

Journal of Commerce

Published Daily by
The Journal of Commerce Publishing Company,
Limited,
35-45 Alexander Street, Montreal.
Telephones:—Business: Main 2662. Reportorial:
Main 4702.

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Journal of Commerce Offices:
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Telephone Main 7091.
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Broad Street, Telephone 333 Broad.
London, Eng.—W. E. Dowling, 25 Victoria Street,
Westminster, S.W.

Subscription price, \$3.00 per annum.
Single Copies, One Cent.
Advertising rates on application.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1915.

Tramways and Jitneys.

While the jitney motor car service has reached Montreal, its operations here are only beginning, and it is too early to form any conclusion as to the usefulness of the new system or on its effect upon the street railway service. In some other places where the jitney is much in evidence, questions are arising as to its ultimate value.

Competition is a good thing if confined within reasonable limits, but there is always the possibility that it may be excessive. In Vancouver a jitney service has been established in opposition to the street car line operated by the British Columbia Electric Company. If the company were a prosperous concern, earning good dividends and finding its cars often uncomfortably crowded, the competition of the jitney would undoubtedly spur the railway company to greater effort to accommodate the public. But it seems that this is not the happy condition of the British Columbia Company. It is not prosperous. It pays no dividends on its stock. The price of its shares, which are held chiefly in England, has fallen about fifty per cent. in the past six months. Now come the jitneys, which take a large share of the patronage in the fat traffic districts, leaving the street railway company to look after the leaner ones. The railway company, already embarrassed, has its financial difficulties increased, and intimates that it will have to discharge many of its employees. Meanwhile the company's unprosperous condition naturally creates much dissatisfaction among its English shareholders, and must add to the difficulties of other Canadian concerns which may desire to obtain capital in the mother country.

The case appears to be one which illustrates the desirability of having an efficient system of public control over utilities of this kind, for the protection of the public on the one hand, and for the protection of the established interests on the other. If a street railway company fails to provide a satisfactory service, an efficient independent tribunal should be able to call it to account and secure the necessary improvement. If reform cannot be effected in that way, it is not likely to be brought about by creating a competition which divides between two concerns the business that is probably not more than sufficient for the maintenance of one. Where the laws provide for an efficient public control of such utilities, it should not be necessary to resort to a competition that in the end is likely to prove disastrous to all concerned. To secure public control of a thoroughly efficient character should be the aim in every community where problems of this kind are arising.

A question of growing importance is that which touches the economic advantage of a motor bus service as compared with the advantage of the street railway. In the case of rough roads, there would, of course, be no doubt as to the railway service being the better, and there may be exceptional conditions relating to grade or to climate which have to be considered. But in many large cities where such difficulties have not to be met, and where the streets are well paved, there will be a strong tendency to regard an efficient motor car service as likely in the future to supersede the street railway system.

A Polyglot Empire.

Ever since the Russian advance into Hungary has been taking shape, there have been rumors that the Magyars would seek a separate peace. Austria-Hungary is probably the most patchwork empire ever brought together. The empire has a total population of 51,400,000, of which 12,000,000 are Germans, and 10,000,000 Magyars. There are in addition Czechs and Slovaks, numbering 8,100,000. Poles, 4,300,000. Ruthenes, Serbs and Croats, 3,500,000 and Slovenes 1,200,000. There are also 1,000,000 Italians and nearly 4,000,000 Rumanians.

Austria-Hungary has not only these several races within her borders, but the situation is further complicated by the fact that she is surrounded by countries with whom her people claim relationship. The Serbs, Croats and Slovenes look upon Serbia as their parent state; the Rumanians, who inhabit the Province of Transylvania, which is next to Rumania, look upon the latter as their country; the Italians look across to Italy; while the Slovaks, Ruthenes and Poles regard Russia as their head. It is not to be wondered at that the Austrian-Hungarian armies have not made a very good showing. Many of the soldiers fighting for Austria-Hungary feel that they are in conflict with their brothers. The situation is made worse by the fact that there has been no effort on the part of either the Austrians, who are of Germanic descent, nor of the Magyars, who are of Celtic race, to assimilate the smaller races who people the country. Even the relationship between the Germans and Magyars is none too cordial.

Altogether it would look as if one of the results of the present war would be the break-up of the Dual Monarchy, and the various races now inhabiting the country would become integral parts of the adjacent countries to which they in reality belong. The reconstructed map of Europe will not look like the Europe of today. This is especially true of Austria-Hungary.

Lest we forget that we are at war a paternal government, sorely in need of funds, is demanding that we pay! pay! pay! The war stamp taxes go into effect to-day.

The heavy losses at Neuve Chapelle, when 12,861 British officers and men were killed, wounded or taken prisoners, give some indication of what may

be expected when the big drive starts. The losses on both sides will be enormous, but we must pay the price if German militarism is to be crushed.

The school children in the United States have over \$1,250,000 on deposit in the school savings banks. There are 217,000 depositors. This movement, which has for its object the encouragement of thrift among the school children, is one of the most worthy ever inaugurated. In Canada it has been adopted in a great many of our towns and cities, but there is room for a still wider adoption of the principle.

Mexico, which formerly occupied the front page of our newspapers, has been relegated to the inside pages or ignored altogether since the outbreak of the European war, again managed to receive a little notice during the last day or two. A battle took place between two of the presidential candidates, with the result that some three hundred men were killed and wounded. Mexico has perpetual motion in warfare more nearly down to a science than any other part of the world.

The first parade in uniform of Montreal's Home Guard was a very creditable performance. The ranks were general managers of banks, heads of trust companies, leaders in the insurance world, directors of transportation companies, captains of industry and great merchant princes. These men have been drilling for months, thereby setting a good example to their employees and the younger men throughout the city. Probably no parade ever held in the city contained a larger representation of business men than the one of last night.

In the ten years between 1900 and 1910 the number of sheep in the United States, exclusive of the western division, decreased three million, although during the same period the value of sheep in the part of the country in question increased nineteen million dollars. It is stated that the decrease in the number of sheep was due almost entirely to the ravages of dogs. It is estimated that in thirty-six states more than one hundred thousand sheep are killed annually by dogs. The same is largely true in Canada. It is too bad that an important industry should be so adversely affected by such a cause.

Sir Thomas Sloughness, interviewed in Chicago by the Tribune, stated his belief that a flood of immigration would certainly follow the war. The men of northern and central Europe are beginning to feel free to leave their native land than ever before. Forced military service, among other things, must be more repellant to them than ever, while the new lands on this continent will invite them. Sir Thomas also predicted great prosperity in a few months, and expressed the belief that the war would not last far into the summer. Sir Thomas is a pretty shrewd judge of conditions, and in this case his predictions have a ring of truth about them.

It is to be hoped that the increased production propaganda now being advocated in Canada will be put in practice by our dairymen. We are accustomed to think of Canada as a dairy country, and while the claim is justified as applied to certain sections, as a nation we make a very indifferent showing. There is more cheese produced in England and Scotland than in the whole of Canada. Holland, which has an area of less than the Ontario western peninsula, produces annually over 180 million pounds of cheese, and 140 million pounds of butter. Canada possesses but 35 head of cattle to every 100 of population, as compared with 197 for New Zealand and 83 for Denmark. There is room for an increase in the number of cattle held in this country, and also for an increase in the output of our dairy products.

THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER.

War to the Russian soldier is a great religious experience. "He liveth best who is always ready to die," says a holy proverb of the Russians. And readiness to die is the religious side of war. The Russian soldier kills his enemy without religious qualm, yet without hate. He does not feel that to shoot at a fellow man, to charge at him with a bayonet, is doing an evil thing to him. The great reality that confronts him is not that he may kill others, but that he himself may suffer terrible pain or may lose the familiar and pleasant thing called life. In order to face this, the Russian has to live down deep in himself and find a deeper self below his ordinary self; he has to live in communion with the fount of life from which his own little stream of life is flowing. No relic of the war is more precious than the little loaf of holy bread which the soldier saves from his last communion before going to battle or going under fire for the first time.

The Russian soldiers go to war very much in the same spirit as the Russian pilgrims go toward Jerusalem. Indeed many a man was just about to start out for Jerusalem when the war broke out and he was summoned to fight against the Germans. In the fields of East Prussia and of Poland he found as veritable a Jerusalem as that he sought in Palestine. It is perhaps a shorter way thither.—Stephen Graham, in March Atlantic.

OLD AGE TOO SOON.

A physical director in the Young Men's Christian Association who has examined more than 2,000 city men in the past year says he finds the type physically deteriorating. The average business man grows old long before his time. At forty, he finds the business man has many of the symptoms of actual old age and often seems on the verge of a physical breakdown.

There are some conditions in which men are unable to take care of themselves and prevent in the highest measure this premature process of breaking down. But the majority of cases of old age at forty represent avoidable neglect and indulgence and strain. And the trouble is very often that people just begin to appreciate their health or vigor when it is slipping away.

In youth there is frequently the spendthrift feeling that resources are inexhaustible. It seems too much trouble to pay attention to diet and exercise and regular habits. Recreation of the sort that takes one away from the grinding monotony of daily affairs is a necessity for most people who would keep at the maximum of strength and efficiency. But we are likely to take either too much or too little and either wear out through humdrum and worry or through reckless dissipation.—Des Moines Register and Leader.

REAL AND FALSE PATRIOTISM.

It will take a lot of heroism on the part of the Canadian soldiers at the front to balance the meanness of the horde of Canadians who have been trying to get rich through rake-offs on military supplies.—Hamilton Herald.

Prairie Provinces wheat area, 1913, was 9,913,800 acres. Canada as a whole had a total of 9,816,306 acres.

VALUE IN ACHIEVEMENT.

What a boy or girl becomes when they grow into manhood and womanhood is largely determined by the thing upon which their interest is centred while they are still boys and girls. That is simply another way of wording that old saw about the way a twig is bent is the tree inclined. One of the great complaints among our farmers to-day is that their boys and girls are leaving the farms, when they grow up, to go to the towns and cities. One of the prime reasons for this lamentable condition of affairs is that their interest is not centred in the things of the farm while they are still young and in the formative period of their lives.

One of the most beneficial movements of this age and generation is that movement among the States, and backed by the National Department of Agriculture, known as the Boys and Girls' Club Work. There are some eight thousand of these boys and girls scattered throughout the various States. To these clubs there belong about a quarter of a million boys and girls. The purpose of these clubs is to conduct contests among their members, contests which shall run throughout the entire year. The contests consist in seeing which boy or girl can make the most money during the year in some particular line of farming or home work.

This is good business of the highest order. It is making future business farmers and future business farm home makers. It is building up successful men and women for the future; men and women who will make so great and so successful the agriculture of the next generation that in future years the agricultural achievements of this generation will be looked back upon as crude and inefficient. Let the good work go on, and inside the next twenty-five years we will hear no more of that warning cry, "Keep the boys and the girls on the farm."—The Farming Business.

WIDE AWAKE THEN.

A Boston professor announces that women require more sleep than men. You'd never guess it when she starts one of those 1 a.m. lectures on keeping late hours.—Detroit Free Press.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

Wearily Waddles.—Wot's a negligee shirt, Mike? Meandering Mike.—One that ain't been washed for three weeks.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Germany's willingness to pay for Italy's neutrality in Austrian territory calls to mind Artemus Ward's willingness to sacrifice his mother-in-law and, if necessary, his wife's other relations on the altar of his country.—Florida Times-Union.

The five-year-old daughter of a well known humorous writer appeared one morning at the breakfast table with suggestions of a cold beginning to manifest itself.

"Why, Kathleen," said her father, "you are a little hoarse."

"Am I?" said Kathleen resentfully. "You said I was a little pig yesterday."

Pat, who was left-handed, was being sworn in as a witness in the West Side Court of Denver, Colo.

"Hold up your right hand," said the judge. Up went Pat's left hand.

"Hold up your right hand," commanded the judge, sternly.

"Sure and I am, yer honor," declared Pat. "Me right hand's on me left-hand side."—The Advance.

Secretary Daniels, apropos of his teetotal navy, said at a Washington luncheon. "The navies of the past were by no means teetotal. It is incredible how much those sea dogs of the past could drink. Why, they even mixed gunpowder with their grog!"

It is said that Lady Hamilton, at a ball in Naples, once nodded toward a rubicund sailor, and said to Lord Nelson: "That gentleman is from the Arcthusa, I believe. But just what is his official capacity?" "Seven bottles," Nelson replied.

"Be observant, my son," said Willie's father, "cultivate the habit of seeing and you will be a successful man." "Yes," added his uncle, "don't go through the world blindly. Learn to use your eyes." "Little boys who are observant know a great deal more than those who are not," his aunt put in. Willie took the advice to heart. Next day he informed his mother that he had been observing things. "Uncle's got a gun hidden in his trunk," he said. "Aunt Jane's got an extra set of teeth in her drawer, and father's got a pack of cards behind the books in his desk."

A boy the other day applied for work at a factory where his three brothers had worked before they had enlisted. The manager, a thorough patriot, told the lad that he could find him work at once, and then asked:

"How's your brother Frank going on?"
"He's out at the front sir, fighting."
"Is Albert out in France, as well?"
"Yes, sir. He's wid our Frank—some regiment."
"Your eldest brother, Jack, will be there also, I reckon?"
"No," said the lad, with a proud shake of the head, "our Jack hasn't gone to France yet. He's mindin' India."

WHAT THE CHIMNEY SANG.

Over the chimney the night-wind sang
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the Woman stopped, as her babe she tossed,
And thought of the one she had long since lost.
And said, as her teardrops back she forced,
"I hate the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night-wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the Children said, as they closer drew,
"Tis some witch that is cleaving the black night through."
"Tis a fairy trumpet that just then blew,
And we fear the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night-wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
But the Poet listened and smiled, for he
Was Man and Woman and Child, all three,
And said, "It is God's own harmony,
This wind we hear in the chimney."

—Bret Harte.

APRIL CROP FORECAST.

Farmers are not the only ones who are anxious in April about the acreage to be put into crops. The business world has a large interest in the area to be harvested this autumn. From the experience of the past, the planted area can be approximately forecasted. But as for yields, one can only point to what is to be looked for if weather and other conditions correspond to the normal.

Of the 925,000,000 acres of arable land in the United States, but 400,000,000 acres are in farms. Of this area 300,000,000 acres are cultivated; but there is a gradual increase as new lands are brought under cultivation each year. It cannot be said that all this land is even reasonably well cultivated.

The five principal crops, wheat, corn, oats, hay and cotton, comprise about 90 per cent. of the ordinary acreage. Winter wheat this year represents an increase in area of at least 10 per cent. There is every indication that the spring wheat acreage will be increased a like percentage. If there are 60,000,000 acres in wheat, an April estimate of yield would be around the impressive figure of 900,000,000 bushels.

Without considering the increase in livestock, the farms should add \$6,200,000,000 to the nation's wealth (April estimate). As the market is assured, the farmers can be depended to plant to their full capacity.—Wall Street Journal.

THE DRY BELT.

Kansas has been abnormally dry for 30 years, and the governor of that state says that it has worked out as follows:

"A half million young men and women in Kansas over 21 years of age have never seen a saloon in the State. Since Kansas adopted prohibition lilliputian has been reduced from 49 per cent. to less than two per cent. There is only one pauper in every 3000 population. Eighty-seven of the 105 counties have no insane, 54 have no feeble-minded and 96 have no inebriates. Thirty-eight poor farms have no inmates. In July, 1911, fifty-three county jails were empty and 65 counties had no prisoners serving sentence. The county jail at Hugoton has not had a prisoner for two and a half years, and the county commissioners have not called a jury to try a criminal case in ten years. In one Kansas county there has not been a grand jury called in 25 years. In 1880 the bank savings deposits in Kansas were \$30,000,000. To-day they are \$200,000,000. Kansas stands first among all the States in the per capita valuation of the assessed property. During the panic of 1907 Kansas sent \$50,000,000 to New York to relieve the money market, while her wet neighbor, Missouri, sent nothing. The death rate in Kansas has dropped from seventeen to the 1,000 in 1880 to seven and a half to the 1,000. Kansas is the healthiest state in the Union."—Greenwood Ledger.

A SPORTING PEOPLE.

Mr. Lehman, an eminent athletic director, and a graduate of Cambridge University, has gone into the statistics in relation to British sport and finds that the amount invested in such amusements as fox hunting, polo, shooting, fishing, racing, etc., totals up nearly 200 million dollars. There is an annual expenditure on sports of over 225 million dollars! These figures lead one to consider that there are other forms of intemperance than that occasioned by the prevalence of the drink habit.—Ottawa Citizen.

CONFIDENT WALL STREET.

When the governors of the New York Stock Exchange removed the last barrier to unrestricted trading in securities on the floor of the exchange, Wall Street knew that the great bankers and financiers of New York, London, and Paris felt sure that all danger of heavy liquidation of securities held in Europe was past.—New York Commercial.

"TIGHT" LITTLE ISLE.

If King George, Lloyd George and Kitchener can have their way, Britain will cease to be "that tight little island" so long as the war lasts. — Hamilton Herald.

The Day's Best Editorial

OBSERVATIONS FROM THE BRIDGE.

One of the most lucid minds this country ever produced, the late Charles Francis Adams, wrote as recently as March 13 in a private letter quoted in the New York Evening Post that the reading of German accounts of the war had utterly destroyed his capacity for judicial consideration. "I can only say," he added, "that if I find in those sources the capacity to think Germanically, I would rather cease thinking at all. It is the absolute negation of everything which has in the past tended to the elevation of a system of thorough dishonesty, emphasized by brutal stupidity. There is a low cunning about it, too, which is to me in the last degree repulsive." The foregoing was forcibly brought to mind by the published accounts of the jubilation in Germany over the cold-blooded murder of the passengers of the British steamship Falaba by a German submarine, in explanation of the British captain's crime to attempt saving his own property, his cargo and the lives entrusted to his care. When the rape of Belgium, the burning of Louvain, the shelling of Rheims cathedral, the looting of homes and the requisitioning of women and girls could find apologists among the reptile press that takes its cue from the emissaries of the German Government, a little matter like drowning six score innocent voyagers should not really create more than passing comment. The deed of U-28 ought to win for her commander a place of honor among the list of heroes that distinguished themselves in Belgium and in the wine cellars of the Champagne district.—Shipping Illustrated.

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PROGRESS BEING MADE IN SETTING APART FOREST RESERVES.

Considerable advance has been made in Canada in the setting apart of forest reserves. At the present time there are forest reservations throughout the Dominion as follows:—

	Acres.
Quebec	107,997,313
Ontario	14,430,720
Manitoba	2,606,400
Saskatchewan	6,195,705
Alberta	16,813,376
British Columbia (in railway belt) ..	2,417,658
British Columbia (outside railway belt) ..	2,474,240
making a total of 152,935,593 acres. Besides the areas given for British Columbia, all the lands west of Cascades bearing over 5,000 feet, board measure, of timber per acre, and all lands east of the Cascades bearing over 5,000 feet, board measure, per acre of merchantable timber are removed from entry. These areas have been selected with considerable care with the object of including in such reservations only lands which control watersheds, or which owing to the nature of the soil, topography or altitude, are not suitable for agricultural purposes.	

TEN LESSONS FROM THE WAR.

Ex-President Eliot of Harvard, in a long letter to the New York Times, summarized the lessons of the war as follows: Ten things have stood out as undeniably proved after eight months of struggle: (1) that the destruction caused by modern warfare is without a parallel, (2) that its effects have been felt by the most remote countries, (3) that the cost has been without precedent, (4) that the previous period of peace seems not to have led to any deterioration in manhood, (5) that defensive warfare seems the only kind that is at all profitable, (6) that huge standing armies have not been necessary, but that troops can be easily and quickly put into the field, (7) that no nation alone can dominate Europe, (8) that racial units have proved stronger than national, (9) that colonies controlled exclusively have not been a source of strength, and (10) that free commercial routes are of immense importance. Each of these facts indicates that advancing civilization depends on peace and union, not on war and hostility. Taken together they form an unanswerable argument.

"TRUE BRITISH FAITH."

A great deal of data in regard to Heligoland appears in the Montreal Journal of Commerce, which adds with true British faith in the unbeatableness of the Empire upon which the sun never sets: "When the war is over Heligoland must revert to Great Britain."—San Francisco Journal of Commerce.

WOULD BE EMBARRASSING.

Rev. C. H. Shortt, Anglican missionary to Japan, told the Empire Club in Toronto that Canadians should cultivate the Japs as these latter were honest and truthful people. Well, of course, were willing, but suppose the Japs demand the same qualities of us?—Ottawa Citizen.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

In the Chicago majority election, 240,000 women—56 per cent. of those who were registered—cast their ballots. When will we get that percentage of Ottawa male voters to go to the polls? The old argument that women wouldn't vote even if they had the franchise, must go by the boards.—Ottawa Journal.

THE ONLY SON.

(Henry Newbolt.)

O bitter wind toward the sunset blowing,
What of the daisies to-night?
In yonder gray old hall what fires are glowing,
What rings of festal light?

In the great windows as the day was dwindling
I saw an old man stand;
His head was proudly held and his eyes kindling,
But the list shook in his hand.

O wind of twilight, was there no word uttered,
No sound of joy or wail?
"A great fight and a good death," he muttered;
"Trust him; he would not fail."

What of the chamber dark where she was lying
For whom all life is done?
Within her heart she rocks a dead child, crying
"My son—my little son!"

INCREASED ST OF STANDARD

This Constituted Most Feature of Trade New York

RAILWAYS NEED L

Newspaper Report of Japanese and Bay in Lower California, credited and Exerted no Whatever.

(Exclusive Lensed Wire to Jour New York, April 15.—Trading ure but not violently so and stock firm, while a number of issues strength. The newspaper report of a port and bay in lower was discredited and exerted no

In expectation of an early an Interboro-Metropolitan plan, the s many were strong, the common o up to 20%, compared with up at 75%. In the case of the com highest since 1912, while the p reached a level practically highest Bethlehem Steel, after opening a rise to 136 compared with 133 at cl American Locomotive was strong, a new high for present movem Car and Foundry gained a point t

New York, April 15.—On the d stocks were supplied in large quan absorbed the sales, and the p pronounced strength during the substantial amount of selling was account, but large interests said t with this development because of t conveyed of a satisfactory adjust ously in foreign exchange. Brooklyn Rapid Transit sympat movement in Interboro-Metropolita ing fairly active above 92, the high it has sold since re-opening of the was a rumor that the control of Broo just would pass to Interboro-Met, in story was ridiculed in all conserva Locomotive gained 4 1/2 by selling advanced 1 1/2 to 4 1/2. Sales of stocks from 10 to 10.30 shares.

New York, April 15.—The selling tended to the end of the first hour, in checking an advance, and produ action, but the support on moderat as good as in the case of earlier de stock trading was quieter, indicat the sales were nearly completed. A lan Petroleum, the price of which than two points to a level above 82, is expectation of an early announce tract to supply oil to the British G New York Air Brake was strong, 1 1/2 points to 80 being based on the large profits from the contract whic has received to supply strap to the stocks were among the strong feature ther and American Hide and Leathe vancing 1 1/4 each, the former to 39 a 35. In case of Central Leather it is next meeting of directors the stock w on a per cent. basis by declaration quarterly.

New York, April 15.—On the public ment from Washington, utterly ridicul Japanese occupation of a bay in Mex the market rallied sharply and activi At noon the upward movement seem swing. The sort of selling that occurred Japanese interference in Mexico was o intelligent kind, and traders put thea tion through short sales to be subjecte on the inevitable denial. Westinghouse became strong and act to 82 1/2, up 4 points. Pacific Tel. & Tel. was notably stro 1 1/2 points to 37 on few transactions. is a valuable one, having been built up lags in accordance with the usual policy phone management.

New York, April 15.—In the early market became aggressively strong, strength of standard issues being the n ly feature of the trading. It was contended that if stocks like Pacific and Reading succeeded in getting around, they have been merely backing; the past few days, the effect on sentiment important. Baldwin Locomotive, in response to a ly small buying demand, advanced to with 40 1/2 at the close on Wednesday, a Locomotive gained 6 1/2 points by selling It was asserted that the railroads ar as well supplied with locomotives as w that a demand for the former class c might soon make itself felt. American Tel. & Tel. advanced 3 1/2 t it was said that the buying was for inv

STEWART WARNER SPEEDOMETER TO DECLARE EXTRA COMMON CHICAGO, Ill., April 15.—It is expected t factors of Stewart Warner Speedometer meeting to be held on April 24th will de divided on the common stock. The size of the extra disbursement, h decided upon but it is officially intimat to be a substantial one.

The company's deliveries are much be and operations exceed 100 p.c. of norm which will be increased about 30 p.c. when the new six story building here is

MONTREAL BANK CLEARING

Clearings for the week compare as foll

1915	\$49,084,959
1914	57,020,320
1913	55,956,631

TIN QUOTED NOMINAL.

New