

## PLANS OF RADICAL LEADERS BRING NO MAY DAY TROUBLES

### Extra Precautions of Federal and State Authorities Given The Credit

### LOCAL STRIKES ONLY NONE OF IMPORTANCE

### Day Passes Quietly In Great Population Centers Like New York and Chicago; Many Demonstrations Reported But Net Result Declared To Be Negligible

Washington, May 1.—Plans of radical leaders for nation-wide May day demonstrations, involving strikes and destruction of more than a score of Federal and State officials, fell flat, reports to the Department of Justice tonight indicated.

Extra precautions taken by Federal and State authorities to block the radicals' widely disseminated appeal for a "May day show of power" were described at the department as decidedly successful. Publicity given by the department to the radicals' plan in advance also was held to have had a large part in thwarting disturbances.

Reports to the Department mentioned a number of strikes instituted during the day, but in nearly every case the reporting agent emphasized that the walkouts were local in nature and due to the regular May day expiration of wage contracts.

The appeal of the radicals for a demonstration to the government in behalf of soviet Russia also was without avail, the reports indicated. Incendiary speeches and demands that the United States resume relations with Russia were made at meetings in several cities, but Assistant Attorney General Garvin declared the net result was negligible.

Despite the fact that there were no reports of attempted assassinations of the public officials marked by the radicals, it was said tonight that the government intended to maintain its guard over the persons threatened for some time. Mr. Garvin pointed out that followed by government agents, the demonstrators might postpone their work until later.

## MAY DAY PASSES WITHOUT INDICATION OF DISORDER

New York, May 1.—May day came and passed without disorder, bombs, or bloodshed in New York or the rest of the East.

Not since the war, however, has this city been under such heavy guard. With the warning from Attorney General Palmer that anarchistic demonstrations might be expected here, the police force of 11,000 was held ready for any emergency. Federal agents kept extremist leaders under surveillance, ammunition was issued to troops at Governor's Island, and preparations were made to call out the State's military forces if needed.

Public buildings, railroad properties, churches and the homes of public officials and leading citizens were under constant guard.

While thousands of boys were marching down Fifth avenue in a "loyalty" parade, thirty May day meetings were being held throughout the city, all "covered" by Federal agents.

One open air gathering of Socialists was dispersed in Rutgers square where a clash with the police occurred last year. At the Labor Temple on the East Side the Industrial Workers of the World was allowed to hold a meeting.

Banners that demonstrated had been planned to mark the departure of Mollie Steiner, 20, who left today for Jefferson City, Mo., to begin a 15-year sentence for violation of the espionage act, failed to materialize.

She left the city under heavy guard.

## VIRTUALLY NO DISORDER REPORTED IN CHICAGO

Chicago, May 1.—May day passed quietly in the Central States and far West, virtually no disorder being reported, although Federal, State and city forces had made preparations to deal with threatened disturbances. Strikes were called in a number of cities and mass meetings were held in Chicago and elsewhere, but all were conducted peacefully. Radical literature was distributed in some places and a few arrests made.

While the Federal building in Chicago was heavily guarded today and police and Federal agents watched a half dozen gatherings for signs of disorder, chief attention was paid to the "black belt," where race riots were feared when negro families moved into white neighborhoods. Reserve militiamen guarded rifles, ammunition and other government property at an armory in the heart of the negro quarter, and 300 policemen and detectives patrolled the area but no disorder occurred.

A strike of cooks and waiters in a number of Chicago hotels and restaurants and the general confusion incident to the annual spring moving day, when scores of tenants refused to vacate their apartments, largely overshadowed May day developments.

The police continued their round up of criminal suspects but Chief of Police Garrity, said the arrests had no connection with expected May day disorders. More than 1,000 were in custody today.

A red flag discovered flying from an eighty foot pole in a school yard was removed by a former army lieutenant and the stars and stripes substituted, while a crowd cheered. "Hurrah for

## URGES REPEALING 14TH AND 15TH AMENDMENTS

### Governor of South Carolina Opposes Granting Cash Bonus To Soldiers

Washington, May 1.—Repeal of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution and "all others enacted since which encroach upon the rights of States" was advocated tonight by Governor Robert A. Cooper, of South Carolina, speaking before the annual dinner of the Palmetto State society.

"I do not approve of any further surrender of State sovereignty to the Federal government," declared the Governor. "It is a conceded fact that a few more years of experiments and disasters will go back to the government established by the Constitution."

The Governor voiced his opposition to a cash bonus for soldiers, declaring it would be an insult to service men to attempt to "compensate" them for their services to the country. He said the South Carolina branch of the American Legion had taken a similar stand. "Their services cannot be valued in dollars and cents," he added. He favored liberal provision however for the wounded and the needy.

Extending special privileges to either capital or labor, Governor Cooper declared, is to forfeit the confidence of capital or labor in the integrity of the government. They know that in doing so, those in authority have some ulterior purpose. They know also that this attitude is liable to be reversed and therefore they believe in getting while the getting is good."

United States Senator E. D. Smith presided at the dinner.

## MAY DAY IN CANADA FEATURED BY STRIKE

### Fifteen Coal Miners Quit Work As Protest Against Arrest of Leaders

Toronto, Ont., May 1.—May Day activities in Canada were featured by a strike of 15,000 coal miners in the Nova Scotia district, the men quitting work as a protest against the refusal of the authorities to release the Winnipeg strike leaders on bail, pending the hearing of their appeal to the higher courts.

In Winnipeg a great labor demonstration was held as a protest against the imprisonment of the strike leaders. Processions were held and there was considerable speechmaking in the public squares, but throughout the day the crowds were orderly in all parts of the city.

Little interest was manifested by workers in what had been planned to be a monster demonstration in Toronto. As a result the celebration was confined to a meeting in the public park, where addresses were made by Socialist leaders.

In smaller towns throughout Canada strikes of only local significance were ordered, but the situation generally brought expressions of satisfaction from government and police officials, who were prepared to take drastic action if necessary.

## LAUNCH CONCRETE SHIP FROM NEW BERN YARD

### Huge Craft Gracefully Slides Down Ways To Placid Waters of Neuse

New Bern, May 1.—In the presence of more than a thousand spectators the "Major Archibald Butt," the eighth concrete precast barge carrying ship ever built, was launched from the piers at the Newport Shipbuilding Corporation's plant at 11:54 this morning.

The huge craft, to which the finishing touches were added a few hours before she took the water, gracefully slid down the launching ways, dipped into the placid waters of the Neuse as a mighty crescendo of applause broke forth, righted herself and majestically floated down the river for a short distance, where she was later moored.

The launching was one of the prettiest and most complete ever here. The very elements seemed to combine with the slipbuilders and launchers to make the day a perfect one in every respect. Every vantage point around the pier was filled with eager, expectant humanity and the crowd was said to be the largest ever to witness the launching of a vessel here.

Among the distinguished guests present were Brigadier General F. T. Hines, chief of the transportation division of the War Department, which has control over the government inland waterway transportation. With him was Mrs. Hines and to her fell the honor of christening the ship.

In the launching party were Brigadier General Hines; Mrs. Hines, Mrs. E. H. Arnold, Mrs. T. A. Uzzell, Mrs. E. K. Bishop, Mrs. J. T. Hollister, Miss Mary Jones, Mrs. F. E. Engstrom, Mr. T. A. Uzzell, Mr. R. H. Arnold, and Mr. F. E. Engstrom.

## BRITISH AMBASSADOR RECEIVES THE ZIONISTS

Washington, May 1.—Sir Auckland Geddes, the British ambassador, received today a delegation from the Zionist organization of America, which called to thank the British government on behalf of the American Jews for accepting the mandate for Palestine which was awarded it by the Supreme Council at San Remo.

The ambassador was invited to address an extraordinary convention of the Zionist organization to be held in New York City on May 9.

The delegation visiting the embassy included Judge Julian W. Mack, of the United States circuit court, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of New York, and Jacob S. Haas.

Start a Hunger Strike.

Cork, May 1.—Fourteen Sinn Fein prisoners in the jail here have started on a hunger strike.

## BRAY IS ELECTED TO SUCCEED ASSUMES OFFICE

### Is Put In Nomination By Commissioner A. H. Mooneyham

Mr. John B. Bray was elected commissioner of public works of the City of Raleigh yesterday morning at the regular meeting of the commissioners and at a special meeting in the afternoon in which he sat after qualifying for the office was named mayor pro-tem.

Later, Mr. Bray is named Mayor Pro-tem; Election Received With Approval; Was Candidate For Office In 1919 City Election Against Mr. Pace

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Mooneyham Nominates.

Mr. Bray was nominated by Mr. A. H. Mooneyham, commissioner of public safety, and his name was the only one before the commissioners. Following his unanimous election, Mr. Bray was brought into the meeting and was inducted into office. The oath was administered by Mr. W. L. Dowell, city clerk.

Mr. Bray immediately took his seat at the council table and participated in the meeting of the board. Later in the afternoon a special session of the commission was called for the election of a mayor pro-tem. Again Mr. Bray was elected unanimously, he being excused from voting.

Native of Carrick.

Mr. Bray first came to Raleigh in 1905 from his home in Carrick county to enter the State College of Agriculture, where he took a prominent part in college activities, starting in football, captaining the team in his junior year and holding South Atlantic position for two years.

For two years after completing his course in civil engineering at State in 1911, Mr. Bray was engaged in construction work with the Norfolk-Southern, aiding in the building of the road from Raleigh to Charlotte.

Later he established an engineering office in Raleigh and is now secretary of the Raleigh Construction Company, the firm that built the Martin street viaduct, and vice-president of the Fort Rye Company.

First Considered in 1917.

Mr. Bray was first considered for the office of commissioner of public works following the death of Mr. B. B. Sewell in May 1917. At that time he refused to be a candidate, but did enter the race against Mr. E. R. Pace in 1919 when Mr. Pace was elected.

The election of Mr. Bray, a trained engineer, is taken as an indication that the city commissioners will shortly undertake a program of street improvement work, repairing many of the streets that are now in bad shape and paving others which have never been improved.

## RIOTS FEATURE IN PARIS UPEAVALS

### At Least Two Persons Killed In May Day Demonstrations But No Strike

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The Federation issued a 1,500 word statement, urging nationalization, but not referring either to a continuation of the strike or a return to work after May day. The situation this evening remained as muddled as it has been for the past few days, the labor element awaiting orders which do not come.

The railroads announced that their strike, which is to be continued later today, to enforce nationalization is already fifty per cent effective. Official report from government sources say that the operations today were not far from normal on certain lines the most important trains arriving in and out of Paris. A limited suburban service was maintained.

Twenty seven police were wounded three of them seriously, and many of them were hit by a spent bullet while at a window watching the rioting in the place de la Republique. More than 100 persons were arrested, and the number is growing, but many were quickly released.

Madame la Gros, who was wounded by a bullet as she watched the manifestation from a window in the place de la Republique, died this evening. This brings the death toll up to three.

When the night revivals on the northern and eastern railroads began at ten o'clock this evening it was found that all employees were at their posts, indicating that the railroad strike will have failed by Sunday or Monday.

The coolness and bravery of high school and technical students who volunteered to run motor omnibuses occasioned much applause, but their efforts in breaking up the transportation strike were the primary cause of most of the disorders. In the place de la Republique they at times drove through hostile crowds, who showed them with stones and broke the windows of the buses, but they continued the service which was organized at the instance of the government.

Two members of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Vaillant-Couturier, whose prosecution is sought by the government for alleged incitement of the military to disobedience, and Alexandre Blanc, wearing a deputy's tri-color sash and a flaming red tie, were wounded in a collision with the police in the place de la Republique. They addressed a crowd which was shouting "class of 1918," in connection with the agitation for the demobilization of that class. The deputies, however, were so phrased in appealing for quiet that the crowd became greatly excited, and a clash with the republican guards and police followed. M. Blanc received a gash on the head, said to have been from a sash; M. Vaillant-Couturier came off with a tap of a night stick on the head and a damaged nose.

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The Porte de Martin and place de la Republique were soon regarded by the police as the points at which trouble might be looked for, and even tonight are cordoned off.

The labor federations reports from the provinces estimated that the strike was about 50 per cent effective. Other sources seemed to confirm this statement of a partial response to labor's May Day orders. In Alsace-Lorraine the railroad employees voted to resign time lost in the recent strike.

At Neuilly there were numerous arrests of demonstrators who were barred from the city and who stopped automobiles and broke windows. In Paris a gun store was pillaged and a number of revolvers and rifles stolen.

Celebrations in Switzerland.

Berne, May 1.—Extremists elements, as usual, on May day in Switzerland, held demonstrations. In the larger towns they declared in favor of bolshevism and the red internationalism. Work, however, was not suspended entirely this morning.

## GEN. PERSHING KISSES SCORE PRETTY MAIDENS

Panama, April 30.—General Pershing today kissed more than a score of pretty young Balboa girls, in the course of his inspection of Panama Canal activities, afterward presenting them with a cup as a reward for war work.

The general this afternoon reviewed the parade of the Mystic Shrine, which was the most gorgeous event in the history of the Intihuman temples. The parade preceded a ceremonial and banquet in honor of the general.

## WILSON SHOWS GAIN OF OVER FIFTY PER CENT

Washington, May 1.—Wilson, N. C., 10,653; increase, 3,936, or 36.9 per cent. Maxton, N. C., 1,297; increase, 78, or 5.8 per cent. Lumber Bridge, N. C., 202; increase, 37, or 22.4 per cent. Parkton, N. C., 382; increase, 163, or 74.4 per cent. St. Pauls, N. C., 1,247; increase, 728, or 173.7 per cent.

## WORLD'S BRAVEST MAN SURRENDERS TO CUPID

Buffalo, N. Y., May 1.—Frank J. Gaffney, termed the second bravest soldier in the American Army in the war, was married here today to Marie C. Goergen, a nurse. He was awarded a Congressional Medal of Honor, the Croix de Guerre, the Medaille Militaire, the British Distinguished Services Medal and the Montenegro Honor Medal. He met Miss Goergen while at a hospital recovering from the loss of an arm and leg.

## GOVERNOR COX GETS MAJORITY IN KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky., May 1.—Returns from 73 of the 120 counties of Kentucky in which Democratic mass conventions were held today to elect delegates to the State convention to be held here May 6, showed 41 counties had instructed their delegates for Governor James M. Cox, of Ohio, for the Democratic presidential nomination. Thirty-two counties voted to send uncommitted delegates.

## SECRETARY COLBY DEFENDS WILSON AGAINST ATTACKS

### Great Issues of War Still Undetermined So Far As America Is Concerned

New York, May 1.—Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby, addressing the New York Press club tonight, made a defense of President Wilson. He declared that the great issues of the war are still undetermined so far as we are concerned, and that "it is hardly an exaggeration to say that there is not an aspect of the post-war situation that is not approached, discussed and treated primarily in its bearing upon somebody's candidacy." Mr. Colby continued.

"Of one thing, evidence abounds on every side and that is the failure of the evenhanded and impassioned attack upon the President. For months this attack has been pursued with every device known to malice and with all the resources of scurrility and hatred. Long, sad and dreary months they have been to the great and lonely man in the White House who has been struggling back to health and the service of his people from beneath the weight of a grievous affliction. No word of protest has come from him; no sign that he winces or that he suffers. His evasions detractors, like ravening wolves, have day and night, but they have done nothing else. They have not affected the American people and they have not bowed or bent the valiant spirit of the American president."

Mr. Colby said this country believes in a League of Nations and that it has so declared in unmistakable terms over and over again. "It insists," he said, "that there shall be some effort made even if it be only an experiment, to inaugurate a system in the world which shall preclude a recurrence of the devastating war from which we have just emerged."

"The United States is vitally concerned in controversies that may arise between other nations," said Mr. Colby, "and it is futile to pretend that we are not interested in such controversies so long as they may issue in a conflagration that can swiftly envelop this country."

Says Country is Sound.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, speaking from the viewpoint of a newspaperman, declared "this old country is sound to the core," but that in a fact, he said, the people are apt to forget if they read nothing but sensational headlines.

Pointing out the difference between what he termed good and bad news, Mr. Daniels said "there is no news when the 100,000 officers and men of the navy are studying and training and hitting the target in southern waters in spite of reduced personnel and delayed increased pay, but there is sensation if one vain admiral lets loose an unfounded assault upon the navy."

"There is no news," said Secretary Daniels, "when misguided disciples of the enemies of the country which has given them food and clothing, see the error of their ways and renounce revolutionary doctrine. But there are news and box headlines when we properly deport anarchists, and we ought every member of the profession, said Mr. Daniels, should ask his conscience who is responsible for the disproportion of good and bad news which makes false perspective, adding:

"Must Look For Good And Bad.

"To be sure, a paper may be a 'map of busy life,' but are we as diligent to search out the meat in stories all around us of unselfish deeds as of the sordid performances? I tell you there never was a time when so many noble deeds illumined the lives of American men and women as in our day. And yet we newspapermen pass through those mine, silver and pick up and polish and place in our show windows the glittering imitations which we incessantly pass off as the best the mine affords. Moreover, there is more human interest in the stories of saving, and helping, and encouraging, than in the doings of the miners and sappers of society."

Mr. Daniels urged giving the readers of newspapers the true pictures of life the good and the bad.

"If we print only the good," he said, "the people will think that this world is heaven, and cease all efforts to reform. If we print only the bad, the people will think the world is hell, and that it is beyond the hope of saving."

After paying tribute to the profession, the Secretary said:

"We have up right as editors to print a paper which by overplaying sensation and scandal and abuse creates a false impression of national conditions. We have no right to slander any man in public or private life. We have no right to permit personal or political dislikes to warp editorial utterances. We have no right to make the worst appear the better reason."

Gerard Tuttle Hoover.

Former Ambassador Gerard, called upon to speak, said:

"I had a candidate and his name com-

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## FLEET DROPS ANCHOR IN NEW YORK HARBOR

### IN IMPRESSIVE ARRAY

Headed By Flagship Pennsylvania With Flag of Secretary of Navy at its Mast Head

### HIGHEST OFFICIALS OF NAVY ON DREADNAUGHT AS IT STEAMS INTO PORT

### After Three Months of Drills and Manoeuvres In Cuban Waters, Officers and Sun-burned Youngsters of The Crews Enjoying Forty-eight Hours of Well Earned Leave Liberty; Three Score Vessels Battle With Fog In Early Morning But Arrive On Time; Secretary Daniels Talks To New York People By Radio

New York, May 1.—Headed by the broad blue flag of the Secretary of the Navy flying at the main mast head, nearly three-score ships of the Atlantic fleet dropped anchor in the Hudson river today, home from three months of drills and manuevers in Cuban waters.

Eight great superdreadnaughts and a swarm of swift destroyers rode sleepily at their moorings tonight, fairly filling the river anchorage for miles, but more than half of the officers and of the sun-burned youngsters of the crews were ashore, enjoying 48 hours of well-earned liberty. Aboard, their comrades gazed longly toward the great city, picked out with innumerable lights as darkness fell, awaiting their turn to play the role of Jack ashore.

When the fleet steamed in past Ambrose Light early in the morning, the Pennsylvania carried the three highest officials of the naval service. Besides Secretary Daniels, who boarded the ship off the Virginia capes yesterday morning for the last lap of the homeward cruise, Admiral Counts, chief of naval operations, was a guest of Admiral Wilson, commanding the Atlantic fleet, and senior sea commander of the navy, Mr. Daniels and Admiral Counts stood with Admiral Wilson on the flagship as the great sea force made its stately progress through the crowded harbor and river to its anchorage.

Secretary Boarded Pennsylvania.

The Secretary had other matters which called him to New York, and yesterday was taken aboard the destroyer Goldsborough at the Norfolk base for a swift dash outside the capes, where the Pennsylvania awaited him. With her homeward pennant whipping straight aft in the breeze of her passage, the Goldsborough tore down the sun-bathed bay at a thirty knot pace, heavy laden cargo craft bowing an involuntary salute as she passed when the stern wave trailing behind the speeding warship reached them.

Hardly had Mr. Daniels' feet touched the wide white decks of the flagship than she was off southeast through the sun haze to rejoin the fleet, sixteen miles away. Above circled seaplanes carrying navy photographers. Far at sea a silver pencil of light marked the low flight of a navy "Blimp," out to see the sight.

As the miles slipped behind the battleship, a row of bobbing gray knobs came into view, the submarines of the fleet, sailing in column, ashore from the far-flung cordon of the destroyer screen. The Pennsylvania passed the first of these destroyer scouts and then on the hazy rim of the world, the seven other great dreadnaughts, steaming in double column came into view.

Full Speed Ahead.

As the Pennsylvania fell into her place in line, a string of flags shot to her signal yards. The Admiral had ordered a two-hour speed run northward. The destroyers leaped in from their stations on the flanks rushing by the battleships at high speed to thread a five-mile line across the sea in front of the main force. The battleships forged into "line-a-bean" position, as the navy knows it, eight great ships abreast with all the ocean before them, and another color burst at the flagship's signal yard started the race.

For two hours they surged northward. The North Dakota, leading the four coal burners, forged slowly ahead. She was to the lead of the smokeless oil burners and the great banks of black smoke that poured from the stacks painted mimic storm-clouds for miles against the clear sky astern.

The test was of personnel rather than ships. The fleet went south with green crews that could not get them up to more than cruising speed. Three months later, the same crews, three months brought them back on three-fourths boiler power at 19 knots.

That is what the winter drills had done for the men.

Fleet Runs Into Fog.

Through the night the fleet steamed northward in column with the destroyers screening its movement on all sides. Admiral Wilson was watching the barometer dubiously, however. It looked as though a fog might bar the way into port in the morning. By midnight a low, cold rain was falling with a biting wind sweeping over the ships. Officers and men just from the warm winds of Guantanamo felt it keenly.

By four a. m. the fog came on. The fleet commander took the bridge in person. He was liable to delay arrival and with position buoys astera and ships in close order, he sent his great force ahead through the murk. The deep roar of the battleships' whistles, being in unison at minute intervals, carried warning of their panning and where in Berlin.

## MUNSEY PREDICTS HIGH PRICE PAPERS

New York Publisher Urges Reduction In Size of Newspapers of Country

Washington, May 1.—Five and even ten-cent daily newspapers were predicted today by FRANK A. Munsey, New York publisher. Appearing before the Senate committee investigating the news print paper shortage, he urged drastic reduction in the use of newsprint and governmental regulation both of the paper and the wood pulp sources.

William Randolph Hearst, another New York publisher, in a letter to the committee, advocated a twenty or twenty-five per cent cut in the size of newspapers, but said he believed the time for governmental regulation had passed.

Mr. Hearst urged publishers to double both advertising and circulation rates, saying such action would automatically cut down the size and number of copies without reducing revenue.

The government could not reduce newsprint consumption by regulating the number of pages of papers admitted to the mails, Mr. Munsey told the committee, because scarcely none of the large city dailies rely for their revenue on mail circulation.

Both publishers agreed that the great Sunday editions of the city papers were important factors in the situation. Mr. Munsey advocated regulations limiting the Sunday edition to the size of the week-day issue, "not more than 24 pages," Mr. Hearst wrote he had cut the size of his papers 25 and 35 per cent without adversely affecting his revenue, or causing complaint from subscribers. Co-operation between publishers to economize in the use of print paper would result "in a total curtailment of 30 or 25 per cent and would solve the problem," Mr. Hearst wrote. Mr. Munsey took an opposite view. He told the committee that co-operation could not be made effective, because some publishers would not enter into an agreement.

Commenting on the spot market situation Mr. Munsey said that when spot paper went to 12 cents a pound, he ceased buying and relied on contract newsprint for which he now pays 5 cents.

Asked by Senator Gronna, Republican, North Dakota, if it was not true that the small country publishers had no contracts and were forced to rely on brokers buying on the spot market, Mr. Munsey said he believed such was the case, but added that many city publishers were in a similar situation.

Chairman Reed announced that a number of paper brokers would appear before the committee Monday. He read a telegram from T. B. Williams, Pittsburgh, president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, saying he could not appear before the committee, in his official capacity, because the association had decided to take no part in the congressional investigation.

## PROMINENT TAR HEEL DIES IN BALTIMORE

### Thomas J. Copeland Widely Known Throughout The Southern States

Baltimore, Md., May 1.—Following a short illness, Thomas J. Copeland, well known throughout the southern States as a business man and president of the North Carolina Society of Baltimore, died at 8 o'clock last night at the Hobrew Hospital. Mr. Copeland's death was due to a complication of diseases. He was 58 years old. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Allie M. Copeland; two sons, Thomas J. Copeland, Jr., and Hal M. Copeland, and two sisters, Mrs. Thomas Copeland, and Mrs. Le Shoulders, of Rich Square, N. C.

For 24 years he has been the representative of the Edwin M. Knowles China Co. in the South. Mr. Copeland came to Baltimore about 10 years ago. He was formerly a trustee and steward of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and later of St. John's Emanuel Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The funeral will be held Monday. Services will be conducted at two p. m. at Mr. Copeland's residence in this city, and burial will be in Druid Ridge Cemetery.

## MAY DAY ORDERLY IN THE STREETS OF BERLIN

Berlin, May 1.—A sunny May Day brought all Berlin outdoors in the parks and open spaces, at some of which were meetings similar to the usual May Day labor celebrations. The display of banners with socialistic mottoes was quite marked, and red favors were worn by the workers. The Marseillaise was sung but the speeches struck no new note.

Orderly processions of men and women with bands paraded in the Tiergarten quarter, and a feature was to be noted in the processions of school children bearing green branches and mottoes such as "We, too, strike on May 1" and "We want secular schools."

The street cars and elevated and underground railroads suspended operations and most of the stores were closed, but the shop windows displayed full contents, indicating no fear on the part of the owners of any trouble. No disorders have thus far been reported anywhere in Berlin.