SURROUNDED BY TURKISH FORCES SOUTHERN ARMY OF GREECE SURRENDERS

Turks Within Forty Kilometres of Smyrna and on Coast of Algean Sea—Hellenic Government Offers to Evacuate Asia Minor—Greek Loss During Offensive Estimated at About 50,000.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—A telegram announces that at 11 o'clock Thursday morning the Greek Government made, through the Allied High Commissioners, a request to the Angora representative in that city for an armistice, the Greeks to evacuate all Asia Minor. If the request is granted it is expected that representatives of the two governments will meet in a neutral zone to draw up the terms of the armistice.

It is not, however, considered likely that the Turks will grant an armistice, at least until the present offensive has either reached its goal or has been checked, as there is still possibility it might be on the outskirts of Smyrna.

The latest telegrams state that the Turks are now within 40 kilometres of Smyrna and that the whole Southern Greek army had been surrounded and has surrendered. The Greek losses since the offensive began are estimated at 50,000, among whom 15,000 are prisoners.

A wholesale concentration of Greek and Armenian refugees at Smyrna has created an acute crisis at that port. The number of refugees has already reached 200,000. Not only are many in danger of starvation, but their presence in the city threatens an epidemic of diseases.

Relief organizations have been besieged with appeals to have all available relief supplies, medicines and workers in the Near East shipped to Smyrna.

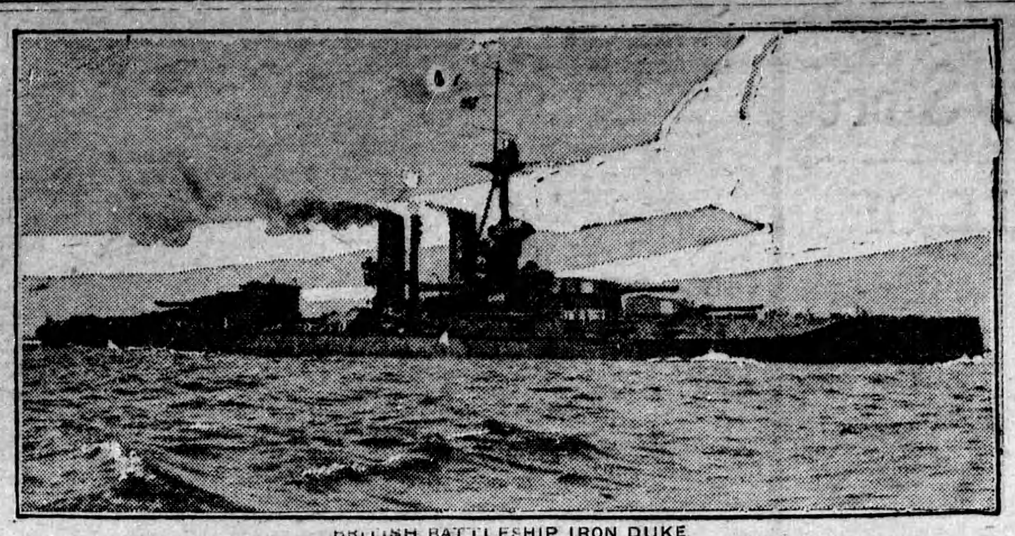
Latest advices received here from Angora confirm previous reports that the Turkish Nationalist army numbers 350,000 men. Of this number 200,000 men are engaged in the offensive operations against the Greeks. The remaining 150,000 are being held in reserve.

A telegram from Angora reiterates the assertion that General Tricoupis, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Greek army in Asia Minor, and several other Greek generals were made prisoners by the Turks on the evening of September 2. The despatch adds: "They were taken to the headquarters of the Kemalist forces, where they were treated as guests of Mustapha Kemal Pasha."

A despatch from Paris says:—A column of 4,000 Kemalist cavalrymen occupied Bender, 30 miles from Smyrna, and are advancing on Smyrna, says a Havas despatch from Adana dated Thursday.

The despatch adds that another 5,000 men, after taking Akhissar, 60 miles northeast of Smyrna, are speeding toward Manissa.

Continuing, the despatch says that Noury Bey, a Captain of cavalry, has won a prize of 500 Turkish pounds and a flag offered by Mustapha Kemal Pasha to the commander of the first column to reach the Aegean Sea.



BRITISH BATTLESHIP IRON DUKE

With the battleship King George, the Iron Duke has been ordered to Smyrna, the seaport in the province of the same name, to protect British interests against the threatened attack of the Turks. French, Italian and United States war ships are also proceeding to the scene.

HARDSHIPS AMONG WORKERS IN OLD LAND

Government Plans Aid for Unemployed During the Coming Winter.

A despatch from London says:—England expects to be faced by the problem of dealing with 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 unemployed this winter. The cabinet committee which is handling the question has just completed the first stage of its investigation and has reported to the government and local authorities that it will spend £20,000,000 in public works to keep the men busy from October to May. The government's liability will be limited to about £850,000 and the local authorities will supply the rest.

Railroads also are planning to carry out improvements including the electrification of many London suburban lines while dock improvements, roads, sewers, parks and playgrounds also will provide work. Originally the government paid 65 per cent. of the wages of the men employed in relief work but the fund for this purpose has been exhausted and its liability is limited to carrying loan charges for such work.

Anxiety over the situation has increased with the first weekly report made in some months showing that the number of unemployed has increased. There are now 1,333,700 actually registered as unemployed with perhaps another 100,000 working part time. The government is confining its work to the really necessitous districts like Glasgow and Barrow-in-Furness ship building districts, the Bradford weaving and the Greenwich and Leyton engineering districts.

It also further attempted to limit its assistance to districts where ex-service men in distress predominated, but found that ex-service men predominated in almost all necessitous districts. The scheme provides that ex-service men must be given preference up to 75 per cent. of the men employed.

Soldiers Wounded in the Great War

The International Labor Bureau has completed its work on the number of soldiers wounded in the war. The total figure amounts to 6,911,000, and the casualties of the various countries are as follows: France, 1,500,000; Germany, 1,400,000; Great Britain, 1,170,000; Austria, 1,164,000; Italy, 570,000; Poland, 320,000; United States, 246,000; Czecho-Slovakia, 154,000; Canada, 88,000; Roumania, 84,000; Belgium, 40,000; the number of Russian, Turkish and Bulgarian wounded has not yet been ascertained.

The Central Information Office, in Spain, has given from the official list of losses down to December 31, 1921, for Germany, the number of wounded in the army and navy as 4,246,874. But this number was not yet final and in reality the real number is much less, as the separate woundings of each man had been counted sing y.

British Goods to be Exhibited in Canada

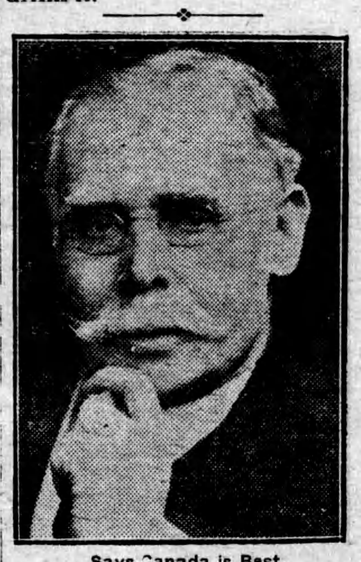
A despatch from London says:—Interesting evidence of British manufacturers' desire to improve their position in the Canadian market is the formation of British Train Traders, Limited, which is about to send an exhibition train carrying samples of a great variety of British goods across the Dominion, leaving Montreal at the end of October on a tour lasting ten months. Two hundred and ten firms will participate in this exhibition.

No Antidote for Wood Alcohol, Says Scientist

A despatch from New York says:—Alexander O. Gettler, pathological chemist and toxicologist of the medical examiner's staff, and professor of chemistry of New York University, gives this warning to the public:

"Don't drink wood alcohol. There is no antidote. There is sufficient poison in one drink of wood alcohol to kill many persons. Absorption in the human system is quick and fatal. By the time the doctor has been summoned the deadly poison has been absorbed in the system.

"The only remedy is, don't drink it."



Says Canada is Best.

Lord Shaw of Dumferline, who, after extensive travels in the United States and Canada, says:—"In the United States the middle west seems to have been given over to the genius of desolation; in Canada it seems to have been given over to the genius of fruitfulness."

Always be especially careful when opening a full box of matches. Do not create unnecessary friction which might cause an accidental fire in the box.

Representatives of the Dominion Department of Agriculture are en route to South America, to investigate opportunities for establishing a market for pure-bred Canadian cattle in the Argentine Republic, Brazil and Uruguay. As the latter two countries are recognized by live stock authorities as likely to be among the important sources of the world's future meat supplies, a special study of the methods employed in breeding, feeding and registering purebred cattle will be undertaken.

Canada continues to cut down her expenditures abroad, and according to the summary of Canadian trade for the month of July, 1922, at the same time is increasing her exports of domestic merchandise. Imports during July, 1922, were valued at $60,757,019, a decrease of early $2,000,000 as compared with the corresponding month a year ago. Exports of domestic merchadise during the month under review were valued at $70,430,235, as against $54,548,036 in the corresponding period of 1921.

The Basic Facts of the Reparation Situation Statistics on the Reparations Question

1919-'20—Germany's total debt to the Allies is $33,000,000,000. By Allied agreement France's share is 52 per cent, Great Britain's 22, Italy's 10, Belgium's 8, and the remainder divided among Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, Japan and Portugal.

The Reparation Commission decided that the total debt should be divided into three categories: "A" bonds, $3,000,000,000; "B" bonds, $9,500,000,000, and "C" bonds, $20,500,000,000. "B" bonds bear 5 per cent. interest, plus 1 per cent. for a sinking fund. "C" bonds will be issued and bear interest when decided by the commission.

Germany has not yet paid off the "A" bonds, which she was ordered to dispose of at the rate of about $750,000,000 annually, either in gold or its equivalent, or goods.

1921—Up to December 31, 1921, Germany had delivered in gold, or equivalent, $260,354,750. This was used to pay army costs on the Rhine (except those of the United States), to reimburse certain advances by Great Britain to Germany and to satisfy a portion of the Belgian priority. Indirect payments were also made amounting to $35,688,250, bringing the total cash from Germany during 1921 to $296,043,000. Germany also furnished goods valued at $699,835,500 and the value of state properties in ceded territories was credited against reparations at the rough value of $626,085,500. Thus the Allies collected from Germany during 1921 $1,621,964,000.

1922—During 1922 and up to March 22 Germany paid $70,487,230.12. Here she professed difficulty, and was allowed to scale down cash payments for the year to $180,000,000. This left her obliged to pay $109,512,769.88 in monthly installments. On July 15 she had effected $42,162,769.88 of payments, leaving a cash balance for the year of $67,350,000, which she confessed she could not pay, due to the slump in the mark.

This brought about the London conference among Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Japan—the Allied Supreme Council—to decide whether a moratorium should be granted and what measures should be taken.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—The influx of tourists from the United States to the island is unprecedented this year. As many as twenty-four cars a day have crossed the car ferry to Charlottetown.

Digby, N.S.—A greater future for Digby as a winter port is forecasted in the addition of a spur railway line nearing completion. An additional line will, in the coming winter months, use the port for loading purposes.

Woodstock, N.B.—The quality of New Brunswick potatoes has been attracting a great deal of attention from American buyers. A number of potato dealers from New York, Long Island and other American points, have been in this vicinity lately, making investigations on both the Maine side and in this province. The experts find that the New Brunswick potatoes excel all others in being free from disease.

Sherbrooke, Que.—The latest concern to secure a site in Sherbrooke with a view to establishing a plant is the Canadian Brakeshoe Company, and it is predicted extensive developments will soon be under way. Industrially, Sherbrooke has experienced improved conditions this summer and immediate prospects are bright.

Toronto, Ont.—Eighty thousand children are being fed by Canada in the famine area of Saratov, Russia, and fifty-five Canadian kitchens are in operation in this district, forty-five of which have been established through the Canadian "Save the Children Fund" organization, and ten through the British organization.

Regina, Sask.—The Mennonites who left Saskatchewan for the Southern States would like to get back to their Western Canadian farms, according to several letters received by the Department of Immigration and Colonization at Ottawa. Some of these communications are of the nature of appeals to be assisted back to their old farms.

Calgary, Alta.—Western Canada will ship considerably more wheat to Japan the coming season than formerly, according to a statement made by a director of a large Japanese grain firm at present visiting Alberta.

Malakwa, B.C.—The new Sicamous-Revelstoke highway was officially opened during the week by the premier of the province, completing another link in the Atlantic-Pacific highway. The new road is 58 miles long and traverses a region of mountains and valleys of transcendent beauty.

Enormous Issues of Paper Marks at Berlin

A despatch from Berlin says:—Bank notes totalling twenty-three billion paper marks have been put into circulation within the last ten days, according to the newspapers here. This is 10 per cent. of Germany's entire note circulation.

"SCAT!"

—Philadelphia Ledger

Fine Arts and the Government.

A national conservatory of music is bound to appear in Canada some of these days.

The Dominion is unique in not having some sort of an institution of fine arts allied with, or supported by, the Government, but there is growing evidences that our statesmen and politicians will turn an attentive era to the call some bright day not in the far distant future. Indeed, the actual conservatory may come sooner than we expect, though not probably in the way that musicians might anticipate.

Private initiative has achieved most things in Canada, and it has done a great deal in supplying us with institutions of learning in the musical field that are of high quality. But it is perfectly possible for a national institution to be established without in the slightest degree conflicting with private institutions already established. It should, in fact, add to their patronage by centreing public attention more definitely upon music and giving music as a whole a higher standing in the minds of the people of the country. The Government-supported institutions of other countries are not criticized as interfering with private instruction—rather they appear as giving a stimulus to study which must redound to the benefit of all concerned in the art.

Every music lover in Canada should see to it that our legislative assemblies take more than a passing interest in music. No Government to-day is acting in the best interests of its people by ignoring the cause of music. Why not a Department of Fine Arts at Ottawa?

Irrigated Land Yields Phenomenal Crops

A despatch from Lethbridge, Alta., says:—One hundred and three bushels of oats to the acre was the yield of a twenty-acre field of irrigated land on the Raymond Agricultural School Demonstration Farm.

The biggest shipment ever made out of the Grand Lake coal area of New Brunswick in one day was made recently, a train of 38 cars of coal arriving at Fredericton over the Fredericton a nd Grand Lake Coal and Railway Company, from Minto.

ANNUAL CASUALTIES OF DEEP 674,000 TONS

Nations of the World Lost 559 Vessels During 1921—Greeks Suffer Most.

A despatch from London says:—The fleets of the world lost 559 ships of 674,257 tons during 1921, according to a report just made public by Lloyds Register of Shipping, the organization which reduces to statistics the annual toll of Father Neptune standing guard over Davy Jones's Locker. Most of these vessels were wrecked or abandoned at sea. Some were broken up ashore as too old for further use. Others vanished after departing from their ports. The destruction amounted to approximately 1 per cent. of the total merchant marine of all nations.

Of the 559 ships, excluding all of less than 100 tons, 344 of 536,537 tons were steamers and motor vessels and 215 of 157,720 tons were sailing boats.

The record for the year, while heavy, was a return to normal compared with the wholesale sinkings registered during hostilities. At the height of submarine activities in 1917 2,605 steamers of 6,607,000 tons and 748 sailing ships of 520,000 tons were lost at sea. Since 1918 the losses have remained fairly constant at about the 1921 figures.

The statistical tables give interesting data on the frequency of the various kinds of disasters. Strandings and kindred casualties were the most prolific, accounting for 45.16 per cent. of the losses to steamers and motorships and 38.8 per cent. of the sailers. Cases of abandoned, foundered and missing vessels formed 30 per cent. of the steam and motor ships and 35½ per cent. of the sailers.

The vessels broken up and dismantled during 1921 aggregated 93,431 tons.

A study of the tables made public by Lloyds Register shows an average for the world of less than 1 per cent., with a proportion for Greece far beyond the normal. Losses of the Greek fleet amounted to twenty-six ships, of 52,363 tons, or 8.92 per cent. of the entire merchant marine. Many of these ships were lost under circumstances which led to drastic investigations by insurance companies.

The average for the British Empire was slightly over 1 per cent. With the exception of Holland, with a loss of only 0.03 per cent., the American flag was the lowest in the world, with casualties of 0.45 per cent.

Chinese Children Refuse to Attend Victoria School

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says:—Chinese school children are on strike, refusing to attend classes unless placed on an equal plane with white pupils. In the past Chinese boys and girls mingled with whites in schools here, but the white parents protested against such an arrangement, and the schol board decided to separate the Orientals. A special school was built for the Chinese, but they refuse to enter it.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat, old crop—No. 1 Northern, $1.15; No. 3 Northern, $1.07½. New crop, No. 1, $1.13.

Manitoba oats—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 80c; No. 3 yellow, 79c, all rail.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 55 to 58c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 65 to 70c.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $22 to $23; shorts, per ton, $24 to $25; good feed flour, $1.70 to $1.80.

Ontario wheat—New Ontario wheat, No. 2, 95c to $1, at outside points.

Ontario No. 2 white oats, New, 33 to 35c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, 93's, $6.80 to $7.10 per barrel; 2nd pats. (bakers), $6 to $6.30. Straights, in bulk, seaboard, $4.30; Toronto basis, $4.25 to $4.50.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, $7.20 per barrel; 2nd pats., $6.50.

Hay—No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, $16; straw, $11, carlots.

Cheese—New, large, 18 to 18½c; twins, 19 to 19½c; triplets, 20 to 20½c. Old, large, 25c; twins, 24 to 24½c. Stiltons, 25c. Extra old, large, 26 to 27c. Old Stiltons, 24c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 39 to 40c; ordinary creamery prints, 36 to 38c; No. 2 creamery, 33 to 34c. Dairy, 29 to 31c. Cooking, 21c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 33 to 38c; roosters, 23c; fowl, 24 to 27c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 35 to 40c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 25c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 25c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—No. 1 candled, 33 to 34c; selects, 37 to 38c; cartons, 41 to 43c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., $4.25; primes, $3.75 to $3.90.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.20; per 5 imp. gals., $2.10; maple sugar, lb., 20c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 13 to 13½c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 14½ to 15½c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, $3.50 to $3.75.

Potatoes—New Ontarios, $1 to $1.15.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 32 to 35c; cooked ham, 46 to 50c; smoked rolls, 28 to 31c; cottage rolls, 35 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 41 to 43c; backs, boneless, 39 to 43c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, $17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, $48; heavyweight rolls, $40.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 16c; tubs, 17c; pails, 17½c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 14 to 14½c; tubs, 14½c; pails, 15c; prints, 17c.

Choice heavy steers, $7 to $8; butcher steers, choice, $6.50 to $7.15; do, good, $6 to $6.50; do, med., $5.50 to $6; do, com., $4 to $5; butcher heifers, choice, $6.50 to $7; do, med., $5 to $6; do, com., $4.50 to $5; butcher cows, choice, $4.50 to $5.50; do, med., $3.50 to $4; canners and cutters, $1 to $2; butcher bulls, good, $4.50 to $5.25; do, com., $2.50 to $3.50; feeders, good, $5 to $6.25; do, fair, $5 to $5.50; stockers, good, $4.50 to $5.50; do, fair, $3 to $4.50; milkers, $70 to $90; springers, $80 to $100; calves, choice, 10 to $11.50; do, med., $8 to $9; do, com., $3 to $7; spring lambs, $11 to $11.25; sheep, choice, $5 to $6; do, good, $3.50 to $4.50; do, com., $1 to $3; yearlings, choice, $6 to $7; do, com., $4 to $5; hogs, fed and watered, $12.50; do, f.o.b., $11.75; do, country points, $11.50.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West., No. 3, 54c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $6.80. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $2.90 to $3. Bran, $21.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $18 to $19.

Cheese, finest easterns, 16¼c. Butter, choicest creamery, 35½c. Eggs, selected, 34-35c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 75 to 80c.

Cattle, canners, $1; common cows, $2.50 to $3; common bulls, $2 to $2.50; good milk-fed veals, $10; good calves, $8 to $9; do, com., $6.50 up; grassers, $3 to $4.25; lambs, good, $9.50 to $10; do, med., $8 to $9; do, com., $7; do, culls, $6; hogs selects, $12.50 to $12.75.