

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 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 Nishinomiya, which include most of modern Tokio, where four or five-storey 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 Ushio—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, that the death list will not exceed 50,000, if it reaches that figure.

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.

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, though, and they are not the least im-

portant, 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.

HOW FOUR PERISHED ON WRANGLER ISLAND

Eskimo Woman Sole Survivor
of Expedition Headed by
Allan Crawford, Toronto.

A despatch from Nome, Alaska, says:—An Eskimo woman, sole survivor of the Crawford expedition, which left here for Wrangler Island, off the northern coast of Siberia, in the fall of 1921, described the fate of the four white men composing the expedition. The trip was arranged by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, with the principal object of raising the British flag over the island, which had been claimed by the Soviet government.

Three of the party—Allan Crawford, of Toronto, leader; Frederick Maurer, New Philadelphia, Ohio, and Milton Galle, New Brunswick, Tex.—perished the second winter, the Eskimo woman, named Ada, said. They went out on the ice seeking the mainland and never returned.

The remaining man, Lorne E. Knight, McMinnville, Ore., died of scurvy June 20, 1923, and his body was brought back by the relief expedition, headed by Captain Harold Noice, which left here August 3. Captain Noice said his power schooner, the Donaldson, had little trouble reaching the island.

The first evidence of the missing party found by Captain Noice's expedition was a bottle in a deserted camp, containing the names of the party with the declaration that they claimed Wrangler Island in the name of King George of Great Britain.

Ada faintly when she saw the men of the Noice party approaching and the Donaldson near by. On recovery she told the tale of the disaster. Directed by Ada, Noice found Knight dead in his sleeping bag. Ada said she had done all the hunting and had cared for Knight for two months before his death and that after he died



WHERE ITALY COMMITTED AN ACT OF WAR
Corfu, a Greek island off Albania, has been bombarded and seized by Italian war ships with ten minutes' warning to the population. Half of the 60,000 population are Armenian and Greek refugees from Turkey. Italy's precipitate action appears to be part of a plan to close the Adriatic sea, making it virtually an Italian lake. Janina, where the Italian mission was murdered, is shown on the map.

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.

she left him in the sleeping bag and put up another tent fifty feet away. Last December, Ada said, Knight and two other men started for the mainland, but through some mistake landed near Peral Island, and after two weeks returned to Wrangler. Knight was too ill to travel. Crawford, Maurer and Galle started for Siberia, taking dog feed for seventeen days and very little other provisions. Ada said they, too, took a wrong direction, moving to the southeast as they passed forever from her vision.

Britain Warns Soviet Not
to Interfere With Wrangel

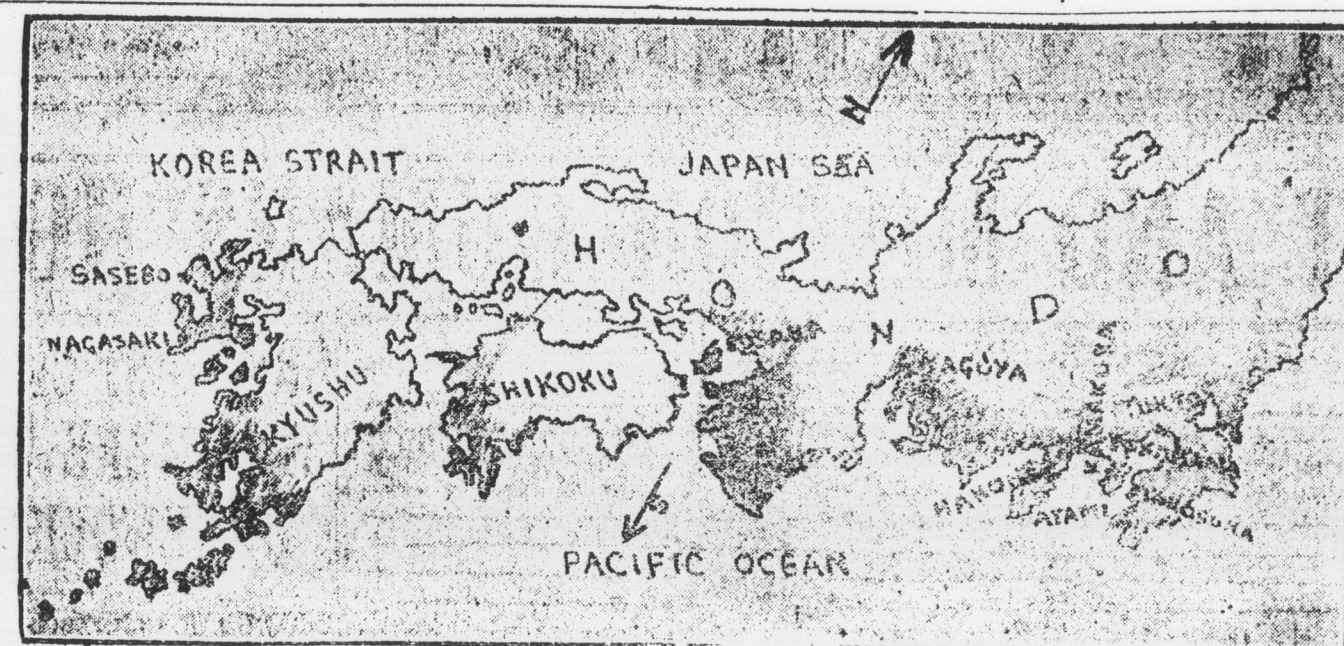
A despatch from Moscow says:—In reply to the note sent by Foreign Minister Tchitcherin to Great Britain protesting against the raising of the British flag on Wrangler Island by an expedition of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer, Great Britain has informed Russia that the expedition was a private affair, organized by Stefansson, and that it does not touch the question of Russia's sovereign rights over the island. However, any attempt by Russia to hamper the work of the expedition would be viewed by Great Britain with utmost gravity, the note says. In a reply to Great Britain, M. Tchitcherin accepts the explanation. He declares, however, that co-ordination between the countries concerned must exist when the sovereign rights of one State are at issue.

Tchitcherin's note to Great Britain said Wrangler Island had been incorporated into Russia's territory in 1821-24, that Russia had built light-houses and other works there, and in 1915 formally notified all allied and neutral Governments that the island was an integral part of Russian territory. The note added that the Soviet Government regarded the raising of the British flag there as a violation of Russian sovereign rights.

League Accepts Erin's Application for Admission

A despatch from Geneva says:—The only work done by the League of Nations on Friday was by committees. As foreseen, the committee to examine the claims of applicant powers accepted the demand of the Irish Free State for admission, and rejected that of Abyssinia, on the ground that that independent African kingdom was not free from the stain of slave traffic, which no League member should allow to blotch his escutcheon.

Starting life in a workhouse, a girl has just taken her B.A. degree at Birmingham University.



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

Dominion News in Brief

Lytton, B.C.—A promising gold strike is reported from Kanaka, back of here. It is the head of Kwonek Creek, sixty-eight hundred feet elevation, and gives value of thirty dollars gold and thirty to fifty dollars arsenic.

Medicine Hat, Alta.—Four mills at this point report continued activity in the foreign market for Canadian flour. The Lake of the Woods Milling Co. have received an order for 43 tons of flour for China, while the Hedley Shaw mill has received an order for 25 tons from the same source. The Maple Leaf Milling Co. have booked space for 1,050 tons for export to China during August, September, October and November.

Winnipeg, Man.—Furs to the value of \$250,000, 90 per cent. of which went to New York, London and Paris buyers, were sold at the opening of the fur auction sale here. Beaver, silver fox and bear was in keen demand, beaver advancing 20 per cent., silver fox 30 per cent., and bear 10 per cent. Sudbury, Ont.—A new industry is to be established in the Sudbury and Algoma districts, where 1,046 square miles of timber have been acquired by the Continental Wood Products Co., Ltd., who will erect a kraft pulp mill at Alsace, at a minimum cost of \$1,500,000.

Quebec, Que.—The Department of Lands and Forests is engaged on a scheme for the establishment of bureaux of forest research in various parts of the province. The schools will serve somewhat the same functions as the demonstration farms, with the exception that their activities will be confined to trees only. A sum of \$25,000 has been set aside by the Government for the furtherance of the scheme.

Fredericton, N.B.—The 30,000 lbs. of wool graded recently for the New Brunswick Sheep Breeders' Association, under the co-operative grading and marketing scheme, has now been sold. The largest consignment will be shipped to Hespeler, Ont., consisting of 20,000 lbs. The remainder will be shipped to Albany, New York. It is understood that the price received for the wool will be in advance of the average of 22 cents per lb. reached last season.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.27 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.

Millfeed—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 jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.60 to \$4.70; Toronto basis, \$4.50 to \$4.60; bulk seaboard, \$4.50.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, \$6.90 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$6.40. Cheese—New, large, 24 1/2 to 25c; twins, 25 to 26c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, 28 to 29c; Old, Stiltons, 30c; twins, 33 1/2 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, 3 lbs. and over, 36c; chickens, 2 to 3 lbs., 30c; hens, over 5 lbs., 24c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 17c; roosters, 15c; 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, lb., 7c; primes, 6 1/2c. Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 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, 43 to 46c; smoked rolls, 22 to 24c; cottage rolls, 23 to 26c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 34c; special brand breakfast bacon, 34 to 38c; backs, boneless, 32 to 35c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., 18c; 70 to 90 lbs., 17c; 90 lbs. and up, 16c; light weight rolls, in barrels, 36c; heavy weight rolls, 38c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 16 to 16 1/2c; tubs, 16 1/2 to 17c; pails, 17 to 17 1/2c; prints, 18 1/2c. Shortening, tierces, 14 to 14 1/2c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4c; pails, 14 3/4 to 15 1/4c; prints, 17 to 17 1/2c.

Heavy steers, choice, \$8 to \$8.50; heavy steers, good, \$7 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; baby beefs, \$8.50 to \$9.50; cows, fat choice, \$4 to \$4.75; do, med., \$3 to \$3.75; do, canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$2; bulls, butcher, good, \$4 to \$4.50; feeding steers, good, \$5.50 to \$6.25; stockers, \$4 to \$5; bulls, butcher, \$4 to \$4.50; calves,

choice, \$10 to \$10.75; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$4 to \$8; milch cows, \$60 to \$100; springers, \$80 to \$110; sheep, choice, \$6; do, heavy, \$3 to \$5; do, yearlings, \$8 to \$9; lambs, ewes and wethers, \$12 to \$12.25; bucks, \$10.50 to \$10.75; commons, \$8 to \$9; hogs, flat rates, \$10.85.

Quotations, fed and water basis: Select bacon, \$11.40 to \$11.90; thick smooths, \$10.35 to \$10.85; lights, \$7.40; heavies, \$9.40; sows, \$6.90.

MONTREAL. Corn, Am. No. 2 yellow, \$1.04 to \$1.05. Oats, Can. West No. 2, 57 1/2 to 58c; do, Can. West No. 3, 56 to 56 1/2c; do, extra No. 1 feed, 55 to 55 1/2c; do, No. 2 local white, 54 to 54 1/2c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$6.90; do, 2nds, \$6.40; do, strong bakers, \$6.20; do, winter pats., choice, \$5.75 to \$5.85. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.25. Bran, \$28.25. Shorts, \$31.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15.

Cheese, finest easterns, 23 1/2 to 23 3/4c. Butter, choicest creamery, 35 1/2c. Eggs, selected, 40c. Com. dairy cows, \$2 to \$3.50; com. bulls, \$2 to \$2.50; good veal calves, \$8; med. sucker calves, \$6 to \$7; grassers, \$3 to \$3.50; ungraded hogs, \$10.50 to \$10.80.

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.



Dr. Gustav Stresemann
Chancellor of Germany, under whose lead Germany is apparently relenting in her former attitude toward the French occupation, and may eventually take up the responsibility of meeting her debts.