

DEFENDANTS PLEAD GUILTY IN LIQUOR CASES; PROBE ENDS

**J. H. Lange, Gay Green
J. L. Alexander Pay
Heavy Fines.**

NO FINE ASSESSED AGAINST 2 OTHERS

**Suspended Judgments in
Other Cases Against
All Defendants.**

The defendants, John H. Lange, Gay Green, James L. Alexander, J. Baylis Rector, McN. MacKay and F. H. McMullen, before Superior Court Judge Frank Carter, sitting as a committing magistrate in the investigation into alleged violations of the prohibition law, have thrown up their hands and the investigation relative to them is ended. References between the defendants and their attorneys and Judge Carter and the prosecution began yesterday afternoon, shortly after court adjourned, and as a result of these conferences Judge Carter announced when court convened this morning that the terms of surrender as dictated by him, without the change of attorney, had been accepted by the defendants and the investigation of their cases is over. The terms follow:

Each of the defendants agreed to plead guilty before Judge Julius G. Adams in Police court on two charges of violating the prohibition law, Judge Adams to be entered in one, and prayer for judgment to be continued in the other from time to time for the next three years. The judgments, dictated by Judge Carter and accepted by the defendants follow:

HEAVY FINES IMPOSED.

John H. Lange and Gay Green are to pay a fine of \$400, two-thirds of which, \$266.67, is to be paid by Mr. Lange, and one-third, \$133.33, by Mr. Green; James L. Alexander is to pay a fine of \$2000; J. Baylis Rector is not required to pay any pecuniary fine but judgment is suspended in a case in which he pleads guilty; D. McN. MacKay pleads guilty to a charge in which judgment is suspended and forfeits his license from now agreeing never to apply for such a license in Asheville again, and in addition surrenders the intoxicants secured several days ago at the Owl drug store, and whatever stock he has on hand at his store on Pack square; and a similar judgment is entered in the case of F. H. McMullen. The costs of the entire investigation are charged to Messrs. Lange, Green and Alexander.

The whiskey and other intoxicants surrendered to the court are to be destroyed by the sheriff, except such portions of it available for hospital use, that part to be turned over to the Mission hospital for use in the charity wards.

According to the terms of this agreement, the defendants must maintain a good record for the next three years or they may be called into court and fined or imprisoned in the discretion of the court on the cases in which pleas of guilty have been entered and judgments suspended for that period of time. Immediately following the announcement of the morning by Judge Carter, the defendants appeared in Police court and the entries made according to the terms of the agreement.

As to the Physicians.

There is only one phase of the investigation now remaining to be disposed of; that relative to the alleged illegal writing of prescriptions for the intoxicants by the physicians of the city. Judge Carter announced this morning that the auditors in charge of this part of the work have not completed their reports, and as soon as they are completed he will take the matter under consideration.

Judge Carter made a lengthy and most interesting statement this morning

ing. He said that he conducted the investigation because he could not see how he could well avoid it. He said that the result will probably be both favorably and unfavorably criticised, but that he has done his best. He does not claim credit for the result, but lays that honor at the door of J. W. Haynes of the prosecution, without whom Judge Carter said he could have done nothing. He said that Zeb F. Curtis of the prosecution was zealous in the cause but did not have the time to give to it, being called out of the city.

Report of Proceedings.

The following is a complete report of the proceedings of the morning, as taken by the official court stenographer, Will H. Daniel:

Judge Carter: "Gentlemen, somebody has seen the judge, and these investigations are about to stop. You are entitled to know, and the public is entitled to know, through the newspaper press, exactly what has transpired, and the order in which things have transpired."

"I want to disclose all that has occurred since we adjourned court yesterday."

"I went from the court room to the library to look over the New York papers, and while there Mr. W. P. Brown, of counsel for some of these defendants, came there and asked me for a conference. I went with him to his office for the purpose of that conference, and he asked me upon what terms, if I felt free to indicate any terms, upon which these defendants could plead guilty. I didn't hesitate to indicate to him the general lines along which terms would be acceptable to me. The judgments, which were to be entered, were to be entered in the economy of time, and in order that settlements might be effected as quickly as possible. We separated. Mr. Brown stated that he would confer with associated counsel and with his clients."

Conference With Accused.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Gay Green called me up over the telephone. Gentlemen, I pause a moment to say that I do not consider anything which has transpired to be of a confidential nature. In the course of the evening, Mr. O. Green called me up on the telephone and stated that he desired to submit himself to any judgment that I saw proper to impose, but stated that he wanted to make a personal statement to me before I imposed judgment. I told him that I was perfectly willing to confer with him, but I told him that I thought propriety demanded that he make his statements in the presence of his lawyers. I made an appointment to meet him and his lawyers at my office at 3:30 this morning. I came down a few minutes before that time, and found Mr. Green waiting, but his lawyer had not arrived, but I felt that my character was good enough for me to see Gay Green by himself if I wanted to, so I invited him into my room and told him to make his speech. He did so by explaining some matters of business of his own. I consider those matters of a confidential nature which I am not at liberty to give. However, that didn't include any business transactions with the court. That is a joke. You may put it down, for fear someone will not understand. After talking with Mr. Green I asked him to get the other parties down to the office to see whether there was anything to this matter, and to ascertain whether the investigations should go on. Shortly thereafter Mr. Lange and Mr. Brown came together and Mr. Wells joined the party in a few minutes, and then Mr. Alexander and his attorney, Mr. Wright, came in, and these gentlemen then asked me to state the terms upon which they might submit to it, the terms upon which the defendants might submit, and I stated the terms which I will state to you and which were not varied to the extent of dotting an 'i' or crossing a 't'."

URGENT REAPPOINTMENT OF JUDSON W. CLEMENTS

Washington, Dec. 2.—The reappointment of Judson W. Clements of Georgia, as member of the interstate commerce commission, was urged in a resolution jointly that has been offered in the house committee on interstate commerce by Representative Sims of Tennessee and Representative E. H. of Wisconsin. The resolution declared that his retirement "would be little short of a calamity." The committee's adoption of the resolution was assured.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Hogs: Receipts 25,000; dull; bulk of sales 7.55@7.75; light 7.10@7.70; mixed 7.40@7.50; heavy 7.45@7.75; rough 7.40@7.50; pigs 5.00@7.00.

Cattle: Receipts 7000; steady; heaves 6.00@6.50; Texas steers 6.55@7.70; stockers and feeders 4.50@7.40; cows and heifers 3.50@5.10; calves 5.50@11.00.

Sheep: Receipts 25,000; strong; native 2.90@5.10; yearlings 5.15@5.55; lambs native 4.90@5.25.

CHANGE IN BANK ACT NOT UNLIKELY

**May Be Necessary to Amend
Law Before Completing
Money Legislation.**

Washington, Dec. 2.—Before congress completes the proposed currency legislation it may find it necessary to amend the national banking act, especially if the house and the president agree to the senate committee's proposals to guarantee bank deposits. Bank deposit guarantee—treasury officials prefer "insurance" to "guarantee"—is looked upon with favor by the office of the comptroller of the currency.

Officials declare that deposit insurance to be effective it must be accompanied by changes in the power of the comptroller so that he shall be given more latitude in the curing of sick banks. Under the present law the comptroller can only close a shaky bank peremptorily or place it in the hands of a receiver. In many cases the comptroller finds a bank solvent and in fairly good condition but its management is faulty. To close such an institution under the proposed law would mean an unnecessary guarantee fund.

Officials believe an enlargement of the comptroller's power giving him authority to replace the management with men of better financial judgment would prevent many failures and strengthen the guarantee fund.

Guarantee is favored by treasury officials because of a belief among many depositors in national banks that because the institution is licensed by the federal government its depositors cannot lose.

VON FORSTNER STRIKES DOWN LAME MAN; ACT CAUSES GREAT ANGER

**Civilians of Zabern Further
Increased by Officer's At-
tack on Cripple.**

Zabern, Alsace, Germany, Dec. 2.—Lieutenant Baron von Forstner, who started that rouble between the troops and civilians here by referring scornfully to the citizens when he addressed the recruits of his company, aroused still further indignation against the army today by cutting down a lame Alsatian shoemaker with his saber.

The titled lieutenant was leading a half company of the ninety-ninth infantry from the barracks to the country to go through the morning drill when a group of workmen recognized Von Forstner. They hooted the officer, who at once halted his company and sent a squad of armed soldiers in pursuit.

The infantrymen succeeded in catching only one man—a lame shoemaker—who resisted arrest. Von Forstner then came up and deliberately struck him on the head with the sharpened edge of his saber. The wound is a dangerous one.

The fresh incident has created such tension that serious bloodshed is feared unless the ninety-ninth regiment is transferred immediately.

APPOINTMENTS OF MINISTERS

**Western North Carolina Con-
ference of M. E. Church
at Charlotte Comes
To Close.**

FEW CHANGES MADE IN ASHEVILLE DISTRICT

**Question of Changing Name
Of Church Considered—
Memorial Report
Is Read.**

Special to The Gazette-News.

Charlotte, Dec. 2.—With the reading of the appointments of the preachers to the various charges, the annual meeting of the Western North Carolina conference of the M. E. church, which has been in session here for the past week, came to a close yesterday afternoon. There were no changes made in Asheville and very few in the Asheville district. There was considerable business to wind up yesterday before the bishop could read the appointments. Among the most important was the voting on the question of whether the name of the church should be changed from Methodist Episcopal church, south, to "Methodist church of America." This was rejected by a large majority, but there is sentiment for changing the name of the church. A resolution was submitted by Plato Durham to have the general conference change the name to "Methodist church."

The memorial report was read by Dr. D. Atkins. It contained some important recommendations which were adopted, among which were the following:

Providing a new form of election and representation for lay leaders in quarterly district and annual conferences. The item was amended and adopted.

To remove the limit now placed on the number of stewards which each charge may elect. This was adopted.

Asking that the standard of admission to the ministry of the church be raised from the standard now in use to the equivalent of the requirements for admission into an "A" grade college of our church. Adopted by a vote of 79 to 72.

To provide that ministers entering the conference hereafter be required to promise that they will abstain from the use of tobacco. This was adopted by a substantial majority.

The appointments for Asheville, Greensboro, Charlotte, Morganton. (Continued on page 3)

CONFER AGAIN ON RE-ORGANIZATION

**President Elliott of New Ha-
ven Lays More Plans Be-
for McReynolds.**

Washington, Dec. 2.—Mowat Elliott, chairman of the board of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway, had a conference today with Attorney General McReynolds. Such plans for the voluntary reorganization of the New Haven as its directors have been able to make were laid before the attorney general, General T. W. Gregory and Jesse C. Adkins, the assistants who investigated the railroad with a view to prosecuting it under the anti-trust act.

The conference was the third at the department of justice in regard to the New Haven in the last few months. Unless the proposals made by Mr. Elliott are looked upon as sufficient to insure a reorganization meeting the approval of Attorney General McReynolds, negotiations probably will be abandoned and the department will act upon the recommendations of its investigators.

The department had no comment to make on Mr. Elliott's visit, but Mr. McReynolds announced weeks ago that he had no desire to rush into court to accomplish a reorganization of the system if its management could convince him that such an end could be brought about by voluntary action.

CHAMPION CORN GROWERS GOING TO WASHINGTON

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 2.—Six special trains carrying Governor James M. Cox and approximately 2,000 boys and girls from the cornfields of Ohio, arrived here this morning on their way to Washington and Philadelphia. They are the prize winning corn growers of the Buckeye state and have been given the trip by the commonwealth because of the records made in growing corn last season.

PLAN TO MOVE ON CHIHUAHUA

**Rebels Are Preparing For Has-
ty Occupation of City
Just Evacuated by
The Federals.**

VILLA HAS DESIGNS ON MEXICO CITY

**Chihuahua to Be the Base of
Farther Activities To-
ward South—Other
Rebel Plans.**

Jaurez, Mex., Dec. 2.—Hasty preparations were under way today here in the Mexican rebel ranks for the occupation of Chihuahua, the capital of Chihuahua state, which is reported to have been evacuated by the federals because of threatened starvation of its 35,000 population.

Pointing out that of the important federal strongholds in the north only Monterey and Guaymas remained, General Francisco Villa, the rebel leader, said Chihuahua would be made the base of aggressive activities southward. Just when forces will be sent to pursue General Salvador Mercado, Provisional President Huerta's military governor, who is reported to be fleeing to the United States border at Ojinaga with 2000 famished soldiers, and General Orozco and Salazar, said to have taken to the mountains, Villa declined to say definitely, but said the rebel advance toward Mexico City would continue briskly.

Looking Toward Mexico City.

"We will be shooting at the ramparts of Mexico City within a month," said General Villa. "We are confident that when the people in the capital realize that we have captured almost all the north and are in sight of the city's gates they will voice their feelings which they are now afraid to do, and will clamor for the downfall of the usurpers. A mob in the capital can oust Huerta in a day."

With 3500 rebels and 16 field pieces advanced as far as Carrizal, 90 miles south of Jaurez, on the way to Chihuahua, General Villa will remain here to communicate with General Carranza before he personally proceeds south. At Chihuahua he expects to join General Chao and other rebel leaders and with a combined force of 8000 men proceed toward Zacatecas, the first important city south of Torreon. Other rebel forces General Villa said are to proceed along the west coast toward Guadalupe.

Pressure of Citizens.

According to late reports which General Villa said he received by couriers who traveled overland 120 miles to Villa Ahumada, where the telegraph line has been connected with Jaurez, the desertion of Chihuahua by the federals was brought about by the pressure of citizens. The people, it was said, protested that if the federal garrison resisted the fighting would result in the wholesale killing of non-combatants, that the poor was half starved and that the wealthy residents could not expect mercy at the hands of the invaders.

General Mercado is said to have decided on flight so the American border so that he could communicate with Provisional President Huerta. Communication between Chihuahua and Mexico City has been impossible for weeks.

TEN PEOPLE PERISH IN 30-FOOT CREEK WAVE; 50 HOUSES DESTROYED

**Nolan Creek Runs Through
Belton, Tex.—Wave Came
Without Warning.**

Belton, Tex., Dec. 2.—Ten persons were reported to have perished in a 30-foot wave which came without warning down Nolan creek before daybreak. The creek runs through the center of this city.

Fifty houses along the creek's banks in Belton were swept away. In the heart of the town Mrs. W. C. Polk and her four children were caught asleep in their home and drowned. Polk, carrying the fifth child, an infant, escaped to high ground.

Five fatalities—a man, his wife and three children—were reported in another family, that of a camper. His name was not known here.

When the main street bridge in Temple, Tex., was demolished by the wave an unidentified man was on the structure. He was seen to go into the water. It is believed he perished.

The creek's rise was the result of a downpour of four hours duration.

VILSON READS HIS MESSAGE

MUCH DAMAGE IS RESULT OF STRIKE

**Garment Workers Idle For 21
Weeks—Try to Settle
Teamsters' Strike.**

Philadelphia, Dec. 2.—Today marks the end of the twenty-first week of the garment workers' strike in this city during the progress of which there have been numerous riots, hundreds of attacks on operatives who remained at work, one fatal shooting and another probably fatal. Scores have been injured as a result of the riots and property has been destroyed.

A month ago Abraham Kaplan, one of the alleged strikers, was shot and killed during a riot, and yesterday Harry Skulnick, who had been on strike but had returned to work, was shot and probably fatally wounded by an unidentified man who fired from the window of a taxicab.

Four men who gave New York addresses but which were believed to be fictitious, were arrested and identified last night by Skulnick as the occupants of the car. They were held with several other suspects for a further hearing.

Many efforts have been made by business and other organizations to bring about an adjustment of the difficulties between the operatives and their employers, and recently the common councils adopted a resolution providing for a committee to investigate the strike.

The resolution, however, so far has been ignored by select councils and the strikers plan a big demonstration on city hall plaza on Thursday, when that body holds its next meeting in the hope of securing favorable action.

When the strike was first called it was claimed that 5000 operatives responded, but scattered manufacturers have from time to time granted their demands for increase in pay and recognition of the union. It is estimated that about 3000 remain out.

Trying to Adjust Troubles.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 2.—A committee composed of representatives of all crafts affiliated with the Central Labor union today began efforts to find some way in which the strike of the teamsters and chauffeurs here may be ended peacefully.

This committee was appointed at a meeting of the central labor union last night and held its first meeting after midnight this morning. At the close of the committee meeting, William G. Beatty, president of the Central Labor union and chairman of the committee, announced that no decision as to the plan of procedure had been reached.

"We want to establish peace just as speedily as possible," Mr. Beatty said. "What we are trying to do through the special committee is to ascertain just what action is necessary to end this trouble."

DORA MURFF FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

**Step-father Goes to Prison For
Life—Step-brother Is
Acquitted.**

Crowley, La., Dec. 2.—Dora Murff, an 18 years old, slender, nervous girl, after an all-night court session, today heard a jury pronounce her a murderer. At almost the same instant she heard the verdict that will send her step-father whom she tried to shield by declaring she alone killed her sweetheart, to prison for life. The girl was convicted of manslaughter; James S. Duval, of murder without capital punishment. The girl's young half-brother, Allie Duval, jointly charged with killing J. M. Delhaye, was freed. Sentence will be pronounced December 15.

Delhaye was killed on a street here October 15 by a charge from a shotgun, fired from a survey in which Dora Murff and the two Duvals were riding. As he fell the girl jumped from the vehicle and fired two bullets from a revolver into Delhaye's body. The trial began two weeks ago. Miss Murff testified that she fired all the shots. Miss Murff had known Delhaye since she was 15 years old and testified he often had promised to marry her. He was going away from Crowley the night he was killed and she did not think he would return.

Change League Name

Auburn, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Secretary John Farrell, of the National Association of Professional Baseball leagues today issued a notice saying that the name of the Empire State league of Georgia had been changed to the Georgia State league.

Document Addressed to Congress One of Briefest of Its Kind From Any President.

DISMISSES MEXICO IN BRIEF COMMENT

**Refers to Trust Legislation,
Currency, Rural Credits,
Autonomy For Islands,
Etc. Etc.**

Washington, Dec. 2.—President Wilson read his first annual message to congress today at a joint session of both branches at 1 o'clock in the house chamber. The message, among the briefest of documents of its kind from any president, being about 3000 words long, required less than thirty minutes for reading, though it treated upon a variety of subjects.

The Mexican situation President Wilson dismissed with brief comment re-iterating the sentiments he expressed in a special address to congress upon the same subjects sometime ago and expressing the belief that the Huerta government slowly was crumbling and that the United States probably would not be obliged to alter its policy of waiting.

No program for trust legislation was presented further than mention of the desirability of an early amendment to the Sherman law "to prevent private monopoly more effectively than it has yet been prevented" and an announcement that the President would later address a special message to congress dealing solely with that subject.

Building of Alaskan railways which the president endorsed the need for concentration by the senate on the pending currency bill, which he emphasized; urgent necessity of rural credits legislation; self government for Porto Rico and Hawaii; ultimate independence for the Philippines; a policy of "common council and conference" between the federal government and the states on the conservation question and a revision of the system of primary elections, were the other principal features of the president's address. For details of the government's business the president referred congress to the annual reports of his cabinet officers.

The message is as follows:

Gentlemen of Congress:

In pursuance of my constitutional duty to "give to the congress information of the state of the union," I take the liberty of addressing you on several matters which ought, as it seems to me, particularly engage the attention of your honorable bodies, as of all who study the welfare and progress of the nation.

I shall ask your indulgence if I venture to depart in some degree from the usual custom of setting before you in formal review the man matters which have engaged the attention and called for the action of the several departments of the government or which look to them for early treatment in the future, because the list is long, very long, and would suffer in the abbreviation to which I should have to subject it. I shall submit to you the reports of the heads of the several departments. In view of these subjects are set forth in careful detail, and best that they may receive the thoughtful attention of your committees and of all members of congress who may have the leisure to study them. Their obvious importance, as constituting the very substance of the business of the government, makes comment and emphasis on my part unnecessary.

The country, I am thankful to say, is at peace with all the world, and many happy manifestations multiply about us of a growing cordiality and sense of common waiting renewal by the nation, foreshadowing an age of settled peace and good will. More and more readily each decade the nations manifest their willingness to bind themselves by solemn treaty to the processes of peace, the processes of frankness and fair concession. So far the United States has stood at the front of such negotiations. She will, I earnestly hope and confidently believe, give fresh proof of her sincere adherence to the cause of international friendship by ratifying the several treaties of arbitration now pending before the senate. In addition to these, it has been the privilege of the department of state to gain the assent, in principle, of no less than 31 nations, representing four-fifths of the population of the world, to the negotiation of treaties by which it shall be agreed that whenever differences of interest or of policy arise which can not be resolved by the ordinary processes of diplomacy they shall be publicly analyzed, discussed, and reported upon by a tribunal chosen by the parties before either nation determines its course of action.

One Possible Standard.

There is only one possible standard by which to determine controversies between the United States and other nations, and that is compounded of these two elements: Our own honor (Continued on page two)