

THIRTY MILLIONS IN CHINA IN DANGER OF DEATH BY FAMINE

Two-thirds of the Inhabitants of Honan, Shantung, Chihli and Shansi Provinces Will Probably Die—International Relief Commission Organized in Peking.

Peking, Oct. 3.—A newspaper representative who investigated the famine conditions in Chihli, Shansi, Honan and Shantung Provinces found that from one-third to two-thirds of the population in the visited districts were living on leaves, chaff and cottonseed waste, the year's crop running from nothing to one-third, at best, after the frost begins and the leaves and weeds finished, leaving half of the population literally foodless. Ten per cent. of the population has already migrated. The majority are destined to die. The populations of the worst districts are living on the proceeds of the sale of clothing, hence huge numbers will die from the cold. Thousands are already dead of cholera, due to malnutrition. A Magistrate at Chichowai, in a typical Chihli famine district of 390,000 inhabitants, states that two-thirds of the families are destined to starve after December first. Many are selling their children,

principally girls, and there are many suicides. Otherwise there is general fatalistic resignation.

An international relief commission was organized in Peking to-day, including representatives of America, England, France, Italy, Japan and China.

New York, Oct. 3.—Charles R. Crane, United States Minister to China, has cabled President Wilson details of the famine in the Peking district, according to a cablegram received here Saturday by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church from Bishop Wilson S. Lewis.

Bishop Lewis, who arrived in Peking last week, sent the following message: "Thirty million people suffering. One thousand deaths daily. Conditions growing worse. Church members dying. United States Minister Crane has cabled details to President Wilson."

BERMUDA GREETSTHE PRINCE OF WALES

Three Days' Visit to Ancient Sea-Girt Colony.

A despatch from Hamilton, Bermuda, says:—The Prince of Wales, homebound from Australia, on the British battle cruiser Renown, arrived here on Friday from Antigua for a three days' visit. He was given an enthusiastic welcome.

During his stay the Prince took part in the concluding ceremonies of Bermuda's tercentenary, which is linked with the Jamestown, Va., tercentenary, and those of the sailing of the pilgrims for America.

The celebration in honor of the Prince, who is concluding his long tour of the British Empire and the United States, took an international aspect with the presence here for the occasion of Rear Admiral Chas. F. Hughes, on board the United States battleship Kansas, and that of a representative of the colony of the Bahamas, Harcourt Malcolm, speaker of the Bahamian House of Assembly.

Virtually every one of Bermuda's 20,000 inhabitants was astir early on Friday for the festivities of the Prince's visit. Early in the morning the Renown, bearing the Prince and his party, arrived off the northern end of the island, accompanied by the cruiser Calcutta. Lying at anchor nearby was the Kansas, dressed in holiday attire, the British cruiser Calcutta and the survey ship Mutine, both likewise decked for the occasion. As the Renown dropped anchor the Kansas boomed forth a salute of twenty-one guns and her crew lined the wharves. Immediately the Renown was boarded by Bermuda's Governor, Sir James Willocks, and Rear Admiral Allan F. Everett, commanding the North American and West Indies station, who formally welcomed the Prince to the island.

Great crowds lined Front street, which borders the waterfront of Hamilton and troops of the Royal Sussex Regiment were lined up as a guard of honor. The party drove through the principal streets of the city under the triumphal arches to the House of Assembly, where a reception was held, and Governor Willocks delivered an address, to which the Prince replied.

On Friday afternoon the Governor gave a garden party at Government House in honor of the Prince, and at night the Colony entertained the Prince at a ball. A fireworks display and illumination of the ships in the harbor featured the evening.

The Prince spent Saturday seeing the islands and visiting the dock yards. Sunday he drove to St. George's, at the northern end of the island, and after a brief visit to the colony's ancient capital, boarded the Renown and sailed during the evening for Portsmouth.

Australian Frozen Meat Sold to Private Buyers

London, Oct. 3.—The British Government has sold to private buyers an immense quantity of Australia's frozen beef, of a value estimated to be £7,000,000.

CORK IS SCENE OF GUERRILLA WAR

Troops Use Bloodhounds to Trace Murderers of Constable Chave.

Cork, Oct. 3.—A series of skirmishes occurred in Cork last night, resulting in the death of one policeman and the wounding of four others. Official reports show the attacks were of the nature of guerrilla fighting by bands of armed men who operated under cover of the darkness. The constabulary report says the police were fired upon in Patrick street at 5 p.m., and reinforcements, on arriving, were also attacked just before 10 p.m. in the same neighborhood and one was shot in the thigh and two badly beaten.

Further firing on the police took place soon after midnight and a constable named Chave was mortally wounded. The military report adds to this information that in the midnight attack a patrol of troops was sent to the scene and found Chave in a dying condition. The fire of the attackers was returned by the police and two trails of blood and two civilians' caps were found, together with a bomb. Chave was in company with two other policemen in Academy street when they were attacked by a band of unknown men. After being beaten Chave was fired on, but his comrades escaped soon afterward.

Military patrols made determined efforts to track down the murderers and bloodhounds were requisitioned. The hounds led the troops around all streets in the locality and men aided by searchlights and hand lamps made a thorough inspection of many buildings. They did not give up the hunt until after 4 a.m. Meanwhile it was reported some rifle and machine-gun firing was heard, and later bombs exploded near the well-known business establishment of Blackthorne House, where a great deal of damage was done to the premises.

GERMANS CLAIM BIGGEST PLANE

Hour and Trip Across Atlantic.

Berlin, Oct. 3.—Trials are to take place this week of the world's largest airplane, with which an attempt will be made to fly from Germany to the United States.

The machine has been built at Staken, near Berlin, by the Zeppelin Company.

It is a monoplane, constructed entirely of steel and aluminum, and is after the style of the Fokker. It has four engines, each developing 250 horsepower, and it is believed will be able to make a new world's record so far as speed in concerned—250 miles an hour.

There is room aboard for eighteen passengers in addition to two pilots and two mechanics. The tests will include the continuous running of the engine for six days. The two airmen who will, if the tests are successful, attempt to fly the machine to America are Captain Hesse and Lieut. Lehmann, two former army airmen.



MOST RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
The former Governor-General of Canada chatting with a wounded soldier at an Ascot lawn fete.

U.S. PUBLIC FORCING PRICE CUTS

Labor and Production Having Beneficial Effect on Markets.

A despatch from Washington says:—Price-cutting has taken hold of the wholesale trade in the United States to an extent that soon must be felt substantially in lower prices to consumers, according to the Federal Reserve Board's monthly business review. Revival of the wave of price reduction and its spread to many retail lines was attributed to "a more exacting demand by the buying public as to price and quality." Retail purchasers are showing continued determination to wait a move by dealers to meet these demands, while foregoing luxuries and semi-luxuries, reports to the board declared.

Although the board believed the buying public was largely dominating the market now, it said that labor and production were having a marked effect on prices. There was much evidence, it said, of increased efficiency on the part of labor, and as a result production was on the increase and factory operation beginning to approach normal.

Summed up, the board's findings were that "business conditions are now definitely on the road toward stability as great and confirmed a nature as the disturbed position of the world at large permits."

BOLSHEVIST GOLD TEMPTS MINERS

Funds Distributed in England to Bring About Strike.

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—Bolshevist gold was poured into the coal mining district of England and Wales to bring about the threatened coal strike. This fact was disclosed in documents left behind when Litvinoff was forced to leave Denmark for Norway. The authorities are investigating the circumstances.

His records also show that a number of extremist papers in various countries, and trade unions, are receiving gold subsidies monthly. Two Copenhagen unions are receiving 50,000 kroner annually.

The documents reveal that in order to provide funds for bringing in Western European newspapers, Lenin ordered every Russian citizen to relinquish all his or her jewels. During September a systematic search was made of all bourgeois houses and all jewels found were confiscated.

SOVIET TROOPS FLEEING IN DISORDER

Defeat of Russians on Northern Polish Front is Complete.

A despatch from Warsaw says:—The defeat of the Russians on the Polish northern front seems virtually complete. The Soviet troops are reported fleeing eastward in disorder in an effort to avoid being surrounded by the Poles, who are in close pursuit. The result of the Polish victory is declared by the military experts as eliminating any chance of the Bolsheviks launching the Fall offensive, which War Minister Trotsky was credited with planning to drive back the Poles from the territory they occupied after the failure of the Soviet attempt to capture Warsaw.

The advice from the front report that one Russian division surrendered to the Poles after having murdered all the commissaries with it who tried to compel the troops to offer resistance to the Polish advance. An official communique declares the Bolsheviks all along the northern front were whipped unmercifully.



Leads New Brunswick Opposition.
Hon. John B. M. Baxter, who has been appointed to succeed Hon. J. A. Murray, recently resigned. He has been chosen as one of the Opposition candidates for the County of St. John.

France to Get German Cruising Subs.

In addition to the German cruisers and destroyers allotted to France, the Council of Ambassadors has announced an additional quota of four large type cruising submarines, the U-105, the U-108, the U-162, the U-168 and three small type submarines, together with two mine layers and the U-139, which is a submarine school ship.

Weekly Market Report

Wholesale Grain.
Toronto, Oct. 5.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.58; No. 2 Northern, \$2.53½; No. 3 Northern, \$2.48½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.37½, in store Fort William.
Man. barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.12½; No. 4 CW, \$1.07½; rejected, 97½¢; feed, 95½¢, in store Fort William.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 75¢; No. 3 CW, 71¢; extra No. 1 feed, 71¢; No. 1 feed, 69¢; No. 2 feed, 61¢, in store Fort William.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.65; nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 68 to 72¢; Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.30 to \$2.40; No. 2 Spring, \$2.25 to \$2.35, shipping points, according to freight.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Barley—\$1.15 to \$1.20, according to freight outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.
Rye—No. 3, \$1.75, nominal, according to freight outside.
Manitoba flour—\$13.40, new crop.
Ontario flour—\$10.30 to \$10.40, bulk sea-board.
Milled—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$54; shorts, per ton, \$59; good feed flour, \$3.60 to \$3.75.
Country Produce—Wholesale.
Cheese, new, large, 29 to 30¢; twins, 30 to 31¢; triplets, 31½ to 32¢; old, large, 33 to 34¢; do, twins, 33½ to 34½¢; Stiltons, old, 35 to 36¢; new, 33 to 34¢.
Butter, fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50¢; creamery prints, 60 to 63¢.
Margarine, 35 to 39¢.
Eggs, No. 1, 61 to 62¢; cartons, 71 to 73¢; selects, 68 to 69¢.
Beans, Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, \$4.75; primes, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Japan, \$4.75 to \$5; Lima, Madagascars, \$4.11 to \$4.25.
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 30¢.
Honey—Wholesalers are now offering the following prices to farmers: 23 to 25¢ per lb. for 30 and 60 lb. pails; 23½ to 25½ for 10-lb. pails, and 24 to 25¢ per lb. for 5 and 2½ lb. pails.
Wholesalers are now selling to the trade New Zealand honey, 60 lb. tins, at from 26 to 27¢ per lb.; Ontario comb honey at \$7.50 per 15 section case. Ontario honey,

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 47 to 50¢; heavy, 40 to 42¢; cooked, 64 to 68¢; rolls, 34 to 36¢; cottage rolls, 41 to 43¢; breakfast bacon, 50 to 62¢; backs, plain, 62 to 64¢; boneless, 68 to 64¢.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28¢; clear bellies, 26 to 27¢.
Lard—Pure tierces, 28½ to 29½¢; tubs, 29 to 29½¢; pails, 29 to 30¢; prints, 30 to 30½¢.
Compound lard, 21½ to 22¢; tubs, 22 to 23¢; pails, 23½ to 24¢; prints, 26½ to 27¢.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Oct. 5.—Oats, Canadian western, No. 2, 97¢; do, No. 3, 94¢.
Flour, new standard grade, \$14.25.
Rolled oats, bag 50 lbs., \$4.30 to \$4.45.
Bran, \$49.25. Shorts, \$54.25.
Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$33.
Cheese, finest easterns, 25¢.
Butter, choice creamery, 40¢.
Eggs, fresh, 68¢.
Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Oct. 5.—Choice heavy steers, \$14 to \$14.50; good heavy steers, \$12.75 to \$13; butchers' cattle, choice, \$12 to \$12.50; do, good, \$11.25 to \$11.75; do, med., \$9.75 to \$10; do, com., \$7 to \$8; bulls, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, good, \$9 to \$9.25; do, rough, \$6 to \$8; butchers' cows, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, good, \$9 to \$9.25; do, com., \$6.25 to \$7; stockers, \$7.50 to \$9.50; feeders, \$10.25 to \$11; canners and cutters, \$4 to \$5.75; milkers, good to choice, \$100 to \$165; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; lambs, yearling, \$8.75 to \$10; do, spring, \$13.50 to \$14.50; calves, good to choice, \$17 to \$19.50; sheep, \$3.50 to \$8.25; hogs, fed and watered, \$21.50 to \$21.75; do, weighed off cars, \$21.75 to \$22; do, f.o.b., \$20.50 to \$20.75; do, country points, \$20.25 to \$20.50.

Montreal, Oct. 5.—Butchers' heifers, \$5.50 to \$7; butchers' cows, choice, \$6 to \$7.50; med. canners, \$3 to \$4; cutters, \$4 to \$4.50; butchers' bulls, com. \$6.25 to \$6.75.
Good veal, \$13 to \$15; med., \$10 to \$13; grass, \$6 to 7.
Ewes, \$5.50 to \$7; hams, good, \$13; do, com., \$8 to \$12.
Hogs, selects, \$20.50 to \$20.75; sows, \$15.50 to \$16.75.

EXCHANGE SHOWS NO IMPROVEMENT

Canadians in August Bought \$86,000,000 Worth of Goods in United States.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—No reason for expecting substantial improvement in exchange between Canada and the United States in the near future is held out by preliminary figures of the Dominion's trade in August, just made public. Canadians during that month bought in the United States to the extent of nearly eighty-six million dollars, as compared with sixty-two and a half millions in August, 1919. They exported to the United States goods to the value of forty-six and a half millions, as compared with \$40,250,000 in August, 1919. The balance against Canada in trade with the United States was thus thirty-nine million dollars in August, 1920, as compared with twenty-two millions in August, 1919. In spite of adverse exchange rates thus Canadians have materially increased their purchases in the United States and tended to aggravate the condition, causing depreciation of the Canadian dollar south of the International boundary line. In trade with Great Britain Canada still enjoys a favorable balance. That balance, however, in August was only about eleven and a quarter million dollars, as compared with forty-four and three-quarter millions in the same month last year. Canadian imports from Great Britain in August were valued at twenty-one and a half million dollars, as compared with seven and a half millions in August, 1919, but Canadian exports to Britain were only \$36,748,689 last month, as compared with \$52,238,338 in August, 1919. Exchange rates greatly in favor of Canada doubtless operated both to increase imports from Britain and to decrease exports.

B.C. LUMBERMEN ASK PROTECTION

Would Put 25 Per Cent. Duty on All Soft Wood from U.S.

A despatch from Nelson, B.C., says:—Since the increase in freight rates granted by the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners this month there has been almost a total cessation of orders for lumber from the Western Prairie Provinces. This was the evidence given unanimously by the various representatives of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, who appeared before the Tariff Commission here Thursday morning, and though the matter was not pressed, it was made evident that this is the chief reason why there exists now a depression in the business done by the mountain mills, causing many of them to be shut down.

What business they do they are doing at a good profit from stock already manufactured, but they claim that up to the last year or two business was either carried on at a very narrow margin or at a loss. All of them felt keenly the charges given great currency, that they have been profiteering out of the necessities of the farmer and the prairie dweller, claiming that there was a great discrepancy between the prices charged by them and the prices alleged by the farmers to have been paid to the retailer.

In making their request that the tariff of 25 per cent. now applied to lumber products mentioned in Canadian customs tariff item Nos. 505 and 506 should be placed on all imports of soft wood lumber, such as the mountain mills produce and now entering Canada duty free, every witness contended that the million and a half inhabitants of the Prairie Provinces should be made by means of duties to buy their lumber from the mountain mills. Of their product 85 per cent. is rough lumber of the low-grade variety most in demand on the prairies.

H.R.H. to Have Zoo on His Alberta Ranch

A despatch from London says:—The Prince of Wales is collecting African big game, as well as many smaller jungle animals, including some from Australia, for experimental purposes. These will be placed in a small menagerie on his ranch in Alberta. Some Australian animals collected on his Australian tour accompanied him on his cruise on the Renown. He plans to ship his collection to Alberta next spring.

MILLION WORKMEN IDLE IN GERMANY

Berlin Government to Make Another Attempt to Master Situation.

Berlin, Oct. 3.—"I am not saying too much if I assert that there are one million entirely unemployed men in Germany, and if I include those working half-time or less there is not less than two and one-half million," declared the German Minister of Labor Braun after a conference at Dresden with the Saxon Labor Minister.

In order to make another attempt to master the situation the Berlin Government has asked the economic ministries of the six chief German states to draw up a new economic policy, one of the features being the reduction to the minimum of the profit of the middlemen, who have inserted themselves between the producers and consumers.

Timber to Burn, Yet Prices Go Sky High.

Two-thirds of Canada's forests have been destroyed by fire in the last seventy-five years, according to figures of the Forestry Department. The amount of timber burned would have supplied the world for 450 years at the present rate of consumption and represents a loss of a billion dollars.

Canada still has 1,900,000 square miles of forests, the forests of British Columbia constituting one of the two greatest tracts of commercial timber in the world, the other being in Russia.

Forest fires in this country are designated by Col. W. B. Greeley, Forester, as "the chief cause of forest devastation," and he urges most emphatically the immediate need of a nationwide drive against the forest fire.

Not only have great forest fires visited this country since the landing of Columbus, but large tracts were swept clean of timber before a white man ever used an axe here. An eminent scientist and historian, according to the American Lumberman, states that if the discovery of America had been postponed five centuries the discoverers would have landed on a treeless continent. Indians and lightning set these fires. The Indians were burning the woods to make pasture for deer and buffalo. Most of the forests had been destroyed in the region between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River before the advent of the white man.

African Emperors of Old Lived Like Moderns

Paris, Oct. 3.—That society life of the days of the African emperors closely resembled the social life of the present has been revealed by a magnificent specimen of mosaic uncovered by archaeologists in the ruins of Carthage, according to an announcement to-night by the Academy of Science. The mosaic, which is the largest and most beautiful in existence, pictures the life of a Carthaginian nobleman's country house. It portrays the well-kempt ground, the splendid villa, the stables, and "garages" for chariots, resembling very much the modern automobile garage. The mosaic shows members of the Carthaginian "aristocracy" playing a game which, apparently, is the original of baseball.

Fifteen Million Women Will Die Old Maids

A despatch from Leipzig says:—Because 35,000,000 men lost their lives in Europe and Asia during the world war, 15,000,000 European women will die old maids. These figures are given by Dr. Schweisheimer in the Zeitung, and are considered official. For every 1,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45 years there are in

	Women
France	1,230
England	1,175
Italy	1,228
Germany	1,180
Austria-Hungary	1,230

CHINESE WHEAT ON EUROPEAN MARKET

Quality Good, But Not Equal to Canada's Best Grades.

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—Chinese wheat for the first time now is reaching the European markets in competition with wheat from Canada and the United States. According to the Telegraf, the Dutch Government, as well as private buyers, is negotiating for the purchase of the Chinese grain, the quality of which is good, but not equal to the best Canadian grades.

Sultan Asks Rebels to Help Save Empire

Constantinople, Oct. 3.—The Sultan has written a letter to the Nationalists imploring them to agree to a compromise to save the remains of the empire, it was learned here to-day. Damad Ferid Pasha, the Grand Vizier, is said to be attempting a virtual dictatorship in Constantinople, threatening to arrest any who oppose him. Greek troops have relieved the British forces in Ismid.



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HE WASN'T THERE MOM SO I WROTE IT DOWN ON THE SLATE FOR HIM TEN CENTS WORTH OF ICE



DID YOU PUT THE ADDRESS DOWN?



NO! JIM KNOWS ME!

REGULAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

By Jack Rabbit