GREEKS MEET SMASHING DEFEAT ALONG WHOLE FRONT IN ASIA MINOR

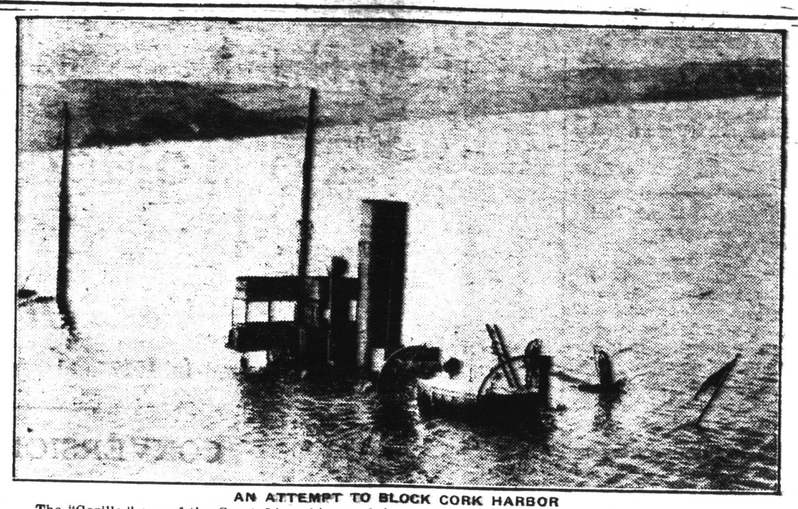
Paris of the Opinion That Angora Army Will Drive Hellenic Troops Out of Anatolia—Constantine Has Withdrawn Forces from Thrace to Smyrna Area.

A despatch from Paris, says:—Mustapha Kemal's offensive in Anatolia has probably disposed of the necessity of any further wrangling between Paris and London over the conditions under which the Greeks and Turks were to have been invited to a peace conference at Venice next month, for now it is unlikely that the meeting will take place. Paris believes that the Turks will clear the Greeks out of Anatolia by other than diplomatic means. According to news reaching the French Capital, the Turks, after capturing Afium Karahissar, have advanced 60 kilometres, almost annihilating a Greek division. The Kemalists have occupied Sinanhachaad, and have moved toward Tchiflik. In the sector of Eskishehr the Turks drove back the Greek attack on that city, while in the Ismid sector they have taken Biledgik Yarhisar. Thus the Greek front is cut in three places.

Messages from Thrace say that the Greek troops Constantine sent there when he first had a dream of marching on Constantinople have been withdrawn and will be sent to defend Smyrna. Athens despatches tell of great popular discontent being manifested there. The apparent serious defeat in Asia Minor, following the fiasco of the Constantinople plan, is said to be causing resentment toward King Constantine.

French official circles place much blame for the new war upon Britain. The Journal Debate says that it is "incontestable that the Greeks are gravely menaced," and further remarks that the allies' exchange of notes about a Venice conference now seems ridiculous, and that once more the weakness of the allied policy in the Far East is shown.

It will be recalled that one condition of the Greek-Turkish peace drafted last March was the complete evacuation of Anatolia by the Greeks. Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, agreed at that time, but when recently the project of a Venice conference was put under way the British Government favored a declaration that a complete evacuation of Anatolia by the Greeks was not an essential condition. For the last two years French Asia Minor policy has backed the Turkish Nationalists, whereas the Greeks have been supported by the British foreign policy.



AN ATTEMPT TO BLOCK CORK HARBOR

The "Gorilla," one of the Coast Line ships sunk by the Irish rebels in an attempt to block Cork Harbor. The obstacle did not prevent the occupation of Cork by the Nationalist (Free State) forces.

ORIENTAL PROBLEM OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Negotiating for Agreements With Asiatic Countries to Cut Immigration.

A wespatch from Victoria says:—With one twenty-fifth of her population composed of Japanese and Chinese, California has for some considerable period believed she has an Oriental problem. British Columbia, with one-tenth of her population of 500,000 made up of Chinese, Japanese and Hindus, is beginning to feel that she, too, has a problem.

In 1910 only twenty Japanese children were born in British Columbia. In 1920, however, 657 were born. Last year the birth increase in the white population was seventeen per thousand. In the Japanese population the increase was sixty-nine per thousand.

There has been talk about the so-called yellow peril in British Columbia for years, but only within recent months have legislative bodies shown much concern.

As a result of the pressure brought to bear on the Dominion Government by British Columbia representatives, supported by business, farm and labor organizations of the Pacific coast province, Canada is now negotiating for agreements with the Asiatic countries that will severely restrict immigration. An agitation to prevent Orientals from leasing or buying farm lands in British Columbia is gaining headway, and the Government has adopted a vigorous attitude towards Japanese fishermen, many of whom are said to be operating off the coast without licenses and driving white fishermen out of the industry.

Attorney-General A. M. Manson is trying to eliminate Oriental labor from the province's basic industries. He has approached the operators of lumber and pulp and paper mills first.

"I am satisfied that Orientals can be eliminated," stated Mr. Manson. "Possibly Orientals may work at a lower wage that a white man is willing to do. Nevertheless, in your industry, you are developing the natural assets of the province. The assets belong to our Anglo-Saxon people, and is it not right that white labor should be employed throughout your industry even if it does absorb a portion of your margin of profit?

"Realizing that the extent of the intrusion of the Oriental in this province is becoming greater every year, and that the menace has extended from the fishing industry to lumbering, then to agriculture and finally to mercantile pursuits, I have felt that our Government and our people should aggressively undertake to combat the movement. It would seem that the whole public of British Columbia is alive to the fact that we must fight the situation similar to that which has occured in California.

"There has been extensive unemployment in British Columbia and it is only just that white labor should be given preference. While there are white men idle there should be no employment of Orientals except in industries that are not suitable for any one else."

Giving Evidence for G.W.V.A.

C. G. McNeil, Dominion Secretary-Treasurer of the G.W.V.A., is an important figure in the investigation into the charges against the Board of Pension Commissioners.

Japanese Trousseau Includes Foreign Dresses

A despatch from Tokio says:—Simplicity will be the keynote of the wedding ceremonies of the Prince Regent to Princess Nagako Kuni, the total expenditures being estimated at 5,000,000 yen. Two-thirds of this will be expended in preparation of the marriage and the purchase of gifts, while one-third will be required for the ceremony itself, the erection of special buildings, banquets and coaches for the procession.

The Prince Fegent's betrothal gift to the Princess will be a small sword decorated with the imperial crest of gold chrysanthemums. It is now being made by a famous swordsmith of Osaka.

The Princess's trousseau includes both foreign dresses and kimono, a crown and necklaces whose value is estimated at 1,000,000 yen. Her ceremonial robes are being manufactured in Kyoto at a cost of 20,000 yen and twenty chests of drawers of paulownia wood, valued at 1,000 yen each, will contain her kimono for all the four seasons.

Three thousand persons will be entertained at the imperial banquet given by the Emperor, the first of a series of celebrations in connection with an event upon which the nation attaches great importance.

British War Planes Equipped With Big Engines

A despatch from London, says:—A big development in the use of aeroplanes in war is predicted as a result of giant engines which are being ordered by the British Government. These engines, six of which have been ordered, are of one thousand horse-power, and are capable of eighteen hundred revolutions a minute. The new engine was designed and built by Messrs. Napier, and is the outcome of several years of experimenting and research. It has sixteen cylinders, and has run satisfactorily for thirty consecutive hours on a bench. It weighs about three pounds per horse-power.

Bobby's Preference.

Little Bobby Beatem one day went to buy a pair of trousers with his mother. After being shown almost every pair of trousers in the store, he said that he wanted the pair in the window. When the salesman took the pair from the window they bore the sign, "These trousers cannot be beat."

Hear Concert While 1,000 Feet Aloft

A despatch from Paris says:—Concerts to while away the tedium of airplane touring and to drown out the roar of the motor is the latest aerial convenience. Fourteen passengers listened in on the music from Carmen, broadcasted from the Lausanne wireless station. At the time they were 10,000 feet up, over the mountains, and even the pilot adjusted his receiver.

316 DROWNED WHEN CHILEAN SHIP SINKS

Overloaded Vessel Wrecked by Heavy Sea Near Coquimbo.

A despatch from Santiago, Chile, says:—Only six persons, including two passengers, out of a total of 322 on board the Chilean steamer Itata were saved when the vessel sank off the Chilean coast near Coquimbo.

The steamer sailed from Coquimbo with 250 passengers aboard. Of these 90 were laborers proceeding to Antofagasta. Heavy cross seas damaged the rudder of the vessel, which was over-loaded.

In this helpless condition, caught in the strong south gale, the steamer was swept time and time again by the enormous waves. She listed badly and in a short time sank by the bow.

The Chilean warship Chacabuco, which speeded to the rescue, found only scores of drowned floating on the ocean and remnants of wreckage. One boat carrying twenty persons capsized and seventeen perished.

Another boat with many passengers and sailors aboard, and in which Captain Caldera, who had been grievously injured, was placed, also capsized near the beach. Only two passengers and a sailor of this group escaped.

14-YEAR-OLD BOY INSTANTLY KILLED

Four Others Injured When Engines Struck Truck.

A despatch from Ottawa, says:—Hector Ouelette, aged 14 years, St. Jacques Street, Hull, was instantly killed, and four others were injured, two of them critically, at the St. Florent Street level railway crossing in Hull, shortly after five o'clock Thursday, when a motor truck in which they were riding was struck by two C. P. R. engines travelling double-headed towards Ottawa.

The engines struck the front part of the truck, turning it over and grinding the body under its wheels, so that the tender became derailed and tore up part of the right-of-way for a distance of over fifty feet before the engines came to a standstill. When the collision occurred the occupants of the truck were spilled on to the right-of-way, all clearing the engine with the exception of young Ouelette.

At the point where the accident occurred the view is somewhat obstructed by a short row of trees, and it is believed that the driver of the motor car did not hear the engine signal for the crossing. An inquest will be held.

New Western Crop of Excellent Quality

A despatch from Winnipeg, says:—Shipments of new wheat received here from Manitoba points are grading high, and earlier reports that the crop was clean and of a high grade have been all justified. Out of 512 cars inspected on Wednesday only 16 graded below No. 2 northern. Of the total 324 were graded No. 1 northern, and 140 No. 2.

CANADIANS EAGER TO EXTEND THEIR CREDIT TO DOMINION GOVERNMENT

A despatch from Ottawa, says:—"Canadians for Canada" seems to be the slogan in the conversion loan drive, on the part of investors to get an opportunity to extend their credit to the Dominion in these times when money to keep the country's business going "is not growing on the lower branches."

The Federal Government is highly pleased with the success thus far of its money project.

On August 15 an invitation was extended to all those who held Victory loan bonds of the 1917 issue, and which were due this fall, to convert their paper into new bonds which would be given by the Government at the same rate of 5½ per cent., the new bonds to mature in either five years or ten years. The total sum of the 1917 issue was $178,000,000. It officials that at least 90 per cent. of the holders will extend their loan to the country.

Small holders all over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific are asking for the new bonds, and now the big holders are coming in carloads, the individual applications running as high as $2,000,000, and most of them are asking for the 10-year bonds. Many of those who are asking for their money and the redemption of their 1917 bonds are apologetic for so doing, explaining that their financial circumstances prevent them from converting to the new loan. On September 30, when the books close, a splendid response by the Canadian people to assist in the financing of their Government will have been completed.

Austria Appeals to League for Assistance

A despatch from Vienna says:—On the occasion of the opening of the session of the League of Nations, the Austrian League has addressed an urgent appeal to Geneva stating that Austria is no longer able to wait for actual help. If assistance is not immediately forthcoming, says the appeal, order in Central Europe will be seriously imperilled, and complete chaos is inevitable, this being the last signal of a foundering ship.

British Premier Writing "Memoirs."

Premier Lloyd George has made it known that all the proceeds of his forthoming book will be devoted to charity.

There has been much criticism in certain sections of the press over the propriety of a head of Cabinet writing in book form his memoirs containing official information while he is still in an official position and making money thereby. It was in reply to this that Mr. Lloyd George authorized a statement which says:

"There have been a large number of articles, pamphlets and books published from time to time containing criticisms of his (the Premiers') direction of the war, some of them written for obviously partisan reasons and promulgated by partisan organizations hostile to his Government. These publications contain distortions of fact calculated to mislead the public. The Prime Minister feels impelled, therefore, to publish at the earliest moment his account of the great struggle.

"He already has made considerable progress with writing his story and means to devote some part of his holiday to further prosecution of the work. The Prime Minister feels unable to take any personal advantage for himself out of the story of the struggle and suffering of the nation during the great war, and intends that the whole profits of his book shall be devoted to charities connected with the relief of suffering caused by the war."

Freight Surcharge is Thing of Past

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—Announcement is made by the Railway Commission that, in accordance with the judgment and order of the Board, dated January 14th, 1921, the rate of exchange in connection with shipments of freight between points in Canada and the United States from September 1st to September 14th, inclusive, will be 1-32 of one per cent. No surcharge will be collected on international business, either freight or passenger.

Says U.S. Can't Evade World Duties

"America," says Governor Cox, of Ohio, "has a moral and economic interest in Europe, and is becoming gradually more conscious of it." He is in London at the present time.

U.S. BOAT FIRES ON BRITISH SHIP

Bound from Halifax With $200,000 Worth of Whiskey.

A despatch from New York, says:—The British steam trawler Gamma, loaded with 2,000 cases of whiskey, was fired on Wednesday night before the capture by the dry navy boat Hanson off Montauk Point, it was learned Thursday night.

Reports from Montauk Point Thursday night were that at least three shots were fired when the trawler tried to make her escape.

The Gamma was bound from Halifax and the 2,000 cases were worth conservatively $200,000. It was the biggest seizure ever made by the dry navy. She was "pointing her nose to the shore when run upon by the Hanson late Wednesday night."

The Gamma is now at Fort Pond Bay, where she was towed Thursday by the Newberry, the latest addition to the dry navy.

15 Were Killed in Mine Disaster

A despatch from Cumberland, B.C., says:—Fifteen men were killed and 16 injured in the explosion which occurred Wednesday afternoon in number four mine of the Canadian Collieries Dunsmuir coal properties. All of the bodies have been recovered. The dead are: Robert Dunsire, John Johannsen, John Gibson, seven Japanese five Chinese. Hospital authorities stated Thursday morning that all of the injury are likely to recover.

Miss E. Belloti, a nurse, insisted on accompanying Dr. W. Hicks and the rescue party, which went down into the mine, although warned of the possibility of another explosion. Her heroic work among the injured was praised on all sides.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat, old crop—No. 1 Northern, $1.17¾; No. 3 Northern, $1.09. New crop, No. 1, $1.13½.

Manitoba oats—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 80c; No. 3 yellow, 79c, all rail.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 55 to 58c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 65 to 70c.

Millfeed — Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included; bran, per ton, $22 to $23; shorts, per ton, $24 to $25; good feed flour, $1.70 to $1.80.

Ontario wheat—New Ontario wheat, No. 2, 95c to $1, at outside points.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—New, 33 to 35c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—1st patents, in jute sacks, 93's, $6.80 to $7.10 per bbl; 2nd patents (bakers), $6 to $6.30. Straights in bulk, seaboard, $4.30; Toronto basis, $4.20 to $4.25.

Manitoba flour—1st patents, in jute sacks, $7.50 per bbl; 2nd patents, $7.

Cheese—New, large, 18½ to 19c; twins, 19 to 19½c; triplets, 20 to 20½c. Old, large, 25c; twins, 24 to 24½c. Stiltons, 25c. Extra old, large, 26 to 27c. Old Stiltons, 24c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 39 to 40c; ordinary creamery prints, 36 to 38c; No. 2 creamery, 34 to 35c. Dairy, 29 to 31c. Cooking, 21c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 33 to 38c; roosters, 23c; fowl, 24 to 27c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 35 to 40c.

Live poultry—Spring hickens 25c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 25c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—No. 1 candled, 31 to 32c; selects, 36 to 37c; cartons, 40 to 42c.

Beans — Canadian, hand-picked bushel, $4.25; primes, $3.75 to $3.90.

Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gal., $2.20; per 5 imperial gals., $2.10; Maple sugar, lb., 20c.

Honey—60 pound tins, 13 to 13½c per lb.; 5 and 2½-lb tins, 14½ to 15½c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., $4 to $4.50.

Potatoes—New Ontarios, $1 to $1.15.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 34 to 36c; cooked ham, 48 to 52c; smoked rolls, 28 to 31c; cottage rolls, 35 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 41 to 43c; backs, boneless, 39 to 42c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, $17; lightweight rolls, in bbls, $48; heavyweight rolls, $40.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 16c; tubs, 17c; pails, 17c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 14½ to 14¾c; tubs, 15c; pails, 15¼c; prints, 17c.

Choice heavy steers, $7 to $8; butcher steers, choice, $6.50 to $7; do., good, $6 to 6.50; do., medium, $5 to $6; do., common, $4 to $5; butcher heifers, choice, $6.50 to $7; do., medium, $5 to $6; do., common, $4.50 to $5; butcher cows, choice, $4.50 to $5.50; do., medium, $3.50 to $4; canners and cutters, $1 to $2; butcher bulls, good, $4.50 to $5.25; do., common, $3 to $4; feeders, good, $6 to $6.50; do., fair, $5 to $5.50; stockers, good, $4.50 to $5.25; do., fair, $4 to $4.25; milkers, $60 to $80; springers, $80 to $100; calves, choice, $10 to $11; do., medium, $8 to $9; do., common, $3 to $7; spring lambs, $10 to $11; sheep, choice, $4.50 to $5.50; do., good, $3.50 to $4.50; do., common, $1 to $3; yearlings, choice, $6 to $7; do., common, $4 to $5; hogs, fed and watered, $12.50; do., f.o.b., $11.75; do., country points, $11.50.

Montreal.

Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 56½ to 57c; do., No. 3, 53c. Flour—Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, $7.20. Rolled oats—Bag, 90 lbs., $3.20 to $3.30. Bran—$23. Shorts $25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $18 to $19.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 14¾ to 15c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 34½ to 35c. Eggs—Selected, 35s. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 75 to 90c.

Calves, good veal, $9.50; heavy veals, $8; common ones, $6 and up; grassers, $3 to $4; lambs, best $9 to $9.50; lambs, common, $8; culls from $7 down; hogs, $12.50 to $12.75 selects.

"PAR" QUOTED FOR CANADIAN DOLLAR

For First Time Since Aug 15, 1915, Dominion Money is Equal to U.S. Currency.

A despatch from New York, says:—The Canadian dollar is once again at par in the New York money market. "Par" was the quotation announced by local banks on Wednesday for the first time in seven years. August 15, 1915, was the last date upon which Canadian dollars were on even terms with those of the United States in this market. During the interval the discount rate soared to as high as 16½ per cent.

The position of the Canadian dollar has been gradually improving during the past year, due largely to Canada's greatly improved trade position. For the past six weeks it has been practically at par, the discount rate being nominal, ranging from 1-16 to ⅛ of one per cent. At many border points, however, the Canadian dollar has been accepted at 100 cents value for some time past.

Trade balances obtaining in favor of the United States in the final months of 1921, were reversed in January of the current year through a decline in exports to Canada. From that time until the present, trade, from the Canadian standpoint, has improved steadily, with figures for the four months ended July showing a balance of $7,011,000 in favor of the Dominion.

While Canadian financing in New York and London during the past few months has not been very extensive, it has been sufficient to care for Canada's invisible import items, according to information here.

Sources in touch with international finances give several other reasons for the return to par of the Canadian dollar. Among these are:

A large demand for Canadian dollars is anticipated during late Autumn.

Several large internal issues are expected to be marketed shortly and it is expected that foreign investors will participate to a large extent.

The outlook for a bumper wheat crop and the heavier demand for Canadian products as a result of the strike in the United States are also important factors in the situation.

Great Britain Paying Interest to U.S. in Gold

A despatch from Washington, says:—Great Britain is shipping gold from her reserves to the United States in preparation for the interest payment due on the British war debt to this country in October, according to a report to the Commerce Department from Consul-General Robert P. Skinner, at London.

Of the total of about $43,000,000 of gold imported by the United States during July approximately $38,000,000 come from Great Britain.

Largest Camera.

The largest camera of its kind when operated from an aeroplane can be used 35,000 feet from the ground, when it will photograph an object as small as an automobile.

Little Business.

Big business monopolizes the conversation of a large part of the public. In the usual acceptance of the term, it refers to mercantile affairs, involving huge investments in dollars. There is another kind of big business which implies the investment of a life—making a life count for the most and the best. Many of us have no hope of becoming captains of industry, even if that seemed the highest ambition. But we all can choose whether we will fill our days with important things, the things that really matter, or with mere "drift and debris," trifles light as air, the sweepings of life's central avenue.

If one has the smallest realization of the swift pace at which time flies and youth recedes, he scarcely can be happy if he spends his priceless days with people who contentedly live at the subway level. The street level is a different thing. It is the level of the average man, and the average man, the man in the street, is not a bad fellow. He is decent, he is honest, he is kind; he pays his way, he supports his family, he is true to his wife, not because of the law, but because he loves her. The welfare of the country rests on such as he, whether in the city or on the farm, in whatever manual or mental employment, and wherever it may be. Only the snob and the high-brow will decry the man in the street.

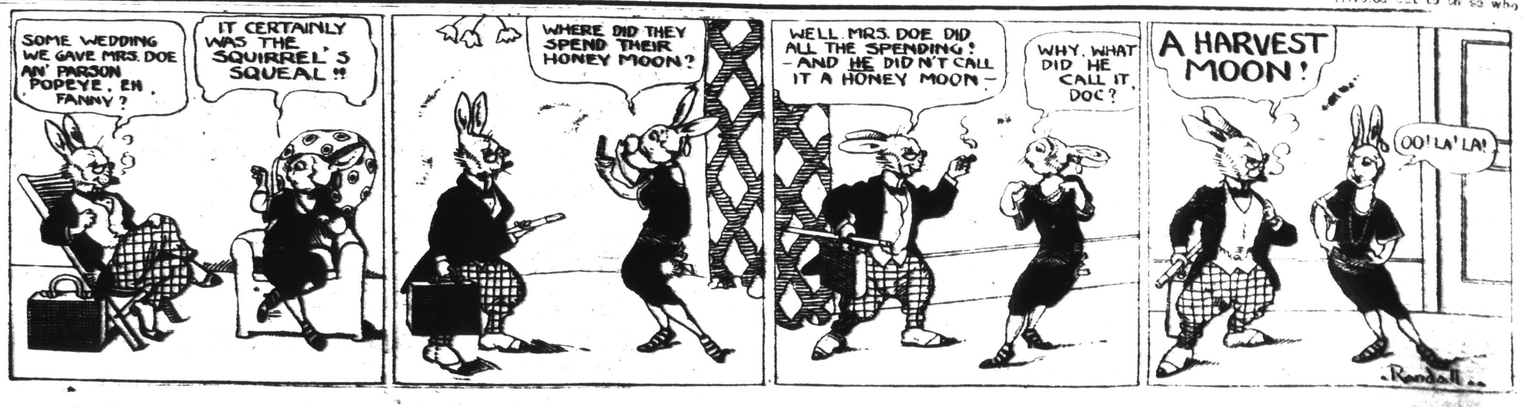
But below him, far below him, is the plane on which they live who see no values in human existence, save those that are material. They do what they can to strifle any whisper of the spirit. They are occupied with the satisfaction of the body, which is so soon to go the way of all the bodies that have been on earth before our time.

What happiness does it bring, to labor desperately to increase one's income, when all the money that accrues is merely spent on what the physical appetites assimilate?

How can an immortal soul be satisfied with the pabulum on which certain among us choose to feed it? The newspapers have their share of the blame, when in the name of news-gathering enterprise, or "what the public wants," they feed the crowd on garbage.

It is little business to circulate uncharitable gossip. Many a summer veranda amuses itself with the sort of chit-chat that would wreck a reputation with a rumor. In certain circles it is not a sin to lie; but the grave offense is failure to be amusing. A fresh sensation is demanded. The weary and the jaded, the blase seek novel stimuli. Astute purveyors make their livelihood by supplying the cynical, sophisticated worldlings with new games. If in the fashionable amusement there is the tang of fruit forbidden, so much the better. It is a mania to defy the law, whether it be the law of the land or merely those ethical standards that are the accretions of decency and self-control.

It is always little business to encourage with false witness those who carry burdens and are doing their best. It is little business to occupy ourselves with games and trifles while others are at work. But in the long run there is discrimination, and the lasting honor goes not to those who frivoled but to those who toiled.



The Friendless Man.

The man who doesn't make friends isn't worth his salt. Man is a social animal. He needs friends to talk to—and to listen to. They are the solace of his leisure hours. They are his confidants in his time of trouble. Without them he might as well be an outcast on a desert island.

Make all the friends you can. At best you will make but a few, for there will be but a few men who will take you at your own value, and have enough interests in common with you to be really your friends.

But never use friendship as a means of advancement. Put business on a business basis.

Never make the mistake of depending on a friend in a business relationship. Often your friend can and will help you. But that sort of help is not the help you want.

Sooner or later, if you are going to get anywhere, you will discover that you must depend on yourself and yourself alone.

Interest yourself in what friends are doing, and interest them in what you are doing. Spend your leisure with them. Enjoy their comradeship. But never depend on them. Friendship was not meant for a ladder by which to climb to higher places in the world. It is too sacred for that.—M. Meredith.