

Rain and warmer to-day. To-morrow fair. Fresh to strong south to southwest winds. Full Report on Page 6

First to Last—the Truth: News·Editorials·Advertisements

New Home Rule Crisis; Irish Party in Revolt

Redmond Men Quit Commons When Premier Refuses to Coerce Ulster

Lloyd George Called "Turncoat"

Nationalists Reported Planning to Force General Election

London, March 7.—The presentation by the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons this evening of a resolution calling for the immediate application of the Home Rule statute to Ireland precipitated one of the most bitter sessions in months and threw the Home Rule question back into its old position of uncertainty.

The resolution forced the government into a declaration of policy toward self-government—namely, that any part of Ireland that wished Home Rule could have it, but that no coercion would be employed to compel Ulster to accept.

The Nationalists, headed by their leader, John Redmond, went into conference to-night after withdrawing in a body from the House of Commons, and Mr. Lloyd George faces his first embarrassing situation since he assumed the Premiership.

Premier Called "Turncoat" For more than an hour before the Nationalists left the House the Premier had faced a whirlwind of angry criticism from the Nationalist quarter, which at times forced him to take his seat because he could not make himself heard.

The Nationalist resolution was introduced by T. P. O'Connor, who as a member of the Nationalist party, which the government had handled the Irish rebellion had transformed a friendly people into one filled with bitter hatred against England.

At one point in his address Mr. O'Connor paid tribute to the President of the United States, saying that Mr. Wilson, in his recent speeches and notes, had shown that the United States government recognized the rights of small nations and the principle of nationality.

Refuse to Sing Books were tumbled headlong into desks and the pupils sat up.

"We are going to sing 'The Star-Spangled Banner,'" the teacher said.

A deep, dark silence brooded over a room that had been accustomed to shrill out the national anthem with delight on account of the unusual opportunities it affords for making noise.

"One, two, three, sing!" directed the teacher, raising his ruler. A stillness without precedent in school annals answered her.

Once more there was only silence and a whole room full of it. Bidden sternly to sing for the third time, one or two voices quavered feebly, "Oh, say," or two voices said it, suppressed by the look of the anti-singers bent upon them.

German Marching Tune The class was kept in for its lack of patriotism, or, at least, of obedience.

Questioned later as to why they refused to sing the national anthem, some of the more timid students said that they had "gottacold," and one, who was Irish, made it understood that, personally, he had nothing against the national anthem, but the "gang" had told him not to sing it.

"Such an incident is appalling," declared Mrs. Wells P. Engleton, wife of Dr. Engleton, of 15 Lombardy Street, when the New Jersey muniton factories were blown up, and some of our citizens have not hesitated to say that they were glad the Houston was destroyed.

Wilson Ill from Exposure Cold Aggravated at Inauguration—Callers Barred

Washington, March 7.—President Wilson took to his room to-day with a cold, taken about a week ago and made worse during his inauguration Monday.

After seeing a group of Senators early this morning and then conferring with Secretary Lansing and Secretary McAdoo, he decided to see no more callers and went to his bedroom. His condition is not serious.

Alternative courses before the meeting were, whether the party shall withdraw from the White House altogether, and if it shall stay now it shall act. It decides to stay it is regarded certain that it will be more hostile to the government.

"Presumably they are doing nothing to interfere with the prosecution of the war, but otherwise they will put much sand as possible into the 'Irish' ministerial machine."

The "Morning Post" says: "The Nationalist party is a small group of men, but they are very active and they are very determined to force a general election."

Mr. Lloyd George was continually interrupted, and, as he proceeded, was greeted with angry jeers from the Nationalists, who accused him of deserting Home Rule. In conclusion he offered a conciliatory speech.

He pointed out the seriousness of the situation and advocated a compromise, suggesting that the ministers of the dominions who are in England should be called upon to act as mediators and report to Parliament.

John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, immediately took the floor and declared in no uncertain terms that he would have nothing to do with further negotiations. He and his followers, he said, had been fooled once before.

After a brief speech he withdrew from the House with his adherents, and the Nationalist party went into conference. The only result of the meeting made known was that the Nationalists voted approval of Mr. Redmond's action.

Dr. BREWER KEMNER, a health officer, said that the Nationalist party is a small group of men, but they are very active and they are very determined to force a general election.



Pupils Strike When Called On To Honor Flag

Newark Class Refuses to Sing "Star-Spangled Banner"

If the Star-Spangled Banner is to go right on to wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave it must do it without any vocal assistance whatever from the pupils of the public school on New York Avenue, in Newark, N. J. They are on strike, so far as the national anthem is concerned.

The school is one largely attended by the children of German-born American citizens. So intense has the feeling on recent European developments been that the teachers were informed some time ago that war was not to be mentioned in the classroom.

Nothing, however, was said about music.

"Get ready to sing, children," directed the teacher of one of the lower grades directed recently.

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No Peace For 2 Years If Germany Holds Out

British for Decisive Victory; Will Not Negotiate

By FRANK H. SIMONDS

Before I went to Europe last December I wrote in The Tribune that the events of 1916 indicated a stalemate in the war and the signs all pointed to a peace by negotiation.

Judging things from afar as best I could, I expressed the belief that the end was in sight and that neither France nor her foes would be able to achieve a decision.

Since I have returned I have been asked on all sides whether I still hold this view.

Frankly, I do not. I am satisfied that neither France nor Britain has the smallest thought of making peace on any terms that Germany will or can offer this side of a decisive defeat, and I am satisfied that a peace by negotiation, as the consequence of an indecisive military struggle, is at the very least two years off, if it is thinkable at all.

My belief is that neither the French nor the British people will make peace either this year or next, unless they have beaten Germany.

Britain, Poorly Guided, Seemed Inert Year Ago

The main reason for my change of view is the temper and the purpose that I found in Britain. A year ago when I was in London there was a spirit abroad which pointed straight toward defeat.

A government that did not trust the people and was not trusted by the people was conducting the war in a half-hearted and hopeless fashion which was disclosed in the defeat of Gallipoli and was soon to be exposed in the disaster of Kut and the folly of the Irish Rebellion.

It was impossible to feel in London just a year ago that there could be any real chance of effective British action at the front, when back of the front the fortunes of England, of the whole empire, were in the hands of men who had neither the courage nor the vision to conduct a world war, but the smallest of national enterprises requiring decision and intelligence.

I cannot express adequately the atmosphere of depression and apprehension that prevailed in the British capital a year ago, or the multifarious ways in which it revealed itself. You could not feel that the whole people, the mass of the people, understood the peril that was abroad in the world, and it was natural to doubt, as many Englishmen did then doubt, that the awakening would come in time.

Coming back after a year, it is

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President Puts All Postmasters In Civil Service

Appointments To Be Subject to Competitive Examinations

Washington, March 7.—Postmaster General Burleson announced to-day that after April 1 the appointment of all postmasters of the first, second and third class would be subject to competitive examinations.

Nominations will be sent to the Senate, as in the past, but in making selections the President will be guided by the results of examinations and will send in the names at the head of the lists.

Whether the Civil Service Commission, under which fourth-class postmasters are now named, will conduct the examinations has not been determined.

The President's forthcoming order will provide for a form of modified civil service classification, under which all vacancies, whether caused by resignation, removal or death, will be filled by competitive examination. Those already in the service will continue, without examination, until the expiration of the four years' term beginning with their last appointment, and will then, it is understood, have to undergo the competitive test.

Democrats Denounce Order A hornet's nest was stirred up at the Capitol by the announcement. The order was roundly denounced by several of the Democratic leaders, and several members construed it as a move to get combined Democratic and Republican support in a politically uncertain hour.

Democratic Leader Kitchin delayed his departure for North Carolina to go to the Postoffice Department to register his protest.

The Postmaster General is quoted as having told a group of Democratic Representatives that it was too late to protest, as the order had been determined upon and would be carried out. He intimated that he was not the author of it, but that it was a measure of efficiency and economy.

Will Aid Republicans One member suggested that the order would put many Republicans in office, as many of the more active assistant postmasters are Republicans retained by the Democratic postmasters. One Southern member wanted to know what would happen if the one man certified from the examination were a negro.

The Postmaster General, it is stated, replied that there would be "no special privilege to any one."

A Western Democrat asked why the order, if issued at all, should not provide for certifying the three highest in the examination as eligible to postmasterships, as was done when the fourth class postmasters were blanketed into civil service, instead of confining the choice to the one person who happened to stand highest.

The Postmaster General said that Congress had had the opportunity of legislating to that effect, but did not do so.

Germany to Stop Brewing Civilization, Shocked by Nude Backs, Decreases Covering

Manila, Feb. 15.—Sweet are the uses of civilization. No longer may the humble tea from the provinces and the sweating coolie carrying his wares on the end of a bamboo pole, wear his shirtless ways along the Escolta or offend the unaccustomed eyes of travellers from the Occident by a display of brawny, uncovered back.

The order has gone forth that no one may henceforth appear on the public streets of this city with his shirt off.

Senora Josefa had been so wounded by the sight of pedlars and provincials wandering in tropical undress about the city that she complained to the Municipal Council, which promptly ordered Chief of Police Seater to enforce the law.

INSIDE Page Secretary of the Navy Prepares to Mobilize Resources of Private Shipbuilding Plants. . . . . 7

Slump in Results of U-Boat Warfare Reported by the British. . . . . 3

Turks Defeated and Demoralized on Three Fronts. . . . . 3

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Dutch Ships May Be Seized By England

Holland Accused of Aiding Kaiser by Keeping Vessels Out of War Zone

"Timidity" Reduces London Food Supply

Netherlands Might Acquiesce in Taking Over of Ships in English Ports

[By Cable to The Tribune]

London, March 7.—The situation between Great Britain and Holland does not tend to become easier, as evidenced by a statement printed here to-day. This concludes:

"If Holland accepts whatever Germany dictates and indorses Germany's ruthless action by acquiescing in illegal submarine warfare on neutrals without more than a half-hearted protest, she is playing the game of Germany. She cannot expect to receive facilities or consideration from Great Britain."

It is rare in this country that any printed statement referring to a friendly nation is worded with such unmistakable plainness.

The Tribune understands that this represents the general view of the situation. Holland has practically held up all her shipping since the opening of the latest submarine campaign, making only a formal protest to Germany.

Dutch Food Is Needed At the best of times Great Britain looks to Holland for a substantial contribution to her food supply, and this question has now become more important than ever.

Great Britain will be able to retaliate by holding up a large number of Dutch vessels now in her ports. It is maintained that international law gives a belligerent the power to requisition neutral ships in time of emergency, giving adequate compensation afterward. It is said Holland would sanction such a proceeding.

It is pointed out that the Germans seized British vessels lying in the River Seine in 1871, and that Bismarck later upheld such action successfully. It is generally hoped that Holland will take a fair and reasonable view of her position and come to understand that it requires further discussion.

No Complaint Against U. S. The irritation that is felt here and the causes of it were expressed to-night by a well informed diplomat, who declared in connection with the shipping problem:

"No complaint in this direction has been made against the United States, which has already taken action that might lead to war. Therefore, the American government is justified in laying up shipping until measures are taken to safeguard it."

The deterrent policy is not purely negative, for should Dutch ships come out every effort will be made to protect them. Should such measures fail then Germany must be acknowledged to have taken no blame would attach to Holland.

Scandinavian shipping is already moving to a considerable extent, and no disposition is shown to follow Holland's lead.

The political crisis in Sweden, it is thought, must end in a favorable turn of the relations between that country and the Entente powers, by whom it is generally believed the outcome will ultimately result in an agreement whereby a reasonable rationing basis will be established."

Dutch Divided on Policy Toward Berlin Aggression

Amsterdam, March 8.—Commenting on dispatches from London insinuating that Holland is playing Germany's game if she accepts what Germany dictates, the "Nieuwe Courant" maintains that Holland did all that was possible after the declaration of Germany's submarine warfare, and that the only alternative was the breaking of relations with Germany, which, according to authoritative British newspapers, would be to attempt suicide.

The Amsterdam "Telegraaf," on the other hand, says the situation provides another example of the necessity of exercising pressure from the outside upon the Dutch government to set it to do its duty as a neutral and to defend its own interests.

The newspaper adds that the pressure of circumstances and Great Britain's measures the Dutch government is likely eventually to adopt a more active attitude.

Keep Your Shirt On In Manila or Go to Jail

Washington, March 7.—The State Department received a dispatch from Ambassador Ekus, at Constantinople, to-day stating that the Turkish government had failed to answer the urgent telegraphic inquiry from the United States concerning a Turkish guarantee of safety for the American cruiser Des Moines and the collier Caesar, which are held up at Alexandria, Egypt, awaiting orders to proceed.

The Turkish authorities have been desirous that the two vessels, which carry relief supplies to Syrians and Armenians, might discharge their cargoes at Jaffa. They were to proceed from Jaffa to Beirut, to take aboard about 1,000 American refugees.

Previously an inquiry had been made relative to the treatment German submarines would give the two American ships, but while Germany answered that submarine commanders had been instructed not to attack them, she could not give any guarantee.

If the British drive to Palestine is successful the 1,000 American refugees will be enabled to return via the British lines of communication to Egypt or they may elect to remain in the Holy Land.

Wilson Free to Arm Ships; Country Not Unanimous in Censure of "Wifful Twelve"

Lansing and Gregory Advise President His Power Is Unaffected

May Issue Defence Order in 48 Hours

Navy Prepared to Mount Guns on Merchantmen Within a Few Days

[From The Tribune Bureau]

Washington, March 7.—President Wilson's fear that Federal statutes a hundred years old might prevent the arming of American merchant ships against submarine attack was swept away to-day. Secretary Lansing and also, it is understood, Attorney General Gregory, set the weight of their official opinions against the laws in question—the so-called "piracy" statutes.

In doing so they are in line with the best outside opinion, such, for instance, as that of John W. Griggs, Charles J. Bonaparte and W. H. H. Miller, all of whom have held the office of United States Attorney General, now occupied by Mr. Gregory.

By virtue of overwhelming legal advice, therefore, President Wilson now is free to act on his own authority. He is expected to do so within forty-eight hours, for it is supposed that the doubt expressed in his Sunday night statement has been removed.

His official advisers have dismissed the old statutes from consideration on two principal grounds—viz:

First, that they are in conflict with the President's constitutional duty to defend the rights of citizens, and, second, that they were framed to deal with an entirely different situation from that which now confronts the government.

There is a question, also, as to whether the United States is at present "in amity" with Germany, as the phrase is understood in international parlance.

The navy yards are in readiness to arm all the American ships that have applied for armament, so that some at least can sail within a few days after the President's order is issued.

Americans Ask U. S. for Ship to Leave Denmark

Situation Becoming More Difficult, Legation Is Urged to Forward Request

Copenhagen, March 7.—The American Legation here, which has been aiding the departure of Americans from Copenhagen, has been requested to ask the United States government to have a warship or an American passenger vessel sent over for those who are stranded.

The legation has not consented to make any such request, although the situation is becoming more and more difficult for Americans, who must live here under the most expensive conditions.

Sir Ralph Spencer Paget, the British Minister, cabled to-day to London asking permission for a special Danish liner to sail direct to Halifax, without calling at Kirkwall, to enable a large number of Americans here to reach home.

London, March 7.—Nearly a hundred letters have been received at the American Embassy here from Americans in England asking what steps the American government purposes to take to safeguard Americans desiring to return home. Some of the letters suggest the sailing of passenger ships under convoy of American warships, while others declare that the writers would be satisfied to proceed home on armed American liners.

Turks Fail to Give Safe Conduct to U. S. Relief Ship

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Senate Caucuses Agree on Rule to Future Filibusters

Measure Approved by Wilson Will Be Introduced To-day and Rushed Through

[From The Tribune Bureau]

Washington, March 7.—Adoption of a closure rule in the Senate was assured to-day when, with virtually no opposition, both Democratic and Republican Senate caucuses approved the same rule. This will make impossible such action as the talking to death of the armed neutrality bill. The rule will be introduced to-morrow by Senator Hoke Smith, and the Senate will devote its time exclusively to this measure until it is adopted.

The agreement on one measure by the caucuses of both parties is virtually unprecedented, and is regarded as the most remarkable manifestation of disapproval of last week's unpatriotic talkfest which could possibly be given. To-day's action makes it reasonably certain that the rule approved will be passed, and paves the way, when the President calls an extra session, for pushing through the armed neutrality bill and any special defence legislation desired.

It also insures the Administration from a filibuster against a declaration of war on Germany, when that time comes, if it should be forced by the long-expedited overt act.

Limits Speeches to One Hour The closure rule is liberal. It provides that at any time sixteen Senators, by serving notice in writing on the presiding officer, can demand a vote as to whether debate shall be limited. Two days later the question is put, without debate, and a two-thirds vote restricts the subsequent debate to one hour for each Senator. No dilatory motions can be put after that, and no amendments or substitutes can be offered except by unanimous consent.

The idea of the last amendment is to prevent filibustering by proposing countless amendments, with a demand in each case for a record vote.

Early to-day the six Democratic members of the joint committee on closure appointed by the two caucuses yesterday went to the White House at the President's invitation. They came back with the President's approval for the rule as agreed on by the joint committee. Later the committee shaped the final draft and reported back to the two caucuses, which adopted it with little dissent.

The final vote of the Democratic caucus was said to have been unanimous, even Senator Stone, who played such a prominent part in the talkfest against the armed neutrality bill, voting for it by proxy. Stone voted for Senator Reed, saying that he could not be present, but that he favored closure and wanted Mr. Reed to cast his vote for it.

Text of the Rule The text of the proposed rule is as follows: "Provided, however, that if at any time a motion, signed by sixteen Senators, to bring to a close the debate upon any pending measure is presented to the Senate, the presiding officer shall at once put the motion to the Senate, and one hour after the Senate meets on the following calendar day but one he shall lay the motion before the Senate, and direct that the secretary call the roll, and, upon the ascertainment that a quorum is present, the presiding officer shall, without debate, submit to the Senate by an aye-and-nay vote the question: "Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate shall be brought to a close?"

"And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative by a two-thirds vote of those voting, then said measure shall be the unfinished business to the exclusion of all other business until disposed of.

"Thereafter no Senator shall be entitled to speak in all more than one hour on the pending measure, the amendments thereto and motions affecting the same, and it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to keep the time of each Senator who speaks, except by unanimous consent no amendment shall be in order after the vote to bring the debate to a close, unless same has been presented and read prior to that time. No dilatory motion, or dilatory amendment, or amendment not germane shall be in order. Points of order, including questions of relevancy and appeals from the decision of the presiding officer, shall be decided without debate."

Extra Session In Middle of May, Kitchin Predicts

Washington, March 7.—Reports to the President to-day that the prospects are excellent for prompt and favorable action on his suggestion for a revision of the Senate rules so that action can be secured on an armed neutrality resolution were believed to bring the calling of an extra session nearer.

When Representative Kitchin, Democratic leader of the House, left for home to-day his parting information to his colleagues was that an extra session of Congress would be called not later than the middle of May. Mr. Kitchin made this prediction after a conference with President Wilson, although a Cabinet member was authority for the statement yesterday that an extra session is unlikely before the first of June or the last of May.

THE GREENBRIER—White sulphur springs, West Va. Great health resort. Only one night from New York. AD-VL

Four Legislatures Refuse to Condemn Senators, but People Are Aroused

Rebuke to La Follette Blocked in Wisconsin

[From The Tribune Bureau]

Washington, March 7.—The notorious Senate filibuster which defeated the bill conferring upon the President the specific power to arm merchant ships and to use "other instrumentalities" for the protection of American rights at sea is producing intense reactions throughout the country. Some of them are unexpected and collide with Mr. Wilson's confident assertion in his Sunday night statement that "the nation and the representatives of the nation stand back of the Executive with unprecedented unanimity and spirit."

Instances: The Iowa House of Representatives to-day not only refused to pass a resolution censuring Cummins and Kenyon for their part in the filibuster, but expunged it from the record.

Delay Action on La Follette La Follette won a temporary victory in the Wisconsin Senate when it voted, 19 to 13, to refer to a committee a resolution criticising his conduct. No action can now be taken for a week.

In the Nebraska Senate a resolution censuring Senator Norris was voted down.

The Colorado Senate (neither of the Colorado Senators joined the filibuster) also voted down, 17 to 16, a resolution condemning the whole "wifful men." Those voting against the resolution argued that it was prompted by "mob spirit."

Majority for Action These expressions of public sentiment are more nearly in line with what Mr. Wilson said on February 25, when addressing Congress in behalf of his armed neutrality bill: "It is devoutly to be hoped that it will not be necessary to put armed forces anywhere into action. The American people do not desire it."

Still, there is so much on the other side that doubt can hardly exist as to where the country stands as a whole.

Denunciations by letter and telegram continue to pour in upon "the twelve," and telegrams and letters pledging support to the President and declaring that the Senators misrepresented their states are numerous. Senator Walsh in to-day's session of the Senate made an unre