COMPREHENSIVE INTERVIEW.

Vice-President Marshall Settles All Current Issues in Two-Minute Utterance.

Atlanta, June 1. —While a manicure was working on his fingers and a barber was shaving his face, Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall received reporters here today and discussed national questions. In brief Mr. Marshall said:—

"The prohibition amendment will not pass. The central Government has too much power already.

"We all hope for peace in Mexico, but with the Mexican temperament in view no one knows what will happen.

"If Roosevelt is alive in 1916, he will run for President on some platform or other. Roosevelt will never lead a fusion of the Progressives and Republicans. The old line Republicans will never accept him.

"I never talk on the subject of woman suffrage. Mrs. Marshall is opposed to it—that settles me on the question.

"Business conditions are good. There is good feeling everywhere. Everybody, I am sure, trusts the President."

Mr. Marshall is here to attend commencement at the Agnes Scott College.

BASEBALL RESULTS.

Buffalo, 4-5; Montreal 2-1.
Toronto, 3-5; Rochester, 2-10.
Newark, 2-5; Jersey City, 1-3.
Providence, 4-1; Baltimore, 3-3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 8-2; Boston, 7-3.
New York, 11-4; Brooklyn, 1-0.
Cincinnati, 3-3; Pittsburg, 2-0.
St. Louis, 4-4; Chicago 6-2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6-1; Cleveland, 3-2.
Philadelphia, 8-5; New York 0-10.
Washington, 6-2; Boston, 4-7.
Detroit, 2-0; St. Louis, 1-2.

FEDERAL.

Indianapolis, 5-0; Chicago, 0-1.
Pittsburg, 5-6; Baltimore, 0-5.
Kansas City, 4-3; St. Louis, 2-4.
Buffalo, 4-1; Brooklyn, 0-3.

Sunday.
INTERNATIONAL.

Jersey City, 3-5; Newark, 2-7.
Providence, 7; Baltimore, 2.

NATIONAL.

Chicago, 11; St. Louis, 1.
Cincinnati, 2-5; Pittsburg, 1-5.

AMERCIAN.

St. Louis, 4; Detroit, 1.
Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 1.

FEDERAL.

Kansas City, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 1; Indianapolis 0.

International Standing.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Buffalo	22	10	.688
Rochester	20	13	.606
Baltimore	20	14	.588
Newark	16	15	.516
Providence	16	17	.485
Toronto	15	16	.484
Jersey City	12	21	.364
Montreal	10	25	.286

National League Standing.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	21	11	.656
Cincinnati	25	15	.625
Pittsburg	21	14	.600
Philadelphia	15	18	.455
St. Louis	19	23	.452
Chicago	18	22	.450
Brooklyn	14	18	.438
Boston	10	22	.313

American League Standing.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Philadelphia	27	13	.618
Washington	23	15	.605
Detroit	23	17	.575
St. Louis	18	19	.486
Boston	17	19	.472
Chicago	18	21	.462
New York	16	20	.440
Cleveland	13	25	.342

Federal League Standing.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Baltimore	22	12	.647
Chicago	19	12	.528
Kansas City	19	12	.500
Pittsburg	17	18	.486
Buffalo	16	17	.455
Indianapolis	16	17	.485
Brooklyn	14	17	.453
St. Louis	16	22	.421

When answering advertisements please mention The Journal of Commerce.

HAPPENINGS IN SPORT WORLD

Gilhooley Former Member of Royals Main Factor in Double Defeat

LOCAL OWNERS WIN

Blue Bonnets Opened Spring Meeting Saturday—Ed. Fabre Disciplined by Quebec Branch A. A. U. of C.

Gilhooley, a former Royal, who went up to the big show last season for a consideration received by the management of the Royals, came back to the International this season to Buffalo.

He was the chief individual factor in the double defeat suffered by the Royals at the Herd headquarters on Decoration Day. Gilhooley was eight times at the bat and made six hits. The Bisons made a total of runs, of which Gilhooley tallied five. Incidentally the Royals lost both games, the first 2 to 4, and the second 1 to 5.

The Leafs won the first of the Decoration Day games from Rochester, with Rogge on the firing line, but lost the afternoon encounter at Kodak City. This makes the tally three out of four for Rochester.

The Tigers were beaten by St. Louis 4 to 1 yesterday. Six hits were made off Dubuc's delivery, while Detroit were able to connect with Baumgardner's curves three times only.

Cincinnati's showing yesterday against the Pirates makes them look like dangerous contenders. Yesterday they won one and tied one, making the tally on the series three wins and one tie.

O'Sullivan pitching for Mascottes in the City League held Voltigeurs to 2 hits yesterday. He struck out 9 and gave 4 passes.

The Blue Bonnets had an auspicious opening Saturday. While there was not a record crowd, the day was ideal, the track conditions almost perfect, and the contention keen. One of the many pleasing features was the success of two local owners, C. S. Campbell and H. A. Ekers, who each won a race.

Ed. Fabre, the National A. A. A. long distance runner, has been suspended from amateur competition by the Quebec Branch of the A. A. U. of C., because he ran for the Richmond A. A. A. of Boston, while his application for a National card was in. More serious charges are said to be pending.

The British polo players arrived in New York yesterday on the Cunard liner Carmania, and on June 9 will play the American team at Meadowbrook for international supremacy and the coveted silver cup now held by the United States.

The Englishmen seemed more intent upon asking questions concerning the American team than about answering any themselves. Their ponies already on Long Island was also a source of anxiety to them. The British team who will take part in the matches is made up: Major F. W. Barrett, Captain Leslie C. Cheape, Captain H. A. Tompkinson, Capt. Vivian N. Lockett, and John Traill.

On Friday, June 19, the professional golf championships of the Montreal and District Golf Association will be decided. The amateurs will contend for the premier title on Saturday, the 20th, while the club championship and handicap competitions are also scheduled for the same day. All are on the links of the Royal Montreal Golf Club.

INSURANCE ADVERISING CAMPAIGN.

The National Association of Fire Underwriters is to start a national advertising campaign in behalf of the different life insurance companies, amounting to $100,000.

JOIN NEW YORK EXCHANGE.

The firm of Ackerman & Coles, special dealers in Standard Oil stocks, will become a member on the New York Stock Exchange.

FIGHTING SUMMER HEAT.

Medical Expert on "How to Keep Cool in Hot Weather."

Washington June 1. — Assistant Surgeon-General Rucker of the Public Health Service, gave out to-day the following hints on how to keep cool in the hot weather.

"First of all, don't overeat," said Dr. Rucker. "A furnace is not stoked in summer the way it is in winter. Partake sparingly of meats.

"Eat largely of fresh vegetables and fruits.

"Avoid alcoholic drinks. Alcohol never made any one cooler.

"Be sparing in the use of ice water. Drink plenty of water, but not too cold and have no ice in it.

In the matter of wearing apparel Dr. Rucker advocated loose clothes of a light color and weight.

"'It is a significant fact," he said, "that women are much more sensible about clothes than men.

"Keep in the air as much as possible and in the shade," he continued.

"In the matter of sleeping stay out of doors. Screen off the porch if possible and sleep in the open."

Cold baths are to be avoided, according to the Public Health Service physician. It is far better to bathe in lukewarm water in the summer than in cold water. Sponge baths are excellent for keeping cool, although too many should not be taken.

PHILANTHROPY AND NATIONAL INSURANCE

Prominent British Liberal Opposes Liberal Act Because of Its Universal Application.

A GUARANTEE NECESSARY.

Wealthy and Philanthropic Employer Claims That Insurance Tax Should Not be Imposed Where Private Benevolence is Already in Practice.

(Special Staff Correspondence.)

London, June 1.—A good deal of attention has been given to the action of a prominent Liberal who has left his party because of the National Insurance Act. A word or two in explanation of his conduct may be useful.

The Liberal candidate in the Ipswich bye-election was Mr. Masterman, the Ministerial expert on the Insurance Act in the House of Commons.

The prominent local Liberal who has left his party because of the Insurance Act is Mr. Pretty, a model employer of labor.

Mr. Pretty's case sums up the objections of a good many employers to the National Insurance Act. He employs women and girls, but he provides for them. For the women, nurses and a creche where they can leave their babies while they are at work are provided. His workpeople generally are exceedingly well treated, and Mr. Pretty argues that while he is doing all this to preserve the health of his own people, he is compelled to contribute just as much for the purposes of National Insurance as the law makes the worst employers pay. Accordingly he has resigned his position as an officer of the Liberal Association, and during the bye-election he took the platform against Mr. Masterman. One of his sons, by the way, has just as strongly supported Mr. Masterman.

Mr. Pretty argues that an exception ought to be made in his case. I do not think it is likely to be made. As witness so many people who object to the National Insurance scheme, Mr. Pretty forgets what an insurance system really is. Good lives must insure as well as bad, or there would be no such thing as a life insurance company. Healthy and well cared-for workpeople must be insured as well as those who are illtreated by inconsiderate employers, or there could be no such thing as a national insurance scheme.

Generally speaking, the Insurance Act is now accepted as a regular part of our national life. But we still have high-principled and philanthropically-minded men like Mr. Pretty who object to interference by the State, as they call it.

BOY SCOUTS DROWNED.

Lowestoft, Eng., June 1.—Six Boy Scouts were drowned near here today during manoeuvres.

PADDING PUFFING PALAVER

do not make a good newspaper

YOU WANT FACTS

For 2 cents a day you can buy a reliable business newspaper.

Your time is valuable and you will appreciate getting the news without padding, puffing or palaver in the leading Canadian business newspaper, the

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY

Every Evening

2 CENTS AT ALL NEWS STANDS

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Steffansson's Vessel Karluk Wrecked and Party Marooned on Wrangell Island.

GREEK MEETS GREEK.

Irish Factory Girls Give Suffragettes Thrashing When They Attempt to Molest Sir Edward Carson.

The news recently received that Stefansson's vessel, the Karluk, has been wrecked by ice and that part of the expedition, as well as the crew of the vessel, are marooned on Wrangell Island, has been confirmed by a message received by the Naval Service Department from Captain Bartlett at St. Michaels, Alaska. A relief expedition will be sent by the department later on.

Ulster extended a spontaneous and warm welcome to Sir Edward Carson on his arrival at Belfast on Saturday morning. The factory employees vied with the leaders of the city in demonstrating confidence in the great leader. Sir Edward stated to the press that he had come to complete the preparations, saying the time for speaking was past.

Suffragette tactics indulged in recently by London militants in regard to Carson were violently resented by the women engaged in the linen mills. When the suffragettes attempted to board the steamer Graphic, Irish girls mobbed them, seizing one, to whom a sound thrashing was administered and again the militants had to be rescued by the police.

What is deemed in many quarters as a suicidal act of the Government has just been begun by the encouragement given peasants to migrate. Emigration has been growing for years, but hitherto it has consisted chiefly of Jews and then of Letts, Finns, Poles and generally members of persecuted nationalities. But whereas in 1900 the number of peasants who migrated only amounted to 672, the wave of emigration in 1911 already contained 18,721, and in 1912 22,558 Russian peasants.

Mme. Caillaux, wife of Joseph Caillaux, former French Finance Minister, was to-day formally remanded for trial on the charge of killing Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro, on March 16 last. The hearing is to begin probably on July 20.

That upward of fifty cigarettes daily may be smoked without ill-effects is asserted by Dr. Amblalet, a member of the Medical Committee of the Bouches du Rhone, who says he has discovered that the admixture of tobacco with the dried leaves of a little plant called "tussilage," or "ass's foot" common throughout France, entirely removes the harmful properties of nicotine without affecting the taste and enjoyment of the smoker the only difference between a slightly aromatic flavor frequently found in Turkish and Egyptian tobacco.

Dr. Amblalet bases his assertion on practical experiments. He points out that the etymology of the word "tussilage" means cough chaser, indicating a soothing effect on the throat.

Dr. John Constas, a Greek physician, gave out a statement last night regarding his demand from Mr. Andrew Carnegie or the Carnegie Peace Foundation an explanation of what he charges as a scheme to discredit Greece by misrepresentation.

"I do not content myself with saying merely that some of the members of the committee were pro-Bulgarian," said Dr. Constas "I mean that some of the members of the committee, in making their report on the atrocities of the Balkan war, made statements that were untrue and misleading. It is not exaggeration for me to state that, if there is another war in the Balkans, this committee sent out by an organization that makes it a business to promote peace, will be in part to blame for the outbreak of such a struggle."

DID NOT ANTICIPATE SUCH A DEVELOPMENT

How Norfolk and Western Common Stock Became a Dividend Earner.

The weekly letter of a Baltimore firm contains the following: "In the spring of 1900, when the late chairman of the board, Mr. Fink, was president of the Norfolk and Western Railway, a clerk in Mr. Fink's office went to his chief and asked his advice as to the advisability of making a small investment in Norfolk and Western common stock, then selling at $10 a share. The clerk was willing to enter the investment for a long pull and believed that the common stock had possibilities. "Don't buy the common stock," advised Mr. Fink. "The road needs about everything a railroad can need, and this includes rebuilding of track, roadbed and bridges, new equipment; and new engines. The common stock has no chance of getting dividends in a thousand years! If you must invest your money put it in something else." This was Mr. Fink's advice, and apparently he could not be criticized for taking that view, for the road was then in exactly the condition he described. Mr. Fink did not at that time know that within a year the Pennsylvania Railroad would acquire a controlling interest in the property and map out a programme for giving just what he had pointed out were its requirements.

. . . The consistent record of development, its margin of earnings over dividend requirements, its conservative dividend policy and Pennsylvania management are the reasons why Norfolk and Western Railway common stock is the second highest priced 6 per cent. stock on the list, conceding first place only to Pennsylvania.

ARIZONA SMELTING CO.

During construction of its new plant the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Co. has been delivering its concentrates to the Hayden Smelters, but from now on will be a regular shipper, producing yearly about 5,000,000 pounds of copper. The management expects to install another 250-ton unit as soon as warranted by the development of the mine.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE OPENS OPPORTUNITIES

Welding Ring Demonstrates Possibility of Developing Profitable Connection With Australasia.

NECESSARY STEPS.

Natural Wealth and Advanced Industrial Conditions in Southern Continent Heretofore Overlooked by American Manufacturers.

Washington, June 1.—At the session of the National Foreign Trade Convention "Our Trade with Australasia" was carefully considered by Welding Ring, of the American Exporters' and Importers' Association, New York. He said in part:

"Very few realize the great extent of Australia, which is larger in territory than the United States, and New Zealand, which is more than one thousand miles from north to south. Comprised in this territory is a population embracing very few of the original natives, who have been supplanted by the best character of people from England and other European countries, and by the native-born element, making a people as high in education, intelligence and business activity as any other in the world. While it is true that the population is not large, being between four and five millions in Australia and about one million in New Zealand, yet they are enormous consumers of all classes of products manufactured in other parts of the world, and, on their part, are producers of a vast variety of products that are exported to almost every port in Europe and the United States.

Valuable Raw Products.

Their principal exports consist of wool, the first in value and the best grown in any part of the world. Their wheat harvest, which is a large one, provides not only for all local requirements, but a surplus of many million bushels available for export. Their meat products, consisting of mutton and beef, have grown very rapidly during recent years, and are now to a certain extent influencing the markets of the world. Their dairy products are constantly increasing, and of very great value in the aggregate, and there are many minor lines which they export heavily. Added to all this, is the production of gold, which has always been large and is eagerly availed of when shipped to Europe. It will be seen from these particulars that Australasia is a very important factor in the world's trade and commerce.

"Banking facilities in Australia and New Zealand are among the best, and, as a rule, the banks are very liberal in dealing with their customers. The system is somewhat different from that existing in the United States, for, instead of discounting the notes of their customers, they allow them an overdraft to such an amount as their credit warrants.

Adapt Goods to Demand.

"As to prospect of future trade with these distant countries, there can be no question about a steadily growing demand and volume of exports. There are some fundamental conditions that must be constantly observed if we are to retain the good will and confidence of our neighbors over the sea:

"First—It should be thoroughly kept in mind of manufacturers that everything produced here for foreign trade must be of the best in quality and manufacture, and that when goods are stamped 'Made in the United States,' it will always be a guarantee that only the best is being offered.

"Second—Manufacturers must meet the requirements of their buyers in supplying just what is required in sizes, styles and packages. It will not do to use the argument that certain conditions existing in the United States and entirely satisfactory to trade here should be satisfactory to buyers in Australia. They know what they want. Many articles have been established for long periods and buyers have been accustomed to their different conditions, and it is the meeting of these wishes that will please those to whom we sell. A fair illustration of this point is given by the United States Steel Corporation, who have developed a very large trade in all steel products both for Australia and New Zealand, and this has come about largely by their willingness to adapt their goods to the same styles and conditions as those supplied by England and Germany.

Improve Freight Service.

"Third—The packing of goods is a very essential condition, as regards their arrival at the various ports. Heretofore, we have been too careless in this point, assuming that what was required for trade in the United States would be sufficient protection for goods shipped oversea. Many manufacturers have learned this to their cost and found it necessary to make changes.

"Fourth—In describing new articles of merchandise it is extremely desirable that a fair and open statement should be made as to quality and condition and for what purpose they are adaptable.

"Freighting accommodations enter to a very large extent into the possibility of foreign trade. Merchants the world over have become so accustomed to frequent and regular communication, that unless these conditions are complied with, complaints are sure to rise.

"With the inauguration of steam service from the United States to Australia and New Zealand, there was very great competition and constant irregularity in freight rates. Fair but moderate rates are the most desirable, and, particularly, that they should be steady, with changes as seldom as possible. Exporters frequently have to make sales for long periods ahead, and it is necessary for them to know with some degree of certainty what freight rates will be, particularly when goods are of a bulky or heavy nature, where the freight rate is a large item. The general tendency among steamship companies at the present time is to steadiness of freight rates and to make them on a competitive basis with those ruling from England and Germany, from which most of the foreign exports are made.

Panama Canal Will Help.

"One other important factor in the coming trade with Australia and New Zealand is the opening of the Panama Canal, now to take place. Experts differ very materially as to the effect of this canal on future trade, and it will take a considerable time to demonstrate the advantage of this route, as against that around the Cape of Good Hope or through the Suez Canal. The best information obtainable up to the present, is that, as it will bring New Zealand much nearer to the eastern coast of the United States when using the Panama Canal than when going around the Cape, a large portion of the New Zealand trade will be diverted through the Panama Canal. Australia being very nearly on the line of division as between using the Panama Canal or continuing to use the Suez Canal or the Cape route, it is very much of a question as to the extent that trade there will be influenced. As the eastern coast of Australia will be almost as near via the Panama Canal as via other routes, no doubt considerable of that trade will avail of the new route. South Australia and West Australia, on the other hand, are likely to continue as at present. It is very largely a matter of facilities for obtaining coal in the Pacific, where the long passage through the Pacific to either New Zealand or Australia would mean an extra amount of coal, unless intermediate stations are established. It is reported the French Government are about to develop their facilities at Tahiti, making that a very promising coaling station, and this would be of great service in the Pacific trade. Trade via Panama Canal is a question that only actual trial will demonstrate. Without doubt, freighting facilities will continue to improve by the use of larger and faster steamers and ample tonnage will be supplied for all shipments that will seek Australia and New Zealand for a market."

YOUTHFUL HEIRESS ENGAGED.

Eighteen-Year-Old Catherine Barker to Wed Howard J. Spaulding, Jr.

Chicago, May 28—Chicago friends of Miss Catherine Barker, who since her fourteenth year has been one of the "richest little girls in the world," and of Howard H. Spaulding, Jr., accepted as true today a report than an engagement exists between the couple. Miss Barker, who is the daughter of the late John H. Barker, car manufacturer of Michigan City, Ind., is visiting at the home of the young man's mother on the North Shore.

Miss Barker's wealth is known to be in excess of $30,000,000. She is reported to have promised her guardian, James B. Forgan, that she will not become a bride until she is 21 years old, three years hence.

BILL BOARDS TO BE CENSORED.

New York City Council Places Ban on Offensive Signs.

Henry H. Curran's billboard ordinance, which regulates the height and construction of outdoor advertising signs with the intention of decreasing fire risks, was unanimously passed by the Board of Aldermen in New York.

Aesthetic considerations are to be left to a commission, with which the advertising companies will co-operate.

SKIPPER'S NERVE SAVED HIS SHIP

Commander Wooton of Royal Edward Showed Prompt Decision In Peril.

RAMMED ICEBERG.

Too Late to Avoid Danger He Ran Ahead then Backed Off—Passengers' Frenzy of Fear Turned to Gratitude.

Avonmouth, Eng., June 1.—When Captain Wooton of the steamship Royal Edward sighted a big iceberg barely two lengths ahead of him in a dense fog in mid-Atlantic, he did not hesitate. Mindful of what happened to the Titanic, the masters of the Royal Edward rammed the berg head-on and escaped with minor damages.

The tale of Captain Wooton's remarkable daring was related to-day, when the ship arrived from Montreal. The 650 passengers on the vessel declared they owned their lives to him.

On May 23, while the Royal Edward was proceeding at very slow speed because of the fog—sounding her horn constantly—Captain Wooton from the bridge saw the towering facade of a huge berg threatening his ship. Only some 1,200 feet intervened between the glowering monster and the Royal Edward. Knowing the iceberg's shelf reached under the water, the captain feared to try to turn his ship. The floating ice monster was too close to allow time for reversal of the engines in an attempt to back away. Accordingly the intrepid captain took the "bull by the horns," and ordered his navigator to proceed dead ahead. As many of the passengers as could be reached in the brief moment before the iceberg would be struck were ordered to stand by for a shock. Moving very slowly, the Royal Edward hit the ice with a resounding crash.

Passengers who had been below and could not be warned, scrambled, screaming, up the companionway, believing the ship to be sinking.

They were quickly reassured by the captain, officers, and stewards, and when the threatened panic was averted and the men and women understood what Captain Wooton had done they were almost hysterical in their gratitude, believing that the captain's quick decision undoubtedly saved them from going to the bottom.

Examination showed the stem of the liner to be twisted and several plates buckled, but otherwise the ship was not damaged. Meantime the Royal Edward was backing away from the berg and when clear of it proceeded on her way.

It was believed that the Captain took the only chance open to him. Had the ship turned, it might have struck a shelf of ice beneath the water line and been so ripped that the watertight bulkheads would have been rendered useless.

BIG FIRE IN MONCTON.

Special to The Journal of Commerce.

Moncton, N.B., June 1.—Fire early on Sunday morning caused $10,000 damage in the Messrs. McSweeney Building occupied by the Leger Drug Company and Beaumont and Chapman, milliners, two living flats. All lost about $2,000, covered by insurance.

FIRST GOVERNMENT FOR SPITZBERGEN

American Envoys Sail for Conference Which Will Formulate Laws

RICH COAL DEPOSING

No Man's Land Has Attracted Squatters and Property Rights Are in Danger

New York, June 1.—William Miller Collier, of Auburn, N.Y., who was president Roosevelt's Minister to Spain and is now professor of international law at New York University, sailed Saturday for Europe to take part in a conference to determine what kind of government Spitzbergen ought to have.

This group of seven islands, the northernmost of which is only 600 miles from the north pole, first disclosed their glittering peaks in 1596 to Barents, a Dutch explorer, and in 1607 Hendrik Hudson, seeking then a northwest passage to India, came upon them. His report of the great number of whales there led the English and Dutch adventurers to visit them frequently during the seventeenth century. Seven years ago the modern American explorer arrived there. It is the jeopardising of his rights that has brought about the approaching conference.

It has been found that the islands, especially West Spitzbergen, contain a seemingly inexhaustible supply of coal. The Arctic Coal Company was formed and the development of the islands began. A million dollars has been invested and 500 carefully selected men are working the mines. Shafts have been sunk to a depth of 500 feet and yet the temperature in the tunnels is 27 degrees. The coal is frozen when it comes up and doesn't get thawed out until well on its way toward the market. The workmen live in iron and cement houses. These houses and the mines are lighted by electricity. There is a wireless station and a dock for steamers. Ships can reach the place only during the warm summer months. There are no saloons, no intoxicating liquors are sold on the island, and despite the rigors of the climate and the dangers of the work only one man has died there in the last seven years.

As soon as the American company had established itself its Norwegian employees began to spread the reports of the wonders of Spitzbergen. There are two shifts of men, one for winter and one for summer, and as they returned to Norway or Sweden they told about the rich mineral deposits. Adventurers were not slow to strike the sea trail for the islands and squatters began to make themselves at home on or near the American company's property. There was no authority to drive them away. There isn't any law in Spitzbergen. Nobody owns the islands. It is a no man's land. It's like a bit of the sea; anybody who wants to can go there.

It was necessary, however, that something be done so that conflicting claims might be settled. So Norway invited Swen, Russia, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, France and the United States to send delegates to a conference at Christiania, at which a form of government will be determined upon under which property rights will be established and future disputes will be settled. President Wilson named Prof. Collier, Albert G. Schmedeman, United States Minister to Norway, and R. K. Nelson, an assistant solicitor in the State Department, as the American delegation.

Prof. Collier said that while the delegates would insist on a proper safeguarding of the property rights of Americans, they understand that the United States Government is to take no part in the new government of Spitzbergen that will be contrary to its established policy respecting interference in foreign affairs.

"This group of islands is a unique thing in international law," said Prof. Collier. "There is no native population, and what population there is is not permanent. Those who work the mines and live in the houses there may not go back again when the shifts change. There is no authority except that of the company officials, and they have not found it necessary to establish even a police force. With the exception of a few marble quarries now being developed by the English, there is no property there other than the coal mines. There are polar bears and eider ducks, and one of our problems will be to preserve the little animal life there is. We expect the conference to last about six weeks, beginning June 16th."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Automatic Springless Faucett Co. Ltd. Incorp. May 2. Cap. $100,000. Head office, Vancouver. To operate and manufacture under patent No. 149,175.

Columbia Industrial Corporation Ltd. Incorp. May 15. Cap. $50,000. Head office, Vancouver. Mining and prospecting.

Columbia Oil Company, Ltd. Incorp. May 16. Cap. $1,000,000. Head office, Vancouver, Mining and prospecting.

Cooper, Bailey & Company, Ltd. Incorp. May 16. Cap. $50,000. Head office Vancouver. Taking over the business of Newmarch, Cooper & Co.

Great Western Mines Development Co. Ltd. Incorp. May 11. Cap. $25,000. Head office, Vancouver. Mining and prospecting.

The Lee Mason Co. Ltd., Incorp. May 6. Cap. $10,000. Head office, Vancouver, Painters and decorators.

Linguistic Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd., Incorp. May 11. Cap. $50,000. Head office, Vancouver. Taking over the Linguistic Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.

The Melmore Steamship Co., Ltd. Incorp. May 13. Cap. $5,000. Head office, Vancouver.

New York Cut Rate Shoe Stores, Ltd. Incorp. May 13. Cap. $17,000. Head office, Vancouver. Taking over the business of A. S. Vachon & Co.

Valley Lumber Co., Ltd., Incorp. May 15. $50,000. Head office, Vancouver.

Western Canada Liquor Co., Ltd. Incorp. May 14. Cap. $250,000. Head office, Vancouver.

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Celebrated Egyptian Cigarettes
"Bulak," 10 for 15c

WEATHER: FAIR

Vol. XXIX. No.

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C.P.R. PRES. WILL NOT RETIRE

Rumour of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's Resignation Proven to be Unfounded.

A wire from one of the western cities announcing that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy was soon to resign from the presidency of the Canadian Pacific and was to become the chairman of the Board of Directors, was received here.

This report was conveyed to the office of one of the leading local officials of the company for confirmation, where it received a firm denial. The inaccuracy of the account is apparent from the fact that he already is, and has been for some time, chairman of the Board of Directors, and from his recent attitude to the proposal of his name as the likely successor to Lord Strathcona in the office of High Commissioner at London. At the time his name was mentioned in this connection, Sir Thomas gave out a statement to the press, which read as follows:

"I feel that the Canadian Pacific will have a lien on my services until I am too old to be of further use to the company."

Officials at the Windsor Street offices seemed to consider that the words of Sir Thomas at this time are sufficient to destroy the current rumour as to his retirement.

WANTS FAIR DEAL.

St. John, N.B., June 2.—At a meeting of the St. John Board of Trade last night, a strong resolution against the Gutelius agreement was adopted on motion of W. F. Hatheway and R. B. Emerson. Resolution asks that "This board renews its demand upon Federal Government for fair and equitable treatment in matter of ocean mails."

Mr. R. J. DALE SPEAKS ON SALVAGING OF EMPRESS.

Mr. R. J. Dale, of Dale & Co., Marine underwriters and president Board of Trade, could not say what the insurance companies would advise in the question of raising of the Empress, nor at what time it would be likely advice would be given.

Before deciding, however, as to the salvaging of the ship, the insurance companies would have to receive expert advice and would want to learn the position and condition of the sunken vessel.

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