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MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1915.

Saving Daylight

There is one natural resource, the conservation of which is in most countries neglected. The thing of which there is abundance are those most likely to be wasted, and as there is, within certain time limits, an unrestricted supply of daylight, it is not always valued as highly as it should be. In England for several years, a petting citizen of London, named William Willett, with many followers, has been laboring to secure the passage of what is known as the Daylight Saving Bill. Mr. Willett would have the Englishmen in the summer months get up an hour earlier than at present, and in order that the said Englishman may not feel too keenly the sacrifice he is making, Mr. Willett would have him put the hands of his clock ahead an hour. Then the Londoner who goes to his work at seven o'clock, would at six, but he would deceive himself by having the hands of the clock point to seven as before. The undoubted advantage of the change would be that the day's work would end an hour earlier than now, though the clock would not say so, and there would be a substantial addition to the workman's free time in daylight, thus affording him additional opportunity for healthy recreation. The same result could be reached by an arrangement between employer and his workmen but the promoters of the movement feel that success can only be won through a general adoption of their plan, with a legal authority for putting the clocks hands forward.

What is thus being aimed at in England is being accomplished in Germany, though, perhaps not from the same motive that is behind the English movement. Germany finds it necessary to economize in many ways. Among the lessons which the state is enjoining on the people is that they must make more use of daylight and less use of artificial light. Petroleum has been lately used in Germany for illuminating purposes. But petroleum is required for other purposes which just now, to the German mind, are much more important than the production of light. Petroleum is required for the modern war machines, for those in the air and those on the sea, and those under the sea's surface. It is needed, too, in motor-car services, not so much in ordinary transport service, for motor has lines in the cities no longer run—but for the military operations, in which motor cars and trucks play a large part. So Germany decided that on and after April 1st the hands of the German clocks shall be advanced an hour, for the purpose of giving an extra hour of daylight and saving the precious oil. The saving of the oil in this way for the summer months will, it is estimated, be about five million dollars. The German example may be helpful to Mr. Willett and his associates in their efforts at the conservation of England's daylight.

Coffee.

The blockade which Great Britain is establishing around Germany will have far-reaching effects not only on the Germans, who will be cut off by the outside world, but upon countries which formerly did a big business with the German Empire. One of the countries to be affected by the embargo is Brazil, which formerly exported large quantities of coffee to the German people. The Germans have a per capita consumption of coffee of seven pounds per annum, ranking in this respect among the first half dozen coffee drinking nations of the world. Holland leads with fifteen pounds per capita a year, Norway and Sweden come next, with about fourteen pounds each, then follows the United States with twelve pounds, and Germany with seven pounds. The British, Canadians and Australians consume but one pound per capita per annum. Germany, with her seven pounds per head, consumes about five hundred million pounds of coffee. The world's total annual consumption of coffee amounts to fifteen million bags, or about two billion pounds per annum, so that Germany consumes twenty per cent. Two-thirds of the world's coffee comes from Brazil, that country exporting twenty times as much coffee as the Dutch East Indies, although Java coffee is known throughout the world. The Arab is true of Arabia, where little or no coffee is exported, although coffee grown in the Mocha district was long considered the world's standard. The Arabians, the first to use coffee, did so in the fifteenth century. Its use had become so general at the time of Mohammed that the Koran prohibited its use. The consumption of coffee is on the increase.

The World's Debts.

The national debts of the world, according to the last compilation made, amounted to a total of 42 billion dollars, an increase of 20 per cent. in the past decade. The interest and other charges amount to 1,732 million dollars, which works out at slightly over 4 per cent.

These figures were compiled before the outbreak of the present war. When the struggle is ended, the total of the world's indebtedness will be greatly increased, especially Germany and Austria, which will be forced to a considerable extent to finance the Allies for the losses they have sustained as a result of the war.

The largest national debt is that of France, 6,284 million dollars; the next largest being Russia, 4,553 million; the United Kingdom, 3,446 million; Italy, 2,707 million; Spain, 1,815 million; British India, 1,475 million; Japan, 1,242 million; and the United States, 1,028 million. The debt of the German Empire is stated at 1,178 million dollars, and of the German States, 3,726 million; that of Austria-Hungary, 1,451 million; that of Austria, 1,434 million, and of Hungary, 1,265 million.

All the important countries show in the past ten

years a large increase in the total of their national indebtedness. In the case of France, the figures for 1912 are 6,284 million, against 5,567 million in 1902; Russia, 4,553 million in 1912, against 3,446 million in 1902; Japan, 1,242 million in 1912, against 262 million in 1902; the German Empire, 1,178 million in 1912, against 689 million in 1902; the German States, 3,726 million in 1912, against 2,488 million in 1902; British India, 1,475 million in 1912, against 1,103 million in 1902; Italy, 2,707 million in 1912, against 2,561 million in 1902; the United States, 1,028 million in 1912, against 925 million in 1902. The United Kingdom shows a slight decrease, the figures for 1912 being 3,446 million dollars, against 3,885 million, a decade earlier.

The aggregate of national indebtedness including all countries for which data can be had, was, in 1880, 2 1/2 billion; 1890, 8 1/2 billion; 1900, 3 1/4 billion, and 1912, 42 billion dollars.

Interest rates, as above indicated, vary greatly, the stronger nations obtaining lower rates for their securities, the average annual rate upon the indebtedness of the United States ranging from 2 to 4 per cent.; in the case of the United Kingdom, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per cent.; Russia, from 7 to 8 per cent.; Japan, from 4 to 5 per cent.; the German Empire, 3 to 4 per cent.; China, 4 to 5 per cent.; Nicaragua, 6 per cent.; Panama, 7 per cent.; Ecuador, 10 to 12 per cent., and Honduras, 15 to 20 per cent. These figures of interest rates do not, however, fully indicate the actual rates paid, since in a large proportion of cases the securities in question were sold by their respective governments at less than par, the United States being one of the few nations which have declined to sell their securities at less than their face value.

The statement of annual revenues and expenditures of the seventy odd countries included in the list shows total expenditures of 12,388 million dollars, and total revenues of 12,719 million, the figures relating in all cases to the latest available year, chiefly 1912 or the fiscal year 1913. Their expenditures in 1902 aggregated 7,983 million dollars, and their revenues 7,501 million, national expenditures having thus increased over 50 per cent. during the ten-year period, while national indebtedness increased about 20 per cent. during the same period.

The sinking of the Dresden is Britain's effective answer to the Germans' challenge for supremacy of the seas. Britannia rules the waves!

Last year the United States possessed but 35,600,000 head of beef cattle. Eight years before, or in 1907, the country had 51,500,000 head of beef cattle. In the same time the population increased from 87,000,000 to 100,000,000. Is it any wonder the price of beef is advancing?

A good deal is being written in regard to the wastage of war and the opinion is expressed that it is less than people generally supposed it to be. On the average, all productive property is torn out and renewed every seven years. This being the case, the amount which is instantly destroyed in war bears a very small proportion to the total. Further, the savings made by people through forced economies put in force go a long way towards making good the losses caused by the war.

The best efforts of the Germans in capturing and sinking British ships is in reality a puny effort. In the war against Napoleon, which commenced in 1792 and ended in 1815, no less than 10,871 British merchant ships were captured or sunk by the enemy. Even after the decisive battle of Trafalgar, when Britain had undisputed control of the sea, the loss of British ships averaged over 500 a year. Germany's best efforts do not begin to compare with the achievements of one hundred years ago.

Some Canadians at least are alive to the possibilities of increased business as a result of the struggle now going on in Europe. The Journal of Commerce has just come across a young contractor who is preparing to go to Northern France and Belgium, and as soon as the war is over will try to secure contracts for the rebuilding of bridges, canals and other works destroyed by the warring nations. Undoubtedly many orders for the rebuilding of these ruined provinces should find their way to Canadian business men.

Last year Russia exported 175,000,000 bushels of wheat through the Dardanelles, contributing 26 per cent. of the world exports of that commodity. Altogether Russia produced 655,000,000 bushels of wheat. She also produces over 1,000,000,000 bushels of rice out of a world's total of 1,500,000,000. The latter she formerly exported almost entirely to Germany and Austria, but now that those markets are closed, she will be forced to look elsewhere for outlets. When her enormous supplies of grain find their way to the world's markets, there will be a material drop in prices.

Australia spent \$900,000,000 in building and purchasing railroads throughout the country, while New Zealand spent \$170,000,000 for the same purpose. Both countries went in for government ownership because private capital could not be induced to open up the newer and less fertile districts. Unfortunately, operating costs have risen out of all proportion to the revenue, owing to the fact that the railway employees are able to coerce the government. The country faces a deficit each year, which instead of diminishing is continually on the increase. In brief, the Australian government is face to face with a serious situation in connection with its railroad policy.

TOO MUCH GERMAN ZEAL.

(From the New York World.)

Dynamited bridges, torpedoes and false sympathies are dubious means of appealing to American sympathy.

Following the indictments in the passport cases some indictments from the Federal Grand Jury of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, together with certain of its officials and employees, on charges of instigating false manifests which were used to hide neutral shipments to Germany.

These false manifest indictments may also throw new light on the determined efforts which were made to prevent the United States Government from maintaining a censorship over the German wireless station at Sayville.

The feeling in this country that Germans have wondrously abused American hospitality and American good nature is rapidly increasing, and the Imperial German Government is wise if it will lose no time in moderating the zeal of some of its agents, official or unofficial, in the United States. Tallyrand's sage advice seems to have been forgotten by Berlin.

A BANG-UP SOCIAL FUNCTION.

(Prescott Journal.)

The ladies present were the elite of our town. Supreme ladyship and sparkling refinement was the glowing, not-dying sentimentality of all present. This brilliant entertainment proved a charming success.

THE BRITISH WATER WAGON.

There is a chance that Great Britain may follow the example of Russia in a voluntary limitation of the water wagon. It was explained in the water wagon that unless the water wagon is put in a full week's time the Government would find a way to help them. Lord George took the position that these water wagon, trading the pressure back of alcohol while their fellow-countrymen were without arms to fight the common enemy were endangering the national welfare, and from England's standpoint he was right.

England as well as all of Europe is already heavily on the water wagon as a result of the war. Russia has been more wholeheartedly than any of the countries by wiping out at one stroke the manufacture and sale of vodka. Prussia comes a close second by putting restrictions that amount almost to prohibition around the manufacture of absinthe and whiskey. Germany, so far as the civilian population is concerned, is said to be less affected than any of the other countries. England itself has radically cut down saloon hours, and now comes this limitation that the Government is prepared to go even farther—Atlanta Constitution.

CROWDING OUT CATTLE.

Few people appreciate the influence that are crowding out the business of cattle production. Among them the right guarantee is doing the part. But the protest of a more intensive agriculture is also among the potent causes spread of crop areas on account of higher prices for grain and hay is felt in the addition of 4,300,000 acres to the winter wheat area, not a little of which was formerly available for raising. Encroachments of the irrigation movement in such states as California are pre-empting what a good pasturing valley for non-pasturing uses. That state now has 24,300 irrigation projects, of which 4,976 have been added since 1910—Wall Street Journal.

NEW YORK'S PROSPERITY.

New York's prosperity hinges upon its foreign commerce. When that foreign commerce is interrupted, New York immediately suffers. This city cannot live off its exports. Its imports are vital, and whatever interferes with the reasonable freedom of foreign trade is a burden upon the labor, the business and the industry of New York City.—New York World.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

Millionaire.—A fit husband for my daughter! Why, in the first place, she is half a head taller than I. Sailor.—Well, sir, I don't expect to be so short after am married.—Sydney Bulletin.

A school teacher was instructing her class on the relative value of words and phrases. The phrase "horse sense" was discussed, and she told one of the boys to write a sentence containing that phrase. The boy labored for ten minutes and produced this: "My father didn't look the barn door, and he ain't stop the horse sense!"—Toronto Globe.

A visitor to a Glasgow working woman whose son was at the front was treated to a fluent harangue on the misdeeds of that "laid backguard," the Kaiser. She ventured to suggest that we should love our enemies and pray for them. "Oh, but I pray for him, too."

"What do you say?" "I say, 'O Lord, deal with him blackguard, soften his heart, and damp his powder!'"—London Sphere.

Samuel and Jake arranged a hunting trip, and were to meet the next morning at Jake's home, whence they were to start. Meanwhile Samuel, passing a show window, had become hypnotized by a pedometer, which he finally purchased. He was on time in the morning, and the strange apparatus at once caught Jake's eye. "What dat?" he asked, pointing to it. "Dat," said Samuel, with a superior air, "am a speedometer." "Tel! What's it fer?" "Why, dat tell yuh how fer yuh walk in a mile."

A tourist in the mountains of Kentucky had dinner at a quaint old mountain inn, who yawned about half times fifteen minutes at a stretch.

"Why, man," said the tourist, "you ought to be able to make lots of money shipping green corn to the northern markets."

"Yes, I order," was the glib reply.

"You have the land, I suppose, and can get the seed?"

"Yes, I guess so."

"Then why don't you go into the speculation?"

"No use, stranger," said the tourist, "the cracker, 'Oh, woman is too lazy to do the plowin' and plantin'.'"

The teacher was quizzing her pupils about the Germans, their habits, food, drink, etc. A difference of opinion was found in regard to the favorite drink of the Germans.

A number held up their hands to vote for beer as the German beverage.

Others remembering the ravages of the Germans in the French wine cellars and said "Champagne."

One little boy voted for neither of these drinks.

"Well, Johnnie," said the teacher, "what do you think is the favorite drink of the Germans?"

"Well, I don't know for sure what the army likes best," said Johnnie, "but the navy seems to stick to port."—Canadian Courier.

Nobody Knows But Mother.

How many buttons are missing to-day? Nobody knows but mother.

How many playthings are strewn in her way? Nobody knows but mother.

How many times has she said she is tired? Nobody knows but mother.

How many times has she said she is hungry? Nobody knows but mother.

How many times has she said she is sleepy? Nobody knows but mother.

How many times has she said she is lonely? Nobody knows but mother.

How many times has she said she is sad? Nobody knows but mother.

How many times has she said she is happy? Nobody knows but mother.

THE OUT-OF-WORKS.

As spring approaches, the question of work for the unemployed becomes more and more acute. Those who remember the terrible happenings in Lancashire during the American Civil War, when close upon 200,000 men were known to be out of work in that county alone, will tremble with apprehension. At that time the philanthropic spirit of Britain rose nobly to the rescue, by a sum of \$500,000 being publicly subscribed. This fund was well administered, and although the distress lasted for a period of nearly five years, \$500,000 remained in the hands of the trustees, and was expended in the erection of a convalescent home in Lancashire.

Things are different in Canada to what they were in England at that time. The country was not at war, and although prices were high and the suffering widespread, people had not been called upon for aid to the almost insupportable work of charity that they now are. While some of the money subscribed was used for direct relief, the bulk of it was invested in public works that commanded the greatest amount of individual labor.

It is a fair estimate to presume that at this moment in Canada there are 100,000 unemployed. Mayor Martin of Montreal has placed the number of out-of-work in that city at 45,000. In Toronto there are known to be half as many. In the big western cities especially Winnipeg and Vancouver, there are probably another twenty or twenty-five thousand. So that we are not long in arriving at the total suggested.

Need Instant Relief.

It is not a question of statistics, however, so much as the need for instant, resolute, and sustained action. Work must be found. It is not a matter of "I cannot dig and to beg I am ashamed." Practically all are willing to work. The trouble is that they mainly belong to the constructive trades. There are, of course, many clerks, operatives in factories, and salesmen and women among them, but the hardest to be aided are those who have been employed on buildings and railway works, which are now almost at a standstill.

In the face of this state of affairs the land is crying for labor. One thing that can be done is to separate the wheat from the chaff and endeavor first of all to employ the wheat, giving preference as far as is reasonable to the men who have offered to support. For this purpose, and in fact for treatment of the whole situation, committees should be formed in every city and town, and registration embodying suitability strictly kept. Then such public works as are in any way possible should be proceeded with.

Crux of Situation.

When we arrive at the matter of farm labor we come to the very crux of the situation. The large majority of the unemployed have never seen a farm except as they have been traveling past. To another section the work is unattractive. Unhappily, it is frequently shown that even under stress, men and women will not do work for which they feel completely unfitted. But these cannot be left to starve. They must be employed, but how is a matter for the committee to decide. As to the demand of the land, farmers must be appealed to to be as patient as they can, and to be as tolerant and generous as possible to such laborers as they may obtain. As has been said over and over again, the times are exceptional, and not only call upon us, but demand of all of us, that we shall practice self-denial and thus bear in some measure a share of the common burden.

CANADA EXPANDING.

One advantage will be gained by Canada through the war. It has given stimulus to a campaign for greater agricultural production and will thereby bring under cultivation thousands of acres of land heretofore idle. During the past five months plans have been perfected by which twenty per cent. will be added to the area of land under cultivation this year. There are many thousands of fertile acres in Canada still undeveloped, which will rapidly be converted into productive farms. Increased population, greater wealth, the demand for enlarged industrial plants, remunerative rewards for the workers and better markets will be some of the benefits derived from the conflict, as it affects the Dominion. Blessings in disguise are not easily interpreted, but Canada will in the coming years look back upon the agricultural development of 1915 as an instance of unexpected good fortune.—Buffalo Commercial.

The Day's Best Editorial

THE DRINK QUESTION.

Liquor can be attacked by intelligence. One difficulty in the way of abstinence for many years was the determination of advocates of prohibition to make it a moral issue. The man who pushed his way into a saloon once a day or twice a day was not conscious of a moral dereliction. When he was told that he offended good morals by taking a drink he resented the charge and was more than imperious to it. He was hostile.

When he is told that his habit of drinking has inevitable consequences in the shape of disease, decreased efficiency, a shortened life, with the possibility of total incapacity and destitution, he is being reached in a manner which permits no resentment. It is true that in many cases there is a deterioration of morals as the result of drinking, but too many men know from experience that morally they are as good as teetotalers. What they cannot maintain in honesty is that they are physically and economically as good, or, if they happen to be, that they will remain as good.

The movement which teaches that, in the hard knock against the making and drinking of liquor, and we think it would be found to be the basis of the success of the anti-saloon propaganda, in so many states—Chicago Tribune.

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THE FUTURE OF INDIA.

What will be the status of India in the British Empire after the war. Even in the press of instant needs, that question must cross the minds of thoughtful British statesmen, but it is doubtful if the most far-reaching among them can give it anything like a full or certain answer. Only one thing is sure: India will claim and receive a larger measure of self-government and fuller participation in imperial affairs than she has had before.

The loyalty of India has been one of the great surprises of the war. Instead of bursting into a flame of revolution the moment Britain was involved in Europe, India has come forward with voluntary offerings of money and troops, suspended all agitation for political changes until after the war, turned a deaf ear to the persuasions of Kaiser and Sultan. Sikhs and Gurkhas are on the firing line in France; native princes have offered their personal services in the field.

Provinces and principalities which have proved their value in this fashion in time of war cannot be relegated to the status of lesser breeds without the law in time of peace. But what other status can they assume? Can India be trusted with self-government like that which prevails in Canada and Australia? Can Europeans and Asiatics heretofore work side by side, instead of tandem, as hitherto? Will the Islanders who developed modern constitutional government and the Orientals who have bowed to the personal sway of foreign masters for centuries find that, after all, they have a common ideal in the Empire?—Chicago Journal.

WAR.

The cost of war outlives its oldest pensioner. A Demon expires with the pensioner, but war fires its taint in the blood of a people. This taint works a havoc beyond that of its most persistent fighter. The man too weak for war remains at home and perpetuates his kind. The warrior, unfitted by wounds and disease to longer fight, returns home to assist the man who escaped conscription through weakness, and these two march their disabilities down the winding ways of time.

And this does the nation that conquers lose more than does the one that was overcome. In war, as in litigation, both sides lose. Only one party is victorious in war, and that is Lucifer and his allies, War, Want, Hate, Disease and Death. Big bodies of armed men are the greatest violation of common sense that can be imagined. They are recruited and maintained by the forces of production in order to destroy that which labor creates and human hearts hold precious.—The Philistine.

WEAKEST OF REEDS.

Worried in the Caucasus, baffled in Egypt and unable to hold the entrance to the Dardanelles, the Turks have proved the weakest of reeds to lean on. With the fall of Constantinople expected, if not imminent, every neutral nation that would profit by the driving of the Turk from Europe, Greece, Rumania, Bulgaria and Italy also, is straining at the leash to take part in the war on the side of Great Britain and her allies, Russia and France. It is now seen that the fall of Constantinople would be a turning point in the war and in all probability the beginning of the end.—New York Sun.

UNLIMITED RESOURCES.

Advances already made or about to be made by France, Great Britain and Russia to small allied countries total \$70,000,000, which amount is to be borne equally by the three powers, which already have advanced to Belgium \$5,000,000; to Serbia, \$7,000,000; to Greece, \$4,000,000; and to Montenegro \$100,000. There remains to be advanced \$178,000,000 which will be divided between Serbia and Belgium. France will take care of Russia's share for the present by placing loans against grain to be bought in Russia for French account.

THE AUSTRALIAN BATTLE-HYMN.

God, that made our fathers strong,
Lead us when the dangers throng,
God that made our mothers pure,
Make us steadfast to endure.
On wave or tangled field
Be our sword and battle-shield.
God that watches through the day,
Guard each onward constant way,
God in love's unsleeping night,
Keep our homes through darkest night.
—By Dr. J. L. Lawrence Remond.

NEW YORK MARKET Awaiting News

Declaration of Regular Dividend can be Upon

GOOD UNDERTONE

Full Time on a Number of Minutes in Circulation—Bathurst St. Feature.

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New York, March 16.—Volume of business was greater than for several days in general showed moderate strength. Number of mining specialties were fairly good response was made. Alaska Gold advanced 1/2 to 3/4, 1/2 to 3/4 by selling up to 2 1/4 and 1/2 by selling at 2 1/4.

General Motors, responding to the company has made a substantial amount of its notes in hands of buying in open market, opened 1/2 and 1/2 advanced to 102, a new high.

New York, March 16.—Dealings continued in industrial specialties, but where there was activity, strength and standard issues, although a good tone.

Bethlehem Steel was one of the advances to 57 1/2, compared with Monday and a previous high record of 56 1/2. The rise was helped by British offensive might be postponed, indicating that the war might be.

New York, March 16.—While the steel market was quiet, the market for other goods was active, and there were indications of an advance.

The bars did not seem to have any further to offer, and the market for other goods was active, and there were indications of an advance.

The statement was made in connection with the annual report of Beet Sugar, ending March 31st, would show earnings of 8 per cent. on common stock, after 300,000 bags of sugar at cost, although the price represents a profit of a few cents. The statement was made in connection with the annual report of Beet Sugar, ending March 31st, would show earnings of 8 per cent. on common stock, after 300,000 bags of sugar at cost, although the price represents a profit of a few cents. The statement was made in connection with the annual report of Beet Sugar, ending March 31st, would show earnings of 8 per cent. on common stock, after 300,000 bags of sugar at cost, although the price represents a profit of a few cents.

New York, March 16.—Very little early afternoon. The market seemed to be in a state of indecision, and there were indications of a decline.

On the decline in Reading a number of shares were sold, and the market seemed to be in a state of indecision, and there were indications of a decline.

The Lehigh Valley Executive Committee recommended the declaration of the regular dividend on the stock of the Lehigh Valley Executive Committee.

Such recommendations by the Executive Committee are invariably adopted and therefore of regular dividend can be counted on.

Up to February 1st, Lehigh Valley all sources were about \$100,000 ahead of last year.

SALES IN NEW YORK

New York, March 16.—Sales of stock to 2 p.m. to-day numbered 151,393; Friday, 16,332.

Bonds, to-day, \$154,200; Monday, day, 1,760,000.

NEW YORK EXPORTS IN