

# EXPLOSION ON U.S. DREADNOUGHT TAKES TOLL OF FORTY-FOUR LIVES

Disaster Occurs During Naval Practice Off California—Between Ten and Twenty Injured and Burned.

A despatch from San Pedro, Cal., says:—Three officers and forty-one men of the battleship Mississippi were swept to death, at 11.45 a.m. on Thursday, on the San Clemente fleet drill grounds, off this port, when a shell in one of the 14-inch guns, turret No. 2, exploded prematurely, according to semi-official information given out from the United States steamship Mexico, flagship of the Division Four, of the fleet.

Nearly a score of men were injured by the flare-back that carried the terrific charge through the breach of the gun instead of out through the muzzle.

The gun crew were preparing to fire as one unit the great sea fighter's powerful broadside, when a sailor called for the electricity to be turned on for the charge.

The switch was thrown on to ignite the shell before the breech was locked, and in another moment the interior of the turret was littered with dead and dying.

Ensign D. Smith from the U.S.S. New Mexico was the first man to enter the turret No. 2 following the explosion.

Upon entering the turret, Ensign Smith took with him an air hose, which immediately cause flames from the burning debris to shoot forth. After flooding the turret with water, Ensign Smith was able to enter. All the men were dead at that time, their faces swelled and puffed almost beyond recognition by the intense heat.

Identification marks on the clothing, however, was still discernable. Three-quarters of an hour lapsed after the fire in turret No. 2 was observed from the quartermaster's deck before entrance into the red-hot chamber containing the charred bodies of the entombed men could be made by Ensign Smith.

Had the turret, which was revolving at the time the explosion on the battleship Mississippi occurred, remained in the position in which it was at the time of the explosion, the hang fire from the left gun would have gone into the centre of the City of San Pedro, witnesses aboard the ship said. When the gunner's hand guiding the controls was wrenched away by the explosion, the guns kept revolving and stopped as they pointed directly aft.

## COOLIDGE PRESIDENT DAWES VICE-PRESIDENT

Republicans Choose Candidates for Big Political Campaign.

A despatch from Marietta, O., says:—Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes has accepted the nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

"I accept the nomination by the Republican party for the Vice-Presidency," he said in a formal statement when informed of his nomination. "I deeply appreciate the honor conferred."

A despatch from Convention Hall, Cleveland, says:—Charles G. Dawes of Illinois was nominated for the Vice-Presidency by the Republican National Convention, after it once had nominated Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, and he had refused to accept the place.

In a brief and spectacular fight, in which William M. Butler, President Coolidge's campaign manager, had said to Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, "It must be Hoover," and Sen. Reed had replied, "It can't be done, it must be Dawes," the Dawes supporters marshalled their forces and put the General across for the nomination.

Earlier in the day Mr. Butler's forces had passed the word that the Administration men desired the nomination of Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, and in the voting which followed the supporters of Frank O. Lowden of Illinois ran away with the nomination for their man, only to have him decline it. The nomination of Dawes came as the climax to one of the most spectacular scenes in Republican party history, in which the convention, once having nominated a candidate, was obliged to undo its work and find another.

Calvin Coolidge was nominated for the Presidency on the first ballot taken in the Republican National Convention.

He received 1,065 of the 1,109 votes. Robt. Marion La Follette got 34—28 of the 29 from Wisconsin and 6 of the 18 from North Dakota—and Hiram

Johnson got 10 of the 13 votes from South Dakota.

As usual, the galleries received every mention of La Follette's name, and the report of the votes cast for him, with jeers and hisses, but they had only laughter for the name of Hiram Johnson.

## RUSSIANS ALARMED BY OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE

Bubonic and Lung Diseases Spread by Rodents Destroying Vast Crop Areas.

A despatch from Moscow says:—Outbreaks of the bubonic plague and its variant, the lung plague, occurring year after year in the steppe region east of the Volga, and the appearance of the plague in Black Sea ports and the Don Valley of the Ukraine, are causing alarm in Russian medical circles.

The extension of the plague area is due to the spread of field mice and the rodents known as susliks, which are destroying crops on millions of acres of the best farming land in Russia.

A micro-biological institute has been opened at Saratoff to study means of combating the plague and to train personnel for medical expeditions being rushed to infected areas.

One of the greatest difficulties in the warfare is the question of transportation, as the regions affected are usually without roads and railroads and hours are precious in preventing the spread of the outbreak. The introduction of the airplane has gone a long way toward solving this problem.

The plague appeared early this year in four steppe provinces—Astrakhan, Uralsk, Bukieff and the Kalmuitz district. There were 473 cases, of which 434 were fatal, before the disease was got under control. Since then it has broken out anew in the Amu Darya region. A congress of bacteriologists and epidemiologists at Kiev late in April, after listening to a report of Prof. Zabolotny on the penetration of the bubonic plague in the Ukraine, decided that it was necessary to establish a station at Odessa.



Calvin Coolidge  
Republican Candidate for President of the United States.



Brig.-Gen. Chas. G. Dawes  
Republican Candidate for Vice-President of the United States.

## GASTON DOUMERGUE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

Descendant of Old Calvinistic Family Succeeds Millerand as Head of State — Premiership Accepted by Edouard Herriot.

A despatch from Paris says:—Gaston Doumergue, President of the Senate, Protestant and moderate radical, was elected President of the Republic by the National Assembly at Versailles on Friday.

He defeated Paul Painleve, a candidate of the Left bloc and president of the Chamber of Deputies, by 515 to 309. The solid Left phalanx, led by Edouard Herriot, for the radical Socialists, and by Leon Blum for the Socialists, did not even poll the full 360 votes it expected from the Chamber for Painleve.

Voting in secret, a portion of Herriot's forces broke away and voted for Doumergue with all the Senate, both Left and Right, and that portion of the Chamber which is not "pure Republican."

M. Herriot will take the premiership from President Doumergue which he refused from President Millerand, although it will not be the triumph anticipated if M. Painleve had won.

M. Doumergue is the descendant of an old Calvinist family of Nimes

and is the first Protestant President France has had. He is anti-Vatican and classed with the Left, although he has otherwise little in common with the Chamber majority.

He has had thirty years' service in the Chamber and the Senate, and is an old office holder. He has been a member of six different Cabinets and has held eight different portfolios. He was Premier when the radicals carried the country just before the war and resigned because he favored the three-year military service law, in opposition to which the radicals had just won the election.

Since the war he has opposed resumption of relations with the Vatican, but later, as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Upper House, he supported Premier Poincare's foreign policy.

There has not been a military demonstration since the war such as that which accompanied the election. All the roads around Versailles were filled with soldiers because of a threatened demonstration by Communists, which did not materialize.

## MANY CANADIANS RETURNING FROM U.S.

Statistics Show 9,000 Have Come Back in Past Two Months.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Evidence that many Canadians are returning from the United States, is shown by statistics now being compiled by the Dept. of Immigration and Colonization, the total for the last two months being nearly 9,000.

It was not until towards the end of last March that the immigration officials began to make an accurate check on the number of Canadians who were coming back after being in the United States for six months or longer. In April returns from 148 out of the 171 points along the international boundary at which there are Canadian immigration inspectors, showed that 4,084 Canadian citizens returned to their own country. In May the number from 129 ports was 4,839, with 420 ports still to be heard from. The figures above quoted do not include Canadians who have been in the United States for a shorter period than six months.

## Gypsy Moths Menace the Forests of Quebec

A despatch from Quebec says:—While elation is felt over the fact that forest fires this year have affected an area set at only 33 acres by an offi-

cial report received from Forest Rangers, another danger is threatening the National domain. The Forest Protection Service without delay has taken means to meet and try to prevent invasion of the southern forests of the province by a fly known as the gypsy moth.

In the last five years the gypsy moth has been playing havoc with the forests of the United States, first in the southern sections and in the last two years toward the northern sections causing losses which are set at hundreds of millions of dollars in value by experts.

## King George Displays Excellent Horsemanship

A despatch from Aldershot, Eng., says:—The excellent horsemanship of King George got him out of a tight place and saved him from a possible serious mishap. As the King was leaving the parade grounds on his charger, after reviewing the troops, the horse became frightened at the cheering crowd. The animal "bucked" and nearly collided with a horse ridden by the Duke of Connaught, beside the Queen's carriage.

The King made a second attempt to force his horse to accompany the procession, but the animal, terrified, plunged until its royal rider was forced to turn back and ride home along a quiet route.

You can't travel far on a lame excuse.

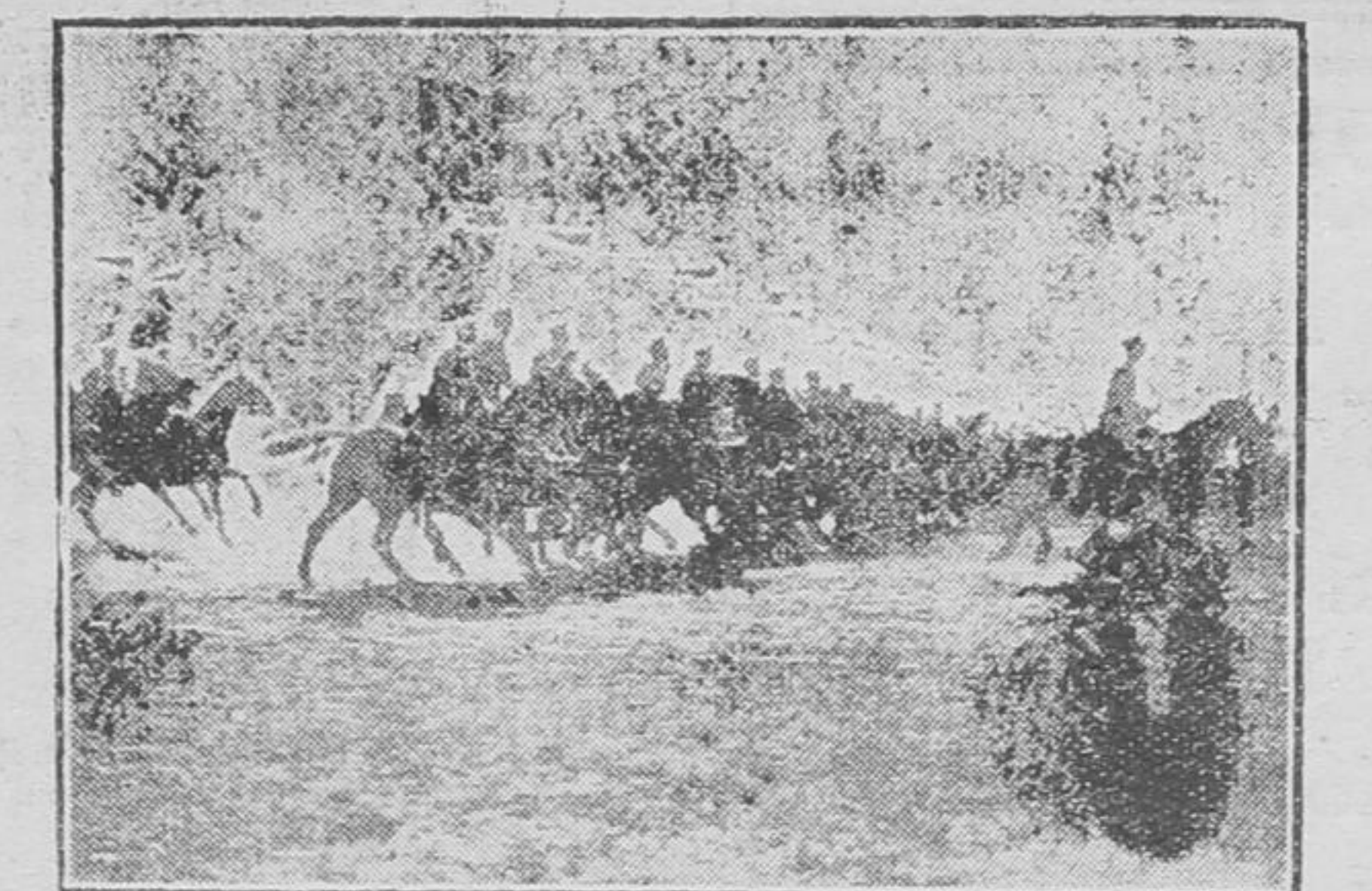


Photo shows the gallop past of the 17th Lancers when the one-armed general, Sir Walter Congreve, V.S., reviewed the 3rd division at Salisbury Plain.

## The Week's Markets

TORONTO.  
Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.17; No. 3 North, \$1.10 1/4.  
Man. oats—No. 3 CW, 44 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 41 1/2c.  
Man. barley—Nominal.  
All the above, c.i.f., bay ports.  
Ont. barley—65 to 70c.  
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 95c.  
Ont. rye—74 to 78c.  
Peas—No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.45.  
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$23; shorts, per ton, \$24; middlings, \$30; good feed flour, \$1.85.  
Ont. wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.15 to \$1.20.  
Ont. No. 2 white oats—39 to 41c.  
Ont. corn—Nominal.  
Ont. flour—Ninety per cent, pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.10; Toronto basis, \$5.10; bulk seaboard, \$4.75.  
Man. flour—1st pats. in jute sacks, \$6.65 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$6.15.  
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$16; No. 2, \$16; No. 3, \$13 to \$14; mixed, \$11 to \$11.50; lower grades, \$10 to \$12.  
Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.50 to \$10.  
Screenings—Standard, recleaned, f. o.b. Bay ports, per ton, \$16.  
Cheese—New, large, 18 to 18 1/2c; twins, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2c; triplets, 19 to 20c. Stiltons, 21c, Old, large, 22 to 23c; twins, 23 to 24c; triplets, 24 to 25c.  
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 35 to 36c; No. 1 creamery, 34 to 35c; No. 2, 33 to 34c; dairy, 28 to 30c.  
Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 34 to 35c; extra loose, 32c; firsts, 29c; seconds, 25c.  
Live poultry—Hens, over 5 lb., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 55c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c.  
Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 60c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 22c.  
Beans—Can., handpicked, lb., 6 1/2c; primes, 6c.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.  
Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 11 1/2c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 11 1/2 to 12c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 12 1/2 to 13c; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.  
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 23 to 24c; cooked hams, 34 to 36c; smoked rolls, 17 to 18c; cottage rolls, 18 to 20c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 25c; special brand breakfast bacon, 28 to 30c; backs, boneless, 27 to 33c.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$18; 90 lbs. and up, \$17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$37; heavy weight rolls, \$32.  
Lard—Pure tierces, 14 1/2 to 15 1/4c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 18 to 18 1/2c; shortening, tierces, 14 to 14 1/2c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15 1/2c; prints, 16 1/2 to 17c.  
Export steers, choice, \$7.75 to \$8; do, good, \$7.50 to \$7.75; export heifers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; baby heaves, \$7.50 to \$9; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, med., \$5.75 to \$6; do, com., \$4.75 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.50; do, med., \$5.25 to \$6; do, com., \$4.75 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$5.25 to \$6.25; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4.50; butcher bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25; bolognas, \$2.50 to \$3.50; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; feeding steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.75; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, choice, \$5 to \$5.25; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.25; milkers, springers, choice, \$7.50 to \$9.00; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$6.00; calves, choice, \$9 to \$10.50; do, med., \$7 to \$7.75; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.50; lambs, choice ewes, \$16.50 to \$18; do, bucks, \$15 to \$16.50; do, culls, \$12 to \$15; spring lambs, per lb., 15 to 18c; sheep, light ewes, \$5.50 to \$7.50; do, culls, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$8 to \$8.25; do, f.o.b., \$7.50 to \$7.75; do, country points, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do, select, \$8.80 to \$9.05; do, off cars, long haul, \$8.40 to \$8.65.  
MONTREAL.  
Oats, Can. west, No. 2, 50 1/2 to 51c; do, No. 3, 48 1/2 to 49c; extra No. 1 feed, 47 1/2 to 48c; No. 2 local white, 44 to 45c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$6.65; 2nds, \$6.15; strong bakers, \$5.95; winter pats., choice, \$6.20 to \$6.30. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$2.90 to \$3. Bran, \$23.25; shorts, \$24.25. Middlings, \$30.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$16.50 to \$17.  
Cheese, finest Westerns, 16 1/2 to 16 3/4c; finest Easterns, 16 1/2 to 16 3/4c. Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 33 3/4c; No. 1 creamery, 32 3/4c; seconds, 31 3/4c. Eggs, fresh specials, 33c; fresh extras, 29c; fresh firsts, 24 to 25c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.40 to \$1.45. Com. dairy bulls, \$3 to \$3.50; thin cows, \$2 to \$3.50; calves, good veals, \$6.25 to \$7; do, com. suckers, \$5.50 to \$6; pail-fed calves, \$4.50 to \$4.75; spring lambs, per lb., 15 to 17c; sheep, \$6; good quality butcher hogs, mixed lots, \$8.50 to \$8.75; sows, \$5 to \$5.50; select bacon hogs, \$9.

## British Trade Shows Signs of Brisk Revival

Favorable signs all along the line have renewed confidence and promise better business, says a cable from London. The British Industries fair and the Empire Exhibition at Wembley are in full swing. The budget removes the corporation profits tax and leaves the income and death duties unchanged. The continued high exchange value of the franc reduces Continental competition. Resumption of work in the mines and shipyards and increased bank clearings and relative firmness of prices are other favorable factors.

## SHOT DOWN BY CHIEF OF BAND \$3,000,000 ROBBER CONFESSES

Man Near Death and Others Implicated in Chicago Train Robbery Arrested—One of Accused Identified by Mail Clerks.

Chicago, June 15.—An anonymous telephone message to the police early to-day began clearing up the \$3,000,000 mail robbery perpetrated Thursday night on the North shore.

J. H. Wayne, with several bullets in his body, was identified in the County Hospital by two mail clerks as one of the bandits who held up the mail and express train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

Wayne, with three other men and a woman, was arrested earlier in an apartment on the North Side.

A confession was obtained, it was stated by Chief of Detectives Hughes and Capt. Schoemaker, who started for the place where the loot, money and bonds was said to be buried.

The confession is said to have been made by Wayne, who was at the point of death when the announcement was made.

The telephone tip sent the police

to the North Side address, a house occupied by Walter McComb.

There they found McComb, his wife, Wayne and a man who said he was Paul Wade of Tulsa, Okla. In Wayne's pockets the police found \$1,000 bills and in Wade's possession were new \$500 bills.

While the police were at McComb's a man who gave the name of J. Mahoney knocked at the door and was arrested.

James H. Watson, another early caller at the McComb flat, was arrested. In his pockets were found twenty one-thousand-dollar bills. These are said to have been identified to-day by serial numbers. Mrs. Catherine McComb, wife of the lessee of the flat, gave the police valuable information.

In the flat were found names, letters, incriminating articles and documents. Wayne and Wade were hiding under a bed. Wayne had been shot twice in the head and had gunshot wounds in the arms and chest.