

HUNGRY FLORENCE FACES STORM FOOD STORES

(Mobs Hold Up Merchants and
Fix Their Own Prices.)

MANY SHOPS ARE SACKED

Camions Loaded With Goods and
Rushed to Food Strike Quar-
ters and There Distributed.

FLORENCE, July 4.—(By the Associated Press.)—Serious riots occurred here today in protest against the high cost of living. Mobs sacked several shops. At the gates of the city rioters held up merchants coming in with their produce and fixed their own prices.

The mobs backed camions up to the entrances of the stores and loaded the vehicles with foodstuffs. Then the camions were whirled to strike headquarters, where the provisions were distributed. Only food stores were looted.

During the afternoon crowds of strikers congregated in the plaza Victor Emmanuel, but were dispersed by police and carabinieri. There were many spirited incidents. It was necessary for the carabinieri to charge the crowds several times before the square was cleared and many arrests were made.

This evening armed guards occupy strategic points. Military camions are still going out from Florence to the regions stricken by the earthquake, where normal conditions now have almost been restored. Tomorrow the military authorities intend to transport from Florence portable barracks which formerly were used by the army in the field. These will replace the tents now in use in the Mugello valley.

Elaborate police and military measures have been taken to preserve order. The rioters were quiet in certain places by the prefect of the district, who requisitioned all fruits and vegetables, which in the summer form the staple foods of the poor. He fixed prices at 40 per cent less than those currently charged. Where the crowds met merchants with their own produce, eggs, which had been selling at from 8 to 10 cents each, were sold at 4 cents.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IS URGED

Many Advantages Set Forth by President of National Association.

NEW YORK.—Marcus M. Marks, president of the National Daylight Savings association, says: "The attacks on daylight saving which are the result of recent propaganda among farmers, should not succeed. Millions of people are enthusiastic for the continuance of the plan, which has proved such a blessing to the masses both here and abroad. The farmers have always been daylight savers. They are not compelled to rise earlier by daylight saving. They were always guided and many continue to be guided by the sun, while city dwellers have been controlled by the clock. City and suburban life rise at the same hour summer and winter. The only way to have them enjoy the benefits of early sunrise and late sunset is through daylight saving plan of pushing the clock forward in summer. There is a practically unanimous sentiment among workers in favor of daylight saving."

"While certain owners of farms are said to fear the completion of home gardening encouraged by daylight saving, or see a loss of their labor force in the afternoon, the farm hands as a class favor daylight saving. Every new movement requires new adjustment to the farmers in adjusting train schedules to meet any new requirement on their part. There should be a reasonable attitude on both sides. I am sure there is enough patriotism and wisdom among the farmers, as among all other good citizens, to appreciate the fact that what is best for the greatest number of the population is, in the long run, the best for each one, even though there may be some dissent in one particular or another. Such general saving of gas, coal and, most important of all, health by the masses should not be upset lightly on account of minor considerations."

"Daylight saving was adopted in this country for the following reasons: 1. Because it proved a success in European countries. 2. Because it would bring our time into uniformity with Europe, our exchanges being particularly interested in this. 3. Because it would save about one-quarter of the people's gas bills. 4. Because it would save about a million and a quarter tons of coal used in the manufacture of gas and electric current. 5. Because it would increase home gardening. 6. Because it would give added opportunity for healthful sports and recreation during summer afternoons. 7. Because it would relieve workers from the strain of the last hour's work in the heat of the afternoon, substituting an hour in the cooler morning. 8. Because it reduced the number of industrial accidents in factories and on way home from work."

"All the above-mentioned advantages and many more have been secured by the operation of this very simple plan. Every fair-minded citizen will agree with me that if this or any other legislation is to be attacked it should be done openly and frankly and that the scheme which was resorted to of attaching a rider to the agricultural appropriation bill to repeal daylight saving is certainly not American. If any interests attempt to take away what is considered a great benefit and social blessing by the great mass of our citizenship, let it be thrashed out in the open. The American Federation of Labor and the union of the woman's club and chambers of commerce have favored and continued to endorse the daylight saving act. We hope that this and other blessings which came to us as by-products of terrible war may continue with us permanently."

FRENCH LOSS IS 1,366,235

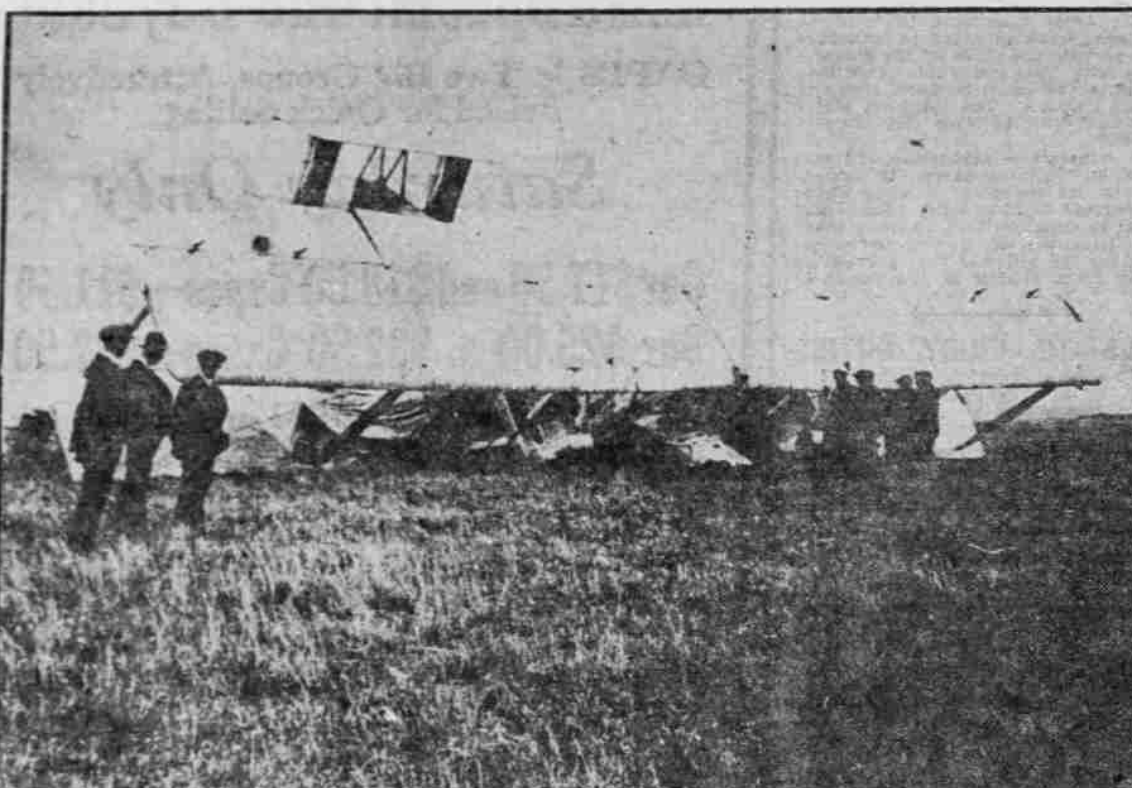
Official Figures Include Killed and Missing on Land and Sea.

PARIS, July 4.—The French losses in killed and missing on land and sea, as officially obtained up to the date of the armistice November 11, 1918, amounted to 1,366,235.

These figures were given the chamber of deputies by Deputy Louis Marin in a report on the disposal of the effects of missing men.

By a decree of the government, the Korean mining ordinance has been amended so as to eliminate the royalty on gold, silver, lead and iron ores, alluvial gold and alluvial iron. The exemption of royalty will not apply, however, to special mining concessions that were granted before the date of the mining ordinance.

FIRST PHOTO OF TRANS-ATLANTIC AIRPLANE TAKEN JUST AS IT LANDED AFTER NEW-FOUNDLAND-TO-IRELAND FLIGHT.



Front view of the Vickers-Vimy-Rolls bomber standing on its nose in a fog at Slieve Donard, Galloway, Ireland, after completion of non-stop flight from Newfoundland to Ireland. Machine is in same position as it was when it landed with Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Brown. Photo taken immediately after wreck.

ROMANCE FOR POOR GIRL

SCION OF RICH FAMILY WEDS
FACTORY WORKER.

Parental Opposition on Both Sides
Ineffectual Against Happiness
of Newly Married Couple.

STAMFORD, Conn.—Out of the ghetto of Kiev in the bloodsoaked Ukraine, to the great America as a tiny bundle in a mother's arms, up through the series of big clean American schools where there are books and learning for all industriously to the grimy benches of a big Stamford factory, there to meet Prince Charming and to suffer because a devoted father and mother will not listen to a Christian talk; then on a great journey to the west with him, to marry the prince and find that he is not only a Prince Charming, but a Prince Industrious, for the prince to lose his finger in one of the great machines—only to have the prince's mother come hurrying from her great house to take both prince and Cinderella in her arms.

Well, all of that is true. Throw away this dry rot about a league of nations. Let the cost of living wait. Look out the window at the green and a rose, if one can find it, and read the happy ending of the romance of Joseph Merce and the 18-year-old Sarah Ray, who were fathered the great lock factory which has made his family princely rich and of the 18-year-old Sarah Ray, whose father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Max Haven, run a little women's tailoring shop in Stamford.

She Goes to Work. For it has ended happily. Things looked very dark last winter for all concerned. The tailor shop had not been as prosperous as it might have been and Sarah, finished with grammar school, had taken her rosy cheeks each day to the Yale & Towne factory. There those same rosy cheeks met the eye of the young grandson of the founder of the firm, a boy used to everything that money and refinement can give, private school, travel with tutors and the big brick "house" in Noroton, where his mother painted portraits of important men because she loved to paint, taught dancing and gymnastics to young persons less fortunate than her own sons, founded a popular school of arts for her factory people and generally conducted herself as a queen should.

So when Sarah and her boy began to be seen about together she did not quite like it. Her resentment, however, was as nothing to that of the two humble about motor cars were not many and he turned his knowledge into hard cash. He got a job in a factory in Toledo. And a letter from his bride, Sarah, told the whole story.

He Gets a Job. But the young man had things inside of him. He took his own fate into his own hands, left school and went to work on his own. The things he didn't know about motor cars were not many and he turned his knowledge into hard cash. He got a job in a factory in Toledo. And a letter from his bride, Sarah, told the whole story.

Bride Has Learned to Cook. The accident, which seemed to have been the indirect cause of the reconciliation, was not as serious after all as it might have been. The woman's club and chambers of commerce have favored and continued to endorse the daylight saving act. We hope that this and other blessings which came to us as by-products of terrible war may continue with us permanently."

As to his domestic happiness the little bride writes: "I have learned to cook almost everything and I can save some of the money my boy makes. He makes \$30 a week. I am afraid of only one thing—that I am going to get fat. So I think I shall have to go back to work."

CHINESE UNDERFED, VIEW

Missionary Says Workmen Live on
25 Cents a Day.

ST. LOUIS.—Those Americans who complained of war-time conditions of limited fare would do well to go to China, according to Rev. Dr. H. G. Romig, a Presbyterian missionary for 13 years in the Shantung province, who is attending the Presbyterian general assembly, and who says that "about one-third of the 400,000,000 people in China go all the time without sufficient food."

"This semi-starvation," said Dr. Romig, "is largely due to the fact that they depend entirely on farming and small business for their income. The resources of the country are meaningless as they are so poorly developed. During the last year there have been a great many bandits in our part of the country, because of the unsettled governmental condition, as well as the poverty. In our town of Tanchow they have in the last few months executed something like 150 or 200 persons, and on one day there were as many as 40 heads hanging on the tree of the execution grounds."

"These heads hang after an execution for several days, as a warning to the people not to engage in that type of work. Tourists going through on the railroad will throw their glasses on those hideous sights."

"Our city is in the center of a most troublesome section, because of Chang-suen soldiers having been disbanded, but left with their arms in their hands. In our mission schools we are developing industries, such as lacemaking, tatting and other work, and no one will surpass the Chinese as embroiderers."

"The wages in China for a woman engaged in mission employ run at about \$4 a month, and of a man at about \$10 a month. With such wages they board and clothe themselves. The ordinary workman in China at the present time receives a wage of 15 to 25 cents a day, and lives on that. At such a wage they would have a meal of bread and vegetables. Sometimes they might have a little fish, but they could not afford anything to speak of in the way of meat. The great mass of the Chinese people eat meat only a few times each year, at the great feast days."

"They usually have two meals a day. Their regular habit is to work in the morning till about 10 o'clock and then eat; then they eat again at about 4 o'clock. Tea is essential. The common people make their tea of apple leaves, mulberry leaves or willow leaves, dried."

"They buy their water frequently at a hot water shop. They can get a kettle full for one-eighth of a cent. In many cases also it is cheaper for them to buy bread than to make it. They frequently buy bread and something in the way of vegetable, or buy grain, and thus they eat a small morsel on the streets. The well-to-do people sit down to the table, but not so the poor."

DANGER IN SCHOOLS SEEN

Rise of Wages Urged Lest Teachers
Join Labor Unions.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—Homer Martin, principal of the high school, has made a report to the school board urging that the blanket raise of \$300 asked by Santa Barbara teachers be granted, as a danger which may arise if teachers continue to join the labor unions. In the report, he says: "The teachers have, year after year, trusted those in authority to look out for their interests. Nothing was done. Many schools are joining the labor union."

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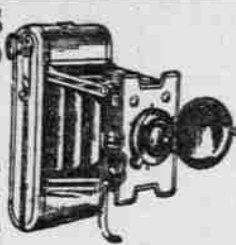
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ROYAL GRATITUDE SHOWN

King and Queen of Roumania Con-
gratulate Red Cross Members.

BUCHAREST.—King Ferdinand and
Queen Marie of Roumania recently re-
ceived members of the American Red

Cross mission and congratulated them
on the results of their work among the
poor and in the hospitals.

King Ferdinand told Colonel H. Gid-
son Wells of Chicago, chief of the mis-
sion, if it were not for help received
from the United States, the people of
Roumania would have starved. He said

with living conditions now so much
improved, there is no fear of bolshevism
in Roumania.

The scrap value of the German sub-
marines being broken up in England is
estimated at \$12,168. It will take ten
weeks to scrap each boat.

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