500 DEAD AND THOUSANDS HOMELESS AS RESULT OF ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE

Many Towns and Villages Wrecked and Much Suffering to Inhabitants for Want of Food, Medicine and Shelter.

A despatch from Rome says:—Italy is again suffering from an earthquake disaster, the extent of which has not yet been measured. It is known, however, that hundreds of people have been killed and thousands injured. Many small towns and villages have been wrecked, and although assistance is being hurried from all parts of the country to the afflicted area, there is much suffering for want of food, medicines and shelter for the people.

"Every earthquake disaster is for Italy like a lost battle," said ex-Premier Luzzatti, after the Avezzano catastrophe, and this is now repeated in Tuscany. Though not so great, the present disaster recalls the distant tragedy at Messina.

Barco, a town of 9,000 inhabitants, was virtually destroyed by the earthquake of Tuesday, as was also Fornaci, nearby. Sixty-five dead have already been identified and laid out in the small picturesque cemetery, which was thrown open by the earthquake. Barco was the birthplace of the poet, Giovanni Pascoli.

One of the gravest difficulties encountered is the fact that the earthquake caused an enormous displacement of earth and rocks which obstructed the roads, destroyed the wires and all other means of communication. First aid has been improvised with the local means of establishing medical posts wherever possible.

Fivizzano, where the damage to buildings was especially heavy, was a flourishing little town perched on the slopes of the Apennines. It possessed an old town wall and also the ruins of a castle. The whole scene is now one of ruin, with numbers of the inhabitants buried under the debris. Groans and cries were heard on all sides as rescuers worked feverishly to extricate the injured and the bodies of the dead.

A later despatch from Rome says:—The Epoca estimates that the dead in the earthquake exceed 500, and the homeless more than 20,000.

A despatch from Florence says:—Already some of those working bravely to rescue and help the sufferers from the earthquake have been killed. At Fivizzano three men, including a carabineer, were trying to move masonry, from behind which they heard the groans of someone imprisoned, when a new earth shock occurred, the wall falling on all thres and crushing them in sight of the onlookers.

King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by Queen Helena and Princess Yolanda, passed through the smaller villages which suffered disaster from the earthquake. In these places, if the tragedy was on a smaller scale, the inhabitants were afflicted perhaps to a greater degree because of the impossibility of providing for the outlying districts promptly.

IN THE LIVE STOCK ARENA AT THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

"Robin Hood," first prize winner in the two-year-old Ayrshire class, owned by J. B. Stansell, Straffordshire, Ontario.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA.

King George has appointed the Rt. Hon. Lord Forster, P.C., G.C.M.G., to be the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief for the Commonwealth of Australia.

To Undertake Trans-Canada Aerial Flight

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The first cross-Canada airplane and seaplane flight is expected to be made in the last week of September. A seaplane will fly from Halifax to Winnipeg and from that city to Vancouver. The journey will be completed by airplanes, flying in relays. The seaplane will be piloted by Colonel Leckie, and the names of three of the airplane pilots who will take part in the flight have been announced. They are Captain G. A. Thompson, of Winnipeg; Captain J. B. Home-Hay; Captain D. C. Carruthers, of Kingston, Ontario. All three are flyers with excellent records overseas. They have been provisionally selected for the trip and it is likely that three or four other names will be announced in the course of a few days. There will also be another seaplane pilot named to act as reserve pilot on the first leg of the journey.

World's Harvest Equal to Needs

A despatch from London says:—The world's harvest prospects show a total yield just equal to requirements. The wheat crops of Canada, the United States, Spain, Italy and Switzerland are estimated at 95 per cent. of the yield of 1919. Rye, barley and oats in most countries greatly exceed the average. Potatoes in Canada, the United States and Switzerland are estimated at 184 per cent.

Capt. Fryatt's Ship Sold at Auction

The steamship Brussels, Capt. Fryatt's ship, has been sold at auction at the Baltic Shipping Exchange in London for £8,100, says a London despatch. The purchaser was T. B. Stott of the firm of T. B. Stott & Co., ship owners of Liverpool. The vessel was sold as she lay. The purchaser said he had not decided what he would do with her.

Many ship owners attended the sale, but bidding for the historic ship was not spirited. H. G. Kelloc, head of the firm of Kelloc & Co., conducted the sale, and in his call for bids appealed to the sentiments rather than to the commercial feeling of the bidders. The first bid was £3,000 and was on behalf of David Petrie of London and Antwerp. After coaxing by the auctioneer the bid was raised £100 by Mr. Stott, and with no other bid forthcoming the vessel was sold to him.

Sir Ernest Glover, representing the Ministry of Shipping, attended the sale and said a request had been received from the Belgian Government that a portion of the Brussels should be given to them for incorporation in a memorial to Capt. Fryatt which Belgium was erecting in Zeebrugge.

The Government, it was announced, will apply the sum derived from the sale of the Brussels to some charitable purpose connected with Capt. Fryatt's name.

Eastern Cities and Housing Accommodation

A despatch from Halifax says:—The housing situation throughout the Maritime Provinces is even more serious than elsewhere in Canada. Large numbers of immigrants enter Canada by the east every month; and if housing accomodation was sufficient, large numbers of these would be retained in the cities and towns of eastern Canada. The industries are in need of much more labor than is usually available; and it is felt that the strongest steps must be taken to secure shelter for the newcomers. In Halifax itself even many of the explosion victims are without adequate dwellings. Only some building permits for dwellings were issued here last month; and the present month's building outlook is not bright.

In Sydney the situation is also tense, and many families are hard put to obtain any shelter at all. It is feared that many people will be forced to reside in hotels this winter as no other accomodation is available and hotel accomodation itself is decidedly scanty.

TO SELL GERMAN SHIPS IN LONDON

Forty Liners Form Part of the German Indemnity.

A despatch from London says:—Forty former German liners, totalling nearly 400,000 tons, including the Imperator, the Kaiserin and the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, were offered for sale by Lord Inchape, in behalf of the Government.

Most of the vessels have been managed by British companies in behalf of the Reparations Commission. They have now been definitely alloted to British ownership. The proceeds of the sale will form a part of the German indemnity.

Experts, who expect low prices, in view of the present falling rates, say the Germans are bound to complain that the British Ministry of Shipping threw the liners on the market in a slump period instead of during a boom.

It is considered most likely that the biggest liners will be bought by the present operating companies, the Imperator and the Kaiserin becoming Cunarders. Lord Inchape declined to auction the vessels, declaring that the invitation of bids would bring better prices.

Baroness Macdonald Passes Away in England

A despatch from London says:—Baroness Macdonald, of Earnscliffe, widow of the great Canadian Premier, Sir John Alexander Macdonald, died on Sunday.

Susan Agnes Macdonald was created a Baroness in her own right on the death of her distinguished husband, in recognition of his public services. She was born in 1836, the daughter of the Hon. T. J. Bernard, P.C., of Jamaica, B.W.I., and married the Honorable Sir John Alexander Macdonald, ex-Premier of Canada, in 1867. The family home is at Earnscliffe, near Ottawa.

England to Erect Statues to Heroes

More modern kings and queens in statuary lines are now in demand for decorations of London squares and streets, especially people known to the present generation, says a London Dispatch. Therefore the Office of Works has decided that various statues of kings of bygone days must be removed to give place to new.

King George III. will leave his pedestal at the entrance to Pall Mall and King William IV. will be deposed from his wonted throne in the City. Lord Napier leaves Waterloo place and probably will be succeeded by King Edward VII. Lord Napier goes to Trafalgar Square. Sir Rowland Hill will be removed from behind the Royal Exchange.

New statues of heroes of this war to be erected are those of Lords Roberts and Kitchener somewhere near the War Office and the Horse Guards Parade, and Lord Fisher, near the Admiralty.

Record Price for Australian Wheat

A despatch from London says:—The Australian Wheat Board estimates the crop at 167,000,000 bushels. The record price of ten shillings a bushel is expected by the farmers.

Utilization of Canadian Coal.

It is a considerable strain upon public patience to be subjected to severe shortages of fuel from time to time, and, on the other hand, to read frequent statements to the effect that about one-sixth of the total coal resources of the world is possessed by Canada.

To promote a more general understanding of the nature of the numerous problems involved in making greater use of our own fuel resources, the Commission of Conservation carried out a thorough survey of the whole situation, and, in 1913, published the results in a volume entitled Conservation of Coal in Canada, compiled by W. J. Dick. Mr. Dick made a very exhaustive study, covering the following problems:—

(1) Improvement of Canadian mining methods;

(2) Cheap power problem in the Prairie Provinces;

(3) Domestic fuel problem of the Prairie Provinces;

(4) Utilization of low grade fuels;

(5) The coking of coal.

Perhaps the most illuminating feature of the report is the examination of the extent to which the use of Canadian coal is controlled by freight rates.

Conservation of Coal in Canada is one of a series of publications issued by the Commission of Conservation to afford the best possible understanding of Canada's fuel and power resources and problems. Copies are freely available on application to the Commission.

H.R.H. Makes 3-Weeks' Stay in Bermuda

A despatch from London says:—The Prince of Wales is due to reach Bermuda on September 14. He will leave Bermuda on October 3, and arrives at Portsmouth on October 11.

Harvest in Prussia Shows Big Decrease

A despatch from London says:—The Prussian harvest officially is estimated at considerably less than that of last year, according to a wireless despatch from Berlin.

BARONESS MACDONALD DEAD IN ENGLAND.

Widow of the great Canadian Premier, Sir John Alexander Macdonald, whose death in England has been announced. She was created a Baroness by Queen Victoria, but the title dies with her, as she leaves no male heir.

Weekly Market Report

Wholesale Grain.

Toronto, Sept. 14—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.82⅝; No. 2 Northern, $2.79⅝; No. 3 Northern, $2.75⅝; No. 4 wheat, $2.58⅝, in store Fort William.

Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 85⅝c; No. 3 CW, 84⅝c; extra No. 1 feed, 84⅝c; No. 1 feed, 83⅝c; No. 2 feed, 83⅝c, in store Fort William.

Man. barley—No. 3 CW, $1.28½; No. 4 CW, $1.22½; rejected, $1.12½; feed, $1.12, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $2, nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 75 to 80c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $2.30 to $2.40, shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—$1.30 to $1.35, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 3, $1.75, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—$13.25, new crop.

Ontario flour—$10.40 to $10.50, bulk sea-board.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $52; shorts, per ton, $61; good feed flour, $3.75.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Cheese—New, large, 28½ to 29c; twins, 29 to 29½c; triplets, 29½ to 30c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33½ to 34½c; Stiltons, old, 35 to 36c; new, 33 to 34c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50c; creamery prints, 60 to 63c.

Margarine—35 to 39c.

Eggs—No. 1, 59 to 60c; selects, 65 to 66c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., $4.75; primes, $3.25 to $3.50; Japans, 10 to 11c; Limas, Madagascar, 15c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $3.40 to $3.50; per 5 imp. gals., $3.25 to $3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c.

Honey—Wholesalers are now offering the following prices to farmers: 23 to 25c per lb. for 30 and 60 lb. pails; 23½ to 25½c for 10-lb. pails, and 24 to 25c per lb. for 5 and 2½ lb. pails; $7.50 case, 15 sections case.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 47 to 50c; heavy, 40 to 42c; cooked, 64 to 68c; rolls, 34 to 36c; cottage rolls, 39 to 41c; breakfast bacon, 50 to 62c; backs, plain, 52 to 54c; boneless, 58 to 64c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 27 to 28c; tubs, 28½ to 29c; pails, 29 to 29½c; prints, 29½ to 30c. Compound tierces, 21½ to 22½c; tubs, 22 to 23c; pails, 23½ to 24c; prints, 26½ to 27c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Sept. 14.—Oats, No. 2 C W, $1.06; No. 3 CW, $1.04. Flour, new standard grade, $14.25. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $5.25 to $5.40. Bran, $52.25. Shorts, $57.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $30. Cheese, finest easterns, 26c. Butter, choicest creamery, 61 to 62c. Eggs, fresh, 66c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—Choice heavy steers, $14.25 to $14.50; good heavy steers, $13.50 to $13.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $13.25 to $13.50; do, good, $12 to $12.50; do, med., $10 to $11; do, com., $7.50 to $9; bulls, choice, $10 to 10.75; do, good, $9 to $9.25; do, rough, $6 to $8; butchers' cows, choice, $10.25 to $11.25; do, good, $9 to $9.75; do, com., $6.25 to $7.25; stockers, $7.50 to $9.50;; feeders, $10.25 to $11; canners and cutters, $4.50 to $5.50; milkers, good to choice, $100 to $165; do, com. and med., $65 to $75; lambs, yearling, $8.75 to $9.50; do, spring, $18 to $13.50; calves, good to choice, $17 to $19; sheep, $8 to $7.50; hogs, fed and watered, $21; do, weighed off cars, $21.25; do, f.o.b., $20; do, do, country points, $19.75.

Montreal, Sept. 14.—Butcher steers, good, $11 to $12; med, $9.50 to $11; com., $7.50 to $9.50; butcher heifers, choice, $10.50 to $12; med., $5.50 to $10; common, $5.60 to $8; butcher cows, choice, $9 to $10; med., $5.50 to $8.50; canners, $3 to $4; cutters, $4 to $5; butcher bulls, good, com., $4.50 to $6. Good veal, $13 to $15, med., $10 to $13; grass, $6.50 to $8. Ewes, $6 to $7.50; lambs, good, $12.50; com., $10 to $12. Hogs, off car weights, selects, $20.75 to $21; sows, $15.75 to $16.75.

Fire Prevention Day Saturday, October 9.

The Governor-General has, by proclamation, set aside Saturday, October 9, as a day on which to specially emphasize the great loss which Canadians, individually and collectively, are sustaining through destruction by fire of both natural and created resources.

At a time of high building costs and acute scarcity of material, we are burning buildings at a criminal rate. Our fire loss of last year, viz., $23,500,000, or approximately $2.90 per capita, was the highest per capita in the world.

Not only is this a complete loss of national wealth, but its replacement creates increased competition for available building supplies, thus enhancing prices for new building. How can we hope to overcome the housing shortage when, in Ontario alone, last year 5,804 dwellings were damaged or destroyed, causing a loss of $1,753,333? There were also 744 frame barns destroyed, at a loss of $1,189,906, of which $557,736 was uninsured.

Lightning damaged or destroyed 1,102 buildings in Ontario, involving a loss of $506,885, of which $212,778 was not covered by insurance. None of these farm buildings were equipped with lightning rods, whereas but two buildings protected by lightning rods were damaged, and these to the amount of $22 only.

Matches were again responsible for the largest number of known fires, 1,148 in Ontario originating therefrom. Practically every fire due to matches is the result of carelessness.

Public education and a recognition of personal responsibility are essential to a reduction of the fire waste. It is particularly essential to interest the younger generation, through the Canadian teachers, in the efforts being made towards a reduction of the fire loss.

Fire Prevention Day will give a splendid opportunity for bringing this subject to the attention of pupils and should produce good results.

HEADS CANADIAN BATTLE-FIELDS COMMISSION.

General Mewburn, former Minister of Militia, who is named chairman of the new body appointed by the Government to establish memorials on the fields of France and Flanders.

Be sure the water is at boiling point before putting in vegetables to be cooked. Place the saucepan over the hottest part of the stove so that it may boil as quickly as possible, and be careful that the boiling does not cease until the contents are thoroughly cooked and ready to be dished.

BRITISH COAL MINERS REFUSE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS

A despatch from London says:—The coal miners' Executive conferred on Thursday with Sir Robert Horne at the Board of Trade and declined to accept any of the proposals put forward by the Government.

They refused to submit their claim for increased wages to the Statutory Industrial Court; they refused to meet the coal mine owners to discuss wage anomalies, and, more important than all, they insisted on their right to dictate to the Ministry and Parliament as to the disposition of the profit made from the export of coal.

The result was a complete deadlock, and the country now has nothing in sight to prevent the strike beginning September 27.

MUST OUR TIMBER INDUSTRIES CLOSE?

A VITAL QUESTION FOR EVERY CANADIAN.

Unless Forestry is Practised, They Cannot Possibly be Permanently Established.

The effect of progressive forest exploitation, without provision for succeeding crops, is being felt in parts of the United States. At a hearing before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in Washington, W. E. Haskell, of the International Paper Company, made the statement that "the Underwood Resolution, which provides for a commission to negotiate for the removal of existing export restrictions on pulpwood cut on the Crown lands of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, is the only measure yet presented to Congress which contains any assurance of a sufficient quantity of pulpwood to perpetuate the present production of our paper mills, to justify the installation of new machines, and to save the great pulp and paper industry of the United States."

Result of Wrong Method.

This is not an accurate statement of the situation. The facts are: (1) The labor and manufacturing cost of converting pulpwood into pulp is very much less than the cost of converting pulp into paper. (2) The amount of water-power required to manufacture pulp is relatively high and, from an economic point of view, the benefit to the community would be increased if such power were used for other purposes. Further, it is notorious that in the Northeastern States, this power is required for more important industries and its release would ameliorate the present coal shortage. (3) The paper mills of the Northeastern states can purchase pulp from Eastern Canada, the Pacific states, British Columbia or Alaska and with anything like present prices, can conduct their operations at a profit. Col. Haskell's statement, however, affords further evidence of the serious extent to which the forests of the Eastern states have been depleted.

A recent report of the Louisiana Department of Conservation shows that similar conditions exist in that state in regard to lumber, and points out that Louisiana should and must practise forestry, in order that she may not be obliged to pay $15 or $20 per thousand feet for freight on lumber brought from the Pacific coast twenty years from now, and because her vast unproductive areas of cut-over lands are a heavy drag upon her prosperity.

A Warning to Canada.

With these examples of the disastrous effects of such methods in the United States, Canadians should not wait until an actual shortage overtakes us before we learn the lesson so plainly demonstrated.

Re-creating a forest is slow and expensive, but its productivity can be maintained by comparatively inexpensive means. These consist of, first, protection from fire and, second, proper methods of cutting.

No single system of cutting is applicable to all conditions, any more than the growing of all kinds of farm crops, and technical knowledge of the requirements of the different species is necessary. Under some circumstances, more complete utilization of the mature timber will result in satisfactory reproduction. In others, seed trees must be left in order to secure the kind of forest desired.

The increasing quantities of British Columbia lumber being sold in Eastern Canada is evidence of the already growing scarcity of available timber in the East, and, if the immense pulp and paper industry which has grown up in the last decade is to be permanent, steps must be taken at once to make provision for future crops instead of leaving cut-over lands as barren wastes.

Courageous Nurses Took Serum Tests

Another untold story of war heroism has just come to light through publication of a report on the prevention of lockjaw during the war issued by the Research Defence Society, says a London despatch. The report tells how women from the Royal Free Hospital submitted to experiments with anti-tetanus serum that soldiers might benefit.

About a dozen of these young women were inoculated with the serum. Weekly blood tests were made for the presence of the anti-toxin. When the efficiency of the serum was proved, the death rate from lockjaw became one in 20,000, whereas previously it had been nine in 1,000 wounded men. Major Gen. Sir David Bruce said that but for the injections the number of cases would have been ten or twelve times as great.

Anti-tetanus serum was used not only by the British but by the American and all other allied armies.

Suttee, the practice of a widow sacrificing herself on her husband's funeral pyre, was made illegal in British India in 1829.

The waxed paper in which butter and lard are wrapped is fine for lining cake pans, being all greased, thus saving both time and expense.

"REG'LAR FELLERS"—By Gene Byrnes

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