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MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1915.

Knowing Everything, They Understand Nothing.

The remark of Mr. Clarence Barron, of the Wall Street Journal, in his Montreal address, that "the Germans knew everything, but understood nothing," finds frequent illustration. Most notable, perhaps, was the inability of the German Government to understand the British Empire. There was no lack on the part of the Germans of knowledge, so far as ordinary facts and figures were concerned. One may be sure that the German Intelligence Office was unusually well supplied in that way. No other nation, probably, had created such a complete system for the collection of information—of a kind, apart from the legitimate knowledge obtained by Ambassadors, Ministers and Consuls, the regular and recognized official representatives, it is now well known that Germany had an army of spies scattered throughout the British Empire, engaged in obtaining information in ways not deemed legitimate. Under the guise of friendly visitation, the German warships called at many British ports and carefully noted the means of defence. Our own Dominion was not excluded from this examination. The Pantler, before she figured so prominently in the Agadir incident, had visited the chief Canadian ports, and we may be sure that as a result of her operations the German authorities have today maps and plans showing the harbor conditions and the fortifications, where there are any of the latter. The Germans, indeed, knew everything about the British Empire that could be learned from maps and plans and statistics. Yet in reality they understood nothing. They failed to understand the spirit of British institutions, the spirit of the British people throughout the world.

In one of its finest cartoons, Punch pictures the German Emperor addressing the Belgian King with the taunt, "Well, you have lost everything," and the noble King Albert replying, "No, not my soul." It is the soul of things that Germany, with all her vaunted "kultur," fails to understand. She understood nothing of the British Empire; she is now proving that she understands nothing of the American nation.

That the Americans are a selfish and cowardly body of people, who can have no thought higher than the making of profits out of sales of war munitions, seems to be the firm belief of the Kaiser and his advisers. On no other assumption can one see any explanation of the extraordinary note of the German Government to the United States. There is not in the whole document any pretence of serious answer to the firm protest of the American Government against the German outrages on the ocean. The only attempt at defence is based on three statements of fact, every one of which the German Government know to be untrue. If they were all true they would fail to meet the demand properly made by the American Government for guarantees for the protection of the lives of American citizens engaged in peaceful travel. But as we have said, each of these statements of the German note is distinctly untrue.

First there is the statement that the Lusitania was an armed vessel, "an auxiliary cruiser and carried as such in the Navy List issued by the British Admiralty." There are many British merchant vessels which have been built under specifications which contemplated their adaptability for use as auxiliary cruisers if required. The Lusitania was one of them. But the building of a ship in that way and the mention of her name in the British Navy List as part of the British naval resources do not make her a ship of war. When the British Government call such a ship into their service for naval purposes, as they have done in many instances, she takes on the character of a ship of war, and may properly be treated as such. But until she is so called she retains her character as a merchant vessel. The Lusitania was not called into the naval service. She remained in the regular mercantile marine, carrying goods and passengers, subject to the provisions of international law. Her character in this respect had been the subject of investigation by the United States authorities, and there is on record the certificate of the Collector of the port of New York that she left that port on an unarmed vessel. All this was well known to the German authorities. Nevertheless they felt at liberty to attempt to excuse their murder policy by stating that the Lusitania was an armed vessel. This statement, made with a full knowledge that it is false, is under the circumstances an insult to the American Government, and Germany, apparently, is unable to understand how such an untruth must affect American public opinion.

The second material misstatement is that the Lusitania carried munitions of war in violation of the provisions of American law. There are certain explosives of a dangerous character which, whether on land or sea, cannot be carried as ordinary freight. But there is nothing in American law, or in the law of any civilized nation, which goes further than that. The evidence of the United States authorities shows that the ship carried nothing that she had not a right to carry under the law of nations. Yet the German Government, in the face of this evidence, inserted the false statement in their note to the United States.

Last, but not least, is the statement in the German note that the Lusitania carried Canadian troops. Even if she had carried such troops that fact would not have justified the murder of American citizens. But the German Government know well that Canada does not need to use the ports of the United States for the despatch of troops across the ocean. Canada has her own ports, and has made use of them for this purpose. Nobody knows better than

the German Government that a body of Canadian troops would not be permitted to cross the soil of the United States to take passage for Europe. So properly sensitive are the authorities on both sides of the line on this subject that a company of soldiers from one country desiring to cross the line for a ceremonial or festive purpose on the other side can only do so after special permission has been granted by the authorities concerned. It is not to be assumed that the German authorities are unaware of this. They know well that Canadian troops could not be sent by the Lusitania from New York. Yet the utterly false statement that the ship carried Canadian troops is put forward in a state paper of the very highest importance.

The German Government, apparently, have so poor an understanding of the American people that they assume that such statements will be accepted, or at least be made a ground for further negotiation and controversy. A rude awakening to the American character is likely to be their experience.

"What is Wrong With Agriculture."

For some time "Farm and Dairy" has been carrying on a campaign in an effort to find out "What is wrong with Agriculture." The general consensus of opinion is that something is wrong with our great basic industry, but just what these wrongs are and how they can be remedied is another matter.

Movement and movement and remedy after remedy has been tried only to fail to achieve the desired result. Farmers' Institutes were created and had their day; the increased production propaganda is only partially successful; teaching of agriculture in schools, cheaper money, better roads and a score of other panaceas have been suggested as cures for the ills from which agriculture is suffering.

Mr. J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, declares that the farmers have lost control of their own business. He points out that when a farmer takes a dozen eggs to a grocery store and gets a pound of tea in return that he is dominated both in buying and selling. The storekeeper counts the eggs, tells the farmer the price he will give for them, weighs out the tea and sets the price on that. In other words, the farmer has no say in what he shall obtain for his produce nor what he shall pay for his purchases. Mr. Morrison claims that the same holds true of every article that the farmer buys or sells, and that he can never hope to reap the full reward of his labor so long as he cannot control either the price of the products he sells or of the article he buys. He shows that co-operation or organization, or if you wish, call it trade unionism, has been successful in other trades or callings. Carpenters or bricklayers organize, and if they feel that they are not getting a fair wage, strike and enforce their demands for an increase by suspending work. Mr. Morrison advocates co-operation as the one remedy that will contribute more than all else to the prosperity of the farming community. So long as the individual farmers buy and sell in the markets of the world, they are at the mercy of organized business. When the farmers co-operate, they will be able to dictate prices. There are many ways in which farming can be made more profitable and more pleasant. Good roads, cheap money, teaching of agriculture in schools and other similar movements are worthy of support, but in the last analysis co-operation and the standardization of food products will do more for the farmers than all else combined. Of the latter we proposed to say more in subsequent issues.

Many happy returns of the day to George V.!

It is now up to Mr. J. H. Burnham, M.P. for West Peterboro, to register a protest.

It is to be hoped that Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Holland, all of which are said to be on the verge of war with Germany, will not delay as long as Italy. The entry of any, or all of these countries would mean much to the Allies, and would mean the speedy collapse of the Teutonic Powers and their companion-in-arms, Turkey.

Evidence that times are improving in the neighboring Republic is shown by the company incorporations during the month of May. According to statistics compiled by the New York Journal of Commerce there were companies with a total capitalization of \$78,950,000 incorporated in the Eastern States during the past month, as compared with \$32,200,000 in April and \$62,700,000 in May of 1914. Company incorporation is a barometer.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company held here yesterday, Sir Herbert Holt claimed that Montreal was getting the lowest rates of any city of importance on the continent. It would be interesting to have some of the facts and figures upon which the statement is based. There are many who are ready to take issue with the doctory knight on this question, the general impression among Montrealers being that they are forced to pay abnormally high rates for gas and electric light.

WHAT CONSTITUTES MUNITIONS?

If, as is urged by certain speakers and writers, it is wicked for the United States to sell munitions of war to a belligerent, a fine point is involved in the question, "What constitutes munitions?" Recently very large purchases of sugar have been made. France has bought 34,000,000 pounds; Great Britain has bought 45,000,000 pounds.

The British Government has placed in Chicago a new order for 10,000,000 pounds of canned meat. France has ordered \$450,000 worth of brick-making machines. Russia is negotiating for rails and bridge steel. Also Russia is about to close a deal for 2,000,000 pairs of boots.—Southern Lumberman.

RESENTMENT THAT WON'T COOL.

(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.

TURKS' FINISH.

However long the result of the mighty duel in France and Flanders may hang in the balance, and however often beyond the Vistula and the Carpathians the tides of battle may swing back and forth, Constantinople is near the end of its Turkish dominion. The land movements of the expeditionary forces of the allies on the peninsula leave no doubt of that.—New York Press.

THE GOVERNMENT WE DESERVE.

Tyranny is always defensible. It is least intolerable when it is intelligent. If a free people are willing to be governed by tyrants, they will get, as Herbert Spencer said, exactly the government they deserve. All government, in fact, is the expression of the governed. There are more people than kings, and the oppressor is always in the minority. Accepting the principle of tyranny, that of the aristocrat might be the best, or the least irksome. There would be a fair chance that he might be a sportsman and a gentleman. But the worst of all tyrannies is that we create for ourselves. The bureaucrat, perhaps by the unconscious process of collecting his salary, develops the idea that administration is an end in itself, and not a means to an end. All the rest follows. He has not the redeeming virtues of the aristocrat, or the intelligence of the dictator.—Wall Street Journal.

IS CANADA DOING HER SHARE?

In Britain the call is for men. Two million have been trained, three hundred thousand more have been summoned, and still more will be called. Are we taking a part compatible with our status in the Empire when with one-sixth of the population of the United Kingdom we contribute one hundred thousand men? This is Canada's war as much as it is Britain's. The fruits of victory will be ours as much as theirs. What is at stake is not merely the liberties of the British Isles, but the whole fabric of freedom won by the men who built up this Empire and christened it with their blood; and the issue of the conflict will not only affect our individual selves, but our children's children for generations to come.—Ottawa Journal.

LONGEVITY.

Washington statistician says home ownership tends to lengthen life. Certainly. A fellow makes prodigious efforts to last until the mortgage is paid off.—New York Telegram.

PROUD OF CANADIANS.

Anyway, North Americans can be proud of their fellow-countrymen, even if they do live across the border in Canada.—Washington Herald.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

"Auntie, did you ever get a proposal?"
"Once, dear. A gentleman asked me to marry him over the telephone, but he had the wrong number."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I notice that you publish a verse from the Bible every day," said the caller to the editor of the newspaper. "Do your subscribers ever read it?"
"Should say they do," replied the editor. "Why, it is news to most of them."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Tommy (during a lull in the conversation)—Ma, isn't it a pity you haven't got the toothache instead of poor Norah?
Mother—Gracious me, child! Why?
Tommy—"Well, 'cos you can take yours out and she can't."—Boston Transcript.

The rehearsal had not gone at all to please the stage director, who, at its close, severely and unjustly criticized the leading man. In conclusion he said: "Say, do you think I have been a stage director for fifteen years for nothing?" "I cannot say as to that," answered the actor suavely, "but if you haven't, you have cheated the management."

A farmer wrote to the editor of an agricultural paper as follows: "I have a horse that has been afflicted for the past year with periodical fits of dizziness. Please let me know what I should do with him, as he seems to get worse instead of better. I am afraid he will be unfit for work if something is not done soon." In the next issue this answer appeared: "When the nag is looking all right, sell him to some one."

At a dinner in Dublin there were two sisters present. One had just emerged from her widow's weeds, and the other was not long married, but her husband was in India. A young barrister, who was present, was chosen to take the young widow to dinner. Unfortunately he was under the impression that his partner was the lady whose husband was in India. The conversation commenced by the lady observing how hot it was. "Yes, it is very hot," replied the barrister, "but not so hot as where your husband is."

"For goodness sake, bite your food well, child, before you swallow it!" advised the mother for the fifth time to her son during the breakfast meal.
At length his mother made him obey with a hint to the effect that his uncle would not take him to the Zoo in the afternoon if he did not improve his behavior somewhat.

In due time he visited the Zoo with his uncle, as arranged. Everything went smoothly until Tommy spotted the camels, and then, despite frantic tugs by his uncle, he refused to budge.
"What is it that interests you so much about these camels?" his uncle was at last driven to ask.
"Why, uncle," said little Tommy, "I was just thinking what a treat mother would have if she could stay and watch these camels chewing all day!"—Philadelphia Record.

THE TALISMAN.

"I'm lavin' ye, Kitty," said Michael O'Day.
"While mother was aill!" I couldn't but stay.
But now she is gone, I'll be doin' my part.
The colors are callin' me, Queen av my Heart."
"Ye stayed for your mother," said Kitty O'Shea.
An' tossed her proud head. "Sure, I bid ye good-day!"
Said Michael, "You've thramped my heart for a year;
Will ye love me in anger to-day, Kitty, dear?"

An' Kitty stopped short—the proud head drooped a bit—
Her rose av a mouth had a thremor to it;
Her voice, sure, it faltered—she said, soft an' low,
"I want ye to stay—but I want ye to go!"

"I have thrifled with ye—I know it is true, But, Michael, I love ye—I thought that ye knew!"

An' though ye be gone for a year an' a day,
Why—I shall be waitin'!" said Kitty O'Shea.
An' Michael is there, in the thick av the strife,
He fights like a devil, an' bears a charmed life;
No danger can daunt him, no hardships dismay,
For—"I shall be waitin'!" said Kitty O'Shea.
Beatrice Barry.

BRAVO CANADIANS!

London, Eng., Navy and Army.
"Halt! Who goes there?" yapped the sentry.
"What the hell's that got to do with you?" was the retort from the darkness, as the Canadian lumbered forward. Episodes of this character were related to be frequent during the training of the men from the other side. The wineacre, as usual, shook his old head ruefully over this absence of amenity to discipline, and prognosticated disaster when the Boys of the Maple Leaf got to the front. But the Canadian is fully aware of the necessity for discipline, especially when up against it. He is possessed of certain sterling qualities—they are common to all colonials—which do not demand forced cultivation by discipline, but which are second nature. They are due to the conditions of the country in which these men move, live, and have their being. They have a tremendous feeling of self-reliance, possess initiative, are quick in thought, quicker to act, can take a sudden blow without reeling, and are able to let fly with an effective counter thrust.

They are drilled in the school of Nature, who is the sternest of instructors. The value of this schooling has been vividly brought home to us by the gallantry and bravery of the Canadians in the recent latest German attempt to back through the khaki line at St. Julien. The Canadians were forced into a tight corner, and lost four of their guns. But they never lost their heads. In a flash they saw an opening, and made a spirited dash forward. The guns were retrieved, the Germans were hurled back, and the link in the allied line, which threatened to break, was reformed and strengthened. "The Canadians saved the situation," runs the official report, and no one will temporise with the tribute. The baptism of battle was well and firmly stood, and we can associate ourselves with the Canadian battle-cry, "The Maple Leaf Forever."

LET SLEEPING DOGS LIE.

China and Japan are not Christian countries, but they are sufficiently civilized to settle their differences without going to war. They have patched up a treaty which will remain in force till the European war is over, and then is to be hoped that the Christian world will be so sick of bloodshed that it will not disturb the peace of the non-Christian Orient. It would be well to let Asia alone hereafter. If Great Britain, France and the United States had not interfered with China and Japan in the last century they would still be closed countries and there would be no "yellow peril" or other bugbear of the Far East. Christians have not made such progress in converting them to Christianity, but they have been highly successful in teaching the Japanese how to fight and in providing the Chinese with opium. Both races would have stayed at home if they had been left alone and Japan would not have become a military power of the first class. After this war is over it will be well to let sleeping dogs lie.—New York Commercial.

A FORTUNATE HIT.

A baseball, striking a young Toronto man on the head, brought back his lost memory. That was a fortunate hit. However, on the other hand, baseballs too often make folks forget things they should remember.—Hamilton Herald.

The Day's Best Editorial

WAR AND THE CURRENTS OF TRADE.

(Wall Street Journal.)

War is the great teacher of geography. It also impresses in a forceful and lucid way lessons in international exchange, a subject theoretical or nebulous to the average citizen, in times of peace. The movement of gold from Japan to the United States has been suspended. The reasons are interesting, and it may surprise the careless thinker to know that this Trans-Pacific trade has an intimate relation to the attempt to force the Dardanelles at all costs.

Japan, in fact, has been acting as broker for Russia. War supplies have been trans-shipped there for Vladivostok, to take the long journey over the Trans-Siberian Railroad. But the port of Archangel in the Arctic Sea is now free from ice. Russian supplies are moving that way, and Japan can afford to suspend the export of gold in payment for them.

But Archangel is only a port five months of the year. Here is where the vital importance of access to the Black Sea comes in. This is why the Allies are not afraid of sacrificing a battleship or two, if they can once win their way into the Sea of Marmora. What the German navy, lacking experience and tradition, has failed to see, the British have recognized in all times since navies existed at all. British commanders know that you cannot have omelettes without breaking eggs. Of course all sunk battleships look alike in the German provincial papers. But the shrewd observer here will notice that, with one exception, the British and even the French war vessels torpedoed have been of antiquated class. The last of the British vessels sunk in the Dardanelles was more than twenty years old.

Well might sailors say: "We that are about to die, salute you." Vessels of semi-obsolete class torpedoed in the North Sea must have been, to the knowledge of their officers at least, used somewhat in the capacity of bait. A Triumph or a Majestic sunk in the Dardanelles is a small matter where the British navy is being strengthened by vessels like the Queen Elizabeth and her five consorts.

Rudyard Kipling once said that if the British army had always waited for supports the British Empire would have ended at Brighton Beach. No doubt the warships at the gates of the Black Sea are taking risks which would horrify that eminently safe tactician Von Tirpitz. If they can force the passage, a dozen obsolete battleships would be a trifling price to pay for the enormous advantages involved.

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THE SOUL OF FRANCE.

Cameo of war and a man—cameo of soul of France. Lieutenant Chataigny, officer of Reserves, was killed at Verdun. This letter, found on his body: "I wrote this letter because one never knows what may happen. If you get it, it will mean that France has wanted all I could give her. Don't mourn for me, for I shall have died happy. The only thing I worry about is the position you will be in with the children. But as for bringing up the girls I am not anxious. You will manage as well as I could have done. Kiss them for me, and tell them that their father has gone on a long journey, and did not forget them."
"There will also be another baby whom I shall not know. If it is a boy, I should like him to be a doctor, unless, of course, after this war France should still be in need of officers. Tell him when he is old enough to understand that his father gave his life for his country might be greater and stronger. I think I have told you all the essential things. Promise me not to bear any grudge to France if she takes me. I hope we shall meet again some day. My poor darling I haven't had time to think much about our love, great and strong though it be. Good-by, the love, good-bye. Be brave—Thy Jean."—From the Boston Transcript.

WYNDHAM'S SUPPER ROOM.

During his active management of the Criterion Theatre Charles Wyndham also had his private supper-room, where he and a bright company of guests often heard the chimes at midnight. Situated some way at the back of the theatre, it was cunningly contrived in the semblance of the cabin of a yacht. So minute was the masterly production that light was admitted through portholes glassed in sea-green. Swinging lamps hung from the ceiling in case Piccadilly Circus, caught in a gust wind, should give a sudden lurch. For seaboard there were lockers such as one finds aboard a ship. Many a merry little supper was given here during the more than twenty years of Wyndham's leaseholding of the Criterion. It was unique among managerial possessions.—From the Strand Magazine.

THREATS ARE CHEAPER.

Japan has got from China pretty much all she expected to get without the necessity of going to war but merely by threatening war. It remains to be seen whether Italy will have the same luck in getting what she wants from Austria.—Hamilton Herald.

BISMARCK'S FORESIGHT.

Bismarck was right when, twenty-three years ago he wrote: "If England is opposed to Germany, we can never reckon on Italy's help."—Winnipeg Tribune.

O, LITTLE TOWN OF BETHLEHEM!

Considering that order for \$16,150,000 worth of cannon and ammunition, the town council of Bethlehem ought to begin proceedings for a change of name.—Cleveland Leader.

PROSPECT.

(By Robert Browning.)

Fear death?—to feel the fog in my throat.
The mist in my face,
When the snows begin, and the blasts denote
I am nearing the place,
The power of the night, the press of the storm,
The post of the foe:
Where he stands, the Arch Fear in a visible form.
Yet the strong man must go;
For the journey is done and the summit attained,
And the barriers fall,
Though a battle's to fight ere the garrison be gained.
The reward of it all.
I was ever a fighter, so—one fight more.
The best and the last?
I would hate that death bandaged my eyes, and forbore.
And bade me creep past.
No! let me taste the whole of it, fare like my peers
The heroes of old.
Bear the brunt, in a minute pay glad life's arrears
Of pain, darkness and cold.
For sudden the worst turns the best to the brave.
The black minute's at end.
And the elements' rage, the fiend-voices that rave,
Shall dwindle, shall blend,
Shall change, shall become first a peace-out of pain.
Then a light, then thy breast.
O thou soul of my soul! I shall clasp thee again,
And with God be the rest!

STANDARD ISSUE ARE AGAIN

Early Afternoon saw Mor
stilled into Market, ---
Issues Prominent Once

"WAR" STOCKS NEGATIVE

German Reply Only Sent to Check
Americans? So Say Certain Hy
merican Bankers—Will End Sat
They State.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal)

New York, June 3.—There was a m
of activity at the opening and prices
around as a result of buying which s
the nature of accumulation rather than
of shorts.

The Street believed that the interv
President and German Ambassador h
some progress towards a settlement
national difficulty, the latter being said
the suggestions which, if accepted by
remove much of this country's ground

Union Pacific opened % up on first sale, wh
Pacific advanced % on first sale, wh
In Reading there was an initial gain
General Electric was strong feature
Street had no confirmation of vague r
company has received important war c

New York, June 3.—A large volume
veloped after the opening and at the e
half hour the market was in all res
which Wall Street has had in many
strong, broad and active and its act
maintain the theory that some change
had either occurred or was expected in
relations with Germany.

The fact was favorably commente
house had sold 10,000 shares of Steel in
market all within a range of %.
The fact was favorably commente
house had sold 10,000 shares of Steel in
market all within a range of %.
The fact was favorably commente
house had sold 10,000 shares of Steel in
market all within a range of %.

By advancing to 70%, American Sm
fining gained 2% on Wednesday's clos
by strength in Copper and also the adv
Butte and Superior continued its u
ment in response to great strength in
ket. It gained 2% to 76%.

New York, June 3.—A vigorous ad
market was halted a little before the en
hour by the news of the recapture by
German army of the fortress of Premysl
it was inferred that the European comm
long drawn out, notwithstanding Italy's
and the prospect of the participation
kan States.

In connection with the strength of
Steel it was predicted that the plants w
would be operating to full capacity w
and that prices in leading lines of m
be higher than they are now.

Federal Mining and Smelting contin
ing movement the preferred gaining 4%
and the common 2 points to 17. The r
a big demand for lead at advanced price

New York, June 3.—At the end of the
the market was quiet but stocks mainta
standstill advance and the sentiment in
unmistakably optimistic.

In German circles in which on Tuesda
ed that Ambassador von Bernstorff
important proposals to President Wilson
tended that the event justified the forec
a settlement of the international diffi
this country and Germany had been b
nearer by Wednesday's conference.

In connection with the advance in
Steel, it was predicted that a decisio
trust suit would be rendered in the nea
that in the main it would be favorable
pany.

It was figured that on the order fo
received by Pressed Steel Car from the
ement the profit would be approxima
000, and that it would suffice to restore
stock to a dividend basis. If from other
company could earn its preferred divid
sian order would mean earnings of more
cent. on the common during the period
years in which the cars were being tur

New York, June 3.—Great strength w
the market in the early afternoon and
was on large scale.

The most satisfactory feature was the
in the trading of stocks of the standard
war order issues dropped into compar
specious place, United States Steel wa
if exerted a powerful influence.

It advanced to 5 1/2 a net gain of 35
was expected tonnage statement to be pu
week would make a good showing and
current quarter net earnings would be \$
about 1 per cent. for common stock after
preferred dividend.

Certain prominent German bankers v
have advised friends that the reply to Pr
son's note was only transmitted for the
checking impatience which had begun to
self on this side and that more satisfact
would be submitted later.

COMMERCIAL PAPER TRADING
New York, June 3.—An easier tone
commercial paper market. Rates are 2
cent, though choice short maturities cou
only be placed below 3 1/2 per cent. wen
in the market.

HAS ADVANCED 10 1/4 POINTS
New York, June 3.—General Motors C
at 148, up 10 1/4 points from yesterday's
within 2 points of the high record.

AMERICAN STOCKS UNCHANGING
London, June 3.—In the late afternoo
stocks were unchanged from 1 p.m. price

HOWARD S. ROSS, K.C. EUGENE
ROSS & ANGER
BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS
Corstine Building 20 St. Nicholas St.