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BRITAIN WILL HOLD POSITIONS AT CHANAK, ON ASIATIC SIDE OF STRAITS

A despatch from Constantinople says:—Summing up the military situation here, officers at British headquarters said on Thursday:—

"We now hold a strip on the Asiatic side, covering the narrows and Chanak itself. Our advance posts are pushed out on all possible lines of the Kemalists' approach. The positions are well entrenched and wired. Furthermore, all the available Mediterranean fleet now is at the Dardanelles."

It is also officially stated here that the Allied forces have no intention of evacuating Constantinople.

"It is true that the British army is embarking the wives and families of its members," said an official, "but this need not cause anxiety. Officers and men should not be hampered by the presence of their families."

"The British hourly are expecting a large force of cavalry, tanks and armoured cars. Furthermore, the Atlantic fleet is sending her additional aircraft and light cruisers."

"Leri," the Turkish paper at Anatolia, says: "Now reigns the victorious Turk. At this moment Turkey is not making war to reconquer Thrace and Adrianople, but everyone is perfectly certain that Turkey could recover them by force if she liked."

Another Turkish paper says: "It is just the same for us whether we go to a conference as conquerors or conquered, provided our national aspirations are accepted. Our terms are known."

General Pele, French High Commissioner here, has returned from Smyrna, where he extended to Kemal the invitation of the Allies to attend

a joint conference. While General Pele refused to discuss the visit, he said he was impressed with Kemal's frankness when he stressed his inability to hold back his troops much longer if the formal control of Constantinople is not promptly conceded.

Hamid Bey visited General Harrington, Commander of the Allied forces and explained that what the Kemalists were seeking was the right to cross the Dardanelles, a privilege already accorded to the Greeks.

General Harrington replied that a Turkish advance on the Straits meant a declaration of war against Great Britain and would be resisted with all vigor.

Hamid Bey replied that the Kemalists did not wish to fight the British. A means of avoiding a breach was then discussed. General Harrington proposed that a conference be called early in October or sooner, and asked Hamid Bey to guarantee that the Turks would observe the neutrality of the Straits until then. The Turkish envoy replied that he could not furnish such a guarantee.

Later General Harrington received the Turkish War Minister and the Minister of the Interior and they discussed how peaceful conditions could be maintained in the capital in the event of disorders.

The French and Italian generals express regret that their Governments find themselves unable to participate in the preparations for defence.

The French commander, however, assured General Harrington that the French troops would assist in every way in preserving order.

CONSTITUTION PASSED BY IRISH HOUSE

Second Reading by Provisional Parliament Given 47 to 16 Vote.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The constitution passed its second reading by a vote of 47 to 16, without any amendment or change being offered. On Monday the House will consider, clause by clause, the draft already approved by the British, and some amendments will be offered, principally by Labor representatives. The Government, upon request, announced that twelve articles in the draft must remain intact. In ten of them the ruler of Great Britain is referred to either as the King, Crown or his Majesty.

Efforts to alter other articles will not likely be attended by much success. The first 25 articles will be considered on Monday and the Ministry's hope of getting those approved before adjournment that day indicates the attitude toward the would-be amendments. Expressing a wish for more intelligent criticism during the third reading, Minister of Home Affairs O'Higgins warned that there would be no time for sentimental protests against his Majesty. He said: "That was all threshed out last December and the situation is too grave and too urgent to cover the ground again. We know that the signatories did not like the treaty any more than we did."

Canada From Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Fifty thousand dollars have been borrowed by the Province of Prince Edward Island under the Federal housing scheme. Prince Edward Island is the last province to take advantage of the Federal Government loan, probably because the need for houses in this province has not been as urgent as in the other provinces. The money borrowed is to be used for the main part in Charlottetown, it is understood.

Hartville, N.S.—The Premier Paper and Power Company is preparing to install a standard newsprint machine in its plant at Hartville. The machine will have a capacity of 15,000 tons a year. In order to provide the necessary power, the company is making an additional development of 5,000 horse-power on the river.

St. John, N.B.—The rapid movement of lumber from the north shore of the province, including Miramichi, which has accumulated since war time, has created something like a boom in this district. Steamers and sailing vessels are being loaded in numbers which surpass anything witnessed for many years, and the work thus afforded and the money put into circulation, has made a substantial improvement in conditions. The clearing up of old stocks also opens the way for more extensive lumbering operations in the coming season.

Three Rivers, Que.—The plant of the St. Maurice Lime Company at St. Louis de France, is being enlarged from two to six kiln capacity, which will give the plant a production of 600 tons of lime per week. The company has also under construction, at an estimated cost of \$175,000, a railway siding, connecting the plant with Piles Junction.

Sudbury, Ont.—The large plant of the International Nickel Company at Copper Cliff has resumed operations after having been closed down for eighteen months. The company is operating at one-third of its war-time capacity. Regular shipments of the matte will be made to the refinery at Port Colborne. The refined nickel will be shipped to the new rolling mills at Huntington, Va., where it will be rolled into malleable metal and marketed mostly in the United States.

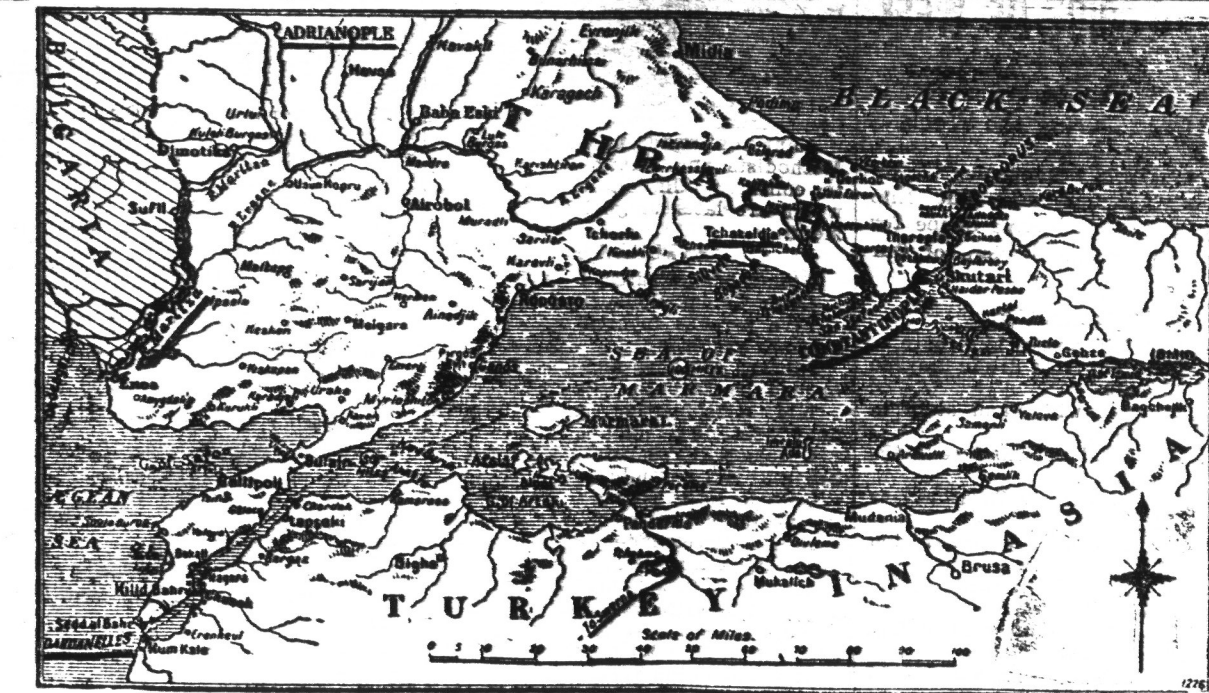
Winnipeg, Man.—Manitoba butter, in keen competition with butter from other Canadian provinces, carried off two first prizes at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, according to an announcement by L. A. Gibson, provincial dairy commissioner. As there are but four sections for creamery butter, Manitoba exhibitors

Quebec Buys Another 250 Milligrams of Radium

A despatch from Montreal says:—The Quebec Government has bought another 250 milligrams of radium in addition to the one gram already purchased by it some time ago. Both purchases were from the United States Radium Corporation, the price being at the rate of \$77 a milligram. The new supply will be placed at the disposal of the Universite de Montreal.

According to the latest estimate of the fruit branch of the Department of Agriculture, the apple yield of Canada this year will amount to 2,537,850 barrels and 2,215,000 boxes. Of this quantity British Columbia accounts for 2,215,000 boxes; Ontario, 285,000 barrels; Quebec, 61,600 barrels; and Nova Brunswick, 41,250 barrels; and New Scotia 1,500,000 barrels.

According to preliminary estimates the production of gold during August from the mines of Northern Ontario was the highest on record, with a total yield of approximately \$1,848,000. For the first time the production of gold in Ontario exceeded the rate of \$22,000,000 a year. Eight mines contributed to the output, three being in Porcupine and five in Kirkland Lake. At least five more producers will likely be included within a few months, while the present producers, by enlarging their mills, are expected to add close to 50 per cent. to their output within the next twelve months.



WHERE ALLIES AND TURKS CONFLICT. Britain is taking a firm stand against the Turks under Kemal Pasha, whose demands since his victory over the Greeks have been notable for their comprehensiveness. The surrender of Thrace by the Greeks, the abandonment of all designs to hold Tchataldja, and the withdrawal of Allied forces from the neutral zone around the Dardanelles, Constantinople and the Bosphorus are all parts of his requests. Bulgaria is reported as mobilizing along the Maritza River, and also to be demanding the surrender of Adrianople. The British Government is hopeful that France and Italy will assist in felling these propositions. If they fail, Britain will oppose the Turks alone. The places mentioned in the foregoing will be found on the map underlined. Other points which may figure in dispatches later will also be found on the map.

Government Crop Estimate for 1922 Canada's Bumper Harvest

Table with 4 columns: Crop, 1921, 1922, Increase. Wheat: 300,858,100 bu., 320,968,000, 20,109,900. Oats: 426,232,900 bu., 509,752,000, 83,519,100. Barley: 59,709,100 bu., 64,881,900, 4,171,900. Rye: 21,455,200 bu., 37,848,000, 16,392,740. Flax: 4,111,800 bu., 4,530,000, 418,200. Hay and Clover: 9,930,000 tons, 15,645,000, 5,615,000.

Washington Garden Grows Potatoes on Vines

A despatch from Hohum, Wash., says:—Potatoes are growing on vines in the garden of Harry Van Warter here. He says he planted his crop in the usual way. He was startled by the size of the plants and still more startled when tubers began to form on them. He is now picking large potatoes three feet above the ground.



A League of Nations Champion Justice Clarke, who has resigned from the United States Supreme Court in order to campaign for the entry of his country into the League of Nations.

No Time Like Now.

This is the best age the world has known. But lots of people do not think so, and will arise indignantly to confute the statement. They see no prospect of peace in a dark world of sin. They love their misery; they like to believe they dwell in a vale of tears; they make a luxury of grief or, at least, a grievance. There can be nothing but a tender and a reverent sympathy for those who lost dear ones in the war. Nor can there be any palliation for the hideous iniquity of starting that war at all. Not in our time can we reckon to the full all that the world lost in lives of beautiful promise. Many women were married of their birth-right to be defrauded of the men they cared for most. The surplus of the marriageable womanhood of Europe is one of the great outstanding tragedies. One patent social fact after another may be hurled against the target of our first sentence, that this is the best age that the world has known. But it is.

Never was there a time so good for man or woman to live in, for a child to grow up in. "What nonsense!" will be the exclamation of many to whom the very streets exhibit a panorama of all that is vulgar, unholly and in need of reforming. They can recite a long catalogue of besetting sins and rampant evils. They decry the failure of the Church; they assert that the social conscience is dead; they see the world rushing headlong to perdition, and they look back with repining to the days that used to be, which in their retrospect seem to them infinitely more good to live in than September, 1922.

Let us clear the road dust out of our eyes and see truly. Let us have the right perspective on the familiar and the near-at-hand. The war did not ruin the world. It couldn't. It brought out the best as well as the worst in people, and the residual goodness immeasurably overbalances the evil. We take to-day a thousandfold more care of the mentally or physically feeble and dependent than we used to take. Crimes against the social order of old were hidden by a false prudery. The fierce light of publicity blazes to-day on many evils that once were under cover as the works of darkness.

Successful Observations Made by Various Nations of Solar Eclipse

A despatch from London says:—The astronomers had a splendid view of Thursday's solar eclipse from Woolal, near Boome, Australia, according to a despatch to The Times from Perth. The sky was cloudless and the observations were most successful. The United States expedition at Woolal, headed by Professor W. W. Campbell, director of Lick Observatory, saw a corona 40,000 miles wide, from which four long streamers of light shot forth, one extending 2,500,000 miles from the sun's centre, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Melbourne. The duration of the totality of the eclipse was four seconds shorter and began 15 seconds later than previously predicted. United States astronomers are said to be highly pleased at the success of the photographic plates, taken with the purpose of proving Einstein's theory of relativity, namely, the bending path of a ray of light in its passage through the sun's gravitational field. The Canadian and Australian astronomers occupied positions nearby the Americans. All had made careful efforts to verify the Einstein theory. Christmas Island, where the British, Dutch and German expeditions were located, and Woolal, were considered the most favorable points for observation, because of the sun's high altitude there, but an expedition, under George F. DeWitt, Government astronomer in South Australia, went to Cordillo Downs, in the Australian interior. The observations made by this expedition also are said to have been most successful.

CANADA AND U.S. ALLOTTED 60 PER CENT. OF 1921 COAL CONSUMPTION

Dominion Placed on Equality With States in the Matter of Distribution of Fuel During Present Season—Basis is Same as That Prevailing During the War.

A despatch from Philadelphia, Pa., says:—Distribution of all anthracite produced in the next year will be regulated by the Pennsylvania Fuel Commission under an agreement affected in this city on Thursday. All states, including Pennsylvania and the Dominion of Canada, will receive allocations of anthracite under a distribution system devised by the Pennsylvania Commission. Each state and Canada will be allocated 6 per cent. of the total amount of prepared sizes of anthracite actually consumed during 1921. Instead of applying to the Federal Fuel Administration in Washington, the various states and Canada will conduct all business of anthracite distribution through the Pennsylvania Commission, of which W. D. B. Ainey, chairman of the Public Service Commission, is the head.

The regulation, the Commission declared, forbids any attempt on the part of the Canadian coal dealers to enter the market, at a fancy price before some of the more reliable operators, and ship out coal and disrupt the entire system of distribution as well as create a shortage in this country that might become serious.

The entire matter of distribution was gone over here on Thursday, when the Fuel Commissioners representing the various states, as well as Canada, met with the Federal Fuel Committee and the Pennsylvania Fuel Commission at the Bellevue, Stratford. Following the conference between representatives of the Fuel Commission of the United States, the Pennsylvania Commission, represented by Commissioner James S. Beas, who served as chairman in place of Mr. Ainey, went into conference with members of the Canadian Fuel Commission. The Canadian Commissioners were informed that their country would be put on the same distribution basis as prevailed during the war, but that they would be permitted 60 per cent. of their normal consumption, the same as the United States. One right negotiation laid down to the Canadian authorities was that under no condition were the Canadian coal dealers to enter the United States market with an offer to buy anthracite coal at a price higher than \$8.50 at the mines, as fixed by the Pennsylvania Commission and announced on Tuesday by Governor Sproul.

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Ensigns of Anzac Again Fly at Gallipoli

A despatch from London says:—The London Times' Gallipoli correspondent, telegraphing Wednesday, says that the Australian and New Zealand ensigns are flying at Yellia, opposite Chanak.

Anzac officers, under Col. Hughes, who have been engaged for three years past on memorials to the fallen in the peninsula, are enthusiastically assisting in the defence of the Narrows with their resources of depot workshops and labor. Chanak and the Narrows are the scenes of most intense activity from dawn to dark. The Turkish occupation momentarily is quiet and under the control of the military.

New Type Permits Sightless and Seeing to Correspond

A new type system, developed in France, which serves as a medium of correspondence between the blind and those who see, follows very closely the form and characters of the Braille alphabet, except that the letters consist of a series of dots instead of full lines. The idea is to supplement rather than replace the Braille system of printing for the blind, and it has the approval of the International Congress of the Blind.

It is not by regretting what is irreparable that best work is to be done, but by making the best of what we are; it is not by complaining that we have not the right tools, but by using well the tools we have.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.08; No. 3 Northern, \$1.06. 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, \$1.70 to \$1.80, according to freight; outside. Buckwheat—Nominal. Rye—No. 2, 62 to 67c. Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$21; shorts, per ton, \$23; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80. Ontario wheat—No. 2, 90 to 95c, at outside points. Ontario No. 2 white oats—33 to 35c. Ontario corn—Nominal. Ontario flour—1st. patls., in jute sacks, 95c to \$7.10 per bbl.; 2d. patls. (bakers), \$6 to \$6.30. Ninety per cent. pat. in jute bags Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Toronto basis, \$4.35 to \$4.45; bulk, seaboard, \$4.20 to \$4.25. Manitoba flour—1st. patls., in jute sacks, \$7.20 per bbl.; 2d. patls., \$6.50. Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, \$16; mixed, \$13.50 to \$14; clover, \$13.50 to \$14; straw, \$9. Cattle—New, large, 19 to 19 1/2c; twins, 20 to 21c; triplets, 21 to 21 1/2c; Steers, 20c. Old, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 24 1/2c; Siltons, 25c. Butter—First creamery prints, 35 to 40c; ordinary creamery prints, 35 to 37c. Dairy, 29 to 31c. Cooking, 21c. Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 28c; fowl, 24 to 27c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 35 to 40c. Live poultry—Spring chickens, 25c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 25c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 30 to 35c. Margarine—20 to 22c. Eggs—No. 1, candied, 33 to 34c; No. 2, 32 to 33c; cartons, 43 to 45c. Beans—Canada, in bulk, \$4.25 to \$4.45; primes, \$3.75 to \$3.90. Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.20; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.10; maple sugar, lb., 20c. Honey—40-lb. tins, 12c per lb.; 5-

