

MEXICO NOW HAS TWO PRESIDENTS

GENERAL GUTIERREZ HAS NOT ABANDONED CLAIM TO THAT OFFICE

THREE FACTIONS IN THE FIELD

Each Claims to Exercise the Sovereign Authority of Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—General Fualto Gutierrez, elected provisional president of Mexico by the convention at Aguas Calientes, has not abandoned his claim to the office with his departure from Mexico City. A proclamation issued from Pachuca and reported to the state department today, Gutierrez asserting that he is the legally chosen executive, charges that the convention, which reassessed at Mexico City was under military coercion. He formally declares Villa, Zapata and other generals despoiled from their commands. This proclamation, which is virtually the same as the manifesto Gutierrez offered to issue two weeks ago, while he still was in the capital, while General Obregon and others would join him in a movement to eliminate Villa and Zapata, accuses both of the latter officers of murder, brigandage and highland insubordination, declares independence of Carranza as well, and calls on the Mexican nation for support. With several thousand armed troops, according to consular dispatches, Gutierrez has moved north from Pachuca and it is believed he is heading for San Luis Potosi. His action brings three rival factions into the field of Mexican politics, each claiming to exercise the sovereign authority of government. General Gutierrez's hope, according to official dispatches, appears to be to form a juncture with General Obregon, Villareal and Gonzales and such other chiefs hitherto loyal to Carranza as he believes will agree to eliminate not only the first chief, but also Villa and Zapata. After reaching how he appointed General Villa as commander-in-chief of the conventional forces, General Gutierrez says in his proclamation: "From that moment it was impossible to detain him, as in his clarity of fight, he disobeyed my orders to stop his advance from Lagos to Leon, he occupied the latter city and continued his march to Mexico City, taking into custody a commission formed by Francisco Iglesias Calderon for the purpose of entering into agreements from which, perhaps, it would have been unnecessary to resort to arms. "After Villa and Zapata swore their allegiance to my government, General Alberto Garcia Aragon, vice president of the permanent committee of the Aguas Calientes convention, and governor of the national palace, was arrested by Villa's forces at the suggestion of General Zapata who had a personal grudge against him, according to Zapata's own statements to me. "Immediately upon my knowledge of the arrest, I ordered General Villa to release him and the latter promised to comply, but a few hours later he delivered the prisoner to General Emiliano Zapata who ordered his execution without formality of law. "Being completely wanting in force who could obey an order of arrest, I was compelled to remain inactive. A few days later I was informed that another member of the convention, Professor Bertrando, had also been murdered, having been taken out of a restaurant by forces of General Villa. In consideration of this new outrage, I called a meeting of the cabinet to discuss the measure which should be adopted. "We brought to the attention of

CO-OPERATION LIFE OF TRADE

G.W. PERKINS SAYS SHERMAN LAW RETARDS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

IN FAVOR OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Legislation Bringing Labor Organizations Under Control of the Government Needed

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—George W. Perkins, director of many large corporations; Daniel Guggenheim, of worldwide mining interests and president of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and E. J. Berwind, millionaire coal mine owner, testified today before the federal commission on industrial relations investigating into great philanthropic organizations and cause of industrial unrest. Mr. Perkins testified he believes the Sherman law had retarded American industrial development, that legislation bringing labor organizations under control of the federal government was needed; that cooperation and not competition was the life of trade; and that big business could do more for the country's workers than could small units. Mr. Perkins did not believe the government would improve on present methods of administration of the funds of the philanthropic foundations but that at regular intervals it should require statements concerning their administration. He favored organized labor, providing honest, efficient men were at the head of it. Mr. Guggenheim advocated taxation of large fortunes on the death of their owners as a means of aiding the poor; establishment of government employment agencies; provision for care of aged workers, and "industrial democracy," wherein the workers receive part of the profits derived from the production of their labor. It should be the business of the State and not of philanthropic foundations to aid the poor, as it is work and not charity people want. Mr. Guggenheim. He believed the increased cost of living caused industrial unrest in large measure. "Mr. Berwind told of labor conditions in West Virginia and Pennsylvania coal regions. Industrial depression and unemployment. Mr. Perkins thought, were due to the defects and maladministration of federal laws and administration. He said many laws, both federal and state, were old and useless. A law passed at the time of the enactment of the Sherman law to prevent stock watering and over-capitalization in railroads and industrial organizations would have done much to ward protecting investors, consumers and labor generally and such a law would prevent such maladministration, he believed. Witnesses called to testify tomorrow are Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer of Detroit; and C. F. Neill, former United States commissioner of labor.

ENGLAND WILL END DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL

READING OF MEASURE FOR AMENDMENT WILL BEGIN TODAY

SPEECH BY HAY

Chairman of Military Committee Declares Not a Single Man is Needed.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The British government announced tonight through its embassy here that if the former Hamburg-American liner Dacia proceeds to sea she will be captured and taken to a prize court. Her cargo of cotton will be purchased by the British government or forwarded to Rotterdam as the owners may prefer. The state department has communicated this information informally to the Dacia's owners as a result of a message from Ambassador Page and in reply was notified that the vessel would put to sea from Galveston. It was believed the owners had resolved to test the issue in a prize court. The war risk insurance bureau of the American government today insured the cotton cargo at 4 per cent, but declined to insure the vessel itself. The British embassy's statement said: "In connection with the transfer of the Dacia from the German to the American flag, the British government, while anxious to avoid causing loss to the shippers of the cargo, has found it impossible to agree that the transfer, in the circumstances in which it has been effected, is valid in accordance with accepted principles of international law. If therefore the Dacia should proceed to sea and should be captured the British government will find themselves obliged to bring the ship (apart from the cargo) before the prize court. "It is stated that the cargo is to consist solely of cotton owned by American citizens. If this is so, and if the vessel should be captured, the British government will guarantee either to purchase the cargo at the price which would have been realized by the shippers if the cargo had reached its foreign destination, or if preferred, they will undertake to forward the cotton to Rotterdam without further expense to the shippers. Under the declaration of London, a transfer of flag must be proven to be bona fide. Soon after the war began, holding that all parties to the declaration of London were amending it at their own pleasure, the state department announced that the United States would not be bound by those declarations. Consequently the American government is operating under the general principles of international law, which recognize bona fide transfers of ownership of merchant vessels of a belligerent power even in time of war.

WHEAT SITUATION REACHING CRISIS

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED AUTHORIZING PRESIDENT TO PROHIBIT EXPORT

ONLY 75,000,000 BUSHELS REMAIN

Five Times As Much Breadstuffs Exported in December 1914 as in Same Month 1913.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—After an all-day discussion at national defence, the house tonight completed general debate on the \$100,000,000 army appropriation bill. Reading of the measure for amendment will begin tomorrow, with both majority and minority leaders urging that action on this and other appropriation bills be expedited to avoid a special session of congress. The feature of today's debate was a speech by Representative Hay, of Virginia, chairman of the military committee, deprecating war talk and declaring it was not necessary to add a single man to the standing army. The pending bill makes no provision for additions to the army, but measures before the senate military committee with the approval of the administration would increase the army by about 25,000 men. Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, and Kahn, of California, vigorously insisted that the country's present defenses were inadequate, though they agreed with Mr. Hay that there was no immediate prospect of the United States being involved in war. "How people can claim," said Mr. Hay, "that these great nations now at war, which are exhausting themselves financially and physically, as soon as they see our army going to sea around and attack the strongest power on earth is beyond my comprehension. The United States is going on now to maintain peace with all the world. That is the policy of this country, not only of the administration, but of the entire citizenry. "Nobody wants war. We are not going to do anything to bring about war. All this talk about our not being prepared for war and of conditions, having arisen in Europe, which makes it necessary for us to go into large military expenditures is absurd. I am utterly opposed to a large standing army, to adding a single man to present standing army. Mr. Hay said that to cope with the European armies it would be necessary to maintain no less than 600,000 men as a standing army, which would cost the country \$700,000,000 a year. "We are reasonably prepared," he said. "I find that owing to the European war, our manufacturers of small arms have increased their capacity, so that today we are turning out 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition a day, or you, if we desired to do it. We have on hand 700,000 service rifles of the new model and 300,000 of the Krag-Jorgensen, making 1,000,000 rifles we have on hand. It would be folly for us to lay up too large a reserve, because these models change and things become obsolete. We have 195,000 rounds of small ammunition in reserve. Representative Gardner declared the Monroe doctrine appeared to be the nations of Central Europe "like a" (Continued on page four.)

NOT CONDUCTING A FILIBUSTER

BUT REPUBLICANS WILL FIGHT SHIP BILL TO THE FINISH

DEMOCRATS HOLD FOURTH CAUCUS

Leaders Insist Measure Will Be Kept Before Senate Regardless of Consequences.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Republican senators determined at a conference late today to fight the government ship purchase bill with all resources at their command, continuing the opposition until March 4, if necessary, or even in an extra session, should one be called. Immediately after the conference the Republicans began action. Senator Smoot moved that the senate adjourn. That was defeated. Democratic members, most of whom had been absent while Senator Weeks concluded a speech against the ship bill, hurrying in on a quorum call. Senators Lodge and Root served notice that they would speak on the bill. Senator Townsend then moved to take up the volunteer officers retirement bill, and the war claims bill. Both motions were defeated. "It was the consensus of opinion," said Senator Gallinger, regarding the Republican conference, "that we should keep up the fight against this ship purchase bill. We have thoroughly canvassed the situation and we find we have a vast amount of material and plenty of talent for continuing debate indefinitely. How long it will require to get our arguments against the measure before the senate is a matter for the senate to decide. "We are not conducting a filibuster," said Senator Burton, who yesterday concluded a three-day speech against the bill. Surely no one thinks I am a filibuster. I have not even exhausted my material. Senator Williams, debating the motion to take up the war claims bill, declared the Republicans were attempting to appeal to "purely sectional feeling upon this side." The thought that such a program could be successful, he said, was founded in "the arrogant assumption of the average Republican that the average Democrat is a fool." Senator Gallinger objected to the charge of arrogance as a violation of senatorial propriety. Senator Williams said he certainly was permitted to "speak in style," the Republican party in "arrogant" as the Democrats invariably styled the Democrats as fools. He said the statement that there was no filibuster in progress was laughable in view of the fact that Republican senators had decided at a conference not to permit a vote before March 4. Senator Gallinger denied that any such agreement had been reached. Senators opposed to the bill, he said, held an "informal conference" and "reached the conclusion that this bill should be debated at length." "What do you mean by 'at length'?" asked Senator Williams. "Until they are satisfied that the subject has been laid fully before the country," replied Senator Gallinger. Democratic senators tonight held their fourth caucus to perfect the ship bill. Senator Kern, majority leader, and Senator Fletcher, in charge of the bill, insisted it would be kept before the senate regardless of consequences. In urging his motions to take up other bills, Senator Townsend charged that the Democrats themselves were filibustering against the ship bill. Senator Weeks, whose speech occupied most of the day, read a score of editorials from newspapers he said had supported the administration but opposed the president's shipping plan. Senate Democrats at their fourth caucus tonight on the ship bill approved an amendment changing the form of the proposed shipping board. It was agreed that the board should comprise five members—the secretaries of the treasury and commerce, and three others, to be named by the president. (Continued on page four.)

GERMAN WAR MINISTER QUILTS

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED AND MAJOR GEN. VON HOHENBORN NAMED

RETAINS POSITION CHIEF OF STAFF

Battle For Trenches in Flanders and France Continues Without Cessation.

(By Associated Press.) BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The official Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung announced that Lieutenant-General von Falkenhayn, who is now chief of the German general staff, has resigned as minister of war. Emperor William, on accepting Gen. von Falkenhayn's resignation, appointed him a general of infantry. Major General Wild von Hohenborn, according to the announcement, has been appointed to succeed General von Falkenhayn as a minister of war. (By Associated Press.) LONDON, Jan. 21.—The battle for the trenches in Flanders and France continues almost without cessation from the sea to the Swiss border. In the mud of Flanders, the floods of the Aisne Valley, and the snow of the Argonne and the Vosges, the soldiers of Germany and the allied nations keep up a continual fight to hold what they possess and taking something from that held by the enemy. According to a long French official report today of the fighting during the past two months, this method of operations has favored the Allies, who, while they have gained ground on almost every part of the front, have been forced to give way in only one region—that of Seisles. They are being put to a test, however, similar to that which obliged them to retire from north of the Aisne, near Soissons, because the Germans, realizing the danger of their communications with Metz as a result of the French advance near Pont-a-Mousson, have sent reinforcements there and begun a battle for the positions they lost during the past week. The Germans apparently have regained a portion of them and fighting for the remainder continues. At other points, particularly near St. Mihiel and in Alsace, there have been infantry engagements, but on the whole the artillery continues to be the busiest arm. The Russians have renewed offensive operations against Mlawka, a town that already has changed hands often and it appears they again will attempt to envelop the German forces holding the line of the Masurian lakes and avenge themselves for the defeat at Tannenberg. On the rest of the Polish front and in Galicia, Austro-German attacks are becoming more intermittent, according to the Russian report, which is generally brief when big events are happening. The Russians continue their progress against the Austrian outposts in the mountains between Bukovina and Transylvania. The Germans explain the dropping of bombs on towns and villages in Norfolk, England, by saying their airplanes had been fired on. British airplanes, in turn, have been busy in Belgium, and according to a report from Holland, have ventured as far as Donsen, Rheinhild, Prussia, where they destroyed some buildings. Holland has asked Germany to explain reports that the German ships on their way to England passed over Dutch territory. Archduke Charles Francis, heir to the Austrian throne, has arrived at German headquarters on a visit to the emperor, and Baron Stephan Burian, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, is due there within a few days. It is expected the conference of the German allies will decide whether the Austro-Germans will go on with the expedition for the subjugation of Serbia, or turn their attention to the Russian army invading Hungary from the north. With all her other occupations, England has found time to deal with the "Mad" Mullah, who has been stirring up the tribes in Soudan and attacking those friendly to Great Britain. The Mullah's adherents have been defeated or scattered. (Continued on page four.)

REPORT FAVORABLE ON SWERINGEN BILL

Measure Provides for Compulsory Education With Local Option Feature.

FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

Geo. B. Perkins Sentenced to Serve Three Years For Killing Florida Newspaper Man.

(By Associated Press.) COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 21.—The senate committee on education voted this afternoon to make a favorable report on the Sweringen bill providing for compulsory education with local option feature, the vote being 5 to 4. An unfavorable report will be returned by the committee. The Evans bill for straight-out compulsory education and on the Harper bill. The house committee on education has not yet made up its report. The commissions of all constables, special deputies, law agents and deputies are revoked through a proclamation issued by Governor Manning this afternoon. The general assembly took up the afternoon and night on elections. J. M. Smith, O. C. Scarborough and P. L. Bell were elected directors of the postoffice. D. A. Spruill and J. P. Thomas were elected on the Okmulgee board of visitors. (Continued on page four.)

NO OPPOSITION TO LIQUOR BILL

Referendum and State-Wide Prohibition Measures Progress Smoothly.

Special to The Intelligence.

COLUMBIA, Jan. 21.—The referendum and State-wide prohibition bills have thus far moved on in their legislative careers without open, if any opposition. Today the house committee on the dispensary made a favorable report on the house bill offered by Messrs. Boyd and Watson. There were several present before the house committee this afternoon ready to argue in favor of the referendum bill, but the committee did not care to have any extended argument and the seven members of the committee present decided to make a favorable report. On the senate side the final hearing on the bill was set for next Tuesday. (Continued on page four.)

SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

Discharged Employes of Railroad Taken in Charge by Officers Investigating Wreck.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 21.—M. R. Kelly, white, and Will Grant, a negro, both said to be discharged employes of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, were arrested today by officers investigating the wreck Tuesday night near Osgood, N. C., of a Seaboard Air Line fast passenger train, in which Engineer T. E. Stone was killed and the negro fireman badly injured. Grant was arrested here and Kelly at Hargett, N. C.

REWARD

(By Associated Press.) ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 21.—A reward of \$500 such for the first five men arrested and convicted in connection with the recent lynching of two negro men and two negro women at Milledgeville, Ga., was offered here today by Governor Nathan. The amount is to be maximum that may be given by the State. (Continued on page four.)