Great Britain and Other Nations Get Together to Straighten

Out the Tangle

Unsettled. York, November 10.-Copper interests are

pinion that difficulties growing out of the s

of vessels carrying cargoes of copper dest

shipments of the metal to Italy, Holland

orts in dispute would be resumed,
pinion is expressed that Great Britain, It

Holland and other nations will get toget

nent with neutral countries that copper

an effort to straighten out the tangle. it is probable a settlement will be reached un

DULLNESS IN MARKET .

New York Correspondent — C. M. Withington, 44
Broad Street. Telephone 883 Broad. Broad Street. Telephone \$33 Broad. London, Eng.—W. E. Dowding, 25 Victoria Street

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MONTREAL, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1914.

The Tramways Proposals

Mayor Martin has made public the proposed agreement between the City and the Tramways Company. terest must not be jeopardized by hasty legislation or an agreement railroaded through by the Council and Board of Control. The citizens have put up with the present system long enough to endure it a little longer until a satisfactory settlement has been

ached. The probability is that it would undoubtedly be an advantage for the city mitted to stampede the to have a uniform franchise instead of the many franchises which now exist between the Tramways Company and outlying wards. It would also prob ably be fair to have a uniform charge for tickets instead of the varying fares which are now charged from different parts of the island, although a straight five cent cash fare seems unreasonable. There are however, many weaknesses in the proposed agreement, one of the most outstanding of which is that nothing has been said in regard to the division of profits. The directors of the Montreal Tramways Company and their shareholders have made money out of the franchise they possess in this city, and will continue to make more as the city grows and

The city has never received its just proportion of profits from the Montreal Tramways Company. In Toronto, the city receives more than double the amount which Montreal obtains from its street railway. For example, in 1913 the Montreal Tramways rnings of \$2,721,000, upon which the city received gross earnings of \$6,049,000, and net of \$2,925,000. nd paid to the city almost \$950,000. Until this question of a division of profits is satisfactorily solved, and the citizens of Montreal guaranteed that than they are not getting, the Board of Control and the City Council must not conclude any agreement with the Tramways Company. Montreal cannot afford to yield any more than she has already yielded We are interested in seeing a satisfactory solution of the difficulty, but it must be a just and fair one, and the present proposal submitted by Mayor Martin does not bear on the face of it evidences of being a just and fair agreement.

The Soldier's Pay

Canada's pay to the soldiers of her contingent who have gone to Europe is, from a Canadian point of by Christmas is likely to be fulfilled. ('ertainly it view, none too large, but it is much higher than the pay of the soldier who enlists in the United Kingdom. It is not surprising that the English Tommy envious of his Canadian comrade, who, when on leave, has an amount of pocket money which the Englishman does not possess. These things suggest a serious difficulty in the pay ques-The Canadian's pay is naturally fixed with regard to the ordinary rates of pay for working men in Canada. Even the most patriotic soldier may be permitted to attach some importance to the pay question. If the rates of pay for the Canadians had been placed at lower figures probably the volunteering would have been less active. On the other hand the pay of the soldier in the United Kingdom is fixed with regard to labor conditions there. When the two men are engaged side by side in a common cause the difference of pay creates unpleasantness. One suggestion offered is that a part of the Canadian's pay be deferred. This would give him of the contrast that annoys the English soldier may

The Cotton Situation

One of the biggest problems confronting the United States at the present time is cotton. While all other commodities which that country grows er million. And yet another million of these sixare finding a ready sale, cotton is proving to market. The change is largely due to the outbreak of the war in Europe, as the warring nations possess nearly two-thirds of the world's toand the removal of men from gainful occupations has bricks and mortar of industry may be still standing: ries. In addition, the demand for cotton has fallen off, and for other financial and industrial rea- the Russian peasant who will go back to his sixteent sons the South finds itself with a record crop on its hands, which it is unable to sell. This year's shadow. Industry in Europe, with other things of yield of cotton was in excess of 14,000,000 bales, older date, will lie in ruins. while the price previous to the war was between 14c and 15c. To-day it has fallen to half that figure.

great deal of suffering. Scores of schemes have been paralyzed and civilization stops. Humanity has been suggested by American statesmen and economists fooled. Too late to discover it. for the solution of the difficulty, while cotton men selves have been making and rejecting schemes and store it until prices improved. This has aroused darkness. Our fathers destroyed those strange a good deal of hostility on the part of various interest valuable creatures whom they called "witches." ats in the United States, who point to the indigna. are destroying the brightest of our angels. to the Online States, who point to the indignator destroying the originates of our angels.

At least, then, let us not get drunk. At least, then, let us not get drunk. At least, then, let us not sing boastful songs. Honor may call us to fight, self-preservation may force us into the meane at double the value placed upon it by the law of supply and demand. If the Correction of supply and demand. If the Correction of supply and demand.

ecial	legi	legislation			the	present time:			
						Crop.	-Price-		
						Bales.	High.	Low.	
185	14					9,900,000	8.06	5.12	
189	5					7,200,000	9.37	5.56	
189	6			.:		8,800,000	8.25	7.06	
189	7					11,200,000	8.25	5.19	
189	8					11,300,000	6.56	5.32	
189	9					9,400,000	7.82	5.87	
190	0					10,400,000	11.00	7.56	
190	1					10,700,000	12.00	7.82	
190	2					10,700,000	19.12	8.25	
190	3		٠			10,000,000	14.10	8.90	
190	4					13.600,000	17.25	6.85	
190	5	٠.				11,300,000	12.60	7.00	
190	6					13.540,000	12.25	9.60	
190	7					11.400,000	13.55.	10.60	
190	8					13.800,000	12.25	9.00	
190	9					10,500,000	16.15	9.25	
1910						12.000,000	19.75	13.60	
191	1					16.100,000	16.15	9.20	
1913	2					14.100,000	13.40	9.35	
1913	3					11.500,000	14.50	11.70	
						11	• 1	0 1 1	

average low price 912 cents

years over 12 cents a pound

erve a bit more sympathy or support than do the Western grain growers, who frequently have to face This is worth passing around:small crop and low prices. n and helps every special interest which louges a chaim for support, there will be no end to the length they will be required to go. Aiding the cotton men they will be required to go. Aiding the cotton men they will be required to go. Aiding the cotton men they will be required to go. Aiding the cotton men they will be required to go. Aiding the cotton men they will be a failure."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. he grain men, or the cattle men, or any one of a score of other special in and asked for special legislation. There are limits se to what a government may do

Alien Enemies

It is well settled that an alien enemy cannot sue Company had gross earnings of \$6.754,000, and net or be sued during war time. In the case of contracts entered into before the outbreak, the right of action | out \$489,000. In the same year Toronto Railway had gross earnings of \$6,049,000, and net of \$2,925,000.

Intered into before the outbreak, the right of action is suspended. This lapse of time would result in certain contracts being prescribed by the statute of trawl net made the catch of the season.—Wall Street limitations, and the important question may arise as Journal. o whether or not the statute, as lawyers say, continues to run when a creditor is deprived of his they will receive a larger proportion of the earnings right of action by reason of the war. The American Please pass the finnan haddie.—Boston News Burourts say the statute is suspended. There is differeau. nce of opinion as to what the English Courts would may be that the effect would-ultimately be to bar try.-Ottawa Citizen. but the inconvenient operation of the statute is no answer, and does not take the case out of the general rule." English text-writers seem to take this view, but the American view seems the more rational and it is quite possible that it would now be followed.

The Czar's prediction that he would be in Berlin portunity to subscribe to charitable institutions." will be if the army keeps up its record of the past

The Massey-Harris Company have and heir plant at Brantford, which closed the day after bell goes. war was declared, is to start up again, employing eight hundred men five days a week. From other sources reports are coming, showing that confidence s gradually being restored.

It is now reported that the Japanese will send army to to Europe to assist the French and Britsh in repelling the German invader. It is not a bad suggestion, as it would undoubtedly assist in ending

Well done, Australia! The sinking of the Emden by an Australian boat is one of the finest achievements of the war, and shows what can be accomplished by the Overseas Dominions possessing cruisless money to spend when on leave, and thus a part ers of their own. Australia has done splendid work in this war and deserves the sincere thanks, as well as the hearty congratulations of her sister Dominions.

> THE CARNIVAL OF BLOOD AND ITS COST. sixteenth-century peasants from the fields, and Germany mows them down. Another million take their place. Death again. Anothteenth-century peasants. And went it is all over

those who are left will go back to their fields. But Germany, France, England, particularly England and Germany-where will they turn when the Naturally the outbreak of hostilities, milion dead are shovelled under bloody soil? The but where will credit be found? And what will the illions of starving factory hands be doing? Happy century and his field, telling the time by the sun's

and with the fall of the laborer all things fall al Naturally such a drop in price in addition to a things come to earth. Because of the war lords, and emand for the commodity has caused a only because of the war lords, the man of science is

Remember this, too. Among the young conscrip soldiers of Europe who will die in the en, which they have propounded in an ef- perhaps millions, are the very flower of civilization; for to better conditions. Some of the schemes suggested are that no cotton should be planted next year, and that a portion of the present crop should be held over to satisfy next year's demand. Others that a paternal government should come to the rescue and take the cotton off the farmers' hands did burning spirits reaching out to enlighten our and store it until prices improved. This has accounted darkness. Our fathers destroyed those strange and

supply and demand. If the Government of the nited States should valorize cotton in the same cough or a curse. Never shall we know again what cough or a curse. Never shall we know again what one in the mother and! otton by making the price an artificial is now perishing. And we shall want all our strength alasts hold that the law of supply and defor to-morrow.—London Dally Chronisto

chen.

"I shall never forget the admirable reply given by an English soldler, wounded in the hand, whom I Russian supply of ninety million quarters of two hunfound sitting by the roadside outside Mons wearing an air of consternation. I began to this to him and asked him if his wound was hurting him. It's not that, he said, with a doleful shake of his head, but I'm blessed if I haven't been and lost my pipe in that last charge. I even him mine and he was to what thirty-three millions of her people thought have the contract of the contrac

how perfect are the organization and training of the British army of to-day. I have for fifty years heard our war office censured and ridiculed for its blunder-If we analyze these figures a little, we find that ing. wasteful incompetence, and the blame has been ment between the City and the Frankey's Company.

If we analyze these figures a little, we find that the Undoubtedly this tramways question should be settled in a satisfactory manner, but it will never be settled in a satisfactory manner, but it will never be settled properly until it is settled fairly. The city's intended properly until it is settled fairly. The city's intended properly until it is settled fairly. For the last 11 years, of supply and transport of training equipment and obtained from Gallcia and Russia for her motor lorthe average high price has been 14% cents, and the of supply and transport, of training, equipment and arms, of food, clothing and medical service, the Bri-The average price of spot cotton during the first tish army has established a record. The smoothness ine years was 734 cents, and during the last 11 and quietness with which the whole organization has The probability is that the South will not be permet to say that I am proud of the War Office, but I of the country into an must say it, and I hope the British public will say expensive programme, which will include the valorithe same.—Robert Blatchford, in Weekly Despatch.

POOR OLD WISE ONES.

a small crop and low prices. If a government steps and helps every special interest which lodges a Chicago Inter-Ocean of December 31, 1862:—

terests came to them later The Duke of Connaught floating dry dock is the and largest in the world.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

Well, well! The stock yards have been closed.

Belgium, at least, does not have to explain to the world what it is fighting for .- Springfield Republican.

"Do you know why farthings are coined in Eng and?" asked a Scotchman of an Irishman. "Faith an' I do. It was to give Scotchmen an op

fifth floor)-Where are you going with that mortar?" O'Murphy-Taking it down again I am, of course. ced that It's dinner time and nivver a bit of work I do after the

> Housewife (to new domestic).-There is one thing I wish to say to you. The last girl had a habit of oming into the parlor and playing the piano occa-New Domestic.-Yis, mum, I play, but I'll have to charge yer half a crown a week extra if I am to furnish music for the family.-Liverpool Mercury.

ery great sat in his study reading away a lazy afterat the door.

"Doctor, them boys is stealin' your green peaches gain. Shall I chase them away?"

The doctor looked thoughtful for a moment, then levelled his eyes at the servant. "No." he said.

There is a little girl in Springfield, Mass., who, like inine mind is not so strong as the masculine. lack of intelligence in a hen.

"You can't teach a hen anything," she said. "They have done more harm to the garden than a drove of You can teach a cat, a dog or a pig cattle would. something, but a hen-never! they know as much as the roosters."

(John Coates, in London Daily Telegraph.)

Home of the free land, Faithful thy children, wherever they be; Knit in thy motherhood,

Banded in brotherhood,

Home-land wave-land Home of the brave land is, thy children, by land and by sea: Swelling the mighty shout,

Girding the world about,

Home-land, blest-land, Clustering west-land, Still of thy offspring thou prouder shalt be: True to thy rally-call: "Freedom! and each for all! to die for the right and for thee

Home-land, sea-land, devotion undying to thee

that last charge.' I give him mine and he was instantly comforted."—The World's Work.

Russia will be excluded. Wool and cotton will not reach Germany's factories. Beet sugar, German I have given all this information because I do can grow, but rice, coffee, tea and cocoa will be denot know whether you in England realize to the full nied her people. Aluminum, necessary for aero copper, lead, nitrates and zinc, needed for the manu-

The enormous expenditure of ammunition so far obtained from Galicia and Russia for her motor lor ries and cars, nor is it likely that she can obtain a supply from Roumania, the only other available

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Data recently collected by the New York State chool of Agriculture, at Alfred, N.Y., which is a state supported secondary school of agriculture, shows that the average salary received by its students the first year after graduation is \$350 per year more than "George M. Pullman, of the firm of Pullman and they were earning or were capable of earning when they entered. This is equivalent to five per cent. interest on \$7,000. In other words, their training is memory. worth to them at least \$7,000. The course at this school is of but two years' duration or approximately 430 working days. Dividing \$7,000 by 430 we have them \$16.27 for every day they spent in the school. It is apparent that it will pay the young man who expects to become a farmer to secure as much educa- and when the news reached him he rushed to North tion as possible. And, if possible, a part of this education should be along technical agricultural lines. -Grain Growers' Guide.

BRUSSELS DESERVES OUR SYMPATHY.

The German army in Brussels levied a tax of £8,-000,000 on the people, and at once there arose loud protests. To pay out all that money and get nothing for it seems outrageous to them. But is there a city in the United Kingdom of the size of Brussels that is not levied on every year for a similar contri-Not by a foreign enemy, oh, no! But by land monopolists, franchise monopolists, and other decide. There is no case dealing directly with the foint, but in a case decided in 1856 it was said, "it see that British Columbia is kept a white man's countries. Due to premately privileges. But economically there is not the slightest difference between the enforced levy of a foreign enemy and a levy by indiholders of predatory privileges. But economically vidual monopolists, with the aid and sanction of the home government. British cities may well sympathize with Brussels .- Land Values (British Month-

The world has been divided by the divine and unerring hand of Nature into peoples who speak dif- Block's rude log huts were the first habitations of ferent tongues, profess different religions, the blood white men on Manhattan Island. A bronze plate on in whose veins comes from different sources, who the building at 45 Broadway is the token of that oc dwell under different suns and till different earths. cupation. But the German soldier in his pickel-haube and the . A city of nearly 6,000,000 people, with real estate German professor in his spectacles come along and values footing up to nearly ten billions, has been declare Germany is wiser and more powerful than wrought in the three intervening centuries Nature. Nature deliberately created diversity; the Germans will substitute uniformity; and the uniformity means that every race, creed and nation growth, but by the present opportunities and respon shall be put into the German mould. The fool hath sibilities incident to the twentieth century status of said in his heart, "There is no God"; the German the city that was born in the seventeenti hath said in his heart, "There is no truth or persistent or irresistible purpose in Nature which is of God." What is the Government of Germany to-day? It bers from the virgin forest and built a new ship, which

can be summed up in a few words. The country and he called the Restless. The swath that he cut was all its destinies lie in the hands ultimately of a few the beginning of Broadway. men; and these men, in their turn, are held in bond- his schooner has characterized the city. oon in early summer. His man-servant appeared age by one of the most selfish classes that ever ruled and ruined a nation. The Prpssian Junker-is there factor in the world progress that is focused here in any type more detestable or more disastrous or more sinister in the history of nations? He takes from York Mall. Germany every toll that organized injustice and inequality can wring. He is the head and front of the whole militarist, and official system. From his ranks comes those who live on the millions which asserts, show the fortune of the famous house of the nation has to pay every year for the upkeep of the gigantic army and the gigantic fleet. It is all milliards of francs. A millard is a bill There is a little stiff in some state imputation that the femmany of her sex, resents the imputation that the fema gigantic highly organized citadel of wrong.

Wait

to Bothschild fortune equals \$2,000,000,000. One day her mother remarked on the apparent a while; this war of liberation will liberate Germany.

—T. P.'s Journal.

OVERPRODUCTION OF BOOKS Overproduction rather than underconsumption

would seem to be the trouble with the book-publish- they possess numerous coal mines with a capacity of "H'm!" exclaimed the child indignantly, "I think ing trade, judging from the figures presented at a remillions of tons per annum. In Brazil th cent convention of the Aemrican Booksellers' Asso- childs own immense rubber forests, and in Persia ciation. In 1890, when the population was 60,000,000, factories where the most beautiful carpets in the the number of books published was 4,559. In 1900 world are made. with a population of 73.000,000, books jumped to 6,350. In Spain there are numerous zinc and lead mines In 1910, with a population of 93,000,000, books rose to operated by the Rothschilds. In South Africa also 13,470. It is natural that the demand for books should the Rothschilds own mines. The Rothschilds in adincrease at a greater rate than population, but it is dition own large forests in Siberia, while in Ausabsurd to suppose that the increase of roughly 200 tralia entire cities are their property. They also own mand.-San Francisco Chronicle.

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LADY GREY'S DEATH LIFE TRAGEDY. Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, is

ot one of those statesmen who find any relief from the cares of his great office in social life. Mr. Gladstone was a great diner-out and loved the theatre He was in a box in a theatre when the news of Gordon's death was brought to him. Sir Edward Grey is never out of his own home when not at his during the working days of the week. But at the end of the week, the sport-sacred week-end, he is always For these reasons Mr. White states he thinks the to be found at a little iron cottage he has built for himself by the side of the stream where he may in dulge in his favorite pastime of fishing, without the voices that would break in upon his solitude.

The death of his wife a few weeks after he had been appointed to his high office left him one of the oneliest and most solitary men in the world. There were, unhappily, ho children born during those years of perfect comradeship and love, and when Lady Grey died he seemed to close forever the doors of his heart to all who would intrude as he kept tryst with

The circumstances of Lady Grey's death were to him a tragedy, beyond even the losing of her. She was driving in the park on his estate in Northumber-That is, the training received is worth to land, when the horses got out of hand and bolted, and she was dashed against a tree. Sir Edward happened to be in London on state affairs at the time, umberland through the night on a special train, only o find her unconscious, in which state she remain for two days, when she died. He gave it out that never wished any inference made to it and returned to London, steeled against all the lights and glamor

of social life which would now be unbearable without her, and sought in the intensest application to his duties distraction that should preserve his poise and For Lady Grey was one of those remarkable women

who, while possessing all the charms and fascination of social gifts, yet had a brain of unus for politics and affairs, so that she was in very truth his other self. At times of general election and he would start at different ends of his constituency, so that there would be two meetings in eye place, one addressed by each of them, and it is diffi cult to say which meeting was the most popular .-Milwaukee Free Press.

As years come and go in the twirling of this world about the sun, it was but as yesterday when Adrian

Yet, as we look back in the days of this tercenenary, we are stirred not only by the records of

The winter refuge of the crew of the Tiger has beome the world centre. Captain Block hewed tim

The restless energy-of New York is the greatest this young giant among the world's metropolis.-New

THE FORTUNE OF THE ROTHSCHILDS. A sttistician has just completed figures which, he

Placed at 4 per cent. the Rothschild fortune would produce an annual revenue of \$80,000,000. But this sum is far from being a reality, as the great part of the Rothschild riches is in property. In Lancashire they own immense thread mills, while in Germany

cent. in twenty years represents legitimate de- large quantities of real estate in the different Eur pean capitals.

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> from the United States or elsewhere for t ter will not be exported to German and Aust table and definite quotations are w be had except in individual transactions. A des es 11% cents as an approximate price of demand is present and Russia is in

> > A shipper reports that on last Friday he paid 17 t to Sweden equivalent to slightly more than 1 ment to Sweden equivalent to signify the

GERMAN MARKS OFFERED in New York Do Not Like Turn of Ever

n the War Region. New York, November 10 .- Proounced weakness k exchange was the leading feature in the forei ange market. Owing to recent war developmen worable to the German side some local deale

marks offered them freely and their action p movement. Cable transfers declined to 871/2 ncy but developed a better tone on fair inquir mand bills hovered around 4.90% to 4.90%, ar

Supply of cotton bill offerings showed falling o volume which appeared on Monday. France were quoted 5.11% and 5.11 for checks and cables re

Lires were 381/2 for checks and 371/2 for cables.

SILVER AT NEW YORK. New York, November 10 .- Handy & Harman quot silver 49%. London 22% d.

WORK HOURS INCREASED.

Philadelphia, November 10.-Working hours at th ling Railway's main locomotive shop at Reading ing yesterday, were increased from 40 to 5

COUNTER-CLAIM IN CASE FOR DAMAGES AT TORONTO

it., November 10.-J. C. Laird, Canadian ager of the National Cash Register Company, is ing the Taxicabs, Limited, for \$5,000 and costs for ages done to his car in a colision in High Parl September, 1913, which he claims was due to the nce of the driver of one of the vehicles of the cabs, Limited. Taxicabs, Limited, has entered

FINANCIER GRANTED PEERAGE.

don, November 10.—The King has conferred a age on Walter Cunliffe, governor of the Bank of and, for services during the financial crisis.

STOCK AUCTION WEDNESDAY.

w York, November 10.-Adrian H. Muller and sday will offer at auction the followcurities: 15 shares Phelps Dodge Company; 10 s Manhattan Rubber Company; 800 shares Un-Extension Mfg. Company; 200 shares mery Shorhone Company; 3 shares Calumet d Atizona Mining Company; 200 shares United Mes Trust Company, of Washington, D. C.; 20 Real Estate Trust Company of Washington, bC.; 125 shares Owl Commercial Company preferley and Bessemer Rail Wirst mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, September 1914

ave not held a public auction securities since the Stock Exchange closed July However, not long since they announced that would sell at auction any Stock Exchange sets which were placed in their hands for sale.

PITTSBURG TRUST COMPANY

g. November 10 .- The statement of the burg Trust Company, made-public to-day, showtion of \$2,702,456 in surplus and undivided between August 27 and November 2, caused a in financial circles. incement that B. F. Jones, Jr., president

the defunct Pittsburg and Buffalo Company, will from the board also attracted the attention of cial community. In explanation of this inciis stated that Mr. Jones intends to retire from ards of all financial institutions with which August 27, the date of the last previous state-

company reported capital of \$2,000,000 of \$2,000,000 and undivided profits of \$207,

ent shows capital of \$2,000,00 s of \$1,000,000 and undivided profits of \$505,207. lon in surplus between the two state \$1,000,000 and in undivided profits \$1,702,456.

MONTREAL GAS COMPANY.

Ont., November 10.—The National Gas which last fall was given a city franchise throughout the streets, will be in a offer a service to several west-end resia few months, according to an official of the

pany will, as soon as tenders are accepted, struction on sixteen miles of the main m Blackheath to Hamilton, and will lay one-half miles of pipe in the city.