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HON. W. S. FIELDING, President and Editor-in-Chief,
J. C. ROSS, M.A., Managing Editor.

Journal of Commerce Offices:
Toronto—T. W. Harpell, 44-46 Lombard Street.
Telephone Main 7099.
New York Correspondent—C. M. Withington, 44
Broad Street, Telephone 333 Broad.
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MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1915.

Mexico.

The death of Porfirio Diaz in Paris, last week at the age of 85, gives additional interest to the Mexican situation, and serves to remind the world that it was under the rule of this man that Mexico emerged from a state of disorder and advanced in civilization, progress and prosperity to an honorable place among nations, a place that was lost again the moment Diaz ceased to govern. Mexico was nominally a republic, but it had little of the liberty that republics are supposed to secure, and the Presidential elections were so controlled by Diaz that there was practically no competition for the high office. For a long period Diaz proved strong enough to retain his mastery, but there came a time when even his power was successfully assailed. He fled to Europe, leaving Mexican affairs in the hands of a revolutionary party which, while strong enough to drive out the old President, had not the power to give the country a stable system of government. Hence from the moment of the departure of Diaz to the present time Mexico has been torn by internal conflicts, and neither life nor property is safe in the country. If the methods of Diaz seemed strange and indefensible to people who lived under real liberty, his friends may truly claim that he understood the Mexicans, and gave them the only kind of government that suited the country. It can be said, too, that there does not appear to have been any foundation for the reports, circulated at the time of his departure from Mexico, that he had enriched himself at the expense of his countrymen. His last years were spent in Paris in very moderate circumstances.

The present Mexican situation has, we may be sure, added much to the burden of President Wilson and his Cabinet at Washington at this very critical period in American affairs. It is only reasonable to suppose that the natural desire of the American people to avoid war with Germany is increased by reflection on the fact that in a very short time the United States may be obliged to engage in war, not against the Mexican people, but against the factions which have so lamentably failed to give Mexico a stable government. The Mexicans have for generations looked with suspicion upon their neighbors of the American Republic. Uncle Sam's paternal interest in the welfare of the country has not been regarded as wholly disinterested. It was necessary, therefore, that after landing forces at Vera Cruz, in consequence of the offence offered to the American flag by one of the rival factions, the American Government should proceed very warily, to reassure the Mexicans that nothing in the way of conquest was intended. At the first half-decent opportunity the Americans withdrew their forces, and gave the Mexicans a further opportunity to settle their own affairs if they could. Unfortunately time has made matters worse. Huerta's abandonment of the field eliminated one element, but the split between Carranza and Villa left two leaders, each with a considerable following, to continue to keep the country in a state of war. President Wilson, feeling apparently that his well meant policy of "watchful waiting" was not producing the results he had hoped for, issued a warning note stating that he would allow a further period for the Mexicans to arrange some combination that would give promise of a settled Government, and that if this failed the United States Government would have to take more forcible action. The only new move since the issue of that note has been the reappearance of Huerta, who, after residing for a time in Europe, and later near New York, turned up the other day on the American boundary line in New Mexico, with the suspected purpose of arranging a new attack. Huerta and his principal associates have been placed under arrest by the American authorities. This prevents the threatened broadening of the Mexican trouble, but there are no signs of any compromise between the Carranza and Villa factions, who continue to shoot down each other as fast as they can obtain ammunition for the purpose. The probability is that the American Government will soon have to send their forces back into Mexico, and to undertake the suppression of all those who are now engaged in the internal struggle.

Intervention in Mexico may prove a very serious matter for the American people. There can be no question of the ultimate triumph of the American arms, but with a country like Mexico and the Mexicans, it may be quite a long time before order can be restored. Even after a nominal peace has been established the responsibility of the Americans will be heavy. It is too plainly evident that the Diaz system is about the only one that can give Mexico a strong government. But the democratic principles upon which the American nation is founded will hardly permit Uncle Sam to establish that kind of government in Mexico City. The effort to give the Mexicans something in the way of self-government will have to be made, and the prospect of success is far from encouraging.

Capital and Labor.

The National Civic Federation of the United States, a committee composed of experts in economics and statistics, has just compiled a report showing the relative division between capital and labor in that country. A great deal of effort has gone into the compilation of the report, and while only a preliminary draft has been issued it is sufficient to show that many fallacious views have been held in regard to the share absorbed by each.

One statement which had widespread publicity and was frequently quoted was to the effect that the United States census of 1900 showed that while the average annual product per worker in manufac-

turing industries was \$2,422 only \$425, or less than one-fifth, went to the worker, the rest being absorbed by capitalists. Instead of substantiating this claim the Civic Federation Commission point out that of net earnings fully two-thirds go for wages and salaries, and one-third for interest, profits and upkeep of capital. In other words, twice as much goes to labor as to capital. They show that in the past sixty years the average annual wage of a worker increased from \$247 to \$518, while the normal rate of interest diminished by one-fourth. The committee conclude their report with the following recommendation: that the representative shares divided between capital and labor be administered "without being lessened by high charges, negligence, idleness or waste by employer or wage-earner or dissipation in labor wars." That, it remarks, "is the proper function of our leaders in business, in labor organizations and in politics."

New South Wales raised \$500,000 in a single day to aid the destitute Belgians. The Australians and New Zealanders have loyally supported the allied cause both by gifts of food and money, and by the sending of thousands of soldiers.

Premier Asquith stated that there will be no conscription in Great Britain. This statement from the Prime Minister should be reassuring, as there has been a feeling all along that there was an insufficient number of volunteers offering.

According to American writers, the wealth of the United States more than doubles each decade. From the year 1900 to the present time the national wealth increased by \$91,221,000,000, or at the rate of \$8,200,000,000 a year. With the European nations at war and buying everything from Uncle Sam, that individual will soon become the wealthiest person in the world.

It would not be at all surprising if a labor famine eventually confronted the manufacturers both in Canada and the United States. Immigration into both countries has practically ceased, while emigration has been augmented as many of the laboring men in both countries have gone home to fight the battles of their home lands. In addition, the heavy enlistments and the call by Great Britain for skilled mechanics has further depleted the ranks of laboring men in these two countries.

China, which was recently forced to submit to the demands of Japan, holds diametrically opposite views to its sister Oriental nation. In China the highest honors go to scholarship, the merchants having the next highest status, while soldiers are placed in the lowest category. In Japan the military caste takes first place and the mercantile the lowest. This doubtless explains the low standard of commercial honor to be found in Japan, and also explains why the nation rallies so enthusiastically to the support of her military leaders.

We are accustomed to think of France and the other southern European countries as being the great wine-producing countries of the world. Recently California and South Australia have been producing an increasing quantity of wines. Last year South Australia produced 2,750,000 gallons, while Victoria produced 1,121,000 gallons. The total production in Australia amounted to 4,710,000 gallons, some 1,393,000 gallons below the production of the previous year, and also considerably below the level of two years ago.

OIL AS FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

(Wall Street Journal.)

"What would you think if you got a hurry-up call for kerosene to put out a fire?" asks the Standard Oil Company of California.

"Probably you would request a repetition of the order thinking you had not heard aright, and when it was repeated you would probably conclude that some one was mentally unbalanced or attempting a practical joke."

Yet the California company reports that it received just such an order from the Cotton Yard at Calexico, Cal. Fire had broken out in the cotton bales and oil was wanted to extinguish it. The application of kerosene to put out the fire is explained as follows: A cotton bale has been subjected to heavy pressure; water will penetrate it but an inch or so, whereas kerosene will go clear to the centre; a fire in a cotton bale does not blaze, simply smolders and eats its way into the bale; at the comparatively low temperature at which cotton burns and where there is no flame, kerosene does not ignite. After the fire is extinguished the bands are removed from the bale and the burned portions stripped off. The use of kerosene has practically no detrimental effect on the cotton, and after it has been spread out for a few days all odor disappears.

The Standard of California, however, cautions all who experiment with kerosene as a fire extinguisher to proceed cautiously.

GERMANS NOW RESPECT THE FRENCH.

(Chicago Tribune.)

Karl H. von Wiegand, writing from the headquarters of Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, on the western front, says that there is in the German army from privates to generals nothing but admiration of the French valor. Ever since the Franco-Prussian war the Germans have professed contempt for the French military establishment, believing that the nation was decadent in physique and morals and no longer had the stuff needed in war.

This popular notion of French manhood was an irritant to a nation which had to recall the fiasco and tragedy of a humiliating war and a humiliating peace. There was not only the draped statue representing Strasbourg to remind the French of the loss of provinces but there were plenty of expressions from the Germans to reveal contempt. These were not constituents of peaceful relations.

If respect is taking the place of these emotions the two nations may fight their way to a better understanding. It is a tall price to pay, but it is a slight consolation that there is a profit in sight. The French are conscious that they have done well. The Germans know it.

CUBA GREATEST CANE SUGAR PRODUCER.

(Wall Street Journal.)

Cuba is the greatest producer of cane sugar, not only in the western hemisphere, but in the world. The total production of the western hemisphere for the 1913-14 season amounted to 4,919,814 tons, of which Cuba produced 2,597,732 tons, or nearly 52 per cent. The total cane-sugar production of the world was 9,773,348 tons, and deducting the 2,562,400 tons produced by India and locally consumed, it is seen that Cuba produces nearly 35 per cent. of the cane sugar that is available in the markets of the world.

THE SHIRTLESS SHIRTED.

The owner of the two lost shirts happened along. He was much pleased to recover the lost articles for the small cost of 35 cents.—Wetaskwin Free Press.

STRUGGLING WOMEN.

(Insurance Press.)

A very large number of women are unprovided for when their husbands die and they must engage in the battle for existence. It is remarked by those who have occasion to advertise positions open for women how many applications come from the widows of men who were prominent in business life or in national affairs. The widows of merchants, manufacturers, financial men, and distinguished soldiers are to-day replying to advertisements in the New York newspapers seeking to obtain work to enable them to pay for board and lodging.

Almost every man can carry a life insurance policy. Some, of course, cannot because they are not insurable on account of physical condition. But, as a general rule, life insurance is obtainable, especially at the age prior to middle life. In most cases, there is no excuse for a failure to make provision for one's wife and children through life insurance except inattention to the subject or procrastination. In every city splendid women are "up against it" because their husbands did not do their duty.

FINDING ROYAL HUSBANDS.

It has long been a Court puzzle, says the London Chronicle, to find husbands of proper rank and something approaching the proper official religion for royal ladies. We have fallen back on the German States for matrimonial alliances both ways. But our royal market for husbands and wives will be sadly curtailed for years to come. And it is not likely that any from the German States will be invited to bed and board with members of the English royal family. Fortunately there has been a tendency to assimilate home products in our special pages of the "Almanach." And if the Scandinavian countries fall us we may suddenly awake to find an American Daughter of the Revolution on the steps of the throne!

NEW MONEY.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger offers the following as a modern table of monetary values:

Five Coppers One Bit
Five Bits Two Bits
Eight Bits One Buck

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

"Papa, was Moses the first man to have the stomach ache?"

"Why do you ask, Tommy?"

"Because the Sunday school teacher said the Lord gave Moses two tablets."—Pittsburgh Press.

The magistrate had taken his wife into a shop to buy her a shawl.

She—How much is it?

Shopman—Thirty shillings.

The Magistrate—Or, in default, one month's imprisonment.

Teacher—Willie, what is the difference between gastronomy and astronomy?

Willie (up against it)—Gee!

Teacher—That certainly is one difference, Willie; now, Bobbie you tell us the real difference.—Boston Transcript.

"That th' divvle is all this war about, anyhow?" asked Pat, laying down his pick and wiping the sweat from his brow.

"Well, Pat," said his Reverence, "you see the Germans want a place in the sun."

"Begorry, is that all?" cried Pat. "Sure, an' they can have moine! Phat O'im lookin' fer is a place in th' shade."—New York Times.

One New Year's morning a Kentucky colonel, who is a regular guest of a Louisville hotel, came down to breakfast with a bandaged hand. "What's the matter with the hand?" asked several friends. "Confound it all!" exclaimed the colonel. "We had a party last night, and one of the younger men got intoxicated and trod on my hand as he was walking across the room."

George Ade was showing a reporter over his apartment at the Chicago Athletic Club. "Wonderful! Superb!" Such were the reporter's ejaculations before Mr. Ade's rugs and pictures. At the end of the inspection, in answer to an enthusiastic compliment on his taste, Mr. Ade said with a laugh: "Married men have better halves, but we bachelors have better quarters, eh?"

The principal of the college had heard that one of his students was getting in the habit of "looking at the wine when it is red in the cup."

So, when he chanced to meet the young man one morning, he determined to give him a little talking to.

"Young man," he began sternly, "do you drink?"

An eager look sprang into the student's eyes, only to die away again.

"Well, I do," he said slowly, "but—er—not so early in the morning."

THE REVEILLE.

Hark! I hear the tramp of thousands,
And of armed men the hum;
Lo! a nation's hosts have gathered
Round the quick-alarming drum—
Saying "Come,
Freemen, Come!
Ere your heritage be wasted," said the
quick alarming drum.

"Let me of my heart take counsel:
War is not of life the sum;
Who shall stay and reap the harvest
When the autumn days shall come?"
But the drum
Echoed "Come!"
Death shall reap the braver harvest," said the
solemn-sounding drum.

"What if 'mid the cannons' thunder,
Whistling shot and bursting bomb,
When my brothers fall around me
Should my heart grow cold and numb?"
But the drum
Answered "Come!"
Better there in death united, than in life a recreant—Come!"

Thus they answered—hoping, fearing,
Some in faith and doubting some,
Till a trumpet voice proclaiming,
Said "My chosen people, come!"
Then the drum
Lo! was dumb,
For the great heart of the nation, throbbing, answered "Lord, we come!"

Z. A. LASH, HIS CLIENTS AND PUBLIC.

(Ottawa Journal.)

When Z. A. Lash, K.C., Toronto, asserts that the Great North Western Telegraph Company was with-in law in destroying telegrams wanted by the Royal Commission, he may be right; but if he is, he points to law that is not supported by public opinion, and which should be changed without delay.

If, on the other hand, Mr. Lash is wrong, then responsible heads of the Great North Western Telegraph Company should be halted before a proper tribunal and adequately dealt with.

The Great North Western Telegraph Company is a public utility, doing business by virtue of a charter granted by the people of this country, and their interests are above those of Mr. Z. A. Lash's clients.

Mr. Lash says that the company was duty bound to protect its clients. Protect them from what? If the telegrams wanted by the Royal Commission were not contrary to the public interest, why burn them, and place the sender and receiver under public suspicion? If they were contrary to the public interest, what right did or does the company have to help or protect the senders? People accessory to a crime are usually considered criminals.

If Mr. Z. A. Lash's logic means anything, it means this: That a public service corporation has a duty to protect a law-breaker if the law-breaker is a client. Such conception of the duties and legal rights of public utilities is outrageous, and constitutes a menace to the country.

Mr. Lash talks about—"confidential information belonging only to the rulers of the country."

The rulers of this country are the people of this country, though men in the position of Mr. Z. A. Lash seem at times to be strangely unconscious of the fact. It is this "Public be damned" attitude on the part of some people who are continually harping on their rights and who forget their obligations that is responsible for more than anything else for the suspicion that is too often entertained in respect to corporations.

We repeat that if the action of the Great North Western Telegraph Company is lawful, it should be made unlawful in the future. If the company's action was not lawful, then the company should be made pay the penalty.

In the meantime we think that Mr. Z. A. Lash, K.C., has put forward a powerful argument for state-owned telegraphs.

AN YPRES STORY.

War is applying its searching test of character to everyone who is on the firing line, and many men have discovered that the greatest surprises of the whole business were in themselves and their own conduct. A very curious instance of this was told the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian by an officer in a Scottish regiment who was home on leave. He was a serious and brilliant student who had no idea of soldiering till the war began. His story was something like this.

"It was at the time of the big show at Ypres in October, when the Prussian Guards almost broke through our lines. When at last they were brought up and began to retreat my friend was in the counter-charge. He found his revolver empty and snatched up a rifle with a bayonet and rushed on with his men. He remembered clearly charging a big Prussian, who put up his hands. The Scotsman answered, but as he passed he saw with the corner of his eye one of the Prussian's hands coming down to his pocket, so he swung round and ran him through, and then rushed on. As he ran he found himself thinking that he had done wrong; perhaps the man meant nothing, perhaps his hand was hit by a bullet—there might be scores of explanations. He described the thought as running round and round in his head, 'I shouldn't have done that, I shouldn't have done that. It was a sin.' And all this time he was killing other Prussians, and fighting all he knew. He was very unhappy. When the charge pulled up he could not do anything but go back and search for the big Prussian and end his torment of mind. He found him at last with his hand in his pocket, in which was his revolver. Then he felt at peace and his Scots conscience was silenced."

NEW ENTERPRISE.

(New York Sun.)

There have been many indications in recent months that government has begun to sense the coming change and to feel that the time is arriving to ask the business man what he wants and to try to give it to him; that the time has gone by for government to take the position toward the business man that it proposes to tell him what he is going to get. Signs are multiplying that politics has begun to understand that there is no salvation for the tribe of officeholders unless the country gets back to work, beginning with the real workingman who has been getting out of employment because of governmental antagonism, the man who makes the work and provides it for the workingman so called.

So far as the war goes it is furnishing the opportunity for new enterprise. For proof of this in one direction consult the reports of the Pan-American conference last week in Washington. The war is also providing the means for the prosecution of new enterprise. For proof of this consult the foreign exchange market, the movement of gold into the country and the facts of the domestic banking position. Responsibility goes with the opportunity and the means, but American finance and business are ready to assume it if politics has learned the hard lesson which the war has taught, that too much government restriction is bad for trade.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON PRUSSIA.

What does Prussia represent? She represents the reorganized feudal system of the nineteenth century. She is a power marshaled into form by the one purpose of courts and soldiers. She is not a nation; she is an army. Her great public schools and all her civil life have a great, if not primary, purpose in the design to make men soldiers. Every man of the population—banker, mechanic, tradesman or scholar—everything but the pulpit—goes for the three appointed years into the camp to be disciplined to arms; and Prussia's policy is an effort to drag the world back three hundred years. She is the great military outgrowth, the abnormal monstrosity, of the nineteenth century.—Wendell Phillips in 1873.

WILL OUTLAST KAISERISM.

(New York Herald.)

One may well suspect that underground influences have been at work delaying this reply in the hope that public opinion in the United States over the greatest murder of modern times will change. If our precious peace party has led the German ambassador to tell his country that delay will efface our righteous resentment, this faction may as well have kept out of it. Nothing will efface it. The abhorrence with which German military methods are regarded will last as long as Kaiserism endures.

WHILE THERE'S LIFE THERE'S SOAP.

The bathing season has commenced and so there will be a little more cleanliness in town.—Ponoka Herald.

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SOLITUDE.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
Weep, and you weep alone;
For the sad old earth must borrow its mirth,
But has trouble enough of its own.

Sing, and the hills will answer;
Sigh, it is lost on the air;
The echoes bound to a joyful sound,
But shrink from voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you;
Grieve, and they turn and go;
They want full measure of all your pleasure,
But they do not want your woe.

Be glad, and your friends are many;
Be sad and you lose them all—
There are none to decline your pined wish,
But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feast, and your halls are crowded;
Fast, and the world goes by,
Succeed and give, and it helps you live,
But no man can help you die.

There is room in the halls of pleasure
For a large and lordly train,
But one by one we must all file on
Through the narrow aisles of pain.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

LLOYD GEORGE AT BRISTOL.

(London Times.)

God alone knows what our troops have got to face. Britain of the hammer on the anvil, the machinery going, the lathes whirling; and then they will say, "Our fellows are behind us. Let us go forward."

Germany has prepared for war. The whole organization of her industry had its steel point directed to war. . . . The steel point now has been unsheathed. Britain may not have been ready. Britain means to make up for lost time.

You saw what happened at Neuve Chapelle. We rained shot upon them, and our men got through. But then we had to pause. We want a deluge of Neuve Chapelles that will rain for 40 days and 40 nights without ceasing.

Then we shall hear the cracking of the German steel barrier under the incessant hammering of British guns. We shall hear the cheering of British infantry marching through the shattered entrenchments to victory. And in that hour the engineers will know with a thrill that the workshops of Britain have won a lasting triumph for the righteousness that exalteth a nation.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LEAGUE.

The secretary of the Sunday School league of Maywood gives warning in the newspaper that "stealing balls after the games cannot be tolerated in a Sunday School league."

The Day's Best Editorial

THE RURAL SCHOOL.

We suppose there is no community in the United States that would not look with powerful displeasure on a man who was known to be in the habit of swindling children out of their pennies; but hundreds of communities in the United States swindle children out of something much more precious than pennies, with never a blush. The educational gold brick, which our fathers celebrated, is palmed off year after year on a great number of country boys and girls.

Not that our fathers' celebration was unjustified. A little, ill-equipped, one-teacher country school is much better than no school at all; but it remains to-day in many a rural community where it has no more business than an ox-cart where there is a pleasure vehicle. A string of little, old-fashioned, one-teacher country schools, with a course of studies not at all related to country life, in a rural district where many farmers own automobiles is a scandalous fraud on country youth.

The consolidated country school graded, well housed, well equipped, with adequately paid teachers and a course of studies knit up to country life, is the farm's best asset.—Saturday Evening Post.

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(The Business Man's Daily)

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STOCKS STOOD AT AFTERNOON

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EXPECT FAVORABLE

Attendance Dwindled Away in Traders Were Left at Noon Grain Attracted Some

(Exclusive Leased Wire to the Journal)

New York, July 6.—The stock market at the opening and the sentiment among traders on the day was a large short interest, part of which was the result of the attack on the bank of a most vulnerable kind.

Reading made a good response to the decision of the district court dismissing the suit brought by the anti-trust law.

Reading opened 1/2 up at 147 1/2 to 148 1/2. Steel opened 1/2 up at 60 1/2 to 60 3/4. The decision in the Steel case in favor of drastic enforcement of the anti-trust law.

The same argument also opened a point up at 47. General Motors advanced 3 1/2 points, said the inauguration of dividends of the near future.

New York, July 6.—Strength and maintained during the first half-hour stock market and commission house, the matter of foreign liquidation attention and the Street adhered to the belief that the German note would be sold.

Although not active, St. Paul recovery, selling up to 85, compared with the declaration of the regular dividend.

Pacific had good effect and price of fraction. Of the war order issues, Baldwin gained three points to 69 1/2, while motive advanced 1 1/2 to 49 1/2.

Bethlehem Steel rose 4 1/2 points to 25 1/2, while small opening.

New York, July 6.—The stock market was a more vulnerable part of short interest in it, rapelled into dullness, and little toward noon.

St. Paul reacted to 82 1/2, or within of Saturday's low, and the fact that rumors of the reduction of the dividend will be acted upon before the month, and there are intimations of dividend has not been earned in the past.

tors will maintain the present rate of bright crop outlook and the improvement.

Northern Pacific sold off with St. 10 1/2 compared with 10 1/2 at Saturday's low, was a factor in both these stocks. General Chemical at 27, up 17 points from Saturday's new high record.

New York, July 6.—During the market was dull with only small change. Commission business fell attendance dwindled away until only a few customers remained. Bonds, which the foreign sales had diminished the past few days.

The decline in grain prices attracted attention as an indication of favorable crop of a good showing in July reports.

Goodrich showed considerable strength, but was another strong specialist, vancing to 54 1/2. There was reiterated resumption of dividends on the stock directors on July 28.

New York, July 6.—During the market was practically at a standstill,