

Sikhs, and the balance Hindus. The question of the Khalifat, the restoration of it complete independence of outside control at Constantinople is therefore a live one.

London, Aug. 17th.—There was glorious weather for the resumption of play in the test match between the English and Australian cricket teams this morning, and 12,000 witnessed the game. There was an excellent wicket. In spite of frequent bowling changes the score rose rapidly. Many good leg, side and behind wicket strokes were made. Two hundred was hoisted after 20 minutes play. Andrews was dismissed at 233, having occupied the wicket altogether for 2 hours, hit eleven fours, Aversatile, innings, with Armstrong and Taylor following. Taylor who was seventh man out at 311 scored ten fours during his stay of 2 hours. The innings closed about three quarters of an hour after lunch. McDonald hit vigorously for forty minutes, but was rather unlucky. Scores Australia, Collins hit wicket, B Hitch 14. Bardsley B Hitch 22. Macartney B Douglas 61. Andrews lbw, B Parkin 94. Armstrong C Brown B Douglas 19. Gregory St Brown B Parkin 27. Oldfield not out 28 McDonald St. Brown B. Wolley 36. Bailly B. Wolley O. Bowling analysis. Hitch 2 wickets 65 runs. Douglas 3 wickets 117 runs. Fender, no wickets 82 runs. Parkins 3 wickets 82 runs. Wolley 2 wickets 31 runs. England declared yesterday with a total of 403 runs for 8 wickets. England opened their second innings with Russel and Brown. The fielding was excellent, but the runs came fairly freely, Brown reaching fifty out of 91 in 84 minutes. The first wicket fell at 158 Brown being caught at deep point. During his stay of 115 minutes, he scored 84. Russel gave a fine display for 165 minutes, making ten fours, Hitch set a lively pace for 36 minutes. England: Russell not out Brown C Bailly B Taylor 84, Fender C Armstrong B Bailly 6 Hitch not out 51 Extras total for two wickets 244.

London, Aug. 19th.—Despite the assertions of Mr. McNamara, Minister of Labour, to the effect that unemployment in the United Kingdom is decreasing, the fact remains that 125,000 persons have reached the end of the period, wherein they are entitled to receive unemployment relief from the Govt. The only help in which these people can now participate is that offered by the local poor law authorities. The local relief sources have, however, been enduring severe financial straits. For example, the city of Sheffield is unable to pay further relief unless the city arrange an immediate loan. The banks have refused further overdrafts by the civic authorities for this purpose. Slackness has again crept over the Lancashire Mills, which are resorting to half time operations. The Yorkshire steel workers have accepted a wage cut under protest. Their leaders

advised acceptance, recognizing the necessity of the manufacturers reducing productive costs if new business was to be forthcoming.

London, Aug. 19th.—Mr. Asquith followed Mr. Lloyd George in addressing the House of Commons today, expressing approval of the course adopted by the Govt. with regard to the adjournment. He thought, however, it would be a great misfortune if the action were misinterpreted as indicating the abandonment or even the relaxation of hope for a peaceful settlement. Amid cheers the Liberal leader declared the Govt's. Irish proposals entirely commended themselves to him in substance. A much more important fact, Mr. Asquith added, was the evidence of the opinion they had behind them, throughout not only the British Empire, but the United States. Some other speeches and questions followed, during which the Premier stated that if there was a settlement, the House would proceed with the bill without delay other than that necessary for the threshing out of terms and he did not think that could be done by October 18th. In any case, the motion to adjourn to October 18th, was adopted.

London, Aug. 19th.—Continuing his address in the House of Lords today on the Irish question, Lord Curzon, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said no one could fail to be struck by the unprecedented unanimity of support with which the Govt's. offer had been received. The press of the Dominions, the people of which above all were best qualified to judge the Dominion Status and the character and scope of the offer, praised it. He referred also to the comment of the foreign newspapers especially those of the United States. The task of the Foreign Secretary, Lord Curzon said, for years had been rendered anxious and difficult as far as this was concerned in the main, because the Irish question was not solved. This fact had coloured, darkened and poisoned the atmosphere. The press notices from the United States, had caused him infinite anxiety and distress for many years, but now telegrams of approval poured in on him.

NEW YORK, August. 23rd 1921.

Flour, Blended Clears St. Lawrence Brand pr. brl. \$8.00.

Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$1.95

New Season's Pork per brl. \$37.00

Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$25.00

Sugar---Crystals maximum per 100 lbs. \$4.50

Molasses Sugar 89° test, no quotation.

Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool per lb. 8 47-100d.

Exchange, New York and London, 60 days' sight \$3.64

Exchange New York and London, sight \$3.66

LONDON, August 23rd. 1921.

Sugar, Demerara Crystals, per cwt. 44s.

—51s 6d

Muscavado per cwt. 35s. 0 - 48s. 0.
German Beet 88° f.o.b. no sales
White Java sugar cif United Kingdom
23s. June shipments.

EDITORIAL EXTRACT FROM SAN JUAN TIMES, JULY 30, 1921.

A friend said to us that Governor Reily would not sit behind that desk all of the time, even if Hon. Ramon Pacheco threatens him with something to sign every hour. But, said this friend, you will find the Governor will, after office hours, go out and get acquainted with the people. All hail the day! General Grant, when President, used to stay in the office until four o'clock, and then walk down the street like any other citizen, meet his old associates and friends at the Willard Hotel, and nobody thought anything of it. Now, our people expect their Governor to be a dignified gentleman at all times. That is what Governor Reily's friends say he is. But the Governor knows that a man may walk up town, meet people, maybe buy a cigar, and be at all times an ideal Governor. The people will rejoice to know that at last, they are not preserving either a mummy or a sport at the Palace, but a real man, one of their number; in short, their Governor. They will support such a man with a loyalty that will surprise the Governor himself. Such a man and Governor will be the dawning of the day for which they have waited through the centuries. —Contributed.

MENACE OF GERMAN COMPETITION.

With the German mark worth less than two cents in Canada where its pre-war value was nearly 24 cents, German competition is already making itself felt in many Canadian industries and the menace for the future is pronounced. German salt industries recently quoted prices in Montreal over thirty per cent below those of Canadian plants. The Canadian toy industry is seriously threatened. The Canadian iron and steel, hardware, cutlery, musical instruments, drug and chemical fertilizer, brush and other industries have already been affected. The markets for instance, which the Canadian brush industry had succeeded in developing in the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, Newfoundland, British West Indies, British South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, the Argentine, Columbia, Venezuela, Java, China, Cuba, and other countries, have been practically wiped out owing to the international exchange situation and, further, the Canadian market itself is being seriously threatened by importations of Belgian and German brushes made by cheap labor—*The Dominica Guardian, July 21st.*