

# THE Journal of Commerce

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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.  
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MONTREAL, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1915.

## Manitoba.

Sir James Aikins, the new leader of the Conservative party in Manitoba, has wisely declined to join in the condemnation of Lieutenant-Governor Sir Douglas Cameron, which found some expression at the recent Conservative convention. If there was to be an issue between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Roblin Government it could only have taken form through the resignation of the Ministers when the Government pressed them to appoint the Royal Commission to inquire into the Parliament Buildings contract. When the Ministers retained their places and agreed to appoint the Commission they accepted the full responsibility of the Governor's action, and put on end to any question as to the constitutionality of his position. The attack made on the Governor at the Conservative Convention was therefore entirely without justification. Sir James Aikins, the son of a former Governor of Manitoba, does well to disavow the unwise words of his friends who sought to make political capital out of a step taken by the Governor, which Sir James admits was quite proper.

## The Labour Report.

The Fourth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada has just been issued by the Department of Labour at Ottawa. The report covers the calendar year 1914, and is of unusual interest owing to the fact that the country was at war during part of the year, with a result that regular channels of labour were seriously disorganized.

The report states that in the main the effect on Trade Unionism has not been favorable. In the first place the membership fell off from 175,799 at the close of 1913 to 166,163 at the close of 1914. In the five months of the war covering 1914, there were 3,498 Union recruits sent from Canada, and 417 reversals, indicating that labour organizations have done their "bit."

An interesting compilation made by the author shows the grouping of union members into specific industries. Railway employees constitute 24.9, almost one-quarter of the total membership. Building trades come second with 18.9 per cent.; Mining with 8.7 per cent.; Metal trade, 8.5 per cent.; other transportation and navigation trades, 8 per cent.; personal service and amusement trade, 8.2 per cent.; printing, boot, and shoe trades with 7 per cent.; clothing trades 4.7 per cent.; all other trades and general labor 10.7 per cent.

In 1911, the membership of Trade Unions in Canada was:

In 1911	133,132
1912	160,120
1913	175,799
1914	166,163

Of the Unions represented in Canada, 1,774 are International, 196 non-International, and 33 independent.

During the year 1914, total beneficiary disbursements amounted to \$12,837,987, a decrease of \$2,134,000 from the figures of 1913. These figures, however, cover the entire membership of the organizations represented, the majority of the members of which are in the United States.

In addition to the history of labour organizations in Canada, there are many valuable reports on Women's Organizations, the work of District Councils the report of Trades and Labor Congresses, as well as a history of the various objects sought by the parent organization, such as an eight-hour day; better treatment of employees; and other matters of interest to the labor element.

The first twelve months of war will cost \$17,400,000,000, or an average of \$48,000,000 a day. This figure includes the cost to all the warring nations, but it is running much above that figure at the present time.

There are thousands of young men who spend their week-ends in yachting duck and tennis flannels who ought to be in khaki. Cannot our patriotic Canadian girls make these thoughtless young men realize their duty?

The American Note has not been kindly received by the German Press. As a matter of fact, the German papers are decidedly hostile, and if they can be accepted as a proper gauge of German opinion there will shortly be an open rupture between the two countries.

There are now over \$152,000,000 worth of shells being manufactured in Canada, but the cry from the trenches is for more shells. It is to be hoped that the coming to Canada of Mr. D. A. Thomas will result in a large increase in the output of all munitions of war.

The Bear still holds his line! On three or four other occasions the Teutons swept up almost within gunshot of Warsaw, only to fall back before the Russian forces. The present attempt of the Teutons surpasses all previous attempts, but is being met by superhuman efforts on the part of the Russians, and may not be a whit more successful than the former attempts.

Railroads in the United States are complaining that their passenger business has been seriously affected by the automobile. People who formerly used the train to go a few hundred miles now use an automobile instead. A concrete example will illustrate this. An inn keeper in a New Hampshire town states that when he opened his place of busi-

ness in 1898 every guest arrived by train. Last year only 20 per cent. came by train, the other 80 per cent. coming by auto.

Premier Asquith does right when he refuses to talk of peace or terms. Of what use would all this bloodshed be, the enormous cost, the dislocation of business and all else we have suffered, if we were to leave Germany as she is today? She must be crushed so that Prussian militarism will become a thing of the past, otherwise this war on a more tremendous scale will have to be fought all over again in a decade or two. It is time to talk peace when Germany is beaten to her knees, crushed and broken.

The sympathy of the civilized world will go out to the griefed Chicago families at the disaster which overtook the "Eastland," when upwards of a thousand excursionists were drowned, and which ranks as one of the greatest marine tragedies in the history of the world. These are far too common, and indicate that a great deal of carelessness and indifference is shown by Government Inspectors, and other officials. Punishing those guilty will not bring back to life those who have gone, but it may prevent a repetition of such a tragedy.

## WAS HOME OF BILL N.YE.

The city of Laramie, Wyoming, as well as the river, the mountain range, and the county, derives its name from Fort Laramie, which stands at the mouth of Laramie River. The most famous fort on the overland trail was named directly or indirectly for Jacques La Ramie, a French fur trader of the early days. The old maps show the river as La Ramie's Fork.

Laramie was the home of Bill Nye, and he founded the Boomerang, a journal of somewhat fluff existence, and wrote the articles for the Cheyenne and Denver papers that brought him into prominence as a humorist. It is worthy of notice that some 30 years ago Nye and James Whitcomb Riley published a railway guide. "What this country needs," they said, "is a railway guide which shall not be cursed by a plethora of facts or poisoned with information. In other railway guides pleasing fancy, poetry and literary beauty have been throttled at the very threshold by a wild incontinence of facts, figures, and reference to meal stations. For this reason a guide has been built at our own ships and on a new plan. It will not permit information to creep in and mar the readers' enjoyment of the scenery."—Overland Guidebook, Bulletin 612, U. S. Geological Survey.

## GENEROUS APPRECIATION.

A great English journal lately wrote that the British public must not, by the heroic deeds of the British army, be led to forget the preponderant part played by the French on land. This frankness must be mutual. If the support of our British allies on land is still limited, it must not be forgotten that at sea—on all the seas—it is they who have by far the heaviest task to fulfil. From the very first day of the war the British fleet gained such absolute control of the ocean roads, and so evident a naval superiority that the public has come to take this state of things for granted. We must not lose sight of the advantage we gained by this uncontested supremacy. This cannot be repeated too often, if at the beginning of the war we were able to complete the equipment of our army with a rapidity which was not among the least of the surprises of the German staff, we owe it to the fleets which rendered us masters of the seas.

## WAR AND MOLLYCODDLES.

War does one good service, if not more than one—it does away with mollycoddles in young manhood. Even neutral nations feel the effects to some extent. Yet those whom war makes rich are liable to rear a generation of these stodgy "critters." Even the rural communities have their liability in this respect. A mollycoddle has been described as a young man having more money than brains. And in the high prosperity of our own West he may arise as naturally, as the Hessian fly grows in a soft winter. The Drovers' Telegram of Kansas City, on this matter says: "Give Kansas time, a few more bumper wheat crops and sons and daughters reared in the lap of luxury, and common sense may take wings. But it isn't going to happen while the blood of the grasshopper pioneer pulses in the veins of succeeding generations. "It takes a long time to make a mollycoddle with such a start as the present-day Kansas farmer."

## IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

Shop window display is good advertising, yet many a small shopkeeper professes that he can get along without advertising. He forgets that the rent he pays for good location consists chiefly of the cost of shop window advertising. A chain store system in New York sells an article in common use for five cents and the average sales in each store do not exceed three a day. Window display as a bargain will move more than fifty a day and when backed up by newspaper advertising more than two hundred a day are the average sales throughout the city chain, yet the "bargain" price is the regular price day in and day out the year round. This article has been pushed from time to time just as a test of the value of advertising. Everybody uses an article of this kind. Advertising makes thousands buy a new one sooner than they would otherwise.

## THE BRITISH WAR LOAN.

Britain's latest war loan is evidently a huge success, even though the interest rate offered is rather high in the light of British habit. Subscriptions of three billion dollars would not mean much if they included applications for stock in substitution for old debt; but when the chancellor of the exchequer says that this amount is all new money and exclusive of applications for conversion purposes, a record is established in public borrowing never before approached by any nation. England must at last be said to be fully awake to the size of the job it has in hand.

## YOU AND I.

A boy in the French ranks fell asleep one night, and his head moved till it rested on the knee of his captain. The captain remained with his knee in a cramped position till it was time for the advance. Then, very gently, he stroked the head of the private soldier, and said to him as he roused: "Come, my child, it is time we did something for our country, you and I." Such is the spirit of the French armies—the armies of democracy—and it is this same spirit of fraternity which pervades the French nation.—Exchange.

## FOILING THE DEVOURING ELEMENT.

The fire fighters employed effective means of saving the town hall, which stood but five feet from one of the burning dwellings when they passed a cable about the building, hitched a team of horses to it and dragged it some distance away.

## THE COLORFUL LIFE.

Strange and gorgeous flowers are suddenly blooming in the stony gardens of the city streets. Tired business men are coming down to work in pale lavender linen suits. Elderly gentlemen are taking vast pains to match their hat bands and their neckties with their whiskers. When the spinach happens to be ripe the result is vivid. Masculine visions in purple, picked out with yellow polka dots, are too common on Michigan Avenue to be noticed. The rising generation of the heroic sex have taken to exposing its usually angular and projecting Adam's apple between the wide rolls of a Byronic collar. Every other teamster is wearing a corsage bouquet.

Around the corner comes a huge touring car of splendid, glowing scarlet. Out of it step two athletic youths in raiment white and spotless, save for red socks, red belts and red bands on their wide brimmed picture hats.

One sees women who have done their best to be colorful standing in palatial envy before the displays in the show windows of the fashionable haberdashers. Nowhere else can they find such gay riots of rainbow hues.

We glory in it all. Too long have men been condemned to the wearing of black and gray. Each of us has suppressed for years the desire to wear the gorgeous colors which are needed to set off figures fine or fat. Now that opportunity has come let man prove worthy of it.

Silk suits are already here. A fall of lace at the wrist is easily within our reach. Who is the hero who will first trim his Panama with a cluster of artificial roses?

We hope no reformer will point out that the new fashions in masculine wear are demoralizing. It is only masculine vanity, too long suppressed, which is seeking expression.

After all, it is not the tail feathers of the male bird which give the peacock its reputation? And what is man that he should hide his nature?

## A GOOD BOOST.

From India, Mrs. Annie Besant, the high priestess of Theosophy, sends this message: "I call on all who are pledged to universal brotherhood, all Theosophists the world over, to stand for right against might, law against force, freedom against slavery, brotherhood against tyranny." That is a pretty good boost for the cause of the entente allies.

## "A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

The Liberty Bell would probably not go travelling all over the country at its age unless it was cracked.—Southern Lumberman.

An Irishman who has returned from Italy, where he had been with his master, was asked in the kitchen. Pat, what is the lava I hear the master so often speaking about? Only a drop o' the cratur, was Pat's reply.

Builder—I've just caught that man Brown hanging about smoking during working hours, so I gave him his four days' wages and told him to clear out. Foreman—Good 'eavens, guv'nor! That chap was only lookin' for a job!—London Opinion.

Roscoe—Tain't ma fault I'm in jail fer chicken stealin'. It's on account o' de wimmen folks' lub ob dress'.

Judge—Love of dress—what do you mean, Roscoe. Roscoe—Well, judge, dey wasn't satisfied with eatin' de fowl—dey had ter put de feathers in their hats an' parade as skumstantial evidence.

One evening the young minister who had seemed rather attracted by "Big Sister" Grace, was dining with the family. "Little Sister" was talking rapidly when the visitor was about to ask the blessing. Turning to the child he said in a tone of mild reproof:

"Laura, I am going to ask grace."  
"Well, it's about time," answered "Little Sister" in an equally reproving tone. "We've been expecting you to do it for a year, and she has too."

Counsel for the plaintiff:—"And so on the twelfth of the month you called on Mr. Thompson? Now, what did Mr. Thompson say to you?"

Counsel for the defendant:—"My Lord, I object to that question."

The question was thereupon debated for half an hour, and was allowed by the judge.

"Now, witness," said the counsel for the plaintiff triumphantly, "on the twelfth of the month you called on Mr. Thompson. What did he say to you?"

Witness—"He wasn't at home."

A clergyman had taught an old man in his congregation to read, and found him an apt pupil. Calling at the house some time after, he found only the wife at home.

"How's John?" asked he.  
"He is well, thank you," said his wife.  
"How does he get on with his reading?"

"Nicely, sir."  
"Ah, I suppose he can read his Bible comfortably now?"

"Bible, sir! Bless you, he was out of the Bible and into the sporting pages long ago!"—Chicago Herald.

## TO THE STAY-AT-HOMES.

You cheer the war of the football field; you root at the game of ball. But your sporting blood runs thin as milk when you hear your country's call. Are you so dull to your country's need, or are your hearts afraid. Or do you think that cheers will help when the game of war is played?

The game of war is a bloody game, with a heavy toll to pay. Are you content to sit in the stand and watch your fellows play? Are you content to clap your hands, while others bear the brunt. And thank your stars you've jobs at home instead of at the front?

Stand up and show your blood is that which runs in the lion's veins; Get into the game which calls for men with pluck and thwens and brains. Lest your girls shall sneer and say, "Give us the men who are not afraid; Our hearts are with the khaki crowd, not the petticoat brigade."

C. Langton Clarke.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### COMPULSION, AS THE MOTHER OF WAR.

To the Editor of The Journal of Commerce:  
Just as necessity is the "mother of invention," so compulsion may be called the mother of war. There have been few great inventors who have simply been men in easy circumstances—as every skilled mechanic knows—nicely fixed in this world, and with a tidy little nest-egg laid away for the future. Even so, there have been few great warriors except under compulsion, and, indeed, there has been the same fact clearly recognized by the great Roman poet, Virgil, many centuries ago, as he wrote:—  
Curia acens mortalia corda.  
"Sharpening by cares the wits of men."

We spend endless time, endless discussion, endless money, upon this whole cause of education, but after all, the one really efficient educator that this wide world contains is care. Few boys at school make any real, solid progress, except under the rod of that stern teacher. It is the boys who in some sense or other share the parental care for a great, growing family of brothers and sisters,—not the boys whom the parents tenderly care for, in who form the patient, intelligent, teachable, earnest, industrious, progressive scholars. It is the boys who have the cares upon them who attract the teachers, not the boys who are cared for. And it is even more so the case with war. Let no man think that the volunteer soldier becomes a better fighter than his fellow-soldier who serves under compulsion. There is nothing in the doctrine or history of warfare to support such a notion. None of the officers in the regular army, as a matter of fact, prefer the volunteer soldier, and they at least ought to be considered the best judges of fighters. What makes the true soldier-spirit is not the love of fighting, it is not the love of excitement, not the love of danger, not the love of self-sacrifice, not the love of adventure. That is a most profound mistake. What makes the true soldier-spirit is the growing conviction, ground in upon the man, that he is, as the phrase goes, hard up against it. And that makes a soldier out of the peaceful citizen, just as much as out of the ruffian. No officer of the army, no recruiting-sergeant, in enlisting, ever will prefer the mere mob-leader to the law-abiding, home-loving citizen; he knows that the one, when once put through the great military machine, will make a good fighter, just as much as the other, and that he will be much more teachable. There is simply no excuse for a Government, which has involved its people in the perils and distresses of some great war, merely from love of fighting. Merely as a pure bit of shrewd speculation, or for the fun of the thing. Absolutely the only justification, or excuse, for the war that the Government can urge to its own people, is that it incurred war under compulsion. If now the Government itself in the very act of becoming involved in the war really acted under compulsion—then the plainest, the fairest, the most practical, and the easiest method, simply is to pass on the same compulsion down through all the ranks of the people. Not for the Government itself to become involved in the war under compulsion, and to try to fight the war with an army composed of volunteers. War is a public burden, and, like all other public burdens, it is false policy to accept what is its inherent nature a public burden, as a load upon private shoulders, to be borne by individual heroism and by personal sacrifice. Just as the financial expense of all public burdens is met best, not by purely voluntary subscription, but by compulsory taxation—so every man of business comes to know, whatever may have been his ideas upon this point as a school-boy,—so the actual bodily danger and distress of war is best faced, not by personal self-sacrifice and heroism, but by compulsory service. This is simply sound public policy, the only question is, how many men are brave enough, clear-sighted enough, and, in the true sense of the term, patriotic enough to say so.

## SELECTED.

Montreal, July 26.

### "WE MEAN TO DO IT."

(Westminster Gazette.)

Our young men are not failing us in the field, and our workmen will not fail us in the factory. We are not in a state of alarm and discouragement because the Germans have come to Lemberg; we are not wringing our hands because temporarily there is a dead lock in the western area. We are doing our utmost to make ourselves as great a military power as we are a naval power, and though no other nation has ever accomplished that feat in the history of Europe, we mean to do it. Of course we make mistakes, and of course our achievements fall short as yet of our hopes and expectations. But we set no limit to our effort except what is enough, and we shall not weary until in concert with our allies we have achieved our purpose.

### DESTINATION UTAH?

(Chicago Daily News.)  
Gov. Dunne and five other state officials and thirteen of their wives and children will head the party.

## The Day's Best Editorial

### THE DRINK HABIT.

(The Insurance Press)  
All the arguments seem to be in favor of total abstinence, as against even the most temperate kind of "temperance." There is no doubt about it. One British insurance company which has kept careful account of its drinking and non-drinking policyholders finds that the mortality rate among its 456,943 non-abstainers is 35 per cent higher than among its 398,010 total abstaining policyholders. The experience of other large companies has been about the same. It costs life insurance companies one-third less to carry a teetotaler than to carry a moderate drinker. The teaching of life insurance experience is that any use of alcoholic beverages in excess of the equivalent of two beers a day is harmful and shortens life.

Now the liquor interests are contending for "temperance" while the old time temperance people have gone a step further and are out-and-out advocates of prohibition. And the temperance party of the day, just defined, is finding difficulty in keeping up its end of the debate. There still remains the argument of the German people and their lager beer. One-fifth of the product of German breweries is being shipped to the armies in the field, and no one will question the fighting power and the general good health of the German soldiers. On the east front of the European battleground lager beer has been victorious lately over tea, coffee and cold water, the Russian soldiers having been deprived of their vodka. On the west front the wines of France and the ale and Scotch whiskey of Great Britain have held the enemy firmly, for a long time. But indisputable records, such as those of the life insurance companies of every country, cannot be set aside. Unaffected by anybody's theories, these records have made themselves. They tell a true story—just exactly what is what. If one wants to know whether he will hurt himself by drinking, life insurance statistics will tell him that he will.

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INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT  
CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$16,000,000 00  
REST.....16,000,000 00  
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....1,252,864 00

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## THE ROAD TO SUCCESS.

(Wall Street Journal.)

A recent investigation by a Chicago paper as to the method by which that city's leading business men reached their present positions, leads to the conclusion that they had all been the "best man on the job," and kept working. Some of the results of this investigation were as follows: James B. Forgan, George M. Reynolds, and John J. Mitchell, presidents of Chicago's largest banks, at salaries of \$75,000 to \$80,000 a year, made their entrance into the banking business as office boys, messenger boys or clerks. Mr. Mitchell in the bank of which he is now president, began as a boy in 1881 as a section laborer at \$1.25 a day.

Orson Smith, president of the Merchants Loan & Trust Co., at a salary estimated at \$25,000 a year, was a "bundle boy" in Potter Palmer's dry goods store at \$1.75 a week. George B. Caldwell, who recently left the vice-presidency of the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank to become president of the Sperry & Hutchinson Co., on a five-year contract at \$50,000 a year, started as a bank clerk in Michigan.

Dr. Anna Shaw's automobile, seized for non-payment of taxes, is providing jokes for the funny men on the newspapers and rhetoric for the stump speakers in the cause of female suffrage. The latter are losing sight of the fact that we tax infants, foreigners and insane persons as well as women and corporations without giving them the right to vote and that female suffrage will be won or lost on other grounds than taxation. Women will go to the polls and vote in every state in the union as soon as the majority of them demand the privilege. It is the indifference of women and not the opposition of men that keeps them away from the ballot box. Refusal to pay taxes is not the characteristics of a good citizen. Taxation without representation will always exist because there is no possible means of giving all property owners, corporate and individual, a voice in our government. Woman's claim for the right to vote rests on the principle that all adult citizens should have a voice in making the laws of their country. Taxes are not levied on adult citizens alone, and Dr. Anna Shaw's refusal to pay taxes will not gain for her cause the votes of sensible men.

## WOMEN AND TAXES.

(New York Commercial)  
Dr. Anna Shaw's automobile, seized for non-payment of taxes, is providing jokes for the funny men on the newspapers and rhetoric for the stump speakers in the cause of female suffrage. The latter are losing sight of the fact that we tax infants, foreigners and insane persons as well as women and corporations without giving them the right to vote and that female suffrage will be won or lost on other grounds than taxation. Women will go to the polls and vote in every state in the union as soon as the majority of them demand the privilege. It is the indifference of women and not the opposition of men that keeps them away from the ballot box. Refusal to pay taxes is not the characteristics of a good citizen. Taxation without representation will always exist because there is no possible means of giving all property owners, corporate and individual, a voice in our government. Woman's claim for the right to vote rests on the principle that all adult citizens should have a voice in making the laws of their country. Taxes are not levied on adult citizens alone, and Dr. Anna Shaw's refusal to pay taxes will not gain for her cause the votes of sensible men.

## THAT'S ME.

Two ladies gay met a boy one day  
His legs were briar-scratched.  
His clothes were blue, but a nut-brown hue.  
Marked the place where his pants were patched.  
They bubbled with joy at the blue-clad boy  
With his spot of nut brown hue.  
"Why didn't you patch with a color to match?"  
They chuckled. "Why not with blue?"  
"Come, don't be coy, my blue-brown boy.  
Speak out!" and they laughed with glee;  
And he blushed rose-red, while he bashfully said:  
"That ain't no patch; that's me!"—Exchange.

# WAR ORDER ISS WERE MORE

Torpedoing of Vessel Causes in Prices but Market Vigorously

## BETHLEHEM STEEL AT

Holden Locomotive Sold Up to

New High Record—American Can

and Allis-Chalmers Were Also Str

Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal

New York, July 26.—The story of

combination to embrace practically

of U. S. Steel, although discre

quartets, proved to be of specu

stocks of independent steel compa

advances at the opening. Bethle

according to the story will be nuc

with Mr. Schwab as president, at

Crucible opened 1½ up at 47

Steel gained % to 36½.

In response to a definite annou