

Labour have ever been suspicious of any such alliance, whatever the object.

Belgrade, April 20th.—Several hundred persons were killed, about 1,000 wounded and 30,000 made homeless, as the result of the explosion of war material stores at Monastir, according to reports from that Southern Serbian City today. The disaster thus taking the proportions of one of the greatest catastrophes of the kind in history. The damage it is reported will amount to many millions of dollars. The explosion blew up all the dumps in which was gathered all the ammunition of the former allied armies in the near East. The population of Monastir which is comprised of Serbians, Turks, and Bulgarians, fled in panic in all directions, principally toward Salonika and Prilep. Four hundred car loads of ammunition and high explosives, stored near the railroad station at Monastir, Southern Serbia exploded on Tuesday at noon, virtually destroying the heart of the City. One half of the City's population was rendered homeless. The victims were mostly children and soldiers. A church in which the children were collapsed under the detonation while the barracks in which 1,800 soldiers were having luncheon was destroyed. Immediately after the explosion fire broke out in various parts of the city. The panic stricken inhabitants fled to the nearby woods and mountains, from which they watched their homes burn. All telegraphic and telephonic communication from Monastir with the outside was cut off. The first news of the disaster reached Belgrade from refugees who managed to reach Prilen, 30 miles to the north-west of Monastir. Several Serbian relief units were immediately organized and started for Monastir.

New York, April 20th.—The early raw sugar market was unsettled. Spot Cuba's were offered at 24, cost and freight, equal to 3.87 for centrifugal, while for latter shipment 28c., cost and freight, was asked, equal to 3.88. There were no sales of Cuba's although 7,000 bags of Porto Rico's were sold to a local refiner without port options, at 3.98 for late April shipment. In raw sugar futures prices were easier, under commission house selling, with prices at midday 3 to 4 points nett lower. No further change occurred, with fine granulated listed at 5.25 to 5.40, with the denands still light.

London, April 20th.—Mr. Churchill was severely shaken up by a fall from his horse while riding today at Eaton Hall, Chester. The hope is expressed that he will recover within a few days.

London, April 20th.—Typhus has broken out in Birkenhead, near Liverpool, 18 cases being reported there, and 3 deaths having occurred, according to information received at the United States consulate today. If the disease shows indications of spreading, stringent inspection of British emigrants to the

United States will be undertaken by the United States health authorities in London.

New York, April 20th.—A break in the deadlock between bituminous coal operators and miners, and a peaceful settlement of the strike "within a few weeks" was forecast here tonight by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour. Government intervention, to prevent a shortage of fuel for the nation will not become necessary, Mr. Gompers declared. "When it is demonstrated that the miners are standing firm and are prepared to hold out," he asserted, "the operators will agree to confer with them and a new wage agreement will be the result".

Genoa, April 20th.—The economic conference was tonight without a definite settlement of the Russo-German incident, after a day given over to private conversations, conferences between the Germans and Russians and all sorts of tentatives, and a great assembly of the world's press, called by Mr. Lloyd George, who addressed the newspaper representatives of forty nations and announced that the Germans would accept the conditions imposed by the Allies, and that the Russian attitude toward the London experts report would be such that further negotiations would be possible. After Mr. Lloyd George made his statement the Germans announced they were still considering their reply to the note of the big and little Entente denying their admission to discussion of the Russian questions unless the Russo-German treaty was rescinded, or at least amended and approved by the conference.

Genoa, April 21st.—Victor Emanuel, it is expected, will arrive in Genoa tomorrow morning on the Dreadnought Dante De Gavour, for his visit to the International economic conference. He will receive the authorities at the prefects palace and give a luncheon at noon aboard the Dreadnought Dante Alighieri to which all the delegations have been invited. It is not yet known whether the Russian delegation have accepted the invitation to the luncheon, which has created a delicate position for them. The Italian communists are urging them to abstain from meeting the King maintaining this would produce a bad impression among the Italian Communist masses, which conceive communism as anti-monarchical.

Genoa, April 21st.—The Russians are granted recognition de jure and adequate financial help. They state in their reply submitted to the Entente today that they are willing to admit Russia's war and pre-war debts, waive their counter claims and restore the use of nationalized property to its former owners, or satisfy the claims of foreigners in cases where the property cannot be restored.

Genoa, April 21st.—The German reply

to the Allies ultimatum accepts the conditions that the German delegates be barred from participating in the further discussions of the Russian question by the Genoa conference, the Russo-German treaty signed at Rapallo being allowed to stand. Arrangements have been made to present the note at noon today to Premier Facta of Italy as president of the conference and also as the first signer of the protest received by the Germans. The German note is longer than that from the Allies and begins by acknowledging "with painful surprise" the protest received which is considered undeserved. The note then repeats what Dr. Rathenau has stated on several occasions, that negotiations for the conclusion of the Russo-German treaty had begun long ago, were known to have been in progress by all the European Governments and had lately been suspended out of deference to the conference. But the exclusion of Germany from the negotiations held by the Allies with the Russians the Villa De Albert gave to the German delegation the impression that the Allies were trying to conclude arrangements with the Soviet Government without German participation, perhaps to German detriment. At a certain moment, perhaps through misunderstanding, the German delegation received the impression that the Allies were about to conclude an agreement with the Russians, therefore the Russo-German negotiations were resumed and resulted in the signing of the treaty at Rapallo on Easter Sunday. The German delegation believes that the treaty does not violate the spirit of the conference and indeed contributes to its supreme aim, the pacification of the World and the reconstruction of Europe. The note adds that after the conclusion of this treaty the German delegation has no reason to participate in the work of the first commission dealing with Russian affairs, but says it will willingly participate in the work of the same commission dealing with German and European interests. The delay in delivering the note, was due chiefly to differences of opinion among the Germans themselves as to the best attitude to take some fearing the reception it might have in French quarters, as the French delegates had kept themselves severely aloof during the whole incident. The statement made by Mr. Lloyd George before the journalists at the meeting in the Royal Palace yesterday however was interpreted to mean that France was in perfect agreement with the other Allies.

NEW YORK April 24th.

Flour, Blended Clear St. Lawrence Brand pr. brl. \$6.00.
Meal Kiln-dried per 100lbs \$1.60
New Season's Pork per brl. \$37.00
Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$25.00
Sugar---Crystals maximum per 100 lbs. \$3 98
Molasses Sugar 89° test, no quotation.