

bon and throughout the country. The troops in Lisbon are said to be confined to their barracks. British official circles and the Portuguese Legation in this city were not able to throw any light on the reports of disorder in Portugal.

Cowes Isle of Wight, Aug. 3rd.—Great Britain won the third of the series of international races for six metre yachts sailed here today. The British yachts scored 21 points against 15 for their United States competitors.

Naples, Aug. 3rd.—Sorrowing Naples and Italy today paid tribute to the memory of Enrico Caruso, the Premier tenor of his generation. Thousands gathered at a solemn requiem mass, celebrated at the Church of the Madonna Della Gracia, or stood uncovered along the streets leading to the edifice while the funeral cortege passed. In the choir which assisted in the impressive ceremony were many men who have played stellar roles on the operatic stages. Scenes of extreme pathos were enacted all day yesterday at the Hotel Vesuvius. Neapolitans of every class stood in line for many hours to file past the bier of Caruso, which was placed in the room where he had died.

Dublin, Aug. 3rd.—The sole reason for the delay in the Sinn Feins reply to the Govt's Irish peace proposals; it is stated, is the attempt being made to secure the adhesion of Ulster to the peace plan before returning to negotiations with Mr. Lloyd George, so that he could be met by a united Ireland.

New York, Aug. 3rd.—The raw sugar market was firm early today at 3½ cents for Cuba's cost and freight, equal to 4.86 for centrifugal. The market for refined was steady at 7c. for fine granulated, with only a moderate enquiry reported.

London, Aug. 3rd.—The Irish Republican Army has virtually been demobilized, it was learned today. This was considered a further indication that peace terms between the Sinn Fein and the British Govt. have been practically agreed upon in secret, and that only a formal announcement to be made, it is expected that the Sinn Fein Parliament will approve any terms agreed to by De Valera and others leaders. The British Parliament was still in the dark as to the peace negotiations today. The cabinet refused to divulge the terms to the House of Commons even in secret session.

London, Aug. 3rd.—The Allies have warned Greece that advance on Constantinople by her troops, who are now engaged in warfare with the Turks, will not be tolerated, it was stated here today. No ground exists however it is added, for supposing that Greece contemplates any such advance which would bring her into conflict with the Allied army of occupation. Reports from Athens that Great Britain favours a

Greek advance on Constantinople were characterized as absurd and the exact reverse of the truth. Great Britain, it was declared, is maintaining a strict neutrality between Turkey and Greece.

Berlin, Aug. 3rd.—The French and British Ambassadors and the Italian Charge D'Affaires today delivered to Foreign Minister Rosen, on behalf of their respective Govts., the note asking the German Govt. to take the requisite steps to facilitate the transport of Allied troops across Germany. The note declared that the situation in Upper Silesia might at any moment render necessary the sending of troops there.

London, Aug. 3rd.—The House of Commons today voted in favour of the Govt's programme to build warships to take the place of obsolete vessels. Discussing the naval estimates in the House of Commons today, Lieut. Col. Amery, Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, announced that the four replacement ships Govt. proposed to build would be battle cruisers of the Hood type armed with 16 inch guns, designed to obviate the need of larger dockyards than at present exists. He declined to say how many guns they would carry, on the ground that it was not customary to give such information in advance, contending that there was no element of challenge or provocation in this policy of replacing obsolete ships. He said it was simply a policy, circumscribed within the narrowest limits and postponed to the very latest date, consistent with the Empire's safety. Alluding to the building programme of the United States and Japan, Col. Amery argued that the Admiralty, by proposing the completion of only these four vessels, was laying it open to the charge of accepting the risk that the British Navy would temporarily be inferior in strength to the Navies of other Powers, but the Govt. was facing this risk in order to avoid any step tending to invite fresh competition on the eve of a conference for disarmament. The object of the disarmament conference, he said, was the endeavour to secure by agreement no further expansion of the Navies of the greatest Naval powers, but as it was quite unlikely, that the other Powers participating in the Conference would offer to separate the ships already built or under reconstruction, it was obvious that the building of these four ships, or even twice their number, could not in any way effect the problem before the conference. The Secretary's statement was followed by an animated discussion involving many references to the relative positions of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan, and revealing the intense interest taken in the proposed Washington conference Mr. Winston Churchill replying in the debate for the Govt. made reference to the big building programme in both the

United States and Japan. He contended that there could be no conceivable reason for a quarrel with either of these countries. Still, the fact remained that if Great Britain delayed another year the construction of necessary vital units she would have to face the position of definite and perhaps final naval inferiority. She would sink to a third Naval Power and having sunk there, might never be able to recover. Col. Amery said that the United States, not counting four battleships of 32,000 tons equipped with 16 inch guns which were far more powerful than Great Britain's latest types, would have completed in 1924 no fewer than 12 supreme engines of war, each of 43,000 tons, yet Great Britain had only one ship building since the battle of Jutland, namely the Hood, which was equipped merely with fifteen inch guns. Therefore the programme of replacing four obsolete boats to be completed did not contain any element of challenge or provocation. Lady Astor declared that the United States absolutely is earnest in saying they wanted a disarmament conference, but like Great Britain they had the right of deciding that they might go to the conference as a first class, not a third class, Naval Power.

NEW YORK, August 4th. 1921.
Flour, Blended Clears St. Lawrence Brand
pr. brl. \$9.00.
Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$1.95
New Season's Pork per brl. \$37.00
Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$24.00
Sugar---Crystals maximum per 100 lbs.
\$4.86
Molasses Sugar 89° test, no quotation.
Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool
per lb. 8 33-100d.
Exchange, New York and London, 60
days' sight \$3.57
Exchange New York and London, sight
\$3.60

LONDON, August 4th. 1921.
Sugar, Demerara Crystals, per cwt. 45s.
—52s
Muscavado per cwt. 37s. 0—46s. 0.
German Beet 88° f.o.b. no sales
White Java sugar cif United Kingdom
28s. June shipments.
Demerara Rum, per gal. nominal.
Trinidad Cocoa, Good Middling Red nominal per cwt 56s. 58s. nominal.
Cotto good Medium West Indian Sea Island per lb. 26d. nominal.
Bank of England rate of Discount per cent. 5½.
Consols 49½.
Three per cent rents in Paris Fcs. 56.50.

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Delicious Print Butter @ 75c. " lb
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