

# TURKISH SOLDIERS APPLY TORCH TO SMYRNA, RENDERING 60,000 HOMELESS

### Greek and Armenian Quarters in Ruins, as Well as Most of the European Section, Involving Millions of Dollars Loss—Turkish District Remains Untouched.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—Fire started in the Armenian quarter of Smyrna on Wednesday and spread rapidly through the rest of the town, burning most of the European section and destroying the American Consulate and the theatre where American refugees were congregated. The Armenian bazaar was pillaged before the flames reached it and completed the destruction. The Greek quarter was also destroyed. All the foreign women and children are being evacuated to Athens.

Foreign destroyers in the harbor kept searchlights playing on the quays along the quays all night to give the refugees every possible protection. A cordon of Turkish regular troops was also thrown around them. The Turkish quarter was not touched. It was the first day since the occupation that there was a south-east wind, which would blow the flames westward instead of into the Mole area of the city.

American financial losses are probably British. The Turkish inhabitants of Smyrna, with a few exceptions, were safely evacuated aboard warships on Wednesday evening.

A despatch from Smyrna says:—We don't want to fight Great Britain, but she must give up Constantinople to Turkey. It is Turkey's capital, and we wish it peacefully, if possible. If not, we will fight.

With these words Mustafa Kemal Pasha announced the next aim of the Turkish Nationalist army. Already many units which had part in the crushing defeat of Greece are on route to the Ismid front, while Kemal prepares his demands.

Mustafa Kemal is a man of indeterminate age. He might be 30 or he might be 40 years old. He has blonde hair, blue eyes, is of medium height, and tough, wiry frame. Socially, he is courteous, personally, he is kindly—not the tall type one associates with great military leaders. He is no swashbuckling General, but a man of simple tastes and habits.



A group of teachers who made a tour of England and France. Photo shows them outside a Canadian Pacific train by which they travelled through Canada.

## Red Blood.

Red blood runs thicker than blue. The first phrase connotes virile vigor, stalwart manliness and masterful conduct, the aggressive stride or the decisive hand of one who knows his mind, with whom to think is to act.

The second phrase, the pale, nervous, nervousness of one who thinks that the most perfect flower in life's garden is the pink of propriety. Red blood would rather do than say; it would perform instead of preach; it fights shy of the nobby-pamby, the ultra-facidious, the hot-house-bred and the luxurious. It cannot breathe the atmosphere of the boulevard; it loathes effeminacy. "Blue blood" looks back forever into the past; it cares for a finagle in a pick and shovel, at a fiddle or a tiler, behind a counter, in a warehouse or a mill or a freight depot. It would not soil its delicate fingers carrying packages or muss its good clothes shouldering a burden.

But the man can be gentleman too. It does not prove muscular fibre or moral tissue to be defiant of the amenities. A Western miner was invited to an evening wedding in an Eastern city. His host, as the hour of the ceremony drew near, sought out the guest, in great trepidation lest the hardy laborer should not don the proper garb for the affair. He went to the door of his room and knocked, prepared to offer him a dress suit and all that goes therewith. To his surprise, he found the "roughneck" immaculately arrayed, reading Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

It will not do to assume that the woodlander, the boatman, the field engineer, the man whose "calling" is into the open, cannot easily assume "these troublesome disguises that we wear" and look as genteel as any jilting tailor's dummy that we meet. He knows the value, on occasion, of good clothes, but he does not make a fetish of them.

He is of greater consequence than the man behind it. He does not think much of the sort of aristocracy that prates of ancestry, and keeps referring people to the name and fame of one who did his work and passed on to his reward a great many years ago. A red-blooded man who produces can do "put it all over" the blue-blooded sybarite who merely frivols and orates.

## Benefits of School Music.

In school, music should play an important part. It should include singing, the appreciation of music, study of musical instruments, origin of music, music of the ancients and orchestral practice.

Every school in Canada should organize an orchestra for the benefit of the whole school. The children should know a little about the famous composers so that they will be more interested in their music.

Many of the grand operas, for instance, were written very long ago, yet they still continue to move their listeners. Why is this so? Because the composers had wonderful talent and inspiration when writing these operas.

The ancient instruments are also interesting to study, as they are originals from which our modern instruments were developed.

Every child in Canada should listen to music often and learn to love it, especially music of the better type.

Superintendent W. H. Fairchild, of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lethbridge, predicts that without doubt the crop to be harvested this year in the Lethbridge railway district will approach the 30,000,000 bushel mark in wheat. It will be the third largest crop in the history of Southern Alberta.

## Canada from Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—"Halifax Films" has been organized to produce Canadian motion pictures from the works of Canadian writers. The Board of Directors includes the Minister of Public Works and Mines, President of the Board of Trade, Director of the Halifax Herald, President of the Commercial Club; Ernest Shipman and others. The first production will be Frederick William Wallace's "Viking Blood."

Fredericton, N.B.—The picking and marketing of the succulent blueberry is an important industry in certain parts of New Brunswick. Recently hundreds of families, comprising some three hundred and fifty persons, migrated from their settlement to Restigouche County to pick berries for shipment. This temporary employment is found decidedly profitable.

Sherbrooke, Que.—Operations have commenced at the plant of the Manitoba and Steel Foundry, Limited, and the mill is now turning out castings. The furnace is capable of handling one ton at a heat and three heats can be run in a day. This capacity is expected to be reached within the course of the next few weeks, as the company has a number of excellent orders booked up, and prospects are stated to be bright.

Timmins, Ont.—It is reported that during the 28-day period ended August 12, the Hollinger Consolidated mill, the highest tonnage of any four weekly periods in its history, the total for the period being 119,752 tons, or an average of 4,270 tons a day. Preliminary arrangements are being made to increase the capacity to approximately 8,000 tons every twenty-four hours. Production is now well over one million dollars a month, and the mine appears to be looming up as likely to hit an ultimate stride of \$25,000,000.

A despatch from Quebec says:—In an official statement issued this morning, G. E. Marquis, chief statistician of the Province of Quebec, estimates that the Quebec 1922 crop will attain a value of \$225,000,000, as compared with \$219,000,000 last year. This slight difference with an increased crop is due to the falling off in prices of agricultural products.

Preliminary reports indicate a crop of 70,000,000 bushels of wheat for Manitoba, with an average of from 18 to 20 bushels per acre, according to J. H. Evans, Dep. Minister of Agriculture, in 1921 the average was 11,553 bushels, with a total crop of 89,053,980 bushels.

Irish Free State Leaders  
Richard Mulcahy, the Irish General who succeeded Michael Collins as Minister of Defence for the Free State Government. Gaven Duffy (with beard), one of the prominent Free State leaders.

## NETHERLANDS NOW CHANGING POLICY OF WARTIME ISOLATION

A despatch from The Hague says:—The object of Queen Wilhelmina's visit to the three Scandinavian countries has caused much speculation in Holland, especially since Prince Henry and Foreign Minister Van Karnebeek accompanied her Majesty. The Netherlands has endeavored to pursue a policy of isolation for the last three years, and since the war to detach herself from the former neutral bloc with which Holland had become identified. It is, however, possible that Van Karnebeek, who ardently supported this policy of isolation, has found it too precarious and considers a complete upheaval, and considers a reversion of neighborly relations advantageous.

In any event, the Queen and Prince received a most enthusiastic welcome in Denmark and Sweden, a similar welcome is expected in Norway. If nothing else results, strengthening of commercial relations may be anticipated. The rumor that the Queen is also looking for a candidate for little Princess Juliana's hand is denied.

Speaking of the Queen's visit, The Groene Amsterdammer points out that the Netherlands Government has up to now considered it better to have its hands free in view of the constant changing policies that the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands have many common interests and desire to safeguard them.

A party of Hebrideans interested in settling their country men in Western Canada are looking over prospects in Alberta. They represent a number of coterie farmers and fishermen. It is believed that already options on some Alberta property have been secured. The party is also to inspect lands in British Columbia.

# DAMAGE WROUGHT BY REBEL FORCES STAGGERS THE IRISH PEOPLE

### Castles and Manors Burned All Over the South—One Fire Costs \$1,000,000—Long List of Outrages Perpetrated by Irregulars.

A despatch from Field General Headquarters, Southern Army, Limerick, says:—The mad craze for destruction by burning old castles and manor houses by the Irregulars in their announced campaign of terrorism to "bring the English back" is being upped by a bill for damages which will almost stagger the treasury of the infant nation when settlement finally is made. All over the South of Ireland are the stark and charred walls of fine old estates and manor houses, which were given to the torch when the Irregulars saw that their position within them was no longer tenable. The destruction of Mitchelstown Castle, the historic seat of the Dowager Countess of Kingston, is a typical act of incendiarism which marks the departure of theIrish Civil War.

It is doubtful if there is anywhere in all Ireland—a country so rich in romantic stories of conflict and battle—a region more full of historical associations than that round about Limerick. The entire area has been a battleground for centuries. Its hills and valleys and pleasant downs and fields, which so recently echoed and resounded to the sound of arms, have returned seldom to the cry of battle in the centuries that have gone before.

The field walls and hedgerows, green to the very doors of the tiny whitewashed cottages which everywhere dot the landscape afford just the kind of cover for ambushes such as those which the Irregulars pursued here as their aggressive military tactics. From safe and sheltered retreats behind these solid bulwarks of masonry which divide the fertile fields of the countryside, from coverts of trees and the heavier growth on neighboring hills, the Irregulars, with a minimum of risk could open fire upon the ranks of the British army. They were not often with deadly effect, but with a persistence that became all the more annoying since the aggressors were rarely exposed to danger. If the Regulars pursued their march into an adjoining town reported to be an Irregular "stronghold" it usually was to find that the Irregulars had decamped, leaving the charred walls of burning barracks and ancient castles as the certain evidence of recent occupation, as well as the irregular idea of warfare. When a score of towns had been taken from them or their parts, Major Erskine Childers, De Valera's chief lieutenant, came to be dubbed the director of inglorious retreats.

The youngest soldier of the line operating with General O'Duffy's Nationalist forces out of Limerick was Private Patrick Burke, fourteen years old, of County Mayo. Young Master Burke had a year's service to his credit as a bugler in the British army before he joined up in Dublin at the time of the Four Courts lighting. At the taking of Buttevant, in County Cork, Master Burke, firing at snipers, shot a self in a farm field, but fortunately missed an isolated country woman caught on a neighboring hill-top just as the buzz of bullets began.

There is one town just outside of Limerick which almost justifies the claims of those who defend the old feudal system of landlordism. This is Adare, which is maintained altogether through the munificence and patronage of the Earl of Dunraven and nestles close to the gateway of the ancient manor house which has been the home of the Wyndham family for centuries. As thirteenth century stained glass windows in the square-towered parish church testify. The town is one long stretch of pretty, thatched roof cottages, each with its rear garden and atmosphere of quiet comfort and plenty. To furnish employment for the villagers Lord Dunraven built a model cigarette factory, approached through rose arbors over flagstone walks bordered by mignonette and pretty perennial plants with a riot of blossoms.

Everything about the place denotes the material care of the lord of the manor. Fortunately the manor house was spared when the Irregulars were driven out of it and out of the town.

The ruined military barracks which one sees wherever the Irregulars have been in this part of Ireland are gaunt and grim shells of what they were a few weeks ago. In some instances the past barracks were fired along with the houses, and the ruins in appearance had a touch of romance about them. The barracks in Clonmel was one of the latter, for it was here that Laurence Sterne, author of the immortal "Tristram Shandy" and "The Sentimental Journey," was born. His father was an officer in the army and was stationed at Clonmel in 1713 when the son who was to become world-known was born. His mother was an Irish woman named Nuttall, and it was to the maternal side that Sterne owed the playful humor which has made him taken from them or their parts, readers.

## French Statistics Show Fall in Birth Rate

A despatch from Paris says:—The anxiety of the French public over the constantly decreasing birth rate was intensified by the publication of the latest statistics of the ten largest French cities, showing the birth rate had dropped off 10 per cent. in a single year.

In Paris alone for the first six months of this year there were 21,000 births, compared with 27,500 for the same period last year. A similar decrease was noted in Lyons, Bordeaux, Lille, Strassburg, Nantes, Toulouse and St. Etienne. Only Marseilles and Nice approached last year's figures.

At this rate the decrease in the population for the year in the entire country will reach the appalling total of 80,000. This has inspired the Matin to renew its insistence that the "p. sic authorities and Parliament occupy themselves immediately with this national question, for there certainly is none more urgent."

## Many Railway Shopmen Return to Work

A despatch from Chicago says:—While more than fifty railways—counting subsidiaries—had, to all intents and purposes, made their peace with the striking railroad shopmen on Thursday, a much larger group was still holding aloof, and reports were that many would reject the Baltimore separate agreement plan. Announcement was made by J. E. Gorman, President of the Rock Island, that his road will not agree to the proposals.



Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice.

Urges Allies to Action.  
Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, noted war critic, who takes a gloomy view of the situation in the near East. He urges the Allies to take immediate action to strengthen their hold on Constantinople and to keep the Straits open.

A conference of Imperial Government officials, British steel manufacturers, Canadian government and the British Columbia cabinet ministers, will be held in London next month in connection with the proposed construction of a \$12,000,000 steel plant on the British Columbia coast, according to an announcement made at Victoria, B.C. The project, it is claimed, is being backed by the three Governments.

## Insures Life to Aid Blinded Soldiers

A despatch from London says:—A novel form of philanthropy has been adopted by Lord Desborough. In order to help St. Dunstan's, the institute for blinded soldiers and sailors founded by the late Sir Arthur Pearson, he has insured his life for £10,000 in favor of St. Dunstan's.

Lord Desborough has occupied many important public positions in this country. In his younger days he was a well-known athlete, a noted cricketer and a noted swimmer. He swam twice across the Niagara River. He hunted game in the Canadian Rockies and in India, and he climbed in the Alps. As William Henry Grenfell, he represented at various periods Salisbury, Hereford and Wycombe Division of Bucks, in the House of Commons. He was Mayor of Maidenhead, 1895-97. He was created first Baron of Taplow in 1905.

## Alarm Clock Uses the Human Voice

A despatch from Paris says:—One of the most remarkable novelties shown this year at the Concours Lépine is an alarm clock fitted with a diaphragm. On going to bed, the owner shouts into the clock the hour at which he desires to be roused next morning and the diaphragm repeats the words in due course. To be awakened by one's own voice must be a quaint experience until one becomes used to it.

# MAJOR BLAKE FACES DIFFICULTIES IN AIRPLANE TRIP AROUND WORLD

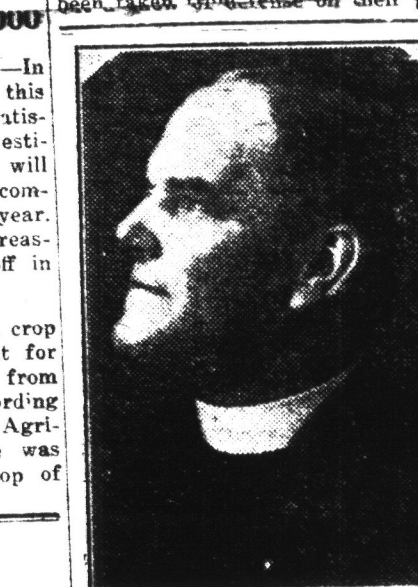
A despatch from London says:—The long quietest airship-versus-airplane controversy has been revived by the first report, just published here, of the civil aviation advisory board on Imperial Air Mail Services. The main subject of this first report is the practical steps to be taken toward the establishment of a London to India air mail. Publication of the report coincides very nearly with the arrival at Calcutta of Major Blake and his flying companions on the 30,000-mile airplane trip around the world, who now face not the least difficult stage of their journey—that from Calcutta to Vancouver.

The London to Calcutta flight has in the meantime not been without its lessons. A considerable delay at Marselles followed the airman's successful hop there from the Croydon aerodrome outside London. From Marselles they flew to Brindisi, crossing the Apennines at a height of 10,000 feet, and from Brindisi, across the Adriatic to Athens. The next stage removed one of the chief obstacles in the whole journey to Calcutta. This was the 500-mile flight in a land machine across the Eastern Mediterranean from Athens to Sullium in North-west Egypt. Major Blake described it as the most dangerous stage of the expedition to Calcutta.

"All subsequent sea crossings," wrote home, "will be made on a seaplane, when a forced descent will not involve the practical certainty of drowning" as was the case during this dash across the sea. More difficulties had to be overcome during the flight through the Persian Gulf, when the intense heat caused frequent engine trouble. The broad moral seems to be that a flight from London to Calcutta, while it is practicable, is not exactly a joyride.

In line with this, the report of the civil aviation advisory board makes it clear that there is no early prospect of an airplane mail to India becoming a profitable proposition. The report recognizes at the outset that an "All Red" route cannot yet be mapped out from England to India, though it anticipates that this soon will be achieved by the construction of a machine which can make the trip from London to Malta, via Paris and Marselles—1,350 miles—in one flight. Even then, however, it does not suggest a commercial basis for operation of a main airway by airplane only.

WHERE CHRISTIANS ARE IN PERIL  
A view of Constantinople, where Christian residents have been attacked during Turkish celebrations of the victory won by the Turkish Nationalists over the Greeks in Asia Minor. Allied forces are engaged in the double task of preserving order in the city and of protecting it from the threatened occupation by the Nationalist forces.



Honored by Fellow Writers.  
Rev. A. H. Moore, Editor of the News, St. J. C. Moore, who was elected chairman of the Editorial Committee of the Canadian Weekly News Papers' Association.

## Kemalists Massacre 2,000 Greek Soldiers

A despatch from London says:—A Reuter despatch from Athens, dated Wednesday, says the French steamer Lamartine arrived there with 150 refugees from Smyrna, including a Greek journalist. The journalist asserted that Most Rev. Chrysostom, Metropolitan of the Greek Church in Smyrna, and the Armenian Metropolitan both were murdered, and that the Kemalists massacred about 2,000 Greek soldiers, whose bodies were thrown into the sea.

Some idea of the high grade of this year's wheat crop can be gained from the fact that out of 246 cars received at Winnipeg in one day 175 carried No. 1 Northern, 13 No. 2 Northern and 8 No. 3 Northern.

### Weekly Market Report

Toronto	Smoked meats—Hams, med. 28 to 30c; cooked ham, 44 to 47c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 35 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 28 to 35c; hams, boned, 39 to 43c.
Ont. barley—No. 2 extra test, 47 to 50c; better, 55 to 58c, outside.	
Ont. buckwheat—No. 2, 21.	
Ont. oats—No. 2 white, 33 to 35c; No. 3, 31 to 33c.	
Ont. rye—No. 3, 32 to 35c; No. 4, 28 to 31c; No. 5, 25 to 28c.	
Ont. wheat—No. 2 winter, new crop, officially quoted at 97 to 97c; f.o.b. shipping points.	
Western barley—C.F.P., bay ports, No. 3 CW, nominal.	
Western wheat—C.F.P., bay ports, No. 1 Northern, 1.06 1/4; No. 2 Northern, 1.02 1/2; No. 3 Northern, 98c.	
Corn—American, track, Toronto, No. 2 yellow, 80c; No. 3 yellow, 79c; No. 4 yellow, 78c.	
Millfeed—Car lots, del. Montreal, No. 1, \$2.35; No. 2, \$2.25; No. 3, \$2.15; No. 4, \$2.05.	
Hay—Bald hay, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$16 per ton; Loose hay, No. 1, \$16 per ton; No. 2, \$15; No. 3, \$14.	
Flour—Ontario, bulk, sea and cutters, \$1.10 to \$1.15; do, com., \$2.50 to \$2.75; do, \$1.20 to \$1.25; in jute bags, good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Toronto, prompt shipment, \$4.25 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$4.00 to \$4.25; do, poor, \$3.75 to \$4.00; shipment, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Manitoba, \$4.50 to \$4.60; do, fair, \$4.25 to \$4.50; do, poor, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Montreal, \$4.25 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$4.00 to \$4.25; do, poor, \$3.75 to \$4.00; first rats, \$6.80 per bushel, Montreal.	
Toronto freights.	
Cheese—New large, 19 to 19 1/2c; No. 2, 18 to 18 1/2c; No. 3, 17 to 17 1/2c; No. 4, 16 to 16 1/2c; No. 5, 15 to 15 1/2c; No. 6, 14 to 14 1/2c; No. 7, 13 to 13 1/2c; No. 8, 12 to 12 1/2c; No. 9, 11 to 11 1/2c; No. 10, 10 to 10 1/2c; No. 11, 9 to 9 1/2c; No. 12, 8 to 8 1/2c; No. 13, 7 to 7 1/2c; No. 14, 6 to 6 1/2c; No. 15, 5 to 5 1/2c; No. 16, 4 to 4 1/2c; No. 17, 3 to 3 1/2c; No. 18, 2 to 2 1/2c; No. 19, 1 to 1 1/2c; No. 20, 1/2 to 1c.	
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 39c; 40c; ordinary creamery prints, 35c; hogs, fed and watered, 32c; do, f.o.b. to 37c. Dairy, 29 to 31c. Cooking, 21c.	
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 33 to 38c; roasters, 30c; turkeys, 35 to 40c; 27c; ducks, 30c; Spring chickens, 25c; 26c; 27c; 28c; 29c; 30c; 31c; 32c; 33c; 34c; 35c; 36c; 37c; 38c; 39c; 40c; 41c; 42c; 43c; 44c; 45c; 46c; 47c; 48c; 49c; 50c; 51c; 52c; 53c; 54c; 55c; 56c; 57c; 58c; 59c; 60c; 61c; 62c; 63c; 64c; 65c; 66c; 67c; 68c; 69c; 70c; 71c; 72c; 73c; 74c; 75c; 76c; 77c; 78c; 79c; 80c; 81c; 82c; 83c; 84c; 85c; 86c; 87c; 88c; 89c; 90c; 91c; 92c; 93c; 94c; 95c; 96c; 97c; 98c; 99c; 100c.	
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 25c; 26c; 27c; 28c; 29c; 30c; 31c; 32c; 33c; 34c; 35c; 36c; 37c; 38c; 39c; 40c; 41c; 42c; 43c; 44c; 45c; 46c; 47c; 48c; 49c; 50c; 51c; 52c; 53c; 54c; 55c; 56c; 57c; 58c; 59c; 60c; 61c; 62c; 63c; 64c; 65c; 66c; 67c; 68c; 69c; 70c; 71c; 72c; 73c; 74c; 75c; 76c; 77c; 78c; 79c; 80c; 81c; 82c; 83c; 84c; 85c; 86c; 87c; 88c; 89c; 90c; 91c; 92c; 93c; 94c; 95c; 96c; 97c; 98c; 99c; 100c.	
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.20; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.10; maple sugar, 1 lb., 20c; 5 lb., 1.00; 10 lb., 1.90; 15 lb., 2.80; 20 lb., 3.70; 25 lb., 4.60; 30 lb., 5.50; 35 lb., 6.40; 40 lb., 7.30; 45 lb., 8.20; 50 lb., 9.10; 55 lb., 10.00; 60 lb., 10.90; 65 lb., 11.80; 70 lb., 12.70; 75 lb., 13.60; 80 lb., 14.50; 85 lb., 15.40; 90 lb., 16.30; 95 lb., 17.20; 100 lb., 18.10.	
Honey—40 lb. tins, 1.30 per lb.; 5-24 lb. tins, 1.10 to 1.50 per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$4.50. Fair quality butchers, \$12 to \$12.25.	
Potatoes—New Ontario, \$1 to \$1.15.	