issues went to new low levels in connection with rumors of readjustment or reorganization of the system. Rock Island common sold down to 9 1/2 as compared with 13 1/2 at Saturday's close and the preferred lost 5 1/2 points, selling at 14 1/2. The collateral bonds yielded almost three points.

ARIZONA CORPORATION LAW GIVEN BLOW BY THE SUPREME COURT

Washington, Feb. 2.—Arizona's popularity as the birth place of corporations was given a blow today when the Supreme court held that the provisions of Arizona law exempting the private fortunes of stockholders in Arizona corporations from liability for the corporations debts, is not effective in all states where the corporations do business.

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR CANCER TREATMENT

Stated in New York by Skin And Cancer Hospital—Bulletin Issued.

New York, Feb. 2.—A campaign of education in the treatment of cancer has been started by the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. Aiming to help control cancer this bulletin has been issued.

"In the case of cancer the patient can help greatly in its discovery. Persons suffering from lumps, mysterious pains and sores should immediately consult competent medical advisers. Those three symptoms are generally, though not always, nature's warnings of cancer."

It is asserted that many cases reach the hospital practically beyond relief. If these cases, it is added, had been discovered when the cancerous growth was in its incipient stage a simple operation would have relieved the patient and prevented years of suffering.

VIVID STORY OF SEA TRAFFIC

Monroe Survivor Tells of Futile Attempt to Save Wife After Vessels Struck Off East Coast.

LIFEBOAT IGNORED HIS CALL FOR HELP

Kept Badly Injured Woman Afloat For Two Hours—Died Aboard The Rescue Boat.

New York, Feb. 2.—Survivors of the disaster to the steamship Monroe reached here Saturday over the Pennsylvania railroad from Norfolk. Among them was Thomas Harrington of Bridgeport, Conn., accompanying the body of his wife, who died after being taken aboard the Nantuxet.

It was Harrington who swam in the cold water supporting his wife by holding her hair in his teeth. "I am too weak to talk," he said. "All that I know is that my wife is dead."

Harrington's father, Joseph met him here. "Tell what happened, Tom," said the father. "We all want to know and it will get it off your mind."

"Then in a dull monotone the young man told his story.

Harrington and his wife had a state-room on the side where the Monroe was rammed. When the shock came he said, "we got up and dressed and wasted time that might have saved the poor girl's life."

By the time they reached the main saloon the ship had keeled so that the side wall was their floor. "There was a lurch," said Harrington, "and Margaret was thrown 20 feet and lodged under the bench built along the side of the cabin. I slid and scrambled and pointed to her poor right arm. 'It was broken and hanging limp.'

"Don't touch me," she screamed. 'Let me die.' I told her she would have to come and she would feel better about it later. Oh, God, she was right and I didn't know it. But I got her loose. Then the ship sagged back again and there was a rush of water that washed us out to the deck. I managed to get off our outer clothes. 'Then we let go and the ship went away from under us.'

Harrington told how he tried to swim holding his wife by the broken arm, but this pained her so that finally he twisted her long hair into a rope close to her head, an taking it in his teeth, floated on his back, keeping the woman's head on his chest.

"One life boat passed within ten feet, he said, and ignored their calls for help. After nearly two hours another boat came. 'I held Margaret up to them,' continued Harrington, "and a sailor said:

"'Let her go. She is dead.' I said to him: 'and you take her aboard if you don't want to go to hell with murder on your soul.'

"So they took her in. And she opened her eyes and smiled at me.

"When they got me aboard the ship they put her in one stateroom and left her and put me in another. I believe if a doctor had been with her right away with stimulants she might be alive now. But they were all mixed up, and when I found where she was lying all alone she was dead."

.S. RATE WAR IS UNDER WAY

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION FAVORED BY PRESIDENT

Has Not Announced His Position on Literary Test, However.

Washington, Feb. 2.—President Wilson regards it as universally agreed that there should be some restrictions to prevent what is known as "assisted immigration." He has not yet announced his position on the literary test, feature of pending immigration bills and indicated today that he would not do so until consulted by leaders of congress.

The president has heard many persons interested in that phase of immigration legislation and there is said to be some ground for belief that he may suggest certain modifications in the literary test as now proposed.

A report on proposals in the bill was sent to congress today by Secretary Wilson of the department of labor who said he was not opposed to the principle of the literary test. He proposed that in addition to barring immoral women the law be amended to keep out all procurers.

He suggested that skilled laborers imported under contract as well as unskilled laborers be barred.

Secretary Wilson stated immigration increased the country's population by 1,017,000 in 113 as against 646,742 in 1912. Of this increase only one per cent was Asiatic immigration. Secretary Wilson reported 25 per cent of the immigrants were illiterate and would be barred under the pending bill.

House democrats will caucus tomorrow night on the party policy toward the Baker bill for the exclusion of Asiatics.

WILSON SURPRISED AT LACK OF SUGGESTIONS

Washington, Feb. 2.—President Wilson is surprised at the lack of responses from business men to the invitation for suggestions on pending trust legislation.

The president does not know whether business men approve the tentative measures, or whether they have not yet taken notice of the hearings.

When it was suggested today that business men might fear being branded as "lobbyists" if they came to Washington in that connection, Mr. Wilson laughingly remarked that no one could be regarded as a lobbyist who came by invitation.

All Attempts to Heal Breach Between Hamburg-American and Lloyd Lines Have Failed.

CONTEST WILL LIKELY AFFECT ALL LINES

Steamship Men Think War Is Bound to Carry the Passenger Rates Below All Previous Records.

New York, Feb. 2.—All attempts to heal the breach between the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American lines have failed, and the period covered in their agreement having expired on Saturday, January 31, the rate war for steamer traffic on the trans-Atlantic lines may be said to have begun.

The move effective today is the reduction of steamer rates by the Hamburg-American line to \$25 flat for all classes of vessels, a reduction of more than \$4 a ticket. This cut will probably be promptly met by the other lines.

Steamship men here think the war is bound to carry all classes of passenger fares far below previous records.

The trouble had its origin in the demand of the Hamburg-American line for a larger percentage of the German steamer traffic. This was refused, the North German Lloyd basing its claim for retaining its present percentage on its horse power as against the claim of the Hamburg-American because of greater tonnage.

The company, however, offered to submit the dispute to arbitration.

Director Albert Ballin of the Hamburg-American line paid no heed to this proposal and he also failed to attend the recent meeting of the North Atlantic conference in Paris.

The North German Lloyd line has the backing of the North Atlantic conference, which includes the International marine, the Cunard, French and Italian lines.

Big banking houses and even the emperor of Germany have intervened in the dispute but all to no avail.

Mr. Ballin in a statement today defended his company's attitude.

"I am a friend and promoter of the syndicate," he said, "so long as they serve the interests of the undertaking for the management of which I am responsible. I separate myself from them when attempts are made

(Continued on Page Nine).

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