

BRITISH GENERALS STANDING FIRMLY BY RESIGNATIONS

(Political Situation in England Remains Practically Unchanged.)

ANOTHER CABINET COUNCIL TODAY

Colonel Seely Appears to Be Real Bone of Contention in Crisis.

LONDON, March 27.—The political situation tonight appeared unchanged. Another cabinet council will be held tomorrow morning and so official declaration as to what course Field Marshal Sir John French chief of the general staff and General Sir John Spencer Ewart, adjutant general of the forces will take with regard to their resignations is expected until after the meeting.

Sir Edward Carson, unionist leader in Ulster, has left Craigavon for London, but the report that Brigadier General Hubert Gough, of the Third cavalry brigade at Curragh camp, is coming to the capital tonight, seemed to be premature. He still is at Curragh camp.

The continuation of the crisis is attributed to Premier Asquith's reluctance to remove Colonel Seely from the post of secretary of war. Colonel Seely's relinquishment of his portfolio doubtless would satisfy Generals French and Ewart, and Premier Asquith's objection to having him do so seems to indicate dissensions in the cabinet itself.

Secly Attacked.
The Weekly Nation, regarded as the organ of Chancellor David Lloyd George's section of the cabinet, today attacks Colonel Seely with great bitterness. It declares that even after he left the unionist ranks he never really became liberal. It adds that it was a great mistake to put him into the war office.

The Nation suggests that a man of harder muscle—like John Burns, president of the local government board, or Walter Runciman, president of the board of agriculture—is needed to cope with the army situation. The newspaper declares that a wave of determination to put the army in its place and restore the threatened authority of parliament has swept through the country and adds:

"If the government will lead, well and good; if not, other champions will arise."

Government Will Not Flinch.
Percy Holden, livingworth, chief liberal whip in the house of commons in a speech at Blackburn tonight, declared that if every officer in the army resigned, the government would not flinch a hair's breadth from the task it had in hand.

Field Marshal Sir John French and Adjutant General Sir John Ewart

JUAREZ JUBILANT OVER REPORTED VICTORIES OF REBEL HOSTS AT TORREON

Believed City Will Be in Hands of Villa's Men by Today.

OFFICIAL MESSAGES

JUAREZ, Mexico, March 27.—This city was in a turmoil of excitement today as reports after report arrived with news of the occupation by the rebels of Lardo and Gomez palacio and the attack on Torreon, and it was predicted that when General Carranza, supreme chief of the revolution, arrives here tomorrow he will be shown original dispatches that the conquest of all three cities is complete.

News of the Torreon assault came exclusively in official dispatches during the day.

General Herrera, with his own brigade, and part of the Zaragoza brigade, all veterans, are reported to have entered Torreon from the east, four thousand strong, and to have fought their way from house to house and from street to street, until the bull ring on the northern fringe of the town had been taken, together with the part of the city through which the railroad passes. This includes the business district, or most of it.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the Steins hotel, in the heart of the city was said to be in rebel hands and the armies were fighting for possession of the railroad shops.

The city was reported burning in several places, but as the buildings are mostly of adobe there was no fear of a general conflagration.

Official advice from the front was that the federals were concentrated in their last defenses in the western part of the city.

FIRST SKIRMISH ON TOLLS REPEAL WON BY PRES. WILSON

Over the Opposition of Leaders Like Speaker Clark, Underwood and Kitchin, Wilson Carries His Point by Large Majority.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—President Wilson today won the opening skirmish of the greatest legislative battle of his administration when the house, over bitter protests from recognized democratic leaders and almost solid minority opposition, adopted a special rule for the consideration of the bill repealing the free tolls provision of the Panama canal act.

Speaker Clark, Democratic Leader Underwood, Republican Leader Mann and Progressive Leader Murdock headed those lined up against the administration, but the house responded to the president's personal appeal for prompt consideration of the repeal bill as a means of supporting his administration's foreign policy.

Two votes demonstrated the president's commanding influence with his party in congress. On the first test, a motion to end debate and preclude amendment on the rule, carried by a vote of 297 to 116; the rule itself was adopted 390 to 172.

Underwood's Appeal Vain.
Nothing to compare with the scene today had occurred in the house since the famous Cannon rule fight four years ago. In vain Representative Underwood took the floor and urged his colleagues to vote against the rule. The rank and file democrats, after listening to three hours of passionate argument, swung into the president's column, 195 of them voting to prevent the amendment of the special rule while but 55 followed the leaders in joining with the minority in opposition.

Tonight administration supporters considered the crucial point passed, and jubilantly predicted the passage of the repeal bill itself Tuesday or Wednesday by a majority of more than one hundred.

Several of the twenty hours allowed under the rule for debate had been consumed when the house adjourned, and with the speechmaking continuing without interruption, it was thought the final vote could be reached late Tuesday.

The roll call was taken in silence, the crowded floor and galleries tense with excitement, after an hour of debate.

Throughout the day the chamber had been crowded and the galleries filled to overflowing. Following the announcement of Speaker Clark last

night against the rule, high feeling had appeared and every influence available was brought to bear on doubtful ones. As a result, when the struggle began, both sides were keyed up to a high pitch.

New Leaders Appear.
When Representatives Underwood, Speaker Clark and Representative Fitzgerald, on the minority side, the democratic majority for the time recognized as leaders. Representative Henry, chairman on rules; Adamson, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee; Palmer, of Pennsylvania; Hardwick, of Georgia; Shirley, of Kentucky, and other prominent figures supporting the president's position.

Only eight republicans joined with the majority in support of the administration's program, but leaders on both sides tonight conceded that many republicans who voted against the preliminary administration plans would vote eventually for the repeal. The solid progressive delegation of the house, led by Representative Murdock, of Kansas, was aligned against the majority.

President Wilson's triumph was considered most notable by the rank and file of all parties because of the unusual alignment of forces within the democratic ranks. Two men who had sought with him the presidential nomination at the hands of the party—one the speaker of the house, the other the floor leader of the dominant party—were openly and actively arrayed against him. Speaker Clark, though he did not take the floor today, had issued his eleventh hour attack upon the plan to limit debate and announced that he would speak against the repeal bill Tuesday.

Representative Underwood, who has been in the open against the president on the issue, pleaded urgently against the rule, and later delivered an attack on President Wilson's policy, denouncing the repeal of the toll exemption as an economic mistake, and declaring the president to be wrong in his conclusion that exemption is in violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Other democratic chiefs, among them Representative Kitchin, of North Carolina, broke with the president. Yet in the face of this opposition from men who heretofore had but to raise

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NORTH CAROLINA PINE ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS AND ADJOURNS

Delegates to Chicago Meeting in May and Alternates Named.

MEETING A SUCCESS

NORFOLK, Va., March 27.—The North Carolina Pine Association today ended its twenty-fifth annual meeting here by electing officers and directors for the coming year. Officers chosen were: R. J. Camp, Franklin, Va., president; John M. Gibbs, Norfolk, Va.; Nathan O'Berry, Goldsboro, N. C., and D. O. Anderson, Marion, S. C., vice presidents. Horton Corwin, Jr., of Edenton, who declined re-election as president, took the place of W. G. Underwood, of Hertford, as a director from North Carolina. J. T. Deal, of Norfolk, was added as a director from Virginia. Charles Hill, of Charleston, S. C.; and A. Shoaf, of Savannah, Ga.; were added as directors from South Carolina. G. J. Cherry, formerly vice-president from South Carolina, was continued as a director from that state. C. L. Betts, of Sumter, T. W. Royle, of Greasleyville, and G. McKeljohn, of Cheraw, retired as directors from South Carolina.

The following were elected delegates and alternates to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association in Chicago in May:

Delegates: C. I. Millard, Norfolk; John M. Gibbs, Norfolk; J. L. Camp, Franklin; Nathan O'Berry, Goldsboro, N. C.; A. R. Turnbull, Norfolk; D. O. Anderson, Marion, S. C.; G. J. Cherry, Charleston, S. C.; E. W. Durak, Charleston, S. C.; Guy I. Buell, Suffolk, Va.; A. T. Carrana, Newbern, N. C., and W. R. Roper, Norfolk.

Alternates:—L. S. Davidson, Camden, S. C.; Charles Hill, New York; J. T. Deal, Norfolk; A. B. Cramer, Suffolk; C. L. Betts, Sumter, S. C.; C. W. Forman, Elizabeth City, N. C.; George E. Major, Hertford, N. C.; Thomas P. Goodbody, Savannah, Ga.

The president was authorized to name a committee to be composed of five from each state to recommend workmen's compensation legislation.

Dr. C. A. Schenk, of Baltimore, N. C., was thanked for his efforts in the interest of forestry and conservation generally.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE KILLING OF EDITOR IS CONTINUED AT PARIS

Former Wife of Minister Caillaux Knew Nothing of Any Document.

CALMETTE HAD ONE

PARIS, March 27.—The investigation into the killing of M. Calmette, editor of Figaro, by Mme. Caillaux, wife of the former minister of finance, was continued today before Magistrate Henri Boucard. Mme. Gueydan Dugue, a former wife of M. Caillaux, declared she never had directly or indirectly communicated to M. Calmette the contents of any document concerning M. Caillaux.

Leon Bailly, editor of L'Intransigent, testified that he had been a close friend of M. Calmette and that M. Calmette, while at dinner with him March 12, read to Bailly the Fabre report and two papers known as "the green document" diplomatic correspondence, the nature of which was adverse to M. Caillaux. The publication of this correspondence was considered impossible because of its origin. M. Bailly said he again saw M. Calmette March 14 and told him he could obtain a copy of the Fabre report, but that he would not publish it in L'Intransigent if Calmette was going to publish it in the Figaro.

M. Calmette, the witness declared, said he had promised not to print the report but that he hoped to obtain a release from this promise before Tuesday, the day fixed for the Rochette debate in the chamber of deputies. M. Calmette added, according to M. Bailly, "It then shall have fired my last shot, if after that the public is not satisfied." Accompanying his remark with a shrug.

Henri Bornstein, an intimate friend of M. Calmette, also was under cross examination today.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Forecast for North Carolina: Cloudy Saturday and Sunday probably showers.

TEDDY MARCHING.
RIO JANEIRO, March 27.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and his exploration party are still proceeding down the Divided river on their way to Minas Gerais.



WADING THROUGH BLOOD, VILLA CAPTURES GOMEZ PALACIO AND IS READY TO MOVE ON TORREON

Four Days of Terrific Fighting Finds Rebel Leader in Possession of Important Post Three Miles From His Announced Goal—Wounded Soldiers Refuse to Leave Rebel Army.

GOMEZ PALACIO, Mexico, March 27.—(Torreon, 3 a. m.)—Four days of fighting, including three desperate assaults by the rebels were crowned with success today when General Francisco Villa moved into the city and established his headquarters on that side of the town looking toward Torreon and within three miles of that goal of the campaign.

The final and deciding assault was delivered yesterday, it was preceded by a bombardment, after which the infantry and cavalry dashed into the streets.

Rifles, machetes, pistols and hand grenades were used in a hundred different encounters.

General Villa, does not know his own loss except that it was heavy. The wounded suffered terribly from thirst, and many died for lack of water and surgical attention. The dead of both sides were piled in the streets or huddled under adobe houses or corrals, wrecked by rebel shells. Veterans say no more furious battle was ever fought in Mexico.

General Villa did not stop to mourn his losses, but began preparations to move on Torreon. He expects to cooperate with 400 men under General Herrera, who is under orders to attack the town from the east.

Newspaper correspondents were permitted to enter the city with Villa. Everywhere rebel soldiers were rescuing the injured and taking them to the railroad.

The day was hot and the air reeked with the smell of steel blood. Those with flesh wounds declined to desert and many a wounded soldier was seen among the stretcher bearers.

Federals Reinforced.
Villa's first assault in force took place four days ago. There was comparatively a small number of federals in the city, and premature reports of victory were sent out. Soon, however, the federals received reinforcements, and in the desperate fighting which followed the rebels had rather the worst of it and General Villa withdrew. The next day, Wednesday, General Angeles, artillery commander, shelled the city all day and part of the night. Villa had learned that the federal commander, General Velasco, was concentrating in force in the town

and he himself was in the trenches inspiring his men, and the rebel leader under cover of the bombardment concentrated every available man for a fresh assault.

This was delivered Wednesday night but was not decisive, although the rebels held the stone roundhouse and a few other natural defenses in the outskirts of the city.

Last night the third and final assault was delivered. General Villa, grimy with dust and sweat, a red bandana handkerchief about his neck, rode up and down the lines, swearing and cheering, cursing and calling on the saints. At times he apparently was calm and again in a fury. Through it all, he urged his men forward, and all seemed to realize that the attack was the crucial one. The whole picture was a confused blur of blood and fire. Men in their dying agonies pleaded for water or cried out quivering vivas or delivered prayer to "our lady of Guadalupe."

Wounded Salute.
On the way into the city from El Verjel early today and particularly in the streets of the town itself, General Villa was constantly called on to return the salutes of the wounded.

Some of them were limping, not to the rear, but to the front to catch up with their comrades. Some already placed on hospital trains, escaped and returned to their commands. Others, regaining consciousness as they were being borne away in litters, cursed their would-be rescuers and joined the scattered procession following in the train of the general.

"Viva Villa!" "Viva Madero!" "Viva el constitution!" they cried.

The remarkable endurance of these peons and their mad obsession to return to the front greatly impressed the Americans in the train of General Villa. There were men with deep gashes across their cheeks, men with great masses of flesh torn from their backs or sides, in uniforms literally soaked with blood; with arms and legs torn and lacerated and blood matted hair pasted over their eyes.

The wounded in the outskirts of the city were the first to receive assistance, but the small hospital corps, although working heroically, was totally inadequate. The dead who fell early in the assaults, or had been slain by federal shells, were buried first.

At every water car station there were groups of wounded. In plain sight of the dying the bodies of the dead were dragged into shallow trenches. It will be necessary to incinerate many of the bodies piled in the streets, as decomposition sets in rapidly here and the business of fighting requires every available man. General Villa is anxious that the dead man shall be disposed of immediately to avoid pestilence.

In the course of the battle there were instances of detachments, all of whose officers had been lost, running wildly about calling for new officers to lead them, or joining other commands.

Other detachments, in the excitement of the fight failed to hear, or deliberately disregarded orders to fall back, or seek shelter. They dashed unheeding into barbed wire entanglements or the enemy's trenches and were mowed down in heaps by federal rapid fire guns.

An unusual incident of yesterday's battle was the meeting of two armed trains at Long Branch. They exchanged shots like two warships but with little damage, and the federal train retired around a curve. Gomez Palacio is a railroad town, and is a network of tracks.

General Villa today said that has that was off to General Velasco for his defense of the town.

The conduct of the federals was a credit to them as soldiers. General Villa said that General Velasco had proved himself a man of resource as well as of courage.

Three of Velasco's generals, it was reported, gave their lives in defense of the town—Generals Pena, Reyna, and Anaya. It was reported also that General Ocaranza was seriously

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HANGING OF FRANK IS AGAIN DELAYED; NEW TRIAL ASKED

Extraordinary Motion For a New Trial Will be Filed April 16.

NEW EVIDENCE IS BASIS OF MOTION

Death of Frank, Set for April 17, Will be Automatically Stayed.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 27.—Efforts to obtain a new trial for L. M. Frank, under sentence of death for the murder here of Mary Phagan, 14 years old, today resulted in motion being served on Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey, who conducted the prosecution, that an extraordinary motion for a new hearing would be filed on April 16.

Discovery of new evidence, which the defense claims tends to show the innocence of the convicted factory superintendent, and repudiation of testimony given at the trial of the accused, are made the basis of the new trial motion. Pending final decision on the motion, which it is announced, will be filed in the superior court, the hanging of Frank, set for April 17, will be automatically stayed.

Claim an Alibi.
An effort to establish an alibi for Frank is made in four affidavits included in the motion. The witnesses claim they saw Frank at Alabama and Whitehall streets on the afternoon of April 24, 1913 between 1 and 1:10 o'clock. It was testified by James Conley, negro factory sweepster and the chief witness against Frank that he was aiding Frank in carrying the body of the murdered girl from the second floor of the National Pen and Ink company's plant to the basement at that time. Conley was convicted of being an accessory after the fact and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

The newly discovered witnesses, who made affidavit to seeing Frank on the street, are Samuel A. Parker, sales manager of the Cotton States and Supply company, W. A. Green; a Mrs. Jett and Mrs. Ethel Harris Miller. The latter now lives in Chattanooga, Tenn. All four witnesses said they were acquainted with the convicted man.

Mary Rich, a negro woman who conducts a boarding house near the

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SENATOR KENYON MOVES FOR RECONSIDERATION OF EXCHANGE MEASURE

Misunderstood Amendment Which Legalizes Pooling Operations.

FIGHT AGAIN TODAY

WASHINGTON, March 27.—After the senate today had passed a bill to regulate cotton futures trading, Senator Kenyon, who, with others, had misunderstood an amendment to legalize pooling operations moved for reconsideration and paved the way for reopening the fight on the measure tomorrow. The amendment would amend the supreme court decision in the Patten case that pooling, with an agreement not to sell on an exchange, violates the Sherman law.

This bill, as passed, would provide that no person connected with an exchange shall send through the mails matter promoting enforcement of a future delivery contract, unless the exchange requires all such transactions to comply with certain conditions, among them that contracts must provide for delivery within department of agriculture stands. The pooling amendment, introduced by Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, was advocated by him to prevent such prosecutions as that of Patten and associates, indicted by the federal government on charges of pooling cotton in 1912, with the purpose of withholding it from the market until they had reaped profits of some \$19,000,000. Senator Smith declared these men should have been regarded as benefactors, not as criminals.

The passage of the bill ends a fight led by Senator Smith, of South Carolina. By legislation against practices on cotton exchanges denounced as injurious to the cotton industry, Senators Smith of Georgia, and Randall of Louisiana, also introduced bills. The three senators today reached an agreement on a compromise measure and it passed without roll call.

Among the conditions the measure would require exchanges to impose on futures transactions is one providing that if the cotton sold is of the middling or basic grade, and the delivery is of other grades, then the commercial difference to be made between the grade delivered and the grade sold must be paid. At present the New York cotton futures law in force a fixed difference in value of the grades.

Both candidates claim victory. Senator Clarke declares he has won by at least 4,000 majority. At the headquarters of Judge Kirby, claim is made to the nomination by a majority of from 4,000 to 5,000.

Election commissions in each county will meet next Monday to count the returns.

PIONEER VAUDEVILLE PRODUCER DROPS DEAD

Benj. F. Keith Succumbs to Attack of Heart Failure at Palm Beach.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 27.—Suddenly stricken with heart failure, Benjamin F. Keith, pioneer vaudeville producer in the United States, dropped dead in his room in a local hotel late last night. He was 68 years old, but apparently had been in the best of health. Only yesterday he was wheel-chair riding with friends.

The theatrical magnate's sudden death came after a conference over business affairs with his son Paul. The latter stepped out of the room for a few moments. When he returned he found his father dead. The body was sent to Boston tonight for burial.

Mr. Keith was born in Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., and until he was 18 years old lived on the farm. Then he saw a performance of Van Amburg's circus and he became a follower of the shows as a laborer. He ventured into the show business for himself several years later and followed it until 1888 when he conceived the idea of continuous performance theaters of vaudeville.

TRUST LEGISLATION AGAIN CONSIDERED

Regulation of Holding Companies Only Point Not Yet Agreed Upon.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Trust legislation was considered again today by the senate committee on interstate commerce and it was announced later that regulation of holding companies was the only feature upon which agreement had not been reached. Senators Robinson of Arkansas, and Cummins of Iowa, were named as subcommittee to draft a section of the proposed anti-trust bill relating to this phase of big business. Practical agreement has been reached on the form of the single anti-trust measure in the senate and on the main provisions of sections to create an interstate trade commission and to prohibit interlocking directorates of competing concerns. It is not likely, administration senators said today that the completed bill will be ready for submission to the senate for two weeks, but the plan is to have the bill ready for consideration soon after the Panama repeal bill is disposed of in the senate.

NOMINATION OF SENATOR IN ARKANSAS IN DOUBT

Senator Clarke and Judge Wm. F. Kirby Each Claim to Have Won.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 27.—Whether United States Senator James P. Clarke, was renominated in the democratic primary election of Wednesday or was defeated by Wm. F. Kirby, associate justice of the state supreme court, probably will not be definitely determined until an official count of the ballots is made next Monday.

Tonight with about 100 isolated voting precincts, accredited with approximately 4,000 of the estimated 120,000 votes cast in the election unreported, Senator Clarke had a lead of 465 votes over Judge Kirby. Of the 118,656 votes accounted for, Senator Clarke had 53,262 and his opponent 67,794.

Both candidates claim victory. Senator Clarke declares he has won by at least 4,000 majority. At the headquarters of Judge Kirby, claim is made to the nomination by a majority of from 4,000 to 5,000.

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