TURKISH SOLDIERS APPLY TORCH TO SMYRNA, RENDERING 60,000 HOMELESS

Greek and Armenian Quarter s in Ruins, as Well as Most of the European Section, Involving Millions of Dollars Loss—Turkish District Remains Untouched.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—Fire started in the Armenian quarter of Smyrna on Wednesday and spread rapidly through the rest of the town, burning most of the European section and destroying the American Consulate and the theatre where American refugees were congregated. The Armenian bazaar was pillaged before the flames reached it and completed the destruction. The Greek quarter was also destroyed. All the foreign women and children are being evacuated to Athens.

Allied soldiers formed a fire brigade but the conflagration is beyond their control. The property damage, it is estimated, will reach into the millions. The steamships Winona and Edsall have left for Salonica with between 400 and 800 refugees each.

Several stories were told concerning the origin of the fire.

The most reliable is that of Minnie B. Mills, head of the American College Institute, who declared she saw a Turkish regular army sergeant, or officer, enter a building where the first flames were seen. He was carrying small tins, evidently containing oil. Shortly after it broke into flames.

Owing to this it will be impossible to estimate the number of Armenian and Greek dead bodies, many being in the burned houses. Dr. Post and other American workers who had made a thorough investigation before the flames drove them to safety, estimated the dead at nearly 1,000. How many were killed during the night, and how many were trapped in the burning area, is unknown.

Foreign destroyers in the harbor kept searchlights playing on the crowds along the quays all night to give the refugees every possible protection. A cordon of Turkish regular troops was also thrown around them.

The Turkish quarter was not touched. It was the first day since the occupation that there was a southeast wind, which would blow the flames westward instead of into the Moslem area of the city.

American financial losses are probably heavy.

The British inhabitants of Smyrna, with a few exceptions, were safely evacuated aboard warships on Wednesday evening.

A despatch from Smyrna says:—"We don't want to fight Great Britain, but she must give up Constantinople to Turkey. It is Turkey's capital, and we wish it peacefully, if possible. If not, we will fight."

With these words Mustapha Kemal Pasha announced the next aim of the Turkish Nationalist army. Already many units which had part in the crushing defeat of Greece are en route to the Ismid front, while Kemal prepares his demands

Mustapha Kemal is a man of indeterminate age. He might be 30 or he might be 40 years old He has blonde hair, blue eyes, is of medium height, and tough, wiry frame. Socially, he is courteous; personally, he is kindly—not the tall type one associates with great military leaders. He is no swashbuckling General, but a man of simple tastes and habits.

French Statistics Show Fall in Birth Rate

A despatch from Paris says:—The anxiety of the French public over the constantly decreasing birth rate was intensified by the publication of the latest statistics of the ten largest French cities, showing the birth rate had dropped off 10 per cent. in a single year.

In Paris alone for the first six months of this year there were 24,000 births, compared with 27,500 for the same period last year. A similar decrease was noted in Lyons, Bordeaux, Lille, Strassburg, Nantes, Toulouse and St. Etienne. Only Marseilles and Nice approached last year's figures.

At this rate the decrease in the population for the year in the entire country will reach the appalling total of 80,000. This has inspired The Matin to renew its insistence that the "public authorities and Parliament occupy themselves immediately with this national question, for there certainly is none more urgent."

Preliminary reports indicate a crop of 70,000,000 bushels of wheat for Manitoba, with an average of from 18 to 20 bushels per acre, according to J. H. Evans, Dep.-Minister of Agriculture. In 1921 the average was 11.53 bushels, with a total crop of 39,053,980 bushels.

Many Railway Shopmen Return to Work

A despatch from Chicago says:—While more than fifty railways—counting subsidiaries—had, to all intents and purposes, made their peace with the striking railroad shopmen on Thursday, a much larger group was still holding aloof, and reports were that many would reject the Baltimore separate agreement plan. Announcement was made by J. E. Gorman, President of the Rock Island, that his road will not agree to the proposals.

Value of Quebec Crop Set at $225,000,000

A despatch from Quebec says:—In an official statement issued this morning, G. E. Marquis, chief statistician of the Province of Quebec, estimates that the Quebec 1922 crop will attain a value of $225,000,000, as compared with $219,000,000 last year. This slight difference with an increased crop is due to the falling off in prices of agricultural products.

Canada from Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—"Halifax Films" has been organized to produce Canadian motion pictures from the works of Canadian writers. The Board of Directors includes the Minister of Public Works and Mines, President of the Board of Trade, Director of the Halifax Herald, President of the Commercial Club; Ernest Shipman and others. The first production will be Frederick William Wallace's "Viking Blood."

Fredericton, N.B.—The picking and marketing of the succulent blueberry is an important industry in certain parts of New Brunswick. Recently forty families, comprising some three hundred and fifty persons, migrated from their settlement to Restigouche County to pick berries for shipment. This temporary employment is found decidedly profitable.

Sherbrooke, Que.—Operations have commenced at the plant of the Manganese and Steel Foundry, Limited, and the mill is now turning out castings. The furnace is capable of handling one ton at a heat and three heats can be run in a day. This capacity is expected to be reached within the course of the next few weeks, as the company has a number of excellent orders booked up, and prospects are stated to be bright.

Timmins, Ont.—It is reported that during the 28-day period ended August 12, the Hollinger Consolidated milled the highest tonnage of any four weekly period in its history, the total for the period being 119,572 tons, or an average of 4,270 tons a day. Preliminary arrangements are being made to increase the capacity to approximately 8,000 tons every twenty-four hours. Production is now well over one million dollars a month, and the mine appears to be looming up as likely to hit an ultimate stride of twenty million annually following the increase to the mill.

Winnipeg, Man.—A feature of the recent fur auction sale held here was the stiffening of prices, which ranged from 10 to 50 per cent. higher. Cross fox recorded the largest advance, while mink sold 30 per cent. higher. More than $400,000 was realized on the sale. The principal buyers were local men.

Prince Albert, Sask.—The Indian-Paying Treaty Party under W. N. Taylor, of the Department of Indian Affairs at Regina, which has been absent over two months on a 1,650 mile tour into the northern area, reached here safely. A successful trip is reported. The Indian population in the areas visited had suffered losses by influenza during the year but the total population showed an increase over last year's figures.

Edmonton, Alta.—A total of 129 school fairs is being held in various sections of the province, in comparison with 89 held last year. There has been about a 30 per cent. increase also in the entries for these fairs, showing the great interest that the school children in the rural districts are taking in fairs. In the Claresholm district alone it is reported that there will be about 35,000 entries of exhibits, and in another district about 20,000 entries are reported.

Vancouver, B.C.—A report from Yokohama states that the first shipment of Canadian flax seed to Japan reached there in good condition, and was transhipped by coast steamer to the Kodaido, where it is being sown by way of experiment by one of the largest growers of flax in Japan. If the results prove satisfactory, there will no doubt be further business in this product.

NETHERLANDS NOW CHANGING POLICY OF WARTIME ISOLATION

A despatch from The Hague says:—The object of Queen Wilhelmina's visit to the three Scandinavian countries has caused much speculation in Holland, especially since Prince Henry and Foreign Minister Van Karnebeek accompanied her Majesty. The Netherlands has endeavored to pursue a policy of isolation for the last three years, and since the war to detach herself from the former neutral bloc with which Holland had become identified. It is, however, possible that Van Karnebeek, who ardently supported this policy of isolation, has found it too precarious now that Europe is in a state of political and economic upheaval, and considers a renewal of neighborly relations advantageous.

In any event, the Queen and Prince received a most enthusiastic welcome in Denmark and Sweden, and a similar welcome is expected in Norway. If nothing else results, a strengthening of commercial relations may be anticipated. The rumor that the Queen is also looking for a candidate for little Princess Juliana's hand is denied.

Speaking of the Queen's visit, The Groene Amsterdamer points out that the Netherlands Government has up to now considered it better to have its hands free in view of the constantly changing political constellation. The paper continues that the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands have many common interests and desire to safeguard them.

A party of Hebrideans interested in settling their country men in Western Canada are looking over prospects in Alberta. They represent a number of coster farmers and fishermen. It is believed that already options on some Alberta property have been secured. The party is also to inspect lands in British Columbia.

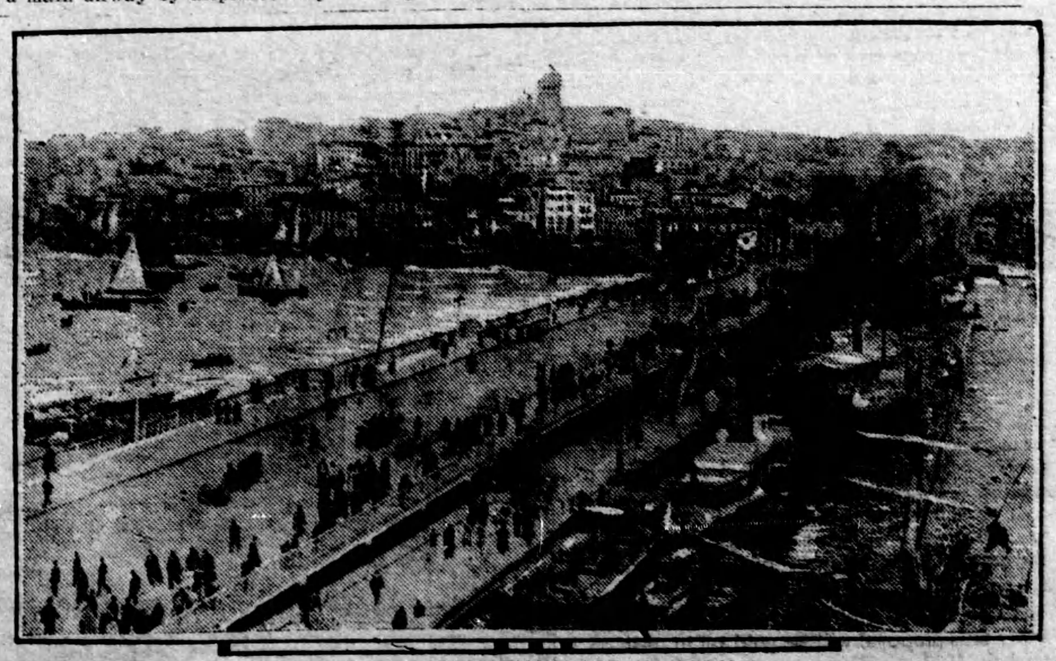
MAJOR BLAKE FACES DIFFICULTIES IN AIRPLANE TRIP AROUND WORLD

A despatch from London says:—The long quiescent airship-versus-airplane controversy has been revived by the first report, just published here, of the civil aviation advisory board on Imperial Air Mail Services. The main subject of this first report is the practical steps to be taken toward the establishment of a London to India air mail. Publication of the report coincides very nearly with the arrival at Calcutta of Major Blake and his flying companions on the 30,000-mile airplane trip around the world, who now face not the least difficult stage of their journey—that from Calcutta to Vancouver.

The London to Calcutta flight has in the meantime not been without its lessons. A considerable delay at Marseilles followed the airmen's successful hop there from the Croydon aerodrome outside London. From Marseilles they flew to Brindisi, crossing the Apenines at a height of 10,000 feet, and from Brindisi, across the Adriatic to Athens. The next stage removed one of the chief obstacles in the whole journey to Calcutta. This was the 500-mile flight in a land machine across the Eastern Mediterranean from Athens to Sollum in Northwest Egypt. Major Blake described it as the most dangerous stage of the expedition to Calcutta.

"All subsequent sea crossings," he wrote home, "will be made on a seaplane, when a forced descent will not involve the practical certainty of drowning," as was the case during this dash across the sea. More difficulties had to be overcome during the flight through the Persian Gulf, when the intense heat caused frequent engine trouble. The broad moral seems to be that a flight from London to Calcutta, while it is practicable, is not exactly a joyride.

In line with this, the report of the civil aviation advisory board makes it clear that there is no early prospect of an airplane mail to India becoming a profitable proposition. The report recognizes at the outset that an "All Red" route cannot yet be mapped out from England to India, though it anticipates that this soon will be achieved by the construction of a machine which can make the trip from London to Malta, via Paris and Marseilles—1,330 miles—in one flight. Even then, however, it does not suggest a commercial basis for operation of a main airway by airplanes only.



WHERE CHRISTIANS ARE IN PERIL

A view of Constantinople, where Christian residents have been attacked during Turk celebrations of the victories won by the Turk Nationalists over the Greeks in Asia Minor. Allied forces are engaged in the double task of preserving order in the city and of protecting it from the threatened occupation by the Nationalist forces.

DAMAGE WROUGHT BY REBEL FORCES STAGGERS THE IRISH PEOPLE

Castles and Manors Burned All Over the South—One Fire Costs $1,000,000—Long List of Outrages Perpetuated by Irregulars.

A despatch from Field General Headquarters, Southern Army, Limerick, says:—The mad craze for destruction by burning old castles and manor houses by the Irregulars in their announced campaign of terrorism to "bring the English back" is piling up a bill for damages which will almost stagger the treasury of the infant nation when settlement finally is made. All over the South of Ireland are the stark and charred walls of fine old estates and manor houses, which were given to the torch when the Irregulars saw that their position within them was no longer tenable. The destruction of Mitchelstown Castle, the historic seat of the Dowager Countess of Kingston, is a typical act of incendiarism which marked the departure of the mutineers from that town. Its destruction represents a loss, including priceless furniture, paintings and heirlooms of a round $1,000,000, which must be met out of the treasury of the Irish Free State, once it is organized.

It is doubtful if there is anywhere in all Ireland—a country so rich in romantic stories of conflict and battle—a region more full of historical associations than that round about Limerick. The entire area has been a battleground for centuries. Its hills and valleys and pleasant downs and fells, which so recently echoed and re-echoed to the sound of arms, have resounded not seldom to the cry of battle in the centuries that have gone before.

The field walls and hedgerows, green to the very doors of the tiny whitewashed cottages which everywhere dot the landscape, afford just the kind of cover for ambushes such as those which the Irregulars pursued here as their agressive military tactics. From safe and sheltered retreats behind these solid bulwarks of masonry which divide the fertile fields of the countryside, from copses of trees and the heavier growth on neighboring hills, the Irregulars with a minimum of risk could open fire upon the column of General Michael Collins' forces, not often with deadly effect, but with a persistence that became all the more annoying since the aggressors were rarely exposed to danger.

If the Regulars pursued their march into an adjoining town reported to be an Irregular "stronghold" it usually was to find that the Irregulars had decamped, leaving the charred walls of burning barracks or ancient castles as the certain evidence of recent occupancy as well as the Irregular idea of warfare. When a score of towns had been taken from the Irregulars without a show of defense on their part, Major Erskine Childers, De Valera's chief lieutenant, came to be dubbed the director of inglorious retreats.

The youngest soldier of the line operating with General O'Duffy's Nationalist forces out of Limerick was Private Patrick Burke, fourteen years old, of County Mayo. Young Master Burke had a year's service to his credit as a bugler in the British army before he joined up in Dublin at the time of the Four Courts fighting. At the taking of Buttevant, in County Cork, Master Burke, firing at snipers, shot a calf in a farm field, but fortunately missed an isolated country woman caught on a neighboring hilltop just as the buzz of bullets began.

There is one town just outside of Limerick which almost justifies the claims of those who defend the old feudal system of landlordism. This is Adare, which is maintained altogether through the munificence and patronage of the Earl of Dunraven and nestles close to the gateway of the ancient manor house which has been the home of the Wyndham family for centuries, as Thirteenth Century stained glass windows in the square-towered parish church testify. The town is one long street of pretty, thatch-roof cottages, each with its rose garden and atmosphere of quiet comfort and plenty. To furnish employment for the villagers Lord Dunraven built a model cigarette factory, approached through rose arbors over flagstone walks bordered by mignonette and pretty perennial plants with a riot of blossoms.

Everything about the place denotes the paternal care of the lord of the manor and fortunately the manor house was spared when the Irregulars were driven out of it and out of the town.

The ruined military barracks which one sees wherever the Irregulars have been in this part of Ireland are gaunt and grim shells of what they were a few weeks ago. In some instances the post chapels were fired along with the barracks. While most of these barracks were prosaic in appearance and in their associations some of them had a touch of romance about them. The barracks in Clonmel was one of the latter, for it was here that Laurence Sterne, author of the immortal "Tristram Shandy" and "The Sentimental Journey," was born. His father was an officer in the army and was stationed at Clonmel in 1713 when the son who was to become world-known was born. His mother was an Irishwoman named Nuttal, and it was to the maternal side that Sterne owed the playful humor which has been enjoyed by so many generations of readers.

Alarm Clock Uses the Human Voice

A despatch from Paris says:—One of the most remarkable novelties shown this year at the Concours Lepine is an alarm clock fitted with a diaphragm. On going to bed, the owner shouts into the clock the hour at which he desires to be roused next morning and the diaphragm repeats the words in due course. To be wakened by one's own voice must be a quaint experience until one becomes used to it.

On an average the blood flows 168 miles through the body in a day.

Superintendent W. H. Fairfield, of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lethbridge, predicts that without doubt the crop to be harvested this year in the Lethbridge railway division will approach the 30,000,000 bushel mark in wheat. It will be the third largest crop in the history of Southern Alberta.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Ont. barley—No. 3 extra test, 47 lbs. or better, 55 to 58c, outside.

Ont. buckwheat—No. 2, $1.

Ont. oats—No. 2 white, 33 to 35c.

Ont. rye—No. 3, 62 to 67c, outside.

Ont. wheat—No. 2 winter, new crop, unofficially quoted at 92 to 97c, f.o.b. shipping points.

Western barley—C.I.F., bay ports, No. 3 CW., nominal.

Western wheat—C.I.F., bay ports, No. 1 Northern, $1.06¾; No. 3 Northern, $1.02¼.

Corn—American, track, Toronto, No. 2 yellow, 80c; No. 3 yellow, 79c.

Millfeed—Car lots, del. Montreal, freight, bags included; bran, per ton, $21.25; shorts, $23.25.

Hay—Baled hay, track, Toronto, extra No. 1, $16 per ton. Loose hay, No. 1, per ton, $16 to $18.

Flour—Ontario pats., bulk, seaboard, $4.20 to $4.25; in jute bags, Toronto, prompt shipment, $4.35 to $4.45; in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, $4.50 to $4.60; Manitoba first pats., $6.80 per bbl., Montreal-Toronto freights.

Cheese—New, large, 19 to 19½c; twins, 20 to 21c; triplets, 21 to 21½c; Stiltons, 21c. Old, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 24½c; Stiltons, 25c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 39 to 40c; ordinary creamery prints, 35 to 37c. 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, 13c per lb; 5-2½-lb. tins, 14 to 15c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, $3.75 to $4.50.

Potatoes—New Ontarios, $1 to $1.15

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 28 to 30c; cooked ham, 44 to 47c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 35 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boneless, 39 to 43c.

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

Lard—Pure, tierces, 16c; tubs, 16½c; pails, 17c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 12¼ to 12¾c; tubs, 12½ to 13c; pails, 13¼ to 13¾c; prints, 15¾ to 16¾c.

Choice heavy steers, $7 to $8; butcher steers, choice, $7 to $7.50; do, good, $6.25 to $6.75; do, med., $5.50 to $6.50; do, com., $4.50 to $5.50; butcher heifers, choice, $6.50 to $7.25; do, med., $5.50 to $6.25; 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; do, com., $2.50 to $3.50; feeders, good, $5.50 to $6.25; do, fair, $5 to $5.50; stockers, good, $4.50 to $5.25; do, fair, $3 to $4.50; milkers, $60 to $80; springers, $70 to $90; calves, choice, $10 to $11.50; do, med., $8 to $9; do, com., $3 to $7; spring lambs, $10 to $11; sheep, choice, $5 to $5.50; 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; do, f.o.b., $11.25; do, country points, $11.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. West., No. 2, 50c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $6.80. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., $2.90 to $3. Bran, $21. Shorts, $23. Middlings, $28. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $18 to $19.

Cheese, finest eastern, 16⅜ to 16½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 35c. Eggs, selected, 36c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 60 to 65c.

Com. bulls and cows, $2 to $3; com. western steers, $5; good veal calves, $9; med., $7 up; grassers, $3 to $3.75 for the bulk; lambs, picked, $10.25; do, med., $9; do, com., $7; sheep, $2.50 to $3.50; hogs, best, $12.50; lights and fair quality butchers, $12 to $12.25.