

the several units of the empire and of the motherland to prevent any dominion treaty conflicting with the old country. The problems cannot with safety be postponed any longer, he said, and the danger increases and is likely to increase owing to the chaotic conditions of trade generally. He declared that it was not a question of any portion of the empire breaking away from the parent body, but unless Great Britain acted there was danger that other countries might take advantage of the situation and take steps, not only in their own interest, but steps that would be inimical to the best interest of the empire at large. In spite of those gloomy forebodings and the dark picture of empire danger, it was noticeable that several of the audience laughed during the speech.

Polo Grounds, New York, July 26th.—Johnny Dundee, of New York, won the world's featherweight championship tonight from Eugene Criqui, of France, in a slashing fifteen round battle that kept the crowd that filled the polo ground in an uproar. Dundee received the judge's decision over the man who had held the title less than two months. Dundee won cleanly taking every round, but the crowd was constantly divided between admiration for his ability and the stoic defence of the Frenchman, who never relinquished the advance and fought back when he had scarce strength to stand.

Montreal, July 26th.—Japan took first honours in the Japo Canadian Davis Cup matches here this afternoon when her representatives Genzo Shimizu and Maza Mozuc Fukuda defeated Grocker and Leroy Rennie in two singles matches. Shimizu defeated Grocker 3 6 9-7 6 1 8 6 while Fukuda playing brilliantly, easily took three sets straight from Rennie 6 2 6 1 6 0.

London, July 27th.—Sir Charles Wilson, conservative, was elected for Central Leeds in the by-election necessitated by the death of Mr. Arthur Willey, the conservative member of the House of Commons for that constituency. H. Slessor, the socialist candidate was second in the contest and G. Stone, liberal, third. The vote was as follows: Wilson 13,075, Slessor 11,264, Stone 3,024. The first was confined to the question of constitutionalism versus socialism.

London, July 27th.—The revised airship scheme, which the Government has adopted in principle, provides for the preliminary construction of one 5,000,000 cubic foot airship, a ship as long as the S. S. Mauretania, at Bedford, by a company with a capital of 600,000 pounds of which the Government will provide 400,000 and the Government will make a second similar loan on condition that an airship journey to India in 100 hours shall be inaugurated. Weekly service to India for three months shall entitle the company to such a loan annually for three years. A subsidy of 50,000 pounds will be paid on the establishment of a

bi weekly service to India, in which six airships shall be engaged. The construction of the first airship, which will be capable of carrying 150 passengers and ten tons of mail matter will travel eighty miles an hour, and will occupy 18 months. It is hoped that the journey between Great Britain and India may be accomplished in 74 hours at a fare of about 80 pounds in an airship capable of making nonstop journeys of 2,500 miles.

St. Lucia, July 28th.—Clean bills of health are again being issued from today.

Vancouver, B. C., July 27th.—"We have more bond in common. We all speak the English language and in your country and mine we speak it in the same way." Thus did President Harding, the first United States President to break bread on Canadian soil, round out a speech filled with friendliness and good humour in response to a toast in his honour at a dinner given him by the Government of Canada here last night, at the close of his visit to Vancouver. Facing a gathering of representative Canadians at the end of a strenuous day of fraternizing, on Canadian soil, the president expressed his satisfaction with the state of affairs which permitted the free intermingling of immigration and business enterprise between the Anglo-Saxon populations of the American continent. The burden of his speech at the Government dinner was that "commingling of peoples and ideals could lead to nothing but good". He found in the ease with which former United States citizens coalesced in Canada a promising and natural result of the community of ideas and ideals which has always existed between the English speaking peoples of America. "The late General Sam Hughes told a friend of mine" said Mr. Harding, pursuing this, "that up to 1916, 61,000 thousand United States citizens had tried to enlist in the Canadian army and many of them succeeded in doing so, though they had to perjure themselves like gentlemen and patriots to accomplish this object". It is easy for the United States to understand what prompted their enthusiasm, it was the irresistible desire to get into the fight for Anglo-Saxon ideals and liberty in which we have so much in common". A message from the Premier to President Harding, read by Mr. King, Minister of Public Works, yesterday was as follows: "It is with sentiments of the profoundest gratification and pleasure that I, on behalf of the Governor and the people of Canada, extend to you on the occasion of your visit to the Dominion of Canada a very warm welcome and most cordial greeting. For more than a century the peoples of the neighbouring republic of the United States and of Canada have enjoyed a period of undisturbed harmony and concord, unique and unprecedented in the history of nations. Your visit, marking as it does the first with which our country had been honoured by a

President of the United States during his term of office, comes with particular appropriateness, affording us an opportunity of demonstrating to the American people, through their illustrious President, our desire that these happy relations shall continue. We regret that circumstances will not permit you to make a more extended stay in Canada and are confident that the people of British Columbia will, by the earnestness and cordiality of their welcome to you, dispose you to return to Canada in the not too distant future and thus gratify the hopes of many in other provinces in the Dominion who, on the present occasion, must be merely content to associate themselves in spirit with the citizens of Vancouver in welcoming you to our country." In reply, the President said "If my coming can increase the friendship, the warm and fast friendship existing, then I rejoice to be with you on this occasion. It is fitting that we should be close to one another, because after all we are the two greatest democracies in the world today, and furthermore, we are the best neighbours in the world."

Seattle, Wash., July 27th.—President Harding and his official party returned today to the United States from their visit to Alaska and Vancouver and their ship narrowly escaped sinking the destroyer Zent, one of the escort ships, which, obscured by fog and battling with strong currents in the channel off Port Townsend, was thrown off its course and into the path of the navy transport Henderson, bearing the President. The destroyer, seriously damaged with a hole torn into its side was later beached. There were no casualties.

NEW YORK, July 28th.

Flour, (hard winter clears \$5.00.

" (Blended Clears, St. Lawrence Brand) hard winter straights \$5.50

Meal, Kilndried per 100 pounds \$2.25.

New Season's Pork per barrel \$37.00.

Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$25.25

Sugar—Crystals maximum per 100 lbs. \$6 97

McLasses Sugar 89 maximum 5.94.

Cotton, Middling, Upland, at Liverpool per lb. 14 42-100

Exchange, New York and London, 60 days' sight \$4.57 1/2

Exchange New York and London, sight \$4 58

LONDON, July 28th.

Sugar, Demerara Crystals, per cwt. 58s. 0d.—60s. 6d.

" Muscavado per cwt. 43s. 0d—47s. 0d.

" White Java's cif United Kingdom 23s. 9d.

Demerara Rum per gal. nominal.

Trinidad Cocoa, good middling red per cwt. 47s. 0d—49s. 0d.

Cotton, good medium West Indian Sea Island at Liverpool, per lb. 22d.

Bank of England Rate of Discount per cent 4.

Consols 58 1/2.

Three percent Rentes in Paris Fcs. 57.90.