

EMPIRE ISSUES CALL TO ARMS TO DEFEND NEUTRAL ZONE IN NEAR EAST

British Troops Rushed to Guard Gallipoli and Halt Turkish Forces From Crossing Into Europe to Seize Constantinople and Straits of Dardanelles—Prompt Response from New Zealand and Australia.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—Like a bolt from the blue another war emergency has burst upon Canada. Without the slightest warning a Press despatch and an official despatch were received here Saturday afternoon intimating that Great Britain was desirous of having Canada, with the other overseas Dominions, take part in the Near East conflict.

London, Sept. 17.—Great Britain has invited Canada and the other British Dominions to be represented by contingents in the British force taking part in an effective defense of the neutral zone in the Near East.

The British Government has also addressed a note to Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Greece, seeking their participation in the defense.

With British troops entrenching at strategic points on the Dardanelles, French and Italian battalions rushing to join them, and from far New Zealand word that an Anzac contingent will be despatched to the scenes of their heroic sacrifices in dealing with the Turkish Nationalists, there has been a swift carrying into effect of the allied pronouncements regarding a firm determination to preserve the freedom of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

The British troops are supported by heavy artillery, and backed by the fleet, and officials here are confident that the combined allied land and sea forces, which are declared to be already prepared for any eventuality, can hold Constantinople against all odds.

The Turks having bombarded the last departing Greek transports from the Chosme Peninsula, despite the British appeal for mercy on the ground that the Greeks were helpless and no longer combatants, Mustapha Kemal

Pasha is now supreme over all of Anatolia, but has yet made no direct move toward Constantinople or the Straits, and the warnings which the allies have voiced throughout Europe and the Near East may have served their purpose.

Smyrna, which last month was the centre of Greek rule, is a ruin, with fire raging for three days, and continuing, but diminished in violence. Only the Moslem quarter has escaped.

Up to Saturday evening the British Foreign Office had received no news of loss of life among British subjects.

Smyrna, Sept. 17.—Smyrna, which the Turks have called the Eye of Asia, is a vast sepulchre of ashes; only the shattered walls of 25,000 homes and the charred bodies of countless victims remain to tell the story of death and destruction, unexampled in modern history. The ruins are still smouldering like a volcano which has spent its fury; no effort has been made by the Turks to remove the dead and dying; the streets are full of the bodies of those who sought to escape, for the most part women and children.

Every building in the Armenian quarter has been burned, with the dead lying about; the bay, which covers an area of fifty acres, still carries on its surface the poor remnants of those who were massacred or sought to escape the ruthlessness of the foe.

On the waterfront crouch thousands of survivors, who fear death in another form at the hands of the soldiery; there are no boats to take them off.

Out of 300,000 Christians crowding the city prior to the descent of the Turks, only 60,000 have been evacuated. Kemal officials have informed the American relief workers that the return of the Christians to the interior meant certain death.



Urges Allies to Action.

Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, noted war critic, who takes a gloomy view of the situation in the near East. He urges the Allies to take immediate action to strengthen their hold on Constantinople and to keep the Straits open.

2,000 Greek Soldiers Massacred by Kemalists

A despatch from London says:—A Reuter despatch from Athens, dated Wednesday, says the French steamer Lamartine arrived there with 150 refugees from Smyrna, including a Greek journalist. The journalist asserted that Most Rev. Chrysostom, Metropolitan of the Greek Church in Smyrna, and the Armenian Metropolitan both were murdered, and that the Kemalists massacred about 2,000 Greek soldiers, whose bodies were thrown into the sea.

ENGLAND DELIGHTED WITH CANADIAN FRUIT

Plums Sold in Covent Garden Ten Days After Picking at St. Catharines.

St. Catharines, Sept. 17.—Wellington Weekly News, England, published the following recently:

"A most interesting window exhibit can be seen at the Ontario Government and Canadian railway offices, where divisions of the first shipment of Canadian dessert plums are on view. These plums are wrapped in paper and packed in crates, and took exactly 10 days to reach London from the orchards at St. Catharines. Ont. Forty-seven crates were delivered to Covent Garden and sold the same day at an average of 8s 6d per crate of 17 pounds.

"These shipments are the advance guard of many others, including various shipments of peaches, which are due to arrive early in September from the same district. They will come over in refrigerator storage on the boats, and will be packed in an entirely new form of packing case, and great hopes are held of this fruit competing favorably with that which is grown here."

Cheese, finest eastern, 15½c; selected, 35 to 36c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 60 to 65c.

On an average the blood flows 168 miles through the body in a day.

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 American Consulate and the theatre where American 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 800 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.

Owing to this it will be impossible to estimate the number of Armenian and Greek dead bodies, many being in the burned houses. Dr. Post and other American workers who had made a thorough investigation before the flames drove them to safety, estimated the dead at nearly 1,000. How many were killed during the night, and how many were trapped in the burning area, is unknown.

Foreign destroyers in the harbor kept searchlights playing on the crowds along the quays all night to give the refugees every possible protection. A cordon of Turkish regular troops was also thrown around them.

The Turkish quarter was not touched. It was the first day since the occupation that there was a south-east wind, which would blow the flames westward instead of into the Moslem area of the city.

American financial losses are probably heavy.

The British inhabitants of Smyrna, with a few exceptions, were safely

evacuated aboard warships on Wednesday evening.

A despatch from Smyrna says:—"We don't want to fight Great Britain, but she must give up Constantinople to Turkey. It is Turkey's capital, and we wish it peacefully, if possible. If not, we will fight."

With these words Mustapha Kemal Pasha 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 prepares his demands.

Mustapha Kemal is a man of indeterminate age. He might be 30 or he might be 40 years old. He has blonde hair, blue eyes, is of medium height, and tough, wiry frame. Socially, 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.

A later despatch from London says:—If Mustapha Kemal Pasha should attempt to move his victorious forces against Constantinople he will be opposed by the British fleet.

The British Cabinet, after a meeting on Friday announced that instructions had been issued to the British armada to allow no Turkish troops to make the crossing from Asia Minor to the European shore.

Complete agreement was reached at the Cabinet meeting with the French for the protection of the neutral zones on both sides of the Straits of the Dardanelles and also of Constantinople. A note is to be sent to Mustapha Kemal Pasha by Italy, France and Great Britain asserting that pending a permanent arrangement of the situation the neutral zones must be respected.

Preparations are being made by the British to send reinforcements into the neutral zone.

Jugo-Slavia and Roumania both are reported to be viewing with the greatest concern the possibility of the Turks returning to Thrace.

It was announced that the British Government considers the whole Turkish question should be the subject of a general conference of the powers, including the minor powers, such as Roumania and Jugo-Slavia.

120,000 VICTIMS OF TURKISH VENGEANCE

Greek Metropolitan Was Tortured Before He Was Shot.

A despatch from London says:—A despatch to The Times from Constantinople states, it is reported there, that M. Lascaris, leading Greek journalist in Smyrna, has been murdered.

The British battleship, Iron Duke, which arrived at Dardanelles Friday, reports that the Octogenarian Irish physician, Mr. Murphy, was among those killed in Smyrna.

It is also reported that the Greek Metropolitan Chrysostom was court-martialed and shot.

A despatch from Athens to The Daily Express asserts that Archbishop Chrysostom was tortured before he was killed.

The town of Charak in the Dardanelles is being put in a state of defence in case of a Kemalist attack, says another despatch to The Times. A British squadron is lying in the harbor, and a detachment of Italian

troops has been landed. The French detachment will land Saturday.

The victims at Smyrna numbered at least 120,000 up to Thursday morning, says a despatch to The Times from Athens, quoting John Manola, of the American Relief, as its authority.

CASUALTIES IN SEVERAL IRISH CITIES

Snipers Active, Bombs Thrown and a Bank Raided.

Belfast, Sept. 17.—Several casualties occurred over the week-end in consequence of sniping and collisions between Free State troops and rebels.

Yesterday in Belfast, a youth standing near York Street, was shot dead by a sniper. To-day a man was killed and a youth wounded in the same locality.

Raiders attacked the Ulster Bank at Carrigallen, County Leitrim, on Saturday. They used grenades, which wrecked the building. The manager of the bank was wounded. Later the attacking force was repulsed. A civilian was killed and a youth wounded during street fighting in Cork on Friday evening. Two volunteers were wounded in repulsing the attack of the Irregulars. A bomb was thrown at a military lorry in Dublin on Saturday evening. Two soldiers and eight civilians were wounded, one of the civilians dangerously.

Many Railway Shopmen Return to Work

A despatch from Chicago says:—While more than fifty railways—counting subsidiaries—had, to all intents and purposes, made their peace with the striking railroad shopmen on Thursday, a much larger group was still holding aloof, and reports were that many would reject the Baltimore separate agreement plan. Announcement was made by J. E. Gorman, President of the Rock Island, that his road will not agree to the proposals.

There are more women than men voters in Sweden.

The Week's Markets

Toronto.

Ont. barley—No. 3 extra test, 47 lbs. or better, 55 to 58c, outside.

Ont. buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.

Ont. oats—No. 2 white, 33 to 35c.

Ont. rye—No. 3, 62 to 67c, outside.

Ont. wheat—No. 2 winter, new crop, unofficially quoted at 92 to 97c, f.o.b. shipping points.

Western barley—C.I.F., bay ports, No. 3 CW., nominal.

Western wheat—C.I.F., bay ports, No. 1 Northern, \$1.06½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.02¼.

Corn—American, track, Toronto, No. 2 yellow, 80c; No. 3 yellow, 79c.

Millfeed—Car lots, del. Montreal, freight, bags included; bran, per ton, \$21.25; shorts, \$23.25.

Hay—Baled hay, track, Toronto, extra No. 1, \$16 per ton. Loose hay, No. 1, per ton, \$16 to \$18.

Flour—Ontario pats., bulk, seaboard, \$4.20 to \$4.25; in jute bags, Toronto, prompt shipment, \$4.35 to \$4.45; in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Manitoba first pats., \$6.80 per bbl., Montreal-Toronto freights.

Cheese—New, large, 19 to 19½c; twins, 20 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, 33 to 38c; roosters, 23c; fowl, 24 to 27c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 35 to 40c.

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

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—No. 1 candled, 33 to 34c; selected, 37 to 38c; cartons, 41 to 43c.

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, \$1 to \$1.15.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 28 to 30c; cooked ham, 44 to 47c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 35 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 33 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, tierces, 16c; tubs, 16½c; pails, 17c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 12¼ to 12¾c; tubs, 12½ to 13c; pails, 13¼ to 13¾c; prints, 15¼ to 16¼c.

Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do. good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do. med., \$5.50 to \$6.50; do. com., \$4.50 to \$5.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do. med., \$5.50 to \$6.25; do. com., \$4.50 to \$5.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do. med., \$3.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5; do. com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders, good, \$5.50 to \$6.25; do. fair, \$5 to \$5.50; stockers, good,

\$4.50 to \$5.25; do. fair, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$70 to \$90; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11.50; do. med., \$8 to \$9; do. com., \$3 to \$7; spring lambs, \$10 to \$11; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$5.50; do. good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do. com., \$1 to \$3; yearlings, choice, \$6 to \$7; do. com., \$4 to \$5; hogs, fed and watered, \$12; do. f.o.b., \$11.25; do. country points, \$11.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 50c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$6.80.

Rolls—Oats—Bags, 90 lbs., \$2.90 to \$3. Bran, \$21. Shorts, \$23. Middlings, \$28. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$18 to \$19.

Cheese, finest eastern, 16½ to 16¾c. Butter, choicest creamery, 35c. Eggs, selected, 36c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 60 to 65c.

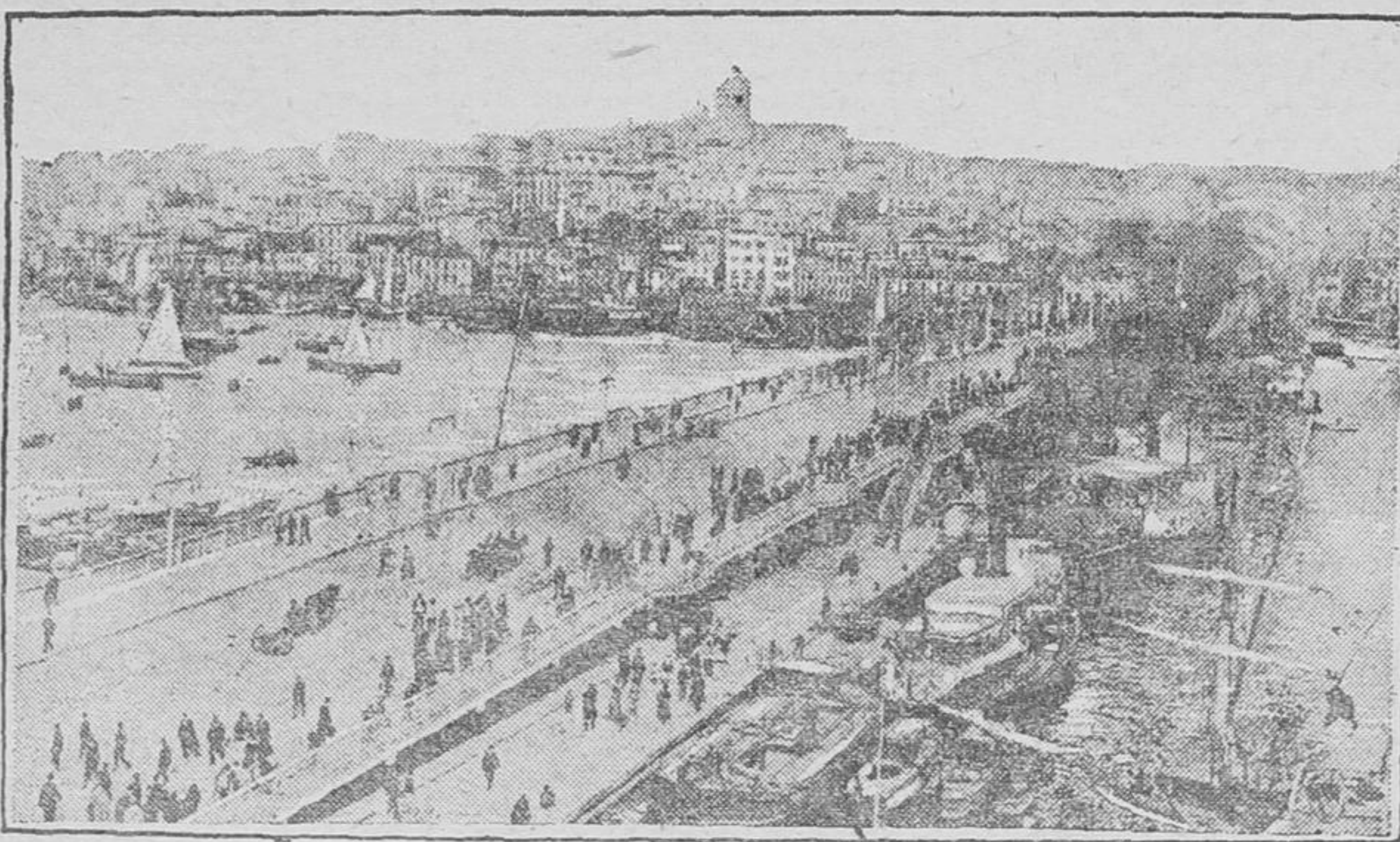
Com. bulls and cows, \$2 to \$3; com. western steers, \$5; good veal calves, \$9; med., \$7 up; grassers, \$3 to \$3.75 for the bulk; lambs, picked, \$10.25; do. med., \$9; do. com., \$7; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; hogs, best, \$12.50; lights and fair quality butchers, \$12 to \$12.25.

Alarm Clock Uses the Human Voice

A despatch from Paris says:—One of the most remarkable novelties shown this year at the Concours Lepine is an alarm clock fitted with a diaphragm. On going to bed, the owner shouts into the clock the hour at which he desires to be roused next morning and the diaphragm repeats the words in due course. To be awakened by one's own voice must be a quaint experience until one becomes used to it.

WERE CHRISTIANS ARE IN PERIL

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