

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:—All available information shows that Tokio and Yokohama were not totally destroyed, the foreign residential district of the port city, which is 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 wards, with the low-lying districts completely wiped out. These include the slums of Fukagawa, the industrial section of Honjo-kiji, in which before Japan was completely ruined to the western nations, foreigners were compelled to reside. It has recently been occupied principally by missionaries, their schools and hospitals. During this summer most of the Tokio residents are out of the city, but the loss of property has been heavy.

In other sections of Tokio—Asabu, Shiba, Akasaka, Yotsuya and Ushijima—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, on account of the number of open flames, could be limited. 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.

The loss of life is estimated at such varying figures, in some cases running into hundreds of thousands, that any certainty of the total number of deaths 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 official message from Tokio, which would indicate that 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 50,000, but it is pointed out that the latter figure is based on reports from 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.

SOLE SURVIVOR TELLS FATE OF ARCTIC PARTY

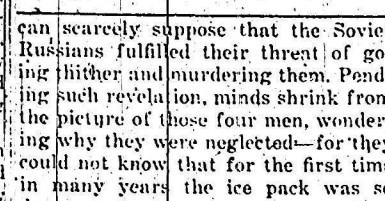
Crawford Expedition Plants British Flag on Wrangel Isle at Cost of Lives.

A despatch from Nome, Alaska, says:—An Eskimo, whose name is not known, has just returned from Wrangel Island, off the northern coast of Siberia, the fall of 1921, and has reported the fate of the four white men comprising the expedition. The trip was arranged by Vilhjalmar 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—Crawford, Knudsen and Mearns—were killed by the second winter, the Eskimo, whose name is not known, was the sole survivor. The expedition was led by Captain Harold G. Bryant, who left Nome August 23, 1921, and reached Wrangel Island in the name of King George V. The expedition was the first to reach the island, and the first to plant the British flag there.

The first evidence of the missing party 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 V. The bottle was found by the Eskimo, who saw the men of the Noice party approaching and the bottle was thrown to them. On receiving the bottle, the Eskimo told the tale of the disaster. He said that the men of the Noice party had died in his sleeping bag. Ada said that he had done so, and that after he had cared for the two men, he had seen their death and that after he had put up another tent fifty feet away.

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



Premier Benito Mussolini.

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

BRITAIN'S NEW SUB OBJECT OF INTEREST

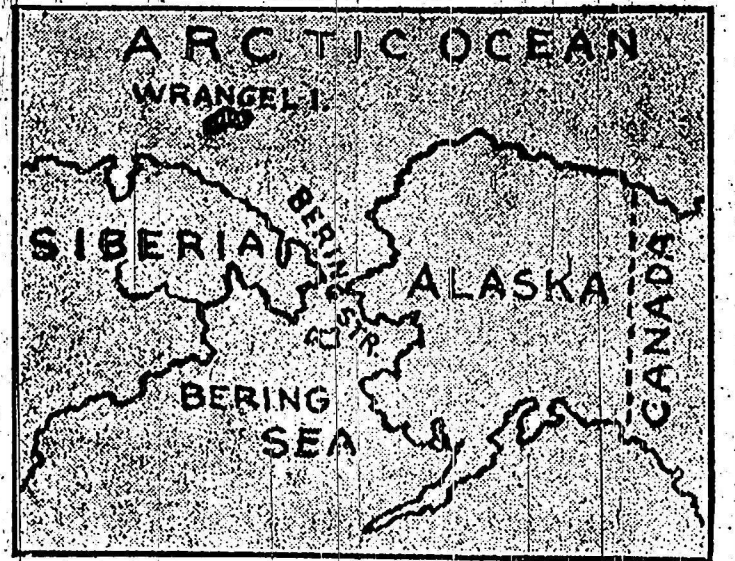
Naval Authorities Await Secret Trial of Huge Submersible X-1, of 3,600 Tons.

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 midget 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

can scarcely suppose that the Soviet Russians fulfilled their threat of going blither and murdering them. Reading 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 hills 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.

It was two years ago this month that Crawford, Knudsen and Mearns landed on Wrangel Island. At all that time no word came from them nor was sent to them. None could be sent in either direction. They were completely out of touch with the world as though they had been in 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, Knudsen and Mearns, were veteran Arctic explorers, who know 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



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.

The X-1 in submersible trim is of 3,600 tons, which is much in excess of the U-146, 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.

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 built in the north, 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 Canadian Power Co. at Indian Chutes, on the Montreal river, was delivered to Porcupine, 2,000 horse-power being provided with an additional 4,000 to be provided at a later date.

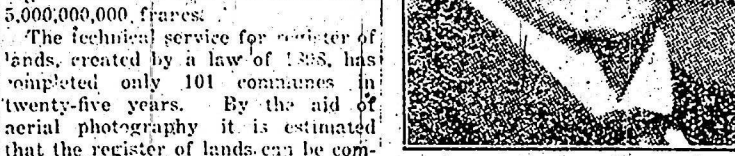
Wrangel Expedition Does Not Touch Russia's Rights

A despatch from Moscow says:—In reply to the note sent by Foreign Minister Tchitcherine to Great Britain protesting against the raising of the British flag on Wrangel Island by an expedition of Vilhjalmar 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. Tchitcherine 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.

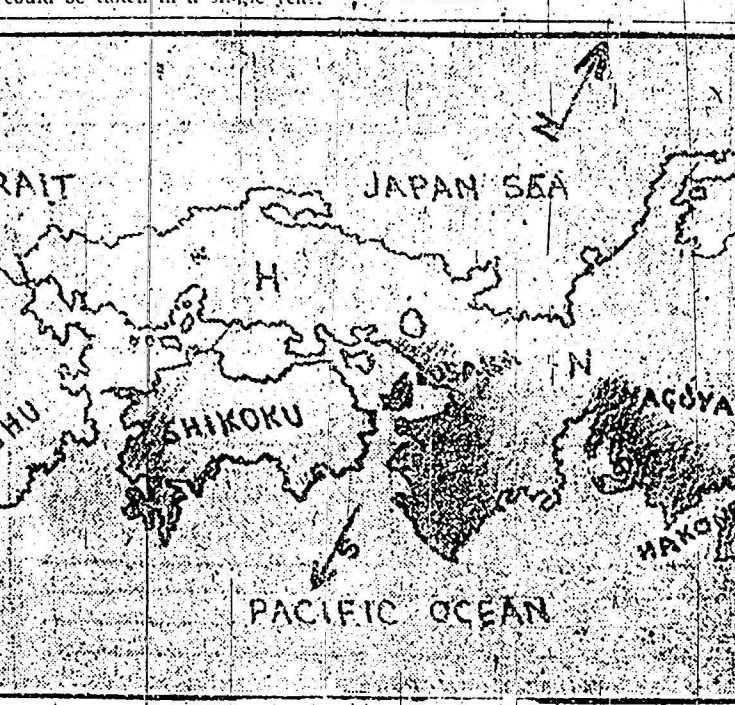
Aero Photography Urged to Appraise French Land.

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 in France. If they continue to use this 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 1878, 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 100,000,000 francs. With the use of a single aeroplane, equipped with special apparatus and a force of fifteen operators in a photo-aerial laboratory the register of sixty communes could be taken in a single year.



Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Chancellor of Germany, under whose leadership Germany is apparently entering in her former attitude toward the French occupation, and may eventually take up the responsibility of meeting her debts.



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

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 is being made by the provincial organization for the promotion of the production of seed potatoes was reached at a meeting of potato growers of the various parts 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 boom 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 large numbers of Britishers are coming to Canada, 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.

Subsury, Ont.—The second furnace has been erected at the new 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 60,000 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 Manitoba Cattle Loan Co. It is hoped that the result will show a considerable increase in the stock in the province, with better return for the farmer.

Rogina, 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, in third place among the provinces of Canada in the quantity and value of cattle produced last year, being beaten out by Ontario and Quebec. Alberta produced 15,417,970 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.

Intelligence Service for Readers

Our financial and commercial interests are demanding the more energetic development of our natural resources to assist in the liquidation of our war debt. This recognition of the value of our natural heritage has created and intensified the demand from Canadian and foreign manufacturers for accurate information as to the location, available supply, and production of our natural resources, especially as they pertain to our forests, minerals and water-powers. Raw materials and power supply are the first necessity of industry, and the Department of Interior at Ottawa, through the Natural Resources Intelligence Service, reports an increasing number of requests regarding these. This branch, fortunately, is in a position to answer such enquiries, and has also issued a series of resource maps and other literature of value to the commercial interests. These are available on application, and it is suggested that our readers make themselves familiar with the services which the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch is able to render them.



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.

A large meteorite that recently fell in India appeared to include three kinds of matter. There is igneous rock of a slate-gray color, rather heavy and marked with spots of dark turquoise blue; a quantity of jet-black, highly glazed lava with turquoise blue veins; and a material that resembles coke in appearance and weight.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern \$1.27 1/2; No. 2 Northern \$1.25 1/2; No. 3 Northern \$1.23 1/2; No. 4 Northern \$1.21 1/2; No. 5 Northern \$1.19 1/2; No. 6 Northern \$1.17 1/2; No. 7 Northern \$1.15 1/2; No. 8 Northern \$1.13 1/2; No. 9 Northern \$1.11 1/2; No. 10 Northern \$1.09 1/2.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, bay ports.

Am corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.08.

Barley—No. 1, \$1.05; No. 2, \$1.03; No. 3, \$1.01; No. 4, \$0.99; No. 5, \$0.97; No. 6, \$0.95; No. 7, \$0.93; No. 8, \$0.91; No. 9, \$0.89; No. 10, \$0.87.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Wheat—No. 1, nominal.

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Mineral Production in Canada

The improvement in the mineral production in Canada in the year 1922, as compared with the year 1921, is shown in the following table:

Commodity	1921 (Value)	1922 (Value)
Gold	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
Silver	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
Copper	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
Iron	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
Lead	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
Zinc	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
Fluorite	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
Asbestos	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
Coal	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
Oil	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
Gas	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
Other	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
Total	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000

The production of minerals in Canada in 1922 was valued at \$1,100,000,000, as compared with \$1,100,000,000 in 1921. This represents an increase of 100 per cent. The production of minerals in Canada in 1922 was valued at \$1,100,000,000, as compared with \$1,100,000,000 in 1921. This represents an increase of 100 per cent. The production of minerals in Canada in 1922 was valued at \$1,100,000,000, as compared with \$1,100,000,000 in 1921. This represents an increase of 100 per cent.

Flying Fortress

French engineers are turning out a new type of flying fortress, which will serve as a veritable flying fortress in future wars. The flying fortress is a new type of aircraft, which is designed to be used as a flying fortress. It is a large, multi-engine aircraft, which is designed to be used as a flying fortress. It is a large, multi-engine aircraft, which is designed to be used as a flying fortress. It is a large, multi-engine aircraft, which is designed to be used as a flying fortress.

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.

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

The Markdale Standard

Published on Thursday, 1923. Markdale, Ontario. Subscription price, \$2.00 per annum in advance. Single copies, 10 cents. Advertising rates, on application.

There was a slight production of non-ferrous metals in Canada in the year 1922, as compared with the year 1921. The production of non-ferrous metals in Canada in 1922 was valued at \$1,100,000,000, as compared with \$1,100,000,000 in 1921. This represents an increase of 100 per cent. The production of non-ferrous metals in Canada in 1922 was valued at \$1,100,000,000, as compared with \$1,100,000,000 in 1921. This represents an increase of 100 per cent.

Business Directory

Advertisement section containing various business listings and notices.