

# SURROUNDED BY TURKISH FORCES SOUTHERN ARMY OF GREECE SURRENDERS

## Turks Within Forty Kilometres of Smyrna and on Coast of Aegean Sea—Hellenic Government Offers to Evacuate Asia Minor—Greek Loss During Offensive Estimated at About 50,000.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—A telegram announces that at 11 o'clock Thursday morning the Greek Government made, through the Allied High Commissioners, a request to the Ankara representatives in that city for an armistice. The Greeks to evacuate all Asia Minor. If the request is granted it is expected that representatives of the two governments will meet in a neutral zone to draw up the terms of the armistice.

It is not, however, considered likely that the Turks will grant an armistice at least until the present offensive has either reached its goal or has been checked, as there is still possibility it might be on the outskirts of Smyrna.

The latest telegrams state that the Turks are now within 40 kilometres of Smyrna and that the whole Southern Greek army had been surrounded and had surrendered. The Greek losses since the offensive began are estimated at 50,000, among whom 15,000 are prisoners.

A wholesale concentration of Greek and Armenian refugees at Smyrna has created an acute crisis at that port. The number of refugees has already reached 200,000. Not only are many in danger of starvation, but their presence in the city threatens an epidemic of diseases.

Relief organizations have been besieged with appeals to have all available relief supplies, medicines and workers in the Near East shipped to Smyrna.

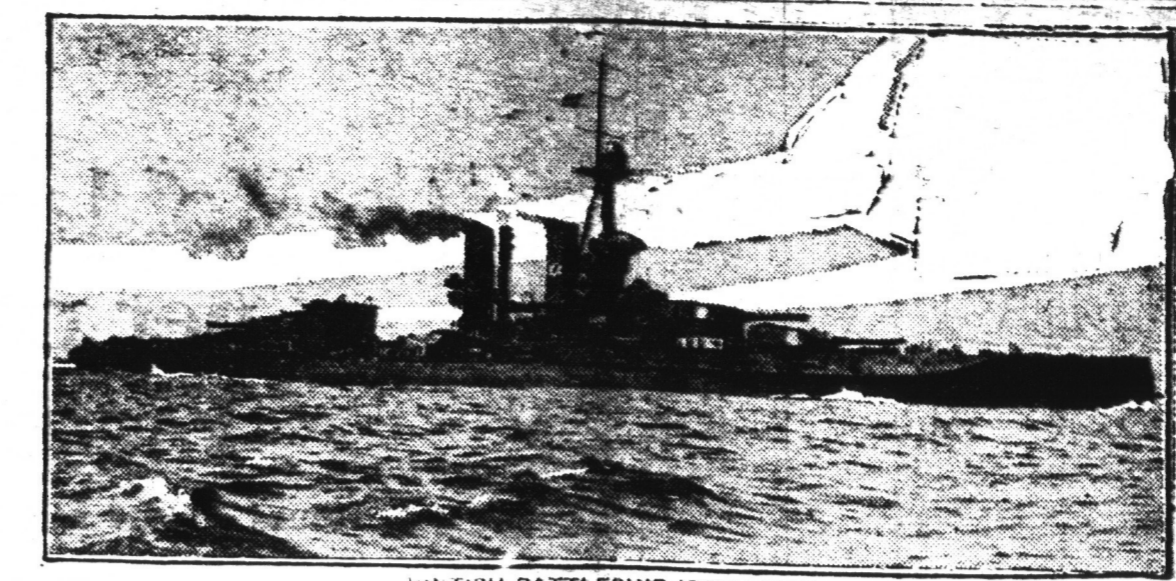
Latest advice received here from Ankara confirm previous reports that the Turkish Nationalist army numbers 350,000 men. Of this number 200,000 men are engaged in the offensive operations against the Greeks. The remaining 150,000 are being held in reserve.

A telegram from Ankara reiterates the assertion that General Trikoupi, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Greek army in Asia Minor, and several other Greek generals were made prisoners by the Turks on the evening of September 2. The despatch adds: "They were taken to the headquarters of the Kemalist forces, where they were treated as guests of Mustafa Kemal Pasha."

A despatch from Paris says:—A column of 4,000 Kemalist cavalrymen occupied Bender, 30 miles from Smyrna, and are advancing on Smyrna, says a Havas despatch from Adana dated Thursday.

The despatch adds that another 5,000 men, after taking Akhisar, 60 miles northeast of Smyrna, are speeding toward Manissa.

Continuing, the despatch says that Noury Bey, a Captain of cavalry, has won a prize of 500 Turkish pounds and a flag offered by Mustafa Kemal Pasha to the commander of the first column to reach the Aegean Sea.



BRITISH BATTLESHIP IRON DUKE  
With the battleship King George, the Iron Duke has been ordered to the Aegean, the seaport in the province of Smyrna, the seaport in the province of Smyrna, the seaport in the province of Smyrna. French, Italian and United States war ships are also proceeding to the scene.

## The Basic Facts of the Reparation Situation Statistics on the Reparations Question

1919-'20—Germany's total debt to the Allies is \$33,000,000,000. By Allied agreement France's share is 52 per cent, Great Britain's 22, Italy's 10, Belgium's 8, and the remainder divided among Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Japan and Portugal.

The Reparation Commission decided that the total debt should be divided into three categories: "A" bonds, \$3,000,000,000; "B" bonds, \$20,500,000,000; and "C" bonds, \$9,500,000,000. "B" bonds bear 5 per cent interest, plus 1 per cent for a sinking fund. "C" bonds will be issued and bear interest when decided by the commission.

Germany has not yet paid off the "A" bonds, which she was ordered to dispose of at the rate of about \$750,000,000 annually, either in gold or its equivalent, or goods.

1921—Up to December 31, 1921, Germany had delivered in gold, or equivalent, \$260,354,750. This was used to pay army costs on the Rhine (except those of the United States), to reimburse certain advances by Great Britain to Germany and to satisfy a portion of the Belgian priority.

Indirect payments were also made amounting to \$35,688,250, bringing the total cash from Germany during 1921 to \$296,043,000. Germany also furnished goods valued at \$699,835,500 and the value of state properties in ceded territories was credited against reparations at the rough value of \$626,085,500. Thus the Allies collected from Germany during 1921 \$1,621,964,000.

1922—During 1922 and up to March 22 Germany paid \$70,487,230.12. Here she professed difficulty, and was allowed to scale down cash payments for the year to \$180,000,000. This left her obliged to pay \$109,512,769.88 in monthly installments. On July 15 she had effected \$42,162,769.88 of payments, leaving a cash balance for the year of \$67,350,000, which she confessed she could not pay, due to the slump in the market.

This brought about the London conference among Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Japan—the Allied Supreme Council—to decide whether a moratorium should be granted and what measures should be taken.

Every music lover in Canada should see to it that our legislative assemblies take more than a passing interest in music. No Government today is acting in the best interests of its people by ignoring the cause of music. Why not a Department of Fine Arts at Ottawa?

Always be especially careful when opening a full box of matches. Do not create unnecessary friction which might cause an accidental fire in the box.

The biggest shipment ever made out of the Grand Lake coal area of New Brunswick in one day was made recently, a train of 38 cars of coal arriving at Fredericton over the Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Company, from Minto.

As men survey the untimely passing of such as Rupert Brooke, Joyce Kilmer, Alan Seeger, there is inevitably the poignant sense of frustration by death's hand, of dreams yet unfulfilled, of great promise not come to the full flower of realization. It has sometimes assuaged a human grief, when the young whom the gods love go from us "with the white rays of morn upon their shields of expectation," to reflect that these, at any rate, came to those who have outlived the flush of golden promise and beheld the dawn fade "into the light of common day." They never lost their ideals, they never surrendered their illusions. The incommunicable raptures were not ended. They went on from strength to strength.

Still nursing the unconquerable hope. Still clutching the inviolable shade. The hour when they said like the old guide, on the Matterhorn, "I cannot" never came to them. They felt equal to anything; to the last they were daring, defiant, ready to address themselves to fresh adventures.

We are not old until we reach the age when we are content with ourselves as we are. If we are never satisfied—we are still eager to learn—we never become aged. A more splendid thing to see than the radiant optimism of youth is the undimmed optimism of those who laugh at the calendar because their wills are young, and like Tennyson's "Ulysses"—their purpose holds. It will not do to spend what are so dimly named "declining" years by reviewing, with a great regret, the bygone days. Why should they be years of declining? Why may they not be years of accepting? Not a mere acquiescence, not a placid resignation, with hands folded and feet together side. But an acceptance of our own responsibilities referred to our own experience and our own discretion. The elders may be spared those quick, physical errands that are better committed to juniors sound of wind and fleet of limb. But they have their own piece, their own use and their peculiar fitness.

The light of a luminous example shines in shadow as at sunrise. The real readiness to die does not consist in waiting for the end, but in a joyful willingness to live, each day, for all that there is in it. The beloved, admired "old" people that we know are not tired of life and they are not afraid of death—since it admits to "life that shall endure."

Some people grow with responsibility; others swell.

## HARDSHIPS AMONG WORKERS IN OLD LAND

### Government Plans Aid for Unemployed During the Coming Winter.

A despatch from London says:—England expects to be faced by the problem of dealing with 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 unemployed this winter. The cabinet committee which is handling the question has just completed the first stage of its investigation and has reported to the government and local authorities that it will spend £20,000,000 in public works to keep the men busy from October to May. The government's liability will be limited to about £850,000 and the local authorities will supply the rest.

Railroads also are planning to carry out improvements including the electrification of many London suburban lines while dock improvements, roads, sewers, parks and playgrounds also will provide work. Originally the government paid 65 per cent of the wages of the men employed in relief work but the fund for this purpose has been exhausted and its liability is limited to carrying no charges for such work.

Anxiety over the situation has increased with the first weekly report made in some months showing that the number of unemployed has increased. There are now 1,333,700 actually registered as unemployed with perhaps another 100,000 working part time. The government is confining its work to the really necessitous districts like Glasgow and Barrow-in-Furness ship building districts, the Bradford weaving and the Greenwhich and Leyton engineering districts.

It also further attempted to limit its assistance to districts where ex-service men in distress predominated, but found that ex-service men predominated in almost all necessitous districts. The scheme provides that ex-service men must be given preference up to 75 per cent of the men employed.

## Soldiers Wounded in the Great War

The International Labor Bureau has completed its work on the number of soldiers wounded in the war. The total figure amounts to 6,911,000, and the casualties of the various countries are as follows: France, 1,500,000; Germany, 1,400,000; Great Britain, 1,170,000; Austria, 1,164,000; Italy, 570,000; Poland, 320,000; United States, 246,000; Czechoslovakia, 154,000; Canada, 88,000; Roumania, 84,000; Belgium, 40,000; the number of Russian, Turkish and Bulgarian wounded has not yet been ascertained.

The Central Information Office, in Spain, has given from the official list of losses down to December 31, 1921, for Germany, the number of wounded in the army and navy as 4,246,874. But this number was not yet final and in reality the real number is much less, as the separate woundings of each man had been counted singly.

## Irrigated Land Yields Phenomenal Crops

A despatch from Lethbridge, Alta., says:—One hundred and three bushels of oats to the acre was the yield of a twenty-acre field of irrigated land on the Raymond Agricultural School Demonstration Farm.

## Outliving Oneself.

As men survey the untimely passing of such as Rupert Brooke, Joyce Kilmer, Alan Seeger, there is inevitably the poignant sense of frustration by death's hand, of dreams yet unfulfilled, of great promise not come to the full flower of realization. It has sometimes assuaged a human grief, when the young whom the gods love go from us "with the white rays of morn upon their shields of expectation," to reflect that these, at any rate, came to those who have outlived the flush of golden promise and beheld the dawn fade "into the light of common day." They never lost their ideals, they never surrendered their illusions. The incommunicable raptures were not ended. They went on from strength to strength.

## British Goods to be Exhibited in Canada

A despatch from London says:—Interesting evidence of British manufacturers' desire to improve their position in the Canadian market is the formation of British Train Traders, Limited, which is about to send an exhibition train carrying samples of a great variety of British goods across the Dominion, leaving Montreal at the end of October on a tour lasting ten months. Two hundred and ten firms will participate in this exhibition.

## Enormous Issues of Paper Marks at Berlin

A despatch from Berlin says:—Bank notes totaling twenty-three billion paper marks have been put into circulation within the last ten days, according to the newspapers here. This is 10 per cent of Germany's entire note circulation.

## Dominion News in Brief

Vancouver, B.C.—A large deposit of lignite has been discovered in the Cariboo, making the second deposit of the kind to be found in Canada, the other being in Quebec province. Steps are now being taken to develop the British Columbia property which is situated close to rail facilities. Kadiin is used in the manufacture of fine pottery and tile.

Calgary, Alta.—Calgary's reputation as the leading telephone city in the North American continent, with one instrument in use for every 4.10 persons, will be maintained this year, according to E. Eachers, who is in charge of the production of the new telephone directory. The circulation of telephone directories in Calgary is approximately 32,000, and this year shows an increase of about 2,000.

Winnipeg, Man.—According to the latest crop report of the Federal Department of Agriculture covering the Prairie Provinces, the area sown in potatoes this year amounts to about ninety per cent of last year's acreage, with the crops in fair condition. In Alberta the acreage this year is 43,670, or 85 per cent of last year's; Saskatchewan, 56,621 acres, a decrease of 6 per cent; and Manitoba, 37,200 acres, a decrease of two per cent.

Fort William, Ont.—Every effort possible is being made to have the N. M. Paterson Company one million bushel addition to its elevator ready for the handling of a good portion of the 1922 crop. Over 1,600 piles have been driven, some of them to a great depth, but all of them down to hard pan. Forty-three new bins will be erected, each ninety feet high, of varying capacity. When completed the total capacity of this elevator will be 1,750,000 bushels.

Montreal, Que.—That the Trades & Labor Congress of Canada are fully alive to the importance of immigration to Canada and the Empire is indicated by their resolution passed at their annual convention, which contains the following clause: "The organized workers of Canada desire to see Canada peopled by a free, enlightened, moral, energetic and hard-working class of citizens and recognize that this can be done quickly by the influx of immigrants. This influx, however, should be the spontaneous movement of the immigrants themselves and false inducements should be prohibited, and the fullest accurate information freely circulated in the countries from which they come. Whichever regard should be had to the welfare of those who seek our shores the first consideration should be the Canadian people and the betterment of our common country. This consideration covers the exclusion of certain nationalities and classes of people who either by temperament, non-assimilative qualifications, habits, customs or absence of any permanent goal which their coming brings to us, are not a desirable acquisition to our citizenship." Doubtless the improved economic situation of Canada as a whole is responsible for this broad view of a question which not alone means immigration of people but includes a flow of capital as well.

Moncton, N.B.—The sale of New Brunswick potatoes in the Island of Cuba will be considerably increased this year over last, according to a large Island purchaser, now in the province. The annual importation of potatoes into Cuba amounts to about 1,000,000 barrels and of this it is expected 40 per cent will be supplied by New Brunswick this year. The importation of New Brunswick potatoes into Cuba is rapidly increasing annually, the high quality being considered to entirely counteract the duty of 55 cents a bag over the United States importations at 45 cents a bag. Summerville, P.E.I.—Organization of a \$5,000,000 silver fur ranching and fur marketing company has been completed in Minneapolis, Minn. The company plans on having several thousand pairs of Prince Edward Island foxes on its ranches in a few years. Mr. T. A. Teigan, the organizer of the company, is at present in Summerside completing arrangements with some of the largest ranchers on the Island, whereby they are admitted into the American organization.

## Chinese Children Refuse to Attend Victoria School

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says:—Chinese school children are on strike, refusing to attend classes unless placed on an equal plane with white pupils. In the past Chinese boys and girls mingled with whites in schools here, but the white parents protested against such an arrangement, and the school board decided to separate the Orientals. A special school was built for the Chinese, but they refuse to enter it.

Burmese celebrate the new year by throwing water on each other, and also on passers-by.

## ANNUAL CASUALTIES OF DEEP 674,000 TONS

Nations of the World Lost 559 Vessels During 1921—Greeks Suffer Most.

A despatch from London says:—The fleets of the world lost 559 ships of 674,257 tons during 1921, according to a report just made public by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, the organization which reduces to statistics the annual toll of Father Neptune standing guard over Davy Jones's Locker. Most of these vessels were wrecked or abandoned at sea. Some were beached ashore as too old for further use. Others vanished after departing from their ports. The destruction amounted to approximately 1 per cent of the total merchant marine of all nations.

Of the 559 ships, excluding all of less than 100 tons, 344 of 535,537 tons were steamers and motor vessels and 215 of 157,720 tons were sailing boats. The record for the year, while heavy was a return to normal compared with the wholesale sinkings registered during hostilities. At the height of submarine activities in 1917 2,695 steamers of 6,607,000 tons and 748 sailing ships of 520,000 tons were lost at sea. Since 1918 the losses have remained fairly constant at about the 1921 figures.

The statistical tables give interesting data on the frequency of the various kinds of disasters. Strandings and kindred casualties were the most prolific, accounting for 45.16 per cent of the losses to steamers and motorships and 38.8 per cent of the sailing ships. Of abandoned, foundered or missing vessels formed 39 per cent of the steam and motor ships and 55 1/2 per cent of the sailers.

The vessels broken up and dismantled during 1921 aggregated 29,428 tons.

A study of the tables made public by Lloyd's Register shows an average for the world of less than 1 per cent, with a proportion for Greece far beyond the normal. Losses of the Greek fleet amounted to twenty-six ships, 52,365 tons, or 8.92 per cent of the entire merchant marine. Many of these ships were lost under circumstances which led to drastic investigations by insurance companies.

The average for the British Empire was slightly over 1 per cent. The exception of Holland, with a loss of only 0.03 per cent, the American flag was the lowest in the world, with casualties of 0.45 per cent.

As regards materials of construction, 180 vessels of 360,449 tons were lost, 45 of 46,206 of iron, five of 2,508 tons of ferro-concrete and 75 of 49,829 of wood and composite.

Representatives of the Dominion Department of Agriculture are on their way to South America, to investigate opportunities for establishing a market for pure-bred Canadian cattle in the Argentine Republic, Brazil and Uruguay. As the latter two countries are recognized by live stock authorities as likely to be among the important sources of the world's future meat supplies, a special study of the methods employed in breeding, feeding and registering purebred cattle will be undertaken.

Canada continues to cut down her expenditures abroad, and according to the summary of Canadian trade for the month of July, 1922, at the same time is increasing her exports of domestic merchandise. Imports during July, 1922, were valued at \$20,707,619, a decrease of early \$2,000,000 as compared with the corresponding month a year ago. Exports of domestic merchandise during the month under review were valued at \$70,420,256, against \$54,518,036 in the corresponding period of 1921.

