

lated by the Prefecture of Tokio on the earthquake casualties, place the dead in Tokio at 77,823 and in Yokohama at 33,767. In addition 120,070 persons are missing in Tokio. It is estimated that more than a million refugees have left the capital for the surrounding country. While the material loss through the earthquake, tidal wave and fires was tremendous, the country is not so badly hit as at first appeared. The damage caused in the neighbourhood of Tokio represents less than one quarter of Japan's productive plants. The chief spheres of industrial activity are situated elsewhere.

Capetown, S. A., Sept. 15th.—The rift between the Nationalist and Labour parties on the question of South Africa becoming a republic or continuing to be a dominion of the British Empire, is regarded as particularly important in view of the compact signed by General Hertzog, National Leader, and Col. Crosvel, last April for cooperation in opposing the S. nute Government. The rift was clearly shown by Barlow, one of the labour leaders of the South African Assembly, in a speech yesterday when he declared that the great majority of the labour members were opposed to a weakening of the ties between South Africa and Great Britain. It was no way lessened during the proceedings of the Transvaal Nationalist Congress yesterday when Piet Grobler, a prominent member of the Legislative Assembly, declared that the Nationalists had never given up the idea of independence, the Nationalist compact with the labour party Grobler said, only affected the members' vote in Parliament, outside of Parliament the Nationalists would proceed with their Republican propaganda.

Berlin, Sept. 15th.—Speaking in the Reichstag last night the Minister of Finance, Herr Hilferding, said the expenditures on the Ruhr account have increased enormously and the population in the occupied region was being largely supplied from the Reich Exchequer. Capital for trade and industry in those regions, he asserted, must be provided to an ever increasing extent. Hence efforts must be made to solve the conflict by speedy negotiations. Sudden cessation of help for the Ruhr population was impossible, the Minister continued, but in view of the currency market, expenditures could not be continued on the present scale, although the curtailment would be so conducted that the population would not suffer. Herr Hilferding concluded his remarks with an appeal to the nation to avoid civil war and to hold out until a solution of the country's external difficulties could be reached.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 16th.—The wrecking boat "Strandhill", owned by Beazley Bros., sailed on Saturday night for the Straits of Belle Isle where she is intending to salvage the guns of the wrecked cruiser "Raleigh."

Philadelphia, Sept. 16th.—Wm. T. Tilden 2nd retained the lawn tennis singles championship of the United States on Saturday afternoon when he defeated Wm. M. Johnson, 2d of San Francisco, in the final round at the Germantown Cricket Club. Tilden won in straight sets. The scores were 6-4, 6-1, 6-4. The victory in such decisive sweeping fashion was the fourth national championship triumph for the Philadelphian in succession and the second round over Johnson. Tilden was master of the match from the outset. He drove with relentless force, played with a care and accuracy that was uncan, wore his opponent ragged with long cross court shots and throughout prevented the Californian from exercising his famous forehand driving shots. Tilden's superiority is evidenced by the fact that he earned 28 points to 14 for his opponent, made 6 errors and made 24 placements to 14 for his rival. The meeting was the thirteenth between Tilden and Johnson. Before the match each had won six times and each also won 23 sets. It was from Johnson that Tilden won his first title in 1920 at Forest Hills.

London, Sept. 16th.—It is becoming increasingly evident that the tariff reformers and free traders are preparing to make the economic conference the greatest struggle since the days of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. For many months past propaganda has been issuing from the headquarters of the tariff reformers and new organizations have been formed, such as the Empire Developing Association, which maintains that the British Empire cannot be held together if closer trade bonds are not formed between the motherland and the dominions. The free traders are working more quietly, yet their efforts are efficient. They have formed a parliamentary committee and arousing public opinion, especially in the midlands, gently resurrecting the ancient war cry, "your food will cost you more." Labour and the Asquith Liberals are uniting to the extent of cooperating with the object of restoring England to her long lost position of a really free trade country. The question is an exceedingly complex one and it is rendered more so by the present European situation and the complete collapse of the German mark as well as the depreciation of the French franc making competition with Britain possible by other nations where formerly she held a monopoly. The Bradford wool manufacturers definitely demand that the dominions impose a tariff upon all wool exported to countries other than England, which would give English woollens a preference. They maintain that the French makers are able to undersell their competitors owing to low exchange value of the franc. Other manufacturing organizations are preparing a campaign along similar lines and are receiving encouragement from conservative leaders, although certain elements

in the party think the time inopportune at present to give full encouragement to all these proposals. As a definite plank of the platform interwoven in these plans is the determination to ask the Dominions especially Australia and New Zealand, to cooperate to lower the cost of inter-Empire shipping and schemes are afoot to hold a gigantic mass meeting during the holding of the conference and to mobilize the forces of the press to impress upon the Dominion representatives the overpowering volume of public opinion that favours the enlargement of the imperial preference granting the Dominion* favourable treatment in the purchase of British products. The free traders are not divulging their plans, but merely point out that so far the Government has taken no action in the matter and they are awaiting a definite announcement of Government policy before they make their plans known. There is no doubt that this question will dominate, not only the economic, but also the imperial conference.

Mayence, Sept. 17th.—The Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission has decided to allow free traffic between the occupied territory in the Rhineland and unoccupied Germany beginning at once.

Barcelona, Sept. 17th.—The principal communist and bolshevist leaders have been arranged and placed in jail. Other members of the organization are declared to be in flight toward the French frontier which is being closely watched.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17th.—Anthracite coal miners, representing the 156,000 union workers of the Pennsylvania hard coalfields met in convention here today to pass upon the proposed two years' agreement drafted by their officers and the operators in Harrisburg nine days ago. Delegates, representing locals in each of the three districts of the United Mine Workers in the Anthracite region, are here for the convention. Ratification of the terms of the settlement by the convention was the final step necessary to bring about a resumption of mining operations, suspended since August, 31st, when the previous contract expired and the men were ordered to quit work, Mr. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, who directed the negotiations with the operators, was here for the opening of the convention and expressed confidence that the delegates would approve the settlement with little or no opposition. It was the general belief of both union officers and men that the workers will be back in the mines on Wednesday.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17th.
Flour, (hard winter clears \$5.35.
" hard winter straights \$5.75
Meal, Kilndried per 100 pounds \$2.25.
New Season's Pork per barrel \$37.00.
Heavy Mess Pork per brl. \$24.75
Sugar—Crystals maximum per 100 lbs.
\$6.72
McClasses Sugar 89 maximum 5.68.