TURKS AND ALLIED POWERS SIGN THE MUDANIA CONVENTION TERMS

Allies Preparing to Occupy Thrace With Three Battalions of British, Three of French and One of Italian Troops —Greece Also Agrees to Terms.

A despatch from Mudania says:—The armistice convention has been signed. The representatives of the Turks and of all the powers concerned affixed their signatures to the revised protocol, which General Harington had presented for acceptance to Ismet Pasha, and which the Nationalist delegate had previously forwarded to the Angora Government for its decision.

The convention, consisting of 14 clauses, is drawn on liberal lines, showing strongly traces of French influence on the side of the Kemalists.

Under it the Greeks will evacuate Eastern Thrace within 15 days and complete the transfer to the Turks in an additional month. The Turkish civil administration will follow closely on the heels of the departing Greeks, the entire transfer being under the supervision of the Allied missions and Allied forces provisionally occupying Thrace, not exceeding seven battalions. The number of Turkish gendarmerie in the province during the interval is left undefined to the discretion of the Kemalists, subject to Allied approval.

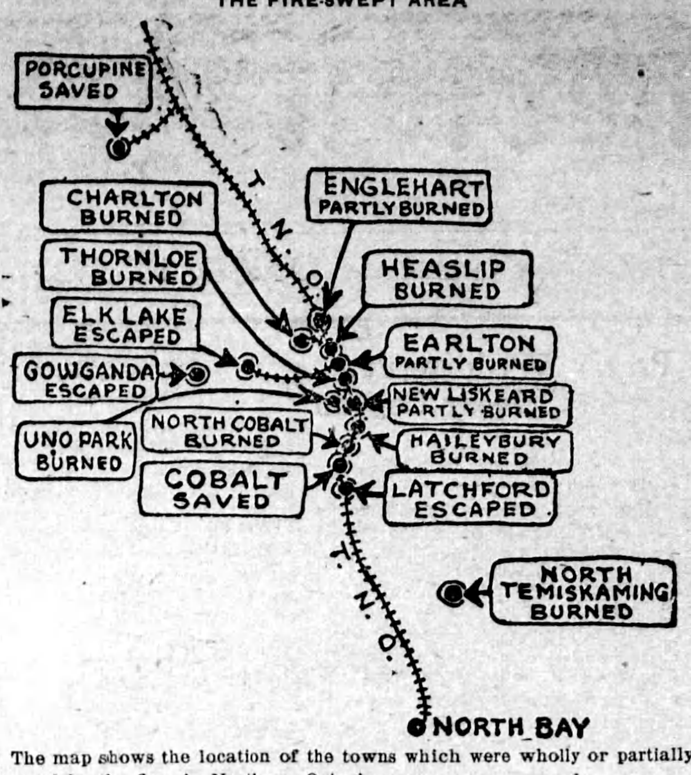
The Turks, on their side, undertake not to place an army in Thrace until peace is ratified, while new neutral zones will be delimitd by fixed commissions.

The protocol gives no time limit for withdrawal of the Turkish forces from the neutral zones: it simply specifies "with all possible speed."

A despatch from Constantinople says:—Plans for the Allied detachments to move into Thrace and occupy the territory in conformity with the armsitice convention signed at Mudania, were completed on Thursday. The force will comprise three battalions of British troops, three of French and one of Italian, a total of 5,000 men.

A despatch from Paris says:—Greece has decided to sign the Mudania armistice convention and evacuate Thrace, according to the conditions stipulated in that document, the French Foreign Office has been officially informed.

THE FIRE-SWEPT AREA



The map shows the location of the towns which were wholly or partially destroyed by the fires in Northern Ontario.

Passengers and Crew Saved from Burning Ship

A despatch from San Francisco says:—All the passengers, officers and crew of the burning steamship City of Honolulu, which was abandoned at 10.10 a.m. on Thursday, are safe, according to wireless advices received by the Fderal Telegraph Company from the freight steamer West Faralon

The West Faralon reached the scene early Thursday afternoon and had taken most of the people aboard by 3.41 p.m. The City of Honolulu carried 72 passengers and 145 officers and members of the crew, a total of 217.

The City of Honolulu is expected to sink at any time, according to a wireless message from the West Faralon. The West Faralon is standing by, expecting to transfer the rescued passengers and crew to the transport Thomas at daylight.

Old Roman Bath in London for Sale

A despatch from London says:—The freehold of an old Roman bath in a lane just off the busy Strand is for sale. This truly interesting relic of the Roman occupation is mentioned by Dicekns, and many tourists have visited it. The bath is thirteen feet long and six feet wide, and is supplied by a spring of cold, clear water in which doubtless, Roman Centurions refreshed themselves before going out to thrash British barbarians. The site of the bath is owned by two elderly ladies of Brighton. Public opinion dictates that the bath should be preserved as a relic, perhaps by purchase by a London County Council.

Canada May Link Up With Imperial Wireless

A despatch from London says:—Canada has been asked by the British Government to take part in a new Imperial wireless scheme. Arrangements have already been made to link up Britain with India, Egypt and Australia. Now Canada has been asked to build a powerful new station to communicate with the British station. It would cost over $1,000,000 to build and about $250,000 annually for upkeep. Hon. Ernest Lapointe has cabled for Superintendent Edwards, of the Canadian Government wireless telegraphs, to come to England to go into the matter.

Britain Pays U.S. Fifty Millions Interest on Debt

A despatch from London says:—Great Britain paid $50,000,000 to the United States on the 16th as part of a year's interest on the United States loan to this country. The exact amount of interest and the date on which it is to be paid hereafter, will be settled at the conference between Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the American Debt Funding Commission next month.

Because of the domestic, as well as the international situation, Sir Robert Horne cannot go to the United States on October 18, as he intended. It is said in official quarters that he will sail no later than the thirtieth of this month.

Dominions to be Invited to Near East Parleys

A despatch from London says:—The possible participation of the British Dominions in the peace conference which is expected to bring about a final attlement of the Near East problems, is one of the questions now being discussed in connection with the arrangements for the meeting, which, it is said, will likely be held in some European city. The Foreign Office is now at work on the detailed plans for the conference, and there is much speculation as to the personnel of the delegations and other phases of the arrangements.

Heads Relief Committee

A. J. Young, who is chairman of the central relief committee, which has been named to give aid to the fire sufferers of Northern Ontario.

List of Fire Victims Now Stands at 43

A despatch from Cobalt says:—Three names were struck off the list of dead and missing in the Timiskaming fire disaster Thursday evening. Clarice Dunn, of Haileybury, for six days reported one of the victims there, is alive and well, and it is stated here that Archie and Earl McGuigan, of Dack Township, near Charlton, are safe. The casualty list to-night stands at 43, the identity of all whom are known, with the exception of the remains of a girl about 17 lying in the Morgue at New Liskeard. This body was found near the brickyards at Haileybury and it was thought it might have been that of a Miss Winnifred Barrett, a school teacher at Leeville, on the Elk Lake branch of the T. and N.O., who was known to have come to Haileybury a week ago to attend a teachers' convention. Provincial Inspector Moore said he had word that Miss Barrett returned to Leeville on Saturday and that she was safe there.

Sanctuary Method a Success.

The astonishing manner in which wild animals respond to sanctuary protection is shown by the increase in wild life of all kinds in the Kootenay National Park. Kootenay Park is the new area in British Columbia recently reserved along the route of the new trans-montane motor highway from the Vermilion Summit to the Windermere Valley. The district is practically virgin country and was naturally a home for big game which since the creation of the Park and the establishment of rigid protection has increased to such numbers that it promises to form one of the greatest attractions to motorists when the road is opened next spring. Wild sheep, goats, black and brown bear, deer, moose and caribou can all be seen by the passing tourist along the road or on the adjacent slopes.

Mapping the Newer Portions of Canada

The Completed Map Gives Little Indication of the Amount of Work Involved.

"The homework for to-night will be a map of Canada, showing the provinces, chief lakes and rivers and mountain ranges."

The autumn school term is in full swing and the teacher is making announcements such as this. The student finds it sufficiently difficult to study geography as it is provided in his school text book. He has a map, however, from which a copy may be made, or which he may memorize and later put down his impression.

But who makes the original map?

Every spring from the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa many parties leave for the unsurveyed portions of Canada to carry out the instructions of the Surveyor General: Make a survey of the district and prepare a map.

Between the receipts of these instructions and the completion of the finished work, however, a great amount of hardship and sometimes actual privation must be undergone. By cross-country tramps for many miles, by canoes and portage and by breaking new trails in all weathers, the Dominion Land Surveyor carries on his work, and is worthy a place in the lists of our pioneers. He sets out to accomplish a specific object, and, regardless of difficulties, he must succeed.

When in the field, the surveyor must record practically everything there is to be seen. He must accurately measure and mark, throughout the district he is required to survey, the changes in elevation, the rivers and creeks, the areas of woodland and swamp, rock outcrops, springs of water and all other information that is to be shown upon the finished map. On the rivers and other waterways he must observe the currents, rapids and falls or other obstructions to navigation, the classification of river banks, whether sloping or precipitous, and the kinds of timber if the banks are wooded. All this must be in such manner that others may interpret his notes should it be found necessary.

On his return to head office, the surveyor from his field notes proceeds to build up a map of the area covered by his season's work. The work is then turned over to a skilled draughtsman who draws out the finished plan.

Looking at a wall map of Canada, the student sometimes does not realize that every point shown has been carefully checked by the surveyor, the windings of rivers and creeks, the indentations and projections of lake shores, the boundaries of all provinces, of counties, townships, sections and quarter-sections must all be accurate, as each, in greater or less degree, affect the ownership of lands.

Many maps and plans of Western Canada are issued by the Topographical Surveys Branch, such as plans of townships, and other land subdivisions, which become the official documents on which all land titles are based; maps of national parks and forest reserves, topographical maps, land classification maps and others. These plans and maps are available from the Surveyor General at Ottawa.

Of particular interest at present are the topographical maps. The rapid expansion of motor travel and of improved roads has led to a demand for this class of map. It makes a splendid road map, showing as it does the various classes of roads, gasoline stations, stopping places, and all other features of interest. The extension of this work to the older provinces would no doubt be greatly appreciated by the resident motorist, as well as by the tourist.

Bunch of No. 3, Please.

A teacher in a village school asked the other day:

"How many kinds of flowers are there?"

Three pupils held up their hands. She chose one to reply.

"Well, Beatrice, how many kinds of flowers are there?"

"Three, teacher."

"Indeed? And what are they?"

"Wild, tame, an' collie!"

Several flutes were found in an Egyptian tomb in 1889.

PROPOSAL TO QUARANTINE CATTLE IN CANADA BEFORE EMBARKING

A despatch from London says:—The Ethiopian in the wood pile of Canadian cattle embargo removal has made its appearance. The draft bill embodying the decision of both Houses of Parliament to rescind the embargo has been submitted to Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who are conferring with Winston Churchill, regarding this matter. It indicates that for the quarantine period in England, to which the Canadian representatives had already made it clear they would object, it is proposed to substitute a short quarantine before the embarking of the cattle in Canada. British experts claim that it would be impossible to inspect and quarantine the cattle only during the period in which they were on board ship between Canada and Britain. The Canadian representatives would not object to inspection en voyage but regard the proposed delay in Canada as a drawback quite as serious as if it occurred on this side. It would incidentally require the provision of extensive quarantine quarters at the ports of embarkation. The Dominion ministers have indicated that the bill as drafted would be unacceptable to them and it is understood that new proposals will be made by the British Government. The prospects for a final settlement of this long standing grievance are regarded as still quite encouraging.

Canada from Coast to Coast

Vancouver, B.C.—Confirmation of the reported large returns in the rocker clean-ups in the Cedar Creek placer gold area is brought to the city by Dr. W. A. Johnstone, engineer in the service of the Dominion Geological Survey. He stated that on the claims of the Cedar Creek Mining Co. $5,895 in gold have been taken out in six days with two rockers.

Edmonton, Alta.—Returns received by C. P. Marker, Dairy Commissioner, indicate the Alberta butter exhibited at five of the large fairs in the West, captured 60 per cent. of the first prizes offered, and also four out of five of the championships. The exhibits were shown at Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Brandon and Regina, and come into competition with butter exhibits from most of the other provinces of Canada.

Regina, Sask. — Saskatchewan claims that her air pilots last year carried far more passengers and flew many more miles than those of any other province. During the year Saskatchewan fliers carried 3,622 passengers, 2,000 more than Manitoba the next highest, and 2,500 more than British Columbia. They flew 95,142 pilot miles as against 64,000 in Alberta, the next highest. An agitation is under way for the establishment in the province of a government air station because of this record.

The Pas, Man.—Between 1,300 and 1,400 men are expected to be employed by The Pas Lumber Co., which contemplates carrying on logging operations on an extensive scale next winter. Seven and possibly eight camps will be operated. The vanguard has already left and as fast as men are released from the harvest fields they will be taken on for bush work.

Ottawa, Ont.—Since the first of the year Canada has received 2,222 immigrants from Ireland, of whom 1,029 have been adult agriculturists, according to information available at the Department of Immigration. The total immigration to Canada this year by month was: January 23, February 55, March 117, April 205, May 626, June 486, July 402, and August 308.

Montreal, Que.—Large cargoes of incoming coal and outgoing grain are combining to bring an unusual number of ships to Montreal, over seventy seagoing vessels being berthed here at one time. This total is only slightly below the record of seventy-eight seagoing vessels in port on Sept. 7, 1921, and it is probable that the latter figure will be exceeded within the next few days. Many steamers cmmence to load grain practically as soon as their coal cargoes are discharged, and to facilitate the grain movement, local elevators are being operated at full speed, night and day.

St. John, N.B.—Dr. W. H. Collins, director of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, on his return home from a three weeks visit to the various field parties who are at work surveying the mineral industry of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is most optimistic. He reports new coal beds the existence of which was unsuspected, and deposits of oil shale in both provinces, associated with coal measures. They are not yet being mined, but constitute the basis of an important future mining industry.

Digby, N.S.—On October the first the moose hunting season opened in the Maritimes and numbers of United States sportsmen arrived to set out on the trail at the earliest possible moment. Toll is taken of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia woods to the extent of about 2,500 moose each year, approximately half of which can be attributed to visiting hunters from the United States. Last year the record head, with a spread of 64 inches, was accredited to a Philadelphia hunter.

John H. Sinclair

One of the new directors of the C.N.R. system. Mr. Sinclair comes from Guysboro, N.S.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.13.

Manitoba oats—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 85c; No. 4 yellow, 84c, all rail.

Barley—Malting, 57 to 60c, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 62 to 67c.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $20; shorts, per ton, $22; middlings, $29.25; good feed flour, $1.90.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 88 to 93c, according to freights outside; No. 3, 85 to 90c.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—35 to 37c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, $4.60 to $4.70; Toronto basis, $4.50 to $4.60; bulk seaboard, $4.40 to $4.45.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, $6.50 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $6.

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

Cheese—New, large, 20 to 20½c; twins, 21 to 21½c; triplets, 21½ to 22c; 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.

Live poultry—Chickens, 4-lb. and up, 23c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 19c; fowl, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; do, under 4 lbs., 12c; ducklings, 21c; turkeys, 27c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 4 lbs. and up 30c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 25c; fowl, 5 lbs. and up, 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, under 4 lbs., 17c; ducklings, 27c; turkeys, 32c.

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, 36 to 37c; se-

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

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. lects, 39 to 41c; cartons, 48 to 50c. gal., $2.20; per 5 imp. gals., $2.10; maple sugar, lb., 20c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 12½c lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 13½ to 14½c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., $3.75 to $4.50.

Potatoes—New Ontarics, 80 to 90c.

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 barrels, $48; heavyweight rolls, $40.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 16½c; tubs, 17c; pails, 17¼c; prints, 19c. Shortening, tierces, 13 to 13½c; tubs, 13¼ to 13¾c; pails, 14 to 14½c; prints, 16½ to 17c.

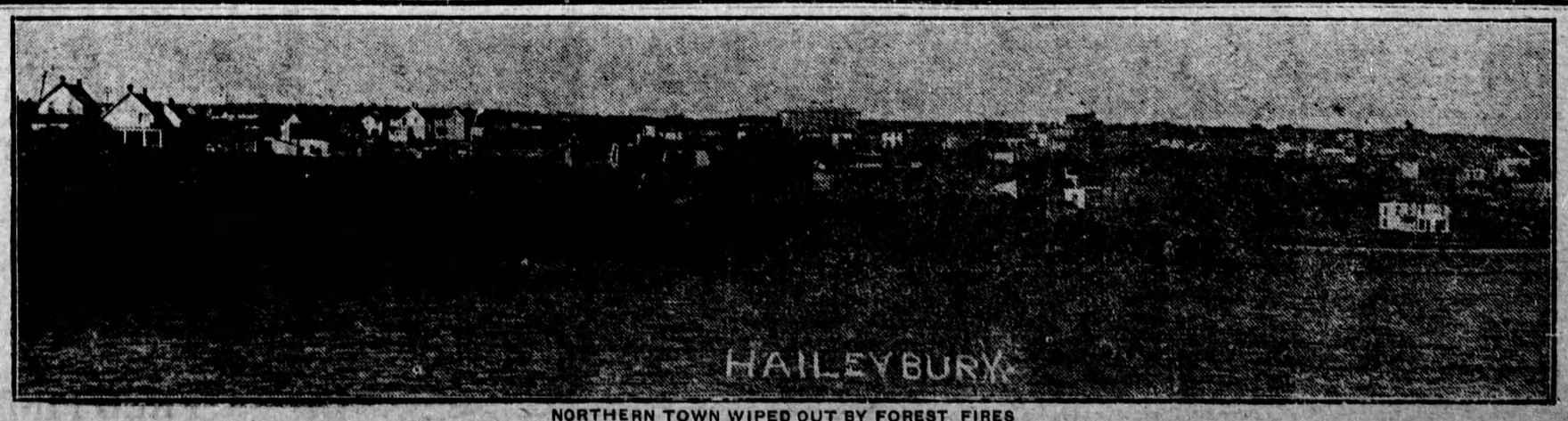
Choice heavy steers, $7 to $7.50; butcher steers, choice, $6 to $6.50; do, good, $5.50 to $6; do, med., $4.50 to $5.50; do, com., $3.50 to $4; butcher heifers, choice, $6 to $6.50; do, med., $5 to $5.50; do, com., $4 to $4.25; butcher cows, choice, $4 to $5; do, med., $3 to $3.75; canners and cutters, $1 to $2; butcher bulls, good, $3.50 to $4.75; 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, $70 to $90; springers, $80 to $100; calves, choice, $10 to $12; do, med., $8 to $10; do, com., $4 to $7; spring lambs, $10.50 to $11; sheep, choice, $5 to $6; do, good, $3.50 to $4.50; do, com., $2 to $3; yearlings, choice, $7 to $8; hogs, fed and watered, $11.50; do, f.o.b., $10.75; do, country points, $10.50.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West. No. 2, 59c; do. No. 3, 55c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $6.50. 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, 18½ to 18¾c. Butter, choicest creamery, 35½c. Eggs, selected, 38c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 90 to 95c.

Good veal calves, $8 to $9.75; do, med., pail-fed, $6; grassers, $3 to $3.50; lambs, good, $10; do, com. and med., $8 to $9.50; hogs, good lots, $11.75 to $12.



NORTHERN TOWN WIPED OUT BY FOREST FIRES

General view of Haileybury, which has been wiped out by fire. Every building in the picture was destroyed.