

The Asheville Gazette News.

MAKES APPEAL FOR EMBARGO

Quarta Asks United States To Reconsider Decision Raising Embargo on Arms to Mexico.

AGAINST INTERESTS OF ALIENS, HE SAYS

United States Now Looking to Carranza For Satisfactory Disposal of the Benton Matter.

Washington, Feb. 27.—After a long lapse in diplomatic exchanges between Washington and the city of Mexico, an attempt has been made to reopen the correspondence by the submission of an appeal by the Huerta government for the reconsideration by the United States of the recent raising of the embargo on arms.

The feature of the communication said to have been issued at Mexico City last night, is the allegation that a state of anarchy exists in so much of Mexico as is occupied by the rebel forces, and it is also charged that the immediate effect of the decree permitting the exportation of arms has been to place the rebels in a favorable situation for permitting outrages while preventing the Huerta government from repressing them as quickly and as energetically as it desires.

On the other hand, it is set out that wherever the Huerta government is in power, full protection has been given to nationals and foreigners. Therefore, the United States is invited to reflect seriously upon the sad consequences that arising of rebels will bring in the opinion of the Huerta government.

The assumption in official circles is that Huerta does not, by the presentation of such a note, expect to bring about immediately a change of policy on the part of the Washington administration. The real purpose is believed to be to add another note to the exchange perfecting his case, as it were, for the consideration of the world powers.

It is not expected that the state department will return any formal answer to this communication.

Charge Algora at the Mexican embassy was notified today that the Huerta government had delivered a communication to American representatives and diplomatic representatives of other powers in Mexico City. Circumstances surrounding the Benton killing were considered by the cabinet today. President Wilson was able to lay before the secretaries the promise of General Villa that a complete examination of the body of Benton would be permitted by a commission of two American and two British representatives and a medical examiner.

RETALIATION BY ITALY INDICATED

Ambassador Page Notified That Country Will Participate in Panama Pacific Exposition Only If Certain Clause in Immigration Bill Is Eliminated.

Rome, Italy, Feb. 27.—The intention of Italy to participate officially in the Panama-Pacific exposition was communicated today to Thomas Nelson Page, United States ambassador.

Condition of Anarchy Exists in Portugal

Madrid, Spain, Feb. 27.—The Spanish government has received information that an important revolutionary movement is in progress in Portugal. According to an announcement made today by the Spanish under secretary of state for the interior, a condition of anarchy exists throughout Portugal.

SAMOAN SOLDIERS BOARD OF TRADE RUN AMUCK; 3 DEAD

Resist Posse Sent to Arrest Them—Tribal War is Threatened.

Pago Pago, American Samoa, Feb. 27.—(Via San Francisco, Feb. 27.)—Three renegades, native soldiers of German Samoa, were killed and another badly wounded in an all day fight waged with a posse sent to arrest them, according to steamer advices received from Apia. One white man of the attacking party was fatally wounded and others were more or less seriously hurt.

The four Samoans had been sentenced to three years imprisonment for arming, without authority, a Chinese gambling house and stealing the same stakes. They broke out of a guard house, entered the government armory and made off with rifles and ammunition.

The posse sent after them learned that they had passed in their flight to the bush and shot down two Germans on a ranch. Three hundred natives joined the white men in the pursuit and the renegades finally were brought to bay behind a stone wall.

The four soldiers were from the Tuamasaga province and the natives who aided the whites were from the province of Oana. As a result of the fight the natives of Tuamasaga province have sworn to have avenged the three soldiers who were killed and a tribal war is threatened.

GENDARMES ATTACKED BY PERSIAN TRIBESMEN

Detachment of 150 Cornered—Desperate Fighting Begun Yesterday Continues.

Teheran, Persia, Feb. 27.—A detachment of 150 gendarmes is cornered in its barracks at Kazerun by a large body of tribesmen. The battle began yesterday and continues with desperate fighting when the latest reports came from the scene today. The commander of the gendarmes, Major Ohlsson, a Swede, was killed.

NEWLY CREATED OFFICE TENDERED JOB. FOLK

Washington, Feb. 27.—Joseph W. Folk, solicitor of the state department and former governor of Missouri, has been offered and probably will accept the new post of chief counsel for the interstate commerce commission at a salary of \$14,000 a year.

MR. TAFT URGES COURT REFORM

Before House Judiciary Committee Favors Taking From Judges Power to Appoint Attaches.

ALL MEN DELIGHT IN PATRONAGE, HE SAYS

Thinks Temptation Is Strong On Part of the Judges to Build About Them Judicial Families.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Former President Taft appeared before the house judiciary committee today in the capacity of head of the American Bar association and urged freeing federal courts of one source of possible weakness by taking from judges the power to appoint court attaches.

He was warmly greeted by members of the committee and exchanged cordial hand shakes with men who formerly sought his counsel in the White House. With several members of the association, Judge Taft advocated passage of the Clayton bill to authorize the supreme court to prescribe rules of procedure for federal courts on the common law side.

"All men delight in the exercise of patronage," Judge Taft said. "Of course," he added, with a smile, "on this matter I am speaking to the republicans on your committee not the democrats."

One of the troubles with life appointments for judges, he said, was that the temptation was strong to build up about them "judicial families."

Lawyers knew, he said, that it was often a dangerous thing to make charges against a court clerk before the judge who appointed him. This limitation could be removed by congress, Judge Taft declared, and he contended that they are now constituted vindicated without resort to the recall measure which he believed harmful.

Judge Taft said he would have this extent left to the appointment of receivers by federal judges, requiring the court to select them from a list furnished by the interstate commerce commission.

Judge Taft urged passage of the pending bill in the name of the American Bar association, adding that later it probably would be advisable to provide for examination of the rules of procedure by a commission with a view to harmonizing and administering together the two sides of federal court work.

For the present he thought the authorization contained in the bill was all that should be attempted.

Judge Aton B. Parker spoke of the need of this uniformity.

Other speakers included in the list were Senator Root, Louis Brandeis, Frank E. Kellogg and Thomas W. Shelton, chairman of the Uniform Judicial Procedure committee of the American Bar association.

MRS. KATE EDWARDS AT LAST PARDONED

In Shadow of Gallows Freed by Gov. Tener—Thousands of Women Protested Against Hanging.

Reading, Pa., Feb. 27.—Mrs. Kate Edwards, who has been in the shadow of the gallows for nearly 13 years for the killing of her husband, was released from the Berks county jail today under a pardon granted by Governor Tener and secretly taken from the city to begin life over again. She was convicted of first degree murder in 1901 and sentenced to be hanged but four governors declined to fix a day for her execution. After her conviction petitions were circulated in many parts of the country and were signed by thousands of women who protested against the execution.

50,000 INCOMES IN N. Y. TAXABLE

Such Is Estimate of Collectors—One Chitagoan Pays On \$1,000,000.

New York, Feb. 27.—According to figures compiled by internal revenue collectors, returns have been filed by 37,000 persons whose incomes are taxable under the new law. These returns do not include the districts in Brooklyn, the Bronx or northern New Jersey, all of which are usually included in the greater city financial statements and reports. With returns for Thursday, today and tomorrow yet to be compiled, it is estimated that at least 50,000 incomes are subject to tax in greater New York.

Charles W. Anderson, internal revenue collector in the first district New York, in which are located a majority of the city's great financial institutions, explained that before the income taxes can be paid, the returns must be sent to the commissioner of internal revenue at Washington where the assessments are determined. Then, he said, demand notices will be sent out to each taxable person.

SWAIN AND STYLES REACH AGREEMENT

County Chairman and Rival Candidate Hold Conference as to Resignation.

The friction that has appeared to be imminent in the race for the solicitorship between J. E. Swain, chairman of the Runcombe county democratic executive committee, and J. Scroop Styles, who declared his intention of entering the race a short time after Mr. Swain's announcement was made, has been wiped out, according to statements made today by Mr. Swain and authorized by Mr. Styles. According to these statements, the two candidates have had a conference and have come to an understanding as to their campaigns.

Mr. Swain will resign from the chairmanship of the committee at a convenient time, this position causing the slight friction that has been evident up to this time.

The conference between these two candidates for the solicitorship of the Nineteenth judicial district was held this morning, and they state that the campaign will be conducted on as high a plane as is possible to conduct any political fight. There seems to be no reason why any further friction should exist; it is stated. It is not given out at just what time Mr. Swain will tender his resignation as county chairman, although the time agreed upon was satisfactory to Mr. Styles.

It has been uncertain up to this time as to whether or not Mr. Swain would resign and there has been, therefore, little speculation as to who might succeed him as chairman. Little has been heard on the topic today, but it is probable that the vacancy will cause no little interest in the democratic circles of the county and much interest attaches to the possible candidates who will seek the place.

Leopold's Tomb Opened.

CONFERENCE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Delegates Seeking to Evolve Practicable Plan to Bring Together "Jobless Man and Manless Job."

ELIMINATION OF SLACK SEASONS IS PURPOSE

Floating Army Without Jobs Has Assumed Great Proportions—Employment Exchange Likely.

New York, Feb. 27.—Delegates to the National Conference on Unemployment met here today to find a remedy for irregularities of employment, to hit upon a practical method of bringing together the "jobless men and the manless jobs," and to organize the labor market that there may be a permanent thinning in the swollen ranks of the unemployed.

The floating army of men without jobs has assumed such proportions in New York city that a municipal employment bureau has been recently formed.

On the authority of the census bureau, 25 per cent of the entire number of working persons are without employment for one to three months during the year.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchell opened the conference with an address on "public responsibility."

The delegates brought to the conference special home problems from every large city in the country, and from an exposition of these special conditions the general panacea is being formulated.

"This problem," said Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary of the American association for labor legislation, "will sift down to this: How employers can employ a constant staff of men and keep them busy in slack seasons?"

"Germany has done it, and certain manufacturing concerns and railroads in this country have shown how it can be done, by shifting men engaged in construction work from one part of the country to another as the slack season in any given locality leaves a surplus of labor. This obviates the necessity for the annual discharge of employes by railroads and the consequent swelling of the body of the employed."

"The definite constructive result of this conference," he concluded, "will be the establishment of a great many (Continued on page 9)

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