

ITALIAN MOBS LOOTED STORES

Rioters Stored Proceeds in Chamber of Labor

To Be Disposed of for the People.

A Forli, Italy, cable: After a great meeting here yesterday, in which a vast crowd protested against the high cost of living, the people, excited by inflammatory speeches, attacked, sacked and destroyed many shops which refused to sell commodities at lower prices.

Soon the fury of the mob made no distinction, and had no limits. All the principal shops were plundered and the mobs controlled the entire city. They took possession of lorries and transported all kinds of goods and food supplies from the pillaged shops to the Chamber of Labor. On the walls of this chamber they wrote: "These goods are at the disposal of the people."

The situation grew worse during the day, assuming a revolutionary character, and the mob continued to loot and destroy all kinds of property.

The food riots here, however, differ fundamentally from those at Spezia early in June. At Spezia the rioters looted for their own advantage, while at Forli most of what was taken from the shops was transferred to the care of the municipality or the Chamber of Labor to be distributed to the people or sold at low prices.

The value of the goods stored by the municipality was estimated at 8,000,000 lire. The proprietors of those shops which escaped sacking brought their keys to the municipality, which is composed of Socialists and Republicans, and they ordered that the shops be re-opened and the goods sold for half-price under the supervision of the demonstrating masses.

Despite this apparent return to order in the riotous movement, the losses are enormous, owing to the destruction of shop fittings and commodities which could not be easily transported, such as gasoline, which was burning in great quantities.

FOREST FIRES IN THE NORTH STILL MENACE

Heavy Rains Are Badly Needed to Save Settlers and Miners.

SOME BURNED OUT

No Lives Known Lost Yet, but Women Flee From Danger.

Cobalt report: There is a great deal of nervousness about the fate of the north country because of the bush fires raging in almost every section, but particularly in the townships surrounding Boston Creek, west of Timmins, and between Porquiss Junction and Cochrane. In Bourque township, in which is situated Halleybury and New Liskeard, the fires are also bad, some homes having been wiped out. The outlook is decidedly precarious. A fair wind is reported as blowing in all sections. The weather is extremely hot, and there is no sign of rain. The situation is ideal for the dangerous development of the fires.

Communication is most difficult, and it is hard to get at the complete details. From Timmins it was reported that some of the mine properties of that vast area had been destroyed. This is untrue so far. The fire made its first real appearance on Sunday, and was some twenty odd miles west. It gained speed during the day, being fanned on by the high wind, and made ten miles' progress. On Monday cinders from the burning timber dropped in Timmins all day. The same was the case Tuesday. However, the wind gradually veered, and if it does not increase and change its course, Timmins is not in danger. It was reported, however, that there were fires in the vicinity of the Dome Mines. Between Porquiss Junction and Cochrane, 28 miles, it is solid bush, and it is said that this for the most part is all burning. Cochrane reported late to-day that it was not in danger.

Nellie Lake, Devonshire, Potter and Nohma, all exceedingly small settlements are situated in the heart of the area in question.

BOSTON CREEK FIRE BAD. Porquiss Junction is small. The Boston Creek area fire is bad. Postmaster Percy reported that the fire was being chased along with a high wind. The Miller Independence mine had a narrow escape. The fire started at Mindoka, two miles south, and gradually worked in to practically the south boundary of the Miller property, and then veered. Another blaze worked on the other side of the mine and practically around it. However, the fire is still raging in Catharine, Pacaud and Skead townships, and it is said that a large portion of these townships has been burned out. In Buckle township a terrific fire started at Sharpe Lake and worked its way in, fanned by a stiff southwest wind, towards Lake Timiskaming. The home of W. Adair and others on the West road, a few miles from Halleybury, were destroyed. Many other settlers are threatened and they are ready to move.

WHOLE SKY ILLUMINATED.

The fire is still raging and a dense smoke hangs over the whole country. The wind has dropped somewhat. This fire reached such a large proportion last night that the whole sky was brilliantly illuminated. There have been many wild rumors as to the wholesale destruction of mills, mines and settlements. It is learned that the large mill at Moonbeam was destroyed, and also that many thousands of cords of pulp have gone up in smoke. Fortunately there are no reports of casualties of any kind.

Two more settlers' homes have been wiped out by the fire raging north of Halleybury. Olson and Fernholm are the owners, and several other families have abandoned their homes and fled, rather than endanger their lives. The situation remains serious.

TWO SETTLERS BURNED OUT. Halleybury report: Two more settlers in the bush country west of the town are reported to have lost their farm buildings in the still raging Sharp Lake fire. The victims are men named Olsen and Fernholm, and other properties are in grave danger, as the flames are spreading before a rising wind. The latest report from the north received here are to the effect that the situation remains critical, although early rumors regarding the damage done have been exaggerated. Boston Creek and some of the mines are threatened. Some slight showers of rain are reported to have fallen in different parts of the country, but their effect on the fires have been negligible. At Frederick House the plant of the Beaver Board Company is menaced but is still standing.

LUMBER CAMPS DESTROYED. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., report: Reports this evening from the fire region north of here state that while the flames are still unquenched, the damage has changed sufficiently to warrant the belief that danger to half a dozen towns has been avoided for the time being at least.

Sheep ranches near Newberry along the line of the Duluth, South Shore Atlantic Railroad suffered heavily this morning when flames swept over them. Many thousand of head of cattle and sheep were driven into the green timber for safety.

A number of lumbering camps, among them those of William Sholles, in Chippewa County, were wiped out last night.

"Back firing" and ploughing is being resorted to in an effort to prevent any further advances of the fires. The air here is clear to-night though a light sifting of ashes continues to fall.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

Text of the Royal Peace Proclamation.

Ottawa report: The following telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been received by the Governor-General:

London, July 1.—Following proclamation issued here to-day:

"By the King, a proclamation, George V.
"Whereas a definitive treaty of peace between us and the associated Governments and the German Government was concluded at Versailles on the 28th day of June last.

"In conformity therewith, we have thought fit hereby to command that the same be published in due course throughout all the Dominions;

"And we do declare to all our loving subjects our will and pleasure that upon the exchange of the ratification thereof the said treaty of peace be observed inviolably as well by sea as by land, and in all places whatsoever.

"Strictly charging and commanding all our loving subjects to take notice hereof and to conform themselves therewith accordingly. Given at our court at Buckingham Palace, this first day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and nineteen, and in the tenth year of our reign. God save the King."

(Signed) Milner.

DIRIGIBLE IS BOOMING ALONG

British Airship is Speeding On to America

In Touch by Wireless With Both Shores.

London cable: The British dirigible at 6.10 o'clock this evening, Greenwich mean time, had reached 53 degrees 50 minutes north latitude and 20 degrees west longitude.

The R-34, answering a wireless question by East Fortune as to whether it was receiving adequate weather reports, replied:

"Yes, we are in touch with Ponta Del GaGa, St. John's and Clifden (Ireland)."

The Air Ministry has received a report from Commander Scott that at 20.15 Greenwich mean time (4.15 p.m. Toronto time), the dirigible R-34 was flying westward at 30 knots, 2,000 feet above the sea. At this height the R-34 was above the clouds and enjoying brilliant sunshine. Commander Scott expects to arrive Friday morning.

HOOVER HAS RESIGNED.

New York Report—Resignation of Herrbert Hoover as chairman of the board of directors of the Food Administration Grain Corporation and reorganization of the corporation under the name of "U.S. Grain Corporation," was announced at the annual meeting of the stockholders here yesterday. Hoover's place as chairman will be filled by Julius Barnes, wheat director, who also is president of the Corporation.

Many a man will tell you the only advice worth taking is the kind he gives himself.

CHINA TO SIGN TEUTON TREATY

Will Gain League Membership in This Way.

Make a Separate Peace With Germany.

A Paris cable: The Chinese delegates to the Peace Conference expect to sign the treaty with Austria, C. T. Wang a member of the delegation told the Associated Press correspondent to-day. He said the Austrian treaty contains nothing objectionable to his Government, such as was included in the League of Nations covenant. He said the Chinese would gain membership in the League in that manner.

The Chinese also will sign the Hungarian treaty, he said, as China declared war against Austria-Hungary, but they probably would not sign either the Turkish or Bulgarian treaties, as war was not declared against those countries by China.

Messages received from Peking by the delegation, according to Mr. Wang, show the Government and the people are heartily supporting the delegation's refusal to sign the German peace treaty without being able to make reservations on the Shantung question. He said national feeling in China had been greatly strengthened by the delegation's actions. The delegation's advice said no new Cabinet had been named in China to succeed that which recently resigned, but that Kung Hsing Chun has been acting as Premier.

Peace with Germany would not be considered by the Chinese representatives, Mr. Wang stated, until the Austrian and Hungarian treaties were concluded. It will then doubtless be necessary for China to make a separate peace with Germany, he added, if no way can be devised by which she can sign the allied treaty without sacrificing her national interests.

TALE OF HORROR TOLD BY CONSUL

Wholesale Murder at Ufa By the Bolsheviks.

2,000 Bodies Found When Snows Melted.

New York report: A graphic story of a reign of terror in Bolshevik Russia is recited by John A. Embry, American Consul at Omsk, the seat of the

Kolchak Government, who arrived here yesterday on a leave of absence. Mr. Embry declared no language could adequately picture the scenes of murder, violation of women, arson and theft, which he had seen personally or had had described to him by creditable eye-witnesses.

Mr. Embry backed his story, particularly that of the ravage of the city of Ufa, by photographs, many of which he declared he had taken himself, and which recorded appalling instances of wholesale butchery of men, women and children.

Mr. Embry said he had visited Ufa immediately after the Bolshevik withdrawal before Kolchak's forces. He learned from survivors of Bolshevik occupation, he said, that the Bolshevik soldiers had looted the entire city and then organized a "Government" consisting of committees. One of these committees, he said, was called the extraordinary committee on executions.

This committee, he declared, had all members of the city government rounded up, and ordered virtually all of them shot. The head of the committee, he said, had personally executed the president of the city Council, who was brought before the committee ill on a stretcher.

A few days after his arrival in Ufa, Mr. Embry said, he followed a crowd of residents into a nearby woods, where they came upon scores of bodies of women and children, disclosed by the melting snow, who had been driven into the woods and brutally slain. He exhibited a photograph showing twenty of these victims, the bodies of many mangled almost past recognition. About two hundred bodies were found in the woods, he said.

Pupils at the Ufa High School, he said, had been lined up and questioned as to their sympathies, and all who did not profess sympathy for the Bolsheviks were shot or put to work of the most degrading character.

At Omsk, a city of about 30,000, Mr. Embry declared, 2,000 bodies were found on the outskirts when the snow melted. He displayed photographs of some of these victims, taken by Col. Teulier, of the American Red Cross.

MARTIAL LAW IN RIGA.

German Officer Calls Himself Governor-General.

A Copenhagen cable: A telegram to the official Lithuanian Bureau from Libau says that the report of the evacuation of Riga by the Germans is premature.

Genl. Von Der Goltz has established martial law in Riga. He has proclaimed himself Governor-General and has appointed the German Major Arnim Governor of Riga.

Advices from Libau to the Lithuanian Press Bureau on Monday were to the effect that Lithuanian troops were within nine miles of Riga, and that the Germans were evacuating the city.

TO CELEBRATE PEACE JULY 19

Day Named by King for Empire Festival.

Date Adopted by Canadian Government.

On Ottawa report: To-day the Government received from the Colonial Secretary two despatches, dated July 1, which are now made public.

His Majesty has issued a proclamation appointing Sunday, the 6th day of July, as a day of general thanksgiving for the blessing of peace, and it is his desire that this day shall be observed not only in the United Kingdom, but in all quarters of the Empire. The King has also given his sanction to a peace celebration in the United Kingdom on Saturday, July 19, and the hope is expressed that all parts of the Empire will join as far as possible in celebrating peace on that day.

Inasmuch as war is still being waged in many campaigns in Europe, and while peace still remains to be signed with three of the enemy nations, the Government of Canada were of opinion that a later date would be more appropriate.

However, in view of His Majesty's proclamation and having regard to the desire expressed as to a general celebration of peace throughout the Empire, the Government have appointed Sunday, the 6th day of July, as a day of general thanksgiving for the blessing of peace, and they have also concurred in appointing Saturday, the 19th day of July, for peace celebrations in all parts of the Dominion.

AWFUL RUIN IN ITALIAN QUAKE

Whole Districts Are Laid Waste, is Report.

Earlier Shock Warned the People From Houses.

A Florence cable: Almost all of the fatalities in the earthquake Sunday were in the Mugello Valley where the extent of the disaster is appalling. Ujivetto is entirely in ruins, the only building still standing being the church, which is cracked. The inhabitants of Piaricino are especially grieved by the destruction of the house in which the great poet, Carducci, lived and worked. The list of dead is

small, compared to the number of disaster. In several instances the people, tearing down their houses, as otherwise when the earthquake occurred the victims might have numbered thousands as in the Messina and Avezzano disasters.

Terror-stricken people are searching among the ruins, frantic with grief over the loss of relatives. The women especially refuse to leave the ruins of their houses, struggling with their bare hands to unearth those whom they believe still alive.

Ghastly stories are reported from the destroyed villages, which two days ago were among the happiest and most prosperous in Italy. Fields and streets are overflowing with wounded, lying on straw, grass and rags, and begging for water which is difficult to obtain because the water-pipes were obstructed by the earthquake. At some points there are long rows of corpses.

There were extraordinary rescues such as that of a young child who, after being buried for several hours was found alive protected by the body of his dead mother arched above him.

In many places throughout the district visited by the earthquake on Sunday the number of wounded has made it impossible to transport the suffering to hospitals because of the lack of proper means at the disposal of the authorities. Impromptu nurses have taken care of the injured ones in the fields, and along the dusty roads.

Possessors of automobiles have rendered great assistance, rushing from spot to spot and bringing help, medicine and bandages for use by the doctors and nurses. In spite of heart-rending cries from ruins, rescue work at many places could not begin until necessary tools had been brought from Florence. Many persons are believed to have died under the shattered debris of their homes.

In the earthquake zone more than 1,000 houses were seriously damaged in addition to those which were utterly destroyed. The entire population of the Mugello Valley, 20 miles south-east of Florence is obliged to camp in the open air, it being considered unsafe for the people to return to their homes. The authorities have not succeeded in supplying all the people with tents and huts, and thus the exposure to the unusually cold weather, in addition to the general misery in that district, may have serious consequences.

Among the houses damaged at Regello was the one where Giotto, who has been called the "father of painting," was born. The famous Church of San Lorenzo fortunately was only slightly damaged, the walls being cracked to some degree, but the works of art inside did not suffer serious injury.

ITALIAN PROBLEM.

May Offer Her Possessions in Africa.

A Paris cable: The proposed solution of the Italian problem being discussed here, it is understood contemplates giving Italy certain colonial possessions in Africa, in return for her support in the Peace Conference decision in the Adriatic section settlement.

The suggested solution has not been made public as yet, but the idea has been advanced that either France or Great Britain might make such concessions in Africa, and this is being considered, tentatively. It is impossible, however, to predict what territory might be affected, since it is generally admitted that Great Britain and France would prefer to make some other sacrifices.

Italy, also, it is said, desires to acquire rights in Asia Minor, but it is pointed out that the attitude of Greece offers difficulties in that direction.

CROWN PRINCE WAS IN POTSDAM

A Paris cable: Despatches received at Geneva, regarding the former German Crown Prince, whose reported escape into Germany was denied, state that the interned prince made a flying visit to Potsdam and returned to Holland. These reports, from Constantine and Munich, said the former Crown Prince crossed the Dutch frontier in an automobile and visited his family in Potsdam.

The escape of the former German Crown Prince from the Island of Wieringen, reported through the British Intelligence Office at Paris on June 28th, was followed the next day by an official announcement at The Hague that he still was in Holland. Later there were other reports that he had left his place of internment. Recently, however, it was announced that his lease on the Wieringen paragonage had been extended for three months.

ROOSEVELT A CANDIDATE.

Mincola, L. L. Despatch—Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt, of Oyster Bay, has agreed to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for assemblyman from the second assembly district of Nassau county, it was announced here to-day by Edward J. Conlin, chairman of the Oyster Bay Republican town committee. The first elective office of the late President Roosevelt, was member of the New York State assembly.

UNCOVER PLOT AT HAMBURG.

Berlin, Cable—A plot to blow up elevators containing food shipments has been uncovered at Hamburg, according to the Lokal Anzeiger. Those involved, it was said, were some of the convicts released from the Hamburg jail by mobs during the recent riots there. The authorities gained knowledge of the plot through members of the Seamen's Union, whose aid was sought by the conspirators.

Church—After all that has happened, do you suppose the Kaiser has changed? Gotham—No. A leopard can't change his spots. "Perhaps not, but he can have the spots knocked out of him."—Yonkers Statesman.

Camping in Canada's New National Park.



Jasper Park Camp on LAC BEAUVERT

Horseback Riding over Mountain Trails

On Mount Edith Cavell Glacier

THE Dominion Government in creating the Jasper National Park has set aside for the enjoyment of the people one of the loveliest regions in the Canadian Rockies—a territory starred with beautiful lakes, snowcapped mountain peaks and gigantic glaciers. The area of the park is approximately 4,400 square miles. The desire of the many travellers along the Grand Trunk Pacific line to stay over and inspect the beauties of the Park has led to the establishment of a novel enterprise in the form of a camp hotel on the shores of Lac Beauvert. The official count of the mountain peaks to be seen from the Jasper Park Camp is one hundred and fifty. From the Camp, with its floored tents and big canvas dining hall, trips are made to the famous Maligne Canyon, to Pyramid Lake and to the top of Fitzhugh Mountain. One of the more distant trips to be taken is to the foot of Mount Edith Cavell. This trip is made by saddle horse and is one of about sixteen miles. At the foot of this mountain nestles a beautiful lake, with a hanging glacier which has slowly moved down and filled the valley at the head of the lake.