

FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN TOKIO ESCAPED, 30,000 NATIVE LIVES LOST

Yokohama Suffered Much More Severely Than Capital City
But Total of Casualties Is Still Uncertain—Seventy
Foreigners Killed in Yokohama.

A despatch from London says:—The appalling nature of the Japanese earthquake, fire and tidal wave, with the greatest loss of life and property of any similar catastrophe in modern times, continues to be told by meagre and unconnected press despatches and private messages from foreign residents and tourists who survived the holocaust. But Europe still awaits the graphic story of how the earth shook to pieces and then consumed in flames Japan's capital and scores of towns around Tokio Bay, including the great commercial port of Yokohama.

The loss of life is estimated at such varying figures, in some cases running into hundreds of thousands, that any certainty of the casualty 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 authoritative message from a British naval official at Yokohama placing 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 30,000, but Yokohama is known to have suffered more severely than 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.

All available information shows that Tokio and Yokohama were not totally destroyed, the foreign residential district of the port city, which is on 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, both on the right bank of the Sumida River, Asakusa, famous for its amusement parks, Kyobashi and Nishinabashi, which include most of modern Tokio, where four or five-story buildings lined the principal thoroughfare, the Ginza. This section also includes Tsukiji, in which, before Japan was completely opened to the western nations, foreigners were compelled to reside. It has recently been occupied principally by missionaries, their schools and hospitals. During the summer most of the Tsukiji residents are out of the city, but the loss of property has been heavy.

In other sections of Tokio—Asabu, Shiba, Akasaka, Yotsuya and Ushigono—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, which, on account of the number of open spaces, could be controlled. 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.

A later despatch from London says:—With communication between the devastated earthquake districts of Tokio and the Southern Japanese ports of Kobe and Osaka partially restored by airplanes and road transport along the Takaido route and with the pick of Japan's well-trained army divisions, which have been converging on the ruined capital since Sunday, exerting discipline to restore order among the hundreds of thousands of homeless, news from Japan begins to give some definite idea of the loss of foreign life. There are approximately 100 dead or reported missing, half of whom are British, but the Japanese Government representatives here are still uninformed as to the number of Japanese who perished through the earthquake, fire and deluge. It is certain, however, the death list will not exceed 50,000, if it reaches that figure.



Mr. W. E. N. Sinclair, who has been elected as leader of the Liberal party in the Ontario House.

Penny Postage Being Re-introduced in New Zealand

A despatch from Wellington, New Zealand, says:—Penny postage is being reintroduced in this country, beginning on October 1. The first temporary loss of revenue as a result of the various postal reductions is estimated to \$252,000 a year.

The Government decided about three months ago to reduce the postage to the old rate of a penny.

His Majesty Leads in Aid for Japanese Sufferers

London, Sept. 9.—The Lord Mayor of London Japanese relief fund has now reached about \$70,000. King George subscribed \$500 as a start. Today \$25,000 was handed the Japanese Ambassador.

Collections on the stock exchange amounted to \$2,497.

STRIKE OF 158,000 COAL MINE WORKERS COMES TO AN END

A despatch from Harrisburg says:—Governor Pinchot's labors to bring about peace in the anthracite miners' strike were rewarded on Friday evening, when officials of the Miners' Union accepted his peace proposals. The strike of 158,000 workers, which began September 1, is virtually at an end.

The miners dropped their demand for the check-off and more than a 10 per cent. increase for day laborers. Joint negotiations for a new contract began at 7 o'clock Friday evening at the State House. As soon as the contract is ready it will be presented for formal ratification to a tri-district convention of union delegates at Scranton or Wilkes-Barre. Ratification is expected. The formal order calling off the strike will then be issued. No predictions could be made at present as to when the men would return to work, but it is believed here that coal-digging will be resumed in about 10 days.

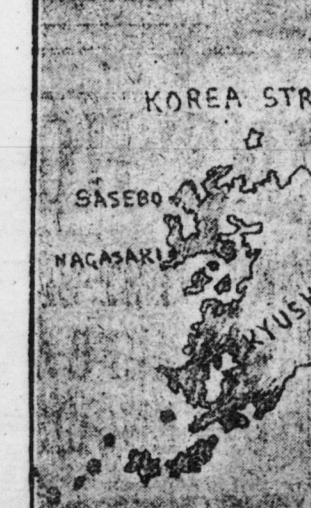
"There is no point of dispute remaining between the two sides which is in any way likely to justify a continuation of the strike," said Governor Pinchot, in making the formal announcement that the miners had followed the operators in accepting his peace plan.

John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, said that Governor Pinchot was entitled to the praise of the American people "for the present happy termination of an unfortunate situation."

Acceptance of the Pinchot proposal was unanimous by the Sub-scale Committee and the Full Scale Committee

of the miner's meeting Friday. The former consists of Mr. Lewis, International President; Vice-President Philip Murray, and District Presidents Thos. C. Kennedy, C. J. Golden and Rinaldo Cappellini.

The Full Scale Committee is composed of 30 officers of local unions.



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



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.

SEVEN U.S. WARSHIPS WRECKED ON ROCKS OFF CALIFORNIA COAST

Many Lives Lost in Consequence of Dense Fog—Mail Liner Cuba Also Total Wreck.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Sept. 9.—Seven United States navy destroyers and the Pacific Mail Liner Cuba were wrecked yesterday morning and last night. The navy vessels crashed on the rocks in a dense fog off Arguillo Light, 75 miles north of Santa Barbara, and the passenger steamer on a reef off the south end of San Miguel Island, 35 miles off this port.

Twenty-five enlisted men of the destroyers lost their lives in the naval disaster and all the destroyers were reported as total losses.

The Cuba was reported to have sunk during the night, but all passengers and members of her crew either were landed at Los Angeles by the destroyer Reno, or are on their way to San Francisco on board the Standard Oil tanker W. S. Miller, with the exception of Captain C. J. Holland, the purser, steward and eight seamen, who remained on board to guard shipment of \$2,500,000 in silver bullion.

Dense fog was the cause of both disasters. The destroyers Chauncey, Woodbury, Fuller, Splice, Nicholas, Young and Delphy were all beached within a few minutes of one another, according to naval officers.

The flotilla, of which the wrecked craft formed a part was in command of Captain Edward Watson, commanding officer of the Delphy, and was on a practice cruise.

The dead were all trapped in their bunks on the Young when that vessel struck and were drowned when the craft capsized within two minutes after striking.

More than 500 men were rescued from the wrecked destroyers, which to-night were reported to be pounding to pieces on the rocks, all total losses.

Of the survivors, fifteen of the seriously injured were brought to the Santa Barbara County Hospital here. One hundred others were cut and bruised in their swim to safety over the jagged rocks. The destroyers were travelling in formation at 20 knots an hour in a heavy sea and dense fog when the leading vessel crashed.

Carried ahead by a strong tide, the others piled on the beach in succession. The boats to-night lay in line along the shore at intervals of 250 feet. One of them, the Chauncey, was resting high on the rocks.

Only one body had been recovered to-night when all efforts to obtain the others had been fruitless.

The seas were running so heavy that it was only a few minutes after the crash that all of the destroyers were taking water.

The rescue of most of the crew of the Young was effected when boat swain's mate Peterson took a line



Premier Benito Mussolini. The Dictator of Italy, whose demands upon Greece are described as "infinitely more humiliating" than those presented by Austria to Serbia in 1914.

Settle Coal Wage Dispute for Period of Two Years

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 9.—All points in dispute between the anthracite operators and the miners were settled at 9 o'clock (Standard time) Saturday night, when the form of a proposed contract for two years was agreed to by representatives of the operators and of the United Mine Workers' Union, meeting in Governor Schott's reception room.

The proposed agreement was at once taken before the full Scale Committee, which ratified it. The committee then set September 17 as the date for the meeting of the Tri-district Convention. The men will probably return to work 48 hours after the convention approves the action of the Scale Committee. The Tri-district Convention will be held at Scranton.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SUCCEEDS IN SETTLING ITALO-GREEK DISAGREEMENT

A despatch from Geneva says:—

There was an air of relief in Geneva Friday evening at the news from Paris that the Ambassadors have accepted the "unofficial" suggestions of the League Council for a settlement of the Italo-Greek dispute, which the Italian representative on the Council, and M. Hanota, for France, Thursday evening prevented from being made official. Signor Salandra formally refused to accept them, on the ground of the incompetence of the Council to make them. Hanota wanted to have them referred to his Government before he would accept them. His Government and the Government of Italy, in the persons of their representatives on the Ambassadors' Conference, have now accepted them. Poincare will act on the suggestions of the League without having openly to admit that the League had anything to do with a settlement, and Mussolini will accept the terms of the League handed on by the Ambassadors without having to admit that they are League terms.

And so everything is likely to be settled and the ground cleared of the actual case in question when the question comes up for settlement, by the Council and by the League, of its competence to deal with such a situation as that which so disturbed its tranquillity all this week.

All but the most ardent supporters of League prestige appear satisfied with this arrangement. There are some, of course, who fear that the Ambassadors will have all the credit and the League none. There are others, however, who argue that without the League the Ambassadors would never have been able to impose such terms on Mussolini, who only a week ago was refusing to recognize even their competence to deal with such a private affair of Italy's.

Almost all are glad that so early in its career the League has been spared the ordeal of such an open split with one of its original members as would have happened if everybody had not been awake to the danger of the situation, and they are glad that time will be given for an academic discussion of the League's competence, which otherwise would have been far too burning a matter for so young an organization.

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Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.24 1/2. Manitoba barley—Nominal. All the above, track, bay ports.

Am. corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.08. Barley—Nominal. Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, nominal. Peas—No. 2, nominal. Milfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$31; middlings, \$37; good feed flour, \$2.10.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, nominal. Ontario No. 2 white oats—Nominal. Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat. in bulk, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.80 to \$4.70; Toronto basis, \$4.50 to \$4.60; bulk seaboard, \$4.50.

Manitoba flour—1st pat. in cotton sacks, \$5.00 per 100 lbs.; 2nd pat., \$4.40. Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, \$12.50; No. 1, \$13.50; No. 3, \$12.50; mixed, \$11 to \$12.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$9. Cheese—New, large, 25 to 28c; twins, 26 to 27c; triplets, 27 to 28c; Stillons, 27 to 28c; Old Stillons, 30c; twins, 33c to 34c; New Zealand old cheese, 31 to 32c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 38 to 40c; ordinary creamery, 36 to 37c; No. 2, 34 to 35c.

Eggs—Extras in cartons, 42 to 43c; extras, 40 to 41c; firsts, 36 to 37c; seconds, 28 to 29c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 8 lbs. and over, 38c; chickens, 2 to 3 lbs., 30c; hens, over 5 lbs., 24c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, 8 to 4 lbs., 17c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 22c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 25c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 3 lbs. and over, 38c; chickens, 2 to 3 lbs., 35c; hens, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 20c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, 1b, 7c; primes, 6 1/2 to 7c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, 1b, 25c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 12c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 13c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 12 to 14c; comb honey, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 29c; cooked hams, 45 to 46c; smoked ribs, 23 to 24c; cottage rolls, 23 to 27c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 34c; special brand breakfast bacon, 34 to 38c; backs, boneless, 33 to 38c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18 to 70 to 90 lbs., \$17.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$36; heavyweight rolls, \$38.

Lard—Pure tallow, 16 to 16 1/2c; tubs, 16 1/2 to 17c; pails, 17 to 17 1/2c; prints, 18 1/2c. Shortening, tallow, 14 to 15c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2c; prints, 17 1/2 to 18c.

Heavy steers, choice, \$8 to \$8.50; heavy steers, good, \$7 to \$8; butcher

GREATEST RELIEF IN HISTORY OF WORLD

Japanese Government Appropriated About \$165,000,000 to Help Sufferers.

Osaka, Sept. 9.—The Japanese Government has appropriated 530,000,000 yen (or about \$165,000,000) for relief work. This decision by the Cabinet at Saturday's sitting represented the greatest relief measure in the history of the world disasters. The approval of the Privy Council and the prince regent is all that is necessary to permit the carrying out of the immense project of reorganizing the devastated areas and rehabilitating millions of homeless and unemployed people.

Already large sums have been appropriated from the Government's surplus, and it is intended to draw upon the national exchequer for further amounts, should the necessity arise. In an emergency the Government is planning to use the 120,000,000 yen minting profits as a last resort.

Foreign relief is pouring in, presaging a remarkably quick recovery in view of the extent of the tragedy. It is officially reported now that more than 300,000 buildings in Tokio have been destroyed and more than a half a million people are homeless.

Donald S. Herr, of Cleveland, Ohio, was killed at Miyashita, when a hill slid into a gorge carrying along a shop in which he was purchasing curios at the time.

Hugh Horne, Acting Commercial Secretary, and W. Halgh, Vice-Consul of the British Consulate at Yokohama, are still missing, and it is feared they are dead. Others of the Consulate are safe.

Both the United States and British Consulate at Kobe are working feverishly, assisting their nationals in relief work and co-operating with the International Relief Committee.

The French Ambassador, M. Chandel, is aboard the steamer Empress of Australia at Yokohama and is aiding in relief work.

The Belgian Ambassador, M. Basompierre, is aiding the relief workers at Karuzawa.

Launches are now engaged in transportation service between Yokohama and Tokio, and trains are running regularly between Kanagawa, which is a suburb of Yokohama, and Shinagawa, which is a suburb of Tokio. The Government is making other rapid strides in restoring traffic.

British and United States squadrons are expected at Yokohama soon, bearing relief.

A simple funeral has been planned for the four members of the royal family who were killed. The naval grand manoeuvres, fixed for October, have been indefinitely postponed. Merchants are debating the merits of Kobe and Osaka as a temporary capital. The silk inspection offices have already been removed to Kobe.

ITALY AND GREECE ACCEPT DECISION

League Proposals Complied With; Mediterranean Crisis Probably Averted.

Rome, Sept. 9.—With Premier Mussolini's telegram to Baron Romano Anzani, the Italian Ambassador in Paris, accepting in the name of the Italian Government the conditions contained in the note of the Conference of Ambassadors to the Greek Government, the Italo-Greek incident is definitely closed as far as Italy is concerned. Nobody here doubts that Greece will bow to the decision of the conference, which represents the will of the great European powers, and will hasten to comply with their demands.

The Italian Government at the same time is bound by Mussolini's promise to order the evacuation of Corfu as soon as Greece has fulfilled the conditions which are demanded.

Everything would therefore point to a speedy return of "normalcy" in the Mediterranean, for simultaneously with the despatch of the telegram to Paris, the Italian Government has used a communication in which it said that the fact that the Ambassadors' demands upon Greece were practically identical with those of Italy was proof of the justice of Italy's contention, and that, therefore, the Government would consider itself entirely satisfied as soon as Greece had complied with all the demands of the conference.

The press and public universally applaud Mussolini's decision to accept the sanctions fixed by the conference. It is noticed that some of these represent a diminution of those asked for by Mussolini, but the consensus of opinion is that the Premier was wise to accept them. "Mussolini has won," says one paper, "but he has shown moderation and sound common sense in refusing to pursue his victory too far."

Whether the League of Nations will attempt to deal further with the Italo-Greek dispute is a question which is regarded with more interest than apprehension in Italy.

A large meteorite that recently fell in India appears 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.

Two Hundred Foreigners Killed at Yokohama

Washington, Sept. 9.—Two hundred foreigners were killed at Yokohama, according to the Navy Department's first direct word from that port, received to-day in two messages from Admiral Anderson, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet. One hundred and thirty foreign refugees, most of them Americans and Englishmen, he reported, were at Hakone, and others were arriving at Kobe.

The Catholic Mission in Yokohama reported yesterday that their loss in the Japan disaster numbered a total of thirteen dead. This included one missionary and eleven nuns in Yokohama and one nun in Tokio. The message further stated, "all of establishment destroyed."

Supplies From Canada for Japanese Sufferers

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, canned milk and other articles.

The Empress of Russia will be the first steamer carrying relief supplies to reach Japan from the American continent.