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

Greek and Armenian Quarters 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 Armenian Consulate and the theatre where Armenian 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 500 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.

With these words Mustapha Kemal, Pasta 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 presents his demands.

Mustapha Kemal is a man of indefinite age. He might be 30 or 40. He has blonde hair, blue eyes, is of medium height, and tough, wiry frame. Suddenly, 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 decline was noted in Lyons, Bordeaux, Lille, Strasbourg, 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 an 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."

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. In 1921 the average was 11,539 bushels, with a total crop of 39,053,980 bushels.

MAJOR BLAKE FACES DIFFICULTIES IN AIRPLANE TRIP AROUND WORLD

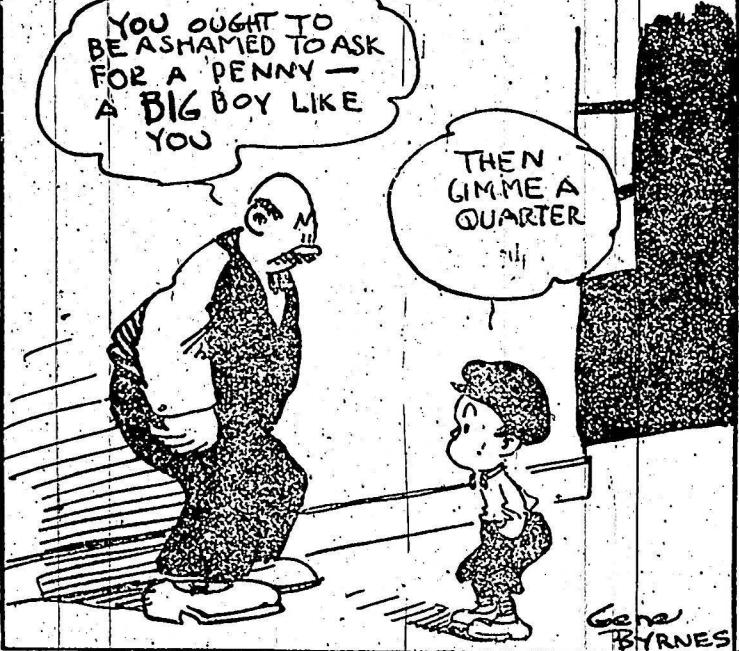
A despatch from London says:—The long quiescent airship-versus-airplane controversy has been revived by the first report, just published here, of the civil aviation advisory board on Imperial Air Mail Services. The main subject of this first report is the practical steps to be taken toward the establishment 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 Apennines 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 Solum 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

REGULAR FEALERS



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 Pier, President of the Commercial Club; Ernest Shipman and others. The first production will be Frederick William Wallace's "Viking Blood."

Fredripon, 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, from their 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 looking up as likely to hit an ultimate stride of 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 Karssebck accompanied her Majesty. The Netherlands Government has up to now considered it better to have a policy of isolation for the last three years, and since the way to detach herself from the former neutral bloc with which Holland had become identified, it is, however, possible that Van Karssebck, 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. The party is also to inspect lands in British Columbia.

A party of Hebrews interested in settling their countrymen 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.



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 comes.

Private Patrick Burke, fourteen years of County Mayo. Young Master Burke had a year's service to him 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 hill-top just as the buzz of bullets began.

There is one town just outside of Limerick which almost justifies the claim of those who defend the old feudal system of landlordism. This is Adare, which is maintained altogether through the miseries 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.

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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 down-slopes, 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 the kind of cover for ambuscades such as those which the Irregulars pursued here, as their aggressive military tactics. From safe and sheltered retreats behind these solid bulwarks of misery 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 columns 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 them into an adjoining town reported to be Journey," was born. His father was a weaver in a clothing workshop in Eastern City, as the head of the economic body now, single-handed, the guest, in great popularity, of the hardy laborers of the district. He used to the door of his room and usually prepared to offer him a glass of milk and all that goes with it. To his surprise, he found the "roughneck" immediately upon entering the "Lady of the Lake."

It will not do to assume that the weaver, the seamstress, the engineer, the man whose "garment" is into the open cannot easily assume these troublesome dignitaries that we wear, and look as gentle as any idling tailor's dummy that we need.

He knows the value of a garment, of good clothes, but he does not know the mistake of thinking that the facade is of greater consequence than the man behind it. He does not think much of the sort of aristocracy that prizes of ancestry and keeps a ring of people to the name and fame of one who did his work and paid well to its reward.

A red-faced young man who is blushing with shame and gratitude,

an acquaintance until one becomes

a quaint experience until one becomes

on an average the blood flows 100 miles through the body in a day.

Superintendent W. H. Fairfield, of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lethbridge, predicts that within

the year the crop to be harvested

at which he desires to be raised next

morning and the diaphragm repeats

the words in due course. To be

the third largest crop in the history of

Southern Alberta.

Alarm Clock Uses the Human Voice

A despatch from Paris says:—One of the most remarkable novelties shown this year at the Concours Léger is an alarm clock fitted with a diaphragm.

On going to bed, the 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

largest crop in wheat in the history of

the world.

Every school, music should play an

important part. It should sing,

the appreciation of the study of musical instruments,

of musical, musical of the amateur, and

of musical practice.

Every school in Canada should

organize an orchestra for the benefit

of the whole school. The children

should know a little about the famous composers so that they will be more interested in their music.</