SEVENTY FOREIGNERS AMONG DEAD IN YOKOHAMA, TOKIO RESIDENTS ESCAPED

Casualty List in Japanese Earthquake Still Uncertain — Neither Tokio Nor Yokohama Totally Destroyed, Residential Districts Being Comparatively Uninjured.

A despatch from London says:—The appalling nature of the Japanese earthquake, fire and tidal wave, with the greatest loss of life and property of any similar catastrophe in modern times, continues to be told by meagre and unconnected press despatches and private messages from foreign residents and tourists who survived the holocaust. But Europe still awaits the graphic story of how the earth shook to pieces and then consumed in flames Japan's capital and scores of towns around Tokio Bay, including the great commercial port of Yokohama.

The loss of life is estimated at such varying figures, in some cases running into hundreds of thousands, that any certainty of the casualty is impossible while communications with the devastated districts remain as they are.

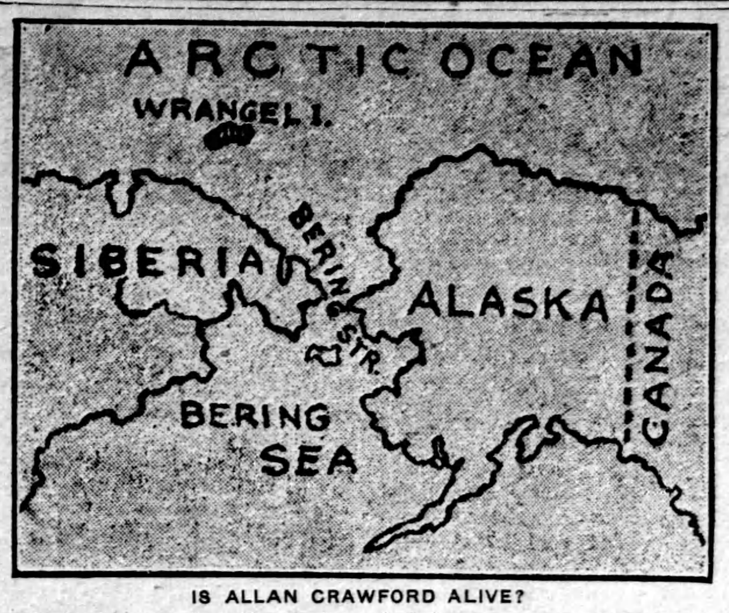
On the whole, the news received on Thursday is of a more hopeful nature than any since the disaster, one authoritative message from a British naval official at Yokohama placing the deaths of foreigners in that port at seventy and stating that all the foreigners in Tokio escaped. Even this number of dead, which is small as compared with first reports, is enormous for a foreign colony of a few thousands and indicates that the loss of life among the native population may reach the highest reported figures.

The only official estimate is based on Home Office information from Tokio that the loss of life there was 30,000, but Yokohama is known to have suffered much more severely than the capital city, and the Home Office figures do not attempt to take into consideration the one hundred miles of coast-line towns and villages, all in the path of the tidal wave.

All available information shows that Tokio and Yokohama were not totally destroyed, the foreign residential district of the port city, which is on a high bluff overlooking the bay, suffering comparatively little damage, while the residential suburban districts of Tokio also escaped. This would account for the few deaths among the foreigners there, for on Saturday afternoon few would have been in their office.

The destruction in Tokio extends over two-thirds of the metropolitan district of foreign words, with the low-lying districts completely wiped out. These include the slums of Fukagawa, the industrial section of Honjo, both on the right bank of the Sumida River, Asakusa, famous for its amusement parks, Kyobashi and Nibonbashi, which include most of modern Tokio, where four or five-storey buildings lined the principal thoroughfare, the Ginza. This section also includes Tsukiji, in which, before Japan was completely opened to the western nations, foreigners were compelled to reside. It has recently been occupied principally by missionaries, their schools and hospitals. During the summer most of the Tsukijo residents are out of the city, but the loss of property has been heavy.

In other sections of Tokio—Asabu, Shiba, Akasaka, Yotsuya and Ushigon—where the foreigners live in more or less isolated foreign compounds, consisting of a few western style houses built on small hills, the damage was by fire, which, on account of the number of open spaces, could be controlled. The foreign embassies and legal centres were widely scattered throughout the higher districts of Tokio, and a number of them, including the United States Embassy, have been destroyed.



IS ALLAN CRAWFORD ALIVE?

Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, is being supported in his belief by British explorers that Allan Crawford and his companions may be on the coast of Siberia, perhaps detained by the Soviet. The map shows Wrangel Island, where Crawford raised the British flag, in its relation to the mainland, for which the three men started. The distance between is 110 miles.

SOLE SURVIVOR TELLS FATE OF ARCTIC PARTY

Crawford Expedition Plants British Flag on Wrangel Isle at Cost of Lives.

A despatch from Nome, Alaska, says:—An Eskimo woman, sole survivor of the Crawford expedition, which left here for Wrangel Island, off the northern coast of Siberia, in the fall of 1921, described the fate of the four white men composing the expedition. The trip was arranged by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, with the principal object of raising the British flag over the island, which had been claimed by the Soviet government.

Three of the party—Allan Crawford, of Toronto, leader; Frederick Maurer, New Philadelphia, Ohio, and Milton Galle, New Brunfels, Tex.—perished the second winter, the Eskimo woman, named Ada, said. They went out on the ice seeking the mainland and never returned.

The remaining man, Lorne E. Knight, McMinnville, Ore., died of scurvy June 20, 1923, and his body was brought back by the relief expedition, headed by Captain Harold Noice, which left here August 3. Captain Noice said his power schooner, the Donaldson, had little trouble reaching the island.

The first evidence of the missing party found by Captain Noice's expedition was a bottle in a deserted camp, containing the names of the party with the declaration that they claimed Wrangel Island in the name of King George of Great Britain.

Ada fainted when she saw the men of the Noice party approaching and the Donaldson near by. On recovery she told the tale of the disaster. Directed by Ada, Noice found Knight dead in his sleeping bag. Ada said she had done all the hunting and had cared for Knight for two months before his death and that after he died she left him in the sleeping bag and put up another tent fifty feet away.

Last December, Ada said, Knight and two other men started for the mainland, but through some mistake landed near Perald Island, and after two weeks returned to Wrangel. Knight was too ill to travel. Crawford, Maurer and Galle started for Siberia, taking dog feed for seventeen days and very little other provisions. Ada said they, too, took a wrong direction, moving to the southeast as they passed forever from her vision.

The Tragedy of Wrangel Island.

Romance becomes grim tragedy. That is the tale of Wrangel Island. It was only the other day that Mr. Stefansson was speaking confidently of the splendid adventure of the four men who, in the midst of inconceivable loneliness, were holding that desolate but valuable island for the British Empire and of their relief by the expedition which he had dispatched from Nome. "The returning party," he said, "will have a story to tell that will rank with the most romantic in Arctic history." The only returning party is the relief party itself, and the story it tells is one of the most pitiful in Arctic history—that all four of the adventurers are dead.

It was two years ago this month that Crawford, Galle, Knight and Maurer landed on Wrangel Island. In all that time no word came from them nor was sent to them None could be sent in either direction. They were as completely out of touch with the world as though they had been on Mars. They had food supplies for only one year. But they had plenty of ammunition, and game is supposed to be plentiful on Wrangel Island. Two of them, Knight and Maurer, were veteran Arctic explorers, who knew how to care for themselves in the icy wilderness. There was, therefore, ground for expectation that they would be found alive and well.

We may hope to learn from the Eskimo woman, who alone was found alive upon the island, how the four men met their fate; whether through starvation, pestilence or disaster. We can scarcely suppose that the Soviet Russians fulfilled their threat of going thither and murdering them. Pending such revelation, minds shrink from the picture of those four men, wondering why they were neglected—for they could not know that for the first time in many years the ice pack was so dense as to prevent approach to the island—daily climbing the highest hill to look for coming help, to see only the unbroken wilderness of ice and snow, and at last lying down to die, feeling themselves deserted by those whom they had so bravely sought to serve. It is the latest chapter in the grim annals of Arctic tragedies and one of the saddest of them all.

Premier Benito Mussolini

The Dictator of Italy, whose demands upon Greece are described as "infinitely more humiliating" than those presented by Austria to Serbia in 1914.

BRITAIN'S NEW SUB OBJECT OF INTEREST

Naval Authorities Await Secret Trial of Huge Submersible X-1, of 3,600 Tons.

A despatch from London says:—Because of the recent disaster to Japan's super-submarine, 77, naval authorities here are awaiting the trials of Great Britain's giant mystery submersible, X-1, with greatly increased interest. There is a school of opinion here which inclines to the belief that beyond a certain size it is likely to be found that big submarines cannot be handled efficiently.

The X-1 in submersible trim is of 3,600 tons, which is much in excess of the U-142, the biggest German submarine constructed during the war. It is now well known that the most efficient German submarine commanders preferred the smaller undersea craft as being more manageable. It was said to be difficult to gauge how far the large submarine would dive and impossible for the commander to have the whole vessel under his survey, as he could in a smaller craft.

The fate of the Japanese submarine and the trouble which it is understood has been experienced with some of the larger American submarines has made speculation more keen as to how the X-1 will act in the trials. These trials, like the launching of the big submarine at Chatham, June 16, will be conducted with the greatest possible secrecy. In naval quarters here to-day it is impossible even to ascertain approximately the time when the X-1 will go through her paces. If she comes up to the highest expectations then it is likely she will be the forerunner of two other similar craft in the near future.

Canada Sends Supplies to Earthquake Victims

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says:—With 500 tons of supplies from Canada for the earthquake stricken people, the steamer Empress of Russia sailed Thursday afternoon for Japan. The cargo is consigned to the relief commission at Tokio. It is made up of flour, salmon, canned milk and other articles.

The Empress of Russia will be the first steamer carrying relief supplies to reach Japan from the American continent.

Natural Resources Bulletin

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa says:—

Northern Ontario is a sealed book to many of the Ontario people, especially those of middle age who attended school before the northern portion of the province came into prominence.

It would well repay anyone to closely study a map of northern or newer Ontario, as developments are taking place at a very rapid rate. Mining and pulp and paper making are outstanding industries of the province, and practically all of the former and the greater portion of the latter are located in newer Ontario. Preceding this development is the production of hydro-electric power, new plants are constantly being put into operation, and the demand for power is almost insatiable. There is already developed or in course of development 100,000 horse-power for the mining industry only. On the 11th instant the first power from the new plant of the Great Northern Power Co. at Indian Chutes, on the Montreal river, was delivered to Porcupine, 2,000 horsepower being provided with an additional 4,000 to be provided at a later date.

Wrangel Expedition Does Not Touch Russia's Rights

A despatch from Moscow says:—In reply to the note sent by Foreign Minister Tchitcherin to Great Britain protesting against the raising of the British flag on Wrangel Island by an expedition of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer, Great Britain has informed Russia that the expedition was a private affair, organized by Stefansson, and that it does not touch the question of Russia's sovereign rights over the island. However, any attempt by Russia to hamper the work of the expedition would be viewed by Great Britain with utmost gravity, the note says. In a reply to Great Britain, M. Tchitcherin accepts the explanation. He declares, however, that co-ordination between the countries concerned must exist when the sovereign rights of one State are at issue.

Tchitcherin's note to Great Britain said Wrangel Island had been incorporated into Russia's territory in 1821-24, that Russia had built lighthouses and other works there, and in 1915 formally notified all allied and neutral Governments that the island was an integral part of Russian territory. The note added that the Soviet Government regarded the raising of the British flag there as a violation of Russian sovereign rights.

Canada from Coast to Coast

Yarmouth, N.S.—A shipment of pure bred Guernsey cattle was made recently by W. H. Corning to Barbados. Mr. Corning's Guernsey stock was made known to Barbadians some time ago, since which time several shipments have followed.

Fredericton, N.B.—A decision to proceed with the formation of a provincial organization for the promotion of the production of seed potatoes was reached at a meeting of potato growers of the various potato belts of the province, held here recently. Over two hundred potato growers were in attendance.

Montreal, Que.—The eagerness with which Britishers are taking advantage of the opportunity to come to Canada to help garner Canada's bumper crop, is shown by a despatch from London, Eng., which states that it was necessary to employ a large number of police to quell the mad scramble of prospective harvesters to get aboard the last ship which left England. In view of the fact that a large number were unable to secure berths, another batch of harvesters will be sent to Canada on the next ship, which will arrive here in time to enable the Britishers to proceed West and help in the harvest.

Sudbury, Ont.—The second furnace has been blown in at the British-American Smelter here. A third furnace is on the ground but has not yet been erected. Approximately 1,000 tons of ore is being treated daily at the smelter at present. With both furnaces operating at capacity, it is expected that it will be increased to such an extent that the monthly amount of ore treated will be close to 50,000 tons.

Winnipeg, Man.—A loan scheme for cattle feeding among the farmers that will enable the farmers to feed and hold cattle to meet market requirements, has been announced by the Manitoba Cattle Loan Co. It is hoped the result will show a considerable increase in live stock in the province, with better return for the farmer.

Regina, Sask.—On a turnover of $4,107,239 the co-operative associations of Saskatchewan earned a net profit of $110,997 during the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1923, according to the annual report of the co-operation and markets branch of the provincial Department of Agriculture.

Calgary, Alta.—Alberta is third among the provinces of Canada in the quantity and value of butter produced last year, being beaten out by Ontario and Quebec. Alberta produced 15,417,070 pounds, valued at $5,126,844.

Vernon, B.C.—Several Indian Army officers have this summer taken up land in the Okanagan and are doing very well. In addition several Canadian veterans have come into the district under the aegis of the Soldier Settlement Board. They are of a fine type and will eventually secure valley land themselves.

Aero Photography Urged to Appraise French Land.

The French Committee of Aerial Propaganda has just brought before legislators an appeal for the use of aerial photography in completing the register of area and valuation of land of France. If they continue to use the present method of surveying it will require 400 years to complete the register and the cost will be at least 5,000,000,000 francs.

The technical service for register of lands, created by a law of 1898, has completed only 101 communes in twenty-five years. By the aid of aerial photography it is estimated that the register of lands can be completed in forty years at a cost of 900,000,000 francs. With the use of a single aeroplane, equipped with special apparatus, and a force of fifteen operators in a photographer's laboratory the registed of sixty communes could be taken in a single year.

Starting life in a workhouse, a girl has just taken her B.A. degree at Birmingham University.

The Prince Regent.

Heir to the Japanese throne, who escaped from the Imperial Palace in Tokio after it was partially destroyed. He is directing relief work, and has thrown open what remains of the palace to refugees.

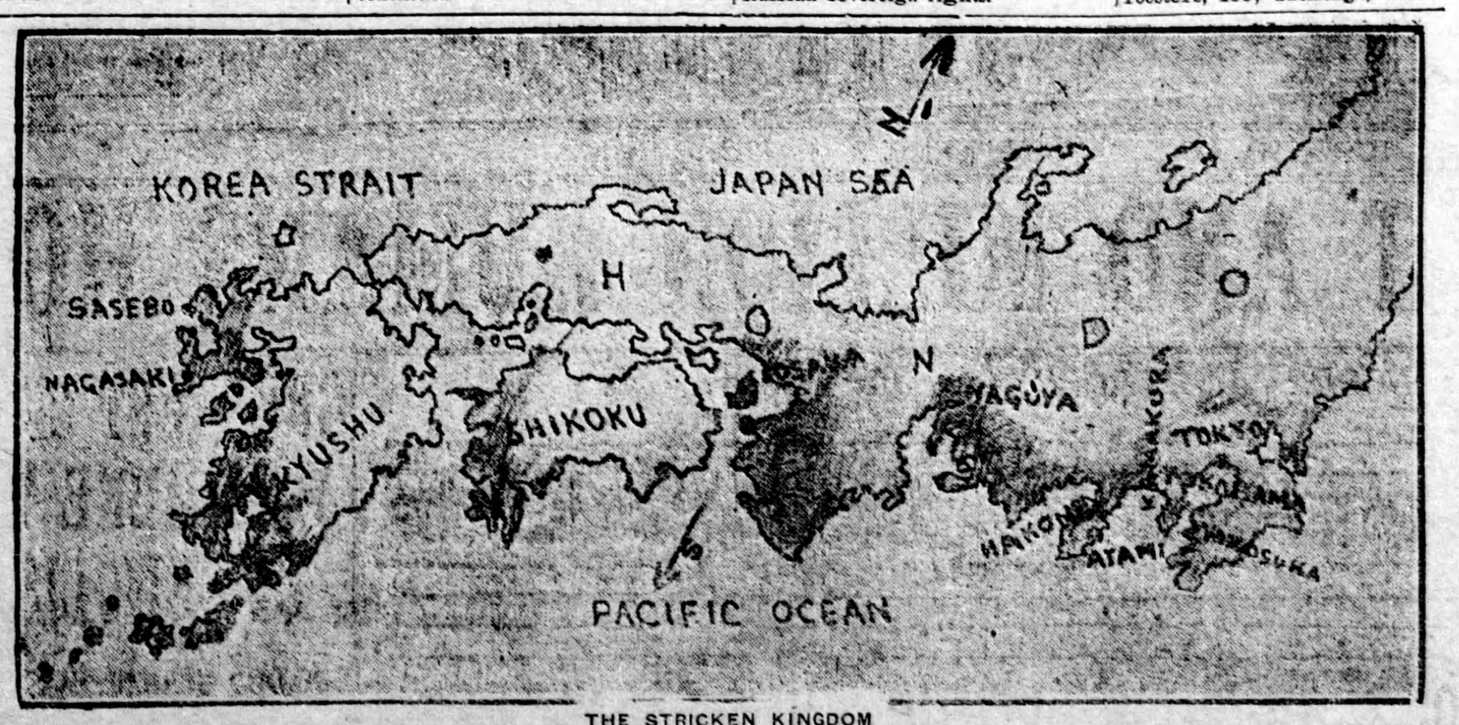
Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.27½.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, bay ports.
Am. corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.08.
Barley —Nominal.
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.
Rye—No. 2, nominal.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $28; shorts, per ton, $31; middlings, $37; good feed flour, $2.10.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, nominal.
Ontario No. 2 white oats—Nominal.
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, $4.50.
Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, $6.90 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $6.40.
Cheese—New, large, 24½ to 25c; twins, 25 to 26c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, 26 to 27c; Old, Stiltons, 88c; twins, 33½ to 34c. New Zealand old cheese, 31 to 32c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 38 to 40c; ordinary creamery, 36 to 37c; No. 2, 34 to 35c.
Eggs—Extras in cartons, 42 to 43c; extras, 40 to 41c; firsts, 36 to 37c; seconds, 28 to 29c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 3 lbs. and over, 36c; chickens, 2 to 3 lbs., 30c; hens, over 5 lbs., 24c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 17c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 22c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 25c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 3 lbs. and over, 38c; chickens, 2 to 3 lbs., 35c; hens, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 20c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30c.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6½c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50; per 5-gal. tin, $2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 12c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 13c; 2½-lb. tins, 12 to 14c; comb honey, per dozen, $3.75 to $4; No. 2, $3.25 to $3.50.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 29c; cooked hams, 43 to 46c; smoked rolls, 22 to 24c; cottage rolls, 23 to 26c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 34c; special brand breakfast bacon, 34 to 38c; backs, boneless, 32 to 38c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., $18; 70 to 90 lbs., $17.50; 90 lbs. and up, $16.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, $36; heavyweight rolls, $33.
Lard—Pure tierces, 16 to 16¼c; tubs, 16½ to 17c; pails, 17 to 17½c; prints, 18½c. Shortening, tierces, 14 to 14½c; tubs, 14¼ to 14¾c; pails, 14¾ to 15¼c; prints, 17 to 17½c.
Heavy steers, choice, $8 to $8.50; heavy steers, good, $7 to $8; butcher steers, choice, $6.50 to $7; do, good, $6 to $6.50; do, med., $5.50 to $6.50; do, com., $4 to $5; baby beeves, $8.50 to $9.50; cows, fat choice, $4 to $4.75; do, med., $3 to $3.75; do, canners and cutters, $1.25 to $2; bulls, butcher, good, $4 to $4.50; feeding steers, good, $5.50 to $6.25; stockers, $4 to $5; bulls, butcher, $4 to $4.50; calves, choice, $10 to $10.75; do, med., $8 to $10; do, com., $4 to $8; milch cows, $60 to $100; springers, $80 to $110; sheep, choice, $6; do, heavy, $3 to $5; do, yearlings, $8 to $9; lambs, ewes and wethers, $12 to $12.25; bucks, $10.50 to $10.75; commons, $8 to $9; hogs, flat rates, $10.35.
Quotations, fed and water basis: Select bacon, $11.40 to $11.90; thick smooths, $10.35 to $10.85; lights, $7.40; heavies, $9.40; sows, $6.90.

MONTREAL.

Corn, Am. No. 2 yellow, $1.04 to $1.05. Oats, Can. West. No. 2, 57½ to 58c; do, Can. West. No. 3, 56 to 56½c; do, extra No. 1 feed, 55 to 55½c; do, No. 2 local white, 54 to 54½c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, $6.90; do, 2nds, $6.40; do, strong bakers, $6.20; do, Winter pats., choice, $5.75 to $5.85. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $3.25. Bran, $28.25. Shorts, $31.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $15.
Cheese, finest easterns, 23¼ to 23¾c. Butter, choicest creamery, 35¾c. Eggs, selected, 40c.
Com. dairy cows, $2 to $3.50; com. bulls, $2 to $2.50; good veal calves, $8; med. sucker calves, $6 to $7; grassers, $3 to $3.50; ungraded hogs, $10.50 to $10.80.



THE STRICKEN KINGDOM

Tokio, the capital, and Yokohama, the great port and commercial city, both destroyed, are shown on the map, as well as Nagoya, Saskob, Osaka and many others of the Japanese cities mentioned in the news despatches as stricken. The loss of life has been appalling, fire and flood adding to the horror of earthquake.