

FRANCISCO VILLA'S DAYS OF BANDITRY ARE OVER

(By The Associated Press.) JUABEZ, Chihuahua, Mexico, May 10.—Francisco Villa's days of banditry and constant menace to all attempts to establish stable government in Mexico and to the relations between this republic and the United States are ended, according to reports reaching here. Leaders of the new revolution displayed visible relief at the announcement that Villa had laid down his arms and turned his men over to General Ignacio Enriquez, revolution commander of the Chihuahua district. Since the revolution swept out of honors with increasing momentum what Villa would do or what would be done with him had been a source of much speculation. It was reported that, with the best interests of his country at heart, he would seek to be permitted to remain neutral and settle down on a plantation, and still later that his proffered services to the revolution had been declined. Agents of the new regime admitted that if Villa decided to oppose it he would constitute the greatest menace to it, despite the fact that all reports credited him with leading a band of but little more than a personal guard. The announcement that Villa had laid down his arms and guided his followers into the ranks of the revolutionists came from General J. G. Escobar, commander of Juarez. Villa also notified the Mexican Central Railway, Escobar said, that guards of soldiers no longer would be necessary on trains. Villa was one of President Carranza's first supporters and later one of his most zealous enemies. He also personally was responsible for American troops crossing the border, his most serious offense against the United States probably being the famous raid on Columbus, N. M. on March 9 1916 when 17 persons were killed and several buildings burned.

ANOTHER AMERICAN KILLED. (By The Associated Press.) LOS ANGELES, May 10.—Harry H. Lyons, American restaurant in Brawley, Mexico, was shot and killed late in April by Mexicans opposed to the Carranza administration, according to a story printed today by the Los Angeles Examiner. The newspaper said Mrs. Lyons was informed yesterday at her home at Ventura that her husband was executed after having been sentenced by a military court martial.

DREADNAUGHT OKLAHOMA ORDERED TO KEY WEST

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The dreadnaught Oklahoma was ordered today to proceed from New York to Key West, Fla., for possible duty in Mexican waters. The ship will stop en route at Philadelphia to take on a full company of marines from the league island station. She is expected to arrive here tonight.

TAMPICO IN HANDS OF REVOLUTIONISTS

HOUSTON TEX., May 10.—Tampico, important oil town on the gulf of Mexico, capitulated to forces of General Obregon yesterday, according to radio advices received by local oil interests here early this morning. The advices said the town went over to the revolutionists without serious disorder. WASHINGTON, May 10.—With Mexico City, Vera Cruz and Tampico in the hands of the revolutionists, American destroyers were enroute to Mexican waters to await eventualities and to afford protection to American lives in the Mexican gulf ports. Official confirmation of the fall of the Mexican capital was received yesterday by the state department from the American embassy, which reported there was no disorder in the capital incident to the transfer of authority. Tampico and Vera Cruz also were reported quiet.

CANADIAN MINISTER TO U. S. TO BE APPOINTED

WASHINGTON, May 10.—A Canadian minister to the United States will soon be appointed. Formal announcement of the purpose of the British government to place her Canadian relations with the United States completely in the hands of Canada was made today in a statement read in the Canadian parliament at Ottawa by direction of the governor-general, and which was made public here through the British embassy.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRIDGE PARTIALLY DESTROYED

Fire From Passing Engine Sets Crossed Cross-Tires Afire and Handsome New Bridge Is Partially Burned — Traffic Is Being Detoured By Columbia — Local Trains Running.

BELMONT, May 10.—Much excitement was occasioned here Sunday by the burning of the Southern Railway bridge over the Catawba. This magnificent bridge was finished two years ago at an estimated cost of \$500,000 and is now almost a total loss. The fire which is supposed to have started from coal dropped by an engine was discovered about 2:30 Sunday afternoon by Mr. P. P. Clemmer and Mr. Rhyne, who were crossing the highway bridge in an auto. It looked to them that there were only a few ties on fire at that time. They rushed to the station here and notified the authorities who immediately sent out the word. They arrived at the depot just in time to stop a freight train which was just in the act of leaving and would have probably gone on the bridge before discovering the fire. The authorities estimated that fifteen minutes possibly elapsed from the time of discovering until they were at the fire and in that short time a large part of the bridge was ablaze. Owing to its having been retarded only last week, it burned very rapidly, great clouds of dense, black smoke pouring skyward. According to information from eye witnesses, the bridge concrete abutments at each end are cracked, so great was the force of the pressure caused by the expansion of the iron. The rails are twisted and even the bridge iron girders warped and ruined.

Passengers from Southern train No. 12 Sunday afternoon were detoured from here on the P. & N. and No. 12 ran back South from here as No. 45.

The Woman's Club held its May meeting on Thursday afternoon of last week in the school building with the president, Mrs. G. M. Gullick, in charge. Mrs. Annie E. Hall led the club in prayer, after which the roll was called and minutes read. Mrs. R. G. Fitzgerald gave the treasurer's report and the report from the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Gullick told of the pledging of money for the social service scholarships at Chapel Hill and for the Sally Southall Cotten fund. It was announced that the election of officers for next year would be held at the June meeting, the last one for this year. A letter of thanks was read from Superintendent Fitzgerald, thanking the club for its interest and help in the school work, in making the teacher attractive and in the establishing of a school library.

Mrs. Fitzgerald handed in her resignation as treasurer and the club extended her a rising vote of thanks for her splendid work this year. Mrs. W. R. Stowe was appointed to serve as treasurer until election of officers at next meeting. After the meeting the members of the club gathered in the Domestic Science department for a demonstration of aluminum ware by Mr. J. J. Enloe, of Charlotte.

Following the disastrous fire at Belmont Sunday afternoon and the subsequent derangement of traffic, Gastonia was flooded Sunday night and Monday morning with visitors forced to detour via the P. & N. to Charlotte until suitable arrangements could be made for passage over the river at Belmont.

So far as could be learned today, nearly all the purely local trains will be run as usual. Trains 39 and 42, ran this morning, No. 42 returning about 10:30 as a section of No. 137. No. 45 and No. 46 will go through this afternoon, No. 46 to Belmont and returning as No. 45. Until more definite announcement is made by the Southern officials, persons going beyond Charlotte on through trains are advised to go to Charlotte by the P. & N. and make arrangements from the Charlotte ticket office. Most of the through trains are being detoured around by Columbia today and tomorrow. Railway officials say that despite the injured condition of the steel rails and girders in the bridge, it is hoped to have a single track open for traffic in a day or two.

Good Order in Gastonia.

Gastonia, N. C., is one of the most orderly towns in this part of the country according to all who are at all acquainted with local conditions, and Meek Parish of the police force says it is because the city authorities including the recorder are on to the job in the enforcement of the laws. Of course some illicit whiskey is occasionally slipped in to the town says Policeman Parish, and from time to time we arrest a bunch of drunks; but there are no regular liquor dealers about now. Chief Orr keeps to close tab on the situation. Disorderly women are also kept in check. The recorder is inclined to be somewhat lenient with the first offenses; but the next time it means heavy punishment. Such characters are not allowed to parade the streets either day or night, and we simply do not allow them to tarry in the city. We are troubled a little with the kind of people who drink extra and then they get into a bad way. There is not a great deal of that either. —Yerkes Enquirer.

A. R. P. SYNOD WILL ADJOURN TODAY

Closing Session of Synod Are Being Held Today — Linwood Orphanage Proposition Being Discussed — May Move Theological Seminary From Due West to Larger City.

On account of the mass of unfinished business remaining over from Saturday the Synod of the A. R. P. church was unable to adjourn Saturday afternoon as was planned. The delegates were in session the greater part of Monday. At the hour of going to press, nothing had been done relative to the location of the orphanage at Linwood. It is believed that the disposition of this matter will be left in the hands of a committee to be named Monday. The same would also apply to the matter of the removal of the Erskine Theological Seminary from Due West, S. C. to some larger city in the bounds of the denomination.

No intimation has been given as to the place of the next meeting of Synod, or as to who the moderator will be. It is generally believed that next year's meeting will be held somewhere in the Western section of the church. The first item of business taken up at the Saturday morning session of the Synod was the report of the committee on appointments, of which Mr. Joseph Lindsay, of Chester, is chairman. The Synod granted a substantial increase in salaries of all foreign missionaries. The men who are to labor in places where new work is to be established in home mission work are to receive a salary of \$1,800 a year; and the other men laboring under the board of home missions are to receive a 20 per cent increase provided that the fields they serve raise a like 20 per cent increase of the amount contributed to pastor's salary last year. This will bring considerable relief to the men who have been hard pressed on account of the high cost of the essentials of life.

The Synod decided to pay an indebtedness of \$1,600 on the church at Concord. The congregation will at once, at its own expense, erect a parsonage costing \$4,000. It was decided also to assume an indebtedness of \$6,000 on the church at Greenville, S. C., with the understanding that the congregation there assumes the entire support of the pastor from this date. The popular and efficient pastor of the Greenville church is Rev. W. A. McAloy. The sum of \$32,000 was apportioned to liquidate claims and to be used in the new work, along the line of church extension work.

The committee on some missions always has a report to make. The apportionment of men to the different fields in the church is as follows: Kannapolis, Rev. W. A. M. Plaxco; Concord, Rev. M. R. Gibson; Rev. R. C. Davidson, assigned to the First Presbyterian; Coddle Creek and Salem in Iredell county, Rev. R. L. McGowan; Fairview and Hopewell, Ga., Rev. R. R. Neill; Spartanburg, Rev. S. W. Haddon; Greenville, Rev. J. T. Young; Tampa, Fla., Rev. H. E. Pressly; Ebenezer, Va., Rev. J. H. Snell; Broad Creek, Va., Rev. D. J. Lauderdale; Havana, Ark., Rev. E. B. McGill; Rev. W. M. Willis returned to Red Level, Ala.; Rev. J. L. Pressly to Salem, Ala.; Rev. C. Quinn to Covington, Tenn.; Rev. W. T. Kerr asked to go to Albany, Ala.; Rev. W. B. Grier assigned to the Memphis-Louisville Presbytery. The Synod directed the board of home missions to take up the work at Winston-Salem, Salisbury, Edgecomb county, and other new fields as opportunity favors.

The location of the Eastern Orphanage was taken up at 2 o'clock. All of Saturday afternoon was devoted to the consideration of the report of the orphanage committee. The original report favored the Linwood proposition, to the exclusion of all others, provided that \$75,000 was raised in the surrounding community and the cities of Gastonia, Kings Mountain and Bessemer City; but the following was adopted: "That we learn with pleasure of the proposition from your committee of the eastern section of the church for the establishment of an orphanage, and that the Synod now appoint a committee of ten men to prosecute the matter at once with power to act."

CHIROPRACTORS CLOSE ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The following is from The Asheville Times: The annual convention of the North Carolina Chiropractors' association closed Saturday afternoon with a dinner at the home of Dr. W. H. Woodall, followed by a motor trip over the city and surrounding country. At the business session Mayor Gallatin Roberts delivered the address of welcome, following which a number of technical addresses by chiropractors were delivered, after which officers were elected: Dr. E. J. O'Brien, Gastonia, president; Dr. T. C. Spilade, Albemarle, vice president; Dr. M. M. Groves, treasurer; and Dr. F. T. Hoff, Raleigh, secretary. To conserve fuel Germany's government is conducting a test of signals with a view to standardizing the most economical.

DANIELS SAYS SIMS WANTED BECOME HONORARY MEMBER OF BRITISH ADMIRALTY

Secretary Delivers Scathing Denunciation of Admiral Sims — Says He Lacked Vision, Coveted British Decorations and Belittled the Work of the American Navy Officers Who Supported Sims Had Grievances.

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Secretary Daniels, before the senate investigating committee, made his long awaited reply to the charges of Rear Admiral Sims on the navy's part in the war.

The naval secretary let go a broadside which included charges that Sims lacked vision, belittled the work of the American navy in contrast to the British, coveted British decorations and aspired to become an honorary member of the British admiralty. He declared that officers supporting the Sims charges were largely "people with a grievance." The testimony of other officers, in possession of first hand knowledge, Secretary Daniels testified "should be accepted by all open-minded men as an absolute refutation of practically all of Admiral Sims' charges."

Sims, Secretary Daniels told the committee, did not measure up to expectations in various ways, of which he mentioned six, as follows: "He lacked vision to see that a great and new project to bar the submarines from their hunting grounds should be promptly adopted and carried out, no matter what the cost or how radical the departure from what ultra-prudent men regarded as impracticable."

"He seemed to accept the views of the British admiralty as superior to anything that would come from America and urged those views even when the navy department proposed plans that proved more effective. "In public speeches and other ways he gave a maximum of credit to British efforts and minimized what his country was doing. "He coveted British decorations and seemed to place a higher value on honors given abroad than on honors that could be conferred by the American government."

"He aspired to become a member of the British admiralty and wrote complainingly when the American government declined to permit him to accept such a tender by the king of England. "He placed protection of merchant shipping as the main operation of our forces abroad, failing to appreciate that the protection of transports carrying troops to France was the paramount duty until I felt impelled to cable him peremptorily that such was our main mission."

Secretary Daniels testified that had he known that in October, 1918, Sims had made statements reflecting upon the contributions of the United States army and navy to winning the war, to members of congress visiting abroad, he would never have recommended his promotion. "He had not then attacked the Irish people," Secretary Daniels testified. "I thought then he had only defended American sailors, a proper thing to do, when attacked unjustly by what he termed a lawless element in Cork. If I had known that he proposed, under the permission granted him, to tell the story of what the navy had done overseas, to denounce the Irish people as he did in his article in The World's Work, the permission would not have been granted."

Secretary Daniels said he had never publicly or privately criticized Admiral Sims for lack of early vision in connection with the North sea mine barrage project "or his other mistakes or wrong views." Admiral Mayo succeeded in convincing the British admiralty of the soundness of the barrage scheme where Admiral Sims had failed, he said.

"Although the department had disapproved of some of his recommendations and denied some of his desires," said Secretary Daniels, "I mistakenly supposed until the letter of January 7, that he had accepted and acquiesced, with more or less grace, in the department's disposition of ships and its other official actions, as a naval officer accepts the decisions of his superiors even though he might personally hold other views."

The investigating committee, Secretary Daniels said, had been wearied and the public nauseated with "an abortive attempt to ferret out the molehills of mistakes and exaggerate them into mountains, to make a noble and aviable accomplishment appear as the dim and fading background of a frontispiece of comparatively unimportant errors on judgments."

pause of water had ever been attempted as the transporting of America's legions to France, Secretary Daniels declared, adding that "in comparison to that essential to winning the war nothing else counted. It was well and expeditiously done. That fact alone is answer to most of the criticisms heard by the committee."

"The only man injured in public esteem by his charges is Admiral Sims himself," said Secretary Daniels. "The evidence has had only one effect, and that has been a feeling of deep regret at the necessity of withdrawing approval from Admiral Sims and replacing it with deep and lasting disapproval. The navy and its service in the world war stand without a trace of the mud with which a few have sought to bespatter it."

So far as his own acts were concerned Secretary Daniels said he would be willing to let the case rest. The judgment and ability of the eleven other members of the general board had been brought under public criticism by one of their own number, however, he said, and these officers, respecting a naval tradition that naval officers should never enter into public dispute among themselves regarding purely military matters, looked to the civilian secretary to defend them.

"There were 12 of the high ranking officers charged with great responsibility," said Secretary Daniels. "You have heard eleven. One is the author of these criticisms. The twelfth, Admiral Gleaves, who was in charge of the troop ships that carried our soldiers to France, is commander in chief of the Asiatic fleet and I do not feel justified in ordering him from his distant station to testify. The ten who have testified, besides the author of the charges, have ably and flatly denied the correctness or justice of the criticisms."

"In considering the criticisms of one of the eleven officers referred to I think it surprising and gratifying that the verdict of these officers is ten to one as to the correctness of what we did. Had there been during the war a serious difference of opinion among those charged with determining our military actions as to what should be done, it would, of course, have been my duty to have decided between them. I have been fortunate that no such condition arose, for that is a heavy responsibility for any civilian, untrained in the technical art of warfare, to undertake."

"What I feel is needed for me is not a defense but a clear statement of what has already been testified to, that the public may clearly understand that the defense has already been ably and fully made by the highest officers of the navy, together with some statements of what the navy actually did during the war. You have heard long statements of what it did not do. The country's pride will be heightened by the facts of some of the great things it did do."

The portion of Admiral Sims' celebrated letter that shocked the public more than any other, Mr. Daniels said, was the statement that he had been told at the navy department "not to let the British pull the wool over your eyes. We would as soon fight them as the Germans."

"I must confess that it shocked me," declared the secretary, "for in all my years of association with officers of the navy this was the first time I had ever known one to make public any confidential conversation with a superior officer. I did not believe it was possible for an officer of our navy to do such a thing. The people could not understand how any patriotic American who put the good of his country first could possibly spread broadcast a statement which reflected upon his government and might tend to disturb the cordial relations with a friendly power, and violate the confidence reposed in him and publish a statement which he evidently believed would damage a fellow officer and cast doubt upon the navy's wholehearted espousal of the allied cause."

Secretary Daniels assailed the manner in which the Sims letter was made public, declaring that Admiral Sims read it during the investigation of naval awards although it had nothing to do with the subject under consideration. "He could not have chosen a more ostentatious and well planned manner of securing publicity," said Mr. Daniels. "If, as he said, he had written it only for naval officers, nothing could have been done other than for him to have said."

(Continued on page 2.)