

LA FOLLETTE IS BURNED IN EFFIGY IN BOSTON

FINAL EDITION

The



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WAR VOTE TO-NIGHT IN SENATE; URGES SEIZING GERMAN SHIPS

MAYOR, UNDER SENATE PROBE, PUTS ROCKAWAY JOKER BILL SQUARELY UP TO R. A. C. SMITH

Request to Governor to Issue Message in Its Favor Came From Member of Mitchel's Force—Quibbles on the Wagner Issue.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)
ALBANY, April 4.—Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, playing to a full house the second day of the Rockaway Fort land investigation, under the guise of contempt proceedings, to-day admitted that the purpose of the Walker bill and its successor to this session was to permit the making of Jamaica Bay improvements. This unmasking of the double-barrelled character of the Fortification Enablement act came at the end of a long session in which Samuel Untermyer persistently prodded the Mayor and got from him light upon the authorship of the Kings County Realty propaganda.

The Mayor, under oath, charged the responsibility for the Joker bill squarely to Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith. He testified that Smith had the Walker bill reintroduced without his knowledge, failed for four days to withdraw it after he had been ordered to do so, and said that whichever member of his official family had asked the Governor for an emergency message on the bill owed the Governor an apology.

But the Mayor stood by the Walker bill, taken as a separate measure and divorced from the fortifications act, and repeated his former statement, made to The Evening World, that "the aberration of consciousness on the part of a few damned fools" was killing the Jamaica Bay improvements.

Mr. Untermyer got the dissection of the Rockaway matter over the dead legal body of Charles Evans Hughes, who fought to exclude the examination as irrelevant. So heated did the dispute become at one time that President Schoeneck threatened to clear the galleries and proceed in executive session.

Mr. Untermyer at the opening of the session asked that the record of the Senate for March 22 be put in evidence. Judge Hughes, for the Mayor, objected that the record could not be introduced unless it be shown that the Mayor knew of the record at the time he made his public statement.

President Schoeneck did not agree with Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Untermyer began reading the amendment (Continued on Tenth Page.)

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PULLS DOWN FLAG OF GERMANY AS 300 PREACHERS LOOK ON

Rev. B. C. Warren Causes Great Patriotic Stir in Methodist Conference Here.

FRENCH EMBLEM PUT UP.

Chancellor Day's Protest Fails to Stop Vote for Removal of Teuton Banner.

The Rev. B. C. Warren, pastor of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, to-day tore down a German flag which hung with the flags of other nations in the Washington Square Church while the New York Methodist Episcopal conference was in session there. A debate was in progress as to whether or not the red, white and black banner of the German fatherland should be removed. There was an animated scene preceding the taking down of the German flag, although not one of the 300 ministers present expressed a single pro-German thought. The trouble started when Dr. Clark Wright, of Yonkers, veteran of the Civil War, said:

"There is no nation to which the American heart goes out as it does to France. Yet I see there is no French flag in this church. The flags of the other nations are here and over on yonder wall is even the flag of the horrible Turk, while the German flag seems to have been given a place of prominence. It hangs first to the left of the balcony. I move that the German flag be withdrawn and the French flag put in its place."

Dr. Sheridan Watson Bell, pastor of the Washington Square Church, said he had tried to get a French flag, but that apparently no French flag had been sent to the church. At this point Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University said:

"We have brethren in Germany carrying on the work of Christianity and we must remember that we are not fighting the German people, but the dynasty. The flag represents the people of the whole country and, while I am by no means a pacifist, I think we ought to go a little slow in anything that might wound our brethren there."

"I move that the pastor get a French flag and put it up as quickly as he can, even if he has to go to the French Consulate for it," cried Dr. Frank L. Wilson, pastor of Tremont Church above the din of voices raised in protest against and in favor of Chancellor Day's remarks.

"In the name of the United States Government I demand that the German flag be taken down," shouted Dr. Warren, starting for the gallery. Bishop Luther B. Wilson, presiding over the conference, said that the motion of Dr. Wright was in a form that, if carried, would remove the German flag and replace it with the banner of France. This motion was finally carried overwhelmingly, but the flag was already down.

The Rev. J. L. McCates of Tarrytown made a substitute motion that the American flag alone be allowed in the conference, but he was drowned under a chorus of "No!"

Amendment Introduced in United States Senate. WASHINGTON, April 4.—Senator Jones, Washington, introduced the Federal Woman Suffrage resolution in the senate to-day.

AUSTRIAN RULER TO OFFER PEACE PROPOSAL FOLLOWING CONFERENCE WITH KAISER

To Make 'Statement to World' Big Concessions By the Teutonic Allies Indicated.

U. S. ISSUE DISCUSSED.

Austria May Soon Break at Kaiser's Wish—Berlin Not to Declare War.

LONDON, April 4.—Announcements of importance are expected to follow the meeting held at Hamburg to-day in which the Kaiser, Emperor Charles of Austria, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg of Germany and Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, participated.

One report received here this afternoon from Hamburg through The Hague declared that the Austrian Emperor would shortly make a definite peace offer to the world in the name of the Central Powers. The indications are that this new move for peace, which was forecasted by the Lokai Anzeiger, the official German newspaper, has been forced by Austria's demands.

The declaration has been made that in the forthcoming announcement Germany would make a "worthwhile offer." Presumably, in the belief of close observers of German and Austrian conditions here, the Teutonic officials now realize they must make great concessions from the attitude adopted in the previous peace feeler.

According to a despatch from Geneva, Switzerland, the Lausanne Gazette declares that negotiations with Bulgaria for a separate peace had been undertaken in Switzerland.

Another report from the Hamburg conference is that Austria has practically decided to break relations with America as soon as the United States declares war on her ally, Germany.

Emperor Charles, it was indicated in these advices, yielded to demands made by the Kaiser for such a step. It was known that the conference of the high Teutonic chiefs referred principally to the American situation.

What the Evening News correspondent at The Hague terms an obviously inspired telegram from Vienna to the Frankfurter Zeitung says: "Germany cannot possibly wish to make peace dependent on the possibility of annexation. If certain German parties should still attempt this it must be made clear that such efforts would find no support in Austria-Ungary."

BERLIN, April 4.—Berlin will not declare war or take any step to wage war against the United States. This declaration was made in official circles here after the receipt of press reports of President Wilson's "state of war" message. There will be no change in the German attitude even if Congress adopts President Wilson's views. The submarine war will be continued as it has been conducted since Feb. 1, but this, declare the officials, is not directed more at the United States than any other neutral. It is also declared that there will be no change in the treatment of American citizens in Germany, who now have the same freedom as all other neutrals. But Germany expects the United States will continue the same treatment of Germans in that country.

FRENCH PATROLS REACH ST. QUENTIN; PIERCE OUTSKIRTS

Nivelle's Troops Take Another Town After Heavy Artillery Fire.

ADVANCE IS GENERAL.

Gains Made by Allies on Both Sides of the Somme and Below the Ailette.

PARIS, April 4.—French patrols last night reached the southwestern outskirts of St. Quentin, the War Office announces. Fighting continued south of the Ailette. The French made further gains east and west of the Somme.

The official statement follows: "East and west of the Somme our troops continued to make progress over the whole front attacked by us yesterday. Beyond Dallon French reconnoitering parties pushed forward as far as the southwestern outskirts of St. Quentin."

"North-east of Castres our troops reached a line south of Grugles. On our right the village of Mont-sur-Oise was captured. Everywhere the enemy was subjected to a violent artillery fire, especially in the region of Resigny."

"South of the Ailette the fighting was continued on the outskirts of La Faux and in the village, which we penetrated in spite of violent resistance of the enemy over every yard of ground. South of Vauveny German counter-attacks were broken up by our fire, which inflicted heavy losses on our opponents."

"We easily repulsed two attacks on small posts, north-east of Frossen and east of Auvivie. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

British Capture German Field Guns Near St. Quentin. WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES AFIELD, April 4.—West of St. Quentin to-day British forces captured six German field guns in hot fighting. The Teutons attempted to recapture their cannon. A hard hand-to-hand scuffle ensued, but the guns were dragged safely behind the English lines and a number of Germans were left dead. Fighting quieted considerably to-day.

BRITISH MOWED DOWN BY THEIR OWN GUNS SAYS BERLIN STATEMENT

German Report Tells of Heavy Losses to the Allies in Fighting Around St. Quentin.

BERLIN, Tuesday, April 3. (By Wireless to Sayville, April 4).—British and French reconnoitering operations in force on the present main battle front in France have resulted in extremely heavy losses to the Entente troops engaged, according to to-day's army headquarters statement. In one case more than 200 British who had been taken prisoners by the Germans came under British machine gun fire and only sixty of the prisoners finally reached the German lines.

The text of the statement reads: "North of the Arras there was a violent artillery duel, several (Continued on Second Page.)

LODGE DECRIES 'FEEBLE WAR'; DECLARES WE MUST FIGHT TO LIMIT OF RESOURCES

Senate Determined to Vote Declaration of War Before End of Day and Override Opposition of La Follette and Other Obstructionists.

HOUSE ACCEPTS CHANGE IN THE RESOLUTION

By Samuel M. Williams.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)
WASHINGTON, April 4.—Determined to vote a declaration of war against Germany before another day shall dawn, and to override the persistent opposition of Senator La Follette, and his handful of supporters, the Senate met to-day under orders for continuous session until the joint resolution officially proclaiming a state of war exists shall be voted.

After the debate had proceeded two hours Democratic leaders expressed the belief a vote would be reached early this evening and that only an unusually long speech by Senator La Follette would postpone action beyond that time.

Many Republican Senators who desired to speak on the resolution agreed not to do so in order to hasten its adoption.

Senator Lodge, ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared the United States should seize the German merchant ships now in American ports and use them to replace ships Germany has sunk by submarines.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, who opposed the armed neutrality bill and was among the "wilful men" named by the President, said he would vote for the Administration war resolution if for no other reason than for national unity.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota proposed a straddle compromise of another attempt to work out a peaceable solution of the war zone blockade and revision of submarine methods in order to give Germany one more opportunity to be fair toward us.

Senator Norris of Nebraska, chief lieutenant of La Follette, made a long attack upon militarists and munition makers, whom he charged with fomenting war in order to make millions of profit.

Vardaman and Stone to Vote Against It. Vardaman of Missouri, both opponents of war, made brief speeches declaring they would vote against the resolution, but as soon as it was passed and the country launched into war, their lives and their services would be dedicated to the Nation's cause.

Senator Kirby, Democrat, of Arkansas, who opposed the armed neutrality bill, announced he would vote for the resolution, "that it may appear that we are together," and because a vote against it, he felt, would be futile.

Senator Gronna of North Dakota another of the "little group of wilful men" said he would vote against it.

No technicality of rules permitted the obstructionists to interpose further delay and ten minutes after the chaplain's formal prayer, the formal resolution was brought before the Senate by a motion of Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, that the Senate consent to it and the slight amendments made to its construction. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, whose duty it was to perform this duty, skulked in his seat, sullen, silent and sour, like a man disposed from high estate and out of touch and sympathy with his fellow men. Senator Hitchcock discussed the

Racing Results on Page 2; Entries on Page 12.

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