

PRESIDENT HARDING DIES SUDDENLY AT SAN FRANCISCO

Tragic Termination to Fatiguing Trip to Alaska—Apoplexy Ascribed as Cause of Death — Vice-President Coolidge Takes Up the Reins of Government.

A despatch from San Francisco says:—The President died without warning to those about him. He had been particularly comfortable and Mrs. Harding was reading to him, as has been her habit, before he went to sleep.

She and the two nurses were the only persons with him at the time. Doctors Sawyer and Boone were in the adjoining apartment. The local physicians were out of the hotel.

The doctors heard Mrs. Harding call and ran in.

It was just 7.50 when a secretary ran out of the President's apartments and handed the formal notice of his death. It read:

"The President died at 7.30 p.m. Mrs. Harding and the two nurses, Miss Ruth Fowderly and Miss Sue Daaser, were in the room at the time. Mrs. Harding was reading to the President, when utterly without warning, a light shudder passed through his frame. He collapsed and all recognized that the end had come. Stroke of apoplexy was the cause of his death."

Within a few moments all of the President's official party had been summoned.

This was followed immediately by this notice signed by his physicians:

"The President died instantaneously, without warning, and while conversing with members of his family, at 7.30 p.m. Death was apparently due to some brain involvement, probably an apoplexy. During the day he had been free from discomfort and there was every justification for anticipating a prompt recovery."

CHIEF EVENTS OF HARDING'S LIFE.

BORN—Nov. 2, 1865, on a farm near Blooming Grove, Morrow County, O.

BUSINESS LIFE—As a young man, became a printer and linotype operator, and in 1884 became proprietor of the Marion (O.) Star.

POLITICAL LIFE—From 1899 to 1903 represented his district in the Senate of Ohio. In 1904 and 1905 was Lieutenant-Governor of the State. In 1914 was elected to the United States Senate by a majority of more than 100,000. Elected President in 1920 by plurality of 7,000,000.

FAMILY LIFE—Married in 1891 to Miss Florence Kling.

Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States, who automatically succeeds the late Warren G. Harding as President, was born at Plymouth, Vermont, on July 4, 1872, of old New England stock. He worked on his father's farm as a boy and through hard effort obtained an education, graduating at Amherst College and afterward practicing law at Northampton, Mass. Before being elected Vice-President of the United States in November, 1920, he was successively Mayor of Northampton, member of the State House of Representatives and the State Senate, and Lieutenant-Governor and Governor of Massachusetts. His success as Governor in dealing with the serious Boston police strike was, in the public mind, largely responsible for his being chosen as Mr. Harding's running mate. He has a wife and two sons and is known for his simple tastes.



F. T. Courtney being congratulated after winning the King's Cup offered for the successful entrant into a race which encircled Great Britain.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.15 1/4.

Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 48 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 47c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.08.

Barley—Nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$25 to \$26; shorts, per ton, \$27 to \$29; middlings, \$33 to \$35; good feed flour, \$2.15 to \$2.25.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, nominal.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—45 to 46c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Toronto basis, \$5.05 to \$5.15; bulk seaboard, \$4.95 to \$5.05.

Man. flour—1st patents, in cotton sacks, \$6.90 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$6.85.

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$15; No. 3 timothy, \$13; mixed, \$12.50 to \$13.50.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.50.

Cheese—New, large, 22c; twins, 22 1/2 to 23c; triplets, 23c. Stiltons, 24c.

Old, large, 32c; twins, 32 1/2c; triplets, 33c; Stiltons, 33 1/2c. New Zealand old cheese, 30c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 36 to 37c; ordinary creamery, 34 to 35c; No. 2, 32 to 33c.

Eggs—Extras in cartons, 36 to 37c; extras, 34 to 35c; firsts, 29 to 30c; seconds, 20 to 22c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 20c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 17c; roosters, 12c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 20c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 25c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 20c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6 1/2c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp.

gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal. Maple sugar, lb., 25c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 10 1/2 to 11c per lb.; 3 and 2 1/2 lb. tins, 11 to 12 1/2c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$4.50 to \$5; No. 2, \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 29c; cooked hams, 43 to 45c; smoked rolls, 22 to 24c; cottage rolls, 23 to 26c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 34c; special brand breakfast bacon, 34 to 38c; backs, boneless, 32 to 38c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18; 70 to 90 lbs., \$17.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$36; heavyweight rolls, \$33.

Lard—Pure tierces, 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c; tubs, 16 to 16 1/2c; pails, 16 1/2 to 17c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 14 1/2 to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 17 to 17 1/2c.

Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$7.50; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$6 to \$6.50; do, com., \$4.25 to \$5.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, med., \$5.75 to \$6.50; do, com., \$4.25 to \$5.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$5; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and butters, \$1.50 to \$2; feeding steers, good, \$5 to \$6; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$3.25 to \$4.50; milkers, springers, each, \$60 to \$80; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$8 to \$9; do, com., \$4 to \$5; lambs, spring, \$13.25 to \$13.50; sheep, choice, light, \$5 to \$6; do, choice, heavy, \$4 to \$5; do, culls and bucks, \$2.75 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$8.85; do, f.o.b., \$8.25; do, country points, \$8.

MONTREAL.

Oats, No. 2 CW, 57c; No. 3 CW, 55c; extra No. 1 feed, 53 1/2c; No. 2 local white, 52 1/2c. Flour, Manitoba spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$6.90; do, 2nds, \$6.40; do, strong bakers', \$6.20; do, winter pats., choice, \$5.75 to \$5.85; Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3.05 to \$3.15. Bran, \$25 to \$26. Shorts, \$28 to \$29. Middlings, \$33 to \$34. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15.

Cheese, finest easterns, 19 to 19 1/2c. Butter, choicest creamery, 33 3/4c. Eggs, selected, 33c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.20 to \$1.25.

Com. cattle, \$3.50 to \$5; mixed quality steers, \$6; hogs, \$9.75 to \$10.

Prince Coming as the Duke of Cornwall.

A despatch from London says:—The Prince of Wales is completing plans for a trip to Canada in September, when, as the Duke of Cornwall, he will spend a month on his ranch in Alberta. It is to be a strictly private visit. If he traveled as the Prince of Wales every municipal official the length and breadth of the land would want to give him the freedom of the city and he would have to fight his way through a month of banquets.

His desire is to see his ranch again, as well as to have a real vacation in the open. These are the chief reasons why the heir to the throne is about to take this long jaunt. But it is also partly due to the wanderlust which the Prince has been suffering from since his recent trip to the far East. Plans are now maturing for an early visit to South Africa, but when this is undertaken it will be official. There are some of his father's subjects who believe one of the Prince's aversions to marrying just yet is due to the travel fever.

Germany Has Issued 500,000 Mark Note.

A despatch from Berlin says:—"Can you change a half million?" is now a common question among people in Berlin. The new half million mark notes have made their appearance and relieve the possessor of enough to buy dinner from carrying a bulging, visible bankroll.

Heretofore large packets of thousand mark bills had to be used in transactions which often ran into the millions. The highest denomination of currency previous was the 100,000 mark bill.

An easily replaced abrasive belt features a new machine for grinding small metal or wood articles.

STRIKE CALLED OFF IN SYDNEY STEEL

Union Mass Meeting Votes to Resume Work Dropped on June 27.

A despatch from Sydney, N.S., says:—The Sydney steel strike is over. At a mass meeting of steel workers at union headquarters, about 65 per cent. of those present voted to end the strike and return to work. The union executive will notify the British Empire Steel Corporation accordingly.

In their resolution, which formally ends the strike, the steel workers complain that every man's hand is against them, and they censure people, courts, police, newspaper and the Federal and Provincial Governments.

The Steel Company stated that 2,505 men were working at the plant out of approximately 3,500 who were there when the strike began.

The strike began on the morning of June 27 for a 20 per cent. wage increase.

Disturbances followed, in the course of which a number of police were stoned and a magistrate hit and practically stunned by a missile. As a result of the disturbance, Provincial police and about 1,500 troops from all sections of Canada occupied the strike district.

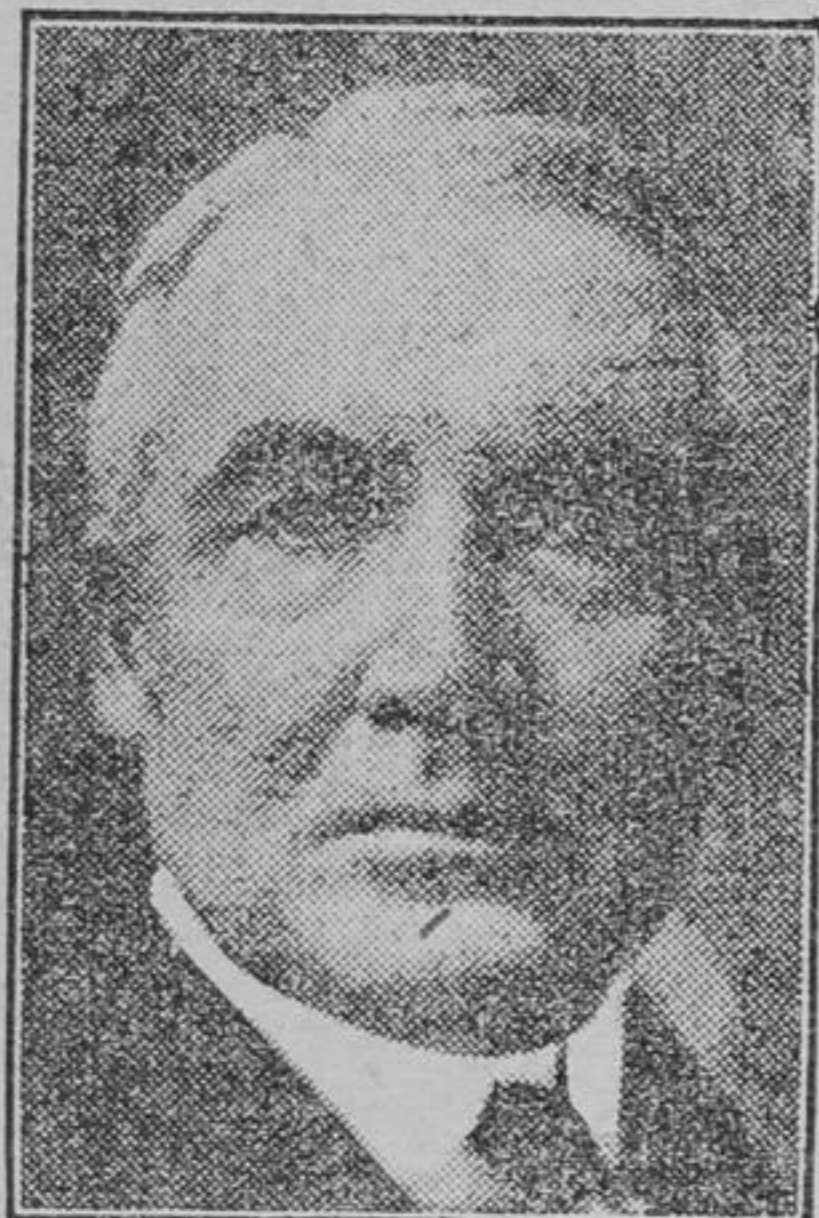
At midnight July 3 the eight thousand miners of Cape Breton came out in sympathy to force withdrawal of the troops and police. On July 6 the miners' leaders, J. B. MacLachlan and Dan Livingstone, were arrested on charges of sedition, and on July 18 they were deposed by John L. Lewis from their respective offices of secretary and president of District 26 of the United Mine Workers. The international president instructed the miners to return to work. On July 21 the miners returned to work.

Inland Revenue Stamps Replace Postage on Oct. 1.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—An explanation of the changes in the stamp taxes effective on August 1 has been made by the Post-Office Department. The requirement that Inland Revenue stamps must be used on cheques, it is pointed out, does not come into effect until October 1st. The Special War Revenue Act has provided explicitly that postage stamps may be used in the payment of stamp duties under the Act, but after the first of October this permission ceases to exist.

Russia Will Celebrate Next Christmas on Dec. 25.

A despatch from Moscow says:—The Council of Commissars have fixed upon ten church holidays, to be observed according to the new style calendar. Thus this year will be the first that Russia will celebrate Christmas simultaneously with the rest of the world.



THE LATE PRESIDENT HARDING

World Trip in 31 Days May Soon Be Reality.

A despatch from Paris says:—The dreams of a round-the-world trip in 31 days are nearing realization. Not only is a British company planning a 74-hour airplane service between London and Bombay, but the French Government has given permission to a French air mail company to organize 24-hour flights between Paris and Bucharest, thereby cutting three days from the normal travel schedule.

The planes will carry 16 passengers, a cook and a porter to make up the beds before sundown. Each machine will have a wireless telephone to keep in touch with European broadcasting stations. Extension of the line from Bucharest to Bombay is being considered and may be established before the end of the year.

In this event, allowing two days to catch a steamer on the Pacific, two days to fly across North America and six days to cross the Atlantic, it will be possible to make the trip around the world in less than half Jules Verne's 80 days.

Bees Possess Sense Unknown to Humans.

A despatch from Paris says:—Scientific interest has been aroused over an incident in the Swiss canton of Vaud which tends to demonstrate that bees possess a sense unknown to humans.

A farmer was taking a hundred pounds of honey to market, when his wagon overturned. In a few minutes a number of bees were noticed in the vicinity, and in a quarter of an hour the sky was darkened by them. It has since been learned that simultaneously every hive in the canton was emptied.

A great number of people were stung, and three children who were riding on the wagon at the time of the accident were rescued with difficulty from the angry insects.



VICE-PRES. CALVIN COOLIDGE.

Whom the death of President Harding calls to the White House. Mr. Coolidge is the first Vice-President to become Chief Executive of the United States since Theodore Roosevelt succeeded William McKinley on the latter's death.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW CANADIAN INDUSTRY BACKED BY BRITISH CAPITAL

A despatch from London says:—The development of Canadian milling interests on a great scale by British capital is foreshadowed by the departure for Canada, on the Empress of France, Aug. 8, of Sir William Nicholls. Sir William is chairman and governing director of Spillers Milling and Associated Industries, Limited, a huge combination of interests which own their own steamships and insurance companies, and are thus completely self-contained.

Sir William who is accompanied by Lady and Miss Nicholls and J. T. Anner, secretary of the company, will visit Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. He will spend three months in Canada investigating the growing and handling of wheat. Canada, he considers, is becoming the controlling factor in the production and price of grain, and he wishes to study its course from the farm to the British consumer. He will look into the possibilities of flour milling in Western Canada and into ship-

ping facilities which exist for wheat and flour via Vancouver. If he finds an opportunity exists for improving these facilities and reducing the cost of marketing Canadian wheat, he and his associates are ready to invest large sums of money for the purpose. How large these sums may be is indicated by the fact that Spillers Industries control \$35,000,000 and that Sir William himself is a director of Barclays' Bank.

In view of the dominating position of Spillers in the British grain trade, its decision to consider large investments in Canadian milling is a matter of great importance to Canada, while its insurance of Imperial control of Imperial foodstuffs augurs well for the forthcoming Economic Conference. Not since before the war has British industry showed a disposition to participate in Canadian development on such a large scale. The fact that it will mean the establishment of a new industry, rather than the mere investment of British capital, makes it still more constructive.