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ASHEVILLE, N. C., MONDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 3, 1917

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## STATE CONCLUDES ITS CASE, DEFENSE PUTS UP EVIDENCE

Counsel for Means Taken Completely By Surprise By Unexpected Move

## UNDERTAKER FIRST WITNESS CALLED

Letters Written By Means To His Wife and Brother Introduced By State

Concord, Dec. 3.—The state rested at 11:34 o'clock this morning, in the trial of Gaston B. Means for the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King.

The first witness called by the defense was Jim Simpson, of the undertaking establishment which prepared Mrs. King's body for burial.

This unexpected move by the state took the defense by complete surprise, apparently. Not a single new witness for the state had been examined during the morning, which had been consumed for the most part by the reading to the jury of documents which had been presented in court previously.

Reading numerous letters, telegrams, and other papers purporting to have been written by Gaston B. Means last summer to his wife, and to his brother, Afton Means, the state sought to prove that Means played a game of duplicity with Mrs. King during the last few months of her life, taking various precautions "to keep her in the dark" concerning his movements.

Other documents read to the jury by John T. Dooling, assistant district attorney of New York, appearing for the state, related to various business transactions. One document was placed in evidence to show that Mrs. Julie P. Means, wife of the defendant, had given him power of attorney for her.

Deposition slips were presented to show numerous deposits made by him to his wife's account in the Lincoln Trust company.

**Letters Read Into Evidence.**

Several letters from Means to his wife, dated last summer were read, disclosing that he was endeavoring to keep Mrs. Means in the dark as to certain matters. The Means party had been transferred from Chicago to Asheville and Means had gone to New York when he wrote.

"I am convinced I should dictate my letters to you in order to keep carbon copies so I will know exactly what I have said in case Maude should fly the track."

Another letter quoted a telegram sent by Afton Means to Mrs. King telling her that G. B. Means was on Chesapeake bay and that all was well. The defendant laughed heartily when this was read.

"Under no circumstances let any one know where Maziie, Mrs. Robinson and Maude are," said a letter signed by G. B. Means and addressed to his brother Afton advising him of the departure of Mrs. King, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Mary C. Melvin and others from Chicago for Asheville last July.

The letter said Means and others of his party would leave Chicago within the following week. The letter was written July 15.

The brother, in another letter signed G. B. Means, was cautioned to communicate matters direct to the writer, and not allow Mrs. King and Mrs. Robinson to know of them.

## M'ADOO ASKS \$57,600 FOR CHEROKEE SCHOOL

By GEORGE H. MANNING.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—Secretary McAdoo today asked congress for \$57,000 for the support and education of 250 Indian pupils at the Cherokee Indian school, in western North Carolina. Six thousand dollars is for general repairs and improvements at the school and the remainder for general maintenance.

Eleven thousand one hundred dollars is also asked for maintenance of the Guilford Courthouse National Military park.

## NOTHING HEARD FROM PEACE CONFERENCE

While the Bolshevik representatives planned to enter the German lines Sunday and begin negotiations with the Germans, nothing has yet been reported of their mission. The Bolshevik leader Trotsky, has warned the allied diplomats in Petrograd that his government will not permit them to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia, especially as to giving advice to General Dukhonin. The demobilization of the Russian army by the Bolsheviks is reported to have begun.

The Russian provisional government has reappeared and issued a manifesto asserting it is the only legal authority. It urges the people to dis obey the decrees of the Bolsheviks.

## GREATEST ESTIMATES IN NATION'S HISTORY LAID BEFORE CONGRESS

More Than Thirteen Billion Dollars Needed To Conduct Government and To Prosecute the War for the Fiscal Year of 1919—More Than Eleven Billions for War Alone—This Amount To Be Raised by Taxation and Through Sale of Liberty Bonds

Washington, Dec. 3.—Estimates of more than \$13,500,000,000—the greatest in the nation's history—for the conduct of the government and prosecution of the war during the fiscal year 1919 were submitted to congress today by the treasury department.

In round figures more than \$11,000,000,000 is for the war alone. Only part of it will be realized from taxation; the remainder will come from issues of liberty bonds.

Deducting an item of \$15,000,000, intended as an annual appropriation toward a sinking fund for the discharge of the old public debt and some \$330,000,000 which will be turned back to the treasury from postal revenues, the estimated sum for which congress actually is expected to appropriate is \$13,018,725,595. No previous estimate ever has exceeded two billions.

**General Statement.**  
Here follows a general statement of the estimates by general headings:

Legislative, \$5,026,225.  
Executive, \$5,329,389.  
Judicial, \$1,396,190.  
Agricultural, \$26,458,551.  
Foreign intercourse, \$6,535,072.  
Military (army), \$6,615,936,554.  
Navy, \$1,104,077,503.  
Indian, \$12,256,210.  
Pensions, \$157,060,000.

Panama Canal, \$23,171,624.  
Public works (all major fortifications), \$5,504,918,665.  
Postal service, \$331,818,345.  
Mailservice, \$1,028,208,317.  
Permanent annual appropriations, \$711,156,325.

Total (cents omitted here and above), \$13,504,357,940. Deduct sinking fund and postal returns \$485,632,245. Totals, \$13,012,559.

Practically \$1,000,000 of this is for new ships.

**Interior Department.**

The interior department presents many new items for investigations and developments of natural resources. It asks \$200,000 for scientific investigations of mining; \$135,000 for scientific investigation of petroleum and natural gas; for a new mine rescue car the department asks \$30,000. For a government fuel yard, here, \$800,000 is asked.

For continuing the construction and operation of the Alaska railway, more than \$7,000,000 is asked.

**Department of Labor.**

The department of labor's increases are due principally to the problems of employment and the settlement of labor disputes. For salaries and expenses of federal commissioners of conciliation \$200,000 is asked; \$1,000 is asked for investigation of trade agreements and \$20,000 to investigate conditions of labor in many industries. For the enforcement of child labor law the department asks \$165,000. For the expenses of the interned German civilians at camps \$1,000,000 is asked. To extend the employment service, the department asks \$75,000.

**Department of Justice.**

In the department of justice, the principal increases are to provide for prosecution of crimes against the United States, principally sedition, conspiracy and espionage. One million dollars is asked for that work.

**Department of Agriculture.**

The navy's total distributed. The navy's total of more than \$1,000,000,000 is distributed thus: Pay of officers and men, \$428,000,000; aviation, \$94,000,000; improving and equipping navy yards for construction of ships, \$4,000,000; pay, provisions and clothing for the marine corps, \$61,000,000; recruiting transportation and outfitting recruits, \$1,000,000; arming and equipping naval militia, \$1,500,000; organizing naval reserve force, \$200,000; schools and camps of instruction for naval reserve recruits, \$2,600,000; ordnance strictly in the bureau of ordnance, \$26,500,000; new batteries of guns for ships \$38,000,000; ammunition for ships alone, \$32,000,000; torpedoes and torpedo appliances, \$1,000,000; extension of the naval gun factory at Washington, \$2,500,000; reserve supplies of ordnance on or completed or public buildings already authorized, the following estimates are included: Appalachian Fla., \$42,500; Decatur, Ala., \$13,500; Memphis, Tenn., \$79,500; Tullahoma Tenn., \$20,500; Water Valley, Miss., \$1,500.

New items for marine hospitals include: Mobile, Ala., \$10,000; New Orleans, \$45,000.

New items for quarantine stations include: Mobile, Ala., \$15,000; New Orleans, \$4,000.

**I. C. Commission.**

The Interstate Commerce commission asks a little more than five million. The expenses of the shipping board are placed at \$89,517,500, which includes the construction and equipping of ships and the emergency fleet corporation.

**Council of National Defense.**

For the council of national defense, \$107,000 is asked. The federal trade commission's expenses are estimated at \$142,240. The estimate for the national advisory committee for aeronautics is increased to \$260,000.

For collecting information of the prevalence and geographic distribution of disease, the public health service asks \$275,000.

An increase estimate of \$150,000 for studies in rural sanitation is submitted.

**Treasury Department.**

In the treasury department the growth of the war risk insurance bureau which now includes insurance for the lives of soldiers, sailors and merchant crews, calls for an estimate of \$400,000.

The federal farm loan bureau presents a new item of \$337,000. For the maintenance of forces abroad for the larger force of bandits.

## MEXICAN BANDITS CAPTURE TOWN

Laredo, Texas, Dec. 3.—Mexican bandits, said to be followers of Luis De La Rosa, numbering about 1,000, captured the town of Agua Legua, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, 50 miles below Zapata, Texas, according to reports reaching here today. The small Carranza garrison guarding the town is said to have surrendered to the larger force of bandits.

## GERMANS FAIL IN THEIR EFFORTS TO WIPE OUT SALIENT

General Byng's Men Withstood Efforts To Break Through the Line

## ENGINEERS HELPED TO STEM ONSLAUGHT

Americans Fought Side By Side With British and Gave Valuable Aid

Violent German efforts to wipe out the salient before Cambrai have brought little tactical success as General Byng has withheld successfully for three days all attempts to break through.

About Goumelieu the Germans have gained slight terrain at heavy cost and the British have evacuated Masnières south of Cambrai. The Germans have suffered very heavy losses in dead and wounded and the British have taken many prisoners.

In the important sector west of Cambrai, embracing Bourlon wood, the dominating position in this region, the Germans have made no impression on the British defenses nor between Bourlon wood and Moeuvres, the northern side of the salient. Ten heavy attacks against the region of Masnières were driven off by the British, but sharp salient involving the village of Goumelieu still remains. Southwest of Masnières toward Goumelieu the Germans still hold La Vaquerie, where it is said the dead in twelve hours have numbered more than in any similar period.

The British have reached Goumelieu and fighting was in progress Sunday in and around the village. In this region the Germans used four or five divisions Friday and attacked in massed formation Saturday and Sunday. At least six or seven divisions were used in their fruitless efforts to break the northern leg of the salient.

**American Engineers in Fight.**

With the British Army in France, Dec. 1.—(Delayed)—(By The Associated Press)—American army engineers working in the region of Gouzeaucourt joined the fighting ranks of their British allies yesterday and helped them stem the onslaught which resulted in Gouzeaucourt being enveloped for a time.

Many of the Americans were caught in the German turning movement about Gouzeaucourt and only escaped death or capture by lying concealed for hours in shell holes until the British had pushed the invaders back. Hundreds of other men from overseas were subjected to tremendous shell fire from enemy artillery and great quantities of gas shells were thrown in the territory where they were working.

**Secretary Baker's Estimates.**

Secretary Baker's estimates for the navy show that the store of guns and ammunition is rapidly being gathered and that estimates have been reduced in many particulars under appropriations received last year. The chief increase is in pay, the total being \$1,803,623,676.

Appropriations also are to be more at \$64,485,353, against \$41,885,932. Marine corps pay estimates have risen to \$22,153,370 against \$13,521,802. Naval aviation calls for \$49,000,000, an increase of more than \$30,000,000, for arming naval vessels and merchant ships. \$38,309,623 is asked, against \$75,550,000 for armored cars. A new item for the home guard and \$6,615,000 is asked to conduct civilian training corps.

**Fortifications Estimates.**

Fortifications estimates take second place with a total of \$2,332,445,122 or an increase of \$1,15,122,000 over appropriations obtained last year. The navy is third with total estimates of \$1,365,967,609 over the present appropriation.

The army is fourth with total estimates of \$1,329,229,551 against \$126,532,448.

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**For Public Works.**

Under the heading of public works, the navy department estimate includes the following appropriations: Norfolk, Va., \$3,450,000; Naval academy, \$2,275,000; Marine recruiting station, Port Royal, S. C., \$100,000; Charleston, S. C., \$1,400,000; Key West, \$25,000; New Orleans, \$450,000; operating base, Hampton Roads, \$2,500,000.

An item of \$60,000 is included for temporary extension of naval prison facilities, the same plan for taking over the land or buildings needed being provided as for the Virgin Islands station and proving ground extension projects.

In the fortifications estimates are carried items for the purchase or manufacture of heavy and field ordnance of all types and the majority of the army's artillery equipment is provided under this heading.

Two items for cannon totalling \$2,879,000,000, make up the bulk of the estimate. The provisions for heavy mobile artillery includes an item of \$1,319,500,000; and one ammunition item for \$93,000,000.

An item of \$1,433,500 is carried for fortifications in the insular possessions.

## MANY PROBLEMS FACE SESSION OF CONGRESS WHICH CONVENED TODAY

## ARMY AND NAVY WANT OVER ELEVEN BILLION

Provides for the Raising and Equipping of an Army of 1,500,000 Men and for Carrying Out the Fortification Projects Already Authorized—Estimates of Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels Given In Detail

Washington, Dec. 3.—A war budget of more than eleven billion dollars to pay army and navy costs during the fiscal year 1919 faced congress today when the government's estimates were presented. The sum represents only the strictly military expenses that can be estimated so far in advance and is more than two and a half billion dollars, though similar appropriations made for the year 1918-1919.

For the military academy a total of \$7,713,254 is sought, some \$4,000,000 and measures to put the full force of the United States beside its allies, will be the principal business of the session.

**Secretary Daniels' Estimates.**

Secretary Daniels' estimates for the navy show that the store of guns and ammunition is rapidly being gathered and that estimates have been reduced in many particulars under appropriations received last year. The chief increase is in pay, the total being \$1,803,623,676.

Appropriations also are to be more at \$64,485,353, against \$41,885,932. Marine corps pay estimates have risen to \$22,153,370 against \$13,521,802. Naval aviation calls for \$49,000,000, an increase of more than \$30,000,000, for arming naval vessels and merchant ships. \$38,309,623 is asked, against \$75,550,000 for armored cars. A new item for the home guard and \$6,615,000 is asked to conduct civilian training corps.

**Perfunctory Business Only.**

The first day's business was largely perfunctory, with official notification to the president that congress is in session and waiting to hear his opening address. It will be delivered at 12:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, in the hall of the house, before a joint session.

**Behind the President.**

President Wilson, in his address, it is understood, will urge congress to confine its work strictly to measures for the successful and speedy prosecution of the war. There is a general disposition among the leaders on both sides to depend upon him to take the lead in proposing the war measures and upon all the non-partisan support possible.

**War Declaration Unlikely.**

While the question of declaring war on Germany's allies, is being agitated in Germany's allies, is being agitated in congress, there