BRITAIN WILL HOLD POSITIONS AT CHANAK, ON ASIATIC SIDE OF STRAITS

A despatch from Constantinople says:—Summing up the military situation here, officers at British headquarters said on Thursday:—

"We now hold a strip on the Asiatic side, covering the narrows and Chanak itself. Our advance posts are pushed out on all possible lines of the Kemalist approach. The positions are well entrenched and wired. Furthermore, all the available Mediterranean fleet now is at the Dardanelles."

It is also officially stated here that the Allied forces have no intention of evacuating Constantinople.

"It is true that the British army is embarking the wives and families of its members," said an official, "but this need not cause anxiety. Officers and men should not be hampered by the presence of their families.

"The British hourly are expecting a large force of cavalry, tanks and armored cars. Furthermore, the Atlantic fleet is sending here additional aircraft and light cruisers."

"Ileri," the Turkish paper at Anatolia, says: "Now reigns the victorious Turk. At this moment Turkey is not making war to reoccupy Thrace and Adrianople, but everyone is perfectly certain that Turkey could recover them by force is she liked."

Another Turkish paper says: "It is just the same for us whether we go to a conference as conquerors or conquered, provided our national aspirations are accepted. Our terms are known."

General Pelle, French High Commissioner here, has returned from Smyrna, where he extended to Kemal the invitation of the Allies to attend a joint conference. While General Pelle refused to discuss the visit, he said he was impressed with Kemal's frankness when he stressed his inability to hold back his troops much longer if the formal control of Constantinople is not promptly conceded.

Hamid Bey visited General Harrington, Commander of the Allied forces and explained that what the Kemalists were seeking was the right to cross the Dardanelles, a privilege already accorded to the Greeks.

General Harrington replied that a Turkish advance on the Straits meant a declaration of war against Great Britain and would be resisted with all vigor.

Hamid Bey replied that the Kemalists did not wish to fight the British.

A means of avoiding a breach was then discussed. General Harrington proposed that a conference be called early in October or sooner, and asked Hamid Bey to guarantee that the Turks would observe the neutrality of the Straits until then. The Turkish envoy replied that he could not furnish such a guarantee.

Later General Harrington received the Turkish War Minister and the Minister of the Interior and they discussed how peaceful conditions could be maintained in the capital in the event of disorders.

The French and Italian generals express regret that their Governments find themselves unable to participate in the preparations for defence.

The French commander, however, assured General Harrington that the French troops would assist in every way in preserving order.

Government Crop Estimate for 1922 Canada's Bumper Harvest

	1921		1922	Increase
Wheat	300,858,100	bu.	320,968,000	20,109,900
Oats	426,232,900	bu.	509,752,000	83,519,100
Barley	59,709,100	bu.	64,881,000	4,171,900
Rye	21,455,260	bu.	37,848,000	16,392,740
Flax	4,111,800	bu.	4,530,000	418,200
Hay and Clover ...	9,930,000	tons	15,545,000	5,615,000

CANADA AND U.S. ALLOTTED 60 PER CENT. OF 1921 COAL CONSUMPTION

Dominion Placed on Equality With States in the Matter of Distribution of Fuel During Present Season — Basis is Same as That Prevailing During the War.

A despatch from Philadelphia, Pa., says:—Distribution of all anthracite produced in the next year will be regulated by the Pennsylvania Fuel Commission under an agreement affected in this city on Thursday. All states, including Pennsylvania and the Dominion of Canada, will receive allocations of anthracite under a distribution system devised by the Pennsylvania Commission.

Each state and Canada will be allocated 6 per cent. of the total amount of prepared sizes of anthracite actually consumed during 1921. Instead of applying to the Federal Fuel Administration in Washington, the various states and Canada will conduct all business of anthracite distribution through the Pennsylvania Commission, of which W. D. B. Ainey, chairman of the Public Service Commission, is the head.

The entire matter of distribution was gone over here on Thursday, when the Fuel Commissioners representing the various states, as well as Canada, met with the Federal Fuel Committee and the Pennsylvania Fuel Commission at the Bellevue, Stratford.

Following the conference between representatives of the Fuel Commissions of the United States, the Pennsylvania Commission, represented by Commissioner James S. Benn, who served as chairman in place of Mr. Ainey, went into conference with members of the Canadian Fuel Commission.

The Canadian Commissioners were informed that their country would be put on the same distribution basis as prevailed during the war, but that they would be permitted 60 per cent. of their normal consumption, the same as the United States. One rigid regulation laid down to the Canadian authorities was that under no condition were the Canadian coal dealers to enter the United States market with an offer to buy anthracite coal at a price higher than $8.50 at the mines, as fixed by the Pennsylvania Commission and announced on Tuesday by Governor Sproul.

The regulation, the Commission declared, forestalls any attempt on the part of the Canadian coal dealers to enter the market, dangle a fancy price before some of the more unreliable operators, and ship out coal and disrupt the entire system of distribution as well as create a shortage in this country that might become serious.

Washington Garden Grows Potatoes on Vines

A despatch from Hohuam, Wash., says:—Potatoes are growing on vines in the garden of Harry Van Wartler here. He says he planted his crop in the usual way. He was startled by the size of the plants and still more startled when tubers began to form on them. He is now picking large potatoes three feet above the ground.

The United Kingdom was a better customer of Canada than the United States for the twelve month ending with July, according to a statement issued by the Federal Bureau of Statistics. The total exports of Canadian products to the United States for that period were valued at $304,000,000, and to Great Britain and Ireland were nearly $307,000,000.

New Type Permits Sightless and Seeing to Correspond.

A new type system, developed in France, which serves as a medium of correspondence between the blind and those who see, follows very closely the form and characters of the Roman alphabet, except that the letters consist of a series of dots instead of full lines. The idea is to supplement rather than replace the Braille system of printing for the blind, and it has the approval of the Interallied Congress of Mutilated.

The estimated yield of 903,919,800 bushels of grain for the Western Provinces this year by the Winnipeg Free Press, as compared with 631,984,500 bushels in 1921, has been confirmed by Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture.

CONSTITUTION PASSED BY IRISH HOUSE

Second Reading by Provisional Parliament Given 47 to 16 Vote.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The constitution passed its second reading by the Provisional Parliament by a vote of 47 to 16, without any amendment or change being offered. On Monday the House will consider, clause by clause, the draft already approved by the British, and some amendments will be offered, principally by Labor representatives. The Government, upon request, announced that twelve articles in the draft must remain intact. In ten of them the ruler of Great Britain is referred to either as the King, Crown or his Majesty.

Efforts to alter other articles will not likely be attended by much success. The first 25 articles will be considered on Monday and the Ministry's hope of getting these approved before adjournment that day indicates the attitude toward the would-be amenders. Expressing a wish for more intelligent criticism during the third reading, Minister of Home Affairs O'Higgins warned that there would be no time for sentimental protests against his Majesty. He said:

"That was all threshed out last December and the situation is too grave and too urgent to cover the ground again. We know that the signatories did not like the treaty any more than we did."

According to the latest estimate of the fruit branch of the Department of Agriculture, the apple yield of Canada this year will amount to 2,537,850 barrels and 2,215,000 boxes. Of this quantity British Columbia accounts for 2,215,000 boxes; Ontario, 285,000 barrels; Quebec, 61,600 barrels; New Brunswick, 41,250 barrels; and Nova Scotia 1,500,000 barrels.

According to preliminary estimates the production of gold during August from the mines of Northern Ontario was the highest on record, with a total yield of approximately $1,840,000. For the first time the production of gold in Ontario exceeded the rate of $22,000,000 a year. Eight mines contributed to the output, three being in Porcupine and five in Kirkland Lake. At least five more producers will likely be included within a few months, while the present producers, by enlarging their mills, are expected to add close to 50 per cent. to their output within the next twelve months.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha

Leader of the Turkish Nationalists, who have so decisively defeated the Greeks in Asia Minor. He is commanding the best equipped Turkish army that ever conducted a campaign. He demands that the Allies hand Constantinople over to the Turks.

Quebec Buys Another 250 Milligrams of Radium

A despatch from Montreal says:—The Quebec Government has bought another 250 milligrams of radium in addition to the one gram already purchased by it some time ago. Both purchases were from the United States Radium Corporation, the price being at the rate of $77 a milligram. The new supply will be placed at the disposal of the Universite de Montreal.

New Gold Discoveries in British Columbia

A despatch from Quesnel Dam, B.C., says:—Many claims have been recorded within a radius of one mile of Quesnel Dam, and gold is being recovered from all. Prospectors who have spent the summer successfully prospecting the district hills are rushing back here to get in on the new strikes which have taken place within the past two weeks. The Cedar Creek Channel has been staked for five miles.

Ensigns of Anzacs Again Fly at Gallipoli

A despatch from London says:—The London Times' Chanak correspondent, telegraphing Wednesday, says that the Australian and New Zealand ensigns are flying at Yelia, opposite Chanak.

Anzac officers, under Col. Hughes, who have been engaged for three years past on memorials to the fallen in the peninsula, are enthusiastically assisting in the defence of the Narrows with their resources of depot workshops and labor.

Chanak and the Narrows are the scenes of most intense activity from dawn to dark. The Turkish population momentarily is quiet and under the control of the military.

Over 12,000,000 bushels of grain, constituting an increase of more than 1,500,000 over the preceding month, were shipped to Montreal via the Lachine Canal during the month of August, according to records supplied by the canal office. In addition a considerable amount of flour, 31,500 sacks and 500 barrels were shipped in August as against none for the same month last year.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Fifty thousand dollars have been borrowed by the Province of Prince Edward Island under the Federal housing scheme. Prince Edward Island is the last province to take advantage of the Federal Government loan, probably because the need for houses in this province has not been as urgent as in the other provinces. The money borrowed is to be used for the main part in Charlottetown, it is understood.

Hartville, N.S.—The Premier Paper and Power Company is preparing to install a standard newsprint machine in its plant at Hartville. The machine will have a capacity of 15,000 tons a year. In order to provide the necessary power, the company is making an additional development of 5,000 horse-power on the river.

St. John, N.B.—The rapid movement of lumber from the north shore of the province, including stocks which have accumulated since war time, has created something like a boom in this district. Steamers and sailing vessels are being loaded in numbers which surpass anything witnessed for many years, and the work thus afforded and the money put into circulation, has made a substantial improvement in conditions. The cleaning up of old stocks also opens the way for more extensive lumbering operations in the coming season.

Three Rivers, Que.—The plant of the St. Maurice Lime Company at St. Louis de France, is being enlarged from two to six kiln capacity, which will give the plant a production of 600 tons of lime per week. The company has also under construction, at an estimated cost of $175,000, a railway siding, connecting the plant with Piles Junction.

Sudbury, Ont.—The large plant of the International Nickel Company at Copper Cliff has resumed operations after having been closed down for eighteen months. The company is operating at one-third of its war-time capacity. Regular shipments of the matte will be made to the refinery at Port Colborne. The refined nickel will be shipped to the new rolling mills at Huntingdon, Va., where it will be rolled into malleable metal and marketed mostly in the United States.

Winnipeg, Man.—Manitoba butter, in keen competition with butter from other Canadian provinces, carried off two first prizes at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, according to an announcement by L. A. Gibson, provincial dairy commissioner. As there are but four sections for creamery butter, Manitoba exhibitors captured 50 per cent. of the first prizes offered.

Regina, Sask.—An Order-in-Council has been passed by the Provincial Government making it legal for farmers to shoot, out of season, wild ducks which are damaging grain crops. Many reports have been received from districts where the birds are causing much havoc in the grain fields.

Grande Prairie, Alta.—According to the latest crop report from the Peace River district, indications are that notwithstanding the exceptionally dry season, a fair crop is being harvested. The quality is excellent and harvesting conditions favorable. The very heavy rains during the latter part of the season seem to have given the crop sufficient moisture to promote growth. A conservative estimate places the yield at 17 to 20 bushels of wheat per acre this season.

Vernon, B.C.—A rancher on Okanagan Lake is now selling green filbert nuts which are of excellent quality and flavor. He has conducted experiments for some time and claims that nuts can be grown in the Okanagan Valley as well as fruit and presages a time when they will be exported from here in large quantities.

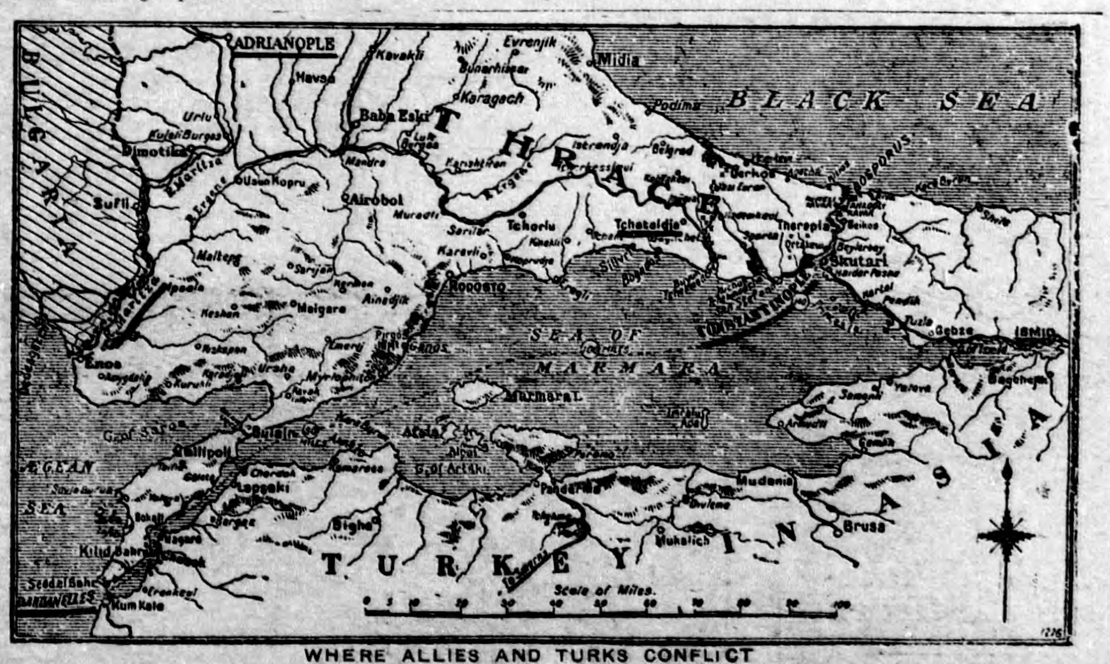
SUCCESSFUL OBSERVATIONS MADE BY VARIOUS NATIONS OF SOLAR ECLIPSE

A despatch from London says:—The astronomers had a splendid view of Thursday's solar eclipse from Woolal, near Broome, Australia, according to a despatch to The Times from Perth. The sky was cloudless and the observations were most successful.

The United States expedition at Woolal, headed by Professor W. W. Campbell, director of Lick Observatory, saw a corona 40,000 miles wide, from which four long streamers of light shot forth, one extending 2,500,000 miles from the sun's centre, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Melbourne. The duration of the totality of the eclipse was four seconds shorter and began 15 seconds later than previously predicted.

United States astronomers are said to be highly pleased at the success of the photographic plate, taken with the purpose of proving Einstein's theory of relativity, namely, the bending path of a ray of light in its passage through the sun's gravitational field. The Canadian and Australian astronomers occupied positions nearby the Americans. All had made careful efforts to verify the Einstein theory.

Christmas Island, where the British, Dutch and German expeditions were located, and Woolal, were considered the most favorable points for observation, because of the sun's high altitude there, but an expedition, under George F. Dodwell, Government astronomer in South Australia, went to Cordillo Downs, in the Australian interior. The observations made by this expedition also are said to have been most successful.



WHERE ALLIES AND TURKS CONFLICT

Britain is taking a firm stand against the Turks under Kemal Pasha, whose demands since his victory over the Greeks have been notable for their comprehensiveness. The surrender of Thrace by the Greeks, the abandonment of any designs to hold Tchataldja, and the withdrawal of Allied forces from the neutral zone around the Dardanelles, Constantinople and the Bosphorus are all parts of his requests. Bulgaria is reported as mobilizing along the Maritza River, and also to be demanding the surrender of Adrianople. The British Government is hopeful that France and Italy will assist in foiling these propositions. If they fail, Britain will oppose the Turks alone. The places mentioned in the foregoing will be found on the map underlined. Other points which may figure in dispatches later will also be found on the map.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.09; No. 3 Northern, $1.06.

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, 62 to 67c.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $21; shorts, per ton, $23; good feed flour, $1.70 to $1.80.

Ontario wheat—No. 2, 90 to 95c, at outside points.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—33 to 35c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, 93's, $6.80 to $7.10 per bbl.; 2nd pats. (bakers), $6 to $6.30.

Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, $4.50 to $4.60; Toronto basis, $4.35 to $4.45; bulk, seaboard, $4.20 to $4.25.

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

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, $16; mixed, $13.50 to $14; clover, $13.50 to $14; straw, $9, carlots.

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, 30 to 35c; 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, 43 to 45c.

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 doz., $3.75 to $4.50.

Potatoes—New Ontarios, $1 to $1.15

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked ham, 42 to 45c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 35 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 32 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, 15½c; tubs, 16c; pails, 16½c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 12 to 12¼c; tubs, 12¼ to 12¾c; pails, 13 to 13¼c; prints, 15½ to 16c.

Choice heavy steers, $7 to $8; butcher steers, choice, $6.50 to $7; do, good, $6 to $6.50; do, med., $4.50 to $5.50; do, com., $4 to $4.25; butcher heifers, choice, $6.50 to $7.25; do, med., $5.50 to $6.25; do, com., $4 to $4.25; 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 to $6; do, fair, $4.50 to $5; stockers, good, $4.25 to $5; 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, $11 to $11.75; 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, $11.50 to $11.75; do, f.o.b., $10.75 to $11; do, country points, $10.50 to $10.75.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. West. No. 2, 55c; do, No. 3, 50c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $6.80. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $2.90 to $3. Bran, $20. Shorts, $22. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $18 to $19.

Cheese, finest easterns, 15½ to 15¾c. Butter, choicest creamery, 35c. Eggs, selected, 35 to 36c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 80c.

Steers, $5.50; light butcher steers and heifers, $4.50; grassers, $3 to $3.50; lambs, best, $11; med. lots, $9 up; hogs, selects, $12.