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MONTREAL, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1915.

The British Way -- and Canada's.

The press despatches from London on Saturday included the following:

London, June 19.—"That there should be no dissolution of Parliament was the decision virtually arrived at by the cabinet at its meeting yesterday," says The Times today. "The Ministers decided in principle that the life of the present Parliament should be extended 12 months and that no municipal elections should be held this year."

While this is the attitude of Ministers in Great Britain, in Canada some of the Ministers are making campaign speeches, with a view, evidently, to the holding of an early general election, if they can be more successful in the fall than they were in the spring in their efforts to bring off such an event. The two methods are thus before the public. Which of the two commands itself to the judgment of independent and patriotic Canadians?

Needless Anxiety.

United Empire, the journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, is a publication which, like the Institute itself, is devoted to the interests of the Empire, and therefore anything that it may say on the subject of the relations between the mother country and its overseas Dominions is deserving of respect. Some times, however, its zeal in the good cause outruns its judgment. In its recent number the editor manifests much anxiety concerning a conference which seems to him to be necessary to enable the Dominions to exercise their proper influence in settling the terms upon which peace may be made. The "ordinary man," he admits, must give his thoughts and energies to the war, but the statesman should even now look ahead and plan for what is to happen when the war ends. A few weeks ago the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, informed Parliament that it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to consult the Prime Minister of each of the Dominions, if possible personally, whenever the moment arrived at which the conditions of peace could properly be discussed. United Empire takes note of this, and also of the fact that since 1907 Dominion Ministers have been admitted to the deliberations of the Committee of Imperial Defence. But the editor finds these things insufficient. Sir Robert Borden's mission to England in 1912, says the journal, had for its object the securing of representation of the Dominions in the Imperial Councils, and the editor finds that the movement has made no advance whatever since that time. For these reasons he holds that a conference of Imperial and Dominion Ministers is necessary. As to the time for such a conference, he says, "There is only one golden rule—better too soon than too late."

We do not know how far, if at all, our London friend expresses the views of people in Australia, New Zealand or South Africa. We feel assured, however, that so far as Canada is concerned there is an entire absence of the anxiety on this subject manifested by United Empire. If Sir Robert Borden went to England in 1912 upon such a mission as is stated, he has been conspicuously silent about it. Our Parliamentary records will be searched in vain for anything that will indicate that Sir Robert ever was charged with such a mission, or that he ever made proposals to the Imperial Government for the granting to Canada of greater representation to the Imperial Committee. As to the war and the terms of peace, it is pleasing to have the assurance that, at the proper time, the Dominions will be consulted by the Imperial Government. Such consultation will be a recognition of their growing importance, and of their good services in the war. But in the case of Canada the intended consultation may be regarded as entirely complimentary. The simple truth is that Canada has no special interests in the terms of peace. Canada's interests are those which she shares with the Empire at large, and we doubt if satisfied to have those interests cared for by the British statesmen who, under our present constitution, are responsible for the management of Imperial affairs. There are no Canadian statesmen of any party who would feel that they are better qualified to deal with these matters than such experienced men as Mr. Asquith, Lord Lansdowne, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Balfour and their colleagues in London.

If the project of greater representation of the Dominions in the Imperial Councils has made no advance since 1912, it is because, in Canada at all events, there is no real movement in that direction, and no substantial discontent with present conditions. One of these days, not by any radical movement, but by that process of evolution which has proved itself so effective in the upbuilding of the British Empire, the Dominions will come into closer relations with the mother country. For that closer union all can afford to wait patiently. There are, we are sure, few, if any, Canadians, "ordinary men" or statesmen, who at a time like the present are disposed to worry the Imperial Government about conferences for the consideration of problems that are purely academic, or difficulties that are purely imaginary.

A Misunderstanding.

Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerard, Ambassador Bernstorff's special envoy to Berlin, gave an interview at Christiansand, Norway, on his arrival from New York, to a newspaper correspondent, to whom he said that the differences between America and Germany were the result of a

misunderstanding, and that everything would be satisfactorily arranged. "Misunderstanding" is a nice word to apply to the situation. America, apparently, understood that a ship called the Lusitania had been torpedoed and many hundreds of people, including a large number of Americans, were killed. This, it is now to be assumed, was a "misunderstanding." The Lusitania was not sunk; nobody was killed; indeed, there was no such ship as the Lusitania. It was all a "misunderstanding" on the part of the United States Government.

The King of Greece has a German wife and a German doctor. No wonder he is sick.

The two sons of Premier Asquith who are on duty at the front have both been wounded. There is hardly a family in Great Britain, either among the high or the low, who have not suffered as a result of the war.

Since the first of the year the United States have imported over \$112,000,000 in gold, of which Canada supplied nearly \$33,000,000, France \$11,500,000, and Japan \$9,600,000. This country will soon be forced to replenish its gold supply if exports keep up at that rate.

Canada has already received orders for 9,000,000 shells, as well as orders for over 8,000,000 cartridge cases, fuses, etc. Shell-making is giving employment in Canada to upwards of 60,000 skilled mechanics, who draw weekly wages of \$1,000,000. Some 247 plants are engaged in shell making.

The Germans are compelling the Belgian citizens to take German savings bank currency, which, however, is not guaranteed by the German Government. Any Belgian refusing to take this currency is fined, but the fines must be paid in Belgian, English or French coin. The Germans are wise guys, but their day is coming.

Sir John French, in speaking to his soldiers on the anniversary of Waterloo, praised them in the following terms:

"I knew what you were capable of, and you have shown that you are equal to any work required of a soldier. It requires more dogged tenacity, more courage, to stand for many days in the trenches than to make one brave charge."

Argentina during the first three months of 1915 imported \$45,000,000 less than in the corresponding period of 1914, while exports for the three months amounted to \$157,000,000, or over \$35,000,000 more than for the corresponding period in 1914, giving the country a balance of trade of \$107,000,000. Argentina is taking advantage of the European demand for foodstuffs to pay off some of her indebtedness.

It would not be at all surprising if that Methodist parson who proposed the resolution condemning soldiers smoking in the trenches hurried out back of the barn as soon as he got home and enjoyed a good long cool smoke. Mark Twain in "Enjoying It" tells how he and three others, overtaken in a blizzard, prepared for death by giving up pet vices. Mark himself gave up smoking, another gave up card playing, another drinking, etc. When they found that they were within a hundred yards of a hotel they relented. Mark went out behind the hotel and had a good smoke, and there found one man shuffling cards, and another one having a quiet drink. Perhaps if those ministers had a taste of trench life they would have more sense of the fitness of things.

GERMANY VERSUS JAPAN.

(Philadelphia Ledger.)

A German paper makes some sneering remarks about "Britain's yellow allies," meaning the Japanese.

The Japanese seem to stand comparison tolerably well with the Germans. Sir Claude MacDonald, who was British representative in Japan at the time of the war with Russia, testifies to the humanity of the Japanese in their great struggle against Russia. "The whole world," he says, "knew what that splendid valor our allies fought, but it is not known as generally as I think it ought to be how straightforward, honest and dignified and how loyal to us, was the conduct of their negotiations; it is not generally known how appreciative of the stubborn valor of their opponents, how courteous and chivalrous to them in defeat, how courteous and patient in their own sufferings, were the 'heaven' Japanese. It is not known, perhaps, as I know it, that fullest information regarding wounded Russians in the hospitals of Japan, for transmission to their friends, was immediately obtainable; the nature and gravity of the wounds, and in some cases even the temperature of the patient being telegraphed.

"I venture, therefore, to think that some Christian nations, not forgetting Germany, have much to learn of the Christian virtues of chivalry, courtesy, and honesty from heathen Japan."

GERMANY HAS LOST HER SOUL.

(From the London Nation.)

Germany has lost her soul, and morally isolated her people to an extent that makes it difficult for us to realize how it is possible to negotiate a peace with her. What has her policy of frightfulness accomplished in the way of material gain. Her brutalization of Belgium has created a moral and material difficulty from whose coils the contortions of her travellers in intrigues, like Herr Dernburg, will never release her. The sinking of the Lusitania turns America into an avowed or a virtual associate of the Allies. But a not less important effect is the immense stimulation it has administered to the spirit of her adversaries. Is that negligible? Perhaps to a stupid materialism such as hers. But not to those who measure events in terms of human thought and feeling rather than in numbers and material alone. If her poisonous gases deal out a frightful form of death to some hundreds of British and French officers and men, they also multiply tenfold the vim of the armies of Flanders and France. The two theories of human nature will fight each other out, and we need not doubt where the victory will be.

NAPOLEON, THE STRATEGIST.

Napoleon not only carried the art of strategy far beyond the point it had reached in its day, but subsequent military campaigns have shown that, in a sense, his strategy died with him. The apparent paradox can be partially explained by the fact that Napoleon never appreciated the enormous intellectual gulf that separated him from his generals. He peeped plain to his clearer vision. The defeat of the French in 1870 must be attributed to their neglect of the Napoleonic tradition. One of the most important results of that war has been a revival of this tradition in the French army to-day. The War Book of

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Times have greatly changed since the Court of Queen's Bench of Upper Canada, under the presidency of Chief Justice Draper, declined to make a note of any United States case cited on any question of law.

The Ontario Mechanics' Lien Act is considered the parent statute and its main provisions have been followed in the legislation passed by Manitoba, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Judge W. B. Wallace, of Halifax, N.S., in his useful book published by the Canada Law Book Company, of Toronto, gives all the Canadian decisions grouped under the appropriate sections of the Ontario Act. The acts of the other provinces are also given, including the articles of the Quebec Civil Code dealing with what are called privileged claims. All the reported Mechanics' Lien cases in Quebec are given.

The acts of many of the United States are similar to our Canadian acts, so many American decisions are given. The author has found it impossible to group the cases according to any logical scheme of classification, but notes a growing tendency toward uniformity in the decisions, but it is hard to understand why there cannot be a general act covering this subject provided all the provinces agree.

The cases show the need of some amendments in Quebec particularly to do away with the necessity of serving the proprietor who is also the contractor with the required legal notice in order to comply with the decision of the Privy Council in the case of Stevenson vs. the Bank of Hochelaga, decided in 1900. Many Quebec lawyers think the sections of the Code relating to this subject should be carefully reviewed in the interest of both the builders, suppliers and laborers.

FULL OF PROMISE.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

We have learned what it is for nations which love peace, and freedom, and honor, to have trusted their neighbor's word as their own, to confront an empire which has turned itself into one vast military machine, perfect in organization for war and devoid of truth or scruple, in order that it may justify its lust for universal dominion. In that we were less ready than Germany at the start is no shame to us. In that we have been unduly slow in realizing the formidable character of the task before us, we have much to repent, and, what is more important, much to repair. We do not assent to the wailings of those who appear to believe that things have gone less prosperously with us up to the present than we had the right to expect. When we realize the ruin which has fallen upon the enemy's hopes, we are justified in regarding the situation of the allies as full of promise for that ultimate and complete victory in which we have never lost faith.

THE SOLDIER.

If I should die, think only this of me:
That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is forever England. There shall be
In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,
Gave once her flowers to love, her ways to roam.
A body of England's, breathing English air,
Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home,
And think, this heart, all evil shed away,
A pulse in the eternal mind, no less,
Gives somewhere back the thoughts by England given;
Her sights and sounds; dreams happy as her day;
And laughter, learnt of friends; and gentleness,
In hearts at peace, under an English heaven.
—Rupert Brooke.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

The skipper of a tramp steamer had lost his bearings on a dark, stormy night, and was trying to get his position on an old chart. "Well," he said, "if that's Cardiff, Bill, we're off right; but if it's a fly-spot, 'aven't 'elp us!'"—Everybody's.

Aunt (to Ella, her engaged niece):—"So Henry went away yesterday, I heard. Parting is very painful, isn't it?"
Ella:—"I should think so. Every rib in my body is aching to-day, and my lips are sore."—The Peoples Friend.

Little Mary, who often appears in Lippincott's Magazine, had been sent to the store to get some fly-paper. She was a long time in returning, and her mother began to feel anxious. Going to the door, she spied the little girl coming up the street, and called:—"Mary, have you got the fly-paper?"
"No, mother," replied Mary; "it's got me, but we are coming together."—Youth's Companion.

A weather-beaten dame somewhat over six feet in height and with a pair of shoulders proportionately broad appeared at a back door in Wyoming and asked for light housework. She said that her name was Lizzie and explained that she had been ill with typhoid and was convalescing.

"Where did you come from, Lizzie?" inquired the woman of the house. "Where have you been?"
"I've been working out on Holwell's ranch," replied Lizzie, "digging post holes while I was getting my strength back."—The Farming Business.

A young woman stenographer in a New York city hotel blasted a romance, in which she was to be one of the principal parties, by being mercenary. She takes down a letter and dictated a proposal to the stenographer herself. She took the dictation, typed the letter and demanded fifty cents. That was too much for the Virginian. A girl who would charge half a dollar for writing a proposal of marriage to herself was too cold blooded for the sunny South, and he withdrew, his romance shattered.

"Ye think a fine lot of Shakespeare?"
"I do sir," was the reply.
"An' ye think he was mair clever than Rabble Burns?"
"Why, there's no comparison between them."
"Maybe no; but ye tell us it was Shakespeare who wrote: 'Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.' Now, Rabble would never have written such nonsense as that."

"Nonsense, sir," thundered the other.
"Ay, just nonsense. 'Rabble would hae kn't fine that a king, or queen either, dinna gae to bed wi' a crown on their head. He'd hae kent they hang it over the back o' a chair.'"

THE MAN WITH INITIATIVE.

If there is one thing more needed than another in the development of personality, it is initiative. Not one man in a thousand possesses it. The learner is forever under foot.

The man who can stand alone and start something and bring it to a successful issue, who knows the right thing to do at the right time and does it, is as difficult to find as the needle in the haystack. Just recently an incident of interest occurred in which one of the representatives of the Arnett Agency figured conspicuously. He was a new man and had never heard the time-old excuse, "But there was a public sale on that day, and so of course couldn't do anything. Everybody was there and nobody wanted to talk insurance."

This fellow possessed initiative. Because there was a sale and he knew his prospects would be present, he planned his line of attack accordingly. Attending in an automobile, he took position in his car behind some cedars that gave him a quiet, inconspicuous place to talk apart from the crowd and with an associate to introduce him and arrange interviews, he wrote \$6,000—getting every man he interviewed and in spite of the fact that two other life men were on the ground and wrote nothing.

It is always the salesman without initiative who is the complainer. "The territory is poor, the weather is bad, the time is unripe or the prospects are not in the right frame of mind to talk insurance."

The man with initiative is too busy planning his campaign to find time for complaint. He is getting results while the other is exercising his vocal powers. If an agency were hunting a mere developer of policies, an errand boy would suffice. Solicitors are expected to change men's minds, to get results. That is the business of their profession. "But how can I do it?" is the cry of the uninitiated. "I wasn't born that way!" Perhaps not. You weren't born with well-trained muscles either. Nor could you stand alone and walk for some time. But, by development and use of your body and even your thinker, you one day found you could stand alone, you could go after a thing and get it. The same is true in any line of business.

Study successful salesmen. Where you can't do better, adopt their methods, but always find better if you can. Study salesmanship, develop a keen interest in the work itself and your thinker will begin to work.

You will be surprised to find yourself seeing a world of new ideas where others seem blind. Keep your thinker active by daily use and have the courage to carry out the thoughts that come and you will soon find yourself the most sought after of all salesmen—the man with initiative.—Life Insurance Independent.

THE WORLD WILL SWALLOW HIM.

You might be interested to know that George F. Phil is graduating from the Northwestern University School of Pharmacy with honorary mention.—Chicago Tribune.

The Day's Best Editorial

SO FAR AND YET SO NEAR.

(Southern Lumberman.)

The ramifications of the war are almost limitless. There seems to be no spot on earth which is not in some way affected. Just now we are hearing that the fur trade is ruined and that trappers in the United States and Canada can no longer find a market for skins.

For years the Canadian Indians have made a living by trapping, but they were notified some time ago that the big fur companies will no longer advance the usual supplies of food, ammunition, clothing, etc., against prospective catches. These Indians have no way of supporting themselves except by trapping; and as they are by nature far from thrifty, their outlook is full of gloom.

Measured in miles, it is a long way from Canada to the Balkans. Yet when a young man in the capital of Bosnia jumps on the running board of an automobile and shoots a grand duke, an Indian in the Canadian wilderness loses his means of livelihood and starves to death; many of the employees of fur companies, by reason of slack business, are laid off; the animals that would have been killed for their skins live on in happiness and freedom.

The latter fact should afford some comfort to those sentimentalists who see, in the wearing of furs, nothing but the wicked vanity of woman—a near-sighted view of a subject which trails back to the time when the barbarian exhibited his superior strength by the crude and simple process of the taking of life—the killing of formidable competitors.

In those days work was odious; slaughter was honorable. But times have changed. Men no longer club each other. They do not go out and kill wild beasts to show off their wonderful skill and prowess—except in the way of a sort of make-believe which impels a man to arm himself to the teeth and start after squirrels and quail.

The accepted way for a man to manifest superior ability nowadays—that it may be seen of all men—is to get ahead of competitors, according to the methods and ethics of the business and industrial world, and then to buy costly furs for his wife and daughters, thus advertising to the public: "Behold! I am able to sustain extreme financial damage without impairing my superior opulence."

This plan is a great improvement over the method of the ferocious savage, who hung scalps to his belt to prove that he was invincible as a warrior. There are indeed many advantages in this more complex scheme of the millionaire for self-exploitation. The great popularity of furs, as an evidence of surplus wealth and conspicuous ability, enhanced the price until hunters and trappers were willing to brave many dangers and endure much hardship in order to procure skins. And in this way, indirectly, a large portion of the American continent was opened up to settlement. Trading posts grew into towns and cities; the trails through the wilderness became highways; what once was the habitation of the beaver, the black fox and other fur-bearing animals is now the centre of such business activities as Columbus, Toledo, Dayton and Cleveland.

The Lord works in a mysterious way His wonders to perform. It has come to pass that big cities with factories, banks and schools have literally grown out of man's innate desire to excel—and to convince his fellowman of his power. This is one of the reasons why we are skeptical concerning any sociological footing that is designed to place all men on an equal footing and to bring about an equal distribution of wealth.

It seems a long way from the barbarian—cracking the skull of his rival—to the blissful Mr. Newly-wed paying a thousand dollars for a muff.

But really it is not as far as it seems. And between the two points there wasn't any other road to travel except the one along which humanity has come.

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A YELLOW JOURNAL.

(Ottawa Journal.)

The Hearst press drove McKinley into war with Spain, and sought to drive Wilson into war with Mexico. It has been thirsting for blood for years. It exhausted the garbage barrel of abuse to show its dislike of Bryan. But now, because Britain is concerned, Hearst has turned pacifist, swears to peace, and warns Wilson that the country won't tolerate war upon Germany. Happily for Anglo-American relations, Hearst represents only the meaner elements of America.

IN A NUTSHELL.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

German publishers ask that the duty on printed paper be removed as the price in Germany has gone up 50 per cent. That seems to sum up a much debated economic question in a nutshell.

Berlin correspondent says that newspapers and public speakers are preparing the public mind for the inevitable increase in taxes to meet the expense of the war. There are suggestions of fertilizer, tobacco and other government monopolies.

THE MARCHING ARMIES.

(Iris Tree, in London Times.)
The days come up as beggars in the street.
With empty hands, as summers without sun
That bring no gold of corn. With weary feet
We tread our ways not caring where they lead.

The poet's song all golden in his throat
Turns to a blood-red chapter, rage unfurled.
The hunter's horn has had its little note
A trumpet-blast that shall awake the world.

From silent shores where languid tides have
swept.
From quiet hills where dreaming people reign.
Strange eyes drop water that have never wept.
Men rush to slaughter that have never slain.

For look! the gorgeous armies marching onwards
And look! the dragged line, the feet that lag.
The burning banner, and, returning homewards
The pallid faces and the bleeding flag.

From house to house the mournful winds have
blown
The dying war-cry in the watchers' ears.
From hearth to hill have borne the weepers' tears.
Have drowned the drum, have frozen up their
tears.

They see the dusty roads of separation.
They see the lonely seas and stranger lands.
Their children give good bodies for the nation
And yield their swords to Death with loyal
hands.

Beggar and prince in meeting face to face
Hold the same secret shining in their eyes.
The awful terror of a fierce disgrace.
The awful hope that glory may arise.

The hope that like a flame from the black field
Flings up its prophecy on fervent wings.
Pride in the strength of God whose sword we
wield:
And charity the only crown of kings.

NEW YORK MARKET

LATER WA
ased off Following Ann
Supreme Court Decisio
awanna Coal Co.

STOCKS GENERAL

Announcement of Resumption of
U. S. Steel Which Have Been
Time Did Not Stimulate Market

New York, June 21.—The volume of business at the opening and nearly all of the day was irregular. It opened with a few of the industrials and local traction stocks and standard rails were all active. Brokers said the public was on one side or the other.

Baldwin Locomotive was active. The market was irregular. It opened advanced to 68, a new high record, and backed back to about its opening level. The traders said there was evidence of a change in the stock. Westinghouse, which advanced to 88 compared with 84 yesterday's close.

Announcement of resumption of the Steel Corporation which had some time did not stimulate the market. Opening was 1/2 off at 60 1/2, rallied to 6 1/2. Interboro Metropolitan up 1/2, and the preferred 76 1/2, up 1/2, 75 1/2, up 1/2.

New York, June 21.—Stock was a moderate quantity after the opening, but support on a comparatively small selling did not seem to be of an important nature. Traders were active on the bear side, but being apparently based on internal information, the German successes against the opposition of the German press to the modification of the terms of the armistice.

Among those who were bullish, the market after buying because of the Supreme Court might render important in the course of the day.

There was continued selling of Chrysler and the stock made new low record, closing at 77 1/2. Close observers said, however, that good buying at the low figure.

New York, June 21.—After a little market developed renewed strength, at the first hour stocks in general were trading, although still largely in industrial group volume.

American Can sold off 1 1/2 to 44 on the disposition of a capitalist prominent in the company, and often active in the market for the stock. It was said, however, that the stock was not in a serious condition. Westinghouse was strong, advancing 1/2 on a few transactions Bethlehem Steel 1/2 to 84 1/2.

Bute and Superior sold off 1 1/2 to 67 1/2 on a rumor that the company was to be sold. The market after a few minutes' trading, however, was not much affected.

New York, June 21.—There was a moderate quantity of business at the opening, but the market was quiet and stocks showed a tendency to ease off a little about 1.30 p.m., following announcement of the Supreme Court decision in the Lackawanna Coal case.

In many places it was argued that the Lackawanna case lessened the force of the decision in favor of the Steel Corporation. The decision in favor of the Steel Corporation was unanimous, but so had been the decision in the Lackawanna case.

Reading and Lehigh Valley declined a half on the announcement of the Lackawanna decision.

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