

er of peace," however, he said. "But all this depends on making the cultivation of friendship a disinctively American policy, to be furthered by the demonstration of our sense of justice and by the respect we show for the feelings of others. The first object of foreign policy is security and so far as we can see into the future, we are safe from the slightest danger of aggression," Mr. Hughes said. "We know that in no power, or possible combination of powers, lies any menace to our security," he continued. "There is no occasion to vindicate our proper authority, for no one challenges it. There is no reason to demonstrate our ability to take care of ourselves for no one doubts it. It should be easy for us to cultivate friendships. That is the way to gain the opportunities of intercourse which we seek throughout the world. We are a peaceful people and it is well for us to remember that we rely on friendship and goodwill, not on force or threats of force, to extend our influence and win adherence to our international proposals. But there is more involved than the adoption of suitable methods to protect our own interests, important as these are. How can we promote the peace of the world. The most promising way is to preserve the opportunities of conciliation and adjustment, which naturally belong to us, by fostering a friendly disposition. Happily, in this hemisphere causes of controversy are rapidly diminishing. Almost all the old boundary disputes, fertile sources of enmity and strife, are being settled and one by the wells of controversy are drying up". Turning to the reparations question in Europe, Mr. Hughes said that there was the promise of a new era in the recent Experts report. With solution of the problem he said, would come opportunity further to limit armament and expenditures which are induced by distrust. "In these efforts," he said, "there is ample assurance of American capacity and disposition to be helpful." Mr. Hughes reviewed the progress of science and civilization generally to find "abundant reason for encouragement," but added that "our greatest difficulty seems to lie in government, although politics is the dominant activity." He pointed out that a recent report by a special committee of the American Bar Association disclosed that "we made an unfortunate showing as compared with other nations" in the enforcement of criminal law. "What is needed is not gossip about crime, nor the spread of scandalous rumour, but immediate prosecution, conviction and punishment," he said. It is time also that we give serious thought to the question whether the privilege against self incrimination should be maintained."

Pentypidd, South Wales, May 19th—The Duke of York and Captain Fasil Brooks were beaten, 2 up and 1 to play in a foursome golf match on Saturday at

Tonpentre by Frank Hodges and Evan Williams, President of the Miners Association of Great Britain. The match, which aroused great interest, was the outcome of the challenge made by Mr. Hodges at a dinner a year ago which was immediately accepted by the Duke. It was played on the miners course, on holes, which was practically made by the miners themselves from scrubby wasteland. All of the fousosome are members of the Council of the Industrial Welfare Society.

Carney, N. J. May 19th—The molding and plate shop of the Federal shipyards is a complete ruin today as a result of a tremendous explosion of unknown origin which rocked the section last night, doing damage to property estimated at \$1,600,000. The blast, which was heard more than five miles away, was followed immediately by fire which destroyed the building and large quantities of explosive machinery and equipment and for a time threatened to wipe out the entire plant. The fire was confined to the building where the explosion occurred. The blaze originated in a two story building more than a quarter of a mile long and 300 feet wide, where the keel of one vessel had just been laid and other ships were being repaired. Between 500 and 1,000 men are temporarily thrown out of work.

London, May 20th.—In the cricket match between the South African and Lancashire, the former made sixty runs in their first innings and the latter two hundred and ninetythree. The South Africans then scored one hundred and fiftyfive runs for their second innings and Lancashire thus won by an innings and seventy eight runs.

London, May 20th.—Sugar in stock on the 17th inst. was 129,000 tons. Last year 88,000.

Berlin, May 19th.—Desperation has seized the striking miners of the Ruhr. Their women folk are showing the way to violence. The strikers refused flatly to accept an arbitration award which lengthens their hours. The mine owners meeting at Essen accepted the arbitration. The Govt. according to custom, has no choice but to declare the award binding. A tremendous bitterness, suffering and hunger among the strikers and their families make it seem doubtful however that the Govt's declaration will have any effect. Wives of the miners took the initiative in sabotage. At Gelsenkirchen, Hungary women stormed the City Hall, demanding issuance of rations. Rioting led by miners wives broke out at Rattausen and police with drawn batons had to intervene. At the mines of Hattingen women seized rakes and picks and hauled fires from the pump furnaces, so that the mines are in great danger of being flooded. They brandished heated rakes in the faces of men strike breakers driving the latter from the mines.

Ottawa, May 19th.—Exports from Can-

ada fell short by some eleven million dollars of imports last month, according to figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Comparative figures show that imports dropped some eight million dollars compared with April 1923 and exports increased by about five millions.

New York, May 19 h.—In the absence of demand raw sugar prices were easier today, declining to the basis of 5.65 for Cuban, duty paid.

Milan, Italy, May 19th.—An official communique announces that a conference of Italian and Belgian Ministers here has agreed to the necessity of a speedy settlement of the reparation problem by carrying out the findings of the Experts Committee and that as soon as the exchange of views between the Allies was sufficiently advanced, it would be advisable to convene an Interallied Conference. It was also agreed, the communique states, that the question of interallied debts should be regarded as connected with the reparation problem.

Manito, Japan May 19th—The United States army airplanes arrived here from Yerofu Island on their flight around the world.

Washington May 19th—A rum treaty, similar to that recently concluded with Great Britain, was signed here today by diplomatic representatives of the United States and Germany.

Johannesburg, May 19th.—Denying a report that he had advocated recourse to arms in order to secure secession from the British Empire, in the event of peaceful means failing, General Kemp member of the last Union House of Assembly, on Saturday declared that "Nationalists leave the question of session to the unfettered decision of South Africans. They will not force the issue, no matter how long it takes to bring about a solution. Fervently appealing for national unity and peace, General Kemp said it would be foolish to attempt to secure independence by force nowadays. The Nationalists, he added, do not desire war. If they got into power they would try to improve conditions and would not touch the question of secession.

Washington, May 19th.—The Senate today passed the Soldiers Bonus Bill over the Presidential veto. The vote was 59 to 26. The measure now automatically becomes law, the House having taken similar action. Several Republican organization leaders joined with a strong Democratic line up in upsetting the veto on a vote which was in doubt until the last minute. There were two more votes than the necessary two thirds majority.

NEW YORK, May 20th.

Flour, (hard winter clears \$4.50.

" hard winter straights \$5.00

Meal, Kilndried per 100 pounds \$2.20

New Season's Pork per barrel \$37.00

Heavy Mess Pork per brl. \$26.50

Sugar—Crystals maximum per 100 lbs. \$5.78