

TRAGEDIES MARK MAY DAY IN PARIS

Youth Is Killed, Hundreds Are Hurt, Including Several American Soldiers

U. S. OFFICERS ASSAILED

By the Associated Press

Paris, May 2.—Two hundred and fifty policemen were hurt and one sergeant was stabbed in the back, being in a dangerous condition, during yesterday's May Day disorders, according to an announcement made by the prefecture of police at midnight.

Apparently, only one person was killed—a youth named Loran, 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.

American ambulances did efficient work in picking up the wounded, and the American Red Cross attendants being cheered by the crowds.

The prefecture of police maintains that the policemen had no ball cartridges in their revolvers and that no ammunition was issued to the troops, the few shots fired consequently having come from the demonstrators.

Cavalry Charges Americans

One of the incidents of the day occurred at the Invalides bridge where an American lieutenant colonel and two major officers were stopped by dragons when they attempted to cross the river.

After a parley, the Americans were charged upon by some cavalries and in the melee some shots were fired.

During the clash between the police and a crowd in Place de la Bastille, in which twenty persons were wounded, a policeman shouted to the mob:

"If you want to fight, go to Versailles and fight the Germans."

The mob took up the cry of "To Versailles" and a division was organized which availed more serious fighting. Foreigners were prominent among those engaged in the demonstrations and the police declared that virtually every other leader in the crowds was either Russian, Spanish or a member of some other alien race.

Calm Is Re-established

At 8:30 o'clock last night calm had been re-established everywhere. The Republican guard, the police force and infantry and cavalry detachments, however, were concentrated in their barracks and were stationed near the Place de la Republique.

The most important manifestation of the day, according to a statement issued by the police department, occurred between 5 and 6 o'clock in the Boulevard de Magenta, where a crowd, estimated at 20,000, raised three barricades. When the troops intervened shots were fired at the cavalry and police. The neighborhood of the Eastern Station was cleared about 6:30 and the mob gradually dispersed.

Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the Federation of Labor, was slightly bruised during a clash between demonstrators

and the police, while Paul Poncet, Socialist deputy, was injured more seriously, but not dangerously.

Several American soldiers were hurt in the Place de la Concorde, being the victims of their curiosity.

Yesterday passed quietly and without incident in the provinces and the parades and meetings were held in principal cities of Marseilles, Lyons, Rouen, Lille, Havre and Toulon. Everywhere the cessation of work was on a scale never before approached.

Paris, so sublime in defeat, so magnificent in victory, presented a sorrowful spectacle throughout the afternoon.

Women conspicuous in Riots

Women played a prominent part in the riots. Midwives with faded lilacs of the valleys in the lapels of their faded clinging garments, their faces distorted with rage, again and again charged at the police and cavalry, the horsemen with sabers flashing and cutting and and female alike.

Some thirty persons were injured early in the evening between the Place de la Republique and the Place de la Bastille, when the police with drawn sabers charged a crowd which had torn down the newspaper kiosks. The troops in this district, the Fifteenth Chasseurs, remained passive during the melee. The injured were members of both the opposing parties.

Particular effects were made by the mob to invade the Place de la Concorde and reach the chamber of deputies and the war ministry, whose demonstrations had been planned. It was in this attempt that the casualties occurred.

Soldiers Withdrawn

"Long live the nation!" the crowd shouted at the Madeleine and in the Place de la Concorde as they surged toward the soldiers, and with pistol drawn faces the infantry withdrew and allowed the mob to reach the Place de la Concorde against a wall of police, policemen and determined cavalry.

Then shots rang out. One policeman fell, wounded, slightly wounded, but not seriously. The cavalry charged and along the Rue Royale the mob entered back toward the Madeleine church. Here and there a man of woman staggered, fell and remained motionless, horses rearing right or left, obstructed, fumes littering the streets from the Rue St. Honoré to the Madeleine church.

Charges were less scrupulous, however, and the behavior of some of the police men seemed like an invitation to rioting. One big policeman knocked down a mutilated war veteran in the sight of the crowd, who, rendered blind and muffled, the policeman, enraged, hissed: "You shut up! You will never again see America's shore, unless you mind your own business!"

Fail to Reach Ministry

Finding that the attempts to reach the Chamber of Deputies and the War Ministry were futile, speakers begged the crowd to turn to the Place de la Republique and de la Bastille. The crowd obeyed, singing the "Marseillaise."

At the Place de la Republique, the most populous quarter in Paris, all access to the squares were strongly guarded, cavalry charging restlessly and the firemen using their hose in spraying the crowds, already wet from the rain, until ingenious youngsters turned off the water of the nearest hydrant, leaving the useless hose in the hands of the bewildered firemen.

In Bastille Square, where the rougher element had congregated, a pitched battle ensued, which lasted several minutes. The leader of the mob was a tall, red-headed woman, who urged her followers to assault the soldiers. Here again the infantry gave way, but the

N. Y. POLICE BATTLE WITH 1000 SOLDIERS

Clash Comes When Fighters Storm Radical Rally

New York, May 2.—The climax of the May Day celebration in New York came last night with a mass-meeting at Madison Square Garden, which adopted resolutions advocating four general strikes, three of five days' duration and a fourth of indefinite length, unless Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings are released from prison or granted new trials before July 4.

The meeting was the only one of a dozen planned yesterday which was not broken up by soldiers and sailors who demanded that the American flag be displayed and the Star Spangled Banner sung. It was not the fault of the service men that they did not clear up the garden last night. They tried hard enough, but were overwhelmed by the police.

An array of 1218 police, under command of Chief Inspector Daly, guarded all approaches to the garden, and they held at bay more than 1000 men in uniform recently returned from France.

Silence Red Speeches

Led by a Socialist-Canadian soldier and a bugler who repeatedly sounded the assembly, the soldiers and sailors charged at the police lines again and again, but only to be beaten back. Back of the officers on foot with night sticks held ready were outposts of mounted men. They were re-enforced by a strong provost guard.

The huge call "to arms" brought more soldiers and sailors hurrying to the already besieged doors of the garden, and the notes heard inside the big arena brought instant silence. Up to that time greetings had been pronounced to the "great and free people of Russia" and to "redeemed Germany," together with demands for "restoration of free speech, free press and free assembly, repudiation and repeal of all measures of oppression and repression, release of industrial and political prisoners, immediate termination of deportation of aliens and withdrawal of American troops from Russia."

Shouts from the uniformed men at the doors to "make the Bolsheviks sing the 'Star Spangled Banner'" replaced the silence in the garden. A hurried conference by those in charge of the meeting brought the decision to call off all specializing.

Police Beat Service Men

Not only did the police repel frontal attacks, but they tried them with success. Led by a platoon of mounted officers several hundred patrolmen on foot caught a large number of soldiers.

Press Comment Varies

The blame is variously apportioned by the press according to the political complexion of the newspapers. Thus, the conservative organs, such as the *Figaro*, lay it all upon the labor people, while the newspapers opposed to Premier Clemenceau, such as *L'oeuvre* are inclined to agree with the Socialists that there would have been no trouble if a demonstration had been permitted in Paris such as those held in the suburbs and in the provinces.

Henri Maret Cushing, writing in *Lumiere*, 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 forcible police. The responsibility for the disorders was entirely due to provocation by the police, who were acting on orders from Premier Clemenceau. He alone is responsible," M. Cushing says.

COMPANY LOCKS OUT 500

Steel Employees Suffer for Taking Unauthorized Holiday

Reading, Pa., May 2.—Five hundred employees of the Carpenter Steel Company, who failed to report for work yesterday afternoon in order to participate in the union labor parade here, found themselves locked out when they returned to the plant this morning.

The steel company had posted notices declining to close down for the parade, but made no limitation of a lock-out. During the war it was Reading's largest manufacturer of munitions. Other large plants closed for the parade, including the Reading Railway shops, employing 3500 men.

BERLIN OBSERVES HOLIDAY

Business Universally Suspended as Workers Take Day Off

Berlin, May 2.—(By A. P.)—The first of May brought with it for the first time the almost complete observance of the workers' holiday in Berlin. Nearly all means of communication were shut down and factories, shops and restaurants were closed, the only exception being the small businesses conducted personally by the owners and their families.

Walks en masse were indulged in to the suburbs by the populace.

FRANCE WILL FREE GERMANS IF MANY SENDS LABOR

Paris, May 2.—The German prisoners who have been retained in France under the armistice conditions will be returned to Germany by the terms of the peace treaty, according to the Temps yesterday. In exchange, Germany will pledge herself to send to France a specified number of skilled artisans and laborers, who will be employed in the task of reconstruction in the devastated districts.

BIG GERMANTOWN PARADE

V Loan Campaign Will Be Marked by Week-End Thrills

A parade will be held tomorrow afternoon in Germantown in the interests of the Victory Liberty Loan campaign. In the line of march will be contingents of soldiers, sailors, marines, Civil and Spanish War veterans and a large representation of Germantown citizenship. It will start at 3 o'clock at Germantown avenue and Upsal street, south to Seymour, west to Green and north to Vernon Park.

In the evening there will be a big celebration in Vernon Park under the auspices of the Germantown loan committee. One of the features will be an

address by U. S. Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, of the southern district of New York. There will also be exhibitions of drilling by a body of marines and examples of the activities of searchlight battalions and signal detachments. There are to be various other "stunts." The celebration will start at 7:30 p. m.



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No particular shape in soft straw hats has been chosen as more stylish than another this season, so we have all shapes, and a man's choice may be governed entirely by his preference.

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Why Italy Defied America's Peace Ideals

With rare foresight more than two years ago a German newspaper, the Bremen *Weser Zeitung*, named the Adriatic question as "the surest source of future discord within the ranks of the present Allies." Its prophecy was vindicated in startling fashion on April 23d, when President Wilson gave to the world his reason for opposing Italy's claims to the Adriatic port of Fiume, and Premier Orlando, protesting that the President's statement "ruins everything," quit the Peace Conference.

The leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST this week makes clear all the points in this latest development. It shows what Italy is striving for, who is opposing her and why; it explains the positions of Lloyd George, Clemenceau and President Wilson; it presents all shades of public opinion in the countries concerned.

Other striking articles in this big, interesting number of the "Digest" are:

- The New Danger of a Russo-German Alliance
What May Happen If the Associated Powers Fail to Deal Successfully With Russia
Our Pledge to Aid France
Korea's Struggle for Independence
Plain Speech From Salvador
One Uncrippled Industry in Belgium Learning to Do Without Eyes
Explosion-Proof Gasoline Tanks
Literature in Modern Italy
War-Work of the Knights of Columbus
Syrians in the United States
Personal Glimpses of Men and Events

Many Interesting Illustrations, Including Humorous Cartoons

Pathe, Famous Film Company, Co-operates With "The Digest"
On and after May 4th, the famous Pathe Exchange, Inc with its ramifications extending into every section of the world, will co-operate with THE LITERARY DIGEST to show "The Literary Digest Topics of the Day" film in the many B. F. Keith vaudeville theatres and in the foremost motion-picture houses. This feature has already found its way into hundreds of representative theatres, and its popularity can best be judged by the fact that it has retained a prominent place in each week's program for many months past.

May 3d Number on Sale Today—All News-dealers—10 Cents

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