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Tariffs and Prices

changes as matters of paramount imwhich a full view of the situation can ested, are probably more impartial. portion of her supplies. This almost unavoidable defect may done by excessive duties in the United prises among farmers. With much reason the same

from Great Britain and thirty-five per rest with any one organization, but cent. from foreign countries on. In a country with the climate of Canada woolen clothing can hardly be classed among the luxuries. There- ly resume their investigations, may ore it is not surprising that among ceptable than one to increase the Turnbull doubtless appreciates and sees the necessity for taking mer's point of view into account. The present duties, while not hough to suit all, can be de with those of former years. But when Turnbull defends them on the ground that they do not increase the the consumer it is apparent that he views the subject from lously biased angle to which

cturing industry.

the tariff that are practically cotton manufacturer, for example, will be disposed to argue that the duties on cotton goods do not increase the price of the goods he sells. But he is firmly persuaded that the duties on maching the persuaded that the duties on maching and that the duties on coal increase the cost of his fuel. The shirt manufacturer may argue that the duties on shirt do not increase the prices of the fuel that the cotton duties largely increase the cost of the goods which are his raw material. Mr. Turnbull persuades himself that the prices of cloths, but it is safe to say that if a broposal were made to impose a duty on wool he would instantly see that such a duty would increase the cost of the article. The facts all through these cases are unchanged. It is the point of view that varies.

To do not increase the prices of the goods which are his raw material. Mr. Turnbull persuades himself that the prices of cloths, but it is safe to say that if a broposal were made to impose a duty on wool he would instantly see that such a duty would increase the cost of the article. The facts all through these cases are unchanged. It suffer largely because of their own weaknesses, but the sium child is the sum child is the floor of the single prices. The facts all through these cases are unchanged. It suffer largely because of their own weaknesses, but the sium child is the floor of the prices of other own weaknesses, but the sium child is the floor of the prices of other own the sum child is the floor of the prices of the article. The facts all through these cases are unchanged. It suffer largely because of their own weaknesses, but the sium child is the floor of the prices of the prices of the article. The facts all through these cases are unchanged. It suffer largely because of their own weaknesses, but the sium child is the floor of the prices of

property and the second A Comment of the States

A Customs tariff is the most con- victim of circumstances over venient method of raising the large has no control. Let us as amount of money required for carrying on the public affairs of the country. If in the making of the tariff try. If in the making of the tariff moderate rates of duty can be so adjusted as to give encouragement to wholesome home industries, without doing injustice to others, there will be few people in Canada so wedded to tariff theories as to object to such an operation. But that these duties are a form of taxation affecting the price of the imported article and also of the corresponding article when purchased at home, can hardly be regarded as a matter of doubt. A moderate day as a matter of doubt. A moderate to tariff theories as a matter of doubt. A moderate to tariff theories as to object to such an operation. But that these duties are a form of taxation affecting the price of the imported article and also of the corresponding article when purchased at home, can hardly be regarded. The demand for the common things, off. One can easily understand this. The demand for the common things, of taking ones' pleasure, but there's a man from New England who stops now and then and, cursting softly to himself, sags. "If I had only of taking ones' pleasure, but there's a man from New England who stops now and then and, cursting softly to himself, sags." If I had only of taking ones' pleasure, but there's a man from New England who stops now and then and, cursting softly to himself, sags. "If I had only of taking ones' pleasure, but there's a man from New England who stops now and then and, cursting softly to himself, sags." If I had only of taking ones' pleasure, but there's a man from New England who stops now and then and, cursting softly to himself, sags." If I had only of taking ones' pleasure, but there's a man from New England who stops now and then and, cursting softly to himself, sags." If I had only of taking ones' pleasure, but there's a man from New England who stops now and then and cursting softly to himself, sags." If I had only of taking ones' pleasure, but there's a man from New England who stops now and the reach particularly in the reduced demand for the common things, the man from New England who stops no tariff can be defended without resort to a denial of such an established truth.

The Cost of Living

our's Index Number of Wholesale When a producer, whether he is a manufacturer or a farmer, finds him- in April and 134.5 in April, 1913. Among us, 'psycological' or otherwise," says self obliged—or thinks he is obliged the commodities to show advances the head of one of the largest co to watch tariffs and possible tariff were grains, cattle and beef, fruits and consuges as matters of paramount.

portance to him, he unconsciously assumes an angle of observation from fuel and some lines of lumber were niore men employed than in 1913. A be obtained. Regarding cer- the most important commodities made tain tariff conditions as essential, he advances. It is also significant that builds up a system of argument in it was on a number of these commodi- flourishing one his case which will not ties that the United States removed always stand the criticism of those or lowered the duties, thus allowing scanse they are more disinter. Canada to be depleted of a large pro-

The United States Government has be found in the argument of even so just issued a Year Book dealing with serve the rules of the road. This is creatile and fair-minded a man as Mr. the Cost of Living. The volume is a very good suggestion, but we do not largely devoted to a series of special think that Montreal's policemen have interesting inter- articles dealing with various phases Mills, whose very interesting interview appeared in The Journal of Commerce of Tuesday. The whole tenor of Mr. Turnbull's statement is so moderate and, from his viewpoint, so fair that there will be comparatively few of the immense supply of fish at their to take exception to it. He does not hesitate to sharply dissent from those scarcity of cattle and the influence of manufacturers who persistently clamor this on the cost of living articles on for higher tariff protection. That high tariffs may in the long run prove in and co-operation, and others of a kinnufacturing industry is dred nature have space in the publicaa principle that many manufacturers tion. Special emphasis is placed upon have been unable to understand, but mutual insurance companies, co-operawhich is evidently fully recognized by tive creameries, cheese factories, ele-Mr. Turnbull. He spoke of the harm vators and other co-operative enter-

As the farmer receives only 35 per criticism may apply to some high cent. of the price of perishable food few years ago. In more than one there is evidently room for a wide ple into manufacturing en- 65 per cent. secured by the middlemen erprises which perhaps flourished for is out of all proportion. If the cost were found to of transportation could be reduced 10 A careful enquiry into per cent. or 15 per cent. and a portion we think, disclose facts in stand between producer and consumer rt of the view that the high could be eliminated, it would benefit duties did not tend to the creation of both parties. There is an unnecessary waste in the getting of food from the Mr. Turnbull thinks the present du- garden of the producer to the table to results from a combination of causes which permeate our whole econ life. It is to be hoped that our Cost of Living Commission, who will short be able to report something that will help solve this vexed question

The Slum Child

It is to be hoped that there will be a generous response on the part of business men to the appeals now being made in behalf of the slum children. The slums in summer, with their not, dusty streets, their lack of cooling shade, absence of ice and other comforts, make the lot of the poor children an unenviable one.

Montreal holds the record for the highest infant mortality among the great cities of the world. It is a civic and national disgrace that over four thousand infants should die each year thousand infants should die each year inoperative, as they apply to classes of goods that are not imported and not widely purchased. But it is safe to say that the almost universal effect of tariff duties is to raise prices. A manufacturer may try to persuade himself and others that the price of the article he makes is not increased. But, he returns to a more judicial trame of mind when he comes to consider the effect of the tariff on the price of the things he has to buy. The cotton manufacturer, for example, will be disposed to argue that the duties on cotton goods do not increase the price of the goods he sells. But he is first.

who stops now and then and, cursing softly. One can easily understand this, off. One can easily understand this, off. One can easily understand this, of the common things, the "necessaries," must if possible be met, while the need of jewelry, toys and gift articles, may with less trouble be postponed. But the state of business in the United States just now seems to reverse this rule. If there is any article which may reasonably be placed in the luxury class, it is the automobile business is any article which may reasonably be placed in the luxury class, it is the automobile business is dull in the States at present. One might expect this to become particularly marked in the automobile industry. But, strange to say, the motor car factories are the ones which make the most cheerful reports of business conditions. "There is no depression with us, 'psycological' or otherwise," says the head of one of the largest concerns. Another establishment, engaged in the manufacture of automobile parts, reports more business and more men employed than in 1913. All the factories do not make the same report, but on the whole the automobile industry seems to be a most flourishing one.

Who stops now and then and, cursing softly to himself, says, "If I had only "This may seem a peculiar way of taking ones' pleasure, but there's a reason.

About 11 years ago this man graduate def from one of the largest technical institutes of the country, possessed of all the knowledge of the world, plus a little world, plus a little world flus and the knowledge of the world, plus a little world The Canadian Department of Lathe States at present. One might ex-Prices for May is slightly lower than ed in the automobile industry. But, t was in April, but is still consider strange to say, the motor car factories ably higher than it was a year ago.
For the month just closed, the price cheerful reports of business condistood at 136.2 as compared with 136.8 tions. "There is no depression with vegetables, wool and jute; while hogs, gaged in the manufacture of automo lower in price. It is noticeable that the factories do not make the same

aviators should patrol the air to prevent bird-men from exceeding the speed limit and to see that they obrisen high enough in their profession

A prominent farmer near Brockville has been sent to jail for selling liquor without a license. The probability is that he expected Rowell's "Abolish the Bar' policy to take effect on June 29th and wanted to forestall conditions.

Sixteen Wellesley College Seniors announced their engagement at the class dinner. The balance of the class threw rice and applauded. Ac cording to the despatch, no envy was

The Board of Governors of McGill criticism may apply to some high dent. of the price of perishable food have appointed Dr. H. S. Birkett as products which the consumer pays, learn of the Faculty of Medicine. branch of industry the high tariff chain of co-operative enterprises. The Birkett stands high in his profession and the promotion is well deserved.

"Teddy" Roosevelt is causing a good deal of amusement and, at the same woolen industry of a few years of the many middlemen who now time, coming in for a good deal of criticism from the London papers. can always be counted upon to liven things up. If the doing where he is, he is always ready "start something." The British en cloths—thirty per cent. of the consumer. The fault does not papers are not taking him seriously, upon the occasion of this visit.

THE WOOL MARKET.

All of the advocates of the theory that a protective tariff on wool would make the American manufacturer in dependent of the wool markets of the world have taken to the woods. Before the Underwood tariff went into affect it was manifest by a study of the maps that the wool industry had gone steadily from the Feat of the gone steadily from the East to t West. It was clear by studying t map that there was no profit in rai steadily from the East to ing wool, primarily, upon cultivated land; that if sheep were to be raised at all they must be raised for the meat as the wool is only an incident, and that as soon as the Western grazing lands had become farming lands there would be no wool-raising industry in America.

The wool market this year is in a geculiar condition. There is a wool preculiar condition.

peculiar condition. There is a wool shortage throughout the world. The speculators are taking charge of the

We note, therefore, that the tax of American wool-growing industry. On the contrary, prices of raw wool have

stock for raising among do not have sufficient the project of the

the course of 1913 the deposits increas-ed by 90,400,000 roubles.—New York

John P. Burchell, of Nelson, N.B., a

WAY FLOWER MINING COMPANY An assessment of \$1 a share has been alled on the stock of the Mayflower dinging Company, payable July 9.

********** "A LITTLE NONSENSE } NOW AND THEN" ********

icht—what kind o' mahn is he?"
"Leebral wi' his whisky—but the
uality o' it's that indeefrent I verra
ear left some l'—London Opinion. The "Life of Huerta," which has just

en published, may not meet with a ry wide sale, but it's a safe bet that la would take it if he had a chance. Southern Lumberman.

"Did you call on those poor prople?"
"Oh, yes," answered the amateur

On, yes, answered the amateur relfare worker.
"And what do they need?"
"Why, I didn't go inside. The house as so fearfully squalid that I just left ards."—Philadelphia Post.

The Rev. Dr. Jordan was about his son's college examination and requested him to telegraph the result. The boy sent the following esult. The boy sent the following lelegram: "Hymn 342, fifth verse, ast two lines" Looking it up, the lather found the vords: "Sorrow ranquished, labor ended, Jordan passed."—Boston Post. A gentleman prominent in legal ci-

dediately approached by a waiter, who emarked cheerily:
"I have deviled kidneys, pigs' feet, and calves' brains."

nd calves' brains."
The lawyer surveyed him coolly,
"Have you?" he replied. "Well, who
re your ailments to me? 'I came in
ere to eat."—London Opinion. Visitor: You will be sure to tell you mistress that I called while she was out. Maid: Oh, yes; she'll be delighted to hear it.

Pat O'Hooligan is a good old Irish nan of sturdy stock and much com-non-sense. The frills and furbelows were forgotten in Pat's make-up, and

Jus points of sightseeing interest in the vicinity. Finally Pat, with his accustomed frankness, said:

"And who might ye be?"
The stranger drew himself up with dignity and replied: "I am the Hon. John Knight of the Goden. Hengel of London. Knight of the Goden. Fleece, Knight of St. John, Knight of the Royal Legion and of the Iron Cross. And whom have I the honor of addressing?
Pat was speechless for a moment, and then, drawing himself up to his full height, said, impressively: "Oi am Patrick O'Hooligan, of Hoboken, to-noight, lahst noight befoor lahst, noight befoor lahst, to-morrow noight and ivvery other dom noight of the wake."

THE BRIDE.

Firm is the heart though the voice may falter.
Whole is her trust as the circling band
Welding, before the eternal altar, Soul unto soul as hand to hand.

So be she now and so forever.

Bride to the man she loves the nest
Time, nor trouble, nor death dissever
Discord threaten, nor doubt molest.

Whether the bride be high or lowly,

Else is nothing, and Love is All.

ROAD BUILDING.

coads have been, in this State at least, levoted to the criminal side of the criminal John P. Burchell, of Nelson, N.B., a ritiness in the case against Premier flemming, of New Brunswick, swore hat he paid to W. H. Berry, chief of he lumber scalers in the province, the um of \$2,000 which Berry had told im was for "campaign purposes."

MAY FLOWER MINING COMPANY, An assessment of \$1 a share has been alled on the stock of the Mayflower finging Company, payable July 9.

May should furn'sh valuable information for such as will use in higher any should furn'sh valuable information for such as will use it. The object of the present investigation is to state authorities to put read may have been, in this State authorities to put a fevoted to the criminal side of the case so long that it is a relief to learn of the studies in road building being carried on by the Department of Agricultates in Cooperation with local authorities. Considering the age of the case of the present in the studies in road building being carried on by the Department of Agricultates in Cooperation with local authorities. Considering the age of the case of tion for such as will use it. The object of the present investigation is to aid State authorities to put road management on a systematized basis. Not that the thing is not systematized now in some places that might be named, but the system is one working entirely for the benefit of the road grafters. It is a different kind of system desired by those who pay the bills—a method which will give a dolaiar's worth of road for a dollar spent, and a road which will not from the start begin to dwarf the original expenditure by its cost of maintenance. While we are attempting to punish those guilty of highway fraud and waste, let us also learn if we can how to build a road which can honestly be galled good.—Buffalo Commercial.

TOWN PLANNING. 'Is the se

Is the selection of the site and en-ronment, and the adaptation of the une for settlement by an intelligent ethod, having in view health, amenity and convenience.

Means life for the babies, and better Means life for the babies, and better health for each person in the town; Assures to mothers and children as healthful homes and home environment as the factory act provides healthy workshops for mechanics; Supplies suitable streets for all sections, whether residential or indus-

Provides for cheap and rapid trans-

Gives the children playground in lieu usiness upon residential areas Allocates to factories their

lace;
Is an important factor in giving a given morality to the people; Is an important raction is an important raction is an important to the people; Bestows on the many advantages at present only possible to the few, giveness noor blessings denied them the poor blessings denied then existing methods,—Canadian ipal Journal.

"A NECESSARY EVIL."

The Pullman Co. is trying to convince e California State Railroad Commis-on that tipping, life flying cinders and desert dust in sion that tipping, and desert dust, is

The ROYAL BANK of CANADA

HEAD OFFICE : MONTREAL 8. HOLT, President. E. L. PEASE, Vice-President a

335 Branches in CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND; 35 Branches in CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC and BRITISH WEST INDIES. LONDON, ENG., Princes Street, E. C. NEW YORK, Car. William and Cedar Streets SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at all Branches

In a recent issue "Le Matin" (Paris) ublished some extremely interesting gures regarding the total capital is use at the various monetary centres it uses at the various monetary centres is figures regarding the total capital issues at the various monetary centres in the ten years 1903-1912. The total comes to 175 milliard francs, the last divergence of the ten years accounting for nearly 104% which, is vershipped to milliards. Of the total Government, municipal and similar loans accounted for 64% milliard francs; capital issues by banking institutions amounted to 21 1-3 milliard francs, and those by railway and industrial undertakings to 39% milliard francs. "Le Matin" also analyzes the total geographically as follows:

[000,000's omitted.]

England . . . 8,645
Russia . . . 9,385
France . . 2,346
Austro-Hungary 2,836 To the point of th

When the State Insurance Commiston and the State Insurance Commistoner feels called upon to instruct the T10,000, pig and sheet lead upon the Insurance Commistor of State-owned build-tin in blocks, ingots, slat d sioner feels called upon to instruct the superintendents of State-owned buildings throughout Minnesota to make it their business to see that no waste and refuse is allowed to accumulate within the buildings in their charge, since such accumulations are the chief and dommonest causes of fire, some inking is afforded of the extent to which even responsible people are careless in this particular. From the external view of Minnesota's public buildings, probably no hint is given of piles of rubbish and litter within. Good stonest work and well-kept lawns suggest neathers and cleanliness throughout such structures anywhere; but every once in a, while an outbreak of fire reveals the existence of a rubbish heap in fine public building, in church and hall and school house, that aids, and alets the careless match, the discarded clear evite the external clear evites the careless match, the discarded clear evite the every skins \$1.230,000; refined sugar \$25.89 probably no hint is given of piles of rubbish and litter within. Good stones were such accumulations of British woollen mills of British woollen mills and albest the careless match, the discarded eviter. U.S. Consular Report abel and school house, that aids and abets the careless match, the discarded tigar stub, the scattered cinder, to do cigar stub, the scattered cinder, to do cigar stub, the scattered cinder. The fire record makes plain the place of carelessness in the origin of fire, with carelessness not limited to the tenent block or the grocery store. But the market and the tenement block are it good places to begin the inspection that so ught to be part of every city's fire prevention policy carried into the factory and workshop, the stores, all public lic and quasi public buildings and into lic and quasi public buildings, and into the homes of every type, that the doc-trine of carefulness may be preached to

THE GASOLINE PROBLEM.

"The demand for gasoline, caused by the demand for gasoline, caused by the rapidly increasing use of automobiles, motor boats, and gasoline engines on the farms and in factories, put too much of a burden on the one article, and the seriously felt by consumers. The 220,000,000 barrels of oil obtained each year in the United States may be estimated to produce 1.870,000,000 gallons of gasoline, figuring the proportions of gasoline, figuring the proportions of the serious of the serious serious contents. ractories their proper the amount produced from casinghead gas—which is a negligible quantity difficates, who were to be so methods,—Canadian of the limit of gasoline production in the United States. At the same time there appears to be no limit to the billiding of engines requiring its use. The oil industry and the engine many advantages at sible to the few, given the siling of engines requiring its use. The oil industry and the engine many months that some substitute must be found for motive power. The most important experiments that have been under the engines are motive power have been largely mechanical to permit the gallening them.

SSARY EVIL."

It per cent. The addition to this of the duniversity men, with tiffcates, who were to be some the interea appears to be no limit to the billiding of engines requiring its use. The oil industry and the engine many months that some substitute must be found for motive power. The most important experiments that have been largely mechanical to permit the gardenines to be companies that the company is instead of leaving them.

The State Rail-declines to be company is instead of leaving them.

The state Rail-declines to be company is instead of leaving them.

The state Rail-declines to be company is instead of leaving them.

The result was that the low grade kerosene and ordinary kerosene made on four different kinds of the proposed serosene and ordinary kerosene. The result was that the low grade kerosene and ordinary kerosene made 22.2 miles to the fall into the furnace matter of the difference of the substance of the proposed serosene and ordinary kerosene made 22.2 miles to the fall into the during the difference of the substance of the proposed serosene and ordinary kerosene made 22.2 miles to the fall into the furnace matter of the during them.

The state Rail-declines to be considered to the substance of the proposed serosene and crude. At Indianapolis recently an economy test and the representation of the proposed serosene and crude. At Indianapolis recently an

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LONDON-A VAST MARKET.

I.) Esting in value\$44,610,000.
Industrial & 120,000, oats \$16,260,000 m
Railway 000 wheat meal and Loans Bnk Lns. Lns. and rice, rice meal, and flour Frcs. Frcs. Frcs. Of the enormous quantities

STUBBORN PRESBYTERIANS.

all the people in the interest of safe-guarding life and property—which is a matter of too great importance to be left exclusively to individual concern or heedlessness.—New Bedford Standard.

PEAT POWDER AS LOCOMOTIVE

Applies will never be abounded through the free action of the hotel men, sleeping car companies and others profiting by its existence. Public miles; 60 gravity gasoline 20.4 miles; 60 gravity gasoline 20.4 miles; 60 gravity gasoline 20 miles. In the fire box and in smoke of gravity gasoline 20 miles. In the fire box and incompany to pay its employees sufficient wages to stop their excuses for banditry.

This plan may help, but it will not to the root of the evil; for while the public meekly buys immunity from imposition and neglect, non-criminal blackmail will continue.—St Louis Republic.

The public meekly buys immunity from imposition and neglect, non-criminal blackmail will continue.—St Louis Republic.

The public meekly buys immunity from imposition and neglect, non-criminal blackmail will continue.—St Louis Republic.

Give Town and Province

Merican aftairs tended toward the development of a very stagmant market in New York, and this, no doubt, accounts, in some measure for the counts, in some measure for the agathy displayed in the local Street. Nova Scotla Steel was strong the street of th itemplated, such as termin

> eal Power, and its allied secur ity, Cedar Rapids, were both particu-larly strong. Power sold at 226 and Cedar Rapids created a new high level at 65.

VOL. XXIX. No. 87

tock Sold Throughtout the

Day Considerably Above

Yesterday's Levels

TWIN CITY FIRMER

troit-United is Very Scarce and Two Shares in the Morning Ecid up as Many Points as 67.

The improved feeling that was noted

so large.
Considerable trading was done in sova Scotia Steel and Montreal Power but elsewhere, with prices steady, the movement was listless.
There is nothing in the news other than the promise of excellent crops to stimulate buying and the harvest is us far removed to make that of immediate available.

were. Momentarily they seem to have chausted their creative faculty. At east the flood of detrimental gossip as ceased for the time helps.

an affairs tended toward the de

Little Detroit United was offering, and a sale of two shares advanced the price two points to 67.

Twin City was almost equally scarce and gained at point at 104½.

Brasilian was steady at 77%, while C.P.R. was firmer at 194%.

Canada Steamships, both preferred and common, were practically unchanced, the former at 68 and the latmanged, the former at 68 and the laterat 10%

PROSECUTIONS TO FOLLOW

Springfield, Ills., June 18.—That re-selvership proceedings against La Salie street Trust Company would be filed o'day was indicated last night by At-tone Concept Livers

to-day was indicated last night by Attomey General Lacey.

Criminal prosecutions against officials of this and other Lorimer banks which failed are expected to follow clickly.

HOLLINGER HAS REDUCED

HOLLINGER HAS REDUCED COSTS PER TON TO \$4.21.

COSTS PER TON TO \$4.21. Apper.
The twenty-eight day report of the Hullinger mine for the period ending May 20 does not show any improvement over the very good one for the Perious period.
Gross profits amounted to \$122.00. Gross profits amounted to \$123,087, which is about \$400 behind April.

the most noticeable feature of the control was an announcement that the sper ton had been reduced to The average value of ore is slightly lower than in the past, amounting to 18,30 tons, but the amount of ore treated 13,30 tons, is about the same.

The company's surplus new amounts 820,057, with current assets of

GRAND TRUNK MAY LEASE CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

New York, June 1E.—A stock exchange house usually having important sides for Montreal was buyer today of Chicago Great Western shares.

This revived the Grand Trunk would lease the read and guarantee four per cent dividends on the preferred stock.

Normic Charge Street

AMERICAN EXPORTS.

Washington, July 18.—The Department of Commerce reports the exports of principal domestic products for May 1913.

For 11 months they total \$1,010,634.

THEIR COMBINED CAPITALS.

New York, June 18.—The Nagara

Secial to Journal of Commercs.

New York, June 18.—The exclusive amosancement of details regarding Party will the new English Tobacco Company wers made to-day.

George J. Whelan and J. W. Surbrus, of New York Journal of Commercs.

New York June 18.—The exclusive Journal of Commercs.

York June 18.—The exclusive Journal of Company

The day York June 18.—The exclusive Journal of Company

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The day York

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Wer made to-day.

George J. Whelan and J. W. Surbrug.

And S. We York, and Lord Balfour, Ausuration Chamberlain, and Herbert Cudella, bard of directors, and will put in the While the Baker chain of stores in per cent, been taken over, only 50

The new company will also take over Messrs Muratti and Teofani, a difficulty of the control of the co

mate a second

W

Cor