

Fair Wednesday. Thursday unsettled and warmer, probably rain.

WILSON CALLS UPON CONGRESS FOR SHOW DOWN ON RESOLUTION FOR WARNING AMERICAN CITIZENS

Administration Now Ready to Give Germany a Demonstration of Unity. WANTS VOTE AT ONCE Cannot Proceed With Submarine Negotiations With Dissension in Congress. Weakens His Position Before the World.

Washington, Feb. 29. — President Wilson decided today that he cannot proceed with the German submarine negotiations while dissension in Congress weakens his position before the world, so he called for a show-down on the pending proposals to warn Americans off merchant ships of the European belligerents armed for defense.

Making clear that he considers the President, and not Congress, charged with the conduct of foreign relations of the United States, he wrote a letter to Representative POU, acting chairman of the House Rules committee, asking him to provide parliamentary means for bringing the agitation out into the open on the floor of the House for full discussion and a vote.

Confidence This Morning. Later he summoned Senator Stone and Representative Flood, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, and Senator Kern, majority leader in the Senate, for a conference at the White House tomorrow morning at which he will request that one of the various pending resolutions be acted upon in both houses.

Administration leaders, working steadily for the last week strengthening their lines and counting on the support of the Republicans, now are so sure of their position that they plan to end all agitation with a vote of confidence in the President.

The President's letter to Mr. POU, the signal that the administration was ready to give Germany a demonstration of unity, follows:

"My Dear Mr. POU: "Inasmuch as I learn that Mr. Henry, the chairman of the Committee on Rules, is absent in Texas, I take the liberty of calling your attention, as ranking member of the committee, to a matter of grave concern to the country which I believe, be handled, under the rules of the House, only by that committee.

EXPLAINS CHARGES AGAINST BRANDEIS

Member of His Law Firm Speaks From Knowledge. WILL CONTINUE TODAY Edward F. McClennen's Testimony is Heard After That of Opponents of Confirmation is About Finished—Different Light.

Washington, Feb. 29.—An explanation of the various charges against Louis D. Brandeis, now being investigated by a Senate committee considering his nomination for the Supreme Court, was begun today by Edward F. McClennen, of Boston, a member of Mr. Brandeis' law firm. He spoke from his own knowledge of the incidents at issue, from papers connected with the matters, and from the office diary of the firm. He will continue his testimony tomorrow.

Mr. McClennen took the stand with the testimony of those opposing confirmation of the Brandeis nomination practically all in. For more than two weeks the committee has been listening to witnesses, most of whom have attacked the nominee's professional reputation. Today Albert E. Pillsbury, former attorney general of Massachusetts, and Edward W. Hutchins, vice president of the Boston Bar Association, testified that Mr. Brandeis has a reputation for not being straightforward in his dealings. Austen G. Fox, counsel for the opposition, put in evidence a photographic copy of a check for \$10 from E. F. McSwiney, of Boston, to Mr. Brandeis, to support a charge that Brandeis was paid by policy holders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society for representing them in his insurance incident.

The first thing Mr. McClennen was asked to tell about was the life insurance incident. He said the Brandeis firm was first advised by the Equitable in 1901, and had handled 30 or 40 cases for it since that time. "So you were counsel for the Equitable at the time in 1901 when Mr. Brandeis attacked it in a public statement," inquired Senator Works.

"We were not general counsel at any time. We only acted in specific suits," responded Mr. McClennen. "The company ever complain of the speech?"

"Not that I ever heard about." The witness stated that Brandeis acted without pay as counsel for the policy holders who held their organization headquarters in his office, and that many of the reforms urged by them were adopted by the company.

"How about this McSwiney check?" inquired Federal Attorney Anderson, representing the committee.

DIAZ PROCLAIMS HIMSELF GENERAL

Chief of Reorganized National Army of Mexico. HAS HIS HEADQUARTERS Located at Tierra Colorado, in the State of Vera Cruz—Agreement Drawn Up and Signed by His Followers.

San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 29.—Felix Diaz has been proclaimed general-in-chief of the re-organized National Army of Mexico and has established headquarters at Tierra Colorado, in the state of Vera Cruz, according to copies of a manifesto bearing Diaz's signature, received here tonight.

The manifesto dated at "The Ranch of Tierra Colorado, in the state of Vera Cruz, February 23, 1916," is addressed to the Mexican nation and, after reviewing conditions in Mexico since 1913, says in part: "It is impossible to contemplate any longer the sad sight without joining our arms with those groups of patriots who for some months have sustained with untiring constancy, in various parts of the national territory, the flag of order, of justice and of peace."

"As will be seen further on from the text of the document, I was designated by my companions as general in chief of the reorganized national army and in that character I appeal to all patriots, and particularly to my friends who have been my party in the past, to join me in this movement."

"The agreement," said to have been adopted at the Tierra Colorado conference follows: "Those who subscribed at the camp in Tierra Colorado, in the state of Vera Cruz, February 23, 1916, decided to begin a revolutionary armed movement and in combination with our groups in different portions of the nation which respect and love our country, by means of the re-establishment of order, the reorganization of our powers and institutions under the legal forms which were in force on the 10th day of October, 1913, the date on which General Huerta dissolved the congress of the Union who were elected legally by the people."

"We will name the army who have to verify the work referred to in the preceding paragraph the Re-organized National Army."

"We name as general-in-chief of said army the citizen, Felix Diaz."

"We confer on said chief during the time required to reorganize the institutions and the re-establishment of peace extraordinary authorities in all the branches of warfare, state and government."

ALL FOR HARMONY AT ANY SACRIFICE

The Other Faction to Make the Sacrifice, However.

BUTLER-DUNCAN FIGHT

Republicans at Raleigh Very Gravely Concerned Over the Outlook for Reuniting of Factions Today—Ticket Probable.

(Special Star Telegram). Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 29.—The possibility of harmony is the all-absorbing topic and matter overshadowing concern among the great number of Republicans gathered for the State convention tomorrow. There is the gravest concern over the outlook, some of the Progressives hinting that it is already apparent that the factions will be unable to get together and that in that event a Progressive convention will be called.

The split, they intimate, will come over the persistence of E. C. Duncan in seeking re-election to the national committee by the party here, and the fact that Butler has held for sixteen years. Butler is quoted as insisting that the old leader must be eliminated, he to step aside with the rest, and as being determined to split the convention wide open.

Col. J. M. Morehead says there is every indication that the convention will get together on a ticket to recommend to the Republicans "back home" to be voted for in the State-wide primaries. He would not discuss probable candidates. The fact is he is being much talked of for governor, in spite of the movement in his district to put him against Congressman Webb for the House of Representatives.

Speaking of possible recommendations as party candidates, Marion Butler said he would not be a candidate until it was settled that there is to be harmony in the convention and that, if there is not, every one had just as well go back home and fight the election.

"The attitude of the United States government toward the new policy of Germany and Austria has not been definitely determined. President Wilson today discussed the subject in a conference with Secretary Lansing."

"The Senate military committee agreed tentatively today to amend the present volunteer act so that a third force, exclusive of the regular army or the national guard may be organized in peace times. In effect, the proposal is to supply the authority for a test of the constitutional army plan advocated by the president and former Secretary Garrison."

Members of the House committee in reference to federalization of the national guard, said today that they believed a constitutional amendment sweeping aside all state jurisdiction, would be necessary to the end.

COMMITTEES SOON READY TO REPORT BIGGER ARMY BILLS

Measures Expected to be Introduced in Both Houses of Congress Next Week.

ADMIRAL KNIGHT HEARD

Urges Fleet Equal to Those of Any Two Nations Except Great Britain.

Washington, Feb. 29.—The campaign for national preparedness will enter a new phase in Congress next week, when in all probability bills providing for increasing the army to an extent never before contemplated in time of peace will be introduced in both the House and Senate. The House Military committee will begin tomorrow its final review of the measure tentatively agreed upon last week and the final vote probably will be taken Thursday.

The Senate committee agreed today to insert into a general provision for the federalization of the National Guard in its regular army reorganization measure, leaving the task of putting this legislation in final shape to the joint conference committee to which the two bills will go. By this action, the Senate committee made it possible to bring out its bill also next week.

Admiral Knight, Rear Admiral Knight continued today his recommendations that every facility in the country be employed to hasten construction of a fleet equal to those of any two nations except Great Britain. American policies, such as the Monroe Doctrine, Asiatic Exclusion, the Control of the Panama Canal and the Open Door in China, he declared, constituted a great and growing threat of war unless adequate preparation to uphold them was made.

Admiral Knight said he believed it would take two years and a half to make the navy efficiency enough to meet the present German fleet with any hope of success. The time limit, he said, was the minimum required to build nine battle cruisers and eight fast scouts. He said it would take 18 months to put the ships of the Atlantic fleet in full active commission, in readiness for war.

Not that we would not make a good showing against any force in much less time," he said.

Representative Farr asked if it would not be necessary to begin construction immediately in all available government yards, if a number of battle ships were to be built in a hurry. He called attention to published figures stating that in the last ten years Germany had built 173 fighting ships, England 252 and the United States 64.

Major General Barnett, commander of the marine corps, followed Admiral Knight, saying that 150 officers, 52 warrant officers and 2,379 men be added to the corps to bring it up to the strength advocated by the general board and approved by Secretary Daniels, which is on the basis of one-fifth of the strength of the navy personnel.

INTERNED GERMAN SHIPS ARE SEIZED

The Italian Government Requisitions 34 in Her Ports.

PURPOSE NOT STATED

May Be Italy's Answer to New German Submarine Policy—Allies Need Merchant Ships in Their Business.

London, Feb. 29.—It was announced in the house of commons today that the Italian government had requisitioned 34 of the 37 German steamers interned in Italian ports.

Much Speculation as to What Italy's New Move May Mean. Washington, Feb. 29.—Announcement of Italy's seizure of German ships in her waters attracted much attention in official and diplomatic circles, and in some quarters the belief was expressed that the seizure was the first of a series of acts which eventually might lead to war between Italy and Germany.

Although diplomatic relations between the two countries have been broken off, they have not been at war. What Germany's response to Italy's action might be diplomats here today said they were unable to predict.

One of the leading explanations advanced for Italy's action was that she proposed to answer the new German submarine campaign which goes into effect at midnight by sending German-owned ships to sea to meet the Teutonic submarines. Another explanation advanced was that Great Britain, short of ocean ships from submarine attacks, proposed to send Italian ships to sea to meet the Teutonic submarines.

The ships seized by Italy are worth millions of dollars. A total of 57 German and Austrian vessels are in Italian ports, the Austrian ships having been seized when Italy declared war on the dual monarchy. The status of the German vessels until now has been the same as that of German vessels which remained in American ports after war began.

The allied nations are short of ships and transfer of German vessels to the flag of Italy and their use by the Entente Allies would do much towards relieving the congestion of goods on American docks awaiting shipments to the allied countries.

ANGLIO-FRENCH ANSWER Will be Delivered in Immediate Future—Seizure of Italian Merchant Ships. London, Feb. 29.—The Anglo-French answer to the protests of the United States regarding the seizure of mails in transit between America and Europe will be delivered in the immediate future, according to official announcement tonight.

GERMANS MAKING PREPARATION FOR FURTHER ADVANCE

Less Activity North of Verdun; French Using Artillery to the East.

TEUTONS GAIN POINTS

Russians Have Driven Germans Back and Advanced Their Line Near Dvinsk.

With the lessening of the activity of the contending forces to the north of Verdun, the French in the Woerwe region east of Verdun are using their artillery to break by German preparations for further advances toward the fortress. At various points the fire of the French guns has prevented the Germans from launching offensives.

In the Vosges mountains there also has been great artillery activity by the French near Senones and Ban-De-Sapt, while near Seppois the Germans have been driven out of trenches they had previously taken. In the Champagne region, the German fortified works in the region of Hill No. 193 have been battered by the French guns and the crater of a mine exploded by the Germans was occupied by the French.

The Germans have added several additional points to their terrain in the fighting about Verdun, having been enabled to construct trenches on the slopes north of the Cote Du Poivre, and to capture an armored work northwest of Douaumont, and have taken the towns Manheulles and Champton, 18 miles southeast of Verdun. In this drive to the east to Verdun, the advance of the Germans has extended over a front virtually 12 miles—from Dieppe to Champton.

Berlin reports that thus far they have taken prisoners 228 officers, 16,575 men and a large number of guns, machine guns and much war material. There has been considerable artillery activity in the immediate vicinity between battalions of German and British aviators, along the British front in France and Belgium.

In the Dvinsk region of Russian, the Russians have driven the Germans back and advanced their line, and put down under heavy fire an attempt at a counter attack.

Erzerum Powerfully Defended. In a lengthy statement in reply to an official communication issued from Constantinople, the Russian general staff describes the powerful defenses which guarded Erzerum, and declares that the force of the blow dealt by the Russians can be estimated by the fact that some of the Turkish army corps of three divisions each now number only a few thousand men, all the remainder having perished or been taken prisoner.

Details are lacking concerning the disaster to the French auxiliary cruiser "Provence," which has been in the Mediterranean. While the French ministry of marine estimates the number of survivors at 870, no estimate is made of the casualties.

Germans Claim Progress. Berlin, Feb. 29, via London.—Progress for the Germans in their drive towards Verdun in the Woerwe district was announced by the war office today. The German troops have passed Dieppe, Abaucourt and Blanche, and also have taken Manheulles and Champton.

GEORGIAN HANGED AT HIS HOME IN MEXICO

Grover C. Varn is Murdered by Villa Bandits.

Reports Received by State Department and by Relatives at Valdosta, Ga. Train Service to Durango is Discontinued.

Washington, Feb. 29.—The murder of Grover C. Varn, an American, by Villa forces, at his home last night, 25 miles north of Durango, was reported officially today to the State Department. No details were given. Advances to the department today said railway communications between Calera and Torreón had been indefinitely suspended on account of the operations of bandits.

Another dispatch from Durango said there had been no train service between that point and Chihuahua for nearly two weeks.

Was Hanged, Says Report. Valdosta, Ga., Feb. 29.—Grover C. Varn, reported in State Department dispatches at Washington as having been murdered by bandits near Durango, Mexico, was hanged by them, according to messages received by members of his family today. George W. Varn, a brother, who recently returned from that section of Mexico, where the brothers and their father, J. E. Varn, owned a ranch and mining property, is preparing to return there to investigate his brother's death.

Another American Hanged. Torreón, Mexico, Feb. 29.—An American hotel keeper named Harris has been hanged by bandits at Sombrero, in the state of Zacatecas, it was reported today. The date of the hanging was not learned. Harris had lived in Sombrero for forty years.

RESULTS ARE AWAITED WITH GRAVE CONCERN

New Submarine Policy in Effect Last Midnight.

Much Depends Upon Nature of Circumstances if Americans should be Injured by Attack on Ship Defensively Armed.

Washington, Feb. 29.—Results in the new Austro-German submarine campaign against armed merchant ships of the Entente Allies, beginning at midnight, are awaited by the United States with grave concern. Although under their new instructions, Teutonic naval commanders are authorized to sink without warning all armed enemy merchantmen they encounter, it is understood they have been told to make sure, if possible, that no American citizens are aboard any ship attacked.

Furthermore, in the latest communication regarding submarine warfare, Germany has assured the United States that the new orders are so formulated as to prevent the destruction of enemy liners "on account of their armament unless such armament is proved."

The attitude of the United States government toward the new policy of Germany and Austria has not been definitely determined. President Wilson today discussed the subject in a conference with Secretary Lansing.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS

Met at noon. Resumed debate on Shields water power bill. Witnesses testified on the Supreme Court nomination to the Federal Reserve bill. Military committee continued work on the army re-organization bill. Committee hearings in fiscal investigation continued. Recessed at 5:15 P. M. until noon Wednesday. HOUSE Met at noon. Began debate on legislative appropriation bill. Naval and Military committees continued work on national defense program. Recessed at 5:10 P. M. until noon Wednesday.

WARNED OF ATTEMPTS TO DYNAMITE EXPLOSIVES PLANT

Factory at Bristol, Va., is Guarded Day and Night. Bristol, Va.—Tenn., Feb. 29.—Warned by the main offices in New York to be on the look out for possible dynamite, the officials of the Federal Dynamite & Chemical Company, at Kingsport, Tenn., are guarding against any attempts that might be made. An armed guard of several men are to keep a watch on the buildings day and night, it is reported. The New York office of the Federal company is said to have been warned by the secret service department at Washington of several dynamite plots. The plant at Kingsport is credited with manufacturing high explosives.