

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 Fowlerly and Miss Sue Dauser, 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.

Dominion News in Brief

Vancouver, B.C.—It has been announced by the contractors that the additional unit of 700,000 bushels for the old Government elevator will be completed by the end of September. This increases the storage capacity of the elevator to 2,000,000 bushels.

Medicine Hat, Alta.—The adult foxes and pups on the local fox farm rapidly increased in number during the past year. There are now 54 adult foxes and 55 pups. It is the intention this fall to increase the number of breeding pens and dog pens from 25 to 34 of each.

Regina, Sask.—There has been no let-up this year in the government's policy of highway construction and contractors are busily engaged in building roads joining the small towns with the provincial marketing centres. The latest contract to be awarded by the Government is for a stretch of road 17½ miles long between Regina and Pense, at a cost of \$18,000.

Winnipeg, Man.—Western Canada will require 61,000 harvesters this year, according to an estimate made at a meeting here of officials of the Employment Service of Canada, Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways and farmers organizations. It is estimated 15,000 will be needed in Manitoba, 38,000 in Saskatchewan and 13,000 in Alberta, and most of them will be brought in from Eastern Canadian districts.

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.

Chopped It.
"Nurse, did you kill all the germs in baby's milk?"
"Yes, ma'am. I run it through the meat chopper twice."

Probably a miser saves money because he doesn't know what else to do with it.

Ottawa, Ont.—Only once in the history of Canada was the gold production record set in 1922 exceeded, and that was in 1900, when the Yukon placers reached the peak of their yield. During 1922, 1,263,364 ounces of gold were mined in the Dominion. The value is set at \$26,116,050, an increase of 36 per cent. over the previous year's figures. In 1900, 1,850,057 ounces of gold were mined and the value was \$27,908,153.

Shawinigan Falls, Que.—Work on the extension of the plant of the Belgo Paper Co. is now about 60 per cent. completed. The Belgo Co. are making arrangements to place another paper machine in operation, which work will not be completed before the end of November next.

St. John, N.B.—Lumber exporters in this district are experiencing a steady run of orders for their product from foreign countries, and scarcely a day goes by but some ship leaves port with a cargo of New Brunswick lumber. The United States has been an extensive buyer, with the United Kingdom not far behind.

Aylesford, N.S.—Work has been going on steadily at the mine of the Aylesford Manganese Mining Co., which is located about three miles south of Auburn. The engineer in charge reports that developments to date are quite satisfactory.

A discovery of excellent ochre (raw sienna) was recently made near Eidershouse Station, N.S., on the Dominion Atlantic Railway. The color is uniform throughout, with very little gritty matter in the main body. The material can be burnt to produce a variety of colors, from reddish brown to black. Prospecting is still going on.

Over 13,000 cattle were exported during June and of that number 10,478 were shipped to the British market and 1,785 to the United States. The total for the first six months of 1923 is 55,583 head, as compared with 19,867 last year. Of these amounts 30,029 and 4,185, respectively, went overseas and 23,659 and 12,795, respectively, to the United States.

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.

Official announcement of the securing of new premises for the Canadian Government offices in London, has been made by Hon. P. C. Larkin, Canadian High Commissioner. The High Commissioner states that the Crown lease of the premises in Trafalgar Square on the West Side, belonging to the Union Club, has been purchased by the Canadian Government.



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.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.15½.
Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 46½c; 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 flour—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.
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, 22½ to 23c; triplets, 23c; Stiltons, 24c. Old, large, 32c; twins, 32½c; triplets, 33c; Stiltons, 33½c. 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, 80c; 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, 16c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 20c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30c.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6½c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal. Maple sugar, lb., 25c.
Honey—40-lb. tins, 10½ to 11c per lb.; 3 and 2½ lb. tins, 11 to 12½c 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, 48 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, \$38; heavyweight rolls, \$33.
Lard—Pure tierces, 15½ to 15¾c; tubs, 16 to 16½c; pails, 17½ to 17¾c; prints, 18c. Shortening, Hercules, 14½ to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15½ to 16c; prints, 17 to 17½c.
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 \$5.25; do, winter pats., choice, \$5.75 to \$6.85; 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 19½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 33½c. 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.

MONTREAL.

Oats, No. 2 CW, 57c; No. 3 CW, 55c; extra No. 1 feed, 53½c; No. 2 local white, 52½c. Flour, Manitoba spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$6.90; do, 2nds, \$6.40; do, strong bakers', \$6.20; do, winter pats., choice, \$5.75 to \$6.85; 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 19½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 33½c. 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.

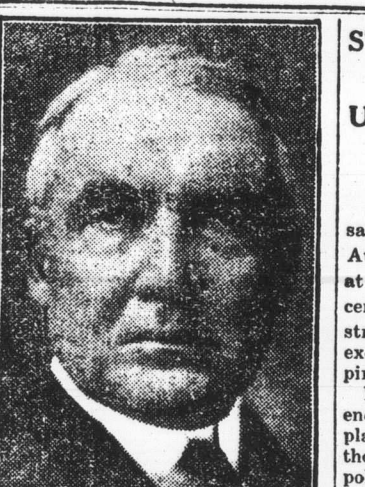
Germany Has Issued 500,000 Mark Note.

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.

Hetofore 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.

Canada's trade is climbing ahead. Total trade in the three months ending June was \$462,544,438, an increase of \$110,841,056 over the corresponding three months of last year. For June alone, total trade was \$179,720,516, an increase of \$44,944,782 over last year. Domestic imports in the three months increased approximately \$50,000,000 and imports approximately \$61,000,000.

A demonstration of the practicability of the tar sands from McMurray, north of Edmonton, for sidewalk and road purposes, is being made at the Edmonton Exhibition. A sidewalk has been laid on the exhibition grounds comprising crushed gravel and the tar sand just as it comes from the ground. It is hoped that such experiments as these will demonstrate the value of the McMurray tar sands in road making.



THE LATE PRESIDENT HARDING

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.

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 deported 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.

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-

THE COMING CHAMPION



MAKE IT A KNOCKOUT THIS TIME!