

PESTILENCE AND FAMINE WIPES OUT THOUSANDS

PEKING, Oct. 15.—Cholera is adding to the general distress in the famine-stricken district where from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 people are facing death by starvation.

The Associated Press correspondent, who recently traveled through the heart of the territory most seriously denuded of food, found conditions even more desperate than had been indicated by information previously received here.

In the town of Hwalan, where there were 100 families, 30 persons had died of cholera and similar reports are common from various other districts.

The picture presented to the eye of the correspondent was a dismal one. The soil barren as in mid-winter, prices soaring, migration of those having more money or enterprise, the people living on a diet of weeds, chaff, thistles and leaves, children, especially little girls, offered for sale at the average price of the small Chinese mule; cholera from underfeeding, suicides of individuals in extreme despair, old women and children gleaming patches of weeds, men with no work to do and clusters of refugees living in the shelter of temples in market towns.

Information obtained by the correspondent indicated that the present suffering is only a forecast of

that to come in the course of eight or 10 weeks when the real crisis will arrive. Conditions in the belt he traversed in a journey by cart between two railway lines near Tchow are believed to be typical of those generally existing throughout large areas in the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Honan, and Shansi. He found indescribable misery and actual facing of starvation by millions of people who already had disposed of everything salable and saw in the future nothing but death.

When the frost will have killed the unconsumed leaves and weeds there will be literally nothing to eat for at least half the population. One out of 10 has already migrated without money and without destination. In the worst spots half the people are already subsisting on the proceeds of the sale of furniture and clothing, which means that those temporarily escaping starvation will ultimately die from cold and exposure.

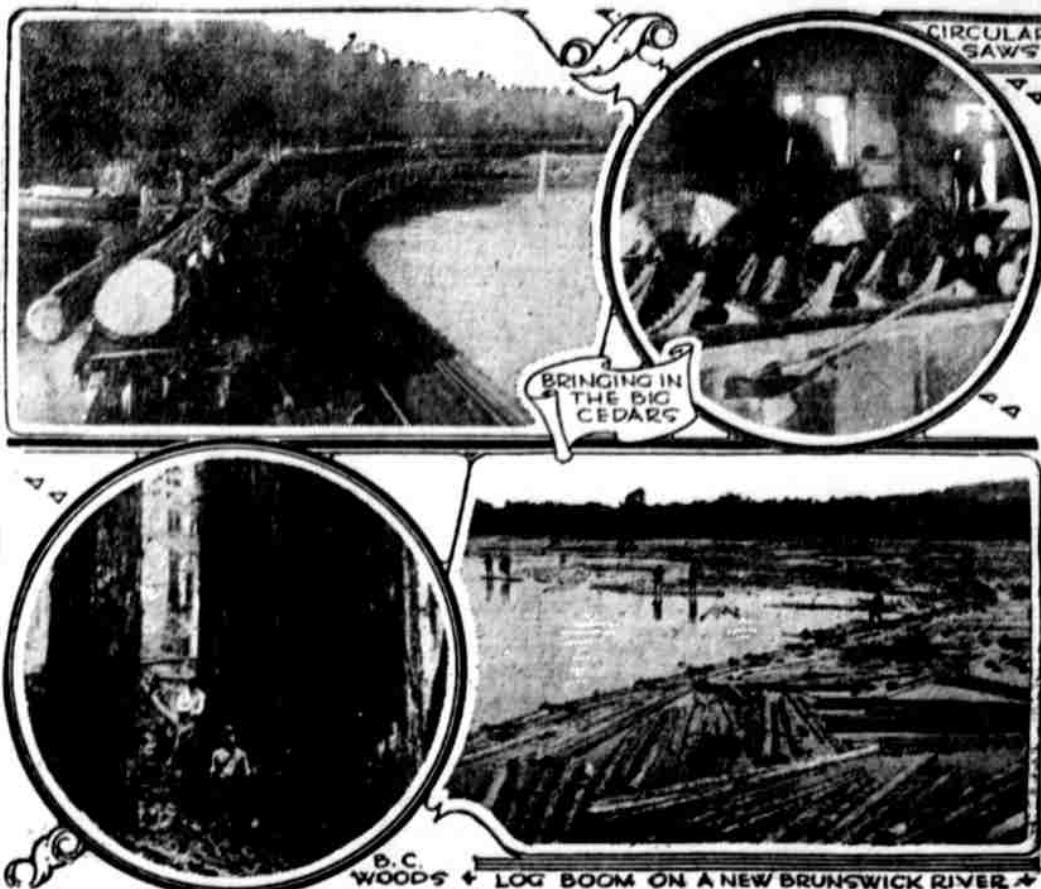
In the town of Chi Chow, which is typical, the magistrate informed the correspondent that out of every three families two are quite sure to starve before the end of the year, barring effective relief from outside. There are 390,000 people in the administrative district in question.

The Ning Ching two bankers who were engaged in raising relief funds said that the crop had been an absolute failure following two or three previous and serious shortages. Of 10,000 families, they estimated that eight out of ten were practically without means. One of the informants said that he was the owner of the largest pawnshop in the vicinity.

"There are constant streams of farmers coming with clothing, furniture, implements, anything upon which to realize a few coppers. They are selling their children where possible, or leaving them where there is hope that they may be fed," he said.

Chaff and the residue from cotton seed after the oil has been extracted have become valuable beyond the reach of the average person, who exists on a watery concoction chiefly of leaves and weeds, with perhaps a few kernels of grain, and a sort of cake, if he is affluent enough, made out of the cotton-seed waste.

FORESTS OF CANADA ARE SOURCE OF RICH REVENUE



B.C. WOODS + LOG BOOM ON A NEW BRUNSWICK RIVER

Canada's 225 million acres of merchantable timber is the second largest asset of her natural resources wealth. The bulk of this timber is within easy reach of tide-water. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia can almost dump their logs in the oceans, while Quebec and Ontario have the St. Lawrence river for a path to the sea.

In 1908 the greater part of Canadian lumber exports went out in the raw state, only a little over one-third was manufactured in Canada. The next ten years saw a strong and continued increase in industrial development and by 1917 the tables had quite turned. In that year more than 70% of Canada's lumber exports were manufactured and less than one-third left the country in a raw state.

Ever increasing demand for pulpwood and paper is responsible in large measure for this rapid development. American imports of Canadian woodpulp (all kinds) for four months, ending July 31st, 1920, amounted to \$20,829,881. According to latest statistics Canada's

available supply of pulpwood is 301,000,000 cords and covers 350,000 square miles. Over a third of this spruce and balsam stands in the eastern provinces, convenient to the eastern states with their many newspapers and publishing houses. It is estimated that, at the present rate of cutting, this supply will hold out for 62 years. Strict cutting regulations, wise conservation and reforestation plans are looked to to prevent the annihilation of Canadian forests and lumbering industries.

British Columbia's woods are attracting much foreign capital. American money is going into new pulp and paper mills on the Pacific coast. Approximately 85% of all capital invested in the paper pulp industry in Canada is American. An English syndicate is building a \$250,000 furniture factory in British Columbia. Box factories flourish all over the province, the small fruits, vegetable, honey and poultry ranches of the southern part of the province need countless crates and boxes for getting their produce to market. British Columbia's strategic situation for shipping to Pacific coast ports and the Orient, its numerous good harbors and the fact that the climate

permits all the year round lumbering have not been overlooked by capital seeking investment.

Hog Prices Lowest In Three Years

(By Associated Press)
EAST ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—Hog prices have reached the lowest level in three years, the top price being \$12.40 a 100.

20% reduction on every article in the store this week, K. K. K. store. 18-20

Kuppenheimers Full Dress Suits, \$50 to \$100, at K. K. K. Store. 18-20

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