

ASQUITH SUCCEEDS SEELEY AS SECRETARY OF WAR DEPARTMENT

Premier Startles British House of Commons with Announcement of Change in the Cabinet.

FRENCH AND EWART ARE FIRM
Generals Refuse to Withdraw Resignations Submitted Last Week.

SECRETARY PAYS THE PENALTY
Seeley's Guarantee to Army Officers Feature of Crisis.

ASQUITH RESIGNS HIS SEAT
Premier Will Appeal to His Constituency in East Fife, Scotland, for Re-Election to the Commons.

LONDON, March 30.—Colonel John Seeley, secretary for war, resigned his portfolio in the British cabinet today and his resignation was accepted by the premier. Premier Asquith himself decided to take the secretaryship of war in place of Colonel Seeley.

Colonel Seeley's resignation has been accepted, was the expression employed by Premier Asquith in announcing in the House of Commons today that his secretary had paid the penalty of his indiscretion in adding to a cabinet document the two paragraphs which have aroused such feeling as to threaten the existence of the entire cabinet.

The first information received by members of Parliament that Colonel Seeley had definitely retired from the cabinet was when he entered the house and took a seat on the back benches instead of among his late colleagues.

Cause of Crisis.
The paragraphs which caused the crisis were contained in a memorandum written to Brigadier General Hubert Gough and contained the following: "The government must retain its right to use all the forces of the crown in Ireland or elsewhere to maintain order and support the civil power in the ordinary execution of their duty, but it has no intention whatever of taking advantage of this right in order to crush political opposition to the policy or the principles of the home rule bill."

The later repudiation of these guarantees by the cabinet was taken as a rebuff by Field Marshal Sir John French, virtual commander-in-chief of the army, and by Sir John Ewart, the adjutant general to the forces. The two generals immediately resigned and all efforts made by the king, the premier and other ministers failed to induce them to change their minds. Their resignations were made definite today.

Premier Asquith's further announcement that he himself would take up the portfolio of secretary for war came in the nature of a surprise. Having announced his intention to take up the office, he declared he would retire from the House of Commons, in accordance with the law "until I please my constituents to sanction my return."

The premier then dramatically walked out of the chamber amid frantic cheers from the liberals and nationalists and the other members of the whole body of whom rose to their feet and waved handkerchiefs and papers as he left.

Mr. Asquith, having accepted "an office of profit under the crown" must now return to his constituency of East Fife, Scotland, for re-election. On the last occasion he received 5,198 votes against the 3,560 for his Unionist opponent.

When Premier Asquith entered the House today he was greeted with a great ovation from the members on the ministerial side. He shortly afterward rose before the crowded chamber to make his promised statement on the army crisis.

"After full consideration Field Marshal French and Adjutant General Ewart have declared in their own minds that they will resign their offices. In the public interest I deplore the decision of these gallant officers, and I cannot speak too warmly or gratefully of the ability, loyalty and devotion with which they have served the country."

"I am convinced that substantially all republicans are so desirous of terminating the strife that they are looking to us at this moment hoping that we will solve the problem even if it is so doing us."

MEN LIKE FLOCK OF SHEEP Mrs. Draper Smith Tells What She Has Learned of Them.

IF ONE SIGNS, OTHERS FOLLOW
Let First One Refuse to Affix Signature to Petition and Others Will Refuse—Talks to Iowa District Meeting.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
DES MOINES, Ia., March 30.—(Special Telegram.)—That action will be taken to divide the Mississippi Valley Equal Suffrage conference and create a southern division is asserted. It is stated that there are conditions in the south which affect the outlook for equal suffrage that are peculiar to that portion of the country alone. The states of Texas, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, which now belong to the Mississippi Valley organization, will become members of the new conference.

Regarding the work in Nebraska Mrs. Draper Smith said: "The women soon found out that the men were very much like a flock of sheep; if one refused to sign our petitions, all within the hearing of his voice would follow with 'pass me up' or 'nothing doing.' On the other hand if the first one signed the others did, too."

Mrs. Smith favored the initiative system which was employed in Nebraska recently over the legislative plan of getting suffrage amendment before the voters. Any state, she said, that cannot secure enough signatures to place the amendment on the ballot, has not enough suffrage sentiment to get an amendment through the legislature or to carry the amendment after it has been secured.

Leading Women Talk.
The conference is presided over by Miss Harriett E. Grimes of Darlington, Wis., and among the speakers on today's program were Mrs. Fattie R. Jacobs, Birmingham, Ala.; Miss Clara L. Thompson, St. Louis; Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Chicago; Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, Washington; and Mrs. Ella McHose, Boone, Ia. Miss Flora Dunlap, a leading Social Settlement worker and member of the Des Moines Board of Education, welcomed the delegates at the morning session.

Of interest in connection with the suffrage conference was the fact that in the municipal election here today, women were voting on a proposition for municipal ownership of the city water works system. Many of the visitors aided their co-workers in Des Moines in the work of getting out the woman vote.

"Methods" is the general subject of the sessions, and every phase of suffrage work is to be discussed. The leaders in the various states outlined plans they found most practicable. Much interest centered about the Illinois delegation. The methods followed in that state in the recent campaign were to be told.

Dr. Anna Blount of Oak Park, Ill., discussed "Victories Since the Last Conference," while Mrs. Draper Smith of Omaha, told the delegates "How We Did It in Nebraska."

The general discussion of the session was led by Mrs. Harriett Taylor Upton of Warren, O. Experiences in Iowa were told by Mrs. Ella McHose of Boone.

Blackburn Called as Witness in Suit Brought by Woman

Thomas W. Blackburn, president of the Omaha Bar association, who, according to district court records, represented Mr. and Mrs. Lacey E. Peyton in the early stages of their divorce suit, and who was present when the divorce was granted, was called as a witness in a suit brought in District Judge Estelle's court by Mrs. Peyton to recover \$2,500 alleged due on a note transferred to her.

A considerable part of the day was consumed in arguments of lawyers over the question whether the statements Mrs. Peyton sought from Mr. Blackburn were privileged as between an attorney and his client. The judge allowed him to be questioned to a limited extent.

Records of the district clerk's office show that Mr. Blackburn filed both petition and answer in the Peyton divorce case on the same day, and also paid the filing fees for both documents.

REPUBLICANS AGREE TO WORK IN HARMONY

TWO COMMITTEES, LINCOLN, COME TO THE AFTER
Short Argument.

BOTH PARTICIPATE IN THE CALL
Plan Suggested by Chairman Meet with Favor of All.

SMALL HITCH AT THE OUTSET
Eppersonians Decide to Go it Alone, But Change Front.

TWO BODIES FINALLY MERGE
Purpose is That Names of Both Chairmen Shall Be Signed to Call for Convention When Issued.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
LINCOLN, March 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Republicans of Nebraska are together once more, and will present a united front to the enemy when the battle is fought next November. The two men who have been working hard for harmony during the last few months were rewarded today when they saw the two committees join hands in a resolution to pull together for future success.

These two men, Senator Frank M. Currie, chairman of the Taft wing of the republican party, and Judge A. C. Epperson, chairman of the Roosevelt wing, were gratified tonight, and after viewing the battle ground where the two committees fought out their differences this afternoon are shaking hands with everybody over the result of the meetings.

At one time it looked as if the old ship, which has been sailing for the last two years with two crews and two commanders, was close to rocks, and while the passengers were on the verge of a panic for about thirty minutes while the two subcommittees were conferring, the danger passed, and when the announcement was made that an agreement had been reached cheers for the republican party were given with a hearty will and a general handshaking was indulged in. The proposition, which at one time looked as if it would cause dissension, was who had the right to call the convention. The executive committee of both parties had agreed upon a plan for the joint calling of the state convention by both committees, but the Epperson committee instead voted for a plan which practically ignored the existence of the Currie committee. They finally agreed to appoint a committee to confer with a like committee from the other committee and the two reported a plan which in substance allowed the Epperson committee to call the convention with the co-operation of the Currie committee.

After agreement as to calling the state convention by the Epperson committee had been reached tonight and the meetings adjourned, it was thought best in order to meet all legal requirements, that the same resolution which gave the power to the Epperson committee to call the convention with the Currie committee co-operating, should be adopted concerning the Currie committee, and thus, both the name of Mr. Currie and Mr. Epperson would appear on the call, covering the point as to the legal right of either party to issue the call and prevent possible future court proceedings over the election of candidates to the party.

When the Currie committee met it did not take the members long to agree to the plan proposed by both Chairman Epperson and Chairman Currie for the committees jointly to issue a call for the state convention, and a committee consisting of Mr. Currie, A. W. Jefferson and Bert Mages was selected to notify the other committee of their action.

Mr. Epperson's Address.
Chairman Epperson, speaking to the progressive wing, pointed out that the differences arising in 1912, which resulted in the split, have now passed and that harmony should rule to the success of the party. Mr. Epperson said in part: "The constituency which created this committee, acting through its representative delegate convention, at the same time solemnly and deliberately declared in substance that adherence to the fundamental principles of the party was to be taken as the true test of fealty and the badge of membership, and not the support of any candidate."

"The purpose for adopting this basic principle was that our efforts would be exerted to maintain the party so that it would survive the campaign of that year as an influential and patriotic organization."

"The differences recently existing in the party are now important because they brought about the organization of two committees instead of one, so that at this time, unless a solution may be found, there is danger that two conventions may be called. The subject matter of dispute passed with the campaign of 1912, and if the strife is continued it will not pertain to matters of substance, and will be damaging because it will result in the continuance of two organizations."

"The party is a national organization, and the prospects are that its complete control henceforth will be in the hands of its members."

POPULATION SHOWS BIG GAIN Sloan Delivers a Vigorous Defense of Speaker Clark

Omaha Postoffice Carriers Take a Census of Greater Omaha.

NUMBER OF RESIDENCES SHOWN
Report Shows 35,007 Residences, with a Total Population for Greater Omaha of 218,353—Omaha Property 179,353.

According to a survey of the population of Greater Omaha, with its suburbs, completed by the letter carriers of the Omaha station and the substations, 218,353 persons receive their mail through the post-office here. The population estimate is included in a report which is made under the direction of Postmaster John C. Wharton, to the postmaster general.

Deducting the population of Dundee, Benson, Albright and South Omaha, which are served through the Omaha postoffice, the city without its suburbs, has a population of 179,353, a substantial increase since the census of 1910. The government census report for 1910 gave Omaha 134,096.

The postoffice report further shows a total of possible delivery points in Greater Omaha as 46,602, while there are 26,500 mail boxes in the city and its suburbs. The following table compiled after many weeks of work by the letter carriers, shows the number of residences, stores and persons served through the postoffice and its substations, which include Dundee in the Walnut Hill station and Albright in the South Omaha station:

Main Office	Residence	Stores	People
Union Station	2,114	379	17,379
Walnut Hill	5,382	123	17,521
Ames Avenue	2,854	141	4,852
Station	4,072	30	23,256
Station	1,421	109	21,292
Station	2,518	139	15,461
South Omaha	6,531	789	32,266
Benson	800	84	3,484
Dundee	1,100	100	4,500
Totals	36,007	4,009	218,353

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Representative Doremus of Michigan, chairman of the democratic congressional committee, led off the fight on repealing the Panama tolls exemption in the house today. It was the third day of debate on the question.

Expressing regret that he differed from the president, he declared that Great Britain had admitted the American right to exempt coastwise trade from tolls.

"We cannot grant free transit to our ships through the canal," he said, "its benefits will accrue to England and not to ourselves."

He declared that the Carnegie peace endowment, "which derives an annual income of \$500,000 from steel trust bonds, was most active in rescuing the national honor by promoting the repeal of the law that Great Britain had admitted we had a treaty right to enact."

Representative Bell of California, progressive, and Representative Mansfield, republican, of Minnesota, opposed the repeal and the representative of Minnesota supported it.

A vigorous defense of Speaker Clark was delivered by Representative Sloan of Nebraska. He declared that the administration had shown no real reason for the repeal.

"We are told by the newspapers that the president does not propose reprisals against those who differ from him in this matter, but we are also informed that the speaker is to be punished," said he.

The Rival Luncheon Leaders.



Drawn for The Bee by Powell.

REBELS TRAPPED AND MINES ARE EXPLODED, REPORT OF FEDERALISTS

Constitutionalist Troops Lured Into Smelter and Bull Ring, Say Messages.

VILLA BEATEN ALL ALONG LINE
Such is Statement of Mexican Federal Consul at El Paso.

WIRES TO TORREON SILENT
It is Assumed in Juarez Fighting Continues.

REBELS BECOMING ANXIOUS
Absence of News is Taken to Mean Villa's Army Has Met New Obstacles or Suffered a Repulse.

EL PASO, Tex., March 30.—That General Villa and his rebel army if not defeated at Torreon are at least having a desperate battle, was the opinion generally expressed here today by foreign refugees from Mexico.

The opinion was based on the absence of news from impartial observers from the front, on statements given out by the Mexican federal consul here, and on stories told by Americans from Chihuahua and other Mexican cities.

A Colorado mining man just in from Parral said that the city was crowded with rebel wounded. Arrivals from Chihuahua quoted two Americans, who arrived there last Saturday from the front, as stating that the rebels had suffered terribly in dead and wounded and were by no means having the success which they have reported.

Assert Villa Beaten.
The consul asserted that Villa had been defeated all along the line.

Two telegrams from the Mexican federal consul at Eagle Pass, Tex., who said the information came direct from Torreon by wire yesterday, were received and copied sympathetically with jubilation. The messages said the rebels were drawn into traps in the bull ring and the smelter at Torreon and that mines were exploded under them. The consul said that the rebels had retreated at all points, including Gomez Palacios and Lerdo.

A telegram, credited to Federal General Mass, said that federal troops cut a retreating rebel column to pieces, killing 600.

Some of the highest rebel officials here today confessed they were at sea over the situation.

Wires to Torreon Silent.
CHIHUAHUA, Mex., March 30.—For seven days has Francisco Villa, military genius of the constitutionalist revolution, waged his fight against Torreon. For six days the fight has been the bitterest and the loss of life the most tremendous in the history of Mexico, judging from the meager press dispatches received from the front and the stories of horrible slaughter which were told today by many of the 550 wounded veterans of Torreon who are interned in hospitals here.

And today constitutionalist sympathizers and rebel officers in Chihuahua again have become most anxious as to the fate of their military leader and the remnants of the 12,000 men who marched to Torreon with him to engage in the revolution's first decisive battle. No word from Villa came early today to relieve the anxiety which obtained throughout Chihuahua. Reports that heavy reinforcements were hastening to relieve General Refugio Velasco, the federal commander at Torreon, who has made such a resolute resistance against the onward march of the rebels, were received here with misgivings. But it is the fact that no news of General Villa's progress has been made for many hours, that is responsible for the greatest anxiety as to his fate. When all went well, with the rebel leader in the past, free access to telegraphic communication was given newspaper correspondents at the front, but when he met with reverses, General Villa would allow no news sent over the wires.

Army officers here fear that General Villa and his army are in a most difficult position.

(Continued on Page Two.)

KELLEY'S ARMY IS NOW LOST Men Who Were Camped at Sand Creek Have Disappeared.

LEAVE THE CAMP OVER NIGHT
Railroad Men Cannot Find Where They Boarded Any Train on the Three Roads Running Near the Camp.

Kelley's army is lost. It has disappeared and of the 120 men who last week were camped at Sand Creek, nine miles this side of Denver, none remain except half a dozen camp followers. Even they do not know what has become of Kelley or his command.

Last week reports reached Union Pacific headquarters here that Kelley was in the vicinity of Denver and he and his 120 men had designs on a freight train. The story came that they proposed to take forcible possession of one of these trains and force a run through to Omaha. C. S. Patterson, the company's chief special agent, was sent out on the line to investigate the movement of the army and prevent it. He reached Sand Creek Saturday and there found a deserted camp.

According to the residents of Sand Creek, after having been driven out of Denver, Kelley and his army reached the town about Wednesday and immediately went into camp, occupying some vacant lots and sleeping under blankets and the few tents they had with them.

These they talked about capturing a Union Pacific freight train and starting east. This talk continued as long as the men remained and the camp was maintained, but no effort was made to do anything of the kind.

Friday night the army campfires burned brightly, but when the town awoke Saturday morning the army had hiked. Half a dozen camp followers and helpers remained, but none of them knew where the army had gone. A small detachment returned to Denver, but of the twenty-five walking into town fifteen were jailed as vagrants and the others outran the police in an attempt to escape.

Sand Creek is a junction point, the Burlington and Rock Island crossing the Union Pacific there, or close by. At first it was thought that the members of the army might have boarded a passing train of some one of the roads, but an investigation proved that such was not the case. They did not ride out of the town and the Denver police, the railroad officials and the secret service agents are unable to account for the disappearance of the men.

Luther Abbott Dead, Result of Operation
FREMONT, Neb., March 30.—Luther Abbott, well known Nebraska boy, died at Colorado Springs from hemorrhage, a result of an operation for removal of a gold crown of a tooth from his lung three months ago. The funeral will be held here Wednesday.

Mr. Abbott did newspaper work in Fremont till twelve years ago, when he went to Lewiston, Okla., took a homestead and taught in the high school. Later he founded The Progress, a teachers' magazine, at Oklahoma City. He was a son of the late Dr. Abbott, who practiced medicine here for many years. Keene Abbott of Omaha and N. C. Abbott, superintendent of the School for the Blind at Nebraska City, are brothers.

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Hanna Re-Elected by Vote of Two to One
DES MOINES, March 30.—Unofficial returns from practically all of the forty-eight precincts of the city tonight indicate that Mayor James R. Hanna had been re-elected by a vote of nearly 2 to 1 over his opponent, Zell G. Roe, at present a member of the commission. W. E. Mitchell, a contractor, led the ticket for commissioner, the other three who apparently were elected with him being R. M. Galbreath, John Mysterly (re-elected) and Fred German.

SKIN GRAFTING TO SAVE LIFE OF CLUB WOMAN
MORGANTOWN, W. Va., March 30.—In an effort to save the life of Mrs. Albert O. Price, a leader among West Virginia club women, physicians today began a skin grafting operation which, they said, would not be completed until tomorrow.

Summer Price of Coal Will Be Higher
NEW YORK, March 30.—Coal dealers have announced that the summer price of coal, which goes into effect on April 1, will be 25 cents a ton higher than for the corresponding date of last year. The prices for April and May will be 65¢ for the family size of hard coal, increasing during the summer to 65¢ in September. The summer scale in 1913 started at 42¢, and in September the price was 52¢. In Pennsylvania mining tax and advances in wages of coal bargemen are given as causes for the increase.

The National Capital
Monday, March 30, 1914.

The Senate.
Met at noon.
Re-called a defeated bill to lease Montana lands to the Republic Coal Company and placed it on the calendar.
Leaders discussed probable action on the Panama tolls repeal and decided to await action of the house.

The House.
Met at noon.
Debate was resumed on the repeal of the Panama tolls exemption.
Independent oil operators opposed the present form of the bill to lease mineral oil lands before the public lands committee today by five yeas. Over \$50,000 will be spent in this rebuilding.

The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Tuesday:
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and vicinity unsettled with showers and drizzle; not much change in temperature.
Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hours	Deg.
5 a. m.	42
6 a. m.	42
7 a. m.	42
8 a. m.	42
9 a. m.	42
10 a. m.	42
11 a. m.	42
12 m.	42
1 p. m.	42
2 p. m.	42
3 p. m.	42
4 p. m.	42
5 p. m.	42
6 p. m.	42
7 p. m.	42
8 p. m.	42
9 p. m.	42
10 p. m.	42
11 p. m.	42
12 m.	42

Comparative Local Reports:
1914 1913 1912 1911.
Highest yesterday 44 67 66 62
Lowest yesterday 42 42 40 28
Mean temperature 42 56 52 28
Precipitation .7 .00 .00 .03
Temperature and precipitation departures from normal:
Normal temperature 47
Deficiency for the day 5
Total deficiency since March 1 11
Normal precipitation .45
Deficiency for the day .96 inch
Total deficiency since March 1 1.22 inches
Deficiency since March 1 1.06 inches
Excess for cor. period 1912 1.04 inches
Excess for cor. period 1911 1.11 inches
Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.
Station and State Temp. High-Low
Cheyenne, cloudy 52 52 35
Denver, cloudy 52 52 35
Des Moines, cloudy 44 46 7
Lander, cloudy 52 52 35
North Platte, rain 52 52 35
Omaha, cloudy 42 42 35
Pueblo, cloudy 42 42 35
Rapid City, cloudy 42 42 35
Salt Lake City, p. cloudy 52 52 35
Sioux Falls, cloudy 42 42 35
Sheridan, rain 52 52 35
Sioux City, cloudy 42 42 35
Valentine, rain 52 52 35
T indicates partial obscuration.
F, F. G. S. H. Local Forecast.