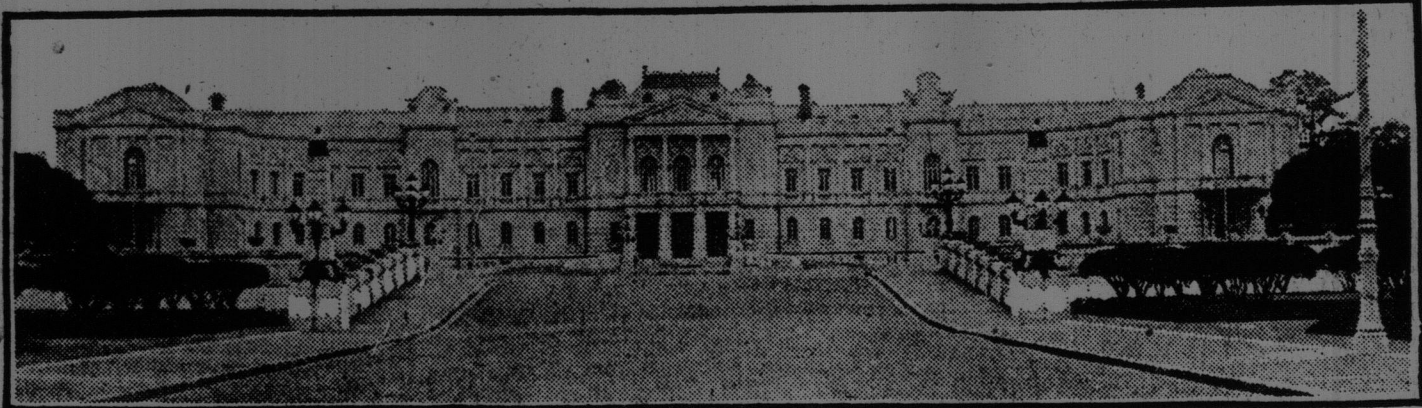


Here Are Modern Buildings In Stricken Tokyo

ONE OF TOKYO'S ROYAL PALACES



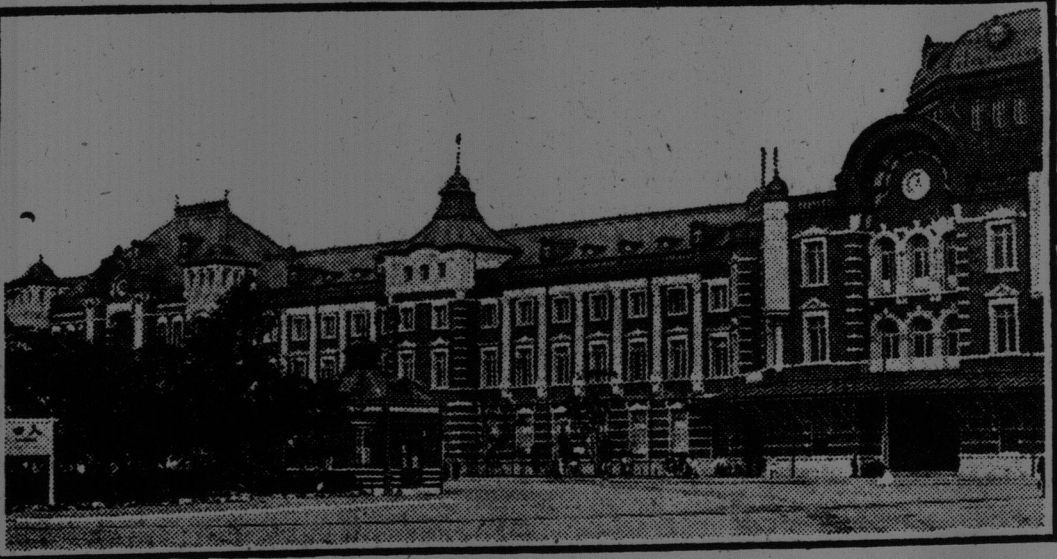
This is the Akasaka Palace, one of the imperial buildings in Tokyo. It has been completely remodeled in occidental style in recent years, and is used as a headquarters for all visiting royalty. The Prince of Wales was a guest here when he last visited the orient.

WHERE TOKYO FIRE STARTED



The Mitsukoshi store—one of the biggest department stores in the orient—is where the Tokyo fire started. Owing to the breaking of water mains the fire department was helpless in trying to check its spread.

TOKYO RAIL STATION DESTROYED?



Reports from the Tokyo fire and earthquake say the rail communication from the capital to the interior were destroyed. This is one of the principal stations in the Japanese capital.

6 MONTHS IN CELL FOR CHICKEN THEIF

Court Gives Maximum Sentence, and Suggests Effort to Get it Lengthened.

Fast Bridgewater, Sept. 7.—Judge King of the district court imposed the maximum sentence, six months, on John Dulezky, who admitted he had been stealing hens.

The court suggested to officials of the Plymouth County Poultry Association that as a means of stopping further thefts application ought to be made to the Legislature to increase the maximum sentence.

Miss Anna Hill of West street, the victim, heard noises near her hen coop and saw a buggy being driven away with the hens. F. S. Russell, chief of police, traced the buggy to Dulezky's yard, where he found the hens.

DOG GUARDS DEAD MAN.

Shooting of Philadelphia Hunter is Attributed to an Accident.

Camden, N. J., Sept. 7.—With a fox terrier watching at his side, John Foutonny, 27, of 1628 Swain street, Philadelphia, was found shot dead in a small craft on Limban Creek by several men on their way home from a hunting trip. The men, attracted by the barking of the dog, notified the police.

Investigation showed Foutonny had spent the day with Samuel Bekele of Blenheim, Camden County. They went hunting together, but Bekele left early for his home. It is the opinion of Foutonny's brother that the man was accidentally shot by another hunter whose identity is not known.

Alfred Walsh, 26, Philadelphia, was accidentally shot in the back by a hunter at Runnemede, Camden county. His condition is not serious.

SPENT NINE YEARS HELPING PRISONERS

Miss A. Caroline Macdonald Prominent in Social Service in Japan.

(Toronto Star.)

No word has been received as yet from Miss A. Caroline Macdonald of London, Ontario, a sister of the late Dr. Jas. A. Macdonald, former editor of the Globe.

Miss Macdonald has been engaged in social service work, particularly among the prisoners of Tokyo, during the past nine years. After a brilliantly successful academic career, she obtained her degree in arts at the University of Toronto in 1901. Later during a leave of absence from her work with the Y. W. C. A. in Japan, she took post-graduate work at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, for a year.

Miss Macdonald first went to Japan in 1904 to become general secretary for the Y. W. C. A. of Japan. After ten years of singularly successful effort, she became one of the best known missionaries throughout the land. Then occurred an incident which changed the entire course of her life work.

A quiet decent young man, a clerk in the National Red Cross, much trusted by the higher officials, murdered his wife and two little children. Before the affair was discovered he gave himself up to the police. Miss Macdonald had known the little family for some time. Being interested she visited the man in prison at intervals during the year that his trial was going on. Through this course of agony and strain the man Horsey, resides in London, England.

emerged, quiet and steady to face the future. He was sentenced to life imprisonment, later commuted to 20 years.

The change in the man's morale so impressed the prison officials that they requested Macdonald to see what she could do to help over thirty men who were awaiting execution in the same prison. In this manner began the prison work which developed to such proportions as to necessitate the resignation of Miss Macdonald from her position with the Y. W. C. A. Incidentally she is the only lady who is an elder in a Presbyterian church in Japan.

The work has now developed to such an extent as to include connections with many other prisons, schools, families of prisoners, and the women's movement in general. Miss Macdonald has ably dealt with the conditions in two pamphlets entitled "The Woman Movement in Japan" and "The Individual in the Social Problem."

During her last visit to Canada in 1919-1920, Miss Macdonald addressed the Kwanians at a luncheon, in which she outlined Japanese prison conditions, and the need for reform. Since her first trip to Japan in 1914 she has returned to Canada about five times. Her social service work has been centered in Tokyo for the past nine years. The settlement is comfortably housed in quarters just opposite the British Embassy. As these are located on a high prominence in the centre of the city, hopes are entertained for her safety.

Miss Macdonald's father was Dr. Peter Macdonald, at one time a practitioner in Wingham, but later moved to London where he was appointed postmaster. Dr. Macdonald was also a deputy speaker in the federal parliament during the Laurier regime. Miss Macdonald's mother, a sister and a brother reside in London, Ontario. Another sister, Mrs. Dr. 21st time of agony and strain the man Horsey, resides in London, England.

TINY PAPER TOLD STORY OF '77 FIRE

Copies of Daily Telegraph of the Day After Come to Light.

TWO HEARD OF

Frederick E. Driscoll and Miss Isabel G. Rainnie Have Them.

The Times' reference to a copy of the Daily Telegraph of Friday, June 22, 1877, two days after the big fire had destroyed a large portion of the city, has brought to light a valued copy of the issue of Thursday, June 21, the day following the fire. It is owned by Frederick E. Driscoll, electrician.

In the conflagration the entire plant of the Telegraph, along with other newspaper plants, was wiped out and for some time the paper was printed in the office of G. W. Day, whose place survived the flames. The issue of June 21 is a two page one, four columns wide and about fifteen inches long. The entire issue is given up to an account of the fire and a list of some of the sufferers by it.

Following are some extracts from this issue:

"The fire was first discovered in a building owned by Mr. Fairweather on the south of York Point slip, next to McLaughlin's boiler shop and to the latter building the flames had spread before the firemen had reached the scene. The engines arrived and did their best to stop the flames, but all their efforts were in vain. Nothing could be done.

"When it was seen that the fire would inevitably sweep along either Dock or Mill streets, aid came from Portland in the shape of the town engine and firemen. They got to work right steadily, but the tinder boxes on fire, aided by the wind, proved a combination too much for the gallant workers, and almost in despair they saw the flames arising upon them with rapidity that appalled the stoutest hearts. The Carleton engine came in the ferry boat and lent its aid in the work.

After giving an account of the progress of the flames it gives the following account of buildings destroyed and lives lost:

The following persons are reported to have lost their lives in the fire: Benjamin Williams, Germain street; Harold Gilbert, near Victoria Hotel; William McNeil, of James Adams and Co.'s establishment; Garrett Cotter, of James May's establishment. Two men whose names are unknown are reported run over and killed.

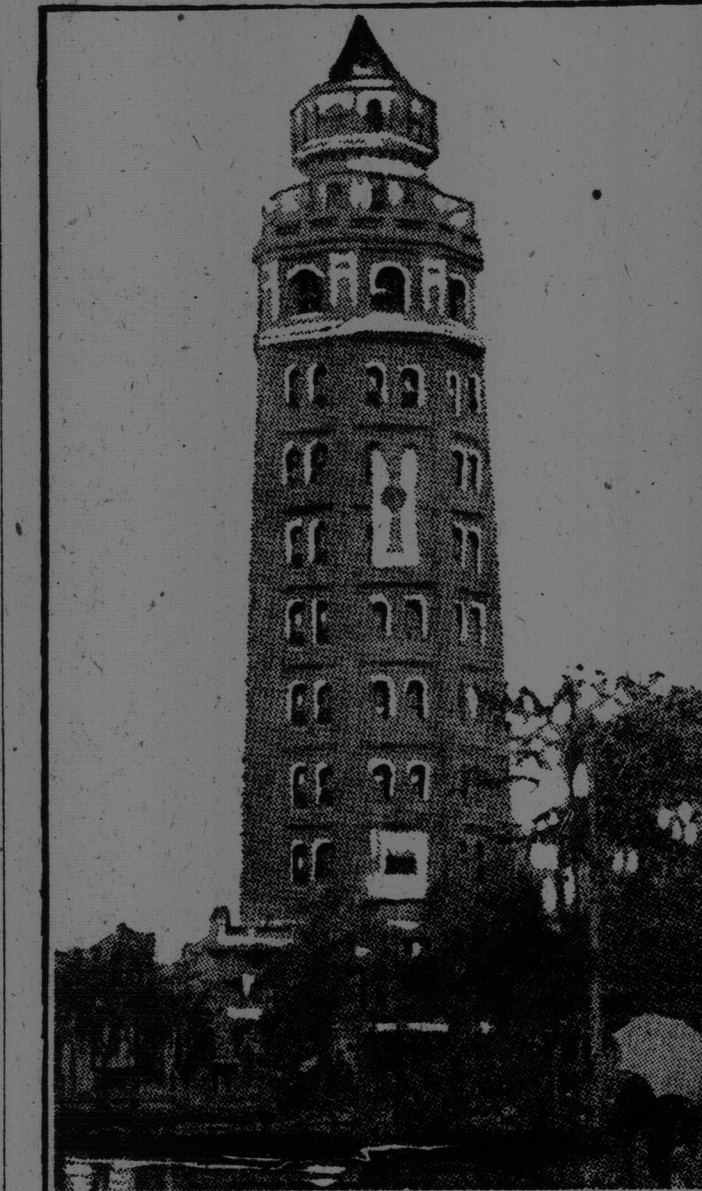
"Among the buildings destroyed are: Post Office, Bank of New Brunswick, City Building, Customs House, Maritime Bank Building, Bank of Nova Scotia building, Academy of Music, in which was housed the Knights of Pythias; Victoria Hotel, Old Fellows Hall; No. 1 Engine House; Orange Hall, King street; Temperance Hall, King street east; Dramatic Lyceum, Victoria school, Temple of Honor, Wiggins building; Barnes Hotel, Royal Hotel, St. John Hotel, Acadia Hotel, Brunswick House, Bay View Hotel, International Hotel and Wiggins Orphan Asylum.

"The churches burned are Trinity, St. Andrew's, German street; Methodist, Germain street; Christian church, Duke street; St. James church; Lutheran street Baptist; The Centenary; St. Philip's; Carmarthen street Methodist; Pitt street mission; St. David's church; Reformed Presbyterian church; Sheffield street mission house.

"The newspaper and printing offices destroyed are The Freeman, The Evening Globe, The Daily Telegraph, The Daily News, The Watchman, The Religious Intelligence, Messrs. Chubb and Co., J. and A. McMillan, Roger Hunter and G. A. Knodell.

Very few copies of this edition are now in existence and those who are fortunate enough to possess one value it very highly. Miss Isabel G. Rainnie, Sewell street, has one of the issue of June 21 and also one of June 23, the third day after the fire.

TOWER REPORTED FALLEN



This is Asakusa Tower, one of the features at Asakusa Park. Tokyo's famous amusement park, said to have collapsed with a huge loss of life in the earthquake. Big crowds are always at this place.

STORY OF PORT AND CITY THAT SUFFERED IN JAPANESE DISASTER

Yokohama Outlet to Sea for Tokio—Picturesque and Bustling

Yokohama is the chief seaport of Japan, serving as an outlet to the sea for Tokio, which is located about eighteen miles northward. Yokohama is on the west shore of the Island of Honshu and, roughly, may be divided into three parts: Kwan-Nai, Kwan-Gwai and Minami-Yamatai.

Kwan-Nai, facing the harbor, is the location of the business houses, the prefecture, post office, hotels and the official buildings of the municipality. It is a medley of Japanese and Occidental architecture. The western part of the city is known as Kwan-Gwai and is the native part, typically Japanese, with shrines, native theatres, homes and business shops.

Minami-Yamatai, the third quarter of the city, is the home of the foreign residents, and is on the bluff overlooking the city proper. Another bluff, not quite so high, is located to the north-west of the city, and is called Noge-yama. There are the homes of the more wealthy of the Japanese, each house surrounded, as are the homes of the foreigners, by large gardens. These homes are, for the most part, of frame construction, however.

The city itself is one of the most picturesque parts of a picturesque land. Adjoining the city is the fishing village where, in 1853, Commodore Perry, the first white person to visit Japan, landed, and in Yokohama are many quaint reminders of a Japanese age that has passed. There are the celebrated public gardens and the Buddhist Temple of Fudo. There also are the Yokohama race course and the cricket grounds. Another place of interest to the visitor is the famous Hundred Steps Tea House.

In the centre of the Japanese silk trade the city is well laid out, due, perhaps, to the fact that virtually all of the city was of comparatively recent construction. The streets are well constructed, and municipal improvements are many, due to the fact that land occupied by foreigners is on lease from the Imperial Government, which devotes 20 per cent. of the yearly rentals to municipal expenses.

Yokohama Harbor, which is really a part of Tokio Bay, is ample, although somewhat exposed. This defect is partially remedied by two breakwaters, and a steel pier, nearly 2,000 feet long, extends from the terminus of the railroad leading to Tokio. This railroad, incidentally, was the first road constructed in Japan.

In 1869 fire, of unexplained origin, did considerable damage in Yokohama, and earthquakes in 1870 wrought much destruction. In 1886 an epidemic of cholera claimed 2,200 persons. Since that time, although earthquakes have been many, Yokohama's steady progress had been uninterrupted.

Description of Tokio.

Asakusa, Kanda, Hongo, Fukagawa, Shitaya, Shinagawa and Senju are all suburbs of Tokio. The latter is on the northern point of the city, and Shinagawa is about five miles to the south of the city. Kanda is bounded by Hongo and Shitaya, and is one of the flourishing sections of the capital. In it is located Tokio's Latin quarter.

The Boston Cathedral, one of the prominent edifices in Tokio, is in this section. The tower rises 115 feet from the ground and from it the greater part of the city can be seen.

Hongo ward is situated in the north of the city and ends in a valley on the west, forming part of the uptown district. Hongo is hilly and in physical formation is divided into two sections. One of the sights in that part of the city is the educational museum maintained under the auspices of the Tokio Normal School. The Imperial University of Tokio is another building of note in the district. The group of buildings consists of several college edifices, among them the College of Medicine, its clock tower forming a conspicuous landmark. Two other schools in the Hongo district are the Women's Normal School and the First Higher School.

The Shitaya section of the city lies in the northeast and is contiguous to Asakusa, Hongo, Kanda and the outlying rural division. The district is nearly square, and contains a population of about 180,000 persons. In it is located Ueno Park, the foremost pleasure ground of Tokio. It is an extensive tract, well stocked with cherry trees and firs and covers about 210 acres.

At Ueno is located the Tokio Imperial Museum. In it are kept exhibits of history, fine and industrial arts and natural history. Next to the museum are the zoological gardens, one of the features of Ueno Park.

One of the busiest sections in Tokio is the Asakusa ward, which is also in the northeast part of the city, and contains a population of about 200,000. Asakusa Park occupies a position practically in the centre of the ward and covers about eighty acres. In its precincts hangs an old bell, cast in the Shitoka era. The Niomon, a towering gate, is topped by the giant image of Kio. In front of the gate are suspended sandals, which are offerings from those who wish to become good warriors. The Niomon is one of the sights of the city.

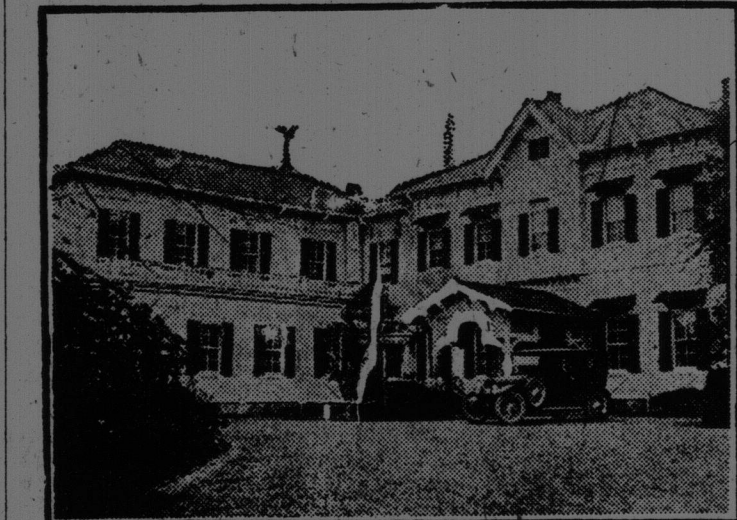
From the gate to the main hall of the temple are small open stands from which boiled beans to be given to the pigeons are sold.

South of Hongo ward is Fukagawa, a section of the city containing about 125,000 inhabitants, a low and damp ground that was reclaimed years ago so that the height about the sea level reaches only a few feet.

It is crossed by a number of canals and the facilities of boat traffic have resulted in the erection of various factories in Fukagawa. Spanning the Sumida from Hanna-cho to Nishimoto is the Obasli bridge, one of the longest in Tokio. The venerable structure upon which most of Tokio crossed the Sumida was raised some years ago and the new bridge was built in 1912.

Another bridge connecting the ward is the Etai-bashi, which was originally

AMERICA'S TOKYO EMBASSY



The American embassy at Tokyo, if spared, will be the seat of America's relief work for the Japanese refugees made homeless by fire and earthquake.

STREET SCENE IN TOKYO



This is "Movie Row" in Tokyo. The long banners suspended from bamboo poles are advertisements for the various shows. The flimsy construction of many of these native buildings makes them highly inflammable.

SENTIMENT HOPEFUL

Sentiment during the past week has, in the main, been decidedly hopeful as to the immediate future of Canadian industry, according to the summary of the markets furnished by the Canadian Machinery and Manufacturing News in its latest issue. The summer dullness in the European situation, interest has turned to the home outlook. On this horizon there is a noted improvement in several important trades. Public buying is apparently again on the upgrade, although slowly. It would perhaps be misleading to say that autumn buying has thus soon given promise of a speedy resumption, and executives while emphasizing the fact that a stronger demand is apparent in many lines, make it very clear that caution is still uppermost in the minds of buyers, who are still restricting their purchases to present necessities. In many instances it has been evidenced that the downward trend of price has been checked, at least for the time being. Steel quotations, for instance, are expected to rule at or near present levels for some time to come. There have been no changes this week in quotations, and sales are reported as being good in all lines. Foundry iron sales are slow, only a few foundries being really active, and those on special orders. The Steel Company of Canada, with two furnaces in operation at Hamilton, state that iron shipments, mainly on contracts, are much in excess of new orders.

WHERE DO THEY DIE?

The statement has been made many times that no white man ever has seen the body of an elephant killed from natural causes either in Africa or India, and where they go when they feel the summons is one of the secrets hidden from the most persistent student of natural history. Writes The Ohio State Journal.

One of the stories on that subject is that there is a secret graveyard in the mountains in the interior of Africa, entrance to which man has not discovered, to which the elephants sojourney to find their tomb, and varied stories have been told of the millions of value in ivory there if venturesome man could but find the elephant sleeping grounds.

constructed in 1698, but was replaced by a steel structure. This bridge is 636 feet long. The view of the river mouth from the bridge is especially fine and attracts many tourists.

One of the best recreation grounds in Tokio is Fukagawa Park. It contains a number of shrines, and its grounds are dotted with minor temples. The park, with the shrine grounds covers about sixteen acres, and is planted with plum and cherry trees. Next to the park, on the left, stands the temple of Fudo, and close beside this the temple of Etai-ji.

One of the sights for visitors to the city is the Nautical College, founded 1847, and is one of the best of its kind in the world. It is the only Government institution for training high-grade navigators and nautical engineers.

MUCH HERE THAT UPPER PROVINCES COULD PURCHASE

Broadening Out of Idea of Representative in Selling Campaign.

Are the Maritime Provinces to remain content with their present status in the Dominion or have they the faith in themselves to organize a selling campaign and sell themselves and their opportunities and possibilities to the young men of these provinces and to the rest of Canada?

This is a question which is agitating the minds of many who have faith in the Maritime Provinces, who believe they have the goods to offer and also believe that if the proposition is put before the other parts of the Dominion in the proper light these provinces by the sea will assume their rightful place in the federation.

Some time ago a suggestion was made that a travelling representative be appointed by the city of St. John to visit the manufacturers and shippers of the central and western parts of the Dominion and place before them the advantage of using St. John as a port of export and import for the goods they were sending overseas and bringing into the country from other lands.

This suggestion has now been widened out to include a campaign by the Maritime Provinces, with particular reference to the ports of St. John and Halifax but it is capable of much further broadening out to take in every industry of the three provinces.

It is pointed out that a brief glance over the situation shows that a commercial traveler going out to sell these provinces to the rest of the Dominion has goods to deliver and will need a fairly large sample case to carry his exhibits.

For instance, he has two ports which are open all the year round and which are capable of doing very much more business than they do at present. These should be used more largely both in winter and summer, but more particularly in the winter when the St. Lawrence ports are closed by ice. Canadian ports for Canadian goods, whether export or import, it is contended, should be the slogan of every manufacturer and merchant in the Dominion of Canada, and the traveler has the goods to sell when it comes down to ports.

It is further pointed out that New Brunswick is one of the richest of the provinces in forest wealth and has some splendid manufacturing plants. Oysters and lobsters are found here in large quantities, and with an up-to-date refrigerator car system it should not be difficult for our fishermen to send their catches to upper Canadian markets instead of the United States markets. The trouble is the freight rates, which also operate against the products of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.