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

Journal of Commerce Offices:
 Toronto—T. W. Harpell, 44-46 Lombard Street.
 Telephone Main 7099.
 New York Correspondent—C. M. Withington, 44
 Broad Street, Telephone 333 Broad.
 London, Eng.—W. E. Dowling, 25 Victoria Street,
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Just After the War.

The Journal of Commerce has recently set forth a view of the business prospects of Canada immediately after the war, which differs considerably from the predictions which had been commonly published. We are glad to observe that other newspapers also, both in our own country and in the United States, have been of late less prodigal of predictions of a sudden restoration of the kind of financial prosperity which reached its climax in 1913.

We were being told that overwhelming immigration would set in after the war. Capital might be expected to follow. The boom would be on again. Real estate would boom. Company flotation would boom. The reticent-quick artists would wake to find their paradise restored overnight.

The considerations which oppose this sanguine expectation need not be reviewed in this article. Let us assume it proved, as we believe it can be proved, that we are not to jump at once into a high-pressure, high-priced period of excited business activity. However much it may disappoint our private ambitions let us accept the conclusion that the inflow of population and money will follow rather than precede the country's own internal revivification of its industries. What follows?

It follows that thoughtful Canadians may find real reasons for gladness. The farms may regain some of their losses to the cities, and fortify themselves against a second attack of what we may call urbanomania. Thrift may displace the practice of taking "fliers," and the good old domestic virtues recover their dignity. The habit of steady work, soled by simple pleasures, may be reacquired. The birthrate of the native stock may creep ahead of the death rate. The wave of humanitarianism, which has been flooding the whole earth and been almost halted at the shores of "Individualistic" Canada, may increase in depth, so that in legislation, in the modernizing and extension of our charities, and in the spirit and service of religion we may come to a fuller expression of brotherhood. Human values may rise as we go short on speculation.

There is no room for doubt as to Canada's chance. While the race lives and breeds, and has command of modern systems of credit, intercommunication and transportation, it is impossible but that this vast, rich and undeveloped land shall attract both men and money. It is well for us that we are being given time to think, to arrange things, to save a little, and to plan ahead.

The Ontario Loan.

The Ontario Government has sold to a couple of Toronto financial houses, who are expected to resell in New York, four million dollars of ten-year bonds, bearing interest at 4 1/2 per cent., at a price which makes the rate of interest to the Province a little less than five per cent.—4.93. The transaction is on its face a fairly good one, having regard to market conditions, and the Treasurer is able to show that it compares favorably with recent transactions of several of the other Provinces, and of several of the large municipalities. Nevertheless the friendly Toronto Telegram has been criticizing the loan, claiming that "it is an indisputable fact that a better price could have been obtained for the \$4,000,000 issue were tenders obtained from all the brokers who wished to participate." We have not observed the evidence, if it has been presented, on which the Telegram bases its statement. In transactions of this kind it not infrequently happens that after the business has been closed parties display a willingness not previously manifested to pay a higher price than was obtained. A Treasurer who undertakes to negotiate a large loan of this kind by a private arrangement, without inviting competition, must always run the risk of sharp criticism. Temporary and short term loans may properly be handled by private arrangements with bankers. But when a loan for a large amount, for a long term, is to be placed in a usually wise to afford the public an opportunity to compete for the business. Only a very good price can make a useful defence for the placing of such a loan without publicity. The Treasurer of Ontario has made his loan on fairly satisfactory terms, but his failure to invite public competition naturally leaves an open door for such criticism as that which the Telegram offers.

You're Next!

Westmount, whose efforts to achieve greatness have been chronicled from time to time in these columns, has just had a new form of greatness thrust upon her. This city, which was set upon a hill by nature, has endeavored to keep herself in the limelight. When the tango, turkey trot, and other new-fangled dances were being introduced, the city fathers of Westmount decided that there should not be any such "carrying-on" in their fair town, and banned all such performances from Westmount's Public Hall. Then when the King decided that he would get on the water wagon during the period of the war, the city almost decided to follow suit, one backslider, however, being able to veto the scheme. The city of Westmount is devoid of saloons and liquor shops, but the council decided that that was no reason why they themselves should be numbered among the "drys."

Westmount, the home of the elite, the cultured and the renowned of the four hundred, has an innovation. A new barber shop has been opened within the precincts of this city, manned, or more properly speaking, womaned, by a lady barber. Already the greybeards, and those whose locks are scanty and daily growing less, are showing a wonderful concern

about their personal appearance. The frequency with which they go to a certain shop in order that their hirsute adornments might be given the latest touch, is characteristic of this enlightened suburb. Lady barbers have long been the vogue in Chicago, New York, Paris and other metropolitan and cosmopolitan centres, so why not in the most exclusive, aristocratic city in Canada?

When it gets down to cold steel the British Tommy is there with the goods.

We may be short of shells, but we are long on the bayonet. To gain ground by means of the steel is costly, but its sure. The British hate to face the bayonet and give ground every time.

The Wall Street Journal points out that four States in the Union, viz., Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and North Dakota, had a purchasing power of nine hundred and fifty million dollars furnished their last year by their four leading crops. After all agriculture is the great basic industry on this continent.

Brazil grows upwards of 75 per cent. of the world's coffee. The country has approximately 4,500,000 acres under cultivation, and more than 1,300,000,000 trees. The annual crop runs from 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 sacks of 132 lbs. each, although this year's crop is estimated at nearly 17,000,000 sacks. The Brazilian coffee crop is valued at \$200,000,000 per annum.

The United States has now upwards of twenty-five billion dollars of life insurance in force, although two-thirds of a century ago life insurance was regarded as a mere adjunct of the fire insurance business. The most rapid growth has been in the last two decades, more business being transacted in the years from 1895 to 1905, than in all the years which preceded, yet the average amount carried by citizens of the Republic is only \$2,000.

William Jennings Bryan, whose fondness for grape juice has become historical, estimates the United States drink bill at \$2,500,000,000 a year. "Grape Juice" William then goes on to show what could be done with all the money if it were turned into more productive channels. Undoubtedly he has some grounds for his viewpoint if the consumption of beer be taken as a criterion. In 1900 the thirsty citizens of the United States consumed 33,330,000 barrels of beer, while last year they drank 66,189,000 barrels.

Undoubtedly we need more O'Leary's in this war. It will be remembered that a short time ago Michael O'Leary, a former member of the North West Mounted Police, captured a German trench single handed after killing eight men and taking several prisoners. His father, interviewed on Mike's work, said, "I'm surprised he didn't do more I've often laid out twenty men myself with a stick coming from Macron Fair, and his too bad that Mike could only get eight, and him having a rifle and bayonet."

A few days ago the Journal of Commerce called attention to the salary paid the president of the Republic of Andorra in the Pyrenees. He receives the princely sum of fifteen dollars a year, but has asked for a ten per cent. increase. The newly elected president of the Swiss Republic enjoys the salary of twenty-seven hundred dollars. If Mexico were to pay salaries on a par with these, there would be fewer applicants for the position of president of that turbulent country.

Recently an American writer compiled a list of the four hundred greatest achievements in the world, and showed that two hundred and fifty-six of them were performed by men over sixty years of age, while only four were credited to men under forty. The remaining one hundred and forty achievements were performed by men between the ages of forty and sixty. Opinions may differ as to what the four hundred greatest achievements are, but at the same time the finding made by this authority is of interest, and goes a long way to disprove the Oster theory.

KITCHENER AND GIROUARD.

A first-class Kitchener man is, I see, the latest of those who are "back to the Army again." This is Sir Percy Girouard, who was Kitchener's right hand man in the march to Khartoum. He is a railway genius, a blend of French imagination and Canadian push and go, who was chosen at the very early age of thirty to be director of the Sudan railways. While Kitchener managed the fighting, young Girouard laid the great Nile railway to Khartoum. In that campaign Sir Percy had the reputation of being the one man in Egypt who could and would "stand up" to Kitchener. The story goes that on one occasion he told the War Lord that certain work could not be done in time. Kitchener insisted that the work must be ready. Girouard, without a word, resigned and went back to Cairo. When he got there a telegram from his chief awaited him. It ran: "Come back." Girouard returned and had his own way.—London Daily Mirror.

JOFFRE.

He became captain at 24, and there he stuck. His tousled hair became streaked with grey, and he was still a captain. But he knew his powers. On one of his visits home he urged upon his father the necessity of digging trenches to carry off the superfluous moisture of the spring flood in his fields. "Je m'y connais en tranchées. C'est mon métier," he said. And we may be thankful that the construction of trenches was Joffre's "métier." Certainly he has turned it to good account during the present war. And it was as a specialist and fort-builder that he won promotion. In 1884 Joffre was sent to Formosa, where he won a decoration and the nickname of "the man with the eyebrows." A colleague who was with him in Indo-China said of him: "He seldom smiled, he spoke still more rarely, and he never punished unless in an extreme case. The natives feared him because of his silence; they loved him because of his justice."—London Citizen.

ANOTHER EFFECT OF THE CANAL.

In Western Kansas, in the mineral district where smelting operations are conducted on a large scale, the M. K. & T. Railroad is delivering 400 cars of iron ore from Galveston, received there from Australia. This is an illustration, rather unexpected, of the way in which the Canal is bringing advantage to some of the railroads at least. More of this ore is coming. Formerly the ore went to Liverpool, but the canal has opened a new market here, and it has given the railroad a good long haul on a staple material for which there is likely to be a constant demand.—Wall Street Journal.

CANADIAN WOUNDED OR PARTY ELECTION?

An election this summer will be the waste of \$1,000,000 that should be used to buy boots and hospital supplies for our soldiers.—Grain Growers' Guide.

THE LUSITANIA.
 In accord with the civility of the sea—for there is still some of it left—women and children were sent away in the first lifeboats that were launched from the Lusitania. Men stood aside as they did when the Titanic went down. In contrast with these acts is the deed which sunk the ship. Excommunication from civilization would be a proper penalty to impose upon the cultured barbarism which torpedoed women and children in violation of the agreements among nations known as international law. It may be that scientific warfare will progress to the point where it will be a glorious achievement to drop upon cities, from the skies, the germs of plagues.—The Insurance Press.

TEACHING BELGIUM KULTUR.
 Pillage, fire, massacre, rape; the heroes of Wallenstein and Tilly survive; the Thirty Years war itself scarcely yielded so rich a harvest. Goya's "Disasters of War" on a far simpler scale and illustrating a stronger type of the military macabre. An ex parte report to be sure; but the Germans have just furnished of the water a more than sufficient presumption of their gentleness on land.—New York Sun.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

In a game of poker a good deal depends on a good deal.—Philadelphia Record.

Berleigh: Some men, you know, are born great, some achieve greatness—Miss Keen: Exactly! And some just grate upon you.—Buffalo Courier.

Korea seems to have the ideal way to drive young men into matrimony. Gay bachelors over there are prohibited to wear trousers. Skirts drape the limbs of Korean non-benedicts.—Springfield Republican.

Rev. Silvester Horne once heard a Tory member of Parliament say in praise of bishops: "Bishops are not really stiff and starchy. There's a good heart beating below their garters."

Who said money was scarce? A sign on an Evanston drug store, closed in bankruptcy, reads: "Any one who desires to pay a bill will knock on the door several times." Our practice is to knock once, and lightly.—Chicago Tribune.

"I notice that you publish a verse from the Bible every day," said the caller to the editor of the newspaper. "Do your subscribers ever read it?" "Should say they do," replied the editor. "Why, it is news to most of them."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Wud yeh luk at that!" exclaimed Mrs. O'Toole in just indignation. "Washin' and ironin' done! Shure, she ain't wan bit better than Ol am. Ol've got me washin' and ironin' done, too, but yez don't see me hangin' out no shingles braggin' about it."—Ladies Home Journal.

While Jane, the new maid, was taking her first lesson on arranging the dining table, some one in the basement kitchen put something upon the dumb waiter or below, relates Collier's. "What's that noise?" asked Jane, quickly. "Why, that's the dumb waiter," responded the mistress. "Well," said Jane, "he's a-scratchin' to get out."

During a famous trial in Chicago two Irishmen, standing on a street corner, were heard to discuss the case. One of them was trying to enlighten the other concerning the functions of a jury, he claimed the New York Times. "It's this way," he said. "Ye're arrested! Thin, if ye gets the smartest lawyer, ye're indicted; but if th' other man gets th' best lawyer, ye're guilty!"

"Father," inquired the little brain-twister of the family, "when will our little baby brother be able to talk?"

"Oh, when he's about three, Mary."
 "Why can't he talk now, father?"
 "He's only a baby yet, Mary. Babies can't talk."
 "Oh, yes, they can, father," insisted Mary, "for Job could talk when he was a baby."
 "Job? What do you mean?"
 "Yes," said Mary. "Nurse was telling us to-day that it says in the Bible: 'Job cursed the day he was born.'"—From Stray Stories.

THERE IS NO DEATH.

There is no death! The stars go down
 To rise upon some fairer shore;
 And bright in heaven's jeweled crown,
 They shine forever more.

There is no death! The dust we tread
 Shall change beneath the summer showers
 To golden grain, or mellow fruit,
 Or rainbow-tinted bowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
 To feed the hanging moss they bear;
 The leaves drink daily life,
 From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
 The flowers may fall and pass away;
 They only wait through wintry hours
 The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
 Walks o'er the earth with silent tread,
 He hears our best-loved things away;
 And then we call them dead.

He leaves our hearts all desolate;
 He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
 Transferred into bliss, they now
 Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice, whose joyous tones
 Make glad these scenes of sin and strife,
 Sings now an everlasting song
 Amid the tree of life.

And when he sees a smile too bright,
 Or heart too pure for taint and vice,
 He hears it to that world of light,
 To dwell in paradise.

Born unto that undying life,
 They leave us but to come again;
 With joy we welcome them—the same
 Except in sin and pain.

And ever near, though unseen,
 The dear immortal spirits tread;
 For all the boundless universe
 Is life—there are no dead!

—Sfr Edward Bulwer-Lytton.

RUSSIA'S PROSPECTS.
 Russia has gained in the last ten years a population of forty million. In the next ten years she will gain still more, having then a population of 225,000,000 or more. The bulk of this vast population are of one blood, sane and unspoiled, with high ideals, saturated with humane and religious principle. They are just entering on a new era of free yet stable government, of new development in agriculture, in education, in industry, and, still more, in manhood and citizenship. To such a nation, the heritage of the future belongs; and the splendid moral and physical qualities of the Russian millions are a magnificent promise to the human race.

Writing in the Vorwaerts at the end of March, Professor Vogt, a well-known German authority on Russian affairs, said: "It will take a long time, great energy and patience, and many victories to gain headway against this new Russia. Russia's offensive powers have hardly been touched. Her staying powers are enormous. Her army has done magnificent work, while the Russian financial and economic position has seldom been better."

The German publicist may not be a willing witness to the greatness of Russia, formidable to her enemy, full of promise to her friends; but we may be assured that his testimony is true.—From "The New Russia," by Charles Johnston, in the American Review of Reviews for May.

A REMARKABLE FLAGSTAFF.

The longest flagstaff produced in British Columbia will be forwarded soon to Great Britain as a present from the Provincial Government, and will be placed in the Kew Botanical Gardens, a few miles out from London. The tree from which it was made was a perfect specimen of fir pine, and the staff, which is 216 feet in length, is without flaw or defect. In its original state the stick was 5 feet in diameter at the butt and 14 inches in diameter at the top, and perfectly straight. Dressed into shape, the staff has a diameter of 32 inches square at the butt for a distance of 16 feet. For the next 100 feet it is octagonal in shape, and for the last 100 feet it is round. The upper 200 feet is a gentle taper from 32 inches to 12 inches in diameter. The staff is now in the yards at False Creek, Vancouver, awaiting shipment. It will be forwarded as a deck load on one of the big liners running out of this port. The flagstaff at the courthouse in Vancouver, which is 204 feet long, came from the same timber limits.

THE PEACE CASUALTY LIST.

During the first six months of the war we lost about 10,000 soldiers by death, either killed in action or died of wounds and disease in France and Belgium. In that same six months we lost by the ordinary imperfections of our society fully 100,000 lives, this estimate being arrived at by comparing the death-rate of the United Kingdom as a whole with the death-rate of well-to-do districts where poor people are present in small proportions.

SHAMES THE TURKS.

Germany ought not to be left in a "moment's doubt how the civilized world regards her latest display of 'frightfulness.' It is a deed for which a Hun would blush, a Turk be ashamed, and a Barbary pirate apologize. To speak of technicalities and the rules of war, in the face of such wholesale murder on the high seas, is a waste of time. The law of nations and the law of God have been alike trampled upon.

MUST BE STOPPED.

In his mad exploits the Kaiser first must be stopped before there can be any question of amends for the unspeakable horror that lies at his door. Does Mr. Wilson realize that? Does he realize that if he starts with the mental reservation, "whatever comes we won't fight Germany," he is making a very bad start? The country is behind the President. Let the President stay ahead of the country.—New York Herald.

"WITHIN THE LAW."

The Lusitania sailed "within the law." The United States government so certified and guaranteed. Does any American take the word of a foreign government against the word of his own?—Chicago Herald.

ARE WE TO BE LIKE CHINA?

No American cares to think of his country in the position of China, but that would be the logical ultimate result of a peace-at-any-price policy.—Albany Journal.

The Day's Best Editorial

ENGLAND AND CONSCRIPTION.

Great Britain has never needed conscription before, not even in its long and savage struggle with Napoleon, although it practised a form of conscription in securing sailors for its fleet; and an order by which every man of military age may be called to the service will come like a shock to the British people; but it should not be forgotten that even in this country, where the conscription or draft is even more unpopular, it had finally been adopted during the civil war both by the United States and the confederacy, and in both instances it produced disturbances and rioting. The draft riots in New York were of a most serious character, causing the loss of many lives and the destruction of much valuable property. It had been found that volunteer enlistments and big bounties would not furnish enough men to crush the confederacy. As a people as bitterly opposed to conscription as are the Americans found the draft necessary in the '60s, the people of Great Britain will probably conclude that they must make a similar sacrifice in the present world's war, where so much is at stake.—From the New Orleans Times-Picayune.

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ATTEND TO DERNBURG.
 This man Dernburg, who flaunts in any and every city of the United States the crimes of those he represents in Berlin, needs nothing so much, for the sake of common decency, not to speak of international obligation, as to be put out of the country. What the first President of the United States did promptly to Genet was long ago due to this creature Dernburg. Genet officially was less of an offence to Americanism than Dernburg semi-officially is an outrage both to Americanism and all civilization. George Washington more than a century ago snuffed out the blatant Genet. Let the noisy, noxious Dernburg, in this year of 1915, follow the less inauspicious Genet.—Washington Times.

THE BRITISH ARMY SHOE.

One of the greatest feats in this matter of equipment has been the manufacture of shoes. It was not hard to find shoe factories—England is full of them; but it was necessary to find the machinery and raw material for the good quality, heavy army shoe. In times of peace such a shoe is too cumbersome for the rich and too good for the poor. It was necessary to create a new industry. And the English have not only made shoes for their own army, but have furnished at least as many to France.—Arthur Bullard.

ALL WE WANT OF GERMANY.

This country wants no expression of "heartfelt sympathy" from a government that deliberately murdered scores of helpless American men, women and children. It wants no further admissions from Germany about the necessity of heeding German warnings of intended violations of international law and of intended crimes against Americans. All it wants from Germany is full atonement for the outrages already committed, and a clear understanding that there is to be no repetition of these outrages.—New York World.

IF SHE REPEATS THE OFFENSE.

Let Germany but announce that she purposes to repeat her offence against us, against humanity, and all Mr. Wilson's task will then be done. He might then lead, but he could not restrain, a nation looking from the grim spectacle of the women and children on the pier at Queenstown, poor, mute evidences of the meaning of German policy of "terribleness," to those other, living children, against whom German rage may now be directed. One question remains to be answered: after that our action will be automatic.—New York Tribune.

SAVING THE SITUATION

Let us hope that this gallant struggle of the Canadians in holding the line against the best of the enemy will bring us once more to a sense of our duty, purify the minds and elevate the soul of the Canadian people. There is one great responsibility laid upon every Canadian citizen, now and until the close of the war. That is for every British subject to do his utmost on behalf of this Empire. Let us do our duty. Let us cease to be petty.

ABOVE WATER, TOO.

Edison is said to have perfected an invention for keeping the air in submarines dry. We wish he would do as much for offices, hotels, city halls, prisons and other airtight compartments above water level.

WON'T FORGET.

The nation which remembered the sailors of the Maine will not forget the civilians of the Lusitania!

FOR THOSE WHO DIED IN BATTLE.

(By J. R. Lowell in the Commemoration Ode.)
 Virtue treads paths that end not in the grave;
 No bar of endless night exiles the brave.

AND TO THE SANER MIND

We rather seem the dead that stayed behind.
 Blow, trumpets, all your exultations blow!
 For never shall their aureoled presence lack:
 I see them muster in a gleaming row.
 With ever-youthful brows that nobler show:
 We find in our dull road their shining track:
 In every nobler mood
 We feel the orient of their spirit glow.
 Part of our life's unalterable good,
 Of all our saniter aspiration;

THEY COME TRANSFIGURED BACK.

Secure from change in their high-hearted ways,
 Beautiful evermore, and with the rays
 Of morn on their white Shields of Expectation!

N.Y. STOCKS MOVE OUT VERY SLOWLY
 Prices Firmed up in Early Afternoon -- Market Well Lined by now
 OPENING WAS WEAK

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce)
 New York, May 18.—Business was slow at the opening of the stock market and prices were off a good-sized fraction compared with the previous day. Traders were inclined to sell short on the belief that the market could not support the arrival of the German reply. There might be a sharp decline in the afternoon was made to President Wilson's War order stocks declined with general weakness losing 1/4, and Bethlehem Steel 1/2. Preserved Steel Car was strong feature, the first sale being 100 shares. The rise in this stock was attributed to placing by the Pennsylvania Railroad of orders for freight cars, of which it was substantial part was obtained by the Car Company.

New York, May 18.—Little was done in the first hour, but after a decline running more in leading houses, the market steadied to steady itself.

Large interests seemed to be doing business and traders, while inclined to optimism, seemed to be well satisfied with the opportunities for the realization of small profits covered their commitments on the market. Attention moved with the general list. Interview with President Ripley attracted attention. Mr. Ripley expressed the belief that the year ended June 30th would be a record for the common stock, compared with 1914, and also asserted that conditions are splendid, notwithstanding some gloom as to wheat.

New York, May 18.—Trading continued at the end of the first hour and price continued within narrow limits. Broker customers that the market would probably fall pending the arrival of the German reply, and that for the time being it was advisable to hold commitments.

The insistence by certain German papers that no change in its way of conducting the war was in any way contemplated was regarded in some places as an unfavorable reply, while in conservative circles it was considered that such things were merely a ploy to ascertain what was the feeling of the American demand, and measure less the present tension.

New York, May 18.—Prices sagged a little in the second hour, but that seemed to neglect rather than to pressure of stock. The market was a waiting one. Words of caution were heard in many quarters, but whether other justification than the unfavorable German reply continued in press de- pending on the open question.

It was said American Can Company had sub-contracts running into millions of dollars for the manufacture of timing springs for use in shells, and it is turning them out with the ordinary facilities for making common ordinary products of the plant.

From its opening price of 13 1/2, Missouri sold down to 11 1/2, on rumors that the net coming in rapidly under the plan to be for a year.

New York, May 18.—The volume of trading after noon was down almost to the minimum but prices were a shade firmer than had been earlier in the session. Predictions of a favorable reply from Germany brought confidence and indications were that the market was being liquidated condition.

Among the experienced traders there was who thought that the refusal by Germany to concede to the American demands result in declines of more than 2 or 3 points present level. The market has had a decline and prices are low enough to discourage unfavorable.

Such business as was done was in corn, a lot of 100 shares while there were few at 100 shares.

N. Y. COTTON RANGE.

New York, May 18.—Cotton range at close

	Open	High	Low
May	9.17	9.19	9.15
July	9.44	9.45	9.37
October	9.81	9.81	9.78
December	10.04	10.05	9.95
January	10.09	10.11	10.00

DIVIDEND WAS AGAIN PASSED

New York, May 18.—At a meeting of the Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co. action was taken on the dividend. While the company's plants are now operating at some full capacity it is felt that no dividends should be made until the losses of recent depression have been more fully made up.

AMERICAN CLEARINGS.

New York clearings, \$382,195,496; increase 271.
 Philadelphia clearings, \$27,901,030; increase \$99,968.

U. S. COPPER EXPORTS.

Washington, May 18.—Copper exports for the month of May 8th were 11,869,484 pounds, of which 10,000,000 was shipped to France, England and imports of ore, matte, etc., were 412,482 pounds of pig, ingots, etc., 2,241,000.

CANADIAN STOCKS IN N. Y.

New York, May 18.—Granby, 80; British 1/2 to 1.

EX-DIVIDEND TO-DAY.