

U.S. WILL ORDER ALL REDS TO GET OUT



The Evening World

Fair and warmer to-night; Wednesday unsettled.



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PRICE TWO CENTS.

Wilson Plans to Leave Paris Friday for Home New York Nurses Home With War Honors

WILSON TO RETURN TO PARIS AFTER SPENDING TWO WEEKS SIGNING BILLS IN WASHINGTON

Plans for League So Nearly Complete That He Can Start Home Friday.

LABOR PLANS ADOPTED.

Ambassadors From Great Powers to Accompany President on Return Trip.

PARIS, Feb. 11 (United Press).—President Wilson planned today to leave Friday for Great Britain, preparatory to sailing for the United States. There was a possibility that his steamer might not leave before Sunday.

The President's party, it was learned, will include Earl Reading, French Ambassador Jusserand, Italian Ambassador Celerio and Franklin Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

PARIS, Feb. 11 (Associated Press).—Evidence of President Wilson's intention not to abandon the Peace Conference upon the ratification of the plan for the Society of Nations, was found in the disclosure of his plan to return from Washington by March 15. This involves so brief a stay at Washington as to permit only the signing of bills (possibly only two weeks) during the closing hours of Congress.

It is understood that Mr. Wilson intends to give personal attention in Paris to the work of the Supreme Council, which promises to be the most important feature of the Peace Conference after the disposal of the Society of Nations.

The Supreme War Council, although hearing the claims of Belgian delegates in support of the French view that their country should be protected until on the same footing as Germany, is expected to refer this matter to an economic committee. It is now evident that the Supreme War Council will be relieved of this question, which is regarded as an economic rather than a military question.

The Supreme Economic Council, which is about to be organized, is expected to consider French and Belgian proposals that Essen and other German industrial towns should be occupied to prevent the manufacture of munitions and arms. This is a question which bears on the ability of Germany to pay heavy indemnities through products of industry, and it is the American view that the suppression of Germany's munition production can be well assured by a system of authorized inspection by Entente agents. This would permit German industries to continue with safety to the Allies.

Once divested of its economic features, arrangements for an extension of the military armistice can be quickly completed. It is believed that American troops will not be employed as permanent garrisons in the Rhine country longer than is necessary for military purposes, or to insure the carrying out of the commercial conditions of the armistice.

Two important features of the American and British labor programs have been accepted by the Commission on International Labor

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

JAPANESE MAKE A THREAT OF WAR AGAINST CHINESE

Representatives of Other Powers Greatly Worried Over the Situation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (Associated Press).—Japan's attitude toward China in the Peace Conference is causing grave apprehension among the representatives of the other associated powers.

According to official diplomatic information reaching here, Japan virtually has threatened war if China makes public secret treaties between the two countries and fails to carry out an agreement to make Japan the successor of Germany in rights, property and concessions held by Germany at the outbreak of the European war.

Officials of the State Department declined to make any formal comment today on the situation. The impression was given that the whole matter was being handled in Paris.

According to the reports received here, the threats against China were conveyed to the Chinese Foreign Minister by the Japanese Minister in Peking in thinly veiled terms. The Japanese Minister is said to have pointed out that Japan had an army of more than a million men idle at home, fully equipped and with arms and munitions enough to conduct a long war.

He is also reported to have said that Japan had more than a half million tons of shipping, with the intimation that this would be ready on short notice for active work.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A despatch from the correspondent of Reuters Limited at Peking says:

"Revelation of Japan's determination permanently to secure the privileges gained during the European war created astonishment throughout China, especially as a section of the Japanese Government is known to be opposed to the policy of force against China. The newspapers emphasize Japan's latest and greatest diplomatic blunder as proving that the Japanese Government is still tied to the wheels of the military chariot, whose purpose it is to destroy China, regardless of the fact that its action is calculated to force Japan outside the League of Nations."

BIG NAVY PROGRAMME IS RESTORED TO BILL

House Returns Three-Year Building Plan, 205 to 148—May Pass Measure by Night.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Big navy advocates today forced return to the Navy Bill of the three-year building program, stricken out yesterday on a technicality. They adopted 205 to 148 a special rule to that effect.

The vote was regarded as indicative of sentiment on the big navy question itself.

GERMANY REPORTED PLANNING TO DECLARE HERSELF A BANKRUPT

Finance Minister Quoted as Predicting Possible Confiscation of Private Incomes.

ZURICH, Feb. 11.—Following a meeting of the Finance Ministry in Weimar, it was announced that a state of bankruptcy might be declared throughout Germany, according to despatches received here today.

In this event, according to Finance Minister Sudokum, private incomes would be largely confiscated, allowing individuals only such amount as they actually needed for sustenance.

KING URGES ACTION ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

Expresses Hope for Closer Understanding With U. S. in Speech From Throne.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—King George in opening the new Parliament today urged quick and decisive action on reconstruction measures, including those dealing with unemployment, and asked Parliament "to spare no effort in healing the causes of the existing unrest."

The King stated that a government bill would be presented simplifying the procedure in the House of Commons so that the Lower body might expedite what the Government considers imperative measures. Among the measures, he said, were better housing, the formation of a Department of Health, the fulfilment of pledges to labor that unfair competition would be prevented and the betterment of the agricultural situation through improved transportation.

"A new era dawned with the allied victory," King George declared, "but in order to reap the full fruits of victory and safeguard the peace of the world an army must be maintained in the field and proposals which are necessary to secure the forces required will be submitted to you."

"The discussions at the Peace Conference the King said, were marked 'with the utmost cordiality, good will and by no disingenuousness.' He declared that the Conference had made good progress, adding:

"I rejoice particularly that the powers assembled in conference have agreed to accept the principles of a League of Nations, for it is by progress along that road that I see the only hope of saving mankind from a recurrence of the scourge of war. 'It has given me great pleasure to receive in this country the President of the United States of America,' the King continued. 'The enthusiastic welcome accorded him is proof of the good will which all sections of my people feel toward the great republic of the west and an earnest of the increasing understanding with which, I trust, they will act together in the future.'"

In referring to social conditions, the King said:

"We must stop at no sacrifice of interest or prejudice to stamp out unrelieved poverty, diminish unemployment, mitigate sufferings, provide decent homes, improve the Nation's health and raise the standard of well-being through the 'normality.'"

111 WOMEN, CITED FOR HEROIC WORK UNDER FIRE, HOME

Nurses of Presbyterian Hospital Unit Arrive on Transport Metapan.

One hundred and eleven war nurses, comprising the Presbyterian Hospital Unit, arrived today on the United States transport Metapan, which docked at Hoboken. Clean cut, pretty American girls they were as they walked off the ship in their neat uniforms of blue, with a red A and a white O on their sleeves, denoting that they had been with the Army of Occupation.

The unit was in charge of Mrs. J. D. Chrystie, who was chief nurse at the hospital before she went to war. The unit, made up of girl graduates of the various New York hospitals, went across in May, 1917, and established Base Hospital No. 2 at Etretat, France. The hospital had accommodations for 2,000 patients, and the girls had their hands full in caring for them.

Last July twenty-two of the nurses, in command of Miss Jane Rignold of No. 122 East 45th Street were formed into a mobile unit and assigned to the American First Army. They followed the 43d (Rainbow) Division into action and were with that organization in the fighting at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, in the Argonne and in the Champagne. The girls were frequently under fire in these engagements.

After the armistice they were sent to Treves, but the authorities decided that a larger organization was needed there and the unit was returned. On July 15 the mobile unit's little hospital at Chateau-Thierry was shelled, and although the girls escaped with most of their patients two of the wounded men under their care were killed.

The entire Presbyterian Hospital unit won universal praise for its bravery under fire. It was cited by Gen. Pershing and also received special recognition from the French Government.

The health of the nurses was excellent, only one member having died during their overseas duty. She was Miss Annabel Scharrf Robbit of Madison, N. J.

The medical officer at the head of the unit was Major Romney Ritchie of Elgin, Ill. He had enthusiastic praise for the work of the women.

The nurses spoke enthusiastically of the work of the medical forces in the war, the achievements of the American soldiers and the bravery of the wounded, but they refused to say a word about their own work.

The Metapan sailed from Brest on Jan. 28. The port of the voyage was Peter S. Hobbs, six months' old. His father, Dr. Peter Hobbs of No. 10 Morningside Avenue, went to France in 1917 to do general hospital work. He contracted pneumonia while working in the front line trenches in January, 1918, and died. His wife is now bringing their baby home.

MUTILATED LIBRARY BOOKS. Submarine Designer Fined \$2 for Putting Initials on Pages. Leon N. W. Collin, twenty-two, No. 229 East 12th Street, who says he is a chief engineer and a designer of submarines and airplanes, was fined \$2 in Jefferson Market Court today, after having been found guilty of mutilating books in the New York Public Library.

I. W. W.'S SENT HERE FROM WEST GO TO ISLAND FOR DEPORTATION

RED REVOLUTION IS HATCHED IN HEART OF NEW YORK, A LABOR LEADER'S WARNING

State Federation of Labor Chief Couples I. W. W. and Russian Plotters.

By Frederick Lawrence. James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, said today:

"Revolution against the Government of the United States under the guidance of Russian Bolsheviki is hatching in New York City at this very moment.

"I use the term 'revolution' advisedly. It is not legitimate agitation for the betterment of the working class that the conspirators are advocating, although they pretend that is their aim. Their real object is the overthrow by force of our Government, the seizure by force of all property, the establishment by force of the form of rule which Trotsky and Lenin has given Russia.

"That which has happened in Western communities will be repeated right here in New York City if the authorities let the situation get out of hand. The time to strike against the menace is now; the men to crush it are the police authorities of the city and the United States Secret Service. The place to begin is at No. 27 East Fourth Street, the headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World, where Russian conspirators plot with I. W. W.'s to haul down the Stars and Stripes and hoist the red flag of revolution.

"If you think that I have characterized these men in too strong language, read the preamble to a document which should long ago have engaged the attention of the police power of the city, State and Nation."

PROOF OF I. W. W. REVOLUTIONARY INTENT. A few lines from the lengthy I. W. W. preamble will suffice:

"The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. * * * Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system. * * * Instead of the conservative motto, 'A fair day's wage for a fair day's work,' we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, 'Abolition of the wage system.' * * * It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism." &c., &c.

HARBOR STRIKE DECISION.

War Labor Board May Announce Their Findings To-Day. The controversy between marine workers and their employers was today to be thrown into the scales by a decision rendered today on the War Labor Board in Chicago. The decision would have been rendered last week when the board met in this city but all the members then present, according to Chairman William H. Taft.

The different labor factions involved expect to receive word of the result late today.

Soldiers Had to Be Called In to Aid Police in Curbing Them To-Day—Accused One of Their Number of Being a Government Spy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Wholesale deportations of alien anarchists and Bolsheviki will begin by the Labor Department as soon as ships are available, Senator King told the Senate today.

Senator Penrose suggested aliens so deported might not be admitted by the countries to which they are returned.

"I don't care where they go, so they get out of here," said Senator Jones of the State of Washington, who presented a petition from citizens of his State, urging the deportation of I. W. W. and anarchist agitators.

The fifty-eight I. W. W. agitators whom the United States is sending back to the lands whence they came, took another step in that direction this afternoon, reaching Ellis Island under strong military guard. The guard was strengthened less for the protection of the public than for the welfare of the apostles of brotherly love themselves—for in the morning one of their number was almost killed by his "comrades," who blamed him for their plight.

As the prisoners were being taken to the island a man who withheld his name hurried into the barge office and announced that proceedings would be started to prevent the deportation of the fifty-eight. The promise did not appear to cheer the prisoners much.

The riot occurred on the Immigration Service barge William C. Moore, moored at the ferry slip opposite the Lackawanna Railroad Station in Hoboken, and was precipitated by the efforts of the malcontents to kill one of their number whom they accused of being a Government spy.

After the police had quelled the outbreak twenty armed soldiers from the Regular Army battalion, guarding Government stores in the Port of Debarkation in Hoboken, were rushed on board to prevent further rioting.

The prisoners, brought here on two special cars of the Lackawanna, under heavy guard, were taken from the train to the barge in batches of fifteen each, the woman being in the first batch.

As the second batch reached the upper deck of the barge, there were loud cries for police, mingled with the higher pitched cries of terror from the women. A large number of Lackawanna Railroad policemen, headed by Chief Beatty of the railroad force, dashed through the waiting crowds and onto the barge.

For ten minutes a "battle royal" raged, though outsiders were not permitted to see it. According to Chief Beatty, the riot occurred as the second batch of prisoners reached the deck. One of the first batch of malcontents shouted: "There is a Government spy in that crowd; that's the man," and smashed an inoffensive-looking Bolsheviki in the face.

In an instant the other twenty-eight agitators had hurled themselves upon the defenseless man, had knocked him down and were kicking him unmercifully. In their eagerness to get at the "spy" they even struck each other, resulting in a score of bloody noses and black eyes.

It took the Lackawanna police several minutes to quell the riot, during which night sticks and leaden bullets were used unsparsingly and with keen delight. Policemen Parks of the Lackawanna force emerged from the riot covered with blood, his face a mass of cuts and bruises.

The scenes attending the debarkation of the malcontents from their "I. W. W. special" were as picturesque as the frowzy bunch of Great Unwashed.

MAYOR WHO SMASHED BOLSHEVISM IN STRIKE OF 55,000 AT SEATTLE



MAYOR HANSON

General Strike Comes to End, but Troops Remain on Duty.

SEATTLE, Feb. 11.—The general strike in Seattle was to all purposes over early today, although it did not end officially until noon. Street car systems and other public utilities were operated to their normal capacity. The general strike was called in sympathy with the strike of 25,000 metal trade workers. The metal workers still are out, seeking higher wages. Mayor Ole Hanson is credited with ending the strike by his firm stand against Bolshevism and I. W. W. intimidation. Soldiers remain to protect the city and hundreds of members of special police-men will continue on their beats for the present.

HURLEY HOME FROM EUROPE

Head of Shipping Board Reached New York on Levantian.

Alfred N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, who had been absent in conference with American and Allied officials on the food and shipping situation, reached New York late this afternoon on the transport Levantian.

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