

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy and mild to-day; to-morrow probably rain and colder.
Highest temperature yesterday, 54; lowest, 35.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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37 SENATORS PLEDGED AGAINST LEAGUE PLAN; LODGE READS DECLARATION AT NIGHT SESSION; ADDRESS WARNS WORLD U. S. WILL REJECT IT

16,000 BOATMEN VOTE TO TIE UP HARBOR TO-DAY

U. S. Ships and Municipal River Craft Excepted; May Let the Ferries Run.

DEMAND HIGHER WAGES

"Fight to Finish," Is Slogan of Both Sides After Final Failure to Agree.

Sixteen thousand New York harbor workers will go on strike this morning at 6 o'clock. At that hour all shipping in the port except Federal troopships and hospital boats and craft plying between the city and the institutions on Randall's, Blackwell's and Hart's islands will come to a standstill.

Ferry workers were included in a strike call sent out last night, but it was announced that at a meeting to be held at 9 o'clock this morning the Marine Affiliation will modify the order so as to permit operation over the Staten Island ferries for the purpose of transporting passengers, milk, mail and newspapers only.

The order for the strike, which was thought to have been averted, was issued late yesterday afternoon after a long meeting between the union officials and the representatives of the employers, private and Federal. Negotiations for a compromise on the Macy award reached a deadlock and the conference broke up with both sides declaring that this time they would make it a fight to a finish.

Ready for Battle to Finish.
"Now we know that we have no boards or commissions to go to," exclaimed Capt. William A. Maher, business manager of the Masters, Mates and Pilots Association and vice-president of the Marine Affiliation, when he announced that the unions had voted unanimously to go out on strike. "Now we know this is a battle to the finish."

"This is the product of red eyed and unreasoning Bolshevism," declared Paul Bonnyne, counsel for the private owners. "It must be met in precisely the same way that it was met in Seattle. Mayor Hanson has achieved an international reputation in upholding a Macy award on the Pacific coast, and I feel sure that Mayor Hylan will not miss the like opportunity that is now presented to him in this port."

"We have gone our limit. To-day we will make no more overtures. To-day we offered the unions the choice of any one of three courses, viz.:
1. Abide by the Macy award, to which they bound themselves when they submitted the case to the National War Labor Board.
2. An increase in the wage scale, which would mean that they would remain as they are.
3. Form a new board, composed of equal numbers of employers and employees, to investigate and decide upon wages and working conditions.

All Proposals Are Rejected.
"The union representatives refused to accept any one of these proposals. We are going to fight them to a finish. From our point of view they couldn't have chosen a better time to strike. It is the slack season in the port, for one thing. And the fact that they have over-riden the Macy award the way they have done has weakened their case before the public, which will see that we have been fair and more than fair in our dealings with them."
Capt. Maher announced as a condition of settlement the unions would accept the same ones they asked Sunday in January, when a three-day strike was ended through the offices of President Wilson and the demands were submitted to the jurisdiction of the National War Labor Board by the workers. They are the eight-hour day, increases in the scale of wages averaging 30 per cent., and time and one-half for overtime.

Continued on Seventh Page.

Victory Loan Bill Is Signed by President

WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Wilson signed to-night the "Victory Loan" bill authorizing the Treasury to issue \$7,000,000,000 in short term notes and providing \$1,000,000,000 for the use of the War Finance Corporation in stimulating the country's foreign commerce. The bill was signed during the day by Vice-President Marshall and Speaker Clark.

SUFFS TO BURN WILSON SPEECH

Militants Plan to Light a Big Torch at the Opera House To-night.

ALL READY FOR ARREST

Leaders Will Bring Nighties and Tooth Brushes With Them.

The militant suffragists of the National Woman's party, headed by Miss Alice Paul, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and Miss Doris Stevens, declare that they will, with their banners, get inside the lines drawn by the police around the Metropolitan Opera House to-night and will then and there burn at a torch, with ignominy and disdain, the words President Wilson utters on democracy and freedom in his speech from the stage. Members of the N. W. P. who have succeeded in obtaining tickets propose to sit in the audience and write down the President's sentiments as he speaks and to send the same to the torchbearer outside by messenger boys.

Chief Inspector Daly of the Police Department says that the suffs will do no such thing. "They will not be allowed to trouble the President," he said yesterday in brief and biting accents, "and no meeting of any sort will be held by them or any one inside the lines or anywhere in that vicinity if it interferes with traffic or the orderly handling of the crowds. We expect quite a number of persons to gather around the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening and we are taking measures accordingly."

"The lines will be drawn on Broadway and Seventh avenue. Persons may walk on the east side of Broadway and the west side of Seventh avenue, if the crowds permit, but no one save ticket holders will be allowed to cross over."

Have No Fear of Prison.
His look implied that the suffs will have short shrift if they try to carry out their plans. But they will try! Full of the determination that never deserts them, Miss Paul and her henchwomen filled the headquarters in Mrs. Belmont's street yesterday, rounding up volunteers for the demonstration and making all preparations for their farewell to President Wilson. "Positively our last farewell to him," Miss Paul said. Mrs. Belmont came in to assist and said she hoped to be in the parade to the opera house.

"I don't think the police will arrest us," she said. "They may, however, and if I don't join the parade it will be because I think I can be of more service to the cause by remaining outside prison."
Delegates were dispatched to the opera house to pace the space from Forty-ninth street to Fortieth street and ascertain how many men it would take to cover the front of the building. Fifty was the number decided upon, and at 7 o'clock to-night they will mobilize in front of East Forty-ninth street and march along Fortieth street to Broadway, carrying their banners.

Continued on Fifth Page.

STRIKES GROW IN GERMANY AS RADICALS GAIN

Proletariat Dictatorship Is Proclaimed in Brunswick—Arsenal Captured.

BERLIN MAY BE TIED UP

Dresden in Darkness and Uprising Reported in Thurn—Munich Soviet Forming.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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COPENHAGEN, March 2, 5 P. M. (delayed).—A general strike is expected in Berlin and there is one report that it has already started. Only one newspaper is appearing in Brunswick, formerly ruled by the Kaiser's son-in-law. A proletarian dictatorship was proclaimed at a mass meeting in front of the palace.

In Konigsberg the Spartans stormed the police station, released prisoners and captured the arsenal. In Thurn there were similar uprisings. Dresden is in darkness owing to the closing of the power stations.

The Independents and their radical following do not conceal their determination to overthrow the Ebert Government. The session was opened by Hugo Haase, leader of the Independent Socialists, who asserted that despite the fact of the National Assembly having gone to sleep "the proletarian revolution is wide awake and marching independent of their leaders and discussing the immediate future political developments in Germany."

"We demand an internationale in action and an internationale in revolution. What guarantees can you give us that Parliament will not get out on strike to the devil?" The proletariat no longer can be bent to the desires of the bourgeoisie. We need legislative as well as executive power. We want the disappearance of the bourgeoisie as such. We will make Bavaria a Soviet republic, and then we must seek a coalition of our brothers in Russia."

All who are in a position to know agree that food conditions, together with unemployment, make it practically impossible for the moderate Ebert Government to maintain order. Official figures give 275,000 as the number of unemployed in Berlin.

Blame Placed on Entente.
One of the Bavarian extremists, writing to the Berlin Lokol-Anzeiger, charges the Entente with attempting to destroy the German people by reducing the population through starvation and is sarcastic about the statement that the war was not waged against the German people. He asserts that the deaths among women and children in Germany each day are greater than the number destroyed on the Lusitania.

Some irresponsible Germans openly advocate anarchy and a refusal to sign the peace treaty. They invite the Allies to come in and do their worst. One of these said: "We may be destroyed, but we will have the satisfaction of carrying our enemies with us."
In authoritative Scandinavian circles where there has been the keenest interest in the League of Nations project that interest is now decreasing and there is a call for speedier attention to the grave problem of effecting the political foundations of Europe.

Continued on Fifth Page.

Proposes a Palace for President Wilson's Use

PARIS, March 3.—Emile Constant introduced a resolution in the Chamber of Deputies to-day which would place at the disposal of President Wilson on his return to France one of the French palaces.

The Palais du Louvre or the Ministry of Marine is suggested.

HAASE DEMANDS RULE BY SOVIETS

Tells Radicals in Berlin Convention That Bolshevism Will Prevail.

HE HINTS AT CIVIL WAR

BERLIN, March 2.—The Independent Socialists opened a four days party convocation in Berlin to-day. While the convention ostensibly is called to discuss the party political programme it really marks the opening skirmish against the Weimer Government.

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Continued on Fifth Page.

SENATORS KILL ALL BUT ONE BIG BILL AT CLOSE

Measure Providing \$750,000,000 for Railroad Fund Will Be Passed.

DEMOCRATS FIGHT HARD

Military, Naval and Agriculture Appropriations Are Cast Aside.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Sixty-fifth Congress wound up an all day and all night fight near the end of the session which will not come to a close until noon to-morrow. Exactly as predicted the urgent deficiency bill, carrying provision for the \$750,000,000 revolving fund for the Railroad Administration, is to be permitted to pass, but the wheels of the legislative machine will not be allowed to grind out any other measures.

When the President goes to the Capitol to-morrow to sign the last minute bills he will have his work simplified to a great extent by having only one to sign—the big deficiency bill.

During the day and evening, which was taken up in flights of oratory covering almost every subject under the sun except the matters in the deficiency bill, half hearted attempts were made by the Democratic Senators in charge of various bills to secure unanimous consent for votes on these measures at stated hours.

Big Bills Swept Aside.
Some of the bills are not even before the Senate and in every case there had not been a moment's discussion or consideration of measures designed to appropriate billions of dollars.

First, Senator Chamberlain (Oregon), chairman of the Senate Military Committee, sought unanimous consent for a vote on the military appropriation bill, setting the hour at 11 o'clock. There has not been a minute's consideration of this bill in the Senate, and Senator Chamberlain was making the request merely to keep his record on it all right. As soon as the question was put, Senator Penrose (Pa.) objected.

Evidently to have everything over as quickly as possible Senator Gore (Okla.), chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, immediately asked unanimous consent that the agricultural appropriation bill be voted on at 10 o'clock to-night.

Continued on Third Page.

Senators Who Signed Pledge to Vote Against League of Nations Covenant

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senators and Senators-elect (all Republicans), who have pledged themselves to vote against the British-Wilson League of Nations plan, THE SUN was informed to-night, are:

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|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Borah (Idaho). | Gronna (N. D.). | Sterling (S. D.). |
| Brandegee (Conn.). | Knox (Pa.). | Sutherland (W. Va.). |
| Calder (N. Y.). | Lenroot (Wis.). | Townsend (Mich.). |
| Cummins (Ia.). | Lodge (Mass.). | Wadsworth (N. Y.). |
| Curtis (Kan.). | McLean (Conn.). | Warren (Wyo.). |
| Dillingham (Vt.). | Moses (N. H.). | Watson (Ind.). |
| Fernald (Me.). | New (Ind.). | Phipps (Col.). |
| France (Md.). | Page (Vt.). | McCormick (Ill.). |
| Frelinghuysen (N. J.). | Penrose (Pa.). | Edge (N. J.). |
| Hale (Me.). | Poin Dexter (Wash.). | Keyes (N. H.). |
| Harding (Ohio). | Sherman (Ill.). | Newberry (Mich.). |
| Johnson (Cal.). | Smoot (Utah). | Ball (Del.). |
| | Spencer (Mo.). | |

In addition to these Senators and Senators-elect it is certain on the Republican side that Senator Albert B. Fall (N. M.) will add his signature, which will make thirty-eight. Seven Republican Senators deferred signing, giving as their reason that they had asked their constituents for a free and open expression of sentiment for a thorough discussion. Until this had been had in their home States they hesitate, they said, to put their names down even though, as they explained, they themselves were squarely against the British-Wilson plan. These Senators are Kellogg (Minn.), Kenyon (Ia.), La Follette (Wis.), McNary (Ore.), Nelson (Minn.), Norris (Neb.), and McCumber (N. D.). McCumber is understood to be ready to support the league proposal.

As soon as Senator Lodge found that certain Republicans hesitated for sentimental reasons he quickly obtained the signatures of Senators-elect, obtaining without difficulty those of McCormick, Phipps, Keyes, Edge, Elkins and Ball, exactly balancing the number that deferred signing.

Senator Reed (Mo.) after reading the pledge said at once that he would sign it and that he was sure he could obtain two or three, perhaps more, signatures on the Democratic side. It is expected that Gore (Okla.), Myers (Mon.), and Thomas (Col.), will sign to-morrow.

MENKEN LEAGUE STYLED AS TOOL

Security Body Condemned in Congress as a Violator of Corrupt Practices Act.

CALLS SERIOUS MENACE

Political Activity Asserted to Have Been Exercised for "Big Interests."

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Failure of the National Security League to file an itemized statement of expenditures made during the last Congressional campaign was declared a direct violation of the corrupt practices act in a report submitted to the House to-day by the special committee appointed to investigate the league's activities.

The report, which was read by Representative Johnson (Ky.), chairman of the committee, was signed by six of the seven members. Representative Walsh of Massachusetts filed a minority report in which, while commending the league for having done a patriotic work, he criticized its officials for having been evasive while testifying before the committee. He also agreed that the league probably had violated the corrupt practices act.

This act provided, the majority report stated, that any political organization which endeavored to influence a Congressional election in two or more States should file expense accounts with the clerk of the House of Representatives. The committee asserted the league had taken a part in the campaign in nearly every State.

Utter Motive Charged.
It was charged in the report that the league was supported by the large interests of the country, which made enormous profits as the result of the entrance of the United States into the war, and that its plea of doing a patriotic work by circulating the so-called "acid test" chart showing how Congressmen voted on important measures in recent years and other literature was only a mask behind which it could serve the big interests and protect them during the reconstruction period.

"In the judgment of the committee," the majority report stated, "the National Security League has violated the provisions of that act, the penalty for which is a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment not more than one year, or both."

Activities of the organization were denounced by the committee. The league was organized ostensibly, the report stated, to arouse the country to a realization of its unpreparedness, but later it "threw aside this pretense" and entered the political field to urge election of a Congress which would support the "interests" of the country, branding nearly all members of Congress as disloyal.

The real purpose of the league, said the report, "was to elect to Congress a majority which would entertain its views on the great questions of recon-

Continued on Fifth Page.

Resolution Calls on Council in Paris to Make Peace First.

EXPECT MORE SIGNERS

Believe That at Least 18 Other Members Will Go on Record.

WILSON MOVE UNCERTAIN

Contended That He Must Abandon Plan With Its Certain Defeat Assured.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, March 3.—Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations died in the Senate to-night, on the eve of the President's departure for Europe and on the eve of the death of the Congress itself. The names of thirty-seven Senators irrevocably against the British-Wilson plan, four more than needed to defeat ratification, were read to the United States Senate.

Twelve hours later and the move could not have been made, because Congress would have ceased to function by law promptly at noon to-morrow and the President could have gone back to his conferees abroad apparently with the backing of a large part of the nation behind him.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, who has bitterly opposed a League of Nations on the terms drawn up by President Wilson, read the death warrant of the league. Rumors had been flying around the Senate wing of the Capitol all night that a resolution was being prepared urging that it was the sense of the Senate that the League of Nations based on the constitution drawn up and approved by President Wilson, should not be approved by the Senate, the ratifying body.

Senator Swanson Objects.

At a few minutes before midnight Mr. Lodge entered the Senate Chamber and sat quietly for a few minutes beside Senator Cummins (Ia.), who was speaking. After a few whispered words Senator Cummins yielded the floor to the Republican leader. Then Senator Lodge read aloud the resolution. He asked for its consideration. Senator Swanson (Va.) immediately jumped to his feet.

"I object!" he shouted.
"I had expected objection to be made," calmly went on Senator Lodge.
"Just by way of explanation let me add that his objection was anticipated, and I now read the names of Senators who would have voted for the resolution had it been allowed to come to a vote."

Senator Lodge then read the list of Senators pledged against the British-Wilson League of Nations plan.

Text of Resolution.

The text of the resolution follows: "Whereas under the Constitution it is a function of the Senate to advise and consent to, or dissent from, the ratification of any treaty of the United States, and no such treaty can become operative without the consent of the Senate expressed by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Senate's present; and

"Whereas owing to the victory of the arms of the United States and of the nations with whom it is associated, a peace conference was convened and is now in session at Paris for the purpose of settling the terms of peace; and

"Whereas a committee of the conference has proposed a constitution for a League of Nations and the proposal is now before the Peace Conference for its consideration; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Senate of the United States, in the discharge of its Constitutional duty of advice in regard to treaties, that it is the sense of the Senate that while it is its sincere desire that the nations of the world should unite to promote peace and general disarmament, the Constitution of the League of Nations in the form now proposed to the Peace Conference should not be accepted by the United States; and be it

Resolved further, that it is the sense of the Senate that the negotiations on the part of the United States should immediately be directed to the utmost expedition of the urgent business of negotiating peace terms with Germany satis-

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Smokes Cheer Days of Patient Waiting

SOLDIERS in Evacuation Hospital 21 in France sign a card to fund donor John E. Madden, saying: "The receipt of one carton of cigarettes that you so kindly sent to us through THE SUN fund is acknowledged and in these days of patient waiting they are life savers."

Another card from the "Mumps Ward" of Camp Hospital 41, is printed on page 7 to show what cheer these boys got from the fund tobacco.

WARNING: THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

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