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

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MONTREAL, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1915.

A Neglected Opportunity.

The session of Parliament at Ottawa which openpresented itself for the doing of a thing that would unquestionably have been best for Canada, and probhad been clearly shown in the mother country, to affairs. Although there had been in England, in of the war, a party conflict of the most severe charfested and many personal antagonisms created, the war policy of the Government brought all these to a eral election. sudden end, and united the people and their representatives in the performance of the great service which the nation required. The parliamentary leaders of the Opposition were from the beginning inrited to join the Government in advising and carrying out the necessary arrangements for the prosecution of the war. So close did the relation between the political leaders of the two parties become that, properly reserved their constitutional right of in- imports of \$2,650,000,000 have been lost to her. quiry and criticism, there was almost a coalition administration, so far as the war measures were conbeen done if more wisdom had characterized the billions. proceedings at the opening of the recent session

It is a matter of common belief, and we think not The good influence, whatever it was, that was lost 30,000,000 working days. exerted to prevent this deserves the gratitude of the whole country. Parliament met at a time when it ing a dissolution was still endeavoring to accom. do everything and man nothing. There is a danplish its purpose. It was, we think, in the power ger, however, that man may become part of the maof the Prime Minister at that time to have mould chinery with which he surrounds himself. ed the sessional work into a form that would have

done honor to all concerned. judgment an emergency requires such a step, is one of the constitutional prerogatives of the Governor the medium of a law court. In his evidence ex-Preminister can by any utterance abandon or impair and the boss rule in New York State that right. But, subject to that principle, which dissolution of Parliament was contemplated, and on We would like to inform the Kaiser that he asked with confidence for the co-operation of all similar circumstances once the British really get parties in the carrying out of whatever measures going. were necessary for the discharge of Canada's duty in relation to the war. Rumors of contemplated be entirely justified. In ordinary circumstances it is but natural that the Opposition should feel a decry is going up for more shells. sire to use what might be the last session of the term for that keen discussion of public affairs which is to be particularly expected on the eve of a gen- While individual citizens are sho iness of the session was to take that form party largely due ou fying unity of action. had still many months of life-more than a year and for government administered by spoils, politic emergencies which none looked for, the Prime Min. now. For the people are being bled to death. ister could have given an assurance that no disso. Spare Moments. lution was contemplated, and that there would be course another session, at which there would be ample opportunity for the discussion of the genquiry and criticism during the present session could war may not destroy there need be no cause for If the Prime Minister had given it, the whole tone Monthly (British), of the session's work would have been changed. It is hardly possible that the Opposition leaders would have hesitated to respond to such a statement. The result would have been the passing of necessary citizen of a country who wishes to be a useful and the avoidance of all the miserable business for which ing by humanitarian aims and by the enhancer

at variance with the patriotic sentiment of the Do-

Unfortunately no such assurance was given. der such conditions it was almost inevitable that the nation as the party strife should be revived. The time of the Op- neglect his duty for the sake of abject self-induscandals, which brought retaliation from the other a spectacle that did honor to Canada.

The Threatened Election.

Again the air is full of rumors that a general New York Correspondent—C. M. Withington, 44 election is near. Conventions are being held, candidates nominated and campaign literature distributed. A special and most extraordinary measure has been adopted, designed to put an end to the political truce amongst our soldiers in England, France and Belgium. Think of the brave fellows at the front, three thousand miles from house, with no real opportunity to know what is occurring in Canada, working patriotically together in all their military duties, being now asked to carry into their camps and trenches the strife of a political battle. propose such a battle in Canada at this time is a shame. To create such a conflict among our men at the front would be little less than a crime. There may be extreme partisans on both sides, each ex pecting the situation to prove favorable for his ed with considerable promise came to a miserable cause, who will welcome such a conflict. We are close last week. It is much to be regretted that at justified in believing that the great majority of the an early stage of the session a greater effort was fair-minded men and women of the Dominion, whatnot made to secure the harmony and unity that are ever may be their pointed, pion and will be avoided. They will trust that such a calamity will be avoided. They will so much to be desired at this time. The Prime Minister, we believe, lost an opportunity which then protect the country from such a wrong. They will hope that, if in the end his intervention should become necessary, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will exercise the powers of his high of ably at the same time best for the political party Connaught will exercise the powers of his high of which he leads. The time surely called for the fice to protect the rights of the public. In these suppression of party strife and co-operation of all days of democracy there are not many matters in public men in sharing the duties and responsibilities which the people have to turn from Parliament and of the great war. The value of such co-operation (abinet to the Crown for protection. This, however, is one of the things in which, beyond all question. which we usually look for example in parliamentary the Governor General has the constitutional right to posed. "If I don't get rid of this cold soon," said have and to hold his own opinion, and to act as we the youngster, "I'll be a dead one. parliament and in the country, up to the outbreak are persuaded His Majesty the King would act if the Prime Minister of Great Britain should make such a friend. acter, in which much bitterness had been manian extraordinary proposal as to fling the country at

> Great Britain now controls the world's copper supply outside of the little which Germany possesses. holiday granted by a benevolent G.P.O. by the sound-The grip of Great Britain upon the munitions of ing sea. On the first morning, however, she had ocwar is becoming more of a reality every day.

Germany's overseas trade, which amounted to while the Government necessarily had to assume re. \$1,750,000,000 per annum, is all gone. In addition, sponsibility for what was done and the Opposition most of her total exports of \$2,500,000,000 and her

The world's international trade, which has doubled cerned. That this splendid British example was not in the last fifteen years, now amounts to \$35,500,000, followed in Canada at the beginning of the war was 000 per annum. This is divided into imports of eigha misfortune. But the right thing might still have teeen and a half billions, and exports seventeen

Kitchener and Lloyd George are complaining about denied, that a section of the Cabinet had resolved the time lost by the British workmen through exlast fall to bring about, if possible, an early dissolu-tion of parliament and the holding of a general elec-

An inventive Yankee has patented a machine for was believed that the section of the Cabinet favor. harvesting bananas. After a while machinery will

"Teddy" Roosevelt, who has been off the front The right to dissolve parliament, whenever in his page of the newspapers ever since the outbreak of General, as the representative of the Crown, and no sident Roosevelt told a lot about machine politics

The German soldiers who lost Hill No. 60 near was not likely to prove any real difficulty, the Prime
Minister could have given a frank assurance that no
The German soldiers who lost Hill No. 60 near
Ypres, have been sent to East Prussia in disgrace. the strength of such an assurance he could have probably have to send a good many away under

According to Chancellor Lloyd George, more amdissolution always arise from time to time as Par- munition was expended in the battle of Neuve Cha liament grows older. In ordinary circumstances a pelle than during the entire Boer War. This gives olution some time during the present year would some indication of the tremendous demands for

WOEFUL WASTE.

eral election. It must have been evident that if the strife would arise and our people would become ments, national, state and local are running wild. Ls sharply divided just when united action was most it not fair to say that the high cost of living is in desirable. Surely all could have agreed that such no small degree due to the high cost of government division should, if possible, be avoided. There certainly will be a day of reckoning. and that there should be in Canada, as there was is not much of an income to be got out of a five or in the mother country, a suspension of party strife six per cent. investment when taxes amount to three and a united action for all the purposes of the war. and one-half and four per cent. Much of the money short summer session there had been a grati- that is thus taken from the people is absolutely wast-Why should not the truce ed-or worse. The price would be an enormous or have been continued? Considering that Parliament to pay even for good government. When it is paid a half—and subject only to the constitutional right gangsters and grafters, the loss is infinitely greater.

of His Royal Highness the Governor General in If this land ever needed an apostle of economy it is

THE WAY TO PRODUCE CAPITAL.

Capital is the result of labor applied to land, and eral political questions of the day. The right of in. given the necessary knowledge and skill which the not be denied. But if the Prime Minister had given alarm provided the natural opportunities to produce the House that assurance, he could then with the wealth are open to labor. It is the choking and deadutmost force have asked the House to confine itself by grip of monopoly which is to be feared most in consideration of the necessary war legisla- the anticipated "long period of depression," and the tion and invited such cordial co-operation of all par- policy of the Land Values Group of a direct tax on ties as there was in England, for the purpose of car. the capital value of the land can be tried with confirying on the war. There was no constitutional readence as a safe and sure means of escape from this on against the giving of an assurance in that way. doleful-looking aftermath of the war.-Land Values

SOUNDS INSINCERE.

I am not pleading as a German alone, but as a legislation after brief and moderate discussion, and true member of the universality of nations contributthe session will be remembered. If patriotism would of personal freedom to the happiness of even the lowwe moved the Opposition leaders to respond liest members of the great world community.—Dr. to such an appeal, political self-interest would surely Dernburg.

have done so, for a refusal on their part to accept and act upon such a frank and fair declaration of policy would have placed them in a position entirely lift! O taffy! O Taube!—New York Sun.

SOLDIERS OF INDUSTRY

The man engaged in the manufacture of ment for the army has the same respon position was given largely to the exploitation of is as grevious an offence as for the sentry to dope himself into insensibility. We all expect the side, and the world was called upon to witness in the king's forces to exercise constant self-restraint the Parliament of Canada a spectacle of intense par- and to remember their obligations, but it is easy to the rariament of Canada a spectacle of the conflict which, happily, was not to be seen either forget that there is exactly the same obligation on in the parliament of the mother country or in that of any of the other OverSeas Dominions. It was not earnestly and to the best of his ability. This war will eventually be decided by the armies that are best armed, best fed and best equipped,—London Daily Ex

A MEETING PLACE.

"Taft and Roosevelt Meet at a Funeral."-Head-

THE first funeral they have met at since election day, 1912.—Chicago Tribune.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

"Did you strike this man in an excess of irascibil. "No, sah; I done hit him in the stummtck."-Balti-

"Ah wus thinkin'." said Rastus Johnsing, "what nice, peaceful-laike world dis here universe would a been if it wasn't for de movements of de human under-jaw."-Philadelphia Ledger.

and the hostess's little boy was thoughtfully contemplating a fly upon the wall.

Hostess-"Yes, he is a dear little chap, and so incent. Now just listen to his artless prattle." Dear Little Chap-"Does 'oo want to go to heaven, sical power. To the German people the fittest signickle fly? Well, go to heaven, 'ickle fly." (Bang!)

across the line from Detroit, who was recently indis- ourselves the fittest." "Didn't you see Dr. Spinks as I told you?" asked

"No; the sign on the door said '10 to 1,' and I wasn't such a time as this into the turbulence of a gen- going to monkey with a long shot like that."-Har-

> The telephone operator was spending the summer casion to rate the maid of the lodgings for real or told you this morning?" she demanded. "I did, miss," gaged.

> Mr. Barrington has a good anecdote about Sir W. S. Gilbert which shows the latter's fine gift of repartee. Gilbert was once introduced to a gushing American lady who professed to take a great interest in music. She seemed to have a very hazy idea about the great composers, however, and in the course of her remarks she said: "I do so admire Mr. Bach's music. Can you tell me if he is now compo 'No. madam," said Gilbert; "he is decomposing." -Pearson's.

A certain popular M.P., who has a great reputation as an after-dinner speaker, was one evening entertaining a party of congenial friends. He was at his best. But even he must take breath, and as he paused momentarily to do so one of his friends effect on the native mind of the benefits that go he paused momentarily to do so one of his chair, and, in a suddenly straightened up in his chair, and, in a with the British peace and the British sense of just "Old man, you might have pneumonia, and re-

you'll burst!"-London Tit-Bits.

BRAVE DEEDS OF THE REGIMENT.

The Worcesters.

By 2.30 p.m .Gheluvelt had been retaken with the bayonet, the 2nd Worcestershire Regiment being to the subject peoples of Great Britain have stood if of Gheluvelt at such a time was fraught with moout for especial praise it is the Worcesters. (Extract from General French's Fourth Despatch.)

All day long from the misty height The smoke clouds streamed o'er the sky The shrapnel burst in our ranks like rain, And fierce as a torrent over the plain Wave after wave in the murky light The grev-clad hosts swept nigh

Back from our shattered trench at last They had flung us, one against ten: We were fighting hard where a man could stand, With a thousand surging on every hand.

blast The shout of the Worcester men.

They had fought their trenches, weary as we. Their faces were set and grey, But they came with a ripple of surging steel And we saw the grey ranks scatter and reel Back on their lines like a sullen sea. When the tide runs down from the bay

Grimly we formed on the trampled plain. Back to our lines we crept; When fierce as the wrack when the stormwinds

From the shuttered village there at our side. Tearing its way through our ranks again, The hail of the maxims swept.

Sheer through the smoke and flame: shell-storm scorched with its burning breath-

We lay to our rifles waiting for death; When right at the heart of that burning hell The gallant Worcesters came.

They swept through the streets though the shot fell fast,

Though the square ran red with the fray: They fought past rifle and maxim gun By stairway and roof till the town was w Till forth from our trenches we poured at last Where the Worcesters led the way.

Lads from the fields where the Severn flows. From the farms where your grandsires dwelt; From the City's streets and the upland heights Whose banners blaze with a hundred fights Lift up your hearts when the bugle blows, You were with them at Gheluvelt!

********** The Day's Best Editorial

***************** LIMITATIONS OF GERMAN EFFICIENCY.

There has, perhaps, been more than enough o lessons" drawn from the conflict which bids fair for not a few months longer to overshadow all other matters of human concern. But there is one which has hardly received the emphasis it deserves, and that is the complete failure of the much-vaunted methods of German training to produce men capeble of acquiring a sympathetic understanding of a different order of mind from their own. The fact deserves at tention, and the lesson is worth heeding by a generation in which the cult of efficiency is apt to be pushed to the disregard of any but its purely mechanical German capacity has commanded the admira tion of the world in other fields than that of war-in municipal organization, in applied science, in commerce and industry. In the application of the forces of mind to achieve material results, the German has had no superior. At least ever since Prussia has dominated Germany the dreamer has given place to the man of action throughout the Fatherland, and Ger man method in the affairs of life commonly called practical has concededly attained the highest order of efficiency. But it has been a hard, soulless, mechanical method at the best, and one of its most strongly marked failures has been recorded in its application to the Government of allen races. Danish Schleswig never has been won over to loyalty, any more than have Alsace and the best part of Lorraine which were German long before they became French. The only method of governing the Poles that has met he entire approval of German statesmen was that Two ladies were sitting chatting one summer's day, of expropriating them if they refused to abjure their nationality and forget their language. For the pacification of the native races, of German Africa, the weapons have been brute force and Hamburg gin. To the whole of Germany power has meant merely phyfied the strongest. They seem to have said to themselves: "Among nations there is a struggle for exist-A western horseman tells of a jockey at Windsor, ence, and the fittest only can survive. We shall make

From the first this was the Hohenzollern theory Carlyle is never tired of celebrating it as the chief claim of that House to distinction. He speaks of Frederick William, the father of Frederick the Great, tles of the Marne and the Vistula, and not less moin a military, but also in a much deeper sense, as the great Drill-Sergeant of the Prussian nation, and London Citizen. he adds that this has ben the function of the Hohen zollerns all along-"this difficult unpleasant and indispensable one of drilling."

The work of the Drill-Sergeant will be of dubious tility if it crushes individual initiative, and deadens the sympathetic side of human intelligence. imagined negligence. "Why didn't you call me as I whatever may be the harvest of misfortune that Germany is fated to reap from the present war, the fact replied the maid, with an injured air. "I called out will have to be recognized that she has brought if Seven-thirty,' and all you said was, "Number en upon herself mainly through her inability to under stand others

Take the utterly false conception which the teach ers of the German people from Treitschke to Bernhardi have had of the strength of the British Empire. To them this was a colossus with feet of clay -an empire only in name. It never occurred to them that the organism was all the stronger and more compact because it was a commonwealth of nations, bound, to quote Burke's phrase, by "ties which though light as air are as strong as links of iron." The Germans were incapable of foreseeing the ardent loyalty of the people of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, because in any empire of their making there would have been no self-govern ing-and semi-independent colonies. They expected Hirdu disaffection and Moslem revoit in India, betice and freedom. They grossly miscalculated the ties against the liquor traffic as a rule. In places cover, you might have fever and recover, you might have smallpox and recover, but"—and ne shook a it must have been a painful disillusionment to find warning finger solemnly—"If you ever get lockjaw that even the tribes of the Sudan turned a deaf ear to the appeals of the Sultan. Moreover, while the Sheikhs testify their loyalty to the Sirdar of Egypt. Germany receives no offers of free service from the Herreros, the Ovambos, the Papuans or the Samoans If war be the supreme test of an empire's solidity. the recapture of the village better than those which have come under German rule. Clearly, there is something wrong with a syssingled tem of "culture" which instilled into the minds of they are so secure that they can do about as they the German people a totally mistaken impression of the place which they occupied in the world. Even here, among ourselves, German culture, reinforced for two generations by a copious stream of settle ment and of the most intimate kind of intercourse has failed to bring about a true understanding among Germans of the people of the United States. The last blazing indiscretion of Count Bernstorff merely caps a long series of diplomatic blunders, for which the Ambassador has not been by any means solely responsible. But it exemplifies as well as graver and more fatal blunders could, the malign result education of a people of a persistent cultivation of When we heard like the ring of the trumpet's the arrogance of power—the self-conscious and nusympathetic sense of national superfority.- New York Journal of Commerce.

BRANDING THE INNOCENT. When a witness under cross-examination is admon-

ished to answer "Yes" or "No" to all questions and is then asked "Have you stopped beating your wife?" he feels that something is wrong with a system of court procedure that puts him in that position. Either 'yes" or "no" convicts him for beating his wife at some time or other. Such trick questions are heard in court every day and the witness gets little satisfaction out of the assurance that he can explain on re-examination if the lawyer on his side of the And the kindly earth snall slumber, lapt in univercase thinks it worth while to give him a chance and does not forget to do so .- New York Commercial.

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A MIGHTY CONFLICT.

One of the most important points of the war is the necessity under which the Germans find themselves of reinforcing the Austrians on the territory of the atter. If Austria remains in the struggle, that necessity must grow. Now that the Germans have taken over the direction of the Austrian operations. we have to assume that Austria will remain in the struggle. Her independence in the matter has for the time gone. But, if her independence has gone, the Germans have shouldered the obligation of keeping her going. When, therefore, the Russian onset is thrown against Austria, it is just as much, though indirectly, thrown at the same time against Germany, Hence we may say that this fighting in the Carpathians must not only be decisive as regards Austria; must be decisive as regards Germany. In a word, it all counts towards the eventual advance westward n to German soil. Spreading along and among the foothills of the Carpathians, this mighty battle is hardly less in magnitude than the phenomenal bat-Happily, we need have no misgivings .mentous

ITALY'S WAR LOSSES

Of all neutrals, Italy has been probably hardest hit by the war. Its neutrality is necessarily of the rmed variety and that variety entails an expense that is comparable with the financial cost of war itself. But this is not all, nor the worst. In years of peace tourists by the thousand visit Italy, whereas in times of war they are to be counted in units of tens at most. Now it is estimated that, in normal times, the money that tourists spend in Italy amounts to \$20,000,000, and of this revenue the war has robbed Italy. Still a more grievous loss is the stoppage of remittances from her expatriate sons. The mere prospect of Italy's being at war has called a great many of them home, and their coming has stopped the flow of gold from abroad, amounting, it is estimated, to \$150,000,000 annually. If the war put Italy to no heavy extraordinary expense the loss of the money it is accustomed to get from tourists and expatriate sons would nevertheless be a heavy charge to make to the account of war. Italy deserves some pensations without having to fight for them.-Gal-

WARNINGS TO LIQUOR MEN.

The dry towns in which tests have been made of the state of public sentiment have given increased majoriwhich remain wet the margin for the saloons has generally become smaller

All this means that the liquor interests must be extremely careful if they would escape disaster. They must obey the laws. They must avoid any ne offence to public sentiment. tireless and formidable opponents the least pos ground for fresh attacks upon their business. the only way to stave off defeat at the polls in many places which still countenance the Where brewers, distillers and saloon keepers feel that please, regardless of the laws and of public sent ment, they invite destructin.-Cleveland Leader.

YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

Easy-going people in the United States are accusomed to say that Germany has no idea, and has never had any idea, of combating the Monroe Doctrine. But these same people would have said a year ago that Germany would respect the Belgium neutrality treaty.-Providence Journal.

MEN, THE WORKERS.

my brothers, men the workers ever reaming Men. something new:

That which they have done but earnest of the things that they shall do: For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could

Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder that

Till the war-drums throbb'd no longer and the battleflags were furl'd

In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.

There the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe.

sal law.

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VOL XXIX No. 29

Stocks Continued Gen Throughout the day, Upward Pressure

RAILROAD ISSUES

ed that Steel Suit Decision Was Current, but Nothing

Selusive Leased Wire to Journa New York April 22.—After a few rity in which stocks were affe ding to the amount of realizing ral list took on a firmer tone and in hour the whole market showed a rading was much less active than Inspiration Copper was strong, adv its rise being accompanied by report t the mill are surpassing expectatio ranced % to 40%, a new high rec There was more than the usual a an Tobacco which advanced 5 poin rise was based on the belief that widend would be maintained, alth ago there was doubt son the point.

New York, April 22.—Price cha were generally on the side of decl tive selling on the part of a gr ors who had apparently co usion that the advancing moveme The volume of activity was large

Union Pacific opened % off at Reading the initial decline amou was increased to % at the end o hen the stock sold at 153%, U. S. Wat 58 and in Amalgamated initial Missouri Pacific declined to 13%. 14% at the close on Wednesday. M. 121/2 and the preferred at 301/2, a per and a point in the latter. New York, April 22.-From action of

it looked as if the market mi fore starting up on another upward elling seemed to have been conclude son there was a little covering of ere, but a large amount of stock wa e market in the course of the declin et to be digested. There was a spurt of activity in Am and Utah in sympathy with advance

eiteration of rumors that the con ved large war contracts was one the rise of 31/2 points to 47 in Press New York, April 22.—It was generally market acted well in the second hou

stocks were supplied on the adva-

succeeded in reaching Wednesday's

one in standard issues but their tone the coppers and a number of specialtie ced strength. There was some activity in America he buying being based largely on prosp Airbanks Co., the subsidiary which map and washing powders. The com-

20 per cent. greater than a year ne of basiness is 25 per cent. ere was also activity in Great No the argument that a revival in the ald result in an increased demand f A rumor was current that a decision would be handed down before the en mobably after the close of business Nothing definite, however, was known o

New York, April 22.- While the mark the early afternoon, stocks held wel raders were bearish, however, and wh ot sell much stock, they would be mo blow a leadership on that side than daternations' houses reported London moderate amount during the day, but

med to be diminishing. The rise in International Steam Pump opening level of 61/2 was due to reviva ing industry, and prospective increase of

mping machinery In well informed quarters it was said Pressed Steel Car of 41/4 to 473/4 was not orders, but t othe improved outlook fo It was said also that the co ten offered war contracts, but that the

efused to accept them. stocks were notably stron aking a new high record at 75¼, and ation advancing 1/4 to 621/2. The as a new high.

American Snuff sold at 65, up 10 poir MONTREAL UNLISTED SECURIT

adian Pacific Notes dars Rapids Mfg. & Power Co. .. Do., Bonds ont. Tramway & Power Co. . . . 41 Western Can. Power Do., Bonds

Transactions. Wayagamack Common—15 at 31½, 10 at dars Rapids Power-10 at 65, 100 at 8, 25 at 66, 10 at 66, 50 at 66, 25 at 25 at 66, 20 at 66, 25 at 66, 100 at 66, 2 4 66, 50 at 66, 50 at 66, 5 at 66, 25 at 6614. et 66¼, 75 at 66¼.

Wayagamack bonds-\$16000 at 75, \$1000 MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORK

ontreal Locomotive Works, Limi en to the Journal of Commerce stating t published in this paper yesterd that "of the order for 2,500,000 shells Allies with the American Locomotive C tract aggregating \$40,000,000—1,000 a urned out by the Montreal Locomotive V The company states that any order W have been received by the American Le ny in no way affects the Montreal Le iks, and adds that "such contracts for ve undertaken, or which we will execute whatsoever to any business let in es to any concern, but on the cont otly under the supervision of the Canad ee." The Journal of Commerce s

ed over our wires and published in good