

VILLA IS DRIVEN BACK 22 MILES FROM TORREON

Division Under His Personal Command Forced to Retreat.

FIGHTING CONTINUES

Federal Troops Under Gen. Velasco Make Fine Showing.

GOMEZ PALACIO ATTACKED

Rebels Seek to Recover Suburb From Which They Were Driven Yesterday.

EL PASO, March 25.—Overconfidence may cost Pancho Villa his future. His hurry to capture Torreón and his belief that he could hold Gomez Palacio with a few men, after driving the Federals out of the place on Monday night, led Gomez Palacio to him in the early hours of this morning, but he is back hammering away at the place again, determined to retake it, recoup his lost military prestige and take Torreón in the bargain.

When Villa succeeded Tuesday morning in driving the Federals out of Gomez Palacio and back across the Nazas River into Torreón he retained but a small garrison in the town and rushed all available troops east along the river to cross it and attack Torreón from the east or the plains northeast.

In the meantime the Federals, being reinforced, rallied in Torreón and returned to the attack of Gomez Palacio. Villa was away at the time, and as the attack came early this morning, his garrison was taken by surprise and driven out. Villa, on hearing of the defeat, rallied his troops, withdrew as many men as he could spare from the east flank and to-night returned to the attack, concentrating all his available artillery on Gomez.

From the news that has come from the front Villa is furiously engaged with himself for leaving the Federals the opening and with his subordinates for permitting themselves to be surprised.

Attack Still in Progress.

Villa's lieutenants in Juarez declare that if it had not been for the Federal rally from Torreón against Gomez Palacio, where he was least expecting it, he would have been in Torreón to-night. They maintain that his flanks have been hammering the outskirts of the city two days and have several times gained points of vantage inside that city.

A despatch dated Jimenez, and sent by an officer of Villa's army, which was received in Juarez last night, said that when the officer left El Varid this afternoon the attack on Gomez Palacio was in progress and the battle was a very desperate one, with no headway being made apparently by either side. The despatch stated that the advances reaching El Varid just before he left indicated that the rebels had somewhat an advantage at that time. The officer came on a train and made the trip in a few hours.

Juarez did not know that Villa had been repulsed at Gomez Palacio until this afternoon late, but it was not long until the officers were cheered by the report that Villa was at the night again.

The telegram telling of the repulse from Gomez Palacio said nothing about the progress of the Torreón fighting, although throughout the day the rebels have been declaring that they were being advised of the progress of the attack. It may be possible that Villa kept the fact of the repulse a secret until he was certain that he could rally his men and return to battle.

Gen. Regio Velasco, commander of the Federal troops defending Torreón, was enabled to retrieve his losses of Monday and Tuesday by the timely arrival of reinforcements. This enabled him to repel the attack of Benavides upon the city proper from the east and at the same time by a quick rally to retake Gomez Palacio. The fact that Benavides has two-thirds of the rebel army with him in his attack upon Torreón inclines rebel sympathizers to believe the reverse suffered by Villa. Their information is that Benavides has already succeeded in getting a detachment into the city and they argue from this that Villa's retreat from Gomez Palacio means only a temporary halting of a part of the rebel army.

200 Prisoners Executed.

Several despatches were given out by the rebels during the day, all to the effect that the rebel attack against Torreón was proving effective. One of the despatches said that the rebels were in the outskirts of Torreón and that at one time during the day they captured 200 Federals, after killing sixty-eight of a detachment of 399 Huertistas who were surrounded in an improvised fort. The 200 prisoners were later executed, it was admitted in Juarez.

Villa and those with him were silent throughout Tuesday night and early this morning regarding the fighting, although morning messages were received Tuesday night. One of these asked that the Juarez officials despatch certain clothing and supplies to the rebel army. Villa's answer to these nonchalantly said they would reach him at Torreón. The silence of Villa and the newspaper correspondents relative to the fighting, however, led to many conjectures.

The obvious deduction, since the correspondents were silent, was that things

PEERLESS, AND ON GRAPE JUICE.

House Stentor Leads Bryan as Greatest Living Statesman.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Representative Gray of Indiana, who prides himself on having the loudest voice in the House, to-day shouted a tribute to Secretary of State Bryan in the debate on the pending pension bill. This was the tribute: "Now take the opportunity of saying a few words for that greatest of living statesmen, William Jennings Bryan, our noble Secretary of State. He has done more for the peace of the world, for the composition of international difficulties, for the good of humanity on grape juice than any of the other fellows who preceded him were able to accomplish with either cocktails or highballs."

INDIANS ASK FOR RECALL.

Senate to Amend Bill to Provide Removal of Agents.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The recall is about to hit the Indian country. It was learned to-day that an amendment is to be inserted in the Indian bill by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs providing that a tribe dissatisfied with its agent may recall that official. The matter is now in the hands of a sub-committee composed of Senator Owen of Oklahoma, who is himself an Indian; Senator Lane of Oregon and Senator Townsend of Michigan.

The man who induced this sub-committee to apply the recall to Indian agents is Gus Beaulieu of Minnesota, one of the big chiefs of the Chippewas.

The recall clause now being drafted provides that when 5 per cent. of the enrolled members of a tribe signify their desire to have an Indian agent recalled an election shall be held for the purpose. It was at first suggested that the Indians should be permitted to elect their agents. This was regarded as impracticable for a number of reasons. The plan of recall was hit upon as a compromise.

SUFFRAGIST LEADERS FIND THEY'RE ALIENS

Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton One Who Forfeited Rights by Wedding Foreigner.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 25.—Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton and Mrs. Herman Paul, two of the most prominent suffrage leaders in Connecticut and New York, have just discovered that even if equal suffrage were granted in Connecticut they would have to stay out in the cold, as they could neither accept office nor vote; both have discovered after years of work for the suffrage cause that they are aliens.

Both married foreigners who have never become naturalized.

There is no way of retrieving the loss so long as their husbands remain obdurate and refuse to naturalize. Ernest Thompson Seton, the author and naturalist, has lived in this country many years, but has never been naturalized. He is a British subject, having been born in Canada.

In this predicament the Connecticut women are in the same boat with the New York suffrage leaders Mrs. Inez Millholland Bolles and Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch.

Mrs. Seton is a native of California and married Mr. Seton in 1896. According to the citizenship laws she may not now be considered an individual, but an appendage of her husband and subject to British rule. Only recently upon her return from abroad she suffered a considerable inconvenience when it was discovered that she was an alien, subject to the alien immigration laws and liable to the head tax that has to be paid on all aliens entering the country.

Mrs. Herman Paul, who is press agent for the suffragists in this section and who is contributing much to the literature of the organization, is a native of Colorado and has even exercised the franchise in that State. Her marriage to Mr. Paul, who is a commission merchant and importer at 80 Pine street, New York city, made her an alien, as Mr. Paul has himself never been naturalized.

Both women are determined, however, to work all the harder for equal suffrage in order to be of more assistance in putting through legislation for remedying their loss of citizenship by marriage to foreigners.

GLIDES IN FOOLPROOF BIPLANE.

Aviator Flies 800 Feet Without Power On or Control.

BOSTON, March 25.—When 800 feet high in a Dunne biplane at Marblehead to-day Clifford L. Webster stopped his engine and took his hands from the control levers. The machine immediately assumed a flat, gliding angle and coasted down to the surface of the water wholly without guidance. When only a yard or two above the water the pilot straightened out his craft and landed gently.

Mr. Webster had previously put the aeroplane through paces with Lieut. Jerome C. Hunsaker, U. S. N., as an observer and a passenger.

TESTS WERE TO SHOW THAT THE DUNNE IS A "FOOLPROOF" MACHINE THAT CANNOT BE UPSET BY A CARELESS OR INEXPERIENCED OPERATOR. SO FAR THE EXPERIMENTS HAVE BEEN PROMISING.

BIG OWL PASSENGER ON LINER.

White Arctic Bird Boards the Roman Prince Far Out to Sea.

The new Prince Line steamship Roman Prince, in yesterday from Shields, brought one involuntary passenger, a big white Arctic owl, which flew aboard on Monday when the steamship was 750 miles east of Newfoundland.

Capt. Anderson said the bird evidently had been blown to sea and had been unable to make its way back against the strong westerly gale. It dropped into the rigging of the foremast and the boatswain went aloft and captured it. He had little trouble, as the bird was too much exhausted to put up a fight. Capt. Anderson will present it to the Bronx Zoo.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

500 cases of G. S. Spring Water. Adv.

WALDORF HAS ITS OWN SCOTLAND YARD

Secret Service Squad of Men and Women Protects Guests From Swindlers.

NOT KNOWN TO EMPLOYEES

Gang of International Crooks Put Out of Peacock Alley.

When Kitty Quick and "Lord Harry Havens" flounced out of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon, "Lord Harry" just one jump ahead of the toe of House Detective Joe Smith's boot, that functionary grinned his Scotland Yard grin and pampered himself with a quarter and pattered himself with a quater, clear as he went to report to Proprietor Boldt.

Joe Smith had reason to feel good. The rapid departure of Kitty Quick and "Lord Harry Havens" had justified the Waldorf's secret service, which costs George W. Boldt \$25,000 a year, but which saves hundreds of thousands of dollars for the Waldorf's guests—cash hungered for by international crooks and American bunco steers.

Kitty, "Lord Harry" and a suave person who ran so fast that even his name didn't linger in Peacock Alley were yesterday's sweepings by the secret service broom.

Fashionably dressed, affable, undoubtedly well educated and surprisingly the honest people, the trio were about to consummate a cunning plot to rob a well-known and wealthy patron of the Waldorf.

If Mr. Boldt's secret service hadn't been able to catch cunning with cunning, get the trio's very finger prints and locate their pictures in the Waldorf's rogues gallery they would have done off probably with \$10,000, the price of stock in an imaginary gold mine.

It was so near a thing that Kitty Quick wept with rage and disappointment, and "Lord Harry" dropped his airs and graces and loosed bad language that is favored by the lower classes.

Bothered by Rascals.

For years, until the secret service scheme was thought of by Mr. Boldt and ten men and women who are unknown to any of the hotel's attaches except Mr. Boldt and Chief Detective Smith were employed, the Waldorf, as is the common lot of all high class hotels, has been annoyed by plausible rascals who lounged in Peacock Alley, in the bar and elsewhere to scrape acquaintance with rich and careless strangers.

An intimacy once formed resulted usually in the transfer of beautifully printed but utterly worthless stock certificates from the rich and careless to the poor and careful, and often the victims hesitated to prosecute because of the publicity and the human feeling that nobody wants to admit that he was a fool.

About a week ago Chief Smith was informed by a woman agent of the Waldorf's secret service that a band of international crooks was frequenting the hotel and getting ready to play its game upon a patron of the hotel, a man whose name the management would not divulge.

The woman agent, passing herself as a shopper who favored the Waldorf for tea, observed Kitty Quick, "Lord Harry Havens" and three others, two women and a man, very active in entertaining the wealthy patron. Scraps of conversation caught here and there convinced her that the persons she suspected were about to sell false stock and that the plot had gone so far that the intended victim was ready to consult a lawyer.

Lawyer One of the Band.

She satisfied herself that the lawyer was as much of a fraud as the rest of the gang—that he was merely one of the band who had hired an office, engaged a stenographer, rigged up a few law books and created his temporary atmosphere. The victim was to be lured gently along until he was ready to consult the pretended lawyer of his own volition, a game known to crooked card players as "forcing the cards."

Well, Joe Smith, who was with Scotland Yard twenty-five years ago, has been with the Waldorf seventeen years and has as handy an acquaintance with polished bandits as any man around and about, strolled up and down Peacock Alley and took tea in the Red Room while he observed the tactics of the band.

He thought he recognized one or two, but he couldn't be sure—wasn't positive enough to kick them out summarily. The gay lady, known as Kitty Quick, displayed a hat from the Rue de la Paix, a gown that cost some \$150, tango slippers and ornate trimmings to match.

The man who called himself "Lord Harry Havens" and pretended to be a younger son of an aristocratic English family was tall, graceful and of easy manners. He came to the hotel in the afternoons fastidiously dressed, making a point of white spats as the finishing touch to his afternoon garb of cutaway coat, gray trousers and delicately fancy waistcoat. The others were "milk sops" in the eyes of the Waldorf's secret service.

The old Scotland Yard man knew he would have to acquire some kind of "preventive" evidence—evidence enough to frighten and evict the crooks before they realized on their plot. He went to his office, the office of the Waldorf's secret service, and studied his collection of 5,000 photographs, a collection of pictures of confidence men, hotel thieves and international crooks which he was twenty years in getting together.

Finds Kitty's Picture.

He placed himself on the leg when he found Kitty Quick's picture in the private gallery. Then he inspected the secret service collection of finger prints (the Waldorf's service is distinctly up to date in the science of thief detection) and concluded that some scheme would have to be evolved to get the finger

Continued on Second Page.

T. R.'S FACE HIS FIRST VIEW.

Veteran Calls for Picture When Sight is Restored After 20 Years.

ATLANTIC CITY, March 25.—Harry F. Smith, 70 years old, a veteran of the civil war, recovered his sight to-day after being blind for twenty-two years. Dr. Frederick Frisch performed an operation on one of his eyes and after it was over he asked to see the picture of former President Roosevelt. When he had looked at it a second Smith remarked: "He looks just like I thought he would."

One of Smith's eyes was shattered during the war and the other went blind in 1888. Since then the old man had seen nothing until he looked at the picture of Roosevelt to-day. It is thought he will recover the sight of the other eye.

KAISER'S SON SERIOUSLY ILL.

Prince Adalbert Suffering From Catarrh of the Stomach.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
KIEL, March 25.—Prince Adalbert, the Kaiser's third son, is seriously ill of catarrh of the stomach and intestines.

Prince Adalbert is an officer on board the cruiser Koeln. He is 30 years old.

PRECIOUS PAVLOVA TOE WELL.

Dancer Will Use \$200,000 Feet Again on Saturday.

Miss Pavlova's valuable little toe is well again. With the permission and approval of surgeons, representatives of the accident insurance company and her management Pavlova's \$200,000 foot will twinkle professionally again day after tomorrow at the Auditorium Theatre in Chicago.

The trouble was caused by a bone jumping out of its socket and straining a tendon. Pavlova put her foot back into shape by playing horse with it. Holding the ankle ribbons of a ballet shoe she worked the foot back and forth. Then came easy dancing exercises and then actual rehearsing.

WHITNEY HURT: CAN'T DEFEND THE POLO CUP

Fracture of Collarbone Will Prevent Him From Making the "Big Four."

Harry Payne Whitney, for many years captain of the American polo team, who returned yesterday with Mrs. Whitney by the White Star liner Olympic, said that because of his injuries in fox hunting in Sterling, Scotland, several weeks ago, he would be unable to take part in the international polo matches in the summer.

Mr. Whitney's collarbone was fractured and his right elbow dislocated by a fall from his horse and this will incapacitate him from any strenuous work probably for a month. He said he expected to start training, nevertheless, on Long Island next month and that he might play on a scrub team.

Mr. Whitney said he had not been able to get a line on the British team this year because they were practicing in Madrid with ponies from the stables of King Alfonso. Mr. Whitney said he would superintend the start of his ponies for the polo field at Lakeview, N. J.

J. M. (Monte) Waterbury was also a passenger by the Olympic. He is captain of this year's defenders of the trophy, and he said the makeup of the team had not been decided upon.

"BORROWING BRAINS"

Wilson Visits Senator Stone to Discuss Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—President Wilson called on Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, at the Senator's apartments this afternoon and remained for some time discussing informally almost every phase of the country's foreign relations. Senator Stone presided over the Foreign Relations Committee to-day for the first time since he succeeded Senator Bacon as chairman.

It was said after the call that there was nothing of immediate significance in the President's visit. Senator Stone admitted that he had discussed many matters with the President but said that it was simply an interchange of views.

SWEEP OVERBOARD, THEN BACK.

Two of Three Seamen Have Miraculous Escape in Gale.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
HAWAII, March 25.—The four masted ship Quivilly from New York, for the safety of which fears were entertained, arrived here to-day. She reported a terrific gale on March 20 in which three of the crew were swept overboard and two of the men were hung back on deck by a return wave. The other man was drowned.

VALUED HEIRLOOMS MENTIONED.

To James K. Hackett the father left a gold scarf pin studded with rubies, which was presented by Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria, when Falstaff Hackett acted Monsieur Mallet before the royal couple in London in 1842.

"I would also reserve and forbid," says the will, "the sale of a certain cameo brooch of King Napoleon Bonaparte, which Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, his nephew and now the ex-Emperor Napoleon III, presented to my late cousin, Edmond, Baron Hackett, on the occasion of their parting in 1827, intimating to Baron Hackett that his uncle, who was only Gen. Bonaparte, and who was paying his addresses to the widow Josephine Beauharnais, had given that identical brooch to Louis Napoleon's mother, then Hortense Beauharnais."

James K. Hackett still has these heirlooms.

The will gave a third of the net income of the estate to James K. Hackett's mother, Clara C. Hackett. An annuity was provided for Mary Jane Leverage. James H. Hackett left \$75,000.

WOOL MILLS INCREASE WORK.

American Woolen Company Reports Doubling of 1913 Business.

BOSTON, March 25.—According to officials of the American Woolen Company its gross business so far this year is just about that of last year, although the prices named on its goods to stimulate this activity have been very close the outlook nevertheless is more promising than it has been at practically any time since the new tariff came into being.

Since the first of the year conditions have improved perceptibly, and the worsted mills of the United States are all running at considerably higher capacity than a few months ago.

FALSTAFF HACKETT'S WILL EXPLAINS FEUD

Tells of Quarrel With Elder Son Over Support of English Aunt.

LEFT ESTATE TO JAMES K.

Likely to Be Important Point in Fight Over Mrs. Trowbridge's Million.

The will of James Henry Hackett, the actor known as "Falstaff" Hackett, will be an important exhibit in the lawsuit started by the heirs of Mrs. Minnie Hackett Trowbridge to prevent her uncle, James K. Hackett, actor, from receiving an estate of more than \$1,000,000, which would go to him as the nearest relative of Mrs. Trowbridge. "Falstaff" Hackett was James K. Hackett's father. He wrote the will with his own hand and without a lawyer's help on April 17, 1871, when he was 72 years old, and died on the following December 31.

The will discloses great parental solicitude for the future of his son James. It also explains the attitude of his other son, Recorder John K. Hackett, and the latter's daughter, Minnie Hackett Trowbridge, who referred to James K. Hackett in her will as "a half brother of my deceased father, with whom I have always understood, neither my father nor my mother had any acquaintance," and whom she had never seen and was not interested in.

Left All to Infant Son.

One of the interesting paragraphs of the will, in which the elder Hackett left the residuary estate to James K. Hackett, contains this sentence, which is likely to be emphasized in the courts:

"All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, both real and personal, I bequeath to my executors in trust for the use and benefit of my youngest and now infant son, James John Keteltas Hackett, who was born September 6, 1868, on Wolfe Island, Canada West, where his mother and myself had been sojourning since the June previous, we then being resident of New York, where said infant son was begotten at 107 East Thirty-fifth street, a dwelling house then and now owned by me."

Nothing was bequeathed to the other son, John K. Hackett, father of Minnie Hackett Trowbridge. The reason is thus disclosed in the will:

"And whereas my son John Keteltas Hackett had of late reproached me for my imprudence in 1832 in furnishing means to bring his aunt, Mary Jane Leverage, from England, and after deliberation upon the subject, resolved (to quote his own words) 'I can see no reason why I should support Miss Leverage except perhaps that I am better able than you' and added: 'For myself and daughter I want no share whatever of your estate; all I would desire from you at your death is that you will make some provision in your will for the support and maintenance of Miss Leverage should she outlive you'—for this and other (to me) sufficient reasons not necessary to recite herein I comply with the request of my son John Keteltas Hackett, and make him no direct and special bequest of money or property except a share contingently as hereafter expressed."

Interesting Document.

That contingent share was to be half the estate if James K. Hackett died without issue when less than 21 years old. John K. Hackett and Joseph Foulke were made executors.

Aside from his bearing on the present contest the actor's holographic will on thirteen pages of foolscap is an interesting document. In directing that he be buried in the old Presbyterian cemetery at Jamaica, L. I., he said that there should be inscribed "on the western quadrangular side of that obelisk or monument the following words from my favorite poet, Shakespeare: 'The great globe itself, Yea, all which it inherit shall dissolve.'"

He requested that there be preserved from the auction sale of his personal belongings a silver teapot, sugar bowl, milk can and other articles, which he had given to his elder granddaughter, Minnie Hackett, who became Mrs. Trowbridge. He also exempted a gold watch, which was given to him by John Williams in 1835 and which he had passed on to James K. Hackett. It was stolen from the actor while he was on tour a few years ago.

Valued Heirlooms Mentioned.

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IRISH ARMY MEN TO HAVE THEIR WAY OR RESIGN AGAIN

Pledge Issued to Them by Military Council Cannot Be Repudiated, Asserts Gen. Gough—Asquith's "Back-down" Causes Surprise

DIGEST OF MILITARY AND POLITICAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND

CAUSE OF THE AGITATION.—Opposition of Protestant and industrial Ulster to the proposed home rule legislation under which Catholic and agrarian Ireland would be in control.

OPPOSING FACTORS.—The radical parties—Liberals, Laborites, Socialists and Irish Nationalists, known as the coalition—versus the Unionists, also called the Conservatives. Allied with the latter are the army cliques and the aristocracy.

ASQUITH'S PEACE PROPOSAL.—The partial exclusion of Ulster from the workings of home rule for six years, pending settlement of the question by methods not yet outlined. He proposes that the nine Ulster counties vote separately on home rule, they to be excluded for a maximum time of six years if they so desire. The Unionists reject this proposal.

QUESTION UNDER IMMEDIATE DEBATE.—"Shall the army rule England?" POSSIBLE RESULTS.—If the home rule bill is pushed to passage armed rebellion on the part of 100,000 Ulster volunteers, with resultant civil war, is looked on as a certainty.

If the home rule bill is not passed it makes imminent the overthrow of the Liberal Government, which would bring on a general election, meantime nullifying all steps taken in other important legislation, such as Welsh disestablishment and land reform.

INDIRECT RESULT.—The crystallization of both Liberal and Conservative parties, with realignment along economic class lines.

STAND TAKEN BY THE CHURCH.—Mainly on the side of conservatism.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

DUBLIN, March 25.—News that the British Government has repudiated the guarantee given by the army council to the officers of the Irish command that they would not be forced to fight against Ulster caused a sensation in the Curragh camp this evening.

The whole question at issue between the army and the Government, which was believed to be on the road to settlement by the action of the army council, will, it is said, now be reopened.

Brig-Gen. Gough, who brought the signed pledge back from London to read to his officers, can scarcely credit the news of the announcement by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons and Viscount Morley in the Lords that the pledge would be repudiated, as it was given without the knowledge or approval of the Government.

The commander of the Third Cavalry Brigade, the resignation of the officers of which started all the trouble, refused to comment on this turn of affairs until he has read a full account of the proceedings in Parliament, but he did consent to say:

"We have a guarantee signed by

COL. SEELY TAKES BLAME FOR CRISIS

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, March 25. (Thursday).—All parties and persons in England, including even King George, are taking up positions in the crisis arising from the refusal of the officers in Ireland to fight against Ulster.

Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, in a speech in the House of Commons last night said that the situation has been much more serious than anybody expected and that it is likely to take on even a graver aspect.

Sir Edward Grey's prediction may have something to do with the announcement that all Generals commanding military divisions in England have been summoned to the War Office for this morning.

A circular was sent by the Army Department yesterday to the commanders in Wales announcing that "in the event of an emergency" horses may be called up under the army act. This is taken to be an acknowledgment that there will be no slackening in the measures of precaution against possible trouble in Ulster.

The Unionist view of the matter was given by Bonar Law, the leader of the party, in his speech in the House yesterday charging the Government with a conspiracy to force Ulster to strike the first blow and then use the British army to wipe out the revolt in blood. Bonar Law said Col. Seely, the Secretary for War, had let the cat out of the bag to Gen. Sir Arthur Paget, commanding the forces in Ireland, and that the latter told the officers at the Curragh, who thereupon announced that they would refuse to fight against the Orangemen.

Although Premier Asquith exempted King George of the charge of acting in the slightest degree outside his rights as a constitutional sovereign, it is hardly to be doubted that the King's concern for the army and navy, which are regarded as the strongest props of the monarchy, will prompt him to use his utmost efforts to prevent any disruption in forces.

Despite the seriousness of the situation the frank explanation made to the House of Commons yesterday by Col. Seely, the Secretary for War, that he alone was responsible for part of the statement to Brig-Gen. Gough and the other officers of the brigade involved, his full assumption of all blame in the matter and the unequivocal repudiation by Premier Asquith and Viscount Morley, the latter in the House of Lords, of the idea that the Government had yielded to the demands of the officers, was to a great extent plaudited the extremists and they no longer talk of withdrawing their allegiance from the Asquith Government.

The dissentient extremists of the coalition now, however, seem satisfied with

the Ministerial attitude on the War Office episode. While Col. Seely offered his resignation after his explanation in the House of Commons, Premier Asquith refused to accept it. While recognizing Col. Seely's manly candor in taking all the blame and admitting within due limits the Premier's behavior toward his colleague, the extremists think that the resignation should have been accepted and it is possible that they may yet raise a clamor for such action.

There is a probability that their objections to Col. Seely's action in yielding to the officers may be met by the transfer of the Secretary of War to another post.

Still See King's Intervention.

The misgivings of the extremists regarding the part of King George in the crisis may prove less easy to satisfy. They outwardly accept the Premier's decision, but at the same time they do not forget that Mr. Asquith is a courtier and is intimately associated with the highest circles, therefore liable as any other man to an unconscious warping of views through his predilections and associations.

Moreover, the extremists are unable to resist the conviction that the pledge inserted in the document handed to Brig-Gen. Gough that the officers would not be expected to fight against Ulster or to enforce home rule there was the immediate result of Col. Seely's visit to Buckingham Palace, whether he went into the Cabinet meeting was in session on Monday, presumably to submit the document as framed by the Government to King George.

The point out