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THRACE. PARTITIONS AND POPULATIONS.

A SUCCESSION OF UNSETTLEMENTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.) Thrace, once an independent kingdom with a history chequered by a variety of foreign dominations—Persian, Macedonian, and Syrian—was finally absorbed into the Roman Empire in 47 A.D. As a Roman Province it comprised the whole basin of the Hebrus—now the Maritza—together with the coast-line between Emine Burnu, to the north of Burgas on the Black Sea, and the Bosphorus, and thence westwards to the mouth of the Nestos—now the Meosta, or Kara Su. The crest of the Rhodope mountains was its south-western boundary. This was a much larger area than what is now considered Thrace, but up to 1878 the Turkish *vilayet* of Edirne, or Adrianople, was almost identical with the former Roman Province, except that it did not comprise the territory within a radius of about fifty miles of Constantinople.

At the Congress of Berlin in 1878 the Autonomous Province of Eastern Rumelia was constituted. This was really Northern Thrace and was inhabited chiefly by Bulgarians, both Christian and Moslem (Pomaks) and Turks, together with a fringe of Greeks along the Black Sea coast and in the principal inland towns—Filibe (now Plovdiv, or Philippopolis) and Tatar Bazarjik, and also at Stanimaka. The rest of Thrace was left to Turkey, and in 1885 the greater part of Northern Thrace was united with Bulgaria, and changed its official name of Eastern Rumelia into Southern Bulgaria.

Of late years one of the minor plagues of Balkan international politics has been the superabundance of propaganda maps of that part of the world, each professing to display the geographical distribution of the various races. These ethnographic maps, however, differ considerably one from another, as in too many instances their compilers considered it laudable to sacrifice scientific accuracy in the supposed interests of this or that country's claim to a particular area. In some cases, when the ethnological argument was too patently untenable, the politicians would come to the rescue of the scientists and produce a carefully-remembered conquest in the Dark or Middle Ages, or modern strategical requirements, to justify their land-hunger.

In this way the population of Thrace has been represented in turn as predominantly Bulgarian, Turkish, and Greek, whereas some of the earlier observers and cartographers, who expressed opinions on the subject before it became fashionable to twist ethnological statistics to suit political requirements, recorded that the three peoples were about equally balanced in numbers and inextricably mixed in distribution in what was Turkish Thrace between 1878 and 1913.

THE UNSETTLEMENT OF 1912.

During the first Balkan War, in 1912, a large number of the Thracian Turks fled before the Bulgarian advance, and, as a result of the change of frontiers at the end of the Second Balkan War, in 1913, Bulgaria acquired a considerable area of Thrace both on the Aegean and on the Black Sea. The latter sector was chiefly Bulgarian in population, with a substantial Greek minority and a few Turks. The former area—the Gurumuljina—now called Western Thrace, was for the most part inhabited by Turks and Pomaks, with a good many Greeks along the coasts and rivers. The Christian Bulgarians appear to have been a feeble minority in the Gurumuljina, and there were hardly any in the Kirjali district and the Baslog, now for the second time lost to the Turks, who, however, recovered Adrianople and a good deal of Eastern Thrace, which had been under Bulgarian rule for several months during the two wars.

It was by then realized by those principally concerned that racial minorities were undesirable in the Balkans, and there was a considerable exchange of populations between Eastern and Western Thrace. The Porte was anxious to establish an unmistakable man preponderance in Eastern Thrace, so as to put an end to the irredentist claims of its neighbours in that province, and the Government of Sofia was eager to establish a racial justification for its ownership of Western Thrace. Accordingly a number of Bulgarians were either expelled or withdrawn from Eastern Thrace and their places were taken by Muslims, Turks who had fled from the other Balkan lands lost to Turkey. In Western Thrace steps were taken to establish Bulgarian refugees from Eastern Thrace and from Macedonia, with a number of Greeks left in order to avoid being under Bulgarian rule. Gradually the Porte began to intensify its policy in Eastern Thrace, and early in 1914,

ARGENTINA A LAND FOR SETTLERS.

LORD ST. DAVIDS'S VIEWS.

STINNES BUYING OIL PROPERTIES.

Lord St. Davids, who returned to London on Saturday from a private visit to the Argentine, is convinced that the great need of that country is immigration. There is, he says, a vast field for English settlers, and if some well-organized scheme could be put into operation our own unemployment problem would be nearer solution than it is at present.

In conversation with a representative of *The Times*, Lord St. Davids, who is Chairman of the Government Unemployment Grants Committee, and therefore well qualified to speak on the subject, outlined his plan. "The Argentine," he said, "has been passing through a very bad time so far as trade is concerned, but I think bottom has been touched at last, and that things will now begin to improve. The position at one time was so bad that cattle, which fetched high prices during the war, were almost unsaleable. Now, however, there is some sort of a market for them, and what that country wants is immigration. Agricultural immigrants, of course, are required most of all. Before the war there was a very large Italian immigration, but when the war came that entirely stopped. Not only that, but in common with the Englishmen in the Argentine, many of the Italians returned to Europe to fight. There has been little or no immigration of any sort or kind since. The result is that while the towns are increasing in size—Buenos Aires, for instance, is growing much bigger—yet in the agricultural districts, since the beginning of the war, there has been no increase in population at all. That has been bad for the country.

The great difficulty, in my mind, about immigration to any large extent from this country to the Argentine is that of language. It is not a bit of good sending a labourer out there and planting him down in the country, and expecting him to work. He cannot be made to understand until he speaks the language. Until that difficulty is overcome little can be done in the way of immigration. To solve that problem I would advocate the group system, which to some extent, and more or less accidentally, was tried in the Argentine before the war, and which was found to work very successfully. In those days a body of perhaps fifty or sixty young Englishmen would go out and settle in one district, thus forming a group of English settlers, knowing one another and speaking the same language. Until something of that sort is done I do not think immigration to the Argentine, on anything like a large scale, is practicable. By a large group of British settlers in the Argentine, and by their ties to this country, since they would undoubtedly place their orders here, if another war came they would come back and fight for the Empire."

As to whether any State guarantees to or facilities for settlers, he said, "For one thing, the Argentine is not a very fertile country, but it has the climate with you, which is a great advantage. You are not fighting against it. Political conditions there are quite stable, and if some well-organized scheme of immigration could be arranged between the British and Argentine Governments, I do not see why it should not work well. Many people, of course, will say that they see no reason why the British Government should put up money for the activities of the Argentine, when the Dominions are willing and anxious to obtain British settlers, and are ready to help them and to keep them within the Empire. To a certain extent that is true, but, in my judgment, the Dominions cannot absorb all our emigrants; they cannot absorb all our surplus population. If that is so, why not send our settlers, under some well-thought-out State scheme, to the Argentine, which is one of the finest countries in the world from the immigrant's point of view."

Going on to speak of the possibilities of the Argentine, Lord St. Davids said that they were immense. As for transport, there were plenty of fine and well-developed railways, but few roads, except near the larger towns. This was due to the absence of stone, the soil being largely alluvial in character. In fact, Lord St. Davids said that in one part of the country it was possible to go for five hundred miles without seeing a stone of any size, except those used on the railways. This was very much struck with the number of potential oilfields in the Argentine. In addition to the oilfields already in existence in the South, borings are going on in various parts of the country, Lord St. Davids said that he felt sure that the foothills of the Andes were rich in oil, and that big developments were probable.

Germany, however, is already casting anxious eyes on the Argentine. Questioned as to the activities of German agents, Lord St. Davids said: "The agents of Stinnes are reported to be here, there, and everywhere buying up and inquiring into oil properties and business ventures of all kinds. Germany seems to have plenty of money for that sort of thing, but not for returns of any kind. Lord St. Davids, who went out to the Argentine last year also, has now visited that country no fewer than fifteen times, "so," he added, "ought to know something of what I am talking about."

MODERN GROCERY PRODUCE. AGRICULTURAL HALL EXHIBITS. The twenty-sixth annual International

LABOUR AND ELECT

ISSUES FOR

A largely attended Labour Party was held under the forthcoming elections. Mr. T. E. NAVLON, minded the Delegates Labour Party achieved expressed the conviction again be triumphant in added to their respective County Council in the r the Labour members g being twenty strong, the work of organization or six weeks, he said, difficulty in still further sentation on the browg In some districts Labr probably a very good ru had formed a municipa reason was not love to confidence in their ow separate parties. What issues of the election? lay stress on the very u situation in the borough unemployed for mainte but it was grossly un districts should be call so large a share of the m most insist that the Go the problem in hand ser national funds what w ability. The working-cl relief of the heavy bur on to pay, and that c a drastic revision of Lo tion.

Money was also need public health, material The failure of the Gov the housing problem m than ever that they shc full carp over the fami congested areas. The to be impossible to p the Chancellor of the E £23,000,000 in relief of persons, knowing that needed for the relief of k Present condis London were appalling. life in these districts w children of the poor w fair chance. Overcrowd worse, and inner Londr one huge slum. Both situation but an honer on the part of the Gov ward and financially London scheme for t necessary houses, soon scheme of cooperation authorities concern should be undertaken, surging a system of large scale.

ECCLESIAST

NEW CANON OF

The King has approv CANON JOHN RUSSELL Sheffield, to the Archi vacant by the resignat Leslie Carr, M.A., an h Bishopric of Coventry. The Vex. NORL LÉ deacon of Manchester Edmund's Whalley B pointed to the Resident Chester Cathedral, vaca of Canon Darbshire Sheffield. To the can rectory of St. George's The following app made in the diocese patron is the Bishop c the first case, where th by the Bishop of Lon The Rev. W. A. Bt Monte Carlo, chapla CANON H. C. MURRIGH, dighera, chaplain at M. Siseovs, lately chapla of St. John's Church, a FINEST, vicar of St. chaplain at Venice; HENNINGER MAJOR, M. worth, chaplain at Tar The Rev. HASS ADEB Maulden, St. Andrew of Holy-cum-Bothwa patron, Mrs. A. M. Be The Rev. W. P. Bt Peterborough, has resi Hinkley.

After consultation London, the Rev. J. Vicar of St. Anne's, H drawn his acceptance Annunciation, to St appointed by the Bishp The Rev. RAFAEL BVL All Saints, Belfast, was and died last week id Hospital, an institution of deep interest. Bt graduate of Trinity Col held various cures in Belfast in 1890. He has is said to have been the man to preach in a Norway. The Rev. THOMAS In typhoid fever at Chr Hampstead, on Saturda ate of Trinity, Cambri Vicar of Jesmond and castle, and was later W. St. Edmunds, being al Edmundsbury. He w Church, Hampstead. By The Coventry Diocese held on November 2. ORDINATION AT F At an ordination hel Peterborough Victoria Cathedral, the followi holy orders, and aft carried in the diocese DWANES, P. J. Beaumont and King's Coll, Lond, honore A. G. Clark, B.A., New Coll

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of that part of the world, each professing to display the geographical distribution of the various races. These ethnographic maps, however, differ considerably one from another, as in too many instances their compilers considered it laudable to sacrifice scientific accuracy in the supposed interests of this or that country's claim to a particular area. In some cases, when the ethnological argument was too patently untenable, the politicians would come to the rescue of the scientists and produce a carefully-remembered conquest in the Dark or Middle Ages, or modern strategical requirements, to justify their land-hunger.

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Gradually the Porte began to intensify its policy in Eastern Thrace, and in 1914, and at various periods during the Great War, measures, often violent, were taken to get rid of the Greeks. As a result of these, by the end of 1918 Eastern Thrace was undoubtedly predominantly Turkish in race, and the attacking Colonies were eager to get rid of non-Turks by the memory of the recent losses and hardships they had suffered during their flight from the lost European provinces of Turkey. On the other hand, Bulgarian refugees, often destitute, from Eastern Thrace, who cherished hopes that an Allied victory would give them back their former homes.

THE GREEK OCCUPATION.

In 1920 their faith was justified, nearly all of both Western and Eastern Thrace was given to Greece, and the new masters not only retained the surviving refugees, but appeared to have gone further in extruding many Turks from lands held from time immemorial, while numbers of Bulgarians withdrew from ancient settlements in Eastern Thrace, or those recently acquired borders in Eastern Thrace which had been given to them in compensation for the lands they had lost in Greek and Serbian Macedonia, or the Southern Dobruja, which had been ceded to Rumania in 1913.

Thus Thrace, chiefly the eastern part of it, has been very thoroughly unsettled—each successive unsettlement has been accompanied by violence, extortion, robbery, and sometimes massacre. The result has been that, being enough to do any good, and large numbers of people of three races and two creeds now have genuine grievances all centring on lands in Eastern Thrace. To add to these complications the Turks have succeeded in persuading themselves that Adrianople is in some way, unimagined before 1913, a Sacred City, the Greeks are the more eager to retain what they have got in view of their present disappointment in Asia, and the Bulgarian refugees, who cling upon the Aegean and gloomily reflect that such scraps of Western Thrace as are still theirs are mostly non-Bulgarian in population. One of all this a proposal has recently been made that the remnants of the Armenian nation should be collected and planted in Eastern Thrace, which should be erected into an autonomous Gregorian State for their benefit.

CHESTER'S NEW LABORATORY.

Sir Humphrey D. Rolleston, president of the Royal College of Physicians, visited Chester Royal Infirmary on Saturday, to open the pathological and bacteriological laboratory established as a memorial to the late Dr. John Elliott, of Chester, who for 24 years was hon. physician of Chester Infirmary. He said the inestimable value of a well-equipped and staffed pathological and bacteriological laboratory, with its rapid decision of clinically doubtful cases, was self-evident, and that it must be admitted that some who had grown up with it might be tempted to rely solely on its verdict, and so to save themselves the trouble of investigating the patient. The old adage, that the patient and not the disease, must be treated, should not be forgotten.

To solve that problem I would suggest the 'group' system, which to some extent, and more or less accidentally, was tried in the Argentine before the war, and which was found to work very successfully. In those days a body of perhaps fifty or sixty young Englishmen would go out and settle in one district, thus forming a 'group' of English settlers, knowing one another and speaking the same language. Until something of that sort is done I do not think immigration to the Argentine, on anything like a large scale, is practicable. But a large group of British settlers in the Argentine would also bring trade to this country, since they would undoubtedly place their orders here. If another war came they would come back to the Empire."

Asked whether any State guarantees to the Argentine, Lord St. Davids replied that there fully fertile, and could be had for a reasonable price. "It is a splendid country for agricultural settlement," he said. "For one thing, you have the climate with you, which is a great advantage. You are not fighting against it. Political conditions there are quite stable, and if some well-ordered and energetic immigration could be arranged between the British and Argentine Governments, I do not see why it should not work well. Many people, of course, will say that they see no reason why the British Government should put up money for immigration to the Argentine, when the Dominions are willing and anxious to obtain British settlers, and are ready to help them and to keep them within the Empire. To a certain extent that is true, but, in my judgment, the Dominions cannot absorb all the emigrants; they cannot absorb all our surplus population. If that is so, why not send our settlers, under some well-thought-out State scheme, to the Argentine, which is one of the best countries in the world from the immigrant's point of view?"

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GERMANS ACTIVE.

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MODERN GROCERY PRODUCE.

AGRICULTURAL HALL EXHIBITS

The twenty-sixth annual International Exhibition and Market of the grocery and provision trades, which is primarily a trade exhibition, was opened on Saturday, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, and remains open to next Friday. Though the largest of the trades exhibitions of the week, and Thursday when grocery shops and parts of London are closed, the public are showing a lively interest in the exhibits.

Grocery prices on the whole appear to be falling, and this is particularly noticeable in products whose prices have largely risen in the past. Crystallized fruit, however, of the most expensive kinds do not show this reduction. They are of very fine quality this year, though apricots, the mainstay of the dessert boxes, have been a poor crop. As a whole, the production of fruit has been only 20 per cent less than in 1921, the only normal crops this summer being figs, melons, and chestnuts. *Marrons glacés* are likely to be cheaper than at any time since pre-war days, and Elvas plums are sufficient in quantity to permit a return to the pre-war price. Witney's eggers are displayed in novel fashion, the process of their making being shown throughout. Among them is the *champagne de pomme*, which approaches the champagne of the grape fairly closely. Apple pie, which gives a novel flavour to salads, is also an exhibit. Ajloli and Barret are showing a novelty in putting up Ivelon in liquid form as well as in cubes, while there is a good array of many well-known and approved household requisites.

CHEAPER BREAD.

The Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society will today reduce the price of the quarter loaf by one penny from 9d. to 8d., the fall in the price of the 2lb. loaf being from 4s. to 3s. 6d. The price of the 4lb. loaf will also be lowered by the Society, as well as that sold over the counter. A corresponding decrease is to be made in the price of flour.

WAR MEMORIALS.

Princess Beatrice unveiled, on Saturday, at Newport, Isle of Wight, a Portland stone cross erected by the women of the town as a memorial to 241 Newport men who fell in the war. Part of the fund is being applied to a memorial nursing home.

Lord Hute, on Saturday, unveiled a memorial at Rotherham to the 250 men belonging to the burg who fell in the war. As a memorial to the 800 members of the South London District of the Independent Order of Oddfellows (Manchester Unity), who gave their lives in the war, a new wing is being added to the Princess Victoria Convalescent Home at Herne Bay, for the use of female patients. The total cost amounts to about 20,000, and has been raised from the district and its ninety-seven lodges. The memorial stone was laid on Saturday at 11 o'clock, by W. R. Nellipwood, P. Provis, G.M., assisted by Brother A. Ballard, Prov. G.M.

ECCLESIASTICAL

NEW CANON OF

The King has approved Canon John Russell, D. Sheffield, to the Archdeaconry vacant by the resignation of Lisle Carr, M.A., on his Bishopric of Coventry.

The Rev. Noel Lasdemon of Manchester, Edmund's, Whibley R. pointed to the Residential character Cathedral, vacant of Canon Darbyshire, 1 Sheffield. To the canon rectory of St. George's.

The following appointment made in the diocese patron is the Bishop of the first case, where the by the Bishop of London.

The Rev. W. A. Bic Monte Carlo, chaplain of Canon H. C. Murrell, the diocesan, chaplain at Mar St. John's Church, All Firmit, vicar of St. M chaplain at Venice; th HENNING MARJOR, M.A., word, chaplain at Tang The Rev. H. H. Jones, Maulden, St. Alban's, ha of Hoby-cum-Rotherby patron, Mrs. A. M. Bere

The Rev. W. P. Huh Peterborough, has reasg Hinckley.

After consultation w London, the Rev. J. H Vicar of St. Anne's, Hie drawn his acceptance o Annunciation, to w appointed by the Bishop

The Rev. RALEW BULL, All Saints, Belfast, was t and died last week in Hospital, an institution for a deep interest. Born graduate of Trinity Colle held various curas in U Belfast in 1899. He had, is said to have been the man to preach in a Norway.

The Rev. THOMAS BRO typhoid fever at Chris Hampstead, on Saturd day of Trinity, Cambrid; Vicar of Jeamond and castle, and was later Vic St. Edmunds, being als Edmundsbury. He was Church, Hampstead, St. The Coventry Diocese held on November 2.

ORDINATION AT PI

At an ordination held Peterborough yesterday Cathedral, the following holy orders, and after courses in the diocese:— Deacons—F. J. Beaumont, and King's Coll. Lond., licensed A. G. Clark, B.A., New Coll., to St. Andrew's, North B.A., Exeter Coll., Ox., and L Peter's, Leicester; E. B. Spriggs, Ox., and Oundle; to St. J. J. Street, King's Coll. Lond.; H. Thackeray, B.A., Trin. of Le ton, Mired, to St. Andrew's, Turner, Leicester; All Souls', Paris;—O. H. Howson, King's College, Leicester. The sermon was preached by of Leicester.

DEATH OF MR.

ENGINEER ANI CHAIRM

Mr. Arthur Lewis Stride of directors of the Lo Southern Railway, died his residence, Bush Hall the age of 83. He had be able time.

Mr. Stride, who was b son of Mr. Lewis Stride, young man was associate of Batham, and Dover Road to Hoebecker in 1838, as c in the construction of East Kent Railway, and S.E. and C.R. system, which followed all t constructed, and Mr. S the position of district he held until 1875, came engineer and London, Tilbury, and Sout was elected to the board managing director about 1887 he became deputy 1890 he was elected this position he retired in 1912 Tilbury, and Southend by the Midland Railway, vation with a represent some time ago Mr. Stride's functions of managing in England, our fares being class, three farthings second penny third class; but I class soon after I became company.

Mr. Stride was a det Herefordshire, and had mission of the peace for He was an original membership County Council and did valuable work Highways and Finance Co member of the County Ed Mr. Stride also took a pro work of the Church in t Albans. He was one of t the House of Laymen, and an active member of the Conference. He was also a the Herts. and Essex Road, and Mrs. Stride celeb wedding in 1914, when l sent to them on behal a gold casket and an illum The funeral will be at 11 morrow, at 3 o'clock; a t Cross at 1.55.