

Govt. can afford. On this position they must guard themselves against any possible doubt. There is no purpose to be served by any further interchange of explanatory and argumentative communications upon this subject. The position taken up by His Majesty's Govt is fundamental to the existence of the British Empire and they cannot alter it. My colleagues and I remain, however keenly anxious to make, in cooperation with your delegates, another determined effort to explore every possibility of a settlement by personal discussion. The proposals which we have already made have been taken by the world as proof that our endeavours for reconciliation and settlement are no empty form and we feel that conference not correspondence is the most practical and peaceful way to an understanding such as we ardently desire to achieve. We therefore send you herewith a fresh invitation to a conference in London October 11th where we can meet your delegates as the spokesmen of the people whom you represent with a view to ascertaining how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire may best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations. I am, Sir, Yours faithfully (signed) Lloyd George.

Washington, Sept. 29th.—Five large collieries in Northern England have given notice that the mines will close in the near future. Mr. Page Commercial Attache at London, cabled today. The action of the mineowners, attributed to the Chaotic condition of the markets, have caused widespread distress among the miners. Mr. Page reported there are already more than 50,000 unemployed miners in that section.

New York, Sept. 29th.—The raw sugar market was steady early today at 4.13 for controlled centrifugal and 4.23 for Cuba's, with no sales recorded. Raw sugar futures were firmer and prices at midday were 1 to 5 points net higher on covering and trade buying. There was no change in defined prices, which were listed at 5.50 for fine granulated, but the demand seems to have tapered off a little. Refined futures were five points higher at midday, with trading confined to October positions.

London, Sept 29th.—"Wholly conciliatory", is the view expressed both in London and Dublin of Mr. Lloyd George's latest note to Mr. De Valera, in which the Prime Minister invites the leader of the Sinn Fein to a conference in London on October 11th, in an endeavour to settle the Irish controversy. Mr. Lloyd George makes as the basis of the note, the holding of a conference "with a view to ascertain how the association of Ireland with the community of nations, known as the British Empire, may best be reconciled with, in regard to Irish national aspirations". It is understood that various members of the British

Cabinet are of the opinion that there is nothing in the communication to prevent the proposed conference. This certainly appears to be the belief held by the London public and press, and the comments thus far received from Dublin speak of "the extreme gratification the communication is causing there."

NEW YORK, September 29th 1921.

Flour, Blended Clears St. Lawrence Brand
pr. brl. \$7.25.

Meal Kilndried per 100 lbs \$1.95

New Season's Pork per brl. \$37.00

Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$25.4

Sugar--Crystals maximum per 100 lbs.
\$4.13

Molasses Sugar 89° test, no quotation.
Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool
per lb. 15 25-100d.

Exchange, New York and London, 60
days' sight \$3.69

Exchange New York and London, sight
\$3.71½

LONDON, September 29th. 1921

Sugar, Demerara Crystals, per cwt. 42s.
—46s.

Muscavado per cwt. 27s. 38s.

German Beet 88° f.o.b. no sales.

White Java sugar cif United Kingdom
21s. 6d. September shipment.

Demerara Rum, per gal. nominal.

Trinidad Cocoa, Good Middling Red per
cwt 56s. 58s. nominal.

Cotton Good Medium West Indian Sea
Island per lb. 29d. nominal.

Bank of England rate of Discount per
cent. 5½.

Consols 48½.

Three per cent rentes in Paris Fcs. 56.60.

TROPICAL STORM DAMAGE EXTENT STILL UNKNOWN

Communication with Other Islands Still
Interrupted and Details of Loss
are Lacking

COFFEE CROP HERE IS HURT

Probably Greatest Loss in Island Will be
Felt by Coffee; Small Shipping Suffers

Reports are incomplete on the amount of damage done throughout the West Indies by the storm which first made its appearance last Thursday in the neighbourhood of Barbados and worked its way north and west passing out into the Atlantic on Monday evening to the north of Haiti.

Although the storm center passed to the south of Porto Rico, moving north and westward, considerable damage was done in the island, particularly to coastwise shipping, and to the coffee crop.

To what extent the coffee crop, now nearing harvest, was damaged has not yet been learned although first reports, especially from the Mayaguez section, suggest the damage has been rather severe.

Warning of the approach of the storm was sent out last Thursday afternoon by the Weather Bureau after advices had been received from Barbados that the storm was forming and heading in this direction. Shortly after first advices were received the Weather Bureau here was able to give information that in all probability the storm proper would not strike the island.

Nevertheless the warning, together with abnormal weather conditions caused considerable alarm in the island which lasted from Thursday afternoon until Sunday.

The south side of the island, all the way from Humacao on the east to Mayaguez on the west, felt the nearness of the storm and its effects to a greater degree than the section of the island to the north of the central mountain range. The mountains seemed to check the force of the storm and shelter the northern half of the island.

Both at Humacao and at Mayaguez there was considerable damage done to small shipping, and the loss of three lives as a result of the storm were reported.

DAMAGE AT MACORIS

The S. S. Marina, which arrived Wednesday from San Pedro De Macoris, reported that there were 22 lives lost and heavy damage to coastwise shipping at Macoris during the height of the storm there on Sunday. A score or more small vessels either seeking shelter in the harbor, or attempting to get into the harbor, were reported as sunk and the lives lost were from among the crews of these vessels.

According to incomplete information received here the storm passed to the south of Santo Domingo, going west toward Jamaica, but at the western end of Haiti turning more or less abruptly to the north and passing out into the Atlantic. What damage may have been done in Haiti and Santo Domingo has not been learned here for cable communication has been interrupted and details are lacking. It is believed, however, that the storm changed its course before striking Jamaica and that the effect of it did not reach to Cuba. Its path is believed to have been over the western portion of Haiti.

Information regarding the storm in Porto Rico was difficult to obtain because of damage to the telephone and telegraph lines which remained out of commission for some time. Prior to the storm the French cable lines were not working and the storm stopped communication over the English cable so that for some days the only cable in the island working has been the All America Cables.

With the exception of damage to the coffee crop other crops in the island are undamaged by the storm. *Porto Rico Progress, Sept. 16th.*