

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.

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

Journal of Commerce Offices:
Toronto—T. W. Harpell, 44-46 Lombard Street.
Telephone Main 7099.
New York Correspondent—C. M. Withington, 44
Broad Street, Telephone 333 Broad.
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, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1915.

Steady, Boys.

Neither England nor Canada can afford to adopt German methods. While we justly condemn the militarism and despotism of the German system, we must be careful to maintain the character which Britons generally enjoy of being law-abiding citizens. The murder of many hundred peaceful travellers by order of the German Emperor has not unnaturally incensed the people throughout the British Empire. At several places in England the indignation of the people has found expression in violent attacks on the shops or houses of citizens of German birth. This form of manifesting popular condemnation of the German action has extended to Canada, where, in the city of Vancouver, British Columbia, similar attacks have been made. One can easily understand how in the presence of the dreadful story of the Lusitania some people are moved to express their indignation in this way. Unfortunately it is the kind of trouble that quickly spreads. But there must be no hesitation on the part of right thinking citizens to condemn all such disorderly proceedings. The citizens of German blood who have been attacked are, for the most part, British subjects, peacefully pursuing their callings under the protection of the British flag. Most of them, in all probability, deplore as much as anybody the horrible acts of the German Government. If there are any among these citizens who fall in their duty to the country, or to the Empire, there are methods known to the law to call them to account, and to punish anything that demands such treatment. No temptation, however strong it may be, no provocation, can excuse any man for taking the law into his own hands in a community where the tribunals of justice are established and performing their duty. Not only for the protection of respectable citizens of German blood, but also for the protection of the good name of our country, every manifestation of disorder must be condemned and punished. The example of the mob in Victoria, we trust, will not be followed in any other part of Canada.

Italy.

King Victor Emmanuel is having hard problems to deal with. That he should have a strong desire to keep his country out of the war is but natural and creditable. He has probably been less willing than his Prime Minister, Signor Salandra, to respond to the war spirit which is evidently strong among the Italian people, who are moved to sympathy with the Allies by a regard for both England and France, and a pronounced dislike of Austria. Prince Von Buelow, one of the ablest of the German diplomats, has been entrusted by the Kaiser with the duty of holding Italy to a position of neutrality, and there is no doubt that he has cleverly stirred up trouble for the Salandra cabinet. The former Premier, Signor Giolitti, who has a considerable following in the Chamber of Deputies, has hitherto given some support to Salandra, and in this way the government has been carried on. Recently Giolitti, influenced, it is feared, by the intrigues of Buelow, has virtually intimated that as the price of the support of his friends, he must have assurances of Italy's continued neutrality. The Chambers are to meet on the 20th inst. Salandra, unwilling to carry on the business of government where he has not a loyal majority to rely on, and not being willing to submit to Giolitti's conditions, has resigned. If Giolitti fancied that he could supplant Salandra and become the authorized spokesman for Italy he is discovering his mistake. Public opinion is declaring itself so strongly against Giolitti that, as he now sees, a cabinet formed by him would have a very short life. The King, under these circumstances, very properly makes an effort to secure a cabinet that will have some chance of commanding the approval of the Chambers and the people. In France, at an early stage of the war, President Poincaré called to his aid a number of veteran statesmen representing, as far as possible, the different groups in the Chambers, relying on the aroused national spirit to enable them to lay aside their minor differences and unite in the great task of carrying on the war. The President's efforts in this direction have proved most successful, the cabinet of M. Viviani having evidently the cordial support of the French nation. King Victor Emmanuel has entrusted Signor Marcora, President of the Chamber of Deputies, with the task of forming a new cabinet, and the duty has been undertaken. All well wishers of Italy will hope that he may be successful in bringing together a body of men who will have the confidence of a substantial majority of the Chambers. The task, however, is not an easy one. The questions at issue are not in such a form as to admit of ready adjustment or compromise. It is hardly possible that Germany and Austria can at this late stage offer concessions that will satisfy Italian public opinion. For the moment definite action may be postponed, as it has been from time to time. But in the end Italian public opinion is likely to insist on a termination of the negotiations with Von Buelow, and a decision on the part of Italy to join the Allies. Italian co-operation, even at this late day, would be important, for Italy's geographical position and the strength of her naval and military forces would make her an element of strength to those who are defending civilization against the German enemy.

Later news states that Signor Marcora was unable to form a cabinet, and that the King requested Premier Salandra to retain office. This is regarded as an expression of confidence, and practically means that all parties are now united in favor of war with Austria.

Editorial Notes.

It looks as if Italy were about to cross the Rubicon.

A man of letters has just died in New England at the ripe age of seventy-three. The man was a graduate of Harvard, but acted as a postman ever since graduation.

Despite the activities of the German submarines which destroyed some seventy ships during the first four months of the year, there were launched during the same period 143 ships with a tonnage of 288,517. There are now 471 merchant ships under construction in the United Kingdom, representing a tonnage of 1,557,467.

The war, while stimulating a demand for most lines of foodstuffs, has practically killed the Canadian lobster trade with Europe. Fortunately for the fishermen of Yarmouth and other Nova Scotia centres a good market has been found in the United States. Recently a shipment of 214,375 lobsters reached Boston from Yarmouth. This is the largest shipment on record from a Canadian port.

A Swedish steamer bound from New York to Copenhagen, has been seized by the British authorities and taken to Leith, Scotland, to discharge fifty tons of nickel plate. It is to be hoped that there will be a careful inquiry into the origin of this metal. The feeling that Canadian nickel refined in the United States, was being supplied to the Germans was partly allayed by statements that the nickel shipments were made under conditions satisfactory to the British authorities, but reassurance on that point may be necessary.

If the Germans are looking for causes of complaint concerning the treatment of German prisoners in Canada, they may perhaps at last find one in an incident that has occurred in Brandon, Manitoba. German prisoners at that place have been in the habit of singing as they take their daily exercise. It has been discovered that they often sing the "Watch on the Rhine." That song can hardly be classed with the "Chant of Hate," but the loyal Brandonites do not like it; so the order has just been given that the Germans shall sing no more. One of these days probably more severe measures may have to be adopted. The supply of limburger may be cut off.

American methods of diplomacy are illustrated by the facts connected with the recent Note to Germany. The Note did not reach the German Government until some time on Saturday. If it did then, but it was given out to the press at Washington on Thursday evening. In private affairs one who wished to make public a letter addressed to another, would wait until the lapse of sufficient time to allow the delivery of the letter. Our politicians, not always as considerate as they might be, would probably act in the same way in the case of a controversy between them. In the diplomatic intercourse between the nations of Europe in most cases a similar rule would be observed. But our American neighbors have their own ideas of publicity and insist on having their diplomatic cakes hot from the griddle.

Among certain papers in Great Britain and Canada the wish is expressed that the United States would remain neutral, the fear being felt that if the United States became embroiled in a conflict with Germany, it would be unable to supply shells, and other munitions of war to the Allies. We regard this fear as groundless. If the United States went to war she could very easily increase her capacity for the manufacture of munitions of war, or if she failed to do that, in the last analysis it would not matter very much whether the shells she manufactured were fired by the Americans themselves from their own guns or fired from British and French cannons so long as they were fired at the Germans. We would welcome the United States not so much for what she could accomplish as for the moral effect. The whole world should combine against the mad German nation.

THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

London Chronicle.
When Parliament reassembles some members ought to ask why Dublin Castle forbids members of the Royal Irish Constabulary to volunteer for the army. Except to keep alive the obsolete idea that Ireland is a land of crime and rebellion, there is no need now for this semi-military force of 12,000 men to be maintained at full strength. As everybody knows, their personnel is exceptionally fine, and their training is much more like the army's than the ordinary police training is. Volunteers from their ranks would be admirable non-commissioned officers in the new armies and many would be forthcoming if they were allowed.

The Day's Best Editorial

ARBUTUS PASSING?
Every year the recklessness of those who gather certain varieties of wild flowers is deplored, and the public is warned that the trailing arbutus, the mountain laurel and other variety may become extinct, as the dodo and the passenger pigeon have become in bird life, unless more care is taken to preserve them. Already it is noted that persons who know of places where arbutus may be found are keeping this knowledge to themselves.

Why should there be a closed season for flowers, as there is for game? It would not materially injure anyone if the gathering of certain varieties of flowers should be restricted, or even prohibited, temporarily, until there had been time for them to become, once more abundant as in former days. It might not be possible to enforce the law altogether, but a penalty for the gathering, sale or possession of the flowers protected would make the majority of people much more careful, and would preserve in many instances our most beautiful native blossoms. The arbutus, the mountain laurel, the cardinal flower, the fringed gentian and others what might be named are well worth the gathering and which grow and flourish in spite of reckless handling, to satisfy flower growers of reasonable type. People are beginning to appreciate more and more the decorative possibilities of flowers once passed by with indifference, and are using them on their grounds, as well as in their houses. The spread of Nature-study among children has done much to cultivate a love for the wayside blossoms, and they could easily be taught the need of care for the rarer varieties.

Here is a good opportunity for the Boy Scouts and Campfire girls to do a real service to the country in which they live, and the flowers would need no better guardians than these young people, backed up by legislative authority.—Waterbury American.

THE ORIGIN OF WORD GAS.

When we are discussing the identity of the "gas" that is the latest output of Kultur, we may be grateful incidentally to the seventeenth century Dutch chemist, Van Helmont, who invented the useful word, "Vapor" or "fume," would have conveyed the meaning much less accurately. Yet it was a horribly bad word, according to all philological orthodoxy. Van Helmont seems to have manufactured it violently out of the Greek word "chaos." He called carbon monoxide "gas sylvestre," woody gas. Nobody calls it by such a name now, but the word "gas" evidently supplied a felt want. A stricter purist in language might have gone to the Greek "atmos," smoke, steam or vapour, which survives in "atmosphere."

"Gas" is a triumph of brevity in words, invented for an occasion without any proper ancestry. America prides itself on such inventions of the short way round in language. But we can always retort that our "lift" is quicker—in type and talk—than their "elevator."—London Chronicle.

CIVIL DISCIPLINE.

We have included civil discipline among the qualities necessary for war, and at the moment it takes very nearly the first place. By common consent the chief need at this moment is to organize the workshops of the country, so that we may raise the output of munitions of war to the maximum possible. That means a joint effort on the part of workmen and employers, backed by a public opinion which will work powerfully on both. We are, it is admitted, not yet up to the standard which is required, if our armies are to be used with full effect in France and Belgium.—Westminster Gazette.

THE BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE.

"The bravest of the brave," was General French's message to Canada of the Canadian troops. "The Canadians saved the day," is the verdict given in the reports. "The Empire rings with the praise of the great valour of the Canadians," is the way it comes from London. No American, no matter what his sympathies as to this war, and no matter which is his home government, can fail to feel a surge of pride as he learns of the splendid courage of the Canadians, their invincible valor and the fine leadership of their officers. Especially must this be true here in the United States.—Duluth News Tribune.

PROVED IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Warning his probable victims that he is about to commit a murder does not relieve the murderer from responsibility for his crime. On the contrary it establishes premeditation and adds to the measure of his guilt.—From the Springfield Union.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

Some of the true stories are really the funniest. A minister, discoursing on the transitory nature of earthly things, said: "Look now at the great cities of antiquity. Where are they? Why, some of them have perished so completely that it is probable they never existed."

A certain little girl was discovered by her mother engaged in a spirited encounter with a small friend who had got considerably worked in the engagement.

"Don't you know, dear," said the mother, "that it is very wicked to behave so? It was Satan that put it into your head to pull Elsie's hair."

"Well, perhaps it was," the child admitted, "but kicking her shins was entirely my own idea."

An English squire gave a loan of a field to a farmer on condition that he get one-fourth of the produce. When harvest came, three cart-loads of sheaves were taken to the farmer's steading, but none came to the hall. The squire went to ask for an explanation.

"Look here, Hodge," he said, "wasn't I to get a fourth of the produce of that field?"

"Yes, indeed, squire," replied the farmer, "but you see there were only three cart-loads, not four."

Shortly after the Civil War a woman in New York asked her colored cook to get her husband to come over and help move some furniture. She noticed that the negro man had several bad scars on his head.

"Was your husband in the war, Dinah?" she asked.

"No, ma'am."

"How did he get all those scars on his head?" she asked.

"Oh, dat's whar we's had words together."

"How could you, Dinah? He seems like a nice man," said the mistress.

"Oh, he's good 'nough now, but it took a lot of work wid de tater masher to persuade him to be good."

Clatter, clatter, bang! Down the street came the fire engines. Driving along ahead, oblivious of any danger, was a farmer in a ramshackle old buggy. A policeman yelled at him: "Hi, there, look out! The fire department's comin'!"

Turning in by the curb the farmer watched the hose cart, salvage wagon and engine whiz past. Then he turned out into the street again and drove on. Barely had he started when the hook and ladder came tearing along. The rear wheels of the big truck slewed into the farmer's buggy, smashing it to smithereens and sending the farmer sprawling into the gutter. The policeman ran to his assistance.

"Didn't I tell ye to keep out of the way?" he demanded crossly. "Didn't I tell ye the fire department was comin'?"

"Wall, consarn ye," said the peeved farmer. "I did git outter the way for th' fire department. But what in tarnation was them drunken painters in sech an all-fired hurry fer?"

FINIS.

Cambridge, Mass.—The following poem was written especially for "The New York World," by the author of "Got Mit Uns," the poem that won the recent students' prize at Harvard University, and aroused a storm of adverse criticism from Germans.

Ye have not seemed to cry to us for aid;
Ye have not seemed to cling about our knees
When to our gracious heavens, sore afraid,
Ye bore our victims from your paces.
Nor have ye scorned upon the open seas—
So well by such as ye is ruth repaid—
To wreck with sinking death our argosies,
To treat as vile our ensign full displayed.

In the pride of utter insolence,
Your coiled water-snakes, athwart our path,
Fasten their fangs upon our innocents—
Yea, with an hundred murders mock our wrath!
Oh, if our spirit liveth, ye shall feel
What might our vengeance hath in flame and steel!

—By C. Huntington Jacobs.

HON. W. S. FIELDING.

The announcement authorized by Hon. W. S. Fielding that he will not be a candidate at the next general election must have been read with regret by political friends and opponents alike over Canada. No member of the late Liberal Cabinet, not excepting Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself, occupied a more commanding position than Hon. Mr. Fielding. Faithful in the discharge of the onerous duties that devolved on him as Finance Minister, honest and straightforward in all his dealings with all men, a debater of rare ability, Hon. Mr. Fielding filled with credit to Canada and to himself a foremost place in the government for the long period of fifteen years, enhancing a reputation made in provincial politics by his splendid work as Premier of Nova Scotia. Canada had faith in Fielding, Conservatives and Liberals alike paying him the confidence and respect which a strong man actuated by honest motives always wins from those with whom he is brought in contact. Hon. Mr. Fielding's defeat with his party in the general election was a misfortune, and his determination not to return to political life must be regarded as another, for the Liberal party to-day has no man in the Maritime Provinces of such outstanding prominence as Hon. Mr. Fielding. Able, eloquent, resourceful men there undoubtedly are in the party ranks, and it is no disparagement to him to say that none fills, or can hope to fill, the place Hon. Mr. Fielding occupied as party man and statesman. Time brings its changes, and younger men walk in the footsteps of those who have made history, but their part in our national life should never be forgotten. Hon. Mr. Fielding, during fifteen years of Liberal rule as the Finance Minister and first lieutenant of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, played an important part and carries with him in private life the good opinion of the whole Canadian people. The politician who retires with a reputation unswayed even by the breath of scandal, and whose honesty of purpose and fidelity to principle have never been the subject of reproach, has not lived in vain.—St. John Globe.

Mr. Fielding, on being shown the above article, expressed his grateful appreciation of the Globe's remarks, and added:

"I have not authorized any announcement, nor have I seen the report to which the article refers. Since the last general election I have had numerous requests from my old friends to allow myself to be again nominated. For personal reasons, which I explained to those most concerned, I have not hitherto felt free to comply with their request. This, no doubt, accounts for the report. I have been the less inclined toward political activity lately because I am reluctant to engage in party strife at this time. I have a strong belief that the country will not have to be disturbed this year by the turmoil of a general election, and a strong hope that such conditions will arise as will enable both parties to restrict, if not to wholly suspend, their activities in the direction of elections."

TWO EX-PRESIDENTS.

One bellows and shrieks and gibbers, careless of the delicacies and proprieties of the situation, eager to embarrass instead of supporting the President in a time of extreme perplexity, thoughtful only that one familiar voice shall screech over the country and the world.

The other, quietly patriotic and sincerely courageous, warns against the inflammation of popular passion, counsels delay, holds up the hands of the President, whose great task he thoroughly understands. Which of these two sometime Presidents is doing the more for the advantage and the honor of the United States?—New York Sun.

WHEN MAN WAS POPULAR.

The Isle of Man, which is suffering through lack of visitors, had cause to complain for the very opposite reason a century ago. Until 1814 it was not possible to prosecute a debtor in the island for debts contracted elsewhere, with the consequence that, in the words of a contemporary chronicler, it became "the sanctuary of the unfortunate and profligate of surrounding nations." When the Manx Legislature passed an act making it possible for prosecution of these undesirable refugees, one of Man's attractions disappeared.—Pail Mail Gazette.

A REFERENDUM IN HELL.

Cireleville, May 12 (by addotelephone).—The special referendum held in all the Circles of Hell to-day was carried almost unanimously. The main opposition came from the Sons of Schrecklichkeit, but proved negligible. The referendum declared it to be the sense of the whole infernal community that the statement attributed to General Sherman is a gross libel upon a peaceful and humane commonwealth.—New York Sun.

BLUFF IS CALLED.

The second German bluff on this continent has been called, and the Kronprinz has been interned. If it is true its men are to be confined in barracks, so much the better. It will scarcely do for the United States to allow another lot to escape—though on parole. Germans seem to regard their parole as they do treaties—scraps of paper to be torn up.—Kingston Standard.

SEE AMERICA FIRST.

About the only excuse that Germany has not advanced for the destruction of the innocent American passengers on the Lusitania is the one that von Tirpitz was merely trying to convince the tourist public of the importance of seeing America first.—Sydney Record.

A GENEROUS PEOPLE.

The United States people have contributed \$50,000, 000 to Belgian relief. There was something in Dr. Gilbert Parker's recent statement that in the Republic the Great Almighty Heart was still greater than the Great Almighty Dollar.—Ottawa Journal.

Note the fact that many of the survivors from the Lusitania were saved, because they could swim.—Hamilton Herald.

If you are not already a Subscriber to the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE---the Business Man's Daily---fill in the Coupon:

You are authorised to send me THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE for One Year from date at a cost of Three Dollars.

Write Plainly

Name

Address

Give Town and Province

BANK OF MONTREAL

(Established 1817)
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL paid up - - - - - \$10,000,000.00
REST - - - - - 10,000,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS - - - - - 1,332,669.42

Head Office—MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. V. MEREDITH, Esq., President

R. B. Angus, Esq., C. R. Hume, Esq.,
E. B. Greenhalgh, Esq., A. Beaumont, Esq.,
Sir William Macdougall, C. B. Gordon, Esq.,
Hon. Robert Mackay, H. R. Drummond, Esq.,
Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., D. Forbes Angus, Esq.,
Wm. McMaster, Esq.

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, General Manager

A. D. BRAITHWAITE, Assistant General Manager

C. SWEENEY, Supt. British Columbia Branches
F. J. COCKBURN, Supt. Quebec Branches
E. P. WINSLOW, Supt. North West Branches
D. R. CLARKE, Supt. Maritime Provs. and Nfld. Branches

Branches at all important Cities & Towns in every Province in the Dominion of Canada

IN NEWFOUNDLAND:

St. John's, Curling, Grand Falls

IN GREAT BRITAIN:

London, 47 Threadneedle Street, E.C.

G. C. Cassels, Manager

"Sub-Agency, 9 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S. W."

IN THE UNITED STATES:

R. Y. Hebdon, Agents, 64 Wall St.

New York, W. A. Bog, Agents, 64 Wall St.

Chicago J. T. Moineux, Spokane

THE

Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

Capital Authorized - - - - - \$25,000,000
Capital Paid up - - - - - \$11,560,000
Reserve Funds - - - - - \$13,174,000
Total Assets - - - - - \$180,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

SIR HERBERT S. MOLT, President

E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and General Manager

340 Branches in CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND; 37 Branches CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC and BRITISH WEST INDIES

LONDON, Eng. NEW YORK

Princes Street, E. C. Cor. William and Cedar Street

SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS at all Branches

WAR BABIES.

Suddenly it is discovered that the eugenic effect of war was argued upon incomplete premises. The adverse case was very plausible. As none could deny that war wantonly consumed the most virile male life, the very flower of it first, it seemed clearly to follow that the quality of the race was bound to deteriorate afterward. The difficulty was that as man had always been engaged in war, unreasonably killing off his own best specimens, logic would lead to the conclusion that the race had always deteriorated. Something obviously had been left out. What everybody nearly forgot or greatly minimized was that war also is the father of many babies. It is as old as human experience. Where an army camps or stops to rest on its way to the business of killing or back, there life attends to its own preservation. The primitive impulse is aroused. Restraints fall. There is only the will to live, never so strong, so irresistible, as when life itself is carried in the hands dangerously. It has always been so, and will be until war does not happen.—New York Times.

HITS THE WHOLE WORLD.

It is clear that Germany now holds herself outside of international law. Here is the embodiment of German military will. If the violation of Belgian neutrality; if Louvain, Senlis, Rheims have not yet taught us Dances that neutrality is only the conception of a State, that it has nothing to do with the hearts of the citizens, then the Lusitania will teach us and all the world. Germany will know that the torpedo that hit the Lusitania also hit us and wounded the human feelings of the whole world.—From the Copenhagen Hovedstaden.

"THE LINER, SHE'S A LADY."

The word "ship" is masculine in French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese and possesses no sex in Teutonic and Scandinavian. Perhaps it would not be an error to trace the custom of feminizing ships back to the Greeks, who called them by feminine names, probably out of deference to Athens, goddess of the sea. But the English-speaking sailor assigns no such reason. The ship to him is always a lady, even though she be a man-of-war. She possesses a waist, collar, stays, laces, bonnets, ties, ribbons, chains, watches and dozens of other distinctly feminine attributes.—From New York Marine Journal.

STOCKS AWAITING GERMANY'S

Market was Quiet but in N
Healthy Condition --- T
Position Strong

STOCKS STRONGLY

Specialties Showed Greater Degree
Equipment Stocks Strong—More O

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal

New York, May 17.—The opening

very strong and buying seemed to con

large interests who have been accus

steadily for several days past. The St

rel regarding prospects of a concilia

Germany but it was argued that in

market had discounted the worst that

could occur in the relations of the United

States.

The first sale of Union Pacific was

not a part of the advance was lost in

minutes when the stock reacted to a

United States Steel made its opening

from 65 to 53 compared with 51 1/2

close.

Selling ex-rights, Amalgamated Cop

as compared with 65 1/2 at Saturday's cl

coppers showed substantial gains.

War order stocks were among the

turns. Westinghouse gained 2 points

to 48. Baldwin Locomotive gained 3/4 to 4

Loomotive opened a point up at 42 1/2.

Expectation of the success of the Int

pollen plan was reflected by an ad

common to 21 1/2, compared with 19 1/2 a

Saturday.

New York, May 17.—On the ope

stocks were supplied in sufficient quan

upward movement, but trading becam

slight recession, and this was considere

At 10:30 o'clock the stocks in gener

firm.

A decline in Atchafalpa in London

fect on the market for the stock here,

sue, after opening up 1/4 at 99 1/2, adv

The street thought reports of heavy dan

in Kansas from insect pests were exag