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Why Germany Makes Enemies

From various sources information is leaking out ly \$8,000,000. which shows the extensive preparations made by the Morocco incident had she been in a position to and the United States only \$811,000 worth.

The mineral products are found such manu informed his master that Germany might win out worth; United States, \$4,428.000; Belgium, \$2,500, informed his master that developed a conflict, but that it would set Germany back 000.

fifty years. It was also pointed out to the Kaiser Un

the truth of the Czar's remark made about the end States but \$500,000. Under machinery (which in reference goes back to 1908, when Russia was suf- Kingdom over \$4,540,000, and the United States, the effects of the war with Japan in \$3,334,000. 1904-5. Austria, in violation with her treaties with There should be openings in Chile for Canadian all the European nations, proposed to annex Bosnia manufacturers to send the output of their factories, and Herzegovina. In telling of this incident, the especially such as textiles and manufactures "Boston News Bureau" says:

The Russian Prime Minister was seated at his desk one forenoon when the German ambassador was announced. The request of the ambassador was for an immediate response as to the position of Russia should Austria annex Bosnia and Herzego-

natories to the treaty of Berlin.

office until I receive your answer, and to say to will immediately cross the Russian frontier.

to make answer is 15 minutes."

pears to have no friends throughout the world."

Heligoland

It is to be hoped that Great Britain will demand Kaiser, must be taught a lesson.

Germany by the late Lord Salisbury in exchange for a strip of land in East Africa. Undoubtedly this was an unwise move on the part of the British, as land has become one of the strongest fortresses in the world, and guards the entrance to the resses in the world, and guarus the endance of Heligo-Kiel Canal. The land ceded in exchange for Heligo-land is scarcely worth anything, certainly is not Europe since Germany, the chief source of supply that she was given Heligoland as she has endea-vored throughout the twenty-four years since it came into her possession, to strengthen and improve her defences. As a matter of fact, one writer goes on to say that the fate of the war may be decided by

Motor Trucks In War

One of the most striking phases of the present recent years Germany, France and England have have enlisted in Britain, and that by the end of with certain conditions, the purchaser of a motor man to do his duty, and is seldom disapp the purchase price, and \$250 a year for upkeep for Boston, which for years prided herself on being four years. These subsidized trucks must carry a known as the home of culture load of 13,000 pounds, and haul a trailer besides, be promises to become known capable of running ten miles an hour with full load, ball. The Boston National team leads the able to hauf a second trailer if necessary. Eight second. hundred subsidised trucks were available up to January 1, 1912. Since then the number has been largely increased, and the Government has the

having the right to take possession of all motor

\$75 a year for upkeep.
Austria-Hungary also subsidiz

requisitions all that are needed.

French gave their artillery tractors an elaborate test in the 1913 maneouvres. These tractors are 35 horse-power, and are equipped with a which and and chain cable for pulling the sun out of the madad chain cable for pulling the sun out of the madad the carry a load of two and a haif tons, and draw afteen tons additional at a speed of fifteen miles an hour, and climb a grade of 10 per cent. with whether the strategy are aso, he said:

"But whenever any principle of power, be what a full load. Then there are motor ambulances, kitchens, wireless outfits, armored motors, sleeping and office motors, and armored motor artillery.

deepest springs of the said:

"But whenever any principle of power, be what it may, aims at unlimited supremacy in Europe, some vigorous resistance to it, having its origin in the

The Foreign Trade Of Chile

South America seems to be the goal aimed at by the business'men of the United States. Three South American States, Argentina, Brazil and Chile are all important trading countries who have been buying important trading countries who have been buying important trading from Germany and other European Chile's foreign trade in 1913 amounted to \$265,

000,000, of which imports were valued at \$120,00 and exports at \$145,000,000. Of this trade Great Britain supplied 30 per cent., Germany 24 per cent., and the United States 17 per cent. The follo shows the chief purchases made by Chile in 1913:-Textiles (including cotton, wool, other fibres and silk), over \$28,000,00 worth; mineral products (in MONTREAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1914, cluding iron and steel manufactures, earths and stones, precious metals and jewellery), \$22,275,000 coal, oils, etc., nearly \$20,000,000; machinery, \$15,-000,000; vegetable products (including food ducts, fruits and grains, woods and manufactures, nearly \$14,000,000, and animal products, near-

The United Kingdom sold the Chileans over \$11,-Germany for this struggle. It is now generally ad 768,000 worth of textiles; Germany, nearly \$6,882, would have gone to war over 000; France, \$2,500,000; Belgium, over \$1,000,000;

bankers informed him that they were not in a po-sition to engage in a conflict. He submitted to their advice, but informed them they must get way spikes, fishplates, steel rails, car wheels, ready and not give such an answer the next time structural steel, etc., and of the total Germany sold e called upon them. Three years ago Bleichsroder \$8,12,000 worth; the United Kingdom, \$6,148,000

that he could not wage a successful war until the ports are not yet available, but we find that the Kiel Canal was only completed two weeks before the Chileans \$7,146,000 worth of coal alone, Aus-Tuming to Germany's negotiations with Russia, tralla sold nearly \$3,000,000 worth; and the United I July to the effect that "We have had 100 much cluded railway cars, automobiles, hardware, etc.), of this already" is now being made public. His Germany sold nearly \$5,500,000 worth, the United

iron and steel.

German People Want War

Arnold Bennett, writing in the Boston Herald with and other significant the whole German people were unanimous in a man of his profession show such reverence to the must confer with his assocites and the other sig-demanding war, and that the Kaiser is not alone natories to the treaty of Berlin.

The German minister replied in effect: "There is this view is being expressed. Until now it has gently to responsible for the conflict.

Arnold Bennett shows that the people are pleased office until I receive your answer, and to so to Amold Bennett shows that the people are pleased with militarism. The masses of the people have breathed war. They have seen the preparations over Bosnia and Herzegovina, the German troops for war going on so constantly, and have been s much a part of those preparations, that they have Il immediately cross the Russian frontier.

"All the time! am permitted to give you in which come to the conclusion that the German people on make answer is 15 minutes."

This has been the diplomacy of Germany; the mans have come to the belief that they are the most ey of force, and it now finds its expression intellectual, the most progressive, and the most en diplomacy of force, and it now must as captessorial intellectual, the most progressive, and the most enintellectual, the most progressive, and the most enitightened people in the world. When, in addition
for defences within Germany.

And yet Germany expresses surprise that it apand yet Germany expresses surprise that it apseem unreasonable that they should demand war in order that Germany's place in the sun might b an assured fact.

ff, as many writers assert, the German people are heart and soul in this war, they, with as one of the trophies of war the Island of Heligowar, the tragic loss of life, the interference with land. This island, which lies some forty miles out business and the thousand and one other evils from the mouth of the Kiel Canal, is what is making emanating from such a conflict must be brought possible the survival of the German fleet.

The Island of Heligoland was ceded in 1890 to

Toy Manufacturing

worth anything in comparison to the strategic importance of Heligoland. It is, of course, true that twenty-five years ago Germany was not regarded as a menace to the world's peace, nor did she at that time possess the powerful army and navy which are hers to-day. It is unfortunate, however, It is unfortunate, however, of supply was the United States.

It is back to Berlin for the Kaiser

Of the 26,860 passengers landed at Suez last year 22,015 were pilgrims for Mecca

The united front shown by all portions of the British Empire will make a nation think twice be

fore attacking her in future. pression methods. In It is announced that upwards of 300,000 mer natically subsidized motor trucks on condithe week the half million asked for by Lord Kitch hould be available for governmental ener will have been secured. Conscription is not in case of need. In Germany, by complying necessary in Great Britain. England expects every

ides, be promises to become known as the home of baseable to climb a 14 per cent. grade, and be while in the American League the Boston team is

Despite the war and the business depression r increased, and the Government has the which has been prevalent during the year, the at-to requisition every motor vehicle in the tendance at Toronto Exhibition is but little below the high record set last year when slightly over one in France, the owner of a three-ton motor truck million attended the Big Show. Torontos Annual can get a Government subsidy of \$600 and \$200 a Exhibition is one of the most widely known, best exer for upkeep for three years, the Government attended and successful exhibitions in the world.

The Russian advance continues in both Galick Great Britain allows a subsidy of \$40, to \$60 and and Eastern Prussia. It will only be a question of a few weeks before the hosts of the Czar are bal-tering at the gates of Berlin. The crushing blow which the Kalser expected to deliver to the Allies The result is to make the armies of to-day more in France did not materialize, and he will shortly The result is to make the armits of to-day more mobile than strategists of former generations ever dreamed of. Artifiery is also, to a large extent, capital. In the language of the street, he will handed by motors, especially the big guns. The shortly "be getting his."

The worlds total net steam tonnage is 25,717,000.

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The worlds total net steam tonnage is 25,717,000.

it may, aims at unlimited supremary in Editors will be vigorous resistance to it, having its origin in the deepest springs of human nature, invariably sprices."

This was no less true at the end of the geven. teenth century than at the beginning of the twentieth.

The historian was referring to Philip II of Spain and the great Armada he had launched as the first step be in order at this time. towards the conquest of Europe. But the utterar of the German writer loses none of its force through time. Application of the truism may differ, just now, but that is all. Ranke might well have added: "And invariably succeeds."—St Paul Dispatch.

------"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

Would you call a Zeppelin an overhead charge? -Wall Street Journal.

difference between investing armies and armies of investors.-Wall Street Journal.

It is the opinion of the Blue Mount Sun of Kan. sas that when a man does the milking and churn wife has him cowed.

"What is the latest news from the war. don't know. I can't tell whether the victori. action." ous French troops are retreating or the annihilated are advancing." -Detroit Free Press.

Sergeant-Halt. You can't go there. Private Murphy-Why not, sir? Sergeant-Because it's the General's tent.

napped the boss 'Well, I wouldn't put it just that way," the little

man stammered. "Id just say that my wife thinks ada industrially is in a blue funk—factories have reso."-Chicago Herald.

could see only its blackness. One day a gossiping the present European upheaval has the greatest op-

A tourist, one Saturday evening in Glasgow, enday. "Oh," said the landlord, "that ain't my reason coming on putting that there sign up there. The idea is to remind my customers of the

FROM KING HENRY V.

In Shakespeare's play Henry V. a magnificent speech is given by the hing nimself just before the Battle of Agincourt. It is worthy of note that the immortal bard was unaccustomed to the company of kings because it is his habit to place in their mouths. example.-Canadian Municipal Journa the most brilliant expressions which in reality none of them were able to use.

ing up, this speech is most interesting .- (Editor.)

Westmoreland-O that we now had here But one ten thousand of those men in England

Henry-What's he that wishes so? My cousin Westmoreland? No, my fair cousin, If we are mark'd to die, as we are now To do our country loss: and if to live, The fewer men, the greater share of honor. God's will! I pray thee, wish not one man more.

By Jove I am not covetous for gold Nor care I who doth feed upon my cost It yearns me not if men my garments wear; Such outward things dwell not in my desire. But if it be a sin to covet honor, I am the most offending soul alive. No. faith my coz, wish not a man from England;

That he which hath no stomach for this fight, Let him depart; his passports shall be made, And crowns for convoy put into his purse; We would not die in that man's comp That fears his fellowship to die with us This day is called the feast of Crispian He that outlives this day and comes safe home, Will stand a tip-toe when the day is named, And rouse him at the name of Crispian He that shall live this day and see old are Will yearly on the vigil feast his neighbor: And say "To-morrow is Saint Crispian" Then will he strip his sleeve and show his sca And say "These wounds I had on Orispian's Day Old men forget; yet all shall be forgot. But he'll remember with advantage What feats he did that day; then shall our name Familiar in his mouth as household words Harry the King, Bedford and Erete Warwick and Talbot, Salisbury and Gloucester Be in their flowing cups freshly remember'd This story shall the good man tell his son: And Crispin Crispian shall nee'r go by From this day to the ending of the ut we in it shall be remembered: We few, we happy few, we band of brothers; For he to-day who sheds his blood with me Shall gentle his condition: And gentlemen in England now abec think themselves accursed they were not

And hold their manhoods cheap while any speaks That fought with us upon Saint Crispia's D -SHAKESPEARE.

The beet sugar industry in Germany is one of th rgest in the world, and the annual exports run as high as 870,208 tons.

Since the fact that when Creat pites is at war. Canada is at war too, is fully realised in its widest same by every human being in the hominion, and that Canada's autonomous position has given her the privilege of showing to the world her sense of responsibility, as part of the empire a responsibility she has selectedly risen to by sending in her money and her

THE MUNICIPALITIES MUST LEAD.

men to the fullest extent of her resources to the aid of the Old Country, because the preside and rightful pride of a great people are endangered, a brief rev of the effect on the municipal life of the Domin

Canada, porarily hit in her financing by the international trusgle, and municipal herrowings are suffering as Canadian Municipalities urging the civic authorities to husband their resources was in season, and no doubt will be heeded by the different municipalities. But throughout the discussion leading up to the rest lution there was no suggestion that public works now in the course of erection, or even pending, should be stopped. The real strength of the resolution was in the suggestion to those municipalities that have not already had their bonds for public works taken ul to take advice with their bankers to carry them until the present financial pressure is over. tion reads as follows:

"That in view of the present war situation, although the situation of Canada is most favorable, the Muni mmended to exercise great care and Drudence in their undertakings and fi ing, and especially to consult closely with the local bank authorities on the various aspects of the situation, and to co-operate with them and the Dominion and Provincial Governments for the best courses of

The resolution is sound commonsense and neces sary to follow if the civic authorities are to keep up their credit. But it is also up to the banks to help as far as possible in the financing of municipal public works, for be it known that the Federal Parliame in its war session in making it easier for the banks to Private Murphy—Then, bedad, what are they do. finance their collateral by the issue of more paper with "Private" above the door?-Kansas City money, did so, not with the idea that bank share holders should enrich themselves, but to relieve the pressure in public and industrial works-meaning that "So you think you ought to have more money?" the municipalities should be able to look forward with confidence to the support of their bankers.

There is no doubt that at the present moment Can duced their staffs and in many instances have closed down; large corporations have cut down their ex-An old Scotch woman was famous for speaking propriations to the bone, so much so that the respon No sheep was so dark, but she could dis. sible press is rightly condemning such a puerile cover some white spot to point out to those who pessimism infacing a common danger. Canada through neighbor lost patience with her, and said, angrily: portunity in her industrial existence to take her place "Wumman, ye'll hae a guid word to say for the as one of the great manufacturing centres of the big enough.

The effect of this failure of industrial magnates tered a public house for a lemonade, and saw in has been to throw thousands of men out of employhuge letters behind the bar, "Remember the Sab. ment, thus increasing the heavy responsibility of the Quaffing his lemonade, the tourist told the civic authorities, and if on the top of this public

This is an unique opportunity for the municipalities Sunday closing law, to lead the way in restoring the industrial equilibrium no time. It so happens that during the autumn erally been accepted that the German people as a manoeuvres our troops are on the Russian frontier.

Whole were not responsible for the outbreak of hostilities.

Whole were not responsible for the outbreak of hostilities.

Of the country, by carrying out, as far as possible, the manoeuvres our troops are on the Russian frontier.

Whole were not responsible for the outbreak of hostilities. confidence of the people is broken, chaos reigns supreme. Patriotism is a splendid attribute of the national and eivic life, but it can be carried out in either of two ways-on the firing line or providing eech is given by the King himself just before the

"REASONABLE AND LOGICAL"

The New York World takes the view that the pr test of Great Britain and France against the purchase by the United States or by citizens of the United States of the large German liners now ed in the harbors of the big American republic is rea sonable and logical.

There is, indeed, much to be said in support of the osition. The United States has forbidden a loan to France on the extreme ground that it would be a violation of neutrality. What France had to offer as security was something infinitely more valuable than it was willing to pledge its honor. France wanted the gold, and by placing its great merchant men on the market Germany also indicates its desire for gold. But the difference between borrowing to get the money and selling some article that is equivaent to contraband in order to obtain the needed cash is only one of degree.

"In all this furor over a hasty creation of an Am-No, faith my cor, wish not a man front pregnant, considering the world with the fact that our purchases has one man more, me thinks would share from me for the best hope I have. I do not wish one man Britain and France at sea, German shipping is user the best hope I have a construction of the fact that our purchases must be made with care. Owing to the Dower of Britain and France at sea, German shipping is user. Rather proclaim it, Westmoreland through my less. If, through our newly awakened enterprise, we turn these great unproductive investments into money or credit available in Berlin, we should be acting practically in the character of an ally. Germany itself while perhaps expectant, is too wise to be hopeful of such a development. The new American mercha marine must be founded, first of all upon the Durchase of ships owned by neutrals as to whose status there will be no question. There are many of these The exigencies of war invite us selfishly to look to the sorely pressed belligerents; but unless we a eager for war ourselves, we must forego war bargains nd buy where Deace prevails.

In 1913, 5,100,000 lbs. of mild-cured salmon wer exported from British Columbia to Germany. value of last year's exports having been \$258,000.

Canada's food prices increased 51 per cent. in las cade: Great Britain, 7 per cent.

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GERMAN POTASH EXPORTS.

and has a world-wide reputation as a chemical fertilizer, is shipped in a variety of forms. Of the rew potash salts, 1,154,974 tons are annually shipped, together with 329,734 tons of muriate of potash, 282. 574 tons of sulphate of potasium-magnesium and 109, 555 tons of sulphate of potasium. The United States was the purchaser of 229,240 tons of sulphates in In 1913 the American imports of German chemical fertilizers included 466,795 tons of kainit, 168,843 tons of manure salts, 225,343 tons of muriate, 47,819 of sulphate and 743,855 of all other kinds, the total value in that year being \$13,186,618. This is about 50 per cent. of the total that this country has a splendid opportunity to supply the difficulty which will exist both at home and abroad. As this trade is worth in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000 a year, it is certainly worthy of serious

TWELVE THINGS TO REMEMBER

Marshall Field's twelve things to remember are unusually opportune. Here they are:-The value of time; the success of perseverance; the pleasure of working; the dignity of simplicity; the worth of character; the power of kindness; the influence of example; the obligation of duty; the wisdom of virtue of patience; talent; and the joy of originating

THINGS YOU CAN'T DO IN ENGLAND.

The proud boast "an Englishman's home is his castle" does not operate during the present war. Here are some of the things the naval and militar authorities may do under the Defense of the Realm Act, passed by Parliament:

Take Dossession of any land, buildings, gas, electricity, water works, or sources of supply horses, automobiles, or any other means of transport Cause any buildings, statues, or any property to be moved or destroyed, and order the inhabitants to leave any given area if necessary for naval and military purposes.

Close saloons entirely, or during specified hours. Enter by force, if need be, any house or which is suspected of being used to the prejudice

Arrest, or order the arrest, without warrant, any suspected person. Despite his valiant singing of "Britons Never Shall

be Slaves," here is some of the things a free-bon Loiter near a railway bridge.

Give or sell liquor to a soldier or sailor on duty.

Spread reports by word of mouth or writing, new defended area. likely to create afarm among the oops or civilian popular Light fires or display lights of any description

hill tops or other high ground or buildings without Tamper with or loiter near telegraph or telephone

Civilians ignoring a military demand to "halt be shot down without a second challenge. military laws, and the tribunal shall have power inflict sentences of imprisonment for life, in case of infringements.-Wall Street Journal

In 1913, the United States purchased some 84,00 tons of German beet sugar valued at \$3,873,759.

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FROM CHINESE FIL

Future Possibilities of Trade in Quarter Are of Potential Value

FINANCING SALES FACTOR

thed Adopted by Germans of Having Only T Representatives Should Be Followed if the Results Are To Be Obtained.

September 10.-It may be fairly as joint action now being taken by that the joint action now being taken by Britain and Japan in China will result in the ev ion of Kiao-chau, and the "leased territory" h and of that colony, by its German military and forces. Our object, as now succinctly define he Japanese Prime Minister, is "to eliminate ental China the root of German Influ dent of the L and, according to a correspond es, to attain that object it will be necessa the first place, to put an end to the German "s of influence" in Shantung, together with all th ive claims which have there been exe since 1898 in violation of China's sovereignty the treaty rights of other nations, and in the s place to take advantage of every opportunity may present itself for diverting German comm

o our advantage. Considering the Possibilities.

In considering the possibilities of the situ and the prespects of creating in China improved portunities for British manufacturers and ants, as the result of Germany's present and fure disabilities, it should be borne in mind annual value of China's direct imports Germany—between three and four million sterl by no means represents the real and ultimate sues at stake. By common consent of all content observers, the value of China foreign trafar more potential than actual. Keeping this fa mind, Germany has systematically directed her S controlled commercial policies to pegging out ele wide as possible, against the day when Ch ources shall perforce be developed. compared with the total volume of England's elgn export trade, Germany's shipments to the east might seem no great matter, were it not the world's general recognition of the fact eat plants of industry are bound to spring the seeds of trade wisely planted in China to-

Ara Sufficiently Obvious.

The list of Germany's exports to China. incl everal classes of goods in which British manu urers should readily be able to replace the Ger ticle (e.g., machinery, cutlery, lampware, nee and electrical fittings.) The opportunities created he cessation of German commerce overseas are ently obvious, and it may fairly be expected they will continue to exist for some time after ar and during the necessary period of reconst on which must follow it. During this period I ish merchants should have no difficulty in secu large part of the trade in these commodities: difficulty will lie in concerting the measures he sary to retain it permanently. To that end the ctive energies and intelligent anticipation of Board of Trade and Chambers of Commerce throu out the country should now be directed. It m ot be forgotten that Germany's great and inc tructible wealth of human industry, her rulers' telligent co-ordination of industrial and finan erces to definite ends, the untiring enterprise energy of her traders far afield, will not be din hed, but rather increased, in the event of her ing decisively defeated.

Chesper German Goods. per labor in Germany, an inevitable and nediate consequence of such defeat, would me heaper German goods in China. And Whatever ue of war in Europe, the Chinese will continue give their custom to the nation that sells th mods of the kind they want at the lowest price. cure a strong hold on the trade which Germa is now perforce obliged to abandon, to put Brit terprise in the Far East on a permanently sou footing, British merchants will need (as they he equently been told) to take a leaf out of the G man book by employing technical men trained knowledge of the language and local condition firms, or groups of manufacturers, must comb organize widely spread distributing agencie and, last but not least, British capital must be s ically directed to the effective support of puly British industries and interests. With the pu nized activities of the Board of Trade, ime and opportunity have surely come to put

tension of German business and influence in Chin What is required is the substitution of a nation or our present denationalized system of industr

ely placed

end to the misguided policy which, while withhol

ing British capital from British enterprises, h

osal of Berlin, for the

Secured Notable Advantages. This last observation applies with particular for o an important branch of trade in China, largely i pendent of the ordinary laws of supply and d nd-namely, the trade in machinery, railway a s plant, factory, equipment and arms, whi s in the wake of loans and conc

at Pekin or with the provincial author In this kind of trade (thanks largely to t agreement which has existed between the State controlled Deutsch-Asiatische Bank an e leading British Bank in the Far East) German has of late years secured notable acvantages. re being now relaxed by means of which the advantages were secured, and German prestige :
Pekin being correspondingly reduced, the elimin
tion of the root of German influence should follo
the re-establishment of the "open door" in Shar
tun: but the second of the second tung but here, again, the benefits which may accrus to British enterprise are not ilkely to be pe manent unless the use of British capital can be d rected to the purposes of a definitely national po

Presents Excellent Opportunities. Phally, it must be borne in mind that, althous a situation presents excellent opportunities, cannot expect to have the field to them The Japanese, by reason of their seographi ition, and knowledge of local conditions, as tey to derive large and immediate profit from spension of German business, especially i provinces, such as Su-chuan, where Brit facturers are practically unrepresented. A railways and mines, engineering works an undertakings on a large scale, the Jap as are necessarily handicapped by lacy of capi sis are necessarily handicapped by lacy of capi sis lers, if British enterprise ha wisely guided, lies a sis field from which systematic culture should ex