

A STRAIGHT (X) IN THIS SPACE MEANS THAT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS ABOUT TO EXPIRE, AND WILL BE DISCONTINUED IF NOT RENEWED WITHIN 30 DAYS.

DANIELS URGES SINKING ENTIRE GERMAN FLEET.

London, May 3.—(By the Associated Press.)—The greatest moral lesson of the war would be to sink the entire German fleet with proper ceremonies, Joseph Daniels, American secretary of the navy, who recently visited the captured German vessels at Scapa Flow, declared in a statement today to the Associated Press.

"The German fleet should be sunk, in the opinion of American and British technical experts in Paris," the secretary said. "Those who are not technical and who view the situation entirely from the moral side have the same idea and believe that the ships should be sunk with bands playing and flags flying to keep company with the merchantmen the German navy destroyed."

"I think the greatest moral lesson of the war would be the sinking of the whole fleet with an unforgettable ceremony. These ships, which I recently viewed, are magnificent craft, but virtually useless as a part of the American navy. In the first place, you would never induce an American sailor to live in the cramped and unhealthy quarters, even of the later types, and none has bunker space sufficient for our needs. The ships undoubtedly were built for fighting in the North sea, and not for long cruises as is necessary in our navy. Their armor, however, is better than the American or British."

The secretary said there is nothing approaching a concert of opinion as to the size of the international naval police force or as to what responsibility each ally is willing to accept. He added that "all must be worked out when the league of nations begins to function. But with so many problems to face the nations are willing to leave that one until later."

SHOOTS BROTHER-IN-LAW ON CROWDED STREET.

Columbia, S. C., May 3.—Firing three or four times from his revolver while standing on one of the most crowded corners of Main street, shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon, Joseph W. Staub, a pressman in the employ of a printing house here, probably fatally shot his brother-in-law, Charles E. Markey, a discharged soldier. One of the bullets accidentally hit Miss Sara Owings, who was on the other side of the street, in the neck, painfully but not seriously injuring her. Markey, according to local hospital authorities tonight, is in a precarious condition, two bullets having taken effect, one in the abdomen and the other in the leg.

It is alleged that Markey has been causing much trouble at the home of Staub's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Staub, where their daughter, the wife of Markey, is staying and that he threatened the life of young Staub on several occasions. Markey has been tried by the Recorder several times and fined for making disturbances at the Staub home, the last time, Wednesday night, he terrorized the family and was put, under a peace bond by Recorder Kimel.

Markey, who was a top sergeant at hospital A, medical department, Camp Jackson, was mustered out of the service in December. He originally came from New York city, where, according to his employer here, George W. Collins, he boasted of having the friendship of "Lefty Louie," "Dago Frank" and the other notorious gunmen who were executed for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, in which crime however, he disclaimed having participated. He married the sister of Staub about a year ago.

The shooting affray occurred on the corner of Gervais and Main streets directly in front of the state capitol and was witnessed by scores of people. Markey, after being shot walked across the street to the Municipal building, where he fell prone on the sidewalk. Staub surrendered to a patrolman and was locked in the city jail.

The condition of Miss Owings was reported favorable tonight.

RELICS BROUGHT HOME FROM THE GREAT WAR.

Daily Sentinel.

Among the relics of the war brought home by Mr. Hugh C. Pollard, secretary of the Fidelity Insurance Agency, in the Masonic Temple, are two interesting circulars which were dropped from enemy airplanes over the American lines, as a part of German propaganda with which the enemy hoped to break the morale of the American fighters. "They were dropped at different points while we were at the front," said Mr. Pollard, "and in great batches. There must have been thousands of them distributed along the lines."

One of the circulars was dropped near St. Maurice, and read as follows:

"The Better Part of Valor."
"Are you a brave man or a coward?"

"It takes a brave man to stand up for his principles. Cowards stand behind leaders and die, imagining that by so doing they become heroes."

"The motive of an act is its measure. If you think the war is hell and that you as a citizen of the United States of America have no business to be fighting in France for England you are a coward to stay with it. If you had the courage to face criticism you would get out and over the top in no time to a place where there is some likelihood that you may see home again."

"What business is this war in Europe to you anyhow? You don't want to annex anything, do you? You don't want to give up your life for the abstract thing humanity."

"If you believe in humanity and that life is precious save your own life and dedicate it to the service of your own country and the woman who deserves it of you."

"Lots of you fellows are staying with it because you are too cowardly to protest, to assert your own wills. Your wills are the best judges of what is best for you to do. Don't ask anyone's opinion as to what you would better do. Do it and save your life! Germany never did any harm to you; all the newspaper tales are wrong were printed to inflame you to the fighting pitch; they were lies—you know you can't believe anything you read in the papers."

"If you stay with the outfit then chances to one all you get out of it will be a tombstone in France."

This is one of the circulars referred to in the press dispatches published in The Sentinel last October, as having been scattered by enemy flyers over the American sectors on the allied front. Another circular dropped upon the Americans at Argonne asked: "What are we fighting for?" Then followed the full text of notes exchanged by President Wilson and the German Imperial Chancellor following the German request for Wilson to arrange for an armistice, dated October 8. The first note was written by Max, prince of Baden, then chancellor; then follows Secretary Lansing's reply for the President and in which inquiry is made as to who is speaking in the appeal, the military leaders of Germany or the German people, and also the statement that the U. S. government does not feel at liberty to propose cessation of arms to its allies so long as the central powers were upon their soil. Concluding the reply to this note by Solf, German Secretary of foreign affairs, accepting terms proposed by President Wilson preliminary to an armistice, is reprinted and at the bottom in large type is the question "Why are we still fighting?"

It was by this method that the central powers succeeded for a moment in breaking down the Italian morale, but they quickly rallied and drove the enemy back after analyzing the conditions which had been exaggerated and falsified by German propagandists. The continued and more deadly attack was the reply which American boys, among them the 113th Field Artillery, gave their indiscreet enemy.



1—The 300th Infantry in the stadium of City College, New York, to be decorated by General Collalet on behalf of the French government. 2—Delegation of the peace conference inspecting the devastated regions of France to determine the indemnities. 3—Latest photograph of Premier Paderewski of Poland, made in Paris, where he was presenting the claims of his country for Danzig.

EFFORTS BEING MADE AT PARIS AND ROME TO BRING ITALIANS BACK.

By the Associated Press.

The Italian question again has come to the fore in peace conference circles as the time approaches for the peace treaty to be handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles.

Signs are increasing in Paris that strong efforts are being made there and in Rome to bring the Italian delegation back to the signing of the German treaty, if possible, or, at least, in time for the handing of a treaty to the Austrian delegates who are expected in Paris shortly.

Indications are that progress is being made to adjust the situation, although the other powers apparently still are unwilling to give Fiume to Italy.

Chinese Issue Statement.

The attitude of the council of three regarding Fiume is compared by the Chinese delegation in its statement with the reported solution of the Shantung problem by which Japan is to get the former German rights there and later is to hand over the territory to China. The Chinese statement says it is intimated that the decision favorable to Japan was made in order to save the league of nations.

It is also pointed out in the statement that there was a secret agreement between the allies to support Japan's claims of which China had no knowledge. China claims that Germany's rights in Shantung were abrogated when China declared war against Germany.

Germans to Meet Today.

Another meeting with the Germans will be held Sunday at Versailles when the conference credentials committee will discuss the question of credentials with the Germans. The council of three is reported to have reached an agreement on German frontiers, giving Alsace and Lorraine to France and prohibiting German-Austria from joining Germany. Saturday the council continued considerations of the German cables question and also consulted with the foreign ministers and secretaries of state.

On their eastern front the bolsheviks are retiring in disorder, it is reported, after being defeated by Siberian forces. There have been no details of reported capture of Petrograd by the Fins.

The Rumanian and Czechoslovak governments have refused the offer of the Hungarian communists to make territorial concessions in return for an armistice. Their armies continue to march on Budapest.

Southwest of Vienna the Italians are reported to have occupied a bridge over the river Drave in an advance northeastward. In the same region the Jugo-Slavs who have been fighting the Austrians in Carinthia are said to be continuing their attacks toward the Vienna railway line which is held by the Italians.

AGENTS WORK ON THEORY THAT ANARCHISTS DID IT

Greensboro Daily News.

That enemies of the government, or of the Texas Oil company, were responsible for the terrific explosion of yesterday morning, is the growing belief among those who have been studying the cause of the explosion and the fire which resulted.

Evidence of a circumstantial, but convincing nature, has been uncovered and points, it is believed, which unerring accuracy to the hand of the anarchist. Both state and federal agents are on the scene grasping and following every possible clue that might lead to a solution of the cause of the explosion, which resulted in the loss of a human life and in damage to property of the company and of scores of citizens in the vicinity.

Deputy Insurance Commissioner W. A. Scott, who happened to be in the city yesterday, immediately began trying to ferret out the cause of the explosion, there being one intense detonation and concussion, followed almost imperceptibly by explosions and concussions of lesser volume and effect. It was the first which tore the building into shreds and shattered glass half a mile distant.

In repairing the telegraph lines yesterday afternoon line-men found a small peculiar wire and Mr. Scott's attention was immediately called to it. This wire, which was extremely small and heavily insulated with water proof material, appeared to be of silver, and extended from near the destroyed building to the railroad tracks and wound under the trestle and down Lithia street. The wires were about 75 feet in length and at one point there were sections united as if a battery had been connected somewhere close to the place where the man is supposed to have stood, if there was one.

An official of the Texas Oil company stated to a representative of the Daily News last night that his company had furnished oils and gas to the government, when it was badly needed for fuel on ships and other war activities, and it was possible that some enemy of the government was using this method of getting even. The finding of the wires and the peculiar circumstances surrounding the occurrence adds strength to this theory.

Commissioner Scott stated last night that he was of the opinion there was no fire until the explosion, as two men had been in the yard for several minutes, but had not entered the building. Had there been a fire of sufficient intensity to have generated a sufficiency of vapor gas it would have been noticed by the men; besides it was contended that there was no gas inside the destroyed building, other than possibly a drum of kerosene. This is not as inflammable as gasoline and a still greater heat would have been necessary.

There were various theories advanced during the day as to the cause, but the finding of the wires blocked each one that had been advanced beforehand. Each of these were traced down by

Mr. Scott and each appeared on investigation to have no foundation in fact.

The explosion, following closely the sending of infernal machines to prominent people in various parts of the country, brought the matter forcibly to the attention of the public and all day and until late last night it was the subject of general conversation on the streets. Everybody was expressing the hope that the matter might be thoroughly sifted to the bottom and the perpetrators of the deed brought to justice, in the event it was ascertained beyond a doubt that the explosion was deliberately planned and executed and not accidental.

Whether the explosion was caused by dynamite or T. N. T., or whether it was some other high explosive is a question. Experts questioned regarding the nature of the explosion stated that it would have taken a huge quantity of dynamite to have caused the wreckage, especially the breaking of glass so far from the scene; also that it would have to be carefully placed to have caused so complete destruction of the building.

Deputy Insurance Commissioner Scott yesterday asked the Daily News to call attention to the fact that the people living in the vicinity of the explosion yesterday should be careful in building fires. Some of the flues were badly damaged and it is probable that others were more or less shaken up and are therefore in such a condition that fires are likely to result. Mr. Scott says each flue should be carefully inspected, especially the kitchen flues.

THREE DEATHS IN PARIS DISORDERS.

Paris, May 2.—Two hundred and fifty policemen were hurt and one sergeant was stabbed during yesterday, according to an announcement made to the prefecture of police at midnight. Apparently only one person was killed, a youth named Lorne who, according to reports not yet authenticated, was struck by several revolver bullets. The person who fired the shots is said to have been arrested but his identity has not been established.

Paris, Thursday, May 1.—It was reported tonight that three deaths had resulted from the disorders incident to the May Day celebration in this city today. There were, besides twenty-six persons severely wounded, 209 slightly injured and 150 arrested during the demonstrations. American ambulances did efficient work in picking up the wounded, the American Red Cross attendants being cheered by the crowds.

One of the incidents of the day occurred at the Invalides Bridge where an American lieutenant, colonel and two junior officers were stopped by dragoons when they attempted to cross the river. After a parley the Americans were charged upon by some cavalrymen and in the melee some shots were fired.

During a clash between the police and a crowd in the Place de la Bastille, in which twenty persons were wounded, a police-

BIG THROG WITNESS GREAT VICTORY PAGEANT

New York, May 3.—One of the most novel and spectacular parades ever held on Fifth avenue, a "panorama of Victory" staged by the army in the interest of the Victory Loan, thrilled thousands today and brought home participation in the great war.

For more than four hours over five miles of march there was unfolded an ever-changing, vivid picture of the marvels of the mighty army America raised to help vanquish Germany. Every branch of the military service from the front line fighters to the organizations that looked after health, food weapons, transportation and hundreds of other necessary lines of endeavor were represented.

Scores of tanks, great and small, "crawled" over the asphalt. Squadrons of airplanes in battle formation and giant dirigibles followed the procession overhead. More than 200 cleverly devised floats showed many of the army's activities in a way never before understood by the layman.

Trenches, machine gun emplacements, dugouts, camouflaged artillery positions, signal stations and lookout posts, all manned by fully equipped doughboys, were shown. On some of the floats Germans in the field grey uniform and scuttle-shaped trench helmets were depicted. From another float, men hurled the Stokes trench mortar bombs, laying down a smoke barrage, a "breath of death," around German machine nests. Others depicted the different military periods in American history.

COLORED BOY VICTIM OF A PAINFUL DEATH.

Louis Davenport, a colored boy 12 years of age, and the son of Simon Davenport, who lives in the eastern part of the city, was burned to death in Knex' Barber Shop Wednesday afternoon about 4:30 as a result of an explosion of a mixture of gasoline and kerosene.

The unfortunate boy had been employed at the barber shop as a shoe shine for three weeks, and for some reason went to the room in the back part of the shop and was gone only a short while when the sound of an explosion reached Lee Bowers, a colored barber who works in the shop, and others present. Bowers immediately went to the back room and found the boy enveloped in flames. At first it was impossible to reach the burning boy who was reeling around and around, until he fell near the door leading into the barber shop. Then an overcoat was thrown over the badly burned body but upon examination it was readily seen that life was extinct.

man shouted to the mob: "If you want fight go to Versailles and fight the Germans." The mob took up the cry of "On to Versailles" and a diversion was created which averted more serious fighting. Foreigners were prominent among those engaged in the demonstrations and police declare tonight that virtually every other leader in the crowds was either Russian, Spanish or a member of some other alien race.

Indignant Over Incidents.

Paris, May 2.—Socialists and the leaders of labor unions are extremely indignant over yesterday's incidents. The general labor federation has issued a protest and a committee will meet tonight to consider what steps will be taken as a result of the disorders. The managing committee of the socialist party and the socialist group of the chamber of commerce also will meet.

Deputy Marcel Cachin, writing in Humanite, claims the day was a "magnificent demonstration of the power and discipline of the laboring classes and was marred only by the brutality of the ferocious police." He emphasizes the fact that the soldiers used no violence and that there was no trouble where they were on duty.

EXPLOSION OF OIL TANK AT GREENSBORO, N. C.

Greensboro, May 3.—The finding late this afternoon of small insulated wires 75 feet long, leading from the plant of the Texas company here, which was destroyed by an explosion and fire this morning, across the railroad and to a point some distance down the street, is strong evidence in the opinion of Deputy Insurance Commissioner W. A. Scott, who is at work on the case, that the property was deliberately destroyed.

The explosion caused the loss of but one life, Harry Shaffner, a negro employed at the State Normal college here, was killed while passing the place on his way to work. Officials of the company here are unable to give even an estimate of the loss.

Greensboro, May 3.—An explosion in the warehouse of the Texas Oil company's sub-station here at 7 o'clock this morning caused the death of one man and a large loss to the Texas company. For several hours a tremendous fire fed by large quantities of oil contained in two tank cars and stationary tanks of the company, and the volume of smoke exceeded anything ever seen at a fire here. The trestle over Lithia street subway was burned and all morning southbound passenger trains were delayed several hours.

Until this afternoon the name of the man burned to death had not been ascertained. He could not be identified because the body was so badly burned.

The body, found on Lithia street in the burned area after the fire had been gotten under control, was partially identified this afternoon as that of Harry Shaffner, a negro youth, 17 years of age, an employe of the laundry department at the State Normal college, whose progress to his work would have taken him to the area of the Southern railway yards in which the fire raged just about the time the explosion occurred.

Just as the clocks were striking the hour of seven people of the city were startled by the noise of the explosion and the rattling of doors and windows. Guesses that it was an explosion or earthquake were soon answered by the sounding of the fire alarm and the sight of a tremendous volume of smoke rising at the plant of the Texas company, which is on the main line of the Southern railway near the State Normal college. Thousands of people went within a short distance of the flames, but only firemen went very close, for the reason that other tanks were near and might explode. A pipe that connected two big stationary tanks was melted and this turned hundreds of gallons of oil upon the ground to burn. Fortunately, however, none of the other tanks exploded. The loss to the Texas company is considerable.

Many dwellings are nearby but were not seriously damaged. At one place the oil ran down the street for a block and fire covered the street for the entire block. Windows were broken in the train from Winston-Salem, which had just passed the plant and was only a block away when the explosion occurred. Many panes of glass in windows and doors of houses from one to five blocks away were shattered by the force of the explosion.

Firemen did the best work they could under the circumstances and this work was important in saving adjoining property and making it possible after two hours to get to the cut-off valve of the stationary tanks and shut off the flow of oil. Water was of very little value in fighting this type of fire, except as it protected adjoining property.

It is believed that the man who lost his life was on his way to work and was passing the place just as the explosion occurred. Sometime after the fire started his body was found lying on the railroad bank, and it had evidently been thrown there by the force of the explosion, the body covered with oil and the clothing afire.