

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

By Royal Charter in 1840.
\$4,866,666.66
\$3,017,333.33

Branches in all the principal cities
Kingston City (Y.T.), and
York and San Francisco in the
Agents and Correspondents in
Colonial Bank, West Indies.
Circular Letters of Credit
issued negotiable in all
parts of the world.

Bank CANADA

TORONTO
\$7,000,000
\$7,000,000

Letters of Credit negotiable in
all parts of the world.
27 branches throughout the
Province.

N BANK CANADA

Established 1865.
E.WINNIPEG.
\$5,000,000
\$4,000,000
over \$8,000,000

President.
General Manager.
Assistant Gen. Manager.
over 210 branches in Can-
ada, Halifax to Prince Rupert,
climates for the transaction of
all banking business.
Notes and Letters of Credit
issued in all parts of the Dominion.
Interest remitted at lowest rates.

PROSPERITY COMING.

States faces an era of prosperity
and Charles G. Dawes, president
of the Chicago Board of Trade,
and the other day, Mr. Dawes
said of the currency, "During
the country passed through one
of liquidations of credit in its
prosperity being naturally due
to the European War in my judgment will

institutions were never in
a state on new business and never
get it. By the new federal re-
new credit facilities of the coun-
try are restricted, will be
compared with the past.

a great crop which has never
before the world. The stoppage of
from European markets will stim-
ulate new industries here, which
will have become established."

ERS NOW MAKE ORPHANS

the toy-makers of Nuremberg
and go forth to make orphans
a trade which makes children
Santa Claus.—Louisville Cour-

THEY FIND THAT WAR AIDS ASSETS

Various Elements Among Clafin
Creditors Reach a Substantial
Agreement

COURT MUST PASS ON SCHEME

Noteholders Committee Holds Balance of Power But
Works in Harmony—New Corporation Takes Over
Interests.

New York, September 4.—Substantial agreement
has been reached among the various elements of the
creditors of the H. B. Clafin Company, it was learned
yesterday after the adjournment of the General Credit-
ors' Committee, which met in the Woolworth build-
ing.

The exact details of the scheme of reorganization
cannot be given until they have been passed upon
by the United States District Court.
In a general way it may be said that the creditors
of all classes will get fifteen per cent. in cash, and
the balance of their claims in the stock of a new cor-
poration which is to take up the Clafin interests.

It was understood that the note holders' committee
and the general committee which is composed of
merchandise creditors are now working in harmony
on that basis, although there are variations of the
scheme, which are still under discussion.

Claims For Endorsed Paper.

The note holders represent claims principally for
endorsed paper amounting to \$31,000,000, while the
claims for merchandise now total between \$6,000,000
and \$8,000,000. The balance of power is, therefore,
held by the note holders' committee and it has been
holding frequent conferences. The meeting of the
general committee was in session for two hours at the
Woolworth building and the discussion was an ani-
mated one.

Whatever differences of opinion there were, how-
ever, as between creditors who held paper and those
who had sold merchandise, were adjusted on a com-
mon ground. Some of these details are still to be
worked out, but in the main it is believed that the
scheme as discussed will be adopted.

One of the causes of delay has been the incomplete
returns from the branch stores throughout the coun-
try, as the examination of the books by the same firm
of accountants as prepared the report for the H. B.
Clafin Company, of New York, has taken much
time. The great establishment in Worth street, under
the direction of Joseph B. Martindale and Fred-
erick A. Juillard, receivers, has meanwhile been do-
ing a good business.

Doing Satisfactory Business.

It has been found that the war has actually in-
creased the value of some of its merchandise assets.
The stores which were under Clafin control have
been doing a satisfactory business. It is believed
that under the reorganization the corporation will re-
sume its place in the mercantile world.

The scheme which is now before the committees
will probably be issued, in printed form in a few
days.

The H. B. Clafin Company, one of the greatest
dry goods jobbing houses in the world, went into
the hands of a receiver on June 25 last. In these
days of stress and storm the incident would hardly
create a ripple, but at that time it was one of the
sensations of the day.

AMERICAN LEATHER CO.

Output Last Year Was Increased By More Than
\$3,000,000—Profits Also Increased.

The report of the American Hide and Leather Com-
pany for the year ended June 30, 1914, shows that af-
ter the payment of the interest sinking fund from
net earnings there remained a surplus for the pay-
ment of the preferred dividend which was equal to
0.8 per cent on \$15,000,000 preferred stock, as com-
pared with 2.6 per cent earned on the same stock
the year previous.

The gross output for the year was \$17,759,076, as
compared with \$14,674,072 in 1913, with total deduc-
tions of \$16,394,788, against \$17,892,636, leaving a
manufacturing profit of \$1,364,288, as compared with
\$1,781,246. After making deduction for selling ex-
penses and bad debts there remained net earnings of
\$817,590, against \$1,261,288.

The surplus after deductions for the payment of
the interest on the sinking fund was \$197,730, as com-
pared with \$475,518. The profit and loss surplus
of the company on June 30, 1914, was \$3,826,320, as
compared with \$3,718,144 on June 30, 1913.

PRISON FOR FOOD BRIGANDS

U. S. Department of Justice Will Not Let Off Those
Guilty of Raising Food Price With Fine.

Washington, September 5.—Attorney-General Gre-
gory announced that the Department of Justice will
insist on prison sentences for persons guilty of ille-
gally combining or conspiring to control food prices
in interstate commerce. He added: "United States
District Attorneys are being instructed promptly to
ask for indications whenever the facts will permit
to push these to early trial and on conviction to in-
stall on prison sentences. It must be remembered that
only those agreements and combinations which af-
fect directly interstate or foreign commerce can be
reached. As to other matters state statutes must be
relied on."

ENTERING NEW FIELD OF BRANCH BANKING

National City Bank Makes Departure
For Institutions of Kind in
United States

OTHER COUNTRIES TO FOLLOW

But Such Action Will Not Take Place Until the First
Two Banks Have Proven a Success.

New York, September 5.—Corps of experts engaged
by the National City Bank will take the first available
steamer for Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro. Their
departure follows the Federal Reserve Board's action
in giving the bank permission to establish branches
in those cities.

The National City Bank's branch banks will take
care of America's needs in Argentine and Brazil.
Whether the bank will establish branches in other
countries has not yet been determined. But such
action will not be taken until the first two banks prove
a success.

In entering the hitherto undeveloped field of branch
banking in foreign countries, the National City Bank
is going at the matter on a broad scale. First of all
it hopes to act as a credit clearing house between
Brazil, the Argentine and the United States.

Practically the banks foreign exchange department
has been acting as a credit clearing house between
the United States and all South American countries
ever since the outbreak of the war. The completed
organization of the branch banks permits the expan-
sion of these credit house clearing facilities which
had been hampered by the requirement of gold de-
posits in advance.

MARITIME PROVINCE SECURITIES.

(Quotations furnished by J. C. Mackintosh and Co.,
Members Montreal Stock Exchange, Exchange Build-
ing, Halifax.)

Miscellaneous—	Asked.	Bid.
Acadia Sugar, Pref.	100	95
Do, ordinary	65	60
Brandram-Henderson, Com.	30	25
East. Can. Sav. and Loan	145	140
East. Trust Co.	163	158
Mar. Natl. Pref. with 4 p.c. Com. Stock	100	98
Bonds—		
Mar. Natl. and Tel. Pfd.	102 1/2	100
N. S. Underwear, Pref.	98	95
Do, Com.	35	30
Stanfield's, Ltd., Pfd.	95	90
Trinidad Electric	73	70
Do, Com.	73	70
Bonds—		
Brandram-Henderson, 6 p.c.	97 1/2	92
Eastern Car, 6 p.c.	100	95
Mar. Natl. 6 p.c.	100	98
N. S. S. and C. 6 p.c. Debenture Stock	98	95
Porto Rico Tel. 7 p.c.	105	100
Stanfield's Ltd., 6 p.c.	95	90

NATIONAL CITY BANK TO OPEN TWO SOUTH AMERICA BRANCHES

Application of New York Institution Has Been Ap-
proved by the Federal Reserve Board—
Chicago Bankers to Look After
Peru.

Washington, September 5.—United States bank-
ing in South America will begin with the opening of
branches of the National City Bank of New York in
Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, the Federal Reserve
Board today having decided to approve the applica-
tion of the National City Bank submitted some
time ago.

The decision was announced by Governor Hamlin
in this statement:—
The Federal Reserve Board has granted the ap-
plication of the National City Bank for authority to
establish branches at Buenos Aires and Rio de Jan-
eiro on condition that it shall abide by any further
regulations of the board and shall submit by laws
no war from time to time exacted for the improvement
of the board.

The condition fixed by the board was made neces-
sary by the fact that no regulations for the establish-
ment of foreign branches of member banks of the Fed-
eral Reserve system have been formulated by the board.

The National City Bank has requested also author-
ity to establish sub-branches of the two branch banks
which it desired to form at Buenos Aires and Rio
de Janeiro. The board withheld action on the latter
aspect of the application until the National City Bank
is prepared to announce the cities where the proposed
sub-branches are to be formed, but it is understood
that the attitude of the board will be favorable to-
ward the establishment of these branches, however.

At least one Chicago bank is expected to apply for
permission to organize a branch in Peru, and it is
believed that within a relatively short time Ameri-
can banks will open their doors in most of the large
cities of South America.

According to announcement of the National City
Bank, it is the purpose of that institution to make
itself a clearing house of trade information for the
benefit of manufacturers who are trying to develop
a library of general information, commercial laws and
customs, and of business catalogues and, in certain
circumstances, to undertake investigations in South
America for their customers.

New York Bankers arrange to loan New York City
\$100,000,000 at 6 per cent. to meet New York warrants
abroad.



MR. J. R. GORDON,
President of the Canadian Converters Company.
He reports that business is good, sales showing a
big increase over the corresponding period of 1913.

LUMBER WANTED FOR AMMUNITION CASES

Canadian Lumbermen Can Profit by it
But Not Those in the
United States

SHIPMENTS ARE PARALYZED

Timbers Have Always Been Regarded As Contraband
by Great Britain, and Germany Not Likely to be
Far Behind in Taking Similar View.

New York, September 5.—An estimate of the effect
of the war upon the lumber industry is contained
in an article by Bristow Adams in the September
number of "American Forestry." It is pointed out,
that, while there may be an appreciable increase in
the demand for those kinds of lumber useful for mili-
tary purposes, the laws against contraband will make
shipments risky, while the falling off in the demand
for timber used in the arts of peace cannot possibly
be compensated. Mr. Adams writes, in part:

"During the Balkan war, which is now looked upon
as a minor affair in the light of the present European
conflict, it was reported from Germany that the price
of certain kinds of lumber had risen as the result
of the demand for material for ammunition cases.
With many times the demand at present, it is a fair
conjecture that some lumber prices, in common with
prices for other commodities, will rise, not only in
warring countries, but everywhere. At the same
time, the activities of peace, now at a standstill over
a large portion of Europe, have ceased their demands
and, in addition, war imposes difficulties on commerce
which will hamper or even actually prevent the pas-
sage of goods from those who produce to those who
want."

Would Be Contraband.

"There may be, in countries at war, an increased
demand, as with the Balkan nations, for ammunition
boxes. But it is scarcely likely that the lumbermen of
the United States can profit through these demands,
because all such lumber would be contraband. Ship-
timbers have always been regarded as contraband by
Great Britain, and Germany is not going to be far
behind in taking a similar view. In the contraband
lists already made public it has been shown that all
lumber which might even remotely be utilized in war
or in distant related projects is seizable.

There is no conjecture about this part of the situ-
ation. Already the shipment of lumber from the
Southern ports is entirely paralyzed. Great losses
have already been sustained through the seizure of
vessels which were on the high seas when war was
declared, or through cargoes diverted to points at
which the timber cannot readily be sold, because lum-
ber intended for export to one country is very sel-
dom in such shape as to be readily salable in another.
Thus, hewed timbers generally demanded by Great
Britain find little market in a country which habitually
takes sawed lumber.

Cutting Yellow Pine.

"In actual figures, the countries directly or indirect-
ly involved in war take, in round numbers, 700,000,000
board feet of our timber, of which about 650,000,000 is
Southern yellow pine. Already, most of the firms cut-
ting yellow pine for export have either closed down or
have greatly curtailed their product. With Japan
carrying belligerency into Asia and the Pacific, the
50,000,000 board feet exported from the northwest
coast is likely to be temporarily cut off from market."

"During the twelve months ending June 30 our ex-
ports of timber to France, Germany, Italy, and the
United Kingdom amounted to \$6,164,371, and saved
lumber exports were worth \$17,507,011. By far the
largest part of this yearly income, which takes no
count of furniture and other materials made chiefly
of wood, amounting to \$23,671,882, or nearly two mil-
lion of dollars a month, is going to be lost to Am-
erican producers while war continues."

ESTABLISHED 1864
Paid Up Capital \$7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits \$7,245,154
THE MERCHANTS' BANK
OF CANADA
MONEY ORDERS issued available at par at
any Banking Town in Canada

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH
(Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and
for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in
the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL,
on THURSDAY, the TENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER
NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.
In consequence I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who
intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the
Common Gaol of the said District, and others that
they must be present then and there; and I also give
notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and
Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they
must be present then and there, with their Records,
Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to
do those things which belong to them in their respec-
tive capacities.
F. M. DURAND,
Deputy Sheriff.

BELL TELEPHONE CO. TRIMMING SAILS

Revising Construction Expenditures
and Eliminating Them Wherever
It is Possible

HAVE \$50,000,000 CASH

Big Corporation Will Not Have to Go Into the Money
Market Again For Nearly Two Years.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)

Boston, September 4.—As a result of the war condi-
tions, the management of American Telephone has
revised its construction expenditure estimates and is
cutting these out everywhere it can do so, without
serious detriment to the public service. In the ag-
gregate the reductions already ordered will amount
to several millions of dollars. Some classes of out-
lay are understood to have been cut 40 to 50 per
cent.

There is no doubt additional justification for this
reduction in construction expenditures, because of the
fact that the business commodities of the country
will not need much of any additional facilities for the
next six months or a year. In fact, in its business
services the Bell System has naturally experienced
some cancellations.

When the war broke out the American Telephone
Company had in its treasury approximately \$50,000,-
000 of cash. This money looks very good to the Bell
officials. They intend to husband it and protect its
expenditure with all the wisdom at their command.

When the Bell System arranged its financing early
in 1914 the statement was made by President Vail
that this concluded the necessity for new financing
until the early part of 1916. That meant that all
through next year the big company would not have
to enter the money market.

The reduction in construction outlays and careful
husbanding of treasury resources will carry forward
the date when new financing will have to be consid-
ered several months. It is not extravagant to as-
sert that as things are now lined up, the American
Telephone Company could go for two years without
asking the public to buy its securities.

This is an enviable position to occupy. It is a
fresh illustration of the remarkable judgment and
success which has attended the company's financial
administration for the last eight years.

FLEEING AWAY FROM PARIS

Trains Running to Southern Coast Are Filled With
Refugees—Capital Is Quiet.

Paris, September 5.—Wm. Graves Sharp, the newly
appointed ambassador here, has not yet assumed his
duties. He held a conference with Mr. Herriek,
and said he had been instructed by Secretary Bryan
to study the situation and to arrange with Mr. Her-
riek as to best time to install himself.

Some of the newspapers notably the "Temps," have
announced their intention of following the Government
to Bordeaux.

The railway stations of lines running to southern
coast, are filled to overflowing night and day. The
shuttles are up on hundreds of stores. There is an
unusual stillness in the streets. The famous public
libraries and museums remain open, and strange to
say, I saw large crowds in them yesterday.

Real Estate and Trust Companies

Quotations for to-day on the Montreal Real Estate Exchange, Inc., were as follows:—

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Aberdeen Estates	120	124 1/2	Mont. Western Land	40	45
Beaudin, Ltd.	200	200	Montreal South Land Co. Pfd.	40	45
Bellevue Land Co.	79 1/2	79 1/2	Do, Com.	10	20
Bleury Inv. Co.	97	104 1/2	Montreal Welland Land Co. Pfd.	70	79
Caledonia Realty, Com.	15	19	Do, Com.	10	19
Can. Cons. Lands, Ltd.	5	5	Montreal Western Land	75	80
Carter Realty	80	80	Mutual Bond & Realty Corp. of Can.	76	95
Central Park, Lachine	100	107 1/2	National Real Est. & Inv. Co. Ltd.	10	12 1/2
Corporation Estates	55	75	Common	50	84 1/2
Charles Cross Co. 6 p.c.	10	25	Nesbit Heights	150	156
City Central Real Estates, com.	15 1/2	16 1/2	North Montreal Land, Ltd.	125	132
City Estates	62	67 1/2	North Montreal Centre	102	108
Cote St. Luc R. & Inc. Co.	50	54	Notre Dame de Grace Realty Co.	170	180
C. C. Cottrell, Ltd. 7 p.c. Pfd.	14	18	Ottawa South Property Co. Ltd.	120	125
Credit National	120	128	Orchard Land Co.	125	144 1/2
Crystal Spring Land Co.	60	61	Pointe Claire Land Co.	175 1/2	179
Daoust Realty Co. Ltd.	75	75	Quebec Land Co.	65	70
Denis Land Co.	20 1/2	20 1/2	Rivermere Land Co.	100	114
Dorval Land	100	101	Riverside Estate Co.	88 1/2	95
Drummond Realities, Ltd.	105	109	Rockland Land Co.	25	27
Eastmont Land Co.	100	125	Rosehill Park Realities, Ltd.	15	15
Fairview Land Co.	25	32 1/2	Security Land Co. Reg.	45	50
Fort Realty	175	200	Summit Realities Co.	7 1/2	9 1/2
Greater Montreal Land, com.	110	115	St. Andrews Land Co.	60	65
Do, Pfd.	60	63	St. Catherine Rd. Co.	50	58
Highland Factory Sites, Ltd.	15	13	South Shore Realty Co.	25	42 1/2
Improved Realities, Ltd. Pfd.	60	63	St. Paul Land Co.	650	690
Do, Com.	58 1/2	58 1/2	St. Denis Realty Co.	75	93
Kenmore Realty Co.	70	79	St. Lawrence Blvd. Land of Canada	100	135
Los Teres Ciment, Ltd.	55	65	St. Lawrence Inv. & Trust Co.	85	85
Lachine Land Co.	121 1/2	135	St. Lawrence Heights Ltd.	65	65
Land of Montreal	40	65	St. Regis Park	95	103
Landholders Co. Ltd.	98	98 1/2	Transportation, Pfd.	65	65
Laurzon Dry Dock Land, Ltd.	80	98 1/2	Union Land Co.	80	88
La Societe Blvd., Pte IX.	40	65	Viewbank Realities, Ltd.	140	143 1/2
La Compagnie des Terres de Ciment	40	65	West End Land Co. Ltd.	65	65
La Compagnie National de L'Est	80	99 1/2	Westbourne Realty Co.	75	77
La Compagnie Montreal Est.	90	92 1/2	Windsor Arcade, Ltd., 1 per cent. with 100 per cent. bonus,	80	80
La Sable Realty	97	98 1/2			
La Compagnie d'Immeuble Union, Ltd.	55	65			
La Compagnie Immobiliere du Canada	40	73			
Ltee.	93	93			
La Compagnie Industriel et d'Immeu- bles, Ltee.	95	109			
La Compagnie Montreal Ouest de N. L. de G.	91	96 1/2			
Longueuil Realty Co.	95	109			
L'Union de l'Est	101	101			
Mountain Sites, Ltd.	85	89			
Model City Annex	40	40			
Montmartre Realty Co.	10	10 1/2			
Mont. Deb. Corp. pfd.	70	70			
Mont. Deb. Corp. Com.	35	45			
Montreal-Edmonton Western Land & Inv. Co. of Canada	90	98 1/2			
Montreal Land & Improvement Co.	95	98 1/2			
Montreal Land and Improvement Co.	95	98 1/2			
Montreal Factory Land	55	67 1/2			
Mont. Lachine Land Syn. Ltd.	85	109 1/2			