

FATALITIES IN BOSTON RIOTS

Troops Charge Mobs and Fire Into Them.

Roughs Smash Windows, Loot Stores.

Boston Despatch—State Guardsmen opened fire with a machine gun on a mob in South Boston late to-night, killing one and wounding several others. The riot was proceeding at last reports.

Boston despatch: Rioting in and near Scollay Square, in which an unidentified man was killed, a woman shot in the arm, and a police officer beaten into unconsciousness, was the most serious occurrence of the early part of Boston's first night under protection of the State Guard. All day long the square, which is near police headquarters, and which is famous as the home of numerous cheap entertainment places, had been crowded. This was one of the places where hoodlums, freed from restraint by the police strike, gathered last night and smashed windows and looted stores. When the first of the State Guard forces went on duty to-night a troop of cavalry was sent to this danger point.

The mob steadily increased in size, and attacked a police officer. Before the cavalry could rescue him and scatter the crowd the officer had been hurled to the ground and was senseless. At the same time shots rang out, and the troopers found a man lying dead and a woman wounded. The cavalry called for reinforcements as the mob surged back, and 200 infantrymen were hurried to the square, in an earlier attempt to clear the crowd from Scollay Square, Pte. Carl Mead, of the 1st Troop, State Cavalry, was knocked from his horse, unconscious, by a bottle.

Guardsmen stopped dice games on Avery street, near the theatrical district. Two thousand gamblers and lookers-on fled as the soldiers charged the length of the street.

Metropolitan Park policemen who had been doing duty were suspended when they refused to continue the work to-night. They immediately marched to the policemen's union headquarters and joined the union.

Governor Coolidge early to-night ordered the 14th and 20th Regiments of the State Guard to join the four regiments of Guardsmen previously called out to police the city.

Governor Coolidge notified Mayor Peters early to-night that he was ready to ask President Wilson to send Federal troops to aid in policing the city if the Mayor would make such a request.

The Adjutant-General said that he expected both the 14th Regiment from the vicinity of New Bedford, and the 20th from Western Massachusetts, to report here by midnight.

A Sure Corrective of Flatulency.—When the undigested food lies in the stomach it throws off gases causing pains and oppression in the stomachic region. The belching or eructation of these gases is offensive and the only way to prevent them is to restore the stomach to proper action. Parmelec's Vegetable Pills will do this. Simple directions go with each packet and a course of them taken systematically is certain to effect a cure.

STORM SWEEPS LOWER FLORIDA

Buildings Wrecked and Ships Sent Down.

Five Dead in Havana—Heavy Damage.

Key Wet, Fla., Despatch—Lower Florida was paralyzed to-day as a result of the violent hurricane that passed over that section last night. Not a house in the city escaped damage. Three hundred and twenty frame buildings practically were razed, two church edifices wrecked and five retail stores tipped over. The damage is estimated at more than two million dollars. Shipping off the coast met with disaster. Several small vessels were sunk and others were driven to the reefs. To-night a high wind and rough sea prevented rescue work.

The steamer Grampus, with a crew of fourteen men, was sunk in the Key West harbor, and the two-masted schooner U. V. Drew, bound from Tampa to Cuba with a crew of seventeen, was reported sunk off Key West harbor, where she had put in to escape the storm. Whether or not the crews escaped is unknown.

The navy communication service reported to-night that off the Florida coast eight scout patrol boats and two barges were sunk and two subchasers and two barges were washed on reefs. The navy radio station was put out of commission.

Fruit and vegetable growers suffered the heaviest losses, the damage around Miami being estimated at half a million dollars.

In the little town of Goulds, near Miami, eight buildings were destroyed totally and eighteen were partially demolished.

IN HAVANA.
Havana Despatch—Five persons are known to be dead and several others are missing as a result of the cyclone which swept over the city last night, flooding the greater part of the city with huge waves from the gulf, which swept over the sea wall. The waters

receded to-day, leaving the streets strewn with fallen trees and debris. The electric lighting and telephone systems are badly crippled, but it is impossible as yet to estimate the damage, which is very heavy.

ONLY ANIMAL BONES Found in Coffin of a House Fire Victim.

Montreal despatch: Burnt and charred bones of a dog or some other animal were discovered yesterday in the coffin of J. Dubeau, a farmer of St. Malachie, near Ormstown, who was burnt to death when his house was destroyed by fire on July 11.

Coroner Trepanier had been ordered by the Attorney General to reopen the inquest and the body was exhumed. On opening the coffin it was found that there were bones which seemed to be those of animals as well as those of a human being. These were at once sent to Montreal, where Dr. Drome, the coroner's court medical expert here, decided that all were the bones of animals. Immediately Chief Lorrain and his men set to work to try and discover the body of the victim. Dubeau is supposed to have remained alone in his house on the night of July 11 after a quarrel with his wife and a man friend. The two later went to another house, where Mrs. Dubeau slept, and the friend watched

Asthma is Torture. No one who hasn't gasped for breath in the power of asthma knows what such suffering is. Thousands do know, however, from experience how immeasurable is the relief provided by that marvelous preparation, Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. For years it has been relieving and curing the most severe cases. If you are a sufferer do not delay a day in securing this remedy from your druggist.

FARMERS WELL UP WITH WORK

More Fall Plowing Than for Some Years.

Increased Acreage in Fall Wheat.

Toronto Despatch—Farmers in Ontario, according to a summary of reports made by agricultural representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, are generally well up with their work, as the harvest was comparatively light and the weather generally open. More fall plowing and after-harvest cultivation has been done than for some years past.

A large area of Fall wheat has been sown already, and all indications point to an increased acreage of the crop. Huron reports that some of the new wheat is already covering the ground nicely. Considerable winter rye is also being put in.

Thrashing is general. Oats are said to be turning out better relatively than either spring wheat or barley. Buckwheat has been revived by the late summer rains that a fair yield is now looked for; but, as with all spring grains, the straw is short. Millet and rape are also looking well.

The condition of late potato fields has been much improved since the middle of August, after being held back by the drought. Sugar beets and mangels have also picked up well, but turnips generally are not satisfactory, many yields being effected by lice.

Clover revived by recent showers. Some farmers in Durham have threshed as high as 15 bushels of alfalfa seed to the acre, for which they received \$23 a bushel. Peal reports sweet clover as also yielding 15 bushels to the acre.

Corn has improved greatly with the rains, and is now regarded as a fair crop for both the bin and the silo.

Laconic.

There were all gradations of thoroughness in the varying manners which different outfits showed when they turned over their sector to their relief. Some turned over every stick and stone, every fact and every suspicion. The record instance for despatch is told of a French captain who needed only six words and three gestures to turn over his sector to the incoming captain relieving him. The words were: "Nous ici. Boches la. Au revoir."

Will Grow Hotter.

According to an English scientist's theory, if the radium in the interior of the earth equals in quantity that grow hotter in time instead of colder. In the surface rocks, the world will

PRINCE'S HAND UNDER X RAYS

Winnipeg Despatch—While visiting the Tuxedo Military Hospital this afternoon, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, actually became a patient for fifteen minutes. His right hand, which had become badly numbed as a result of the hearty grip of the Canadians in the East when shaking hands with him, was put under the X-rays on the advice of the doctors. The result of the examination was declared satisfactory, and the Prince was assured he would be able to make free use of the member very soon, though they pleasantly warned him against the Western Canadian grip, indicating that he might find it to be even heartier than that he had experienced in the East.

FORTY-FIVE AMENDMENTS AND FOUR RESERVATIONS

In Peace Treaty as U. S. Senate Committee Reports It.

Washington Despatch—Characterized as an alliance, and not a league, "which will breed wars instead of securing peace," the German peace treaty, including the covenant for a League of Nations, was formally reported to the Senate to-day by the Foreign Relations Committee, with forty-five amendments and four reservations.

Accompanying the treaty was the majority report of the Foreign Relations Committee, subscribed to by every Republican member except Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, explaining the amendments and reservations, all of which, it was declared, were "governed by a single purpose, and that is to guard American rights and sovereignty, the invasion of which would stimulate breaches of faith, encourage conflicts and generate wars."

The reservations propose: (1) The unconditional right to withdraw from the league. (2) Declination to assume any of the obligations of the much discussed article 10, "except by action of the Congress of the United States." (3) Reserving to the United States the exclusive right to decide what questions are within its own domestic jurisdiction. (4) Absolute reservation of the Monroe Doctrine as to the judgment of the United States alone.

The principal amendments are proposed to provide: Equal voting power for the United States with Great Britain in the assembly of the League.

Giving to China instead of Japan the Province of Shantung.

Relief of the United States from having representatives on commissions deciding matters in which it has no concern.

Others concern phraseology. These amendments and reservations, the majority report says, are submitted "to preserve American independence and American sovereignty, and thereby best serve the welfare of mankind."

Fears that other nations may not accept an amended covenant the report dismissed with the statement: "That is one thing that certainly will not happen. The other nations will take it upon our own terms, for without us their league is a wreck, and all their gains from a victorious peace are imperilled."

That the adoption of amendments will necessitate reassembling of the peace conference, the report denies, asserting that the conference will probably be in session for six months more in Paris, and might as well be "at least as usefully employed" as "they are now in dividing and sharing southeastern Europe and Asia Minor." German delegates, the report contends, could easily be brought to Paris, and as Germany is not a member of the League, she need not be consulted about changes of the covenant.

It is usually safe to say that when a child is pale, sickly, peevish and restless, the cause is worms. These parasites range the stomach and intestines, causing serious disorders of the digestion and preventing the infant from deriving sustenance from food. Miller's Worm Powders, by destroying the worms, corrects these faults of the digestion and serves to restore the organs to healthy action.

KILLED WOMAN WHO LOVED HIM

Kalamazoo Man Admits Cold-Blooded Murder.

Married Woman Left Home for Him.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Report—After being kept in jail here in solitary confinement for more than six weeks, George Hocknoll, 36, a railroad man, broke down to-day and confessed to the murder of Mrs. Bessie Voeth, 34, a handsome Detroit woman, who, he declared, had fallen in love with him so desperately that she abandoned her home, husband and two young sons in order to be near Hocknoll in Kalamazoo.

Hocknoll told the prosecuting attorney that he had shot Mrs. Voeth twice in the back but the shots did not kill her at once, and as she lay bleeding on the Michigan Central tracks she whispered to him: "George, I am dying. Kiss me. I alone am to blame."

He says he went away to get water for her, but that before he returned a passing train had cut the woman's body to pieces.

The whole story was related with little show of emotion. Hocknoll is married and lives here. He will probably be sentenced to-morrow.

NICHOLAS KICKS.

Because He May Not Sign the Peace Treaty.

Paris Cable—The Royal Government of Montenegro has sent a protest to the Peace Conference because her representatives were not permitted to sign the Austrian treaty.

The Montenegrin Government, which makes the foregoing protest, is the Government which is headed by King Nicholas, and which has its headquarters in a suburb of Paris. This protest is similar to one made on June 30, which complained against the refusal of the Peace Conference to permit the Royal Montenegrin Government to sign the treaty with Germany.

AUSTRIA HAS SIGNED THE PEACE TREATY.

Dr. Renner Affixed His Signature at St. Germain This Morning.

A WEAK STATE

Is All That is Left of the Once Great Dual Monarchy.

Paris Cable—The delegates of Roumania and Jugoslavia did not sign the Austrian treaty to-day because they are awaiting instructions from their government, says the Havas Agency. The Supreme Council, it adds, has given them until Saturday to make known their definite intentions.

St. Germain, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press).—Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian delegation to the Peace Conference, signed the treaty of peace between the Allied and associated powers and the Austrian Republic at 10.15 o'clock this morning.

When all the delegates present had seated themselves at the round table, Dr. Renner was introduced, with the same formality that was observed when the Germans entered the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles on June 28th. Georges Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference, then rose and opened the session, asking Dr. Renner to affix his signature to the treaty and annexes, and announcing that the delegates would then be called in the order in which they were named in the preamble of the document.

There was no hesitation on the part of Dr. Renner in signing the treaty.

He rose from the seat he occupied on the left of the table after M. Clemenceau's opening address had been translated into German, and immediately walked to the signing table and signed the document.

Dr. Renner bowed and smiled graciously as he approached the table, and bowed and smiled again to the delegates after signing as he turned to go to his seat.

The signing of the treaty by the representatives of the other powers was finished at 11.15 o'clock. M. Clemenceau then made a brief announcement that the session was closed.

Neither Premier Lloyd George, of Great Britain, nor Col. E. M. House, of the United States delegation, was present. The delegation was made up of Mr. Balfour, Viscount Milner, George Nicoll Barnes, and General Seeley.

Dr. Renner will leave to-night for Vienna under the treaty, and it is expected that the signing of the pact will bolster up the wavering government and make for a resumption of normal commercial and economic conditions.

The Australian Republic, representatives of which signed the treaty to-day, is very different from the proud Austro-Hungarian Empire of 1914. The former provinces of Bohemia and Moravia and a part of the Republic of Czechoslovakia. The remainder of Teschen and most of Galicia have been incorporated into Poland. The new Ukrainian Republic takes certain sections in eastern Galicia, and the former Austrian crown land of Bukovina. Hungary has separated from Austria along the historic boundary between those portions of the former empire, but has herself lost parts of the province of Transylvania, which has been awarded to Roumania.

On the south the provinces of Carinthia, Dalmatia, Carniola, Croatia and Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as parts of Styria, are formed, in conjunction with Serbia, into the new Jugo-Slav kingdom. Parts of Tyrol are taken over by Italy, the boundaries of which are also extended so as to include most of the Istrian peninsula and a strip along the western frontier of the province of Carinthia.

All, therefore, that remains of the former empire, is what is known as German-Austria, including upper and lower Austria, and parts of Styria and of Tyrol.

Since the close of hostilities there has been a movement afoot by which Austria would be annexed by Germany. By one of the most important clauses of the treaty signed to-day, this is forbidden.

The treaty does not stipulate an exact sum to be paid in indemnities, but this amount will be fixed by the Reparations Commission on or before May 1, 1921, the commission also being empowered to determine the details of the payments, which will extend over a period of thirty years. This sum must be paid by the Austrian Republic, and is not to be apportioned among the component parts of the country which have been declared independent.

In addition to paying indemnities, Austria must also replace ton for ton, all ships lost by the Allies through the activities of the Austrian navy during the war, and physically restore invaded areas. She is also to deliver up to Allied countries works of art and objects of historic value which were carried away by the Austrians during the conflict.

Austria's army is reduced to thirty thousand men on a purely voluntary basis, and all her military establish-

ments are cut down in a proportionate manner. The entire Austrian naval fleet is to be handed over to the Allies, all warships under construction being broken up, and the salvage is not to be used except for industrial purposes.

The economic clauses and those relative to freedom of transit are similar to those of the German pact. Questions relative to the disposition of the city of Fiume are not settled in the Austrian treaty, but Austria renounces in favor of the Allied and associated powers all her rights and titles over territories formerly belonging to her which, though outside the new frontiers of Austria, have not at present been assigned to any state. She undertakes to accept any settlement made in regard to those territories.

A Ready Weapon Against Pain.—There is nothing equal to Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil when well rubbed in. It penetrates the tissues and pain disappears before it. There is no known preparation that will reach the spot quicker than this magic Oil. In consequence it ranks first among liniments now offered to the public and is accorded first place among all its competitors.

PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

That Is the Opinion of the Chinese Girls.

Four men carry a square platform or frame. Near the centre is a slender bamboo pole about ten feet long. Attached to the pole by a hidden tether is the swaying form of a young girl. Each float carries two girls. They are gaily dressed. A rhythmic motion is imparted to their bodies by the movements of the carriers. A girl attached to the waist holds the girl fast to the bamboo. The right hand clasps the pole lightly, giving illusion that the girl is thus supported. In the left hand she carries a fan and streamers of bright colored silk. This hand moves in unison with the beats of the drum carried just ahead of the float, 1-2-3, 1-2-3, 1-2-3-4, 1-2-3, it goes, without waver or change. The occasion may be a funeral march or a martial quickstep—the movement continues with incessant monotony. These girls remain thus suspended in the air for hours at a time. They are carried about the city streets after the ceremony of the day is ended, the most admired attraction in the whole display, writes Wm. L. Hall, in Asia magazine. Men wanting wives make bids for them, and parents are more than willing to have their daughters exploited, without charge to them. Any man interested may easily ascertain the name, age, place of abode, and the sum required to secure any girl desired. They are scantily clad, the better to advertise their charms. Their faces are painted, and their feet are encased in the smallest possible shoes, and these are made to show in the most attractive, seductive manner. Men especially trained are engaged to carry these floats. Comment carriers are in position to impart suggestive movements to the bodies of the girls swinging over their heads.

BLACK TREASON TO RUSS ALLIES

London Cable—(Reuter)—Colonel John Ward, Labor member of the House of Commons, who has just returned from Russia, in an interview said that to desert the Russians who had rallied to our standard will make our name stink in the nostrils of every non-Bolshevik Russian. "We went to Russia to prevent the Germans from transferring men to the western front," he said. "Are we now to say to those who rallied round us, 'You have served our turn, we are going, we wish you luck?'"

That, said Col. Ward, is unthinkable. It would be black treachery to leave them to face the enemies they have made for our sake without anything more substantial than our good will.

Countless have been the cures worked by Holloway's Corn Cure. It has a power of its own not found in other preparations.

A SPEEDY BOAT.

Halifax Report—Alexander Graham Bell, in his laboratories at Bell Brough, Baddeck, C. B., some years ago carried on extensive experiments with tetrahedral kites, and he was one of the pioneers in investigations that led to the airplane of to-day. A despatch from Baddeck to-day states that his new hydroplane boat, H.D.-4, made a trial this morning, when a speed of 71 miles an hour was attained. This is believed to be, by Mr. Bell and his staff, a world's record. The boat was designed and built by F. W. Baldwin, of Baddeck, with the assistance of Alexander Graham Bell, and was propelled by Liberty motors loaned by the Navy Department of the United States.

Music in Prisons.

In a paper read before a convention of music teachers, the musical director of a well-known prison said that the band and orchestra maintained in the institution with which he was connected was as important a part of the prison life as any of the industries which contributed to make the prison self-supporting.

The mayor of an important middle-Western city said not long ago: "Music operates to destroy anarchistic tendencies, to foster, preserve and operate constructive citizenship. It is unnecessary to defend the usefulness of music as a practical agent in life. It has been demonstrated as such. We need the spirit of music now, if ever, in a world of strife, confusion and violence. As an influence in the direction of affection and kindness sit has a place."

IS DELIGHTED WITH WINNIPEG

Prince of Wales Says So in Bidding Farewell.

Send-Off as Boisterous as Reception.

Winnipeg Despatch—Smiling, waving his cap, and shouting "Au revoir" as he leaned over the railing of the observation car of the Royal train, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales left Winnipeg to-night at seven o'clock to continue his tour of the Canadian West.

That he was delighted at his experiences in the city, his Royal Highness emphasized with the greatest heartiness before boarding the train. "I am simply delighted. The spirit of the people has been splendid. Your fine city has impressed me greatly, and I am sure there is a great future before it. Nothing could have been finer than the reception given me. I shall remember it for all time, and the remembrance will always give me a thrill of pleasure."

These were, in effect, the words to which, with face glowing and eyes shining with pleasure, the Prince gave utterance in final hurried chats with the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James Alkins, and Premier T. C. Norris, on the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks before the train pulled out.

The send-off given his Royal Highness by the citizens of Winnipeg was not a whit less boisterous than the reception accorded him on Tuesday morning. Huge crowds thronged the vicinity of the Canadian Pacific Railway depot and they were not less restrained in their demonstrations of loyalty and good will. Though the Prince's sojourn among them was brief, it was long enough for him to win the affections of all. They were bent on showing this to the future King, and they certainly succeeded in doing it.

Warmth in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions, and often death. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

TOWN PLANNING CONVENTION.

A meeting of the Town Planning Association of Southwestern Ontario will be held in the Connaught Hotel, this city, on September 28 and 29. Mr. T. S. Morris, secretary of the association, has already sent out notices of the meeting, and has asked the city to appoint delegates to the convention. This convention will discuss and consider the whole question of town planning and the housing of the people. A practical, comprehensive plan or programme for extension and improvement suitable for several years, with a definite purpose and with a view to the saving of cost, will be, if possible, decided upon. The Legislature has put it into the power of the association to plan not only for the city, but for a radius of five miles around Hamilton. The convention will thus be in a position to plan for the surrounding country as well as for the city. In planning for the greater Hamilton the content of the Railway Plan and the county or township authorities will be necessary.

The city plan will include our harbor and our mountain. This will also take on the railway situation, including the Red Hill cut off. Provision will be made for making this city an ocean port and the Beach will come under the jurisdiction of the association. For the mountain a more easy access to it will be considered, and it is possible that the proposed highway from Hamilton to the Falls along the mountain brow will meet with consideration. The width of streets, the height of buildings and other matters will come up for consideration. There should be some legislation to prevent owners of property from putting up buildings that would have the effect of robbing the beauty of a street, lowering the value of adjacent property. The local end of the association is anxious to have James street widened at the corner of King and James, and York street is also down for widening, as well as King at east end of the Gore. These improvements will take time and cannot be forced. Many notable speakers will be present at the convention, and all are experts in their particular field of endeavor. Among them are expected Lawrence Veiller, New York, director of the National Housing Association of the U. S.; Thomas Adams, Ottawa, Federal town planning adviser; Noulan Cauchon, Ottawa, the noted railway engineer; Hon. W. D. McPherson, Provincial Secretary; Sir John Willison, and Mrs. D. Grubb, gardening architect, all of Toronto; H. J. Brittain, managing director of the Municipal Bureau Research; Prof. C. F. Sissons, Toronto; S. Baker, City Clerk, London; W. J. Donald, Secretary Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce, and Louis B. Duff, of the Westland Telegraph.

The Bible shows how the world progresses. It begins with a garden, but ends with a holy city.—Phillips Brooks.