

\$5,000,000 in gold will leave France next Saturday for the United States as part payment of France's share of the Anglo-French loan maturing October 15th., it was announced here today by the French finance commission.

New York, Sept. 2nd.—The market of raw sugar developed no special feature yesterday, market quotations were not quotably changed in the absence of business with local refiners. About the only buying interest shown at all was from one or two operators, who might be interested in a moderate way in full duty sugars in very prompt positions to be turned over on export orders. Sugar were available on the basis of about 8½ c. and F. for Cuba with some small lots of full duties offered at 9½ c. with sellers willing to take fractionally less if a buyer could be secured. On the whole the market at best is a dragging affair with sugars arriving either being placed in store or on lighters. In some quarters there was said to be increased inquiry for sugars for export. While the market appears to be rather glutted with sugar at the present time there are not a few in the trade who look forward for a change in conditions later in the Autumn particularly if Europe should take any amount of Cuban raws together with local refined sugars. No changes were reported in refiners list prices but it was said that owners of second hand sugars were supplying what demand there was at prices in some instances as low as 15 c. and from that on up to 16 c. less 2% for cash. Refiners list prices are more or less normal. One or two interests are shading the quoted prices. The market is in a very unsettled condition. Late in the day it developed that at least 5,000 tons of refined sugar had been sold for export on private terms believed to have been about 14 c. in bond. As against this business there was a sale of Cuban raws said to have been about 1,500 bags October shipment at 10½ cts. cost and freight with the buyer in the market for additional lots on the same basis. This business had a tendency to steady the market for raw sugar and cargoes arriving are being placed in store awaiting a better market. According to Willett and Gray receipts at U. S. ports for the week were 60,350 tons against 63,729 tons last week and 92,256 tons a year ago. The total stock was given at 125,330 tons against 131,990 a week ago and 85,214 a year ago. The market for sugar futures formed up later in the day on covering by a lower wall street sugar house. This being attributed to the fact that raws had steadied up a little due to the sale of refined sugar for export account. Final prices were 25 to 60 points net higher.

London, Sept. 3rd.—An official communication from Simla, India, announces virulent anti-British propaganda among the frontier tribes in the Manshara region, where an attempt has been made to organize a provisional Govt. to super-

sede the British administration. The commissioner hurried from Peshawar and arrested the ringleaders. Armed crowds assembled and demanded the liberation of the men under arrest. Eventually they were persuaded to retire, though at one time the situation looked dangerous. Reinforcement troops have been sent into the district. As there have been attacks on British posts, and unrest continues.

London, Sept. 3rd.—The situation in Mesopotamia shows improvement in the disturbed areas, but it is becoming tense in districts not yet in open rebellion, according to a War Office communication. The Skjawas railway station was attacked on August 29th, and is still besieged by increasing numbers. The British political officers at Muntafik were saved from assassination by fanatics by escaping in an airplane. Several other stations were attacked. In north-east Persia the Reds have made no southward move from Resht.

Paris, Sept. 3rd.—Germany has accepted the French demands concerning the incidents at Breslau, which included an attack by a German mob on the French Consulate at that place. Dr. Simmons, the German Foreign Minister, informed the French Ambassador to this effect yesterday. The demand differs on one point from those formulated in the note of August 31st. The French Govt. consents that the regrets of the German Govt. shall be made at the Embassy of the Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs and interim.

Winnipeg, Sept. 3rd.—A reduction of \$1.05 on all grades of flour, was announced here yesterday morning, fancy patent flour \$13.75 and bakers patent \$12.95 per bbl. There will be no reduction in the price of bread.

Lucerne, Sept. 3rd.—Mr. Lloyd George has decided to end his visit to Switzerland and return to England by the beginning of next week without holding any further conference here. The Premier will not attend the meeting to be held on September 12th at Aix-les-Bains, where Premier Millerand and Premier Giolitte will hold a conference.

London, Sept. 3rd.—A report made on Mayor McSweeney's condition shortly after noon said he was rapidly approaching unconsciousness. He was too weak during the morning to carry on a conversation, it was said.

London, Sept. 3rd.—A reduction of two pence a pound in sugar is to be announced on Saturday, according to the Daily Mail. The drop in price is due to overbuying in the U. S. American buyers underestimating the beet sugar resources of Europe, and are said to have speculated on a world shortage of sugar which failed to come about. Prices, it is expected, will go still lower shortly.

Belfast, Sept. 3rd.—The most urgent and important business, says an official report, was transacted at the meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council today in

connection with the grave situation facing the loyalists of that province. Certain proposals were adopted unanimously with a view to meet the demand for full and immediate protection of those whose lives are imperilled by the present disturbances, the report adds. Meanwhile the council earnestly appeals to all loyal subjects of the King to assist the authorities in maintaining law and order.

London, Sept. 3rd.—Mr. A. J. Balfour yesterday replied to the despatch of M. Tchitcherin, the Russian Bolsheviki Minister, sent on August 26th. Mr. Balfour expressed gratification that the Soviet Govt. renounces its demands for a workers military, but declares that M. Tchitcherin is mistaken in supposing that the British Govt. recognized that a reduction of the Polish army to fifty thousand men would be just peace terms. What the British Govt. said, Mr. Balfour declared, was that Great Britain would not consider it sufficient ground for active intervention. Mr. Balfour characterized M. Tchitcherin's representations concerning the civic militia as being a concession to Poland as "evidently meant as a jest, and so far neither requires nor deserves a reply". He considered, however, that it is a jest requiring explaining from the Soviet Govt, and points out that both the British Parliament and the people were deceived by the Soviet withholding their act that the militia was to be taken from a particular class chosen by a victorious enemy. The British Govt's objection was not based on the choice of workmen. Its objections would be equally strong if the militia were composed of millionaires. In either case it would be an armed force imposed on the Poles at the bidding of a foreign power, therefore inconsistent with national independence and the permanent maintenance of civil order. Mr. Balfour said he did not doubt M. Tchitcherin's statement that there are inequalities of wealth in Great Britain which no longer exists in Russia, but the references M. Tchitcherin draws from this are quite irrelevant to the present purpose. Mr. Balfour concluded by saying that he never for a moment questioned the efficacy of Soviet methods for making poor men richer than they were but failure is to be feared. Mr. Balfour's reply is in answer to M. Tchitcherin's statement called forth by the Italian-British ultimatum respecting changes in the peace terms offered to Poland by the Soviet Govt.

Constantinople, Sept. 3rd.—Turkey will send a minister to the Vatican, it was announced yesterday. This is the first time Islam officially has affiliated with Christendom, the step being taken on the main initiative of gratitude for the Pope's financial and other aid to Turkish war prisoners during the war. Before the Minister is sent to Rome, the Vatican will be asked if he will be received.