

# The Asheville Gazette News.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C., MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 30, 1914

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## WILSON TALKS ABOUT REPEAL

Says Baltimore Platform Contained Contradictory Statements, and Exemption Is Ship Subsidy.

REGRETS CONTEST HAS NOT BEEN DIGNIFIED

Styles Story of Bargain With England One of Number of Insults—Debate in Congress Continues.

Washington, March 30.—President Wilson declared today that because of contradictory statements in the Baltimore platform, democrats should have no hesitation in voting for repeal of the Panama canal tolls exemption.

The president emphatically characterized the exemption as a subsidy and pointed out that one plank in the Baltimore platform expressed opposition to any subsidy, direct or indirect, while another plank declared for tolls exemption. The president asserted there should be no doubt among democrats as to which should take precedence.

The president reiterated that the exemption never was a policy of the democratic house because it was passed through a coalition of republicans and a minority of democrats, the majority of democrats voting against it on the ground that it was a subsidy.

The president explained that even if the international situation to which he referred in his message had not arisen, he would have been opposed to the tolls exemption as against democratic doctrine. But he indicated, however, that if it were not for the international situation he did not feel that it would have been proper for him to question the acts of a previous administration.

Mr. Wilson talked frankly about the tolls controversy in congress, saying that while it made all that entered into a bargain with Great Britain through Sir William Tyrrell, private secretary to Sir Edward Grey, was one of a number of insults that had been introduced in the congressional debate. The president declared he wanted to express his regret that what had promised to be a dignified contest with genuine differences of opinion seemed to be degenerating, in his opinion, into an attempt to discredit the administration. He remarked that while it made all that entered into a bargain with Great Britain through Sir William Tyrrell, private secretary to Sir Edward Grey, was one of a number of insults that had been introduced in the congressional debate. The president declared he wanted to express his regret that what had promised to be a dignified contest with genuine differences of opinion seemed to be degenerating, in his opinion, into an attempt to discredit the administration.

Mr. Wilson let it be known that he was unqualifiedly opposed to any compromise or amendments such as have been proposed in the senate. He is for a straight repeal without equivocation.

Washington, March 30.—Debate on the repeal of the Panama tolls exemption continued today in congress. In the house the Sims bill was the center of the controversy waging between administration forces and those opposing the repeal. Leaders were preparing for the closing scenes, expected Tuesday night of Wednesday, when the measure comes to a final vote.

That the Sims bill practically is assured of adoption, so far as the house is concerned, was the consensus of opinion. Some declared it would pass by a majority of 75, while the more conservative forecasters said the bill would not receive more than a 35 majority or four more than was registered by the president's adherents when the cloture rule was adopted.

Because of differences in the parliamentary procedure of the two houses, senators said today they did not expect a vote in the senate within six weeks.

London, March 30.—Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary, in the house of commons today denied published allegations that the action of President Wilson over the question of Panama canal tolls was the result of an understanding between the governments of the United States and Great Britain.

"It has been asserted," he said, "that under the terms of the understanding Great Britain had undertaken to assist President Wilson's policy in regard to Mexico. There is no foundation whatever for these reports, and I am glad to be able to take as early an opportunity as possible for saying so."

Representative Doremus, chairman of the democratic congressional campaign committee, one of the first speakers today, expressing regret that he had to differ with the president, declared that Great Britain had admitted the American right to exempt coastwise trade from payment of tolls.

He said that if the Sims bill became a law "we will be forever estopped from granting free transit through the canal to our ships in the coastwise or foreign trade."

"I do not believe," he asserted, "that by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty we bartered away to Great Britain the constitutional power of congress over interstate commerce through the Panama canal. If the American people had suspected that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty gave Great Britain equal rights with us in the Panama canal not a shovel of dirt would have been turned on the isthmus."

Mr. Doremus said the United States should not be called upon to relinquish a right which all nations, without challenge, exercise freely to regulate their domestic commerce.

## DECREASE IN INCOMES OF EASTERN RAILROADS

Statement to Interstate Commerce Commission Shows Decrease of 22.5 P. C.

Washington, March 30.—Decrease in net operating income of \$51,026,935, or 22.5 per cent of the eastern railroads was described in a statement submitted to the interstate commerce commission today at the resumption of hearings in the advance rate case covering a period of seven months ended January 31, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The statement was presented on behalf of the railroads by George Stuart Patterson, general counsel for the Pennsylvania railroad, who advised the commission that the figures had been tabulated from reports to the commission by the roads. The figures indicated a decrease in total freight revenues of \$16,999,330; an increase in passenger revenues of \$7,734,237; an increase of \$2,263,574 from other sources of income; and a decrease in total operating revenues of \$6,995,529, or 1.5 per cent. The total operating expenses showed an increase of \$39,210,133 or 6.3 per cent. A general increase also was shown in various phases of transportation, the aggregate showing the decrease above stated in net operating income.

## NO PROTEST WAS MADE TO GERMANY, SAYS WILSON

Gerard Was Simply Instructed To Inquire Into Oil Monopoly Bill.

Washington, March 30.—President Wilson today described the recent instructions to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin in connection with the German oil monopoly bill pending in the Reichstag, as merely in the nature of an inquiry and not a protest. He told callers that the ambassador had been instructed to ascertain if there were any discriminations against American industry.

The attitude of this government has been that Germany was within its rights in creating an oil monopoly and that the controversy was largely between American concerns, the Standard Oil company and independent corporations. It is believed that the instructions to Gerard were to learn particularly if any American was to be confiscated as the result of the bill, without due compensation.

Recent reports that the bill might be killed in the Reichstag on account of socialist opposition have been noted with interest here.

## MYSTERIOUS ATTACK ON GERMAN SOLDIER

Strassburg, German, March 30.—A mysterious attack on a soldier on guard at the Kirchbach fort was reputedly made, according to a report issued by military authorities here today. When a sergeant opened the patrol in response to the bell which he assumed had been run by the commandant he heard a shot fired and a bullet grazed his chest. He advanced to investigate, and a second shot was fired. The bullet struck him in the groin, flattening on a coin in his pocket and only slightly bruising him. Investigation of a patrol was fruitless.

Survivors Picked Up.

New York, March 30.—The steamer Bermuda which arrived today from Bermuda, brought seven members of the crew of the schooner Frances Chammel which put into Bermuda in distress while on a voyage from Brunswick, Ga., for New York.

## GUNMEN SEEKING EXECUTION STAY

Petition is Signed by 10 of Jurors Who Found the Men Guilty.

New York, March 30.—H. Lionel Klinkke, of counsel for the four gunmen convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, left New York for Albany today with a petition asking Governor Glynn to stay execution of the death sentence, set for April 13, until after the second trial of Charles Becker, the former police lieutenant whose conviction was set aside by the court of appeals.

## FOUR AMERICANS HAVE BEEN FREED IN MEXICO

Dr. Lambert Was Arrested After Death of One of His Patients.

Washington, March 30.—Dr. Lambert, an American physician arrested by Mexican authorities at Los Mochis after a constitutionalist officer upon whom he had performed an operation had died, has been released as the result of the energetic action of Secretary Daniels. On the recommendation of the vice consuls at Nogales, Mr. Daniels ordered Rear Admiral Howard to send a warship to Topolampam. The cruiser New Orleans steamed at once and Dr. Lambert was released.

## ANOTHER CHAPTER IN BREATHITT CO. FEUD

Special Term to Try 15 Men Charged With Murder of Sheriff Callahan.

Winchester, Ky., March 30.—Another chapter in the history of Breathitt county feuds began here today when a special term of court convened for the trial of 15 men who are charged with the assassination of former Sheriff Edward Callahan of Breathitt county. Callahan was assassinated in 1912 and the cases of through the courts ever since.

Two men have already been convicted. These two have filed motions for new trials and it is probable that a decision in the case will be handed down during the special term of the court.

## U. S. AGRICULTURAL OFFICIAL IS DEAD

Washington, March 30.—George W. Hill, for many years a prominent official of the agricultural department, died today after a protracted illness at Franklin, Va. When the secretary of agriculture first became a member of the cabinet Mr. Hill organized the editorial branch and developed the plan of widespread circulation of agricultural literature to farmers and the press. His knowledge of departmental affairs led Mr. Roosevelt, when civil service commissioner, to urge Mr. Hill's selection for that board. He was born in England, educated at Paris and Montreal and was formerly on the editorial staff of the Montreal Herald.

Lincoln Memorial Begun.

Washington, March 30.—Actual construction work on the great white marble memorial to the nation is to erect to Abraham Lincoln was begun here today. In Potomac park a large force of workmen began excavating for the foundation of the structure which is to cost \$2,000,000.

## GRAVE ANXIETY FELT FOR VILLA

Constitutionalist Sympathizers Fear for Rebel General and Remnants of the Army Before Torreon.

## REINFORCEMENT FOR FEDERALISTS REPORTED

For Six Days Fight Has Been Bitterest and Loss of Life Heaviest in Mexico's Recent History.

Chihuahua, Mex., March 30.—For seven days Francisco Villa with his rebel army has waged battle against Torreon. For six days the fight has been the bitterest, and the loss of life the heaviest in Mexico's recent history, judging from messenger dispatches from the front and the stories of slaughter told today by many of the wounded interned in hospitals here.

## ROCKEFELLER-LAMORA LAND FEUD IS ENDED

Son Agrees to Sell Tract Which His Father Refused to Sell For Years.

Malone, N. Y., March 30.—The prolonged Rockefeller-Lamora feud over possession of a hunting cabin and surrounding grounds in the Adirondacks has been ended, according to word that reached here today, by sale of the property to agents of William Rockefeller. It will become part of his vast game preserve. The sale was made by William Lamora, who inherited the cabin and grounds upon the death of his father, Oliver, who since 1892 had declined to dispose of the property.

In 1892 William Rockefeller set out to acquire the game preserve. He bought 58,000 acres around the town of Brandon but could not secure Oliver Lamora's cabin and clearing which stood in the way. Out of this arose a legal battle between the oil magnate's agents and the old trapper.

It was expensive war for Lamora but his neighbors came to his aid financially. Lamora was arrested for trespassing in the courts by showing that the fish in the Rockefeller streams were supplied by the state hatchery and that the state law forbade the setting aside of such waters as part of any private estate.

## PRINCE TOKUGAWA WILL NOT FORM JAP CABINET

Declines to Act on The Emperor's Request.

Tokyo, March 30.—Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, president of the house of peers, today declined to undertake the formation of a new Japanese cabinet although requested to do so by the emperor.

## ARGENTINA'S WHEAT CROP

Washington, March 30.—Argentina's wheat crop this year is officially estimated at 224,316,000 bushels, or 50.2 per cent more than the previous year's crop, the department of agriculture was informed today by the International Institute of Agriculture.

## 35,000 COAL MINERS IN ENGLAND QUIT

Demand Minimum Wage Scale —130,000 More May Stop Work.

Leeds, England, March 30.—Thirty-five thousand coal miners in the Yorkshire pits laid down their tools today demanding the introduction of a minimum rate of wages. Notices have been handed in by 35,000 additional men who will quit work on Thursday. The Miners' Federation of Great Britain has given its support to the strike and a long struggle is expected. Later it was announced that another 100,000 miners had given notice to quit work, bringing the total to 170,000.

## ASQUITH ASKS A RE-ELECTION

FRENCH DEPUTIES HAVE HOT SESSION

As Result of Discussion of Rochette Scandal and Calmette Shooting.

Paris, March 30.—A stormy session of the chamber of deputies committee investigating the alleged ministerial connection with the postponement of the trial of Henri Rochette, charged with defrauding the public of millions of dollars ended Saturday in Jules Delahaye, a member, leaving the room and slamming the door indignantly. The committee members were sharply divided in their views as to whether Ernest Monis, former premier, and Joseph Caillaux, former minister of finance, should be censured. A cabinet council discussed the delicate political situation brought about by the Henri Rochette scandal and the shooting of Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro. Mme. Caillaux, the assassin of M. Calmette, spent the day reading novels in St. Lazare prison.

## SEEK REUNION OF REPUBLICAN PARTY

Lincoln, Neb., March 30.—Seeking for a reunion of the conservative and progressive wings of the republican party in Nebraska, representatives of the two factions met today in separate sessions and took up a discussion of the proposals to reunite for the campaign next fall.

## ARKANSAS PRIMARY RESULTS IN DOUBT

Little Rock, Ark., March 30.—Official reports of the county central committees which meet today to canvass the vote in the democratic primary are awaited to determine whether United States Senator James F. Clark has been renominated or will be succeeded by William F. Kirby, associate justice of the Arkansas supreme court. With about 100 small townships missing the normal vote of which does not exceed 3000, returns made unofficially give Mr. Kirby a lead of eight votes in 131,112 reported.

## Not a novel—but good as one. Not a textbook—but true as one.

Save it for a Copy of THE PANAMA CANAL by Frederic J. Haskin Author of "The American Government"

Gazette-News Monday Mch. 30

Colonel Goethals says: "Accurate and Dependable"

## HOW TO GET THIS BOOK

On account of the education value and patriotic appeal of this book, The Gazette-News has arranged with Mr. Haskin to distribute a limited edition among its readers for the mere cost of production and handling. It is bound in a heavy cloth. It contains 400 pages, 100 illustrations and diagrams, an index, and two maps (one of them beautiful bird's-eye view of the Canal Zone in four colors). IT IS ACTUALLY A \$2.00 VALUE. Cut the above coupon from six consecutive issues of the paper, present them with 50 cents at our office, and a copy of the book is yours. Fifteen cents extra if sent by mail. OUR GUARANTEE: This is not a money-making scheme. The Gazette-News will not make a penny of profit from this campaign. It has undertaken the distribution of this book solely because of its educational merit and whatever benefit there is to be derived from the good will of those who profit from our offer. The Gazette-News will cheerfully refund the price of the book to any purchaser who is not satisfied with it. Present Six Coupons of Consecutive Dates FIFTEEN CENTS EXTRA IF SENT BY MAIL.

British Premier Dramatically Assumes Secretaryship For War and Retires From House of Commons.

DECLARES EMERGENCY MAKES STEP NEEDFUL

Receives Great Ovation as He Announces Decision Which Necessitates New Appeal to Constituents.

London, March 30.—Colonel John Seely, secretary for war, resigned his portfolio in the British cabinet today, and his resignation was accepted by the premier.

Premier Asquith himself decided to take the secretaryship of war in place of Colonel Seely.

Sir John French, chief of the imperial general staff of the British army, and Sir John Ewart, adjutant general to the forces, definitely resigned from the service today.

Colonel Seely's resignation has been accepted. This was the euphemistic expression employed by Premier Asquith in announcing to the house of commons today that his war secretary had paid the penalty of his indiscretions in adding to a cabinet document the two paragraphs which have aroused such feeling as to threaten the existence of the entire cabinet.

The first information received by members of parliament that Colonel Seely had definitely retired from the cabinet was when he entered the house and took a seat on the back benches instead of among his late colleagues.

The two paragraphs which caused the crisis were those giving guarantees to Brigadier General Hubert Gough and officers serving under him in Ireland that they would not be called upon for active service against the Ulster unionists. The later repudiation of these guarantees by the cabinet was taken as a rebuff by Field Marshal Sir John French, virtual commander-in-chief of the army, and by Sir John Ewart, adjutant general to the forces. The two generals immediately resigned and all efforts made by the king, the premier and the other ministers failed to induce them to change their minds. Their resignations were made definite today.

Great Surprise.

Premier Asquith's further announcement that he himself would (Continued on Page Eleven.)