



Truce Delays Strike Until Monday Night

Brotherhood Chief Claims Victory for Railroad Workers

Roads Will Grant Demands, He Says

To Resume Conferences Today—Wilson Sends Hopeful Message

Secretary Franklin K. Lane, speaking for the committee sent to New York to mediate in the railroad strike, announced yesterday afternoon that the brotherhoods had agreed to postpone action until Monday night. That is a respite of forty-eight hours.

Meanwhile, the managers of the railroads and the brotherhood chiefs had at last agreed upon an interpretation of the Adamson eight-hour law, which is now before the United States Supreme Court on a question of its constitutionality.

Says Railroads Gave In

One of the brotherhood chiefs, who would not permit his name to be used, declared that the brotherhoods had won a great victory. The railroads, he said, had agreed to grant in full the demands of the men substantially as they were presented last December, which would mean that the railroads had accepted labor's interpretation of the Adamson law. This remains to be confirmed.

The same brotherhood chief said statements had been received that the United States Supreme Court would hand down its decision on the Adamson law Monday. That, in fact, was the general expectation yesterday on both sides, though what was based upon nobody could say.

Immediately the suspension of the strike order was agreed to, President Wilson was notified. He sent to the chief and railroad managers this message:

I am exceedingly glad that the conferences have been reopened and that the prospect of a settlement looks brighter.

I hope most earnestly for the sake of all concerned, and most of all for the sake of the nation, that the two parties will continue to draw closer together, and that a little further conference will lead to the result the entire country hopes for and expects.

Trouble at Some Points

Because of delay in receipt of the notice suspending the strike order, there was trouble at several railroad points last night. In East St. Louis several hundred employees of the Big Four and Baltimore & Ohio quit, and similar strikes were reported from Indianapolis, Penn.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Newark, Ohio, and Parkersburg, W. Va. It is expected, however, that these men will be back at their posts to-day.

Lane Announces True

The announcement that a true had been made at 3:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior. Just before this William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, leaving the conference room at the Biltmore, had said, "It's off for the day."

"Mr. Lane will talk for everybody," he announced as he hurried to the Biltmore with Warren S. Stone, of the engineers; J. H. Shepherd, of the conductors, and W. C. Carter, of the firemen, to notify their subordinates that the strike had been postponed.

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The Official Statement

"Here," said he, "is all there is to be said."

The statement reads:

At our request and out of an appreciation of the national situation the brotherhoods and railroad management have been negotiating and in the hope that some adjustment may be had that will avoid the necessity for a strike the brotherhoods have wired or telephoned their general chairmen, asking that all action be postponed for forty-eight hours, and unless prior to that time agreement on a settlement the men will leave the service under the authority given.

DANIEL WILLARD,
F. K. LANE,
W. B. WILSON.

Meantime the brotherhood chiefs were busy dispatching telegrams to their subordinates, and the railroad managers resumed their sessions, leaving it to subordinates to notify the many railroads of the change in the situation.

New Haven Modifies Embargo

Following the announcement of peace the New Haven announced a modification of its embargo order. By the time of the change, freight originating in local points and coming from connecting roads that can be delivered at its destination before 7 o'clock next morning was accepted. This road carried on train, the Knickerbocker Express, due to leave New Haven at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, before news of the truce was received.

Central Western roads decided to accept perishable freight that could be delivered before 6 p.m. to-morrow.

Washington's View of Strike, and Food Situation on Page 8.



Newark School Flag Incident Did Not Occur

Unknown Woman Impersonated Teacher at Interview with Reporter

On March 8, on its first page, The Tribune printed the story that a class in one of the public schools of Newark had struck against singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," and had walked out whistling instead. "Die Wacht am Rhein." It was untrue, as The Tribune now believes after a careful investigation. The misrepresentation, whether premeditated or not, was carried far, and ended in the false impersonation of one of the most respected teachers in Newark. This remains to be confirmed.

First, The Tribune received a letter from a woman for many years prominent in educational and literary work in Newark, declaring that such an incident had taken place. The Tribune on the following day sent one of its reporters to investigate. By appointment the reporter met a young woman, who gave as her own the name of a teacher well known in Newark; said the revolt had occurred in her class, and asked that her name be withheld. The meeting took place in the Café Monopole in Newark on March 7. The reporter then communicated by telephone with a third woman in Newark, who had been mentioned by the original informant. She gave corroboration, although now she asserts she believed herself to be talking about an incident in which only one boy in a high school assembly had refused to sing a patriotic song.

"Let us drink one to Lvoff!" shouted one of the men.

"And the new Duma!" echoed another.

"Miliukoff! Miliukoff!" said another.

"To Miliukoff!"

The men rose and pledged their toast.

What took place in the Café Monopole occurred in Leavitt's Café, on Division Street, near Canal Street, and in Little Hungary, on Houston Street.

Because it was the Jewish Sabbath there was very little celebrating during the day. But on the appearance of the third star required by the Jewish law, the East Side gave vent to its pent-up enthusiasm.

In the cafés and the synagogues, on

street corners and in their homes, the Jews of the city showed what the fall of the Czar meant to them. It was a personal victory for them. Early in the afternoon the little knot of Jewish leaders of the East Side gathered in Leavitt's Café to discuss the most recent phases of the revolution.

"Let us go back two thousand years," said Professor Isaac A. Hourwich, a member of the executive committee of the Free Public Library, who had agreed to reveal the teacher's name. In the course of that investigation The Tribune learned that the young woman who kept the appointment in Bamberg's department store was not the teacher whose name she used, and that the story, as it appeared in The Tribune, was an exaggeration of an incident that had taken place several months before, when a small boy had refused to sing a flag song. An effort is being made to locate the young woman who impersonated the teacher.

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The Tribune sincerely regrets printing the untruthful article.

By The Standard News Service.

"Baboushka" Is Asked To Return from Exile

Grandmother of Revolution Invited to Petrograd

Petrograd, March 17.—Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya, who is known as "the grandmother of the Russian revolution," has been invited by M. Kerensky, Minister of Justice in the new Cabinet, to return to Petrograd. Mme. Breshkovskaya has spent thirty years in exile, most of the time in prison. She escaped twice, only to be recaptured.

Mme. Breshkovskaya declared that she had told of the occurrence essentially as she had heard it, and not as a matter of personal knowledge.

"My purpose in telling it," she said, "was to give the world an essay of editorial on the effect upon children's minds of the political discussions they heard and the danger of letting them hear their emotions wrought up without explaining things to them."

She said she was unconscious of the effect her "anecdote" would have on the public schools, had apparently caused to the public schools their authorities or any others concerned.

The activities of "Baboushka" (the Little Grandmother), Russia's famous political prisoner, caused her to be known throughout the world. She has many friends in this country, which she visited in 1904.

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East Side Throngs Toast Fall of House of Romanoff

Former Siberian Exiles Lead in rejoicing Over Revolution

—Future of Jews in Russia Called Bright by Many

Who Have Studied Conditions

With cheers and toasts the East Side celebrated the fall of the House of Romanoff last night.

"Gentlemen, let us pledge our health to the new Russia!"

A score of men sat about a large table in the crowded dining room of the Café Monopole, at Second Avenue and Eighth Street, and proposed the toast. Among them were men who had been exiled from the Czar's dominions. At least three had served terms in the snow-bound Siberia. At other tables hundreds of men and women were celebrating the news of the abdication of Nicholas II.

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Mme. Breshkovskaya is seventy-

three years old. She is the daughter of a Russian noble. In 1874 she was arrested and sent to Siberia. She escaped, but was recaptured and was held in Siberia for sixteen years. On returning to Russia she was under constant surveillance of police agents. After her visit to this country she was arrested again in Russia. Petitions for her release were circulated in the United States and sent to the British Foreign Office. In 1910 she was sentenced to exile in Siberia, and again made an unsuccessful attempt to escape.

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