TURKISH FORCES OVERRUN NEUTRAL ZONE SURROUNDING CHANAK

Angora Assembly Declines Truce Till Turkish Territory is Restored—British Reinforcements Still Arriving Confident of Holding Lines Against All Odds, With Flanks Well Protected by the Fleet.

A despatch from London says:—An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Paris gives the report that the Angora Assembly, in secret session, decided to notify Kemal Pasha that it was unable to agree to any cessation of hostilities or participation in the Peace Conference until the restoration to Turkey of all its territories, in accordance with the national pact.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—Events are surely approaching a climax. The Turks have occupied the entire neutral zone on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, with the exception of the Chanak area, around which they have established infantry units in a semicircle, virtually investing the British lines.

The Turkish cavalry squadrons are retiring, and the British troops, who are in strong force at Chanak, are ready for what may happen.

In these circumstances General Harrington, the British Commander-in-Chief, has sent a wireless message to Kemal Pasha at Smyrna asking for an immediate personal meeting. He leaves the choice of place to Kemal, whose reply is expected momentarily. Yussuf Kemal Pasha, the Nationalist Foreign Minister, is understood to have gone to Angora to submit the allied joint note to the Nationalist Assembly, but in the meantime Turkish concentrations are being pushed with the greatest speed.

British reinforcements are reaching here and the threatened area. The super-dreadnoughts Revenge and Resolution, the most powerful fighting machines afloat, have arrived in the Dardanelles, while a battalion of North Staffordshires and 1,000 men of the British air forces landed on Thursday and marched through Constantinople with bands playing. Their presence has helped bring about a reassuring effect.

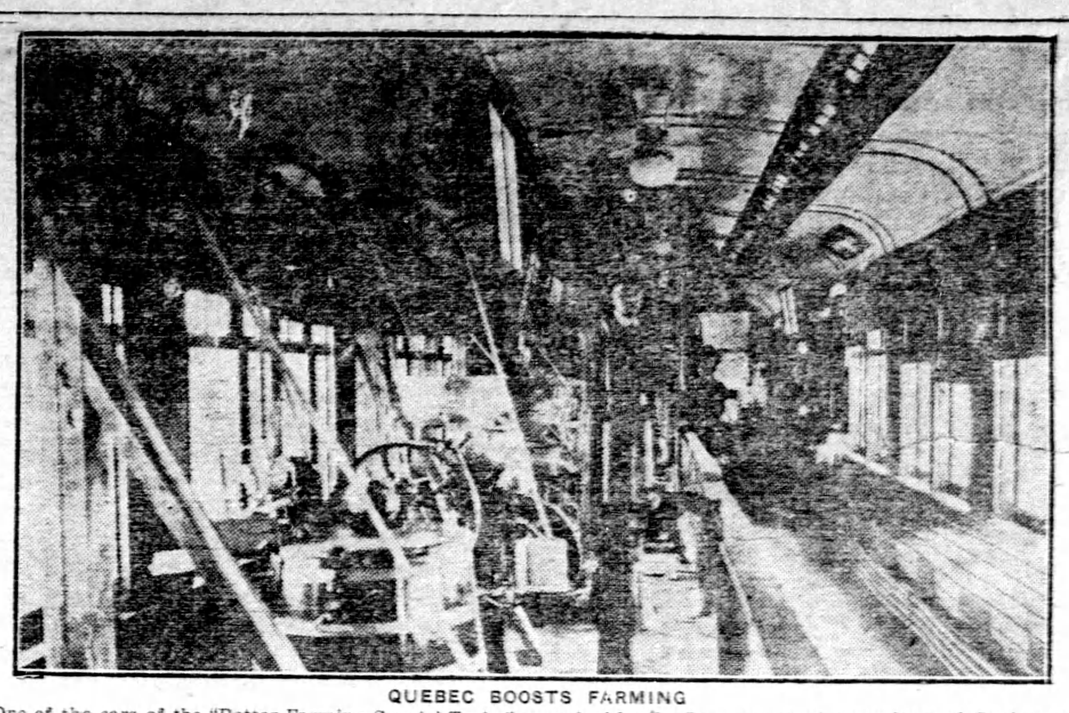
The Turkish instructions to the men in the Chanak sector are to advance the farthest possible without meeting resistance; they are now practically against the British entrenchments, and obviously the situation cannot be indefinitely prolonged.

Notwithstanding the Kemalist concentrations around Chanak, however, the British are confident of holding their lines against all odds; they declare that their flanks are well protected by the fleet. The battleships with their 16-inch guns can sweep the whole area around Chanak for a distance of 20 miles, and it is possible for the British to dismount some of their giant naval guns and use them for shore batteries.

The Turks at present have only machine guns in the Chanak area. If they brought up heavy artillery the security of Chanak might be seriously challenged, the British admit, but the entrenchments in this sector are said to be more efficient than any used in the world war. Since September 11 two thousand men from the labor squad, one thousand from the fleet and several thousand from the army have been steadily building trenches and setting up gun emplacements.

The British forces defending the Asiatic side of the Straits have practically all been withdrawn to the Chanak area, with the Turkish cavalry detachments surrounding them.

About 2,000 Turks, equipped with machine guns, are solidly established at Fren Keui. Three squadrons of Turk light cavalry are advancing along the coost. Another detachment is established at Lampsaki.



QUEBEC BOOSTS FARMING

One of the cars of the "Better Farming Special Train," organized by the Department of Agriculture of Quebec province, and the C.P.R., with the co-operation of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Demonstrations are given in the cars from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and from 7 to 9 there are lectures illustrated with moving pictures. The car show is devoted to displays of farm engineering, drainage and field crops.

Sultan of Turkey Offers to Abdicate Throne

A despatch from Paris says:—Mohammed VI., Sultan of Turkey, has abdicated in favor of the heir-apparent, Prince Abdul Medjid Effendi, according to a report sent by the Havas correspondent at Constantinople. The news, he adds, has not yet been officially announced.

It is reported that when the Sultan offered to abdicate the Grand Vizier communicated the fact to Hamid Bey, who telegraphed to Kemal.

He received a reply to instruct the Cabinet to accept the resignation, but to guard the situation closely.

Prince Abdul Medjid, who is a cousin of the Sultan, was born in 1868.

Motorist Beats World's Record for Driving

A despatch from London says:—The world's record for driving for twenty-four hours was broken Tuesday and Wednesday by a driver named Duff in a four-seater body, at Brooklands. He covered 2,085 miles in twenty-four hours, breaking the previous record by eight miles. His average speed was 87 miles an hour. Duff did the driving in two periods of twelve hours each, with a night's interval.

70,000 Greek Prisoners Forced to Work by Turks

A despatch from Smyrna says:—The Turkish Government intends to use the Greek prisoners, who exceed 70,000 in number, in the work of reconstruction in the devastated regions.

A further decrease in the net debt of Canada amounting to almost five million dollars, is shown in the statement for August issued by the Finance Department. The net debt August 31 was $2,387,676,265, as compared with $2,392,542,628, at the end of July.

Canada exported goods valued at $34,000,000 to the United States during the month of July, an increase of $10,000,000 in value over exports in the same month last year. Imports from the United States during the same period were valued at $50,000,000, a decrease of $2,000,000 over July, 1921.

The Earl of Cavan

From a new portrait of the Chief of the British General Staff, who is supervising the concentration of British troops in the neutral zone to guard the Dardanelles against the Turks.

Serbs Oppose Giving Thrace Back to Turkey

A despatch from Belgrade says:—Serbian public opinion is against giving Thrace back to Turkey, and is in favor of fighting rather than have this take place. All newspapers express the same sentiment, and point out that as Turkey and Bulgaria have a common frontier, it would mean the defeat of Serbia before long.

The Serbs wish to act first, and want mobilization if Kemal persists in demanding Constantinople and East Thrace. The Military party, which is the strongest, is eager for a chance to interfere, as they believe war would weld Jugo-Slavia into a solid nation, like Germany after 1870.

Canada from Coast to Coast

Glace Bay, N.S.—With all its collieries working, the output of the Dominion Coal Company's mines is rapidly approaching normal. The average output of the mines is 14,000 tons a day, and officials of the company expect to reach this figure in a short time.

St. John, N.B.—Fishermen of the south shore of New Brunswick are in a happy frame of mind, as the result of conditions in the sardine packing industry. They have passed through three lean years, but the turn has come and again they are making money. A heavy run of the little fish has struck the coast and the dealers are commanding prices of $12 and $13 a hogshead instead of $5, which has been the maximum price for a long time.

Quebec, Que.—There has been considerable activity in the pulp and paper industry in Canada lately. Michigan interests are negotiating with Kingston, Ont., with the view of building there a pulp and paper mill. The Premier Paper and Power Co., of Hartville, N.S., is about to instal a standard newsprint machine, with a capacity of 15,000 tons a year. The average daily production of the Abitibi Power and Paper Co.'s plant during August was 462 tons, and on the 29th of the month it reached as high as 494 tons. The groundwood pulp mill of the Backus Brooks Company, near Kenora, Ont., is also well under way. Work has started on the new $13,000,000 plant of the Wigwam Pulp and Paper Co., at Elko, British Columbia.

Toronto, Ont.—All attendance records were broken at the 44th annual Canadian National Exhibition. In the thirteen days of the fair this year 1,372,500 paid admissions, against 1,242,000 last year, an increase of 130,500. Plans under consideration by the directors include the addition of 100 acres to the Exhibition City along the waterfront on the south.

Winnipeg, Man.—It is the boast of the Winnipeg Board of Trade that there are more University students in Manitoba, in proportion to population, than in any other province of Canada, or any state in the United States.

Saskatoon, Sask.—Seventy-five to ninety per cent. of the crop in Saskatoon is grading number one. Threshing returns indicate that the farmers are getting five bushels per acre more than was expected, and the average will run about 18 bushels to the acre. Wheat is 60 per cent. threshed, and oats about 25 per cent. Some of the oats remain to be cut.

Edmonton, Alta.—The longest distance that Alberta coal has been shipped was recorded here when a local colliery company forwarded a carload of egg coal to Levis, Quebec.

Nelson, B.C.—According to the latest report of the Okanagan district horticulturist, the apple crop will amount to 2,215,000 boxes. As the situation now stands, the Okanagan Valley will ship roughly 3,995 carloads of fruit, of which about 3,175 will be apples, 288 cars of crab apples, 96 of pears, 275 plums and prunes, 162 peaches, and 65 apricots. Of these totals a heavy percentage of peaches, apricots, and other soft fruit, will be shipped in cans.

Gold production in Ontario for the first half of 1922 shows a marked increase over a similar period last year, and gives promise of an output exceeding $20,000,000 for the full year, as compared with $14,624,085 in 1921, according to returns received by the Ontario Department of Mines. Silver production also shows a corresponding increase over the corresponding period in 1921.

The preliminary estimate of the Bureau of Statistics of the total wheat yield of Canada for 1922 is 388,733,000 bushels, including fall and spring wheat, from 22,630,900 acres, or 17.25 bushels per acre, as against the 1921 estimate of 300,858,100 bushels from 23,261,224 acres, or 13.00 bushels per acre. Other grain yields for the whole of Canada, with last year's figures in brackets, are as follows: Oats 558,358,000 (426,232,900); barley 76,395,500 (59,709,100); rye 49,601,800 (21,455,260); flaxseed 5,296,000 (4,111,800). The figures for 1922 represent the following forecast of total yields in bushels or tons: peas 2,945,000; beans 976,000; buckwheat 7,825,000; mixed grain 30,255,000; corn for husking 14,909,000; potatoes 102,686,000; turnips, etc., 80,796,000; fodder corn 5,635,000 tons; sugar beets 246,000 tons.

My Home.

A tiny hamlet, nestling 'neath God's protecting arms;
A priceless jewel of nature's lavishness—
A fragment of God's beauty transformed into a spot.
A breath of the Divine in its creation.
Oh, those whose eyes are surfeited with artificial lures,
Whose souls are stifled with all earthly dross,
Should come apart and on these mountains gaze
With eyes from which the dust of Life is brushed
And souls stripped of all that is unreal
To pierce the clouds that hide Eternity.

—Mrs. J. H. Cruickshank.

About thirty-four per cent. of the automobiles now used in India are made in Canada, according to a report from H. A. Chisholm. Owing to the British preferential tariff Canada is rapidly becoming the centre for the export of motor vehicles, and each year sees new companies from the United States establishing plants in Canada to take care of their export business.

Commandments of Success.

Work hard. Hard work is the best investment a man can make.

Study hard. Knowledge enables a man to work more intelligently and effectively.

Have initiative. Ruts often deepen into graves.

Love your work. Then you will find pleasure in mastering it.

Be exact. Slipshod methods bring only slipshod results.

Have the spirit of conquest. Thus you can successfully battle and overcome difficulties.

Cultivate personality. Personality is to a man what perfume is to a flower.

Help and share with others. The real test of business greatness lies in giving opportunity to others.

Be democratic. Unless you feel right towards your fellow-men, you can never be a successful leader of men.

In all things do your best. The man who has done his best has done everything. The man who has done less than his best has done nothing.

J. H. Grisdale

of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, who is in Britain on matters connected with the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle.

Foster Homes for Dependent Children

Officials of the Children's Aid Branch have now just about completed the personal visiting of eighty-two hundred children in foster homes located in all parts of the province, and a report has been submitted to the Provincial Secretary.

Reviewing all these reports, the superintendent, Mr. J. J. Kelso, states that it is gratifying to find that cases of ill-treatment have been exceedingly few—not one per cent., and where there have been mistakes or conditions calling for improvement, necessary action has been taken.

A noteworthy fact, also, is that the Societies have in trust for these children sums ranging from five dollars to five hundred dollars, and in the aggregate amounting to eighty-two thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars. This money is entered in the various banks to the individual credit of the children, and they receive the usual rate of interest. Where the amount has been over one hundred dollars, Victory Bonds have been purchased with the increased interest of 5½ per cent. This money is handed over to the children as they attain years of maturity.

Another fact worthy of mention is that no difficulty is experienced in finding good homes for all classes of dependent children, and there are always applications ahead for a certain type of children. The sentiment in favor of home-finding, and the proper treatment of children is well recognized in Ontario, and the people generally deserve credit for the hearty co-operation that has been given.

A few months ago the Mennonites left Canada for Mexico because the Government of Manitoba insisted that English and not German should be the first language taught in their schools. However, the "liberty" of Mexico, where bandits raided and robbed them, was rather too much liberty; the Mennonites have asked Manitoba to take them back. The English language and a real government do not look so bad after all.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.08½.

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 white, 90 to 95c, according to freights outside.

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, 19½ to 20c; twins, 20½ 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, 22 to 26c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 25c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 25c; ducklings, 22 to 26c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—No. 1 candled, 34 to 35c; selects, 38 to 39c; cartons, 45 to 46c.

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, 85 to $1.

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, tirces, 15½c; tubs, 16c; pails, 16½c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 13 to 13½c; tubs, 13¼ to 13¾c; pails, 14 to 14½c; prints, 16½ to 17c.

Choice heavy steers, $7 to $7.75; butcher steers, choice, $6.20 to $6.75; do, good, $6 to $6.50; do, med., $4.50 to $5.50; do, com., $3.50 to $4; butcher heifers, choice, $6 to $6.75; do, med., $5.50 to $6.25; do, com., $4 to $4.25; butcher cows, choice, $4.50 to $5; do, med., $3 to $4; canners and cutters, $1 to $2; butcher bulls, good, $[illegible] $4.50; do, com., $2.50 to $3.50; feeders, good, $5 to $5.75; do, fair, $4.25 to $4.75; stockers, good, $4.25 to $5; do, fair, $3 to $4.50; milkers, $60 to $80; springers, $70 to $90; calves, choice, $10.25 to $12; do, med., $8 to $9; do, com., $3 to $7; spring lambs, $11.25 to $11.75; sheep, choice, $5 to $6; do, good, $3.50 to $4.50; do, com., $1 to $3; yearlings, choice, $7 to $8; do, com., $4 to $5; hogs, fed and watered, $12; do, f.o.b., $11.25; do, country points $11.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. western, No. 2, 58 to 59c; do, No. 3, 51 to 52c; 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, $17 to $18.

Cheese finest easterns, 17¼c. Butter, choicest creamery, 35c. Eggs, selected, 37c.

Good fat sucker calves, $10; fair quality, $9 to $9.50; fair quality skim-milk calves, $5 to $6; grassers, $3 to $3.75; lambs, best, $11; do, med., $9.50 to $10.50; sheep, $2.50 to $4; hogs, good quality butchers, $12; selects $12.40.

CONSTANTINE ABDICATES; GREECE UNDER RULE OF A TRIUMVIRATE

Revolution Accomplished by Army and Navy Without Bloodshed—Crown Prince Succeeds to Throne.

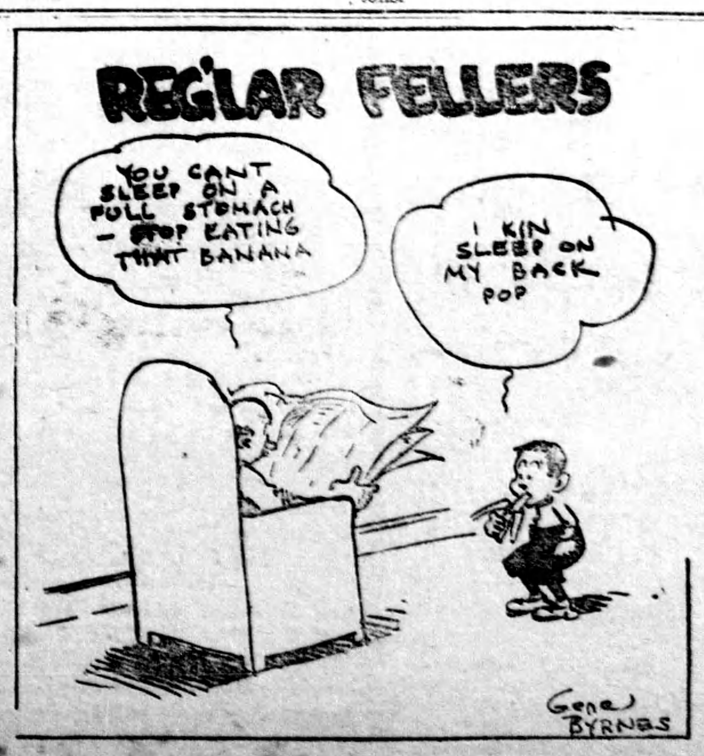
A despatch from Athens says:—King Constantine, bowing to the will of the army and navy, has abdicated, and Crown Prince George, who married Princess Elizabeth of Roumania, becomes King of Greece.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Greek revolution, which was a military and naval coup, seems to have been carried out with surprising swiftness and completeness. The Crown Prince succeeds to the throne, while the victorious troops, with their leaders at their head, march triumphantly into Athens, which, pending the formation of a new Government, is in the hands of a military dictatorship in the shape of a triumvirate council of generals. One of the generals is said to be the famous General Nder, who for a long time was chief of staff and war minister under the Venizelos administration, and commanded the Greek expeditionary corps operating in South Russia in 1918.

Apparently the revolution was bloodless, although an unconfirmed report mentions the killing of one minister. It is assumed here that one of the main objects of the revolution is to maintain the Greek rule in Eastern Thrace.

A Provisional Government, consisting of twelve officers, will rule Greece until a civil government is established, according to a telegram from Athens, received by the Greek Legation here.

The telegram recites events already known and adds:

"The spirit and aims of the revolutionary movement being specially Nationalist, it was, from the first movement, warmly welcomed by all, and the entire population, as well as the army at Athens, received the revolutionary forces which entered the capital yesterday afternoon with enthusiasm.

"The revolutionary movement succeeded in uniting all Athens for the safety of the country. All, without exception, forgetting their hatreds and political passions, and including the royalists and reactionaries, grouped themselves in the National union movement, represented by the revolutionarists."