

# PRICE RECESSIONS IN ALL WOOL MARKETS

## European Disturbances Have Been Means of Unsettling Market Trading Has Eased Off Considerably

### AMERICA WAS BUYING SOME

Dealers Refuse to Make Concessions, Although Manufacturers View the Situation with Considerable Alarm—Outlook, However, is Strong.

Boston, July 31.—The wool market, in common with all commodity markets of the world, has been affected by the grave European disturbance and the prospects of general conflict. Trading has eased off considerably, and it is doubtful if the week will register much over 2,000,000 pounds turnover. Broadly speaking, the market for wool would be likely to follow the trend of that for cotton, being subject at the moment to the same influences. In the event of actual hostilities some price recession seems almost inevitable, as it would work havoc upon the business of the foreign mills, and perhaps force the liquidation of raw material on this side of the water. It is not to be forgotten that the market for wool is now a world proposition, under the new tariff. Thus far, however, values hold steady. Dealers refuse to make concessions, although manufacturers naturally view the outlook with some alarm. Some sampling developed in the early part of the week, which may produce some actual business later on. Ordinarily this is regarded as a healthy sign.

The strong closing of the London auctions last week coupled with the steady demand from the Yorkshire district up to the close, is generally interpreted as indicating the essential strength of the wool position. America took some 17,000 bales or over 5,000,000 pounds, chiefly the better grades of cross-breeds, and choice merinos, and will probably pick up a little more at the smaller Australian sales this week.

The business this week has been mainly in domestic, with no particular activity in any clip. In fact a good assortment of wools has been sold. A good deal of Montana wool has changed hands, some of it bringing as high as 24 cents, as against recent quotations of 22 and 23 cents. Considerable Montana wool is arriving from the West. Of course the outlook for wool is undeniably strong, but much depends upon the European situation. As it is, there is world-wide shortage, with good demand. The mills are endeavoring to obtain higher prices on yarns, and are holding like bedrock on good prices, which would indicate how they view the future. The spring light-weight season has been only moderately successful thus far.

### BANK OF ENGLAND'S POSITION.

London, July 31.—Notes of the Bank of England are backed pound for pound in gold, with the exception of an amount little in excess of £18,000,000, which is covered by Government securities. According to its latest return the bank had outstanding £29,760,000 of notes against which it had gold to the amount of £38,131,000, which must also serve as reserve for its deposits. The private deposits on the same date amounted to £54,418,000. The Peels Act of 1844, under which the present organization of the bank was formed permits the bank to carry 1-5 of its reserve in silver, but the bank has steadfastly refused to take advantage of this provision.

### HYDRO POSSIBILITIES PROMISING.

Sir Adam Beck, head of the electrical power movement in the Province of Ontario, who has returned to Toronto from Cochrane, in an interview stated: "There is some fine water power in that district. Our engineers have been working up there for some time." Three or four municipalities are asking for the Provincial Hydro-Electric Commission to do something, and it is stated indications point to definite action.

# PRODUCE MARKET WAS STRONGER

Prices Have Advanced in the Country and Market Here Was Firmer To-Day—Vessels Hard to Procure—Butter Firmer.

Due to the strength in the country dairy markets yesterday, there were advances of ¼ to ½ recorded in the local cheese market to-day, and the tone was generally firmer, with a fairly good trade passing. There are still a few shipments of cheese being made, but not of very heavy volume, and these charters were procured some time ago. Dealers are finding it extremely hard to local vessels for present shipment.

In butter the tone was firmer, and a good trade was reported. There have been no changes made in the conditions.

Potatoes and beans continue steady and in good demand.

Eggs:—	per doz.	
Fresh laid	24	24½
Cheese:—	per lb.	
Finest Western colored	12½	13
Finest Western white	12½	13
Eastern cheese	12½	12¾
Butter:—		
Finest creamery	25	24½
Seconds	24	23½
Potatoes:—	90 lb. bags.	
Old crops	1.50	1.75
New crops, American (bl.)	3.00	3.50
Canadian (bag)	1.75	2.00
Beans:—	Per bushel.	
New crop, hand picked	2.05	2.10
Three pound pickers	1.90	1.95
Honey Products:—		
White clover comb	.14	.14½
Darker grades	.12½	.13
White extracted	.10	.11
Buckwheat	.06	.08
Maple Products:—		
Pure syrup (11 lb. tins)	.85	.87½
Pure syrup (8½ lb. tins)	.60	.65
Pure syrup (10 lb. tins)	.75	.80
Maple sugar (1 lb. blocks)	.09½	.10½

### BANKS LOST GOLD.

New York, July 31.—Banks lost to the sub-treasury yesterday \$3,073,000, and since Friday last \$5,579,000.

### CALGARY OIL BOOM SUBSIDES.

Calgary, July 31.—The oil "boom" has subsided for the time being. In fact, it has been in subsidence for the past ten days. The reason is that there is no more money in sight just now to be placed in stocks, and the exchanges are obliged to wait until a real strike of oil is made and capital begins to come here from other parts of the country.

### FOOD PRICES UP.

Vienna, July 31.—Tension in Vienna is higher to-day than ever before. The international crisis is nearing its height. Though war with Serbia is only a few days old, the pinch of hunger is already felt here. Dealers have cornered food supplies, and are holding them for exorbitant prices.

### SUGAR ADVANCES.

New York, July 31.—The Federal Sugar Company advanced its price for standard granulated sugar 15 points from 4.25 cents to 4.40 cents. All other refiners continue to quote on a basis of 4.40 cents. The spot quotation for centrifugals is now quoted at 3.29 cents.

### CABLE OFFICE SNOWED UNDER.

Berlin, July 31.—The Government has placed the strictest censorship on all press despatches. All messages relative to troops or warship movements have been suppressed. A number of messages early to-day were refused transmission. The cable office is snowed under and hopelessly confused. Little attempt is being made to file despatches in sequence.

### WHEAT OPENED LOWER.

Chicago, July 31.—Wheat opened 2 to 3 cents lower.

# Prominent Textile Man



COL. J. M. YOUNG, Col. Young is President and General Manager of the Hamilton Cotton Company, and President of the Imperial Cotton Company of Hamilton.

# REDUCED VALUES WERE LESS ACCEPTABLE TO TRADE

Cloth Prices Have Broken by War News—Lighter Money Markets May Curtail Accommodations—London Wires Declines Heavy During Past Half Year.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)

New York, July 31.—Lower cotton prices, which resulted from the European war news were less acceptable this week than if more buying power was in evidence and more merchandise were being taken. Buyers stated that they are more interested at the moment in the possibility of getting fair prices for their goods than in being able to replenish stocks on a falling primary market. Total importation of textiles during 1912 was less than \$2,000,000 in value, and they comprised principally laces, silks, linens and fine cloths. In the event of a general European war it is obvious that there will be a general liquidation of merchandise stocks in order to provide needed war funds. The United States markets would provide the natural outlet for these supplies and this taken in conjunction with the reduced tariff schedules, does not make the prospect any too pleasant for American manufacturers to contemplate. This process is now going on in the stock market, but applied to textiles it would mean a liquidation of labor as well as of merchandise.

### War Would Hurt Dry-Goods.

Dry-goods authorities are consequently of the opinion that they would be harmed much more than helped by a war involving the nations of Europe.

Cloth prices have broken slightly on the war news, and jobbers were concerned with the possibilities of tighter money markets and curtailed accommodation. Dry-goods buyers are purchasing very carefully and are taking only what they actually require. Retailers who have been balancing their books for the half year are not buying much for quick sale. It is expected that retailers will enter the market in greater numbers next week and jobbers look for better business.

### Less Forward Business Now.

Some importers look for a good demand for the heavier effects including Venises. Most of the early lace stocks for next season have arrived here from France, Germany, and Austria, and no immediate scarcity can occur whatever turn events take abroad.

A prominent Liverpool house has informed a leading New York concern that there is less forward business offering of any kind than for several years and that foreign markets seem pretty well stocked with goods. The price is not regarded as the essential as demand is lacking. The communication remarks: "The declines in trade in textile manufactures is pretty well confirmed by the balance sheets published by the limited company mills at the end of the half-year, in many cases showing no dividend or loss and in few cases showing any profit, which is entirely the opposite to results published at the half yearly stocktaking during the past two or three seasons, when some exceedingly profitable balances were shown from time to time."

# COTTON EXCHANGE CLOSED

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.)

New York, July 31.—The Cotton Exchange to-day had a very brief but violently exciting session. Before the opening it was thought that buyers would be found for all contracts offered, but after an hour of feverish trading the ring was swamped by selling orders and the market got entirely out of control. At this juncture the governors of the Exchange stepped in and suspended trading, but not before three failures had been announced. The last prices recorded showed declines of 62 to 156 points, or from \$3 to \$7 a bale.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
August	11.05	11.95	9.60	9.60
October	10.99	11.17	9.50	10.25
December	11.00	11.56	9.60	10.80
January	10.95	11.33	9.70	10.63
March	11.05	11.37	9.50	10.50
May	11.50	11.52	10.10	10.10

# LIVERPOOL COTTON BETTER

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)

Liverpool, July 31.—The market opened better than expected, local and continental shorts covering. Cotton range as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July-Aug.	6.55	6.55	6.21	6.21
Aug.-Sept.	6.40	6.40½	6.31	6.35½
Oct.-Nov.	6.30	6.30½	5.90	5.95
Jan.-Feb.	6.30	6.30	5.58	5.58

Liverpool Grain Exchange will be closed Monday, a bank holiday.

# SLUMP OCCURS IN GRAIN MARKETS

Grains Has Exciting Time When Yesterday's Gains Was Lost, Due to Inability of Exporters to Ship and Longs Unloading.

(Special Staff Correspondence.)

Winnipeg, July 31.—The war news of to-day had a double effect on wheat prices at Winnipeg. Only curb October wheat sold at \$1.06 and good sales at that. October official opening had a wide gap, being all the way from 98½ sold to 104 sold. December opened 97½ to 102 sold. A change took place within the first 40 minutes, however, on the assumption that shipments will be stopped from this content and trade routes unsafe, which will cause a piling up of grain stocks at terminal points, and probably for a time be unshippable.

At fully 10 o'clock October was down at 95 cents and December following in sympathy. Prices at 12 o'clock stood at 94½ for October and 93½ for December, showing a decline of 9½ cents on the former and 3½ cents on the latter. Oats were comparatively steady while flax continues its downward course, being at the moment 2½ to 5c lower than yesterday's close. The cash trade is good for No. 1, 2 and 3 Northern wheat, but little or nothing doing. The weather map shows high temperature all over with fair and warm to-day. Forecast is, generally, as against 184 last year, and in sight on Friday were 110 cars.

Winnipeg grain range follows:—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat:				
December	102	102	92½	93
July	97½	97½	97½	97½
October	99½	99½	94½	94½
Oats:				
July	40½	40½	40½	40½
October	39½	39½	39½	39½

# REFUSAL TO HANDLE GRAIN CAUSES DROP.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.)

Chicago, July 31.—Wheat dropped sharply downward to-day and lost 5½ to 6½ cents with longs unloading and taking profits, when they found that they could not expect to market their wheat abroad. Many holders of cash wheat at this port have large amounts of wheat on their hands but are unable to obtain ocean freight room. Brokers in ocean freights stated this morning that business between shippers and sellers of space was at a standstill.

Prominent marine underwriters reiterated their refusal to insure cargoes going in German bottoms and raised the rate on English steamers to 5 per cent. In addition banks refused to handle grain documents without payment of war risks which prompted holders to unload quickly. President Canby, of the Chicago Board of Trade, stated that with the prohibitive conditions surrounding export business an advance in the foreign markets could have nothing other than a weakening effect on prices here.

The northwestern markets were weak. Prices in the early afternoon were off 3 cents at Winnipeg, off 4 cents at Duluth and off nearly 5 cents at Minneapolis. Cash houses sold and the market in the early afternoon was 3½ cents to 5½ cents lower.

Corn lost more than 3 cents with cash houses, sellers and prices slumped in sympathy with wheat. Argentine news was unfavorable for the crop but this was ineffective in staying the decline. Prices in the early afternoon were 2 cents to 2½ cents lower, exhibiting some recovery on covering by shorts. Cash houses sold oats and the market went off more than 1 cent, moving in sympathy with the other grains.

Chicago range of prices follows:—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat:				
July	90½	91	88	88½
Sept.	90	92	88	88½
Dec.	94	96	91½	91½
Corn:				
July	73	74½	71	71
Sept.	72½	73	69½	69½
Dec.	63½	64½	60	60½
Oats:				
July	36	36½	34½	34½
Sept.	37½	37½	35½	35½
Dec.	37½	39½	37½	38½

# TORONTO MARKET DISORGANIZED.

(Special Staff Correspondence.)

Toronto, July 31.—Local quotations on grain to-day were little more than nominal, business being pretty well disorganized. No. 1 northern wheat hung around last night's price of \$1.06 with No. 2 at \$1.04½, but all sorts of prices were being bid and asked. Oats, similarly were nominally quoted at 41½ cents for 2 W's and 42½ for 3's. Ontario wheat was strongly held at 95c to 97c for old crop and 86c to 88c for new.

There was very little moving, however. Flour continued firm at unchanged prices. Manitoba first patents being quoted at \$5.50 and winter 90 per cent patents at \$3.60 to \$3.65. Millers are slow to accept business now unless guaranteed against loss at sea by capture. Mill feeds were active and firm, shorts \$26, bran \$23.

# LIVERPOOL GRAIN CLOSED EXCITED.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.)

Liverpool, July 31.—Wheat opened amid wild excitement owing to the political crisis and suspension of Consols market. There was some selling later on more reassuring news and prices in the afternoon were 2½ pence higher. Corn opened strong on heavy speculative buying based on the strength of wheat. Argentine news was unfavorable. In the early afternoon market was one penny higher and closed excited 3½ points up, Oct. 88 2½d. Corn steady, ½ to 1 point up, Sept. 68 2d.

# COTTON REPORT

Washington July 31. Department of agriculture to-day issued a report placing the condition of the growing cotton crop at 76.4, as of July 25, compared with 79.6 a month ago; 79.6 a year ago, and a ten-year average of 80.

# MORE COTTON FAILURES

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.)

New York, July 31.—S. H. P. Pell and company failed.

New York, July 31.—Suspension of Homer Howe & Company, brokers, was announced on the Cotton Exchange.

# FORBIDS EXPORTS.

Brussels, July 31.—A Royal decree was issued to-day forbidding exportation of livestock, wheat and machinery or horses. Confidential instructions was sent all customs officers.

# SERIOUS RESULTS WOULD FOLLOW WAR

## Temporarily, Cotton Industry Would Benefit, but it Would Not be Lasting—Business Endangered

### GREAT CROP WOULD BE A GLUT

Other Textile Men Hold Similar Views as to the Ultimate Outcome if Threatened War Should Break Out in Europe—Canada Would Suffer.

That a general European war would stimulate the cotton trade in this country to a market extent for the time being but eventually would most seriously depress the industry here as well as in every part of the world, was the opinion of Mr. A. O. Dawson, general-manager of Canadian Cottons, Limited, when interviewed by a representative of the Journal of Commerce this morning.

Mr. Dawson said: "The domestic consumption of actual cotton goods is practically supplied by the mills in this country, with the exception of fancy and fine cottons and specialties, so that the actual trade here would be only slightly affected. A general war such as we are now threatened with would demoralize the great cotton consuming centres of the world that the raw cotton market would be placed in a condition never before experienced in the history of the world.

England supplies four-fifths of the export cotton trade of the world, and in the event of her going to war the industry there, although temporarily stimulated by the extra demand, would be completely demoralized. The great American cotton crop would become a glut on the market and prices would undoubtedly fall to the lowest level ever experienced. This, of course, would be beneficial to the industry here, but not to such an extent as to counterbalance the appalling effect a general European conflict would be sure to have on world commerce and industry, and therefore on all branches of industry in Canada. We cannot look on the situation with any but the most serious forebodings. It is impossible to foresee the awful results of such a war, and likewise to give anything but the most general observations on its effect on this special industry in Canada."

Officials of the Dominion Textile Company gave practically similar views of the situation. Such a conflict is sure to have a most serious effect on the cotton industry throughout the world and the industry here will not escape, along with every other branch of industry and commerce in the country. The situation in the raw cotton market, yesterday and this morning, is ample evidence of the effect produced which will undoubtedly become much more serious in the event of the most happening.

### BRADSTREET'S GRAIN EXPORTS.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.)

New York, July 31.—Bradstreet's exports of wheat including flour and corn for the past week, in bushels, compare as follows:—

	Wheat.	Corn.
This week	7,317,000	47,000
Last week	7,740,000	59,000
Last year	6,775,000	128,000
Since July 1st	26,123,000	164,000
Year ago	19,144,000	535,000

# LOCAL DRY-GOODS TRADE GOOD

Travellers Convinced That Good Volume of Placing Orders Will Come During September.

The wholesale dry goods trade for the week shows little change. There's a fair sorting business being done and a few late placing orders are still coming in, but business on the whole is quiet. Reports from country points are satisfactory and travellers appear convinced that a good volume of placing orders will be received during September, also that the sorting business then will be heavy as merchants have put off sorting their stocks as well as holding back on placing orders.

Agents appear satisfied with the business passing, although they are having difficulty in getting jobbers and merchants interested in new goods. There is a fair sorting business, however, and more confidence has been apparent in the market. The unsettled trade conditions due to the European war scare have hindered the week's business, and the mills have withdrawn quotations on practically all lines. Import houses are, of course, in a quandary, and latest reports from the danger zone have occupied all their attention. In the event of a serious war this market would become demoralized, as it would be impossible to bring in goods from European centres. The fluctuations of the last two days in the raw material market have excited all branches of the trade to such an extent that new business is practically at a standstill at present. No one can predict the market for the immediate future.

### OFFICIAL WEATHER MAP.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.)

New York, July 31.—Official weather map—Cotton belt—Partly cloudy, light showers in parts of Texas and Georgia. Temperature 62 to 80.

Corn belt—Partly cloudy, light to moderate showers in parts of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa. Temperature 62 to 80.

American Northwest—Cloudy, light showers in parts of South Dakota and Minnesota. Temperature 62 to 68.

Canadian Northwest—Cloudy, light showers in parts. Temperature 52 to 72.

### BROOMHALL'S SHIPMENT ESTIMATES

Liverpool, July 31.—Broomhall estimates world's wheat shipments for week outside America as 3,600,000 bushels, against 4,888,000 last week. Of this Europe will take about 2,800,000 bushels. Total shipments last week 14,048,000 bushels, and last year 14,428,000 bushels. Arrivals into United Kingdom about 4,800,000. He predicts moderate decrease on passage.

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 31.—Live hogs steady. Receipts estimated at 15,000 and at 3 points 26,200. Left over at yards 5,800.

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