

for an advance in wages and a reduction of the price of coal. The voting will continue all this week. It is forecasted by London newspapers that the miners will vote overwhelmingly in favour of striking. The Government has so far refused to consider the projected advance of wages and a reduction of coal prices, but belief is expressed that some way can be found to avert a tie-up of the country's mining industry. The miners' leader, Robert Smillie, declared yesterday, "We are determined that the nation shall own the mines and the time has come when the present exploiters will have to give them up."

Berlin, Aug. 24th.—The Lokal Anzeigers correspondent on the Russian front, reports that the Russian retreat along the East Prussian border has developed into a panic under pressure of the Polish cavalry. Herds of cattle, cavalry and infantry are intermingled in the flight. Officers and Commissaries are trying to restore order with their revolvers. Some of the regiments have thrown away their weapons. The correspondent says that the Reds declare they could not stand the fire of the Polish and French aviators who attacked them from short distances and whose bombs worked havoc, they evidently were unaccustomed to western fighting methods.

New York, Aug. 23rd.—The sugar trade is passing through a period of such complete disorganization as has never been paralleled in its past history, replete as that has been, and particularly in recent years, with developments of a most unusual character. The present situation has been produced by a reaction from conditions of exactly opposite character, that existed in the first months of the 1919 and 1920 campaign. Fears of a repetition of the experience of the two preceding years, when sugar was practically unobtainable during the period of heaviest consumption, induced buyers of all classes to make commitments for supplies for months ahead, in many cases up to December, their competition with each other for such supplies, forcing prices almost unprecedented high level. What was not then foreseen, has now come to pass. The great consuming public accustomed to economy in the use of sugar forced by war time contingencies, has continued the practice whether or not the need had passed no doubt being confirmed in it by consideration of the high cost of sugar despite the more plentiful supply. Thus with deliveries on contracts made in expectation of at least a normal demand at this season pouring in upon them wholesale dealers and manufacturing consumers find themselves in view of the restricted market and actually curtailed bank credit, unable to take care of this sugar. Attempts to re-sell at prices below any quotations made by refiners, met with no

success as every one is in the same box, so there is much talk of a repudiation of contracts to avoid the heavy financial losses of deliveries would entail. Naturally refiners object to shouldering such losses but they display commendable readiness to meet the buyers on any ground that promises a solution of the problem. No one even among those that are most deeply concerned in the matter has yet been able to suggest a way out of the difficulty. Based upon normal requirements of consumption for the past four months of the years, the quantity of sugar in sight according to the foremost trade authorities, is inadequate, therefore with a let-up of the financial stringency and provided that the demand from now forward is approximately equal to the average for that period, it is asserted that the present surplus will soon be absorbed. In the meantime the situation is critical and the outcome most uncertain.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24th 1920
 Flour, Blended Clears St. Lawrence Brand
 pr. brl. \$12.50
 Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$3.90
 New Season's Pork per brl. \$39.00
 Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$33.00
 Sugar—Crystals maximum per 100 lbs
 \$12.04.
 Molasses Sugar 89° test, no quotation.
 Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool
 per lb. 22 47-100d.
 Exchange, New York and London, 60
 days' sight \$3.51
 Exchange New York and London, sight
 \$3.55½

LONDON, Aug. 24th 1920.
 Sugar, Demerara Crystals, Govt. controlled
 and free of control 129s. 9d.
 Sugar-Moscovado Govt. controlled price,
 duty paid 124s. 9d.
 Moscovado free of Govt. control duty
 paid nominal.
 German Beet 88°/c f.o.b. no sales.
 White Java sugar cif United Kingdom
 nominal 110s. 0d.
 Demerara Rum, per gal. nominal.
 Trinidad Cocoa, Good Middling Red nominal
 per cwt 85s. 0d.
 Cotton, Medium Fine Sea Island, at Liverpool
 per lb. nominal
 Bank of England rate of Discount per
 cent. 7.
 Consols 46½.
 Three per cent rentes in Paris Fcs. 55.40
 All prices subject to correction.

RED CROSS SETS

ROLL CALL DATE.

Fourth National Appeal to be from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving.

The American Red Cross will hold its fourth roll call from Armistice day, November 11, to Thanksgiving day, November 25. In this period the organization will make its nation-wide annual appeal to its members to renew their alle-

giance and support and ask those who are not members to join the ranks.

With more than 10,000,000 members, not including the 14,000,000 members of the Junior Auxiliary, the American Red Cross has today more than three times the combined enrollment of all the rest of the Red Cross Societies of the world. Its present membership is more than twenty times its enrollment previous to the world war.

Figures of Other Countries.

The Japanese Red Cross stands second to the American Red Cross with 1,900,000 members, according to the latest available figures. Argentine has 4,000 members; Brazil, 6,600; China, 26,000; Denmark, 25,000; France, 250,000; Holland, 18,000; Italy, 300,000; New Zealand, 10,000; Norway, 9,000; Poland, 30,000; Portugal, 5,500; Roumania, 14,000; Serbia, 2,850; Spain, 63,000; Sweden, 65,000; Switzerland, 42,500; Uruguay, 300. Current figures for England, Canada and Australia, which have important organizations, are not available.

The Roll Call appeal this year will be primarily for memberships. There are four classes of membership; first, the dollar annual membership, which is divided on a fifty-fifty basis, one-half going to National Headquarters and one-half to the chapter that secured the membership for its own uses; second, the five-dollar or contributing membership, of which the chapter retains four dollars, the remaining dollar going to the national organization; the ten-dollar sustaining membership, of which the chapter retains eight dollars and national headquarters receives two dollars. The fees for all life memberships, fifty dollars, and all patron memberships, one hundred dollars, go to the endowment fund by regulations of the by-laws.

Chapters Get More Money.

The chapters have not in the past received such a large proportion of the membership dues for use in their own communities. Under the new division of fees one contributing membership will be worth to the chapters eight annual memberships, and one sustaining membership will be worth to the chapters 16 annual memberships.

Every individual who renews membership or joins the Red Cross in the fourth roll call will receive a membership card, the membership button for 1921 and the fourth roll call service flag.

The national organization will not this year make a general appeal for funds unless some now unforeseen emergency of world-wide importance arises, but chapters have the privilege of raising funds in connection with the roll call in their own territories to carry on their peace-time programs. The chapters will set their own quotas for their local appeals.—*Boston Herald*.