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ASHEVILLE, N. C., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 12, 1914

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GREECE, TURKEY VERGE ON WAR

Zelos' Warning Concerning the Treatment of Greeks in Turkey Little Short of War Declaration.

TURKEY COMMANDED TO CEASE PERSECUTION

Tension Between Countries Is Near Breaking Point—Greek Public Opinion Greatly Excited.

Athens, Greece, June 12.—A warning to Turkey which fell little short of declaring hostilities was expressed today by Premier Zelos of Greece, in the chamber of deputies. He was speaking of the treatment of Greeks in Turkey.

The Greek government today sent a note to Turkey demanding the cessation of persecution of the Greeks in Turkey, and the repair of damage caused to them and their interests.

Public opinion in the Greek capital is greatly excited and demands are made that the government take immediate sharp action in the matter.

The premier's attitude showed the tension between Turkey and Greece was near the breaking point. The premier found difficulty in restraining his language when he spoke of the way in which the Turks had treated his fellow countrymen, and said:

"I don't wish to allow to escape me words which cannot be recalled, but I should fall in my duty if I did not inform the chamber of deputies that the situation has become grave—very grave. If a step is not put to these depredations a Hellenic will have to be content to join in the unhappy demonstrations of refugees."

A loud cheer greeted the premier, who added that many Greeks had already reached the home land from Turkey, while thousands more were only awaiting transportation facilities "in order to escape from their persecutors."

Massacre Feared.
London, June 12.—An official dispatch from Mytilene, an island off the coast of Asia Minor, says that Turkish regulars, with machine guns, and a force of Hashi-Bazouks today commenced an attack on the town of Alvalik on the coast of the mainland. As the town is inhabited by 25,000 Greeks, a massacre is feared.

Reports have been current for several weeks of unrest in the Balkans and of the ever-increasing acuteness of the trouble between Turkey and Greece. The belief has prevailed in Europe that Turkey was preparing for another conflict with Greece with the object of reconquering the territory she lost in the recent war.

NICK WILBURN FACING DEATH ON THE SCAFFOLD

Charged with the Murder of Friend and Employer—Victim's Wife Acquitted.

Gray, Ga., June 12.—Nick Wilburn, a young farmer, today faced death on the scaffold here for the murder of his former friend and employer, James E. King, a prosperous planter of Jones county. The hour at which Wilburn was to be hanged had not been announced by the sheriff early today.

Wilburn killed King with the planter's own gun on December 12, 1913, and under circumstances which attracted general interest throughout the south. It was at first thought that King had committed suicide or had been accidentally killed while hunting. Later Wilburn and King's wife were arrested on a charge of murder. At their trial it was brought out through Mrs. King's confession in open court that she and Wilburn had been intimate and it was charged by the state that they conspired to kill King and obtain his insurance money. Wilburn later confessed to the authorities that this was substantially true and that under the agreement, if he should be tried for the killing, the entire amount would be used in his defense.

Wilburn, convicted of King's murder, appealed to the state supreme court, which denied a new trial. The governor was asked that the sentence be commuted to life imprisonment. He refused to interfere with the course of the law.

Mrs. King, who also was tried for murder, was acquitted and later left Georgia for the west.

Vessel Arrives.
New York, June 12.—Arrived, steamer Lantana, Liverpool.

OVERTON W. PRICE COMMITS SUICIDE

Former Assistant U. S. Forester Shot Himself at Rugby Grange Yesterday.

Overton Westfield Price, former assistant forester of the United States, serving in this capacity with Gifford Pinchot during the Roosevelt, and a part of the Taft, administrations, a man of national fame in forestry circles, committed suicide yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock at Rugby Grange, the old Westfield country home in Henderson county. The thread of life was severed by a pistol bullet through his brain and death was almost instantaneous. The cause for the act is attributed by close friends and relatives to the condition of his health, he having been afflicted with nervous troubles for several years. He had come to Rugby Grange to spend the summer and recuperate, having arrived only yesterday morning, and to relatives and friends he appeared to be in exceedingly good spirits. There was never any indication whatever that he contemplated ending his existence.

Mr. Price was in his room when he fired the fatal shot and his wife and four children, who had accompanied him here from their home in Alexandria and the others of the household ten years old son was the first to enter the room after the shot was fired and the others of the household quickly followed. A physician was summoned but he arrived too late to render any assistance.

The deceased was born in Liverpool 35 years ago, the son of Overton Westfield Price and Mrs. Marie Christine Westfield Price, the former of England and the latter of western North Carolina. He spent his early years at Rugby Grange, where he ended his life yesterday, and received his preliminary education at the old Ravenscroft school, later going to the University of Virginia. He was one of the first students at the Biltmore School of Forestry under Dr. C. A. Schenck and received his degree in 1888. He entered the United States forest service immediately upon his return to this country and worked himself rapidly to the position of assistant forester. He left the service with Gifford Pinchot and took a prominent part in the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy immediately following.

After retiring from the public service, Mr. Price launched forth as an expert forester and was employed in this capacity for a time by the Canadian government for special work in the forests of British Columbia. He was connected with the Biltmore estate in the capacity of forester for several years and was a close personal friend of its owner, the late George W. Vanderbilt. It was through his hands that the sale of Pisgah forest was recently made to the Federal government.

The decline in his health began soon after the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy, the strain reacting on his nerves to such an extent that he never completely recovered. He kept actively at work, however, both as expert forester and author, writing some masterful discussions on forest problems. One of his books, "The Land We Live In," has a wide circulation and is considered an authority on the natural resources of the nation.

The deceased is survived by his mother, his wife, formerly Miss Alice Lindsey of Alexandria; and four children, Overton W. Jr., Harold, Phillip and Miss Barbara. All the relatives of the deceased, with the exception of an aunt in Edinborough and a cousin in Los Angeles, are expected to arrive today or tomorrow to attend the funeral, arrangements for which will not be made until their arrival.

S. C. EPWORTH LEAGUE HOLDING CONVENTION

Charleston, S. C., June 12.—The twenty-fifth convention of the South Carolina Epworth league is in session here, closing Sunday. Bishop W. R. Lambuth of Nashville and Dr. F. S. Parker of Nashville, secretary of the Epworth league of the south, are in attendance. Dr. Parker delivered an address last night. Bishop Lambuth delivered two addresses today. The harbor excursion is on the program this afternoon. About 150 delegates are here for the convention. Officers will be elected tomorrow morning.

U. S. EMPLOYERS ELECT NORTH CAROLINA MAN

Nashville, Tenn., June 12.—Detroit, Mich., was chosen as the next convention city by the National Association of Governmental Employees at the closing session of that organization here. Barney Cohen, Illinois, was elected president, and John T. Fitzpatrick, Missouri, secretary and treasurer.

PUBLIC AROUSED BY VANDALISM

Demands For Punishment of Women Engaged in Campaign of Destruction Are Many.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH

Arson Squad Again at Work—Prosecution of Subscribers To Militant Funds Is Urged.

London, June 12.—Expressions of anger at the vandalism of the suffragettes were more vehement than ever today by the general public who were aroused by the attempt of yesterday to destroy the historic coronation stone and chair in Westminster abbey and still further angered today by a determined effort to burn the ancient church of St. Margaret.

Demands for the drastic punishment of the women engaged in this campaign of destruction are heard on every side. The leniency of the government in releasing the women criminals after a few days detention in jail is generally condemned.

Only quick work by the rector, the Rev. William H. Stone, and villagers saved the historic structure at St. Margaret's today.

Three distinct fires, fed by fire lighters, composed of squares of felt saturated with oil, were set by the "arson squad."

The home was widely expressed today that Reginald McKenna's suggestion of the prosecution of subscribers to the funds of the militant suffragette organization which would stop, to a large extent, the flow of income to the coffers of the women engaged in the activities would be undertaken.

It is known that much of the money handed over by the largest subscribers is sent with the earmark "education" to Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the leader, who is left to decide the means of its expenditure. This proviso to the gift will not exempt the donor from the law.

Examination today of the coronation chair in Edward the Confessor's chapel, showed the damage was slight and easily repaired. The coronation chair was not injured at all. In fact most of the damage done affected the wall of the chapel behind the chair. The abbey was open as usual today except for the chapel, where the bomb was placed and in which an immense amount of soot, dust and dirt fell as the result of the explosion. A large congregation, composed mostly of women, attended the morning service. Extensive precautions were taken and every visitor was closely scrutinized. The police have the description of a number of women who were seen in the vicinity before yesterday's explosion but no arrest has yet been made.

NEW FRENCH CABINET OUTLINES ITS POLICIES

Will Ask For Loan of \$18,000,000 For Use Of Army And Navy.

Paris, June 12.—The new cabinet has decided to ask the chamber of deputies for a loan of \$18,000,000 at three and one half years. The proceeds are to be spent for the extraordinary requirement of the army and navy and for expenditures in connection with Morocco.

The cabinet drafted a resolution insulating on the rigid application of the three year military law, and suggesting a compromise with the senate on the question of proportional representation. The new government declared its maintenance of the non-secretarian character of the public schools and promised introduction of reforms for the improvement of the condition of the working classes. It will request the senate immediately to consider the bills passed by the recent session of the congressional bodies.

SHARP CONSIDERED AS FRENCH AMBASSADOR

Washington, June 12.—Representative William G. Sharp of Ohio, it was reported in official circles this morning, had been considered for Ambassador to France. The president and Secretary Bryan intimated that the place would be filled soon and Mr. Bryan would not deny that Mr. Sharp was the man appointed.

AMENDED TOLLS BILL SUPPORTED

Repeal Bill With the Simmons-Norris Amendment, As Passed by Senate Before House.

MR. ADAMSON URGES THAT HOUSE CONCUR

Declares Amendment Was Not Made by Advocates of Exemption—Scores "Special Interests."

Washington, June 12.—The fight over Panama tolls exemption repeal today was carried back to the house. Senator Norris' amendment introduced in the senate to give the United States the right to exempt its coastwise ships, was expected to be taken up without delay. No other change in the measure was effected in the senate where the bill was passed after a continued struggle.

It has not been determined whether the house will accept the amendment or send the bill to conference, but the majority leaders believe the amendment will be agreed to without delay. The bill will then go to the white house for President Wilson confirmation or veto.

Administration leaders this morning were practically certain that he would sign it. The president was being congratulated today because of the passage of the bill, which is regarded as a distinct victory for him.

Representative Adamson of Georgia, chairman of the interstate commerce committee, in moving that the house concur with the senate amendment, declared the provision "should be acceptable to all advocates of uniform tolls."

"It may not have been necessary," he cautioned, "because nothing we could add to or omit from the bill could change the duties of the parties under the treaty. It is appropriate, however, that the amendment should be made and promulgated with the treaty itself. It contains nothing but the truth and substantially the same declaration has been made by us on the floor of the house and elsewhere many times."

Mr. Adamson said the amendment was not made by the advocates of exemption, "as all of their propositions were voted down overwhelmingly and were generally of a character to increase the difficulties of the situation."

"The advocates of the repeal," he declared, "were taking care of the interests of the treasury and of the people against the avaricious interests of others. The question of sovereignty could not be involved as sovereignty has never been in question. There has never been any sovereignty connected with the proposition to surrender anything to any other country nor to waive any right of this government. All these things are hobgoblins and bugaboos, conjured up and injected into the discussion by advocates of special interests."

"Congress and the government may be 'we' in the sense that the canal is ours, but if they confuse any little handful of men conducting the greatest and longest and 'longest and loudest' lobby ever seen on earth' to get special privileges as 'we' they are mistaken, for they do not represent one per cent of the American people. There are 90,000,000 American people who represent the treasury and those who want the special privileges want us to divert from the treasury on an average of \$5000 a month for each ship or \$40,000 a year that belong to our constituents and give it to a lot of fellows who do not need it, do not care for it and do not care for the flag except when you give them special privilege."

"I rejoice in the triumph of the people which has thus corrected a grievous wrong and decided for the opening of the canal on fair, equal and honest terms that will enable the canal management to demonstrate its full and glorious success."

"There is now 'peace in the family,' all have come back to the original proposition that we ought to shackles the canal enterprise with the selfish claims of special interests. We can all glory together with peans of triumph in the completion and operations of this stupendous creation."

EXCELLENT CARDS IN BRITISH TOURNAMENT

Troon, Scotland, June 12.—Excellent cards were returned today in the second round of the 18 holes of the qualifying stage of the British golf championship. Francis Outmet, American open champion completed his second 18 holes in 77, which with his score yesterday, 77, made a total of 154. This places him well within the 100 players qualified for the final. Harry Vardon, the British professional, took 79 today, making his total 153. James Braid did 78 today, finishing with a total of 150.

JONES TO HEAD RESERVE BOARD

Unofficially Stated That President Will Send His Nomination to the Senate On Monday.

FORMER TRUSTEE OF PRINETON UNIVERSITY

New Currency System to Be Actually Organized Immediately After Senate Endorses the Board.

Washington, June 12.—Thomas B. Jones, a Chicago lawyer, former member of the Princeton university trustees, and a personal friend of President Wilson, has practically been selected for governor of the federal reserve board. It was said unofficially today that his nomination would go to the senate Monday.

With the nomination of Mr. Jones, the names of Paul M. Warburg of New York, W. P. Harding of Birmingham, Alabama, W. P. Miller of San Francisco and E. C. Simmons, of St. Louis to be members of the board are expected to go to the senate. Secretary McAdoo, and Comptroller Williams of the treasury department, will be ex-officio members. It was officially stated at the white house today, that the president would formally announce the personal of the board Monday.

Mr. Warburg and Mr. Harding are bankers; Mr. Miller is an economist and at present assistant secretary of the interior. Mr. Simmons is a merchant. Mr. Jones is not only a financier but a student in finance.

The work of actually organizing the country's new banking and currency system will get under way after the endorsement by the senate, and officials hope to have it in operation for the crop moving period in the autumn.

Washington, June 12.—Thomas B. Jones, a Chicago lawyer and former member of the board of trustees at Princeton university, was being considered today by President Wilson, for the governorship of the federal reserve board. Mr. Jones has been identified with the party for years and is an expert in finance. Balloting on directors for the federal reserve bank is now in progress throughout the country. The committee has not called on the banks as yet for the initial one per cent subscriptions to the stock of the national reserve bank to which they wish to belong and it is not likely such call will be made before the federal reserve board is confirmed by the senate and takes up its work in Washington. Much detail work awaits the board after it assumes office. The secretaries and assistants to the members must be selected and a complete system of reports for the reserve banks must be worked out. Treasury department officials, however, believe it will be possible to have the twelve reserve banks in operation by August 1, although they say the demand for money to move the crops has not been such as would suggest any great strain to be relieved by the reserve banks.

Chicago, June 12.—Adlai Stevenson, former vice president of the United States is slowly sinking and the end is likely to come any time. He took a small amount of nourishment today for the first time in 25 hours.

STRIKERS ENCOURAGING A GENERAL WALK-OUT

Following Refusal of Westinghouse Company to Treat With Them.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 12.—Refusal of the Westinghouse company yesterday to treat with their 10,000 strikers was announced today when the Allegheny Congregational union today called out the 5000 men of the Union Switch and Signal company at Swissvale. A parade of strikers at West Pittsburgh with several bands and 5000 marchers went to Swissvale to encourage a general walk-out there.

Picket lines were strengthened during the night and careful watch kept on the railroad adjacent to the factories where the strike is on.

MISSISS WAGNER AND CASSEL IN THE FINALS

Washington, June 12.—Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Claire Cassel, both of New York, are to play at the Philadelphia cricket club late this afternoon in the final round of the tournament for the individual lawn tennis championship of the United States. Hot weather caused postponement of the match until late in the day. The winner will meet in the challenge round on the same court tomorrow Miss Mary Browne of Chicago, the present national champion.

ADVANCE MOVE IN MEDIATION

PRESIDENT WILL NOT OUST NEGRO

His Managers Assure Negro Recorder of Deeds He Will Not be Forced Out.

Gazette-News Bureau
Wyatt Building,
Washington, June 12.

The extreme hot weather, the tolls fight and other troubles of the democratic senators were shunted to the background yesterday when it was rumored around the democratic cloak room that President Wilson had no idea of firing Recorder of Deeds Johnson, the negro republican. The senators were unable to contain themselves, when upon investigation, they were told that President Wilson's campaign managers had promised that Johnson should not be fired, but if by any way he should be forced out another negro would be placed to fill the vacancy.

The question of ousting negroes here has been a sore subject with southern democratic senators. President Wilson forced them to confirm the negro Terrell as judge of the district court. He now throws the fat in the fire by insisting that the Johnson negro must sit at the head of the table in the recorder of deeds office where white women and men must come under his immediate supervision.

REVOLT MOVE IN ITALY REPORTED

Strikers Refuse to Return to Work—Government Takes Precautionary Steps.

Rome, June 12.—Movements of a revolutionary character, were reported today throughout the four provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna and Forli, forming what is known as the Pomagna.

Although a secession of the general strike, which began on Monday, had been ordered by labor organizations, the workmen of extreme views in the districts have refused to return to work.

The government today ordered a concentration of troops and supplies in the towns of Forli and Vienna.

STEVENSON LIKELY TO DIE ANY TIME

Chicago, June 12.—Adlai Stevenson, former vice president of the United States is slowly sinking and the end is likely to come any time.

He took a small amount of nourishment today for the first time in 25 hours.

FINAL ARGUMENTS

Philadelphia, Pa., June 12.—Final argument was made in federal court here today by the government to have the Keystone Watch company declared a combination in violation of the Sherman anti-trust company. The suit was filed in December 1911.

First Important Step Achieved In Full Agreement On The Transfer of Power From Huerta.

MEDIATORS WILL NOT ADMIT REBEL AGENTS

Finally Decide to Officially Exclude Carranza Delegates

On Refusal to Agree To Truce.

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 12.—Mediation today had achieved its first important step. After nearly three weeks of parleying the mediators and the American and Huerta delegates were ready formally to approve in full conference the method by which the executive power in Mexico City shall be transferred from the Huerta administration to a new provisional government. The constitutional form of succession, permitting General Huerta to appoint as minister of foreign affairs, the man chosen here for the provisional presidency, has been abandoned. The United States claim that to follow this method would be recognizing Huerta's authority as constitutional. Instead there will be an abrupt transfer of authority to the new provisional president with the probability that the oath of office would be administered by the chief justice of the Supreme court.

There was a deadlock for three days over the manner of the transition of the Huerta government, but the delegates finally yielded on the ground that technicalities should not jeopardize the prospects for peace. The mediators too, are determined to remove every technical obstacle. The work of the conferences now is centered on the second point in the plan for the pacification of Mexico, which deals with the personnel of the new government. Names have not yet been submitted by the United States, because there has been no communication with the constitutionalists, and it is that party which the United States is aiming to satisfy so as to persuade them to lay down their arms.

The trip of George C. Carothers, special representative of the state department, from Torreon to Saltillo, was interpreted here as meaning that he will endeavor to obtain information from General Carranza directly, which will aid the American delegates in handling details of the peace plan.

In the meantime the announcement from Saltillo that Carranza intends to send representatives to the mediation conference, injected a complex phase into the situation. It had been intimated for several days that the constitutionalists would announce his intention of sending delegates, but would make no mention in his note of the instructions or powers of his representatives, nor grant an armistice.

The mediators have been firm in their determination to exclude constitutional delegates unless an armistice previously had been declared. It remains to be seen, however, whether they will actually close the door against them or receive them in formal conference.

It is not at all improbable that the American delegates will ask the mediators to receive the constitutionalist (Continued on Page 11).

FREE COUPON

IDEAL ART. PATTERN OUTFIT AND TO-DAY'S MAGAZINE

PRESENTATION BY

Gazette-News, Friday June 12

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