CONGRESS IN REVOLT AGAINST PRESIDENT ON GERMAN POLICY

Continued from Page One

but should be the sober judgment and mature decision of the people through their Representatives in Congress of the causes and justification for such

deciaration; and,
"Whereas, an assault upon the na-tional honor would be a justification

for a declaration of war; and, "Whereas on one man is the sole custodian of the national honor, "Whereas the issue of war is too momentous and fraught with too grave consequences to the people to be ducided by any one man, and

"Whereas the people of this country are not seeking war and do not de-sire to be led into it, but if involved would be united as one man in sup-

would be united as one man in sup-port of the Government, and "Whereas, by the arbitrary act or demand of its Chief Executive they may be placed in a situation from which they cannot withdraw without humiliation and be involved in war for causes the justice of which they have not been permitted to pass upon ;

therefore, he it

"Resolved, that it is the sense of
the Senate of the United States of
America that any issue claimed to
affect the national honor should be
referred for its decision to the Congress of the United States and belligerent power and no severance of diplomatic relations be brought by executive action until after the advice and consent of Congress."

Senator Gore's resolution to keep Americans off armed merchantinen was also introduced today. On Senator Gore's motion it was laid on the table until tomorrow. Despite the tension caused by the reading of the resolution, the Senate held to its agreement of yesterday and refrained from any discussion of the in-ternational situation. Immediately after the reading of the resolution the Senata went into secret session.

The first effort to discuss the international submarine issue on the floor of the House was smothered today by Speaker Clark. Representative Hulbert, of New York, sought to have put through a moon to print 5000 additional copies resolution of Representative McLemore warning Americans off belligerent ships.

CABINET BACKS PRESIDENT. The Cabinet today assured President Wilson that its members were behind him to a man in the decision to refuse to permit congressional interference in the international situation. Even the members who have been inclined to believe that conciliation tractics would be result. that conciliation tactics would be worth trying indersed the declarations contained in the President's letter to Senator Stone and his warnings to the House leaders who conferred with him earlier in the day.

BRYAN TAKES STAND.

Influence of former Secretary of State Bryan was swung against the President in the House. A telegram from Bryan indorsing the plan to warn Americans off armed ships was received by Representa-tive Balley and circulated among House nembers on the floor.

Bryan also stated he will reach Wash-Ington March 4, make an address on peace in a local theatre and remain here until March 6. Bryan's friends de-clared, however, he would not make an fight for passage of a warning

Bryan's telegram said:
"If Congress has the right to declare war, it certainly has the right to promote peace by restraining citizens from taking innecessary risks.

When the House convened today Chairman Flood, of the Foreign Relations Committee, and other Democratic leaders were on guard to block any open discussion in

e House. Although today's conference at the White House was arranged at the request of the House leaders, it was learned that the President monopolized most of the conversation. He complained that the "loose talk" of certain Senators and Representatives was really responsible for the entire controversy and insisted that the agitation in Congress for legislation of the character proposed was "an unwar-ranted interference with the constitutional rights of the executive branch of the Government by the legislative division.

CONFERENCE FAILS.

amicable relations between the White House and the Congressional leaders. Speaker Ctark and Leader Kitchin are outgooken advocates of the support of the sup lation, while Representative Flood favored the proposition in a general way. But the leaders agreed to hold the House in check as long as possible and in the meanwhile the Administration is hopeful that public sentiment throughout the country will change the attitude of the advocates of the proposed legislation.

Reports that Senator Stone would resign as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee because of his dif-ferences with the President were met by a heated denial from the Senator today

Speaker Clark was designated to do the talking for the House leaders. He declared that President Wilson had been told flatly that in the present temper of the House a resolution warning Americans off belligerent ships would pass the House two to one. The speaker said:

"The President's letter to Senator Stone, and Senator Stone's letter to the President set forth the sum and substance of the conference outside of an explanation made as to the temper of the House regarding the diplomatic situation with Germany and some argument on both sides.

WOULD PASS IN HOUSE We told the President how the House

"We told the President now the House feit, in our judgment. I told him that this warning resolution would early two to one if it ever reached a vote on the floor. Some of its supporters, I said, thought it would carry by three to one.

"Of course, there was a great deal of talk about international law as to the rights of Americans on the seas and international procedents. When the conference closed it was very clear to all of us that the President stands firmly on his letter to Senator Stone.

"But there were mentioned and dispostpone enforcement of the new mirally order to sink all armed ships from March 1 to March 15 or until April 1. I think the chances are that Germany will postpone the threatened performance.



sideration of the situation.
"We assured the President that in the syent of such a postponement all action in Congress certainly would be postponed

and that meanwhile these various resolu-tions would remain exactly as they are."
Under the present parliamentary situa-tion the Speaker said that it would be some time before the warning resolution could be placed in a position where a vote could be forced in the House. There was no chance, he said, of the resolution being brought up today. It would be im-possible to get unanimous consent to con-sider the measure, he pointed out.

NO SPECIAL CONSIDERATION.

A motion to discharge the Foreign Af-fairs Committee from consideration of the resolution and thus force it on the floor would only be in order on the first and third Mondays of the month, the Speaker said. There was no means, he said, of obtaining special consideration for the

"If the measure is reported by the Poreign Affairs Committee," he said, "it would have to go to the foot of the calcular. That would mean we could not reach it before July or August unless the rules committee would provide a special

rules committee would provide a special rule for its consideration. The rules consideration the rules considered in the early action on the resolution could be secured." The President's letter to Senator Stone was expected to have a great influence on public sentiment. It was pointed out that in it the President insisted that he had "no reason to question the good faith and followed to their propulses." and fidelity to their promises" of the Teutonic Alltes and that this seemed ef-fectively to dispose of the contention of the anti-Administration leaders in Congs that "the nation was headed directly

The action of the President in declaring that the entire submarine question was one affecting the national honor instead of a struggle to force action on a techni-cality also was expected to have a strong influence in permitting the executive branch of the Government to settle the question free from legislative interference LETTER FROM STONE.

Senator Stone's letter to the President which Mr. Wilson replied, was as fol-

"Dear Mr. President-Since Senator Kern, Mr. Flood and I talked with you on Kern, Mr. Flood and I talked with you on Monday evening. I am more troubled than I have been for many a day. I have not feit authorized to repeat our conversation, but I have attempted. In response to numerous inquiries from my colleagues, to state to them, within the confidence but the confidence of the contract was a supersonable. that they should observe, my general un-derstanding of your attitude. I have stated my understanding of your attitude

to be substantially as follows:
"That while you would deeply regret
the rejection by Great Britain of Mr. Lansing's proposal for the disarament of merchant vessels of the Allies, with the understanding that Germany and her allies would not fire upon a merchant ship if she hauled to when summoned, not attempting to escape, and that the Germany warships would only exercise the admitted right of visitation and cap-ture, and would not destroy the captured ship except in circumstances that reasonably assured the safety of passenger, and crew; you were of the opinion tha if Great Britain and her allies rejected the proposal and insisted upon armini her merchant ships she would be within her right under the international law Also that you would feel disposed to allow armed vessels to be cleared from our ports; also that you are not favora-bly disposed to the idea of this govern-ment taking any definite steps toward preventing American citizens from em barking upon armed merchant vessels Furthermore, that you would consider it your duty, if a German warship would fire upon an armed merchant vessel of the enemy upon which American citizens passengers, to hold Germany to strict account.

"Numerous members of the Senate and the House have called to discuss this subject with me. I have felt that the members of the two houses who are to fronting as I understand it to be. I think I should say to you that the members of both houses feel deeply concerned and disturbed by what they read and hear, I have heard of some talk to the effect I have heard of some talk to the effect that some are saying that after all it may be possible that the program of disinclined to make known their position horse sense to keep Americans of armed the control of the co

business is still the subject of diplomacy and that you are striving to the utmost to bring about some peaceable adjustment, and that in the meantime Congress should be careful not to 'ball up' a diplomatic situation by any kind of hasty and lil-considered action. However, the of careful and thoughtful men. felt that it is due to you to say this

"I think you understand my personal attitude with respect to this subject. As much and as deeply as I would hate to radically disagree with you, I find it difficult for my sense of duty and responsibirty to consent to plunge this nation into the vortex of this world war because of the unreasonable obstinacy of any of the Powers upon the one hand, or, or the other hand, of foolbardiness, amount-ing to a sort of moral treason against the Republic of our people recklessly risking their lives on armed belligerent ships. I cannot escape the conviction that

"I want to be with you and to stand by you, and I mean to do so up to the last limit; and I want to talk with you and

'TO FORBID OUR PEOPLE TO EXERCISE RIGHTS WOULD BE DEEP HUMILIATION'

-WOODROW WILSON

President Wilson's letter to Senator Stone on the submarine warfare controversy follows: WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1916.

My Dear Senator—I very warmly appreciate your kind and frank letter of today and feel that it calls for an equally frank reply. You are right in assuming that I shall do everything in my power to keep the United States out of war. I think the country will feel no uneasiness about my course in that respect. Through many anxious months I have striven for that object, amidst difficulties more manifold than can have been apparent upon the surface, and so far I have succeeded. I do not doubt that I shall continue to succeed.

The course which the Central European Powers have announced their intention of following with regard to undersea warfare seems for the moment to threaten insuperable obstacles; but its apparent meaning is so manifestly inconsistent with explicit assurances recently given us by those Powers with regard to their treatment of merchant vessels on the high seas that I must believe that explanations will presently ensue which will put a different aspect upon it. We have had no reason to question their good faith or their fidelity to their promises in the past, and I, for one, feel confident that we shall have none in the future.

one, feel confident that we shall have none in the future.

But in any event, our duty is clear. No nation, no group of nations, has the right, while war is in progress, to alter or disregard the principles which all nations have agreed upon in mitigation of the horrors and sufferings of war; and if the clear rights of American citizens should ever unhappily be abridged or denied by any such action we should, it seems to me, have in honor no choice as to what our own course should be.

for my own part, I cannot consent to any abridgment of the rights of American citizens in any respect. The honor and self-respect of the nation are involved. We covet peace and shall preserve it at any cost but the loss of honor. To forbid our people to exercise their rights for fear we might be called upon to vindicate them would be a deep humiliation indeed. It would be an implicit—all but explicit—acquiescence in the violation of the rights of mankind everywhere and of whatever nation or allegiance. It would be a deliberate abdication of our hitherto proud position as spokesman even amidst the turmoil of war for the law and the It would make everything this Government has attempted and everything that it has achieved during this terrible struggle of nations meaningless and futile.

It is important to reflect that if in this instance we allowed expediency to take the place of principle the door would inevitably be opened to still further concessions. Once accept a single abatement of right and many other humiliations would certainly follow, and the whole fine fabric of international law might crumble under our hands piece by piece. What we are contending for in this matter is of the very essence of the things that have made America a sovereign nation. She cannot yield them without conceding her own impotency as a nation and making virtual surrender of her independent position among the nations of the world.

I am speaking, my dear Senator, in deep sympathy, without heat, with a clear consciousness of the high responsibilities of my office, and as your sincere and devoted friend. If we should unhappily differ, we shall differ as friends; but where issues so momentous as these are involved we must, just because we are friends, speak our minds without reservation. Faithfully yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

ecretary Lansing with the utmost frankjudgment and counsel—and I want to be cept advised as to the course of events, it seems to me I am entitled to be. In the meantime, I am striving to prevent ything else being done by any Senator member calculated to embarrass your diplomatic negotiation. Up to the last you should be left free to act diplomatically as you think for the best to settle the questions involved. I need hardly say

that my wish is to help, not to hinder you.
"With the highest regard and most sympathetic consideration. I have the honor, Mr. President, to be. "Very sincerely yours, "WILLIAM J. STONE."

PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSMEN DIVIDED ON RESOLUTION

Majority of Republicans Against It, While Democrats Are Split

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25. — Virtually very Republican member of the Pennsylvania congressional delegation is posed to the passage of a resolution calling on the President to warn Americans to stay off armed belligerent merchant ves-Despite this fact, the delegation is not unanimous in the belief that such a resolution should not be adopted. Rep-resentative Samuel H. Miller, of Mercer. of the Republicans, who has taken a

a resolution. It's a sensible, reasonable resolution to compel people to come in out of the rain, who have not sense enough to do so without persuasion.

At this time. If you though the property of the rain, who have not sense enough to stand on it later."

Representative

with reference to the proposed resolution of warning.

"The situation is too delicate to be dis cussed now," said Representative J. Hamp-ton Moore, "At the present time the con-troversy is between the President and members of his party."

Representative George W. Edmonds Whether the resolution should be but through depends entirely upon circum stances as they develop in the next fev days. The situation has so many differen phases and so many elements of danger that it would be my opinion that Congress should not take any action unless it finds such action absolutely necessary to keep the country from war."

Representative Peter E. Costello: "I am not going to commit myself on this question, because I believe the controversy will work itself out. Intimations have been given from the White House that the situation with Germany is not as secious."

Representatives John R. K. Scott, William S. Vare and George H. Graham were not in Washington today.

not in Washington today.

Representative A. G. Dewalt, Democrat, of Allentown, said: "I don't believe there is any revolt. In case this resolution is brought up on the floor I shall listen paiently to both sides, then vote as I see

Representative Henry J. Steele, Demorat, of Easton, declared he had just returned to Washington and had not had time to "get the inside" of the discussion. He said he had not read the proposal

of revolting members of Congress.

Representative Louis T. McFadden, Republican, of Canton: "I have talked to jost of the Republican members of the Pennsylvania delegation, and I feel cer-tain that almost every one is opposed to the passage of the proposed resolution. I am in favor of supporting the President at this time. If you break down international law in one instance, you cannot

vessels during a war. The resolution should be passed."

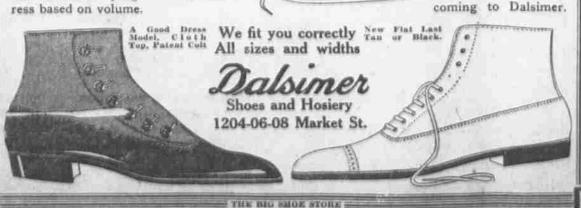


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Representative Henry W. Temple, Republican: "I am not in favor of the passage of such a resolution at this time. I do not believe it will ever come to a vote in the House."

Representative George P. Darrow, Republican Philadaphia "We don't want

publican. Philadelphia: "We don't want to pass any resolution that would legalize t heretofore prohibited practice. At the a heretofore prohibited practice. At the same time, we must get a clear understanding as to when a vessel is armed for offensive or defensive purposes."

Representative John R. Farr, Republican Scranton: "I am with the President on this matter."

Representative M. M.Gariand, Republican, Pittsburgh: "I think I am for the resolution. I am opposed to war on any excuse. The mere exercise of a right a man may have to travel on an armed ship.

man may have to travel on an armed ship and thereby endanger the lives of hun-dreds of thousands of propte, does not warrant him in exercising that right."

warrant him in exercising that right."
Representative Benjamin K. Focht, Republican, Lewisburg: "I believe that most if not all of this furor is due to Congress being in the dark about the real situation. We have had our only information from the papers. We are told in one minute there is no danger and in another, that there is a crisis. I think this resistence is resistence of a straw man, and due largely to the imminence of a presidential campaign."

Campaign.

Representative John J. Casey, Democrat, of Wilkes-Barre: "I have some very decided views on this question, but feel it would be unwise to state them at this time. when the President faces a serious situa

Reputition Leader Mann declined to make any statement as to what the Con-gressmen of his party would do should the resolution reach the floor of the House It is generally understood that Mr. Mann would attempt to line his party workers up against the passage of the resolution.

PEG IN SHOE CAUSES DEATH OF VETERAN POSTAL EMPLOYE

Pierces Monterey F. Claridge's Foot and Poisoning Ensues

Monterey F. Claridge, of 2151 North Woodstock street, for 55 years an em-ploye of the postoffice, died at his home early today from poisoning caused by wearing a pair of new shees that were defective. Two weeks ago Mr. Claridge purchased the shees and were them to purchased the shoes and were them to the postoffice to work. He came home at night limping and an

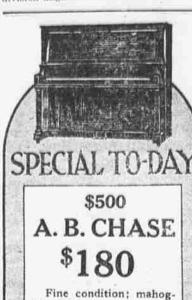
examination showed that a peg protrud-ing from the sole of one shoe had pierced his foot. Physicians advised an opera tion, but Mr. Claridge refused to agree to this. His condition became constantly worse until he died last night.

NEW HAVEN WRECK STARTS PROBE OF SIGNAL SYSTEM

More Testimony on Burst Air Hose

in Milford Crash NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25 .- Testimony concerning the condition of the burst air hole, which was the primary cause of Tuesday's triple crash on the New Haven road at Milford, Conn., when 10 persons were killed and three score or more injured, was brought out at the adjourned session of the joint investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Public Utilities Commission of Connecticut into the cause of the wreck. It was announced by Inspector H. W.

Betnap, who is conducting the inquiry for the Federal Commission, that the in-vestigation which would include tests of the signal system on the New York division might last for a week.



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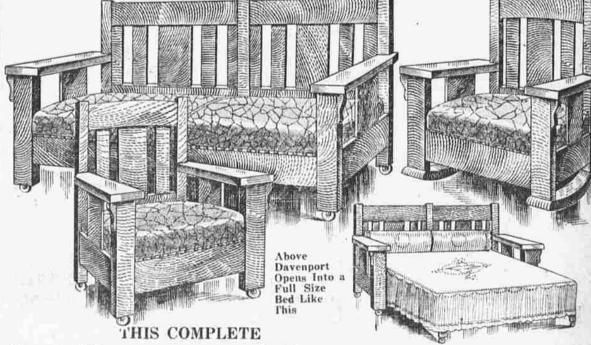
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