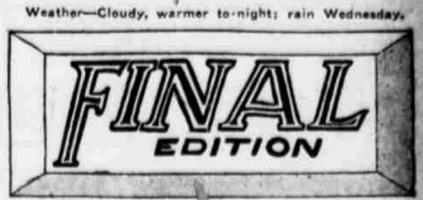




The Evening



World.



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WILSON RAPS SENATORS FOR TIE-UP; RAILROAD AND MANY BILLS KILLED

GERMAN REDS END ASSEMBLY IN NEW REVOLT

General Strike Called to Overthrow Government and Set Up Spartacan Power.

ARMED RULE IN BERLIN.

Mobs Invade Prisons and Disarm Police—Death Decreed for Night Rioters.

COPENHAGEN, March 4 (United Press).—The German National Assembly will dissolve to-day, according to despatches received from Weimar. It is not expected to reconvene.

Military Governor Noske of Berlin has ordered that everybody seen on the streets after 6 o'clock in the evening shall be shot without warning.

COPENHAGEN, March 4 (Associated Press).—The Prussian Government has declared a state of siege in the police districts of Berlin, Spandau, and other suburbs of Berlin in order to protect the bulk of the working people from famine and the terror of the minority.

Minister of War Noske, a despatch from Berlin says, has assumed executive power.

Among the other suburbs placed under the state of siege are Teltow and Niederbarmen.

Crowds forced their way into the various police stations in Berlin Monday night, disarmed the policemen and cut the telephone wires, according to a telegram from Berlin.

The proposal of the Spartacans to declare a general strike was adopted by the Workers' Councils of Berlin late Sunday, after a stormy meeting, by a bare majority, says this despatch. The Independent Socialists supported the Spartacans, while the majority, Socialists and Democrats united in opposition.

BERLIN, Monday, March 3 (Associated Press).—The National Spartacus League and the Greater Berlin communist organizations have issued an appeal for an immediate general strike and the overthrow of the National Assembly and the present republic.

The organizations instruct their followers to assemble at factories to prevent work and direct them to avoid street demonstrations in order that the Government may have no opportunity to crush the movement by force.

Meetings were being held at 10.30 o'clock to-day at various factories for the purpose of deciding whether to respond to the appeal.

The workmen of the Schwartzkopf plant, who are among the most radical in Berlin, have voted for a general strike, 12,000 men being affected. This is the first response to the Spartacan appeal.

According to the Vorwärts, the majority of the workmen in the metals trades and the railway workers favor a general stoppage of work. Some 800 business and professional men and officers in the city, mostly adherents of the old order, had a meeting and decided to take immediate steps for organizing a general strike of all the non-Socialist classes as a counter-measure.

It was asserted in the debate at a gathering that the Government officials believed such a strike would assist them effectively in the struggle.

(Continued on Second Page.)

HAPPY 27TH MEN NEAR HOME, REPORT 'ALL WELL' BY RADIO; ARE DUE AT NOON THURSDAY

Martin Green, in Wireless From Leviathan to Evening World, Says Guardsmen Are Eager to Arrive.

By MARTIN GREEN. (Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.) (By Wireless.)

U. S. S. LEVIATHAN, VIA BOSTON, March 4. The Leviathan is carrying Gen. O'Ryan's Headquarters Staff, the entire 105th Infantry, entire 106th Infantry, 1,080 officers and men of the 107th Infantry, the entire 105th Machine Gun Battalion and the 53d Brigade Headquarters.

It has been a pleasant voyage thus far. The men are happy and extremely well fed. They have plenty of music, dancing, movie shows and games.

The boys are all anxious to know if they are going to Camp Merritt, Camp Upton or the New York armories.

The division does not like "O'Ryan's Roughnecks" or other appellations, preferring the plain "27th Division (former New York National Guard)."

We expect to arrive in New York Thursday at noon.

Officials of the Port of Debarkation, Hoboken, are in constant touch with Capt. W. W. Phelps of the Leviathan via the Boston and Cape Race wireless stations. The big transport, which is bringing the men of the 27th, is making standard speed through heavy weather and is due to arrive at Ambrose Light Vessel at 8.30 A. M. Thursday. She will dock at 11.30 A. M. In order that the harbor strike may not in any way affect the docking of the big ship a naval force of 200 men is at hand to take over the Port of Debarkation tugs if necessary. The strikers, however, have said that they will not tie up the transport service tugs, so no difficulty is expected.

A recent message states that three men have died from natural causes on the trip.

MANY FERRIES ARE RUNNING DESPITE MARINE WALKOUT

Employers Declare They Will Keep Harbor Open and Bring in Food and Fuel.

The marine workers of New York Harbor went on strike again to-day and their leaders announced at 3 P. M. that their full membership of 16,000 men was out, practically tying up the port.

The boatowners declared that they will run their boats with strikebreakers, and that there is no danger of a famine of coal, milk or food in New York.

Municipal ferries are in operation, as are the boats of the Delaware & Lackawanna and the Union Ferry Company.

Both sides denied that there had been an appeal to President Wilson, as a Washington despatch had indicated, and it developed that the call to the White House had come from Mayor Hague of Jersey City.

The latest development in the situation this afternoon was the intervention of James L. Hughes, mediator of the Federal Department of Labor, who was in conference with both sides. He was to meet the representatives of the boat owners, army and navy, Railroad Administration and Shipping Board again later in the day. After his first conference this afternoon he said:

"All is not lost, but is in danger." E. A. Stocker of the Shipping Board said that Mr. Hughes had a proposal to take with him to Washington, but did not specify its nature. Thomas L. Delahanty, President of the Marine Workers' Affili-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

LLOYD GEORGE PLEDGES CARE FOR WORKERS

Civilization in Danger Unless Fair Play Is Assured to All Classes.

IDLENESS MUST END.

Those Who Labor Must Never Again Face Hunger, Premier Declares.

LONDON, March 4.—Premier Lloyd George, in addressing the first meeting to-day of the Joint Committee of Employers and Employees constituted by the Industrial Parliament last week, said:

"Civilization, unless we try to save it, may be precipitated and shattered to atoms. It can only be saved by the triumph of justice and fair play to all classes alike."

The Premier warned the committee that it was the trustee of the welfare and safety of the whole nation. Unemployment must be banished, he said, and the workers must never again be put in dread of the horrors of distress and hunger.

"Let the workers understand," the Premier declared, "that where there is an increase of products they will get a fair share of it."

Mr. Lloyd George said that what was wanted was more confidence and understanding between employers and employees. The employer must never again say: "You are earning too much; your wages must come down."

The task of supplying the world with material had fallen to the United States and England, and possibly Japan, the Premier continued. It was a mistake, he said, to keep men working longer hours than were absolutely necessary, but at the same time foreign competition and the need of productivity for a community of 45,000,000 people must be borne in mind.

He pointed out to the workers that what was happening in Russia might happen in Germany and elsewhere. He said that anarchy was least suited to the working class, because when they appeared to be triumphant most they were in reality, except for a favored few, suffering the most dreadful horrors.

BREST CHARGES LAID TO PUNISHED OFFICER

Pershing Declares Criticism Followed Court Martial of Major Birdsall, Formerly of Telegram.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A cablegram from Gen. Pershing made public to-day at the War Department charges that a campaign of criticism against the handling of the Embarkation Camp at Brest, France, grew out of the trial by court martial of Major Alfred W. Birdsall, formerly of the New York Evening Telegram.

The message said the "violent newspaper attacks" upon the Brest camp began about the time Major Birdsall returned to the United States after having been reprimanded, reduced in grade and fined for striking an enlisted man. It added that Major Birdsall threatened before he left that he "would get some one at Brest."

AFTER EFFECTS OF GRIP. Birdsall, sure Grip-building food—Add.

\$2,000,000,000 APPROPRIATIONS FOR ARMY AND NAVY AMONG IMPORTANT BILLS THAT FAILED

Measure to Provide Farms for Returned Soldiers, Oil Land Lease Bill and Woman's Suffrage in the Junk Heap.

WASHINGTON, March 4. THE important bills which failed to pass on account of the Republican filibuster in the Senate are as follows:

General Deficiency Bill carrying \$750,000,000 for the Railroad Administration.

The \$2,215,000,000 Army Appropriation Bill with its authorization for a temporary army of 540,000 men after July 1.

The \$750,000,000 Naval Appropriation measure authorizing a new three-year building programme urged by President Wilson.

The Sundry Bill carrying appropriations totalling about \$50,000,000, including \$650,000,000 for the merchant marine.

The annual Agricultural Appropriation measure with \$27,000,000.

The District of Columbia Appropriation Bill carrying \$14,000,000.

The Reclamation measure to provide farms for returned soldiers and sailors.

The Oil, Coal and Mineral Land Leasing Bill.

The bill designed to enforce nation-wide prohibition.

The compromise equal suffrage constitutional amendment resolution.

The bill making it unlawful to display "red" flags and the circulation of propaganda favoring the overthrow of the Government by force.

Inability to secure an executive session of the Senate caused failure of scores of nominations, including those of A. Mitchell Palmer to be Attorney General, Comptroller of Currency Williams, Norman Haggood to be American Minister to Denmark, Brig. Gen. Robert E. Noble to be Major General of the Army Medical Corps, and of many Federal judges, attorneys, postmasters and other officials. It was announced that he would make them at Hoboken to-night.

WILSON NOW ON WAY HERE; HEAVY GUARD WHILE IN CITY

President Leaves Washington For Second Trip Abroad—Reaches New York at 8.15.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Wilson started back to Paris this afternoon. He left the White House at 1.40 o'clock and boarded his special train fifteen minutes later. There was a large crowd at the station to bid him goodby. The train left at 2 o'clock.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—President Wilson's special train passed through here at 3.01.

Members of the Cabinet, leaders in Congress and many officials said goodbye to the President while he was in his office at the Capitol signing the last bills and resolutions passed. From there the President drove to the White House for luncheon, and then to the station. He had arranged to stop at Philadelphia for an hour and a half to see his daughter, Mrs. Sayre, and his new grandson.

In New York and on the land and water round about preparations are in full swing for the reception of President Wilson, for his appearance with former President Taft at the Metropolitan Opera House, for his boarding of the George Washington to-night and for his sailing to-morrow for the Peace Conference at Paris.

From the moment the President arrives until his ship has gone out to sea the measures for his protection will be perhaps the most elaborate ever taken on behalf of an American executive.

The Presidential party is expected to arrive at 8.15 o'clock to-night and will be met by Cleveland H. Dodge

WILSON ACCUSES SENATORS OF DELIBERATELY PLANNING TO EMBARRASS GOVERNMENT

Issues a Statement, Reminiscent of His Attack on the Wilful Twelve, Putting the Blame on Them for Failure of Important Legislation.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Upon the adjournment of Congress to-day, with important legislation killed by a Republican Senate filibuster, President Wilson issued a statement—reminiscent of the attack on the "Wilful Twelve"—declaring that "A group of men in the Senate have deliberately chosen to embarrass the Administration of the Government to imperil the financial interests of the railway systems of the country."

His statement follows: "A group of men in the Senate have deliberately chosen to embarrass the administration of the government, to imperil the financial interests of the railway system of the country and to make arbitrary use of powers intended to be employed in the interests of the people.

"It is plainly my present duty to attend the Peace Conference in Paris. It is my duty to be in close contact with the public business during a session of Congress. I must make my choice between these two duties, and I confidently hope that the people of the country will think that I am making the right choice.

"It is not in the interest of the right conduct of public affairs that I should call the Congress in a special session while it is impossible for me to be in Washington because of a more pressing duty elsewhere to co-operate with the Houses.

"I take it for granted that the men who have obstructed and prevented the passage of necessary legislation have taken all of this into consideration and are willing to assume the responsibility of the impaired efficiency of the Government and the embarrassed finances of the country during the time of my enforced absence."

Republican Leader Lodge declined to comment on the President's statement. He said three-fourths of the Republicans sincerely deplored failure of the railroad appropriation. The few Republicans who insisted upon filibustering to defeat the bill, it was stated, were "beyond control," telling their leaders that their action was personal and not a party affair.

REPUBLICAN FILIBUSTERS FOUGHT UNTIL THE END TO KILL IMPORTANT MEASURES

Sherman Held the Floor Until Nearly Noon—Railroad Lines May Go Back to Owners in April.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Congress adjourned sine die at noon to-day with the General Deficiency Bill, carrying an appropriation of \$750,000,000 for the railroad administration, the Army and Navy and other big appropriation bills failing to pass.

Even the failure of the railroad appropriation did not move President Wilson from his determination not to call an extra session. He authorized Mr. Martin to announce that under no circumstances would he change his plan to postpone the calling of the new Congress until his return from France.

Veteran employees of Congress said there had never been such a complete tie-up of business by a filibuster, which to-day blocked even the usual and perfunctory affairs, such as resolutions and other exchanges of courtesy to and from retiring officers.

The only two important measures that ran the gauntlet of the last forty-eight hours of filibustering were the Victory Liberty Loan Bill and the billion dollar Wheat Guarantee Bill. The filibuster of the group of Re-

publicans working for an extra session continued until the end. Senator Sherman of Illinois, who began a speech at 2.30 A. M., held the floor more than four hours and successfully prevented further consideration of the railroad appropriation. Death of the railroad measure, and conferences between the President with Congressional leaders to-day brought forth the definite sign of the President's

Weather—Cloudy, warmer to-night; rain Wednesday.