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Immigration After the War.

What immigration will there be after the war? is a question which is being much debated in Canada and the United States. The statesmen and business men are divided into two schools, one holding to the view that there will be an immense increase in the number of newcomers from Europe, while the other holds diametrically opposite views.

Mr. Frederick C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration of the Port of New York, has in many respects an authority on the subject, discusses the question in a thoughtful, disinterested manner in the Chicago Tribune, and comes to the conclusion that "the process of nation building which will be carried on by the warring countries after the conflict is over will tend for a time to check emigration, especially in Germany and England, which countries are better organized politically and industrially than the other nations of Europe."

In his article Mr. Howe says: "The European War has nearly suspended immigration. There were 392,573 aliens admitted into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1914, while for the eight months of the present immigration year from July 1 to March 1 a total of only 177,963 aliens have come. Immigration is wholly suspended from the belligerent nations; it comes only from Scandinavia, Italy, Greece, Spain and Great Britain.

"What will happen after the war? Will America receive hundreds of thousands of people, shattered and weakened by the war, undermined by disease and exposure, and impoverished by the ravaging armies? Will even the German and the French, who have contributed but little to our alien population in recent years flee from our future military conscription and oppressive taxes? Or will the vacuum created by the destruction of millions of able-bodied men provide a market for everyone's labor and through rising wages and the re-building of the country retain the population at home?

"Opinions differ. It is probable that conflict currents will be set in motion and that those who predict a greatly increased immigration will find their opinions confirmed, and that with the rebuilding of Europe the tide will be ultimately checked and may in fact be reversed.

"Undoubtedly tens of thousands of women and children, widowed and orphaned by the war, will turn their faces toward America as an escape from sorrow and misery. Europe will want men, not women. Europe will have a surplus of millions of women for whom no provision can be made in the industrial and social order. Many of these have relatives or friends in America to whom they will turn for assistance.

"Most of the immigration to America is assisted, not by foreign governments, but by immigrants already in America. They send tickets, transportation and money to friends and relatives in the old country, and upon their arrival care for them until they find employment. Probably seventy per cent. of those who land on our shores are assisted in this way; many of them have 'show money' temporarily loaned for inspection by the immigration officials.

"In addition to the women and children it is not improbable that we will receive a greatly increased immigration from Russia, Poland, Austria and the Balkans and southeast Europe. It is probable that many Jews will come from Galicia and Poland, whose land has been devastated and cities destroyed by the contending armies. Jewish organizations are generous in their assistance to members of their own race, and the atrocities of the war will undoubtedly lead to an outpouring of racial sympathy which will bring many members of this race to our shores. Other influences will bring aliens from the south and east of Europe. These countries are relatively badly organized. Their internal affairs are not as efficiently managed as they are in Germany, Scandinavia and England. There is little industry and relatively few cities. The able-bodied men have been taken from the farm and the village. The work is now being done by women. There will be nothing to go back to when the war is over, and this part of Europe, devastated by war and disease and over-run by contending armies, will undoubtedly contribute a larger portion to the immigration of the immediate future than it has in the immediate past.

"Still other psychological and moral forces will stimulate men to migrate. Possibly 15,000,000 men have been taken from the soil and from the factory. They have been dislodged from their traditional pursuits. Their homes have been broken up; their family ties destroyed. For months they have been thrown on their own resources, living only with men and dependent as they never were before upon their own ingenuity and upon themselves. A roving, restless spirit will have been created. Men will be loath to return to the dull, barren, hopeless life of the great estates; to the low wages and long hours of the mine, the mill and the factory. They will have lost the habit of industry; they will have little taste for work. Many of them will not want to go back to their families from whom they have been so long divorced. Thousands of men, possibly hundreds of thousands, will turn to America, partly from hope, partly with a restless desire to continue a freer life than they had previously enjoyed. They will crave a continuation of the excitement under which they have lived at the front and in the trenches, an excitement not to be obtained at home.

"This will apply to all nations, German, French and English. Undoubtedly we will have a great addition to our population from the soldier class.

"These are some of the forces which will stimulate immigration. But against those weaknesses by disease or other physical defects the existing laws are reasonably adequate to protect us. For we now refuse to admit the sick, the infirm, those afflicted with contagious diseases, imbeciles, and those likely to become a public charge—and the latter class is by far the largest—while the interpretation of the law is sufficiently elastic to protect the country from those who have no visible means of support and no friends able to guarantee them a livelihood.

"On the other hand, other forces will tend to keep the immigrant at home; forces in many ways as strong as those which drive him into this country. Germany has carried State socialism further than any country in the world. She owns her railroads, telegraphs, many mines, forests, and hundreds of thousands of acres of agricultural lands. More than 3,000,000 men are constantly employed in the State service. All of the traditions of the country favor State socialism. And with her efficient methods, Germany will undoubtedly carry State socialism very much further. England, France, Austria and Russia will find it necessary to rebuild the State, to repair the ravages of war, to erect mills and factories, and regain the lost trade which the war has destroyed.

"All these countries will endeavor to keep their able-bodied at home. They will enact social legislation, enter upon schemes of State activity to provide employment and save the country from further impairment in the struggle for industrial and commercial place, which will be immediately substituted for the warfare of arms. The vacuum caused by the loss of millions of men will bring about an increase in wages. Automatically men will be kept at home by the opportunities which there prevail. It may be that wages will rise so high that able-bodied immigration will entirely cease. It is possible that the aliens already in this country may be lured back in large numbers to their native lands. Under ordinary circumstances something like 200,000 immigrants leave America every year to return, either temporarily or permanently, to the country of their birth. They come to America to accumulate a little competence with which they acquire a homestead or a little business in their native village. And the lure of high wages and better industrial conditions may accelerate this movement and lure from America hundreds of thousands of those dissatisfied with what they have found in this country to re-establish themselves in their own homes. Undoubtedly, the process of nation building will check emigration, especially from Germany and England, which countries are far better organized politically and industrially than the other nations of Europe."

Italy, which has been "trembling on the brink" for the past six months or more, should relieve the nervous feelings of a watching world and "tumble in." People are getting tired of hearing about Italian intervention.

Mars, while bringing sorrow to the homes of thousands of Canadians, is filling the bread basket of other thousands of our workmen. The supplying of war orders has assumed immense proportions in Canada. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company has received an order for shells which will keep the plant busy for a year. This is only one of scores of orders for munitions of war.

Last year the United States imported from North and South America goods to the value of \$650,000,000, of which \$427,000,000 came from North America. Canada led with \$161,000,000, Cuba second with \$131,000,000, then came a South American country, Brazil, with \$101,000,000, followed by Mexico with \$93,000,000, Argentina \$45,000,000, Chile \$26,000,000, and the Central American Republics \$18,000,000.

Premier Asquith has announced that "due reparation will be exacted of those who have violated all the rules and usages of civilized warfare." He further added that an account of these atrocities was being kept. Britain is too humane, and after the war is over will, as usual, be a magnanimous conqueror. The time to bring in reprisals is now. Reprisals now used might discourage the Germans from further atrocities.

An American contemporary states "that it looks as if Germany had entered into competition with the United States Congress to discourage the upbuilding of an American Merchant Marine." The probabilities are that the German Government will express regret and promise to make good the loss and then go on torpedoing more American ships. In the meantime, Uncle Sam will refrain from taking the action which the world expects him to take.

The slogan "Business as Usual" has been so impressed upon the public that it keeps cropping out in unexpected places. At the meeting of the Home Guards last evening a criticism of the uniforms was made by several speakers, and the suggestion made that they be altered. To the surprise of everybody an individual arose and announced that he was a tailor and had already altered a number of uniforms to the complete satisfaction of the owners. This, however, was too much for the Guardsmen present, and the solicitor for business was howled down.

Major C. J. Swadling, of Cobourg, who has just come home from the front wounded, declares that the chief problem confronting the British people is connected with the sobriety and industry of the working men. He praises in unmeasured terms the devotion and fighting qualities of the soldiers at the front, but unmercifully scores the workmen who are not playing their part at home. At such times as these one almost wishes for the restoration of an absolute monarchy, such as is possessed by Russia. While that system has its disadvantages, it effectively solves such matters as the drink question. Russia has solved the problem, but democratic Britain is unable to do it.

AN OUTRAGE AGAINST GERMANY.

Says Collier's Weekly: "A great battle has been lost by the Fatherland on the sea. It happened when the merchantman Falaba was sent to the bottom by a German submarine off the coast of Wales. The Falaba was torpedoed as its boats were being lowered, and something over 100 non-combatants (including one American) were killed for killing's sake. This was a crushing reverse for Germany and the German militarists, and the effects will be far-reaching than can be coolly calculated as we write these lines." The consensus of mankind, outside of Germany, Austria and Turkey, condemns this deed in unsparring terms.

GREAT SIEGES IN HISTORY.

Among the great sieges of history that of Przemyśl will stand high. Since the siege of Gibraltar in 1779-81, ending with the relief of the stronghold after three years, seven months and twelve days, the important sieges have been:

1856—Sebastopol, 322 days. Capitulated.
1857—Delhi, 131 days. Relieved.
1857—Lucknow, 149 days. Relieved.
1862-63—Vicksburg, 186 days. Fell.
1864-65—Richmond, 287 days. Evacuated.
1870—Metz, 134 days. Capitulated.
1870-71—Paris, 135 days. Fell.
1877—Plevna, 144 days. Fell.
1899-1900—Ladysmith, 120 days. Relieved.
1905—Port Arthur, 241 days. Fell.
1912-13—Adrianople, 155 days. Fell.
1914-15—Przemyśl, 185 days. Fell.

NOT ONE SAVED BY GERMANS.

The Admiralty have reminded Germany that since August we have saved the lives of more than a thousand German officers and men of the German navy. We have rescued them, often in circumstances of difficulty and danger, and often when the rescue was to the prejudice of our military operations. They have at no time shown treatment of the kind to our sailors in similar distress. Not one officer or man of our navy has been rescued by Germans. We have made no difference in this respect between honorable and dishonorable opponents. The officers and men of these very submarines would now be at the bottom of the sea had not our sailors rescued them.—London Times.

FOUGHT LIKE SIXTY.

The Allies seem to have fought like 60 around that same hill.—Ottawa Citizen.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

One of the delegates at the recent Canadian and International Good Roads Association Convention, in rising to address the gathering, began: "Mr. Chairman and fellow-highwaymen," and then paused to wonder why his hearers laughed.

"Farm products cost more than they used to," "Yes," replied the farmer. "When a farmer is supposed to know the botanical name of what he's raising," the entomological name of the insect that eats it, and the pharmaceutical name of the chemical that will kill it, somebody's got to pay."—Anderson (N.C.) Intelligencer.

"Your head," remarked the garrulous barber to the Irishman in his chair, "is twice as large as mine." "But I suppose your head is big enough for you?" said the son of Erin. "Why, of course it is," answered the tonsorial artist.

"Yes," continued the Irishman, "what's the use of a man having a big trunk when he has no clothes to put in it?"

"I say, waiter," remarked a resolute-looking American, as he seated himself at a table, "you may bring me some Russian caviar, German frankfurters with Vienna rolls, Brussels sprouts, Hungarian goulash, French artichokes, and English plum-pudding." "That's the nuttiest order I ever heard anyone give," commented the polite waiter.

"Nuttier nothing!" was the retort, "I'm trying to follow the President's admonition as to neutrality, that's all."

"These be hard times, sir," observed the farmer as he came to pay his rent. "I'm that sorry, I can't rise more nor fifteen pounds out of the twenty I owe you. Here is all I could scrape together." "I am sorry to hear that," said the agent, as he took the bag and turned out the contents on the table. "But, I say," he added, after counting the money, "there is twenty-five pounds here."

"Be jabbers!" exclaimed the farmer, growing pale. "I gave you the wrong bag."

The local bigwig's presence in the chair at an entertainment was desired, and two of the organizers waited upon him with a deferential request. The required promise was duly obtained.

"You may rely upon me," said the big man. "Friday, the 25th, in the parish room. It's quite an un-uncertain affair, I suppose."

"Bless your 'eart, sir," came the reply, "the place was only time-washed last week. You won't find nothing of the kind on the premises."

The sister was writing to her "braw brither" in the Gordons and Auld Sandy, her father, was smoking his pipe by the fireside.

The lassie paused in her writing and looked up. "Faither! Hae ye anything ye want tae say tae John?"

The old man thought awhile. "Aye," he said at last. "Ye might say tae him if he gets a sight o' yon German waiter wha' gae'd me a bad saxpence in change when we had that bit dinner in London no lang syne—tell him tae tak' care! I aim an' no miss him!"

MARIE OF LOUVAIN.

A True Incident.
One of the band of little waifs
That still our homestead fills,
Her frightened heart found sanctuary
Beneath the Sussex hills.

Yet could not take our yearning love,
Our toys before her set,
It seemed her timid eyes beheld
Some haunting horror yet.

A brutal blade has scarred her wrist—
And God knows what her heart—
She did not weep, but still and pale
The child-face grieved apart.

Till, one day, Dick, the woodman's son,
Home, wounded from the war,
Came limping in to see, he said,
"What sort these kiddies are."

She sprang up, at the khaki form
One eager glance she cast,
Then—"Blith! Blith!" Marie cried,
And flew and held him fast.

And weeping, laughing, murmuring words
We could not understand,
She nestled till she fell asleep
Still clinging to his hand.

Ah, Dick, and all your plucky pals,
You win a double crown
That friend the weak, and fiercely strike
Their murdering fiendman down.

—Habberton Lulham.

BANK OF JAPAN.

The report of the Bank of Japan, the foremost Japanese bank, for 1914, shows that the gross profit amounted to 12,817,486 yen, the expenditure to 7,075,543 yen, and the net profit to 5,742,091 yen, this latter total showing a decrease of 141,942 yen, as compared with 1913. Dividends amounting to 12 per cent. per annum were declared, being the same as for the preceding year. The reserve fund was increased by 1,000,000 yen to 29,390,000 yen, and this fund represents 78.4 per cent. of the paid-up capital, which amounts to 37,500,000 yen. During the past year the amount of Government bonds redeemed through the bank was 76,199,743 yen, and the amount of Government bonds issued through it was 24,560,200 yen, so that there was a considerable reduction in debt on balance.

The Day's Best Editorial

TRIUMPH OF SEA POWER.
(New York Journal of Commerce.)

After nine months of the most sanguinary, most devastating and most costly war of all human history, its most noteworthy achievement is still that of the British fleet. It took the British navy of a century ago sixteen years to accomplish what the navy of to-day has accomplished in half as many months. While German armies were advancing into France and Russia, the German fleet, without striking a blow, left the seas in possession of the enemy, relinquishing all the advantages which sea command confers. To appreciate the military significance of such a movement we must imagine its counterpart in terms of land warfare. Had the German and Austrian armies retired within a few fortified positions, leaving the armies of France, Russia, Belgium and Great Britain to march through their territories, seizing private and public property, and exercising every possible proprietary right, no one would have questioned on which side lay the balance of advantage in the war. But such a situation would have offered an exact parallel to that which has happened at sea. The two navies—German and Austro-Hungarian—have retreated into strongly defended ports, while the British and French fleets have exercised all their rights over the great sea routes. History records no more remarkable illustration of the value of naval power; and although there is still a possibility that the German navy may succeed in striking the kind of blow which was contemplated by its creators, the probability decreases with every week added to the duration of the war, were it only because the relative superiority of the British navy is constantly increasing. There never was much illusion about the kind of service which the German navy was capable of rendering. It may be that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz conjectured, when he prepared his memorandum of 1900, that as the British fleet was then, so it would be found to be in 1914. If so, he must have been quickly disabused of any such notion.

The British fleet has succeeded in confining the high sea fleet of Germany to its home ports, recent reports of the appearance at sea of a German battle squadron lacking confirmation. Invasion in force of the British Isles has also been prevented and the sea has been kept open not only for the safe transport to the Continent of the British expeditionary forces, but for the safe escort of the contingents from the overseas Dominions and India. The fleet, moreover, while effectually disposing of the overseas trade of Germany and Austria, has given the British military authorities as well as the governments of Belgium, France and Russia access to the world's markets for war munitions, food and clothing. There can be no question that British finances have been greatly reinforced by the completeness with which the British navy has from the start supported British prestige in the eyes of the world, any more than there can be that the supremacy of British sea power has largely contributed to bringing unemployment in the United Kingdom down to a lower figure than it has reached for many years. All this has been accomplished with relatively small destruction of life and property, and at a comparatively small increase in cost of the navy.

What may be called the indirect military results of the superiority of the British navy have not been less striking. But for the advantage it scored at the very beginning of the war the French Republic might have been crushed and forced to make a humiliating peace and then the German army would have turned mobilized. With a navy weaker than that of Germany, Great Britain could have taken no part in the struggle on sea or on land, and it would have been the lot of her people to watch in impotence the onward march of German militarism in the full consciousness that the downfall of France and Belgium and the defeat of Russia were merely the first steps toward the violation of their own Island sanctity and the dismemberment of the Empire. Nor should the services which the British navy has been able to render to neutral commerce be ignored. In Germany could have utilized her geographical position not only to the detriment of the United Kingdom, but to the detriment of the world. There is no trade route upon which dozens of German cruisers and armed merchantmen might not have operated to the complete dislocation of the sea communications of the British Empire. Had the British fleet been engaged for months in struggling to win the mastery of the seas against the active naval forces of Germany the whole foreign commerce, not only of the United States, but of every neutral nation, would have been brought practically to a standstill. No end of the risk of ships and cargoes falling into the hands of British or German men-of-war, and the very weakness of British sea power to submit to losses almost as serious as those imposed on the belligerents.

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ANTIQUITY OF TOYS.

Up to the present nothing with which man has had to do in the progress and development of the human race has changed as little as toys.

Ages ago infantile Egypt played with dolls, boats, balls, dishes, wagons, miniature horses and other animals. The little Greeks and Romans amused themselves with much the same playthings, except for the further possession of a rattle, which some wise Grecian gentleman very kindly invented for them.

We know this from the chance words of a few early writers, from the sculptures which have been saved of the different ancient nations which represent children in the act of playing—and also from the fact that fancy toys, closely analogous to many toys of to-day, have been found in the tombs of the children of bygone ages—dolls, boats, balls, tops and tiny dishes, added to which there were small warlike implements for the boys, such as javelins and bows and arrows.

In the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, there is a fascinating terra cotta boat, complete to the smallest detail. It was found in the tomb of an Egyptian boy of 4,000 years ago. Take the doll, one of the few of the very old toys which fit into the modern scheme of playthings that teach, as girls always have and always will play with dolls because they develop and foster the birthright of every woman, mother-love. The early Egyptians made dolls of earthenware, metal or stone. Some times arms and legs were made solid with the body, sometimes separate and attached by a string. The prehistoric Peruvians had pieces of bone wrapped in cloth, a male doll being identified by the blanket over his shoulders, the female by a petticoat.

Horace makes mention of the stick horses of the Roman children. Missals of the Middle Ages picture little people still astride such makeshift steeds, and the ordinary riding horse of the ordinary child remained a stick with a horse head until late in the seventeenth century. One hundred years later we find horse forms with curtains around them, so that the child may run on his own legs beneath the sheltering drapery, just as clowns in the circus do to-day. Early in the nineteenth century rocking horses came into fashion, after which, in 1847, horses were shown at the French Exposition covered with hair and very natural in form—the toy horse as we know him to-day.—Mother's Magazine.

CHINA-JAPAN'S MEXICO.

Nothing revealed of Japan's modified demands upon China indicates any mitigation of the policy of virtual extinction of the latter's sovereignty. If Japan, as reported in Washington, has pledged itself anew to regard and respect the equal opportunity or open door agreement, it is as an overlord. China, if forced to accept Japanese terms, and if these terms have been correctly outlined, will become a Japanese dependency.

The Japanese regard China as a good many Americans regard Mexico, as a continuing cause of danger and disquiet. The little flurry that goes over this country when a report that Japan has obtained a naval base in Mexico is given currency should reveal to us the feelings of the Japanese with regard to China, they having fought two wars to destroy the naval bases of other nations in China.

We can sympathize a great deal with the Japanese policy with regard to China and could approve of it fully if it were restricted to protecting China from foreign aggression without giving that protection the form of Japanese aggression.—Chicago Tribune.

London last year imported 3,339,114 carcasses of frozen mutton and lamb, mainly from Australia.

ASPIRATION.

"All I could never be
This I was worth to God."
—Rabbi Ben Ezra.

He stood one morning bright
Beside the harvest field,
Whose bending grain, all white,
Unto his strength appealed.

His sickle's edge was keen—
It had been polished long,
And he had often been
There with a fancied throng.

He turned away, high-souled—
His task to others fell;
He sleeps within the mold;
"Twas in his heart—"twas well!"

—Alexander Louis Fraser in Toronto Globe.

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WEST WAS A B

Market, However, After Display
off with Good Buying on Dec
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New York, May 6.—At the open-
ing of the market there was a little scatter-
ed commission houses there seemed to be
new business, those who had been
active having in many cases come
back to the decline had gone about far
The persistent reports of large for-
eign in many forms which might re-
sult in the near future had some-
ment and U. S. Steel opened ½ up, a
Jehem Steel gained 2½ by open-
ed Steel Car gained 2½ to 48½. A
sold up ¼ to 80.

Canadian Pacific gained ¼ by open-
Amalgamated Copper which opened
added an additional fraction to its g
transactions.

New York, May 6.—Trading was a
first half hour but the market in gen-
tendency to advance, although bear-
fought the upward movements.

Reading was the chief centre of t
but it met with good support around
were persistently reiterated that New
has sold a large amount of the stock
or six weeks.

An advance of 5 points in Bethlehem
was accompanied by a rumor of a 100
dividend to be followed by the inaugu-
distributions at a rate of 5 per cent. o
amount of stock. The latter part of
ever, could not be squared with Mr. Sc
ad assertions that dividends would no
large additions had been made to the
earnings.

Southern Pacific was the strongest
railroad list, advancing 1½ to 91½.
said to be based on increased earnings
confidence in the company's ability to
6 per cent. dividend rate.

New York, May 6.—In response to
patch stating that a change for the t
in the Japanese relations with C
war might be averted, the mark
strength in the second hour, but then
detractation on the part of buyers to
up. At noon the market was compar
with a firm tone.

A rumor was circulated on the flo
had declared war on Austria, but litt
given to it, and it had practically no
course of prices.

Headlines of the grain market accen-
vorable reports regarding the crop co
the wire houses said the west was
stocks on a fairly good scale.

Baldwin Locomotive rallied well, adva-
compared with 47 at the close on Wed
Goodrich, after selling off 1½ to 47½, n
rapid recovery.

New York, May 6.—Bear raiding failed
stock and the market at the end of the fi
active and firm at moderate recovery from
U. S. Steel at one time sold down to 56
Wednesday's 57½, but there was a qu
price rising to 57½, a few minutes later.

on the bear side were aggressive but th
not. Demand for stocks came from the
endeavoring to take advantage of reac-
cumulative lines at as low prices as possi
were therefore not inclined to follow pri
The trouble between Japan and China wa
subject of discussion, but there was an
rent of belief that war would be averted,
contended that in any event the admini-
Washington would pursue such a course
keep United States from being drawn in.

Copper stocks were among the strong-
and Amalgamated, in which there was
volume of activity, crossed 74 compar-
at Wednesday's close.

New York, May 6.—Following the an-
of the delivery of Japan's ultimatum to
market sold off a little, but there seem-
buying on the decline, although buyers
disposed to obtain stocks on favorable ter-
mid prices up.

Rumors were strong in expectations of
showing in the report of the expert wa
made an examination of the company a
tional Enameling advancing 1½ to 17
that the company is getting a large amou
pen business which formerly went to
plants.

Houses which are generally well inform-
per affairs asserted they had positive inform-
the plans to exchange Anaconda stock for
meted had been completed, and that the
ment of it would be made within 24 hours
The despatch from Rome telling of the se-
progress of negotiations with Austria seem-
a complete refutation to their rumors of a d
war by Italy.

N. Y. STOCK SALES.

New York, May 6.—Sales of stock from
2 p.m. 10-day numbered 492,433; Wednesda
Tuesday, 561,534.

Bonds to-day 2,831,500; Wednesday 3,652,0
day 2,151,500.

PRAIRIE OIL AND GAS CO.'S SHA
New York, May 6.—It is understood that
heavy buying of Prairie Oil and Gas Comp
has been largely due to the expectations of
upward turn in Oklahoma crude oil prices.

According to some reports from Oklaho-
cent increase is looked for in the near fut
last change in Oklahoma crude prices was
February when the quotation was reduced
cents to 40 cents within a few days.

BALDWIN LOCO. UP 4 POINTS.