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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1915.

William the Murderer.

In ancient times there lived a ruler who went down into history as William the Conqueror. In modern times there is a ruler who evidently has aspired to the title of conqueror, but who must go into the world's story as William the Murderer. History will be written in vain for the record of any ruler, claiming to be civilized, who manifested the disregard to all the laws of warfare that is found from day to day in the acts of William of Germany. One wonders what punishment can at the end of the war—the only ending that is possible—be meted out to the man who is not only responsible for the making of the war, but who must be held responsible for the horrible methods against which all civilized is crying out today.

War under its best conditions is productive of many dreadful things. In the anger and hatred at the time, many things occur which probably were never contemplated by the responsive authorities of the warring nations. Due allowance must always be made for lawless acts which may have been committed under such conditions. In the fact of all the horrors of battle it has in the past been found possible for the warring nations to entertain some respect for one another, and to ultimately come to terms of honorable peace, admitting of the creation and development of something like friendly relations between those who had been enemies. Bitter as were the feelings engendered by the Civil War in the United States, when the end came the soldiers of the blue and those of the grey were able to regard each other with respect. After a little while the memories of the past were softened or subdued. The soldiers of the north and south were able to meet in fraternal association. Sorrowful to France as were the memories of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, they did not preclude mutual respect between the nations at the close of the war—a respect sufficient, at all events, to permit them to resume friendly relations. Japan and Russia had, not long ago, a strenuous conflict in which the rising Oriental nation proved the victor. But the victory left no feeling of bitterness to prevent an honorable peace, or the later co-operation of the two nations in the world's affairs. To-day Russia and Japan are united as Allies of Great Britain. In all these and many other cases war, dreadful as it was, was conducted with an earnest effort, on the part of responsible authorities at all events, to observe the rules of warfare which were recognized by all civilized nations.

How different is the position of Germany! Possibly in the early days of the conflict the German authorities could have pleaded disapproval of some of the things that were done by their armed forces. No such plea can now be advanced. All the rules of warfare are set aside, not by inferior and irresponsible men, but by the German Emperor and his counsellors. In the violation of the treaty by which Germany had twice become a party, in the invasion and devastation of Belgium, in the killing of unresisting men, women and children, in the splendid cathedrals of France and Belgium, in the naval attack and dropping of bombs on the unprotected towns of the English coast, and lastly in the sinking of a peaceful British merchant ship carrying more than two thousand persons of all nations, involving the sudden death of over one thousand two hundred men, women and children—in all these things there is evidence of a determination, not on the part of minor officials, but on the part of the German Emperor himself to lay aside all the laws of war, all the decencies of civilization, all the dictates of humanity. It is not easy to understand what punishment can in the end be found adequate to the crimes perpetrated by and under the authority of William the Murderer.

The Value of Shade Trees.

Arbor Day, celebrated in most of the Provinces throughout Canada, and in the States of the neighboring Republic, has never received the attention it should in this Province. The nearest approach we ever got to it in Montreal was to have a Clean-up Week, but that is far removed from the planting of trees, shrubs and flowers.

From time immemorial poets and philosophers have told of the happiness to be derived from planting a tree and the good such an act conferred upon the tired and dusty wayfarer. Certainly nothing gives the same amount of pleasure as nicely kept shade trees. This applies whether trees line a highway in the country, a street in the city or are grouped in parks and playgrounds. Not only do they give pleasure, but they possess a monetary value far in excess of what is popularly supposed.

A short time ago the Massachusetts Forestry Association undertook an investigation to determine the value of shade trees on streets. They consulted real estate men and others who were in a position to pronounce upon this question. To the question, "How much in your judgment do full grown shade trees improve the value of the adjoining land for house lots?" the majority of the answers ranged from ten to fifty per cent, but some went so far as to say that a house lot would be worth one hundred per cent, more if full grown shade trees were growing in front of it. The average reply showed a figure in the neighborhood of thirty-five per cent.

Expert tree appraisers stated that a shade tree in good condition and well placed is worth as high as four hundred and fifty dollars. Shade trees undoubtedly have an aesthetic and monetary value, and it would be well if the citizens of Montreal were encouraged to plant trees in front of their homes. The city itself could do much by taking the initiative

and planting a great many trees. Many streets in the city are absolutely devoid of shade. "Clean-up Week" would have a new significance if it were combined with Arbor Day.

If Mexico would only adopt the policy pursued by the republic of Andorra in the Pyrenees, there would not be such a mad scramble to occupy the president's chair. The president of the Republic of Andorra gets fifteen dollars a year salary, which is the smallest sum paid any ruler in the world. He is now asking for a ten per cent. increase.

Kipling, although not the official Poet Laureate of Great Britain, is nevertheless the man to whom the public look for expressions of an Imperialistic nature. His few lines on the heroic stand of the Canadians at Langemarck were used in the memorial service held in St. Paul's Cathedral. Kipling, at his best, is unequalled in giving expression to Imperialistic sentiments.

There is an old saying about ministers' sons being unusually wild and seldom making good in this life. The three officers in command of the picket boat expedition which destroyed the stranded submarine E-15 in the Dardanelles were all sons of Scottish clergymen. Their deed was particularly heroic, and won well merited praise from the authorities. In this war "duke's son, cook's son, son of a belted earl" are all playing their part.

The United States note to Germany is couched in very conciliatory tones, although there is a degree of firmness about it. In a measure, however, it simply reiterates the statement made previously that "Germany would be held to a strict accountability for the loss of American lives." Germany is not likely to lose any sleep over the note, nor to abandon her present methods of carrying on the war.

It is now possible in Great Britain to get insurance for almost every thing under the sun from immunity from a Zeppelin bomb to compensation for a holiday spoiled by bad weather. The latest insurance to be placed in Great Britain is against danger from flies. In this country we have been carrying on "Swat the Fly" campaigns for many years, but so far no enterprising insurance company has seen fit to issue insurance against the ubiquitous fly.

The London Times military expert states that the lack of explosives possessed by the British is seriously interfering with their operations at the front. In this connection a most interesting article appears in to-day's Journal of Commerce dealing with the output of shells by Canadian factories. Four months ago Canada was producing five hundred shells per day. She is now turning out ten thousand, and in a very short time will be turning out forty thousand per day.

The expression "Fine Italian Hand" and "Black Hand" apparently have not originated without cause. The Italian Cabinet, which was expected to declare war on Austria, has instead resigned, and no one knows what the outcome of the present situation will be. It is thought that the former premier, Signor Giolitti, a personal friend of Prince von Buelow's, is the man responsible for the charge. Italy may wait too long and find that there is nothing left for her to get.

A Government report dealing with the possibilities of the fisheries of Hudson and James Bays and tributary waters has just been issued. The report says: "There can be little doubt that the white fish of James Bay will prove to be the most prolific in Canada, equalling, if not surpassing, the fisheries of the Great Lakes. Speckled trout occur in great quantities both in the sea as coastwise fish and in all the suitable streams and lakes of the interior." The report also calls attention to the presence of sturgeon, land-locked salmon and other valuable varieties of fish. Altogether the indications are that the fisheries of those bays will be of great commercial value to the country.

WHAT SHALL IT PROFIT?

"What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? And what is Germany profited to-day? Detested among the nations, she may never recover the world's esteem. A possible military justification for the sinking of the Lusitania in no measure mitigates the detestation of the act. The human race is not logical; that is the highest praise that can be bestowed upon it."—Chicago Tribune.

QUITE SO.

It would seem that Canada should have little taste for an election contest forced upon the country by self-seeking politicians while thousands of Canadians are being killed or maimed on the European battlefields.—Buffalo Courier.

The Day's Best Editorial

MEN AND SHELLS.

(Chicago Tribune.)

Men in the European armies are valuable only as they have cartridges, guns and they have shells. Half the force and twice the ammunition about equal twice the force and half the ammunition. The outcome of the war is not so much in the reserve population of the nations involved as in the capacity of the munition factories.

Russia, with an immense army, may be less formidable than France with a much smaller army. The question is how many shells and cartridges France has and how many Russia has, and how many France can produce and how many Russia can produce. Recruiting and conscription have less effect than shell and cartridge making. The nation which produces the greatest amount of ammunition is the strongest nation. Another may have twice its strength in men. Strength in shells is the factor. No advance against intrenchments is possible without an expenditure of ammunition which would have fought the Napoleonic wars. Nerve Chapelle consumed the supplies of an entire campaign. A French advance in Alsace, gaining a few hundred yards, requires the use of more ammunition than in other wars decided the fate of empires.

The necessary prodigality in shells and cartridges has put an entirely new significance upon the work of the men in munition factories. Formerly it was possible to meet and anticipate all the needs of the men at the front. Now strategy is qualified by the new factor of supply. Movements hesitate, advances are stopped, plans are modified, and men are held from action because the requisite ammunition cannot be had.

It is a war not only of the train despatchers, but of the ammunition maker. The most factory hands may win.

LUSITANIA.

To the slaughter of the innocents in Belgium and in Poland has been added the slaughter of the innocents on the Lusitania.

This last massacre violates all previous law of the seas. It accords with the law of the seas recently promulgated by the German government and announced by it in American newspaper advertisements a week ago to-day—the morning on which the Lusitania sailed.

Whether the American government will acquiesce in this new German law of the seas is a question which will agitate all American hearts to-day and all days until the decision is announced.

A mere formal protest in words, an exchange of notes between the State Department and the German Embassy, between Ambassador Gerard and Wilhelmstrasse amounts to nothing but a puff of wind; it tantamount to our acquiescence in Germany's new law of the seas. Let us not for the instant deceive ourselves as to that.

The alternative words—action—is fraught with consequences of incalculable horror.—Chicago Tribune.

THE FLATFOOTED MAN.

In literature the flatfooted man is a downright, emphatic, no beating about the bush sort; a person given to calling a spade a spade, to assertions unequivocal, unqualified, to dogmatism; he makes "flatfooted denial." In real life the flatfooted man is a miserable wretch of broken arches, whose feet continually remind him of their existence, whose muscles and sinews are drawn and distorted by unnatural strains; a very sufferer who seeks comfort in the use of strange devices and weighty plates, odd shaped heels and ingenious contrivances of leather and metal.—New York Sun.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

"Why did you wife leave you?"
"Force of habit, I guess. She was a cook before I married her."

Parson Johnson: "De contribution due morning 'w' be for de purpose ob making up de deficit in your pastor's salary! De choir will now sing, and will continue to sing until de full amount am collected!"—Puck.

A woman who had some knowledge of baseball took a friend to a championship contest, says Every-body's. "Isn't that fine?" said the first. "We have a man on every base." "Why, yes," said the friend, "and so have they."

The thoughtful friend is thus given deserved notice in the Benville, O., Banner:
Lem Stone sold Jay Wilkins his bay horse Saturday. It is the same one that ran away and killed Mrs. Stone's mother-in-law last February.

Now, madam," said the Judge, "do you swear that you will speak the truth, the whole truth, and—"
"Oh, I say," cried the fair witness, "Shall I be allowed to talk all the afternoon? That's lovely!"

The skipper had completely lost his bearings on a dark, stormy night, and he took an observation of the stars. Then he consulted the dirty old chart which the tramp carried.
"Look here," he said to the first mate, "if that's the Mull of Kintyre, we're all right, but if it's just an ink spot then Heaven help us!"

The girl—"Fred—tell me, would you love me devotedly if my father had lost all his money?"
Fred—"Anxiously." "But he hasn't lost it, has he?"
The girl—"No."
Fred—"Of course I would, you silly child."
The girl—"Oh, Fred, I was sure you loved me for myself alone!"

At a busy corner in Edinburgh an Aberdeen policeman was standing when the fire brigade came rushing along. The policeman, feeling curious, called out, "Far east!" The brigade took this for directions and took out east as fast as possible but found no fire. Arriving back at the same corner the policeman again addressed them, asking "Far west?" Nothing is said of what happened to the Hellan'man.

The tired hunter called at Sambo's cabin for a drink of water and while sitting on the doorstep resting a clock inside struck seven. The hunter expressed his surprise and remarked that it could not be that late, and told the negro that his clock must be wrong. "The clock am alright, boss, but you don't understand it. When dat der clock strikes seven and the hand point to twenty minutes to three it means that it is half past five."

"My dear," said the young husband, "did you speak to the milkman about there being no cream on the milk?"
"Yes, I told him about it this morning, and he explained it satisfactorily. I think it quite a credit to him, too."

"What did he say?"
"He said he always filled the jug so full that there was no room on the top for cream."

THE LITTLE WINDOW.

(Gordon Rogers.)

Here, at this window, looking out,
She heard afar the echoing shout,
The voices of the distant drum
And pealing life proclaim: I come!

And from this window, looking down,
Above the tumult of the town,
She heard the marching step below
That seemed to echo: Love, I go!

And, as a statue still and pale,
Wide-eyed, where tears could not avail,
Lip-locked she sat through hours alone,
In her dumb sorrow turned to stone.

She did not mark the morning hours,
Slow striking from the tall gray towers,
Nor heed the city's gathering hum
That told another day had come.

But with her soul's prophetic eyes
She saw another scene arise:
Afar, a cruel, bloody plain,
And knew he would not come again!

O, little window! Through the years
Of bitter loneliness and tears,
Is it not strange, in spite of fate,
She still will pray and watch and wait!

LOW ALCOHOL OR NO ALCOHOL.

(From the London Daily Mail.)

A sound course is suggested by a correspondent in our columns to-day. It is the policy of low alcohol instead of no alcohol. The government, if it adopted this policy, would prohibit—or, what is the same thing, tax prohibitively—strong beer and spirits and leave the duties of their present rate on light beers containing a low percentage of alcohol. Such light beers can be infinitesimal harm. They are largely drunk on the continent and in the United States.

It should be remembered that in France a similar though less drastic policy has been applied. Absentee, a form of spirit which was admitted by all to be pernicious when taken in excess, has been prohibited. But the use of the French table wines or beers, which are of low alcoholic strength, and even of all other forms of spirit than absinthe, has not been forbidden.

In this country the government proceeded upon directly opposite lines at the outbreak of war. In its war budget it raised the taxation on beer by the relatively huge figure of a halfpenny a glass, and maintained on spirits the old rate of duty. If it thereby encouraged the workman to turn from beer to whisky it has only itself to blame, and an application of such fresh taxation to whisky might readjust the balance.

A CHANGE.

The status of the war correspondent has changed greatly within the past few months. Only a short time ago he was pining away at some spot remote from the field of operations. He was arrested if he approached a military rendezvous, insulted if he addressed an officer.

The press helps to mold world opinion—and world opinion is a great force. As it happened, Belgium was the only country where the news-gatherers were not debared—and the result was that the story of Belgium's sufferings went out to a waiting world—and no other nation's testimony was heard. There were photographs, even moving pictures, from Belgium. And Belgium soon had the sympathy of the world.

Military power has its limits, but pictures and sad stories are practically unlimited in their power to sway the human mind. Some of the American correspondents have voices that carry far! That is why they are sent out to find things to write about. "Generals and statesmen of Europe," says the New York Times, "have awakened to the fact that they need the war correspondent in their business—that he is an asset which must be given consideration."

And now we are hearing that the war correspondent has been amazed to find himself invited to visit the firing line or asked to dine with a field marshal—Southern Lumberman.

A GREAT SPIRIT.

An Englishman writes to The London Spectator suggesting a military use for unarmy men of military age. "I am thirty-six, have been medically rejected for enlistment, and am considered by a great doctor as unfit. Still I am not seriously diseased. There are many like me. Why not form a battalion of such men, give us a little training, arm us with old rifles, send us to France, and let us make a feint—a night attack, for example—pressed to the utmost of our small power, while a real attack is developed elsewhere? The plan might well enable the weak to perform a task for which the strong and competent are too often sacrificed. It would crown our last moments with a manhood that our shadowed lives have never known." Here is manhood at its most heroic pitch. Only to be allowed even in his weakness to die for England and the right! This is the writer's aspiration.

LEST A WORSE CALAMITY BEFALL.

Unless an apology is promptly offered and reparation is promptly made by Germany for the two latest disasters to American ships, the issue raised will be the gravest with which the Administration has had to deal since the beginning of the war. This consideration suggests a most careful inquiry into the facts before action is taken. The American people would be less than human were they not indignant at such apparently wanton provocation. It is none the less their duty not to create fresh embarrassments by giving full vent to their feelings. No one can believe for a moment that the rights of this country will not be fully protected, whatever action is taken. Germany has already been amply warned of the consequences of "an indefensible violation of neutral rights." It is hardly credible that she will attempt to justify these examples of it. The only theory which this assumption can be based is that she is deliberately seeking to provoke a quarrel.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

ARTIFICIAL LANGUAGES.

(Southern Lumberman.)

The war in Europe is said to have killed the artificial languages. But were they ever very much alive? We have heard of many students of Esperanto; we never saw one.

The "made" language known as "Volapuk" has long been relegated to the trash pile.
Then came "Ido," which was to do wonders, including the abolishing of war. Everybody was to speak the same language, and there were to be no misunderstandings. But Ido had about given up the ghost even before France discovered that it was very objectionable for the reason that a German professor was its godfather.

THE SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA.

The latest exhibition of German "frighthfulness" differs merely in degree from those which have preceded it. The sinking of the Lusitania has a spectacular character which will challenge the attention of the world in a way that the sinking of trawlers, or tank steamers or of ocean tramps has not succeeded in doing, even when they sailed under neutral flags. It is obviously calculated to make such an impression on public sentiment here as will demand some more decided course of action than our own Government has as yet felt impelled to take.—New York Journal of Commerce.

GERMANS WILL PAY STAGGERING PRICE.

It has often happened that men in their desperation have become outlaws. But we recall no other instance in which a great nation has deliberately elected to become an outlaw. That is the tragedy of the insane policy that the German Government is pursuing, and eventually the German people will pay a staggering price for their Government's folly—a price that cannot be measured even in treasure or blood.—New York Globe.

LANGEMARCK.

Bismarck avenue is to have its name changed because of the dislike for everything German that becomes stronger daily in Toronto. Why not call it Langemarck, a name that will be forever remembered in the Dominion!—Toronto Globe.

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BUENOS AIRES.

Vital statistics published October 31, 1914, make the present population of Buenos Aires 1,579,000. Something over 7,000 persons left the city for other countries during the month, but the arrival of 9,000 immigrants resulted in a balance of some 2,000 in favor of the population. To turn but the 234,940 pounds of bread that the people of Buenos Aires bought from bakers during October, 631 bakeries were kept busy. Electric surface lines operated 2,178 cars and carried 29,573,530 passengers. The three miles of subway which help relieve the congestion of traffic in the busy sections of the city carried 2,800,166 passengers. In the evening 24 theatres and 182 moving picture shows furnished entertainment to 1,296,753 persons.—San Francisco Journal of Commerce.

NOT DAUNTED.

Lloyd George estimates the cost of the war to Britain at \$16,500,000 a day, or more than five billions for a year, if it should be prolonged for that time, but he is not daunted by the prospect, neither is Premier Asquith, though it will more than double the national debt.—Stratford Beacon

AN EXCEPTION.

Two Teutonic scientists have found that the human brain is radio-active, and emits a fine glow under certain conditions. This excepts the Prussian diplomatic mind, which never emits the faintest glow under any conditions.—Wall Street Journal.

UNCLE SAM'S NEWSPAPERS DISCUSS THE LUSITANIA

Your move, Uncle Sam!—The Wall Street Journal.

The President's mind continues to be a one-track road. It is still running on the "watchful waiting" line.—Buffalo Commercial.

Drowning of the Lusitania's passengers seems decent beside the celebration of the deed.—Wall Street Journal.

Germans who touch this country on the raw when it is quivering with suppressed excitement, as they have been doing for three days, are like a crazy May-day running amuck. Words fail to express the folly of their acts.—New York Commercial.

In the face of such an exploit as the sinking of the Lusitania without an effort to save the lives of passengers, there can be no paltering or halting without a sacrifice of honor and a dereliction of duty.—New York Journal of Commerce.

Even were the slaughter of the Lusitania's non-combatants of such military advantage as to merit the winning of the war, would it ultimately be worth while? Would it not, beside adding a precedent of injury to war's inherent absurdity, leave a legacy of vengeful and suspicious hate outweighing countless millions of trade or indemnity or of square miles of territory?—Boston News Bureau.

It is at once a crime and a monumental folly, but a military advantage which is but trifling, and which cannot really affect the course of the war except adversely to Germany, she has affronted the moral sense of the world and sacrificed her standing among the nations.—New York Evening Post.

What assurance have we from Dr. Dernburg that the flag would be any more protection for an American ship than it was for the Gulflight?—New York Sun.

LATE STOCKS ON HEAVY

Bears Were in Fear of Steamer Being Sunk Fearing Out

THE U. S. AND

Earlier in Day, Volume of Active Selling Was of Weakest Kind Had Recovered From Morning

(Exclusive Leased Wire to the Journal)
New York, May 14.—There was a volume of activity at the opening and contributed a large volume of business. There was, however, evidence on a decline of about a point at the opening to indicate a recurrence of the semi-demoralized decline of the market. Inconservative quarters the belief was that the firm demands of the United States government in the German Government's change in its present method of carrying on the war.

Steel opened at 52, a decline of 1/2 point. Amalgamated Copper sold at 51 1/2. Reading opened 3/4 down. Some of the war-order stocks Westinghouse and Bethlehem Steel former at 85 1/2 and the latter at 136 1/2.

New York, May 14.—The volume of the first half hour was the greatest on declines. A volume of trading became comparatively active as war-order stocks prices generally were under the car. In conservative quarters it was a market was in a good technical position having been cleaned out, while volume of orders on the buying side fell from previous levels. During the period when Steel declined 32, the traders said the stock was effect on the general list, but it was organized support anywhere, by people whose object was accumulation of an artificial level of prices.

New York, May 14.—The volume of the first hour was not great, and so for the most part of the week's activity was soon resumed and prices generally were under the car. In conservative quarters it was a market was in a good technical position having been cleaned out, while volume of orders on the buying side fell from previous levels. During the period when Steel declined 32, the traders said the stock was effect on the general list, but it was organized support anywhere, by people whose object was accumulation of an artificial level of prices.

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Stocks of automobile and allied industries were weak features. Maxwell selling preferred 3/4 to 7/8 and second points to 31; while Studebaker declined and Goodrich 1 1/2 to 40.

Reading was heavy and its action gave more of an early decision in the anti-Steel Street expected that the Inter-State Commission would order a reduction of rates on hard coal but while reasonable expectation there was nothing that the decision would be rendered in favor of the coal.

New York, May 14.—In the early morning was subjected to renewed selling causing a decline to levels lower than the previous, although up to 1.30 p.m. stocks like Steel, Reading, Union Pacific, General Electric and others were still a couple of points above Monday's break. Bears were the result, market-wise, if any other met the same fate of the Lusitania's passengers every time the question was raised.

A prominent banker said that while he gave Germany would declare war, the odds were nominally "in a state of war" with Germany in war operations.

New York