

NY CHALKS UP
OTHER BLUNDER

self into the Records of
War as a Boor and
a Vandal

OMIRERS SADDENED

Beautiful Cathedral at Rheims in
Germany's Active Gospel Has
in Complexion Toward a
Defilement of Force.

For the most part, to be only one
of the acts of vandalism perpetrated
in the destruction of the Cathedral
in an edifice that had stood for seven
almost as many hours, reduced to a
one and debris.

voices in America so far raised to
oppose civilization is that of the
said of Louvain, that its destruction
was a crime. Rheims was on the
the French troops were harbored
it was a legitimate act of warfare
in order to drive out the enemy.
at old cathedral church of Rheims
that was its misfortune. The Ger-
not be expected to leave it intact as
the an entirely different situation pre-
the soldiers were not defending the
invaders. The Germans occupied
of the non-combatants, angered by
nitted upon their soil by a nation
it honor to respect Belgian neu-
behind the shelter of their dwellings
German soldiers, whereupon the
d waste with fire and sword. That
crime, and no amount of casuistry
otherwise.

mit Another Blunder.

ved opinion is thus expressed by the
bureau—an impartial observer—
—or rather some of her war sub-
apparently be chalked up another
as it is stupid, in the shelling of
dredal. It gives her foes another
on. By following, it accentuates
on given at Louvain.

nder that France should promptly
rapid fire of protests and accusa-
on, that have so far made the great
bination with words as well as bul-
well matched the initial counter-
was to blame for there being a
side the natural French sentiment,
the occasion offered a splendid
write Germany into the record as
as, now charged. The pity
all esthetic considerations, that
sudden admirers of the many good
the misconception thus self-im-
rmans; that it would seem to help
of a Jekyll-and-Hyde Germany,
concerning change in German ideals

ke Vengeful War.

charge is apt to be leveled that
their own creative history in an
armer in industry, and claiming to
eroly from the national viewpoint,
ke vengeful war on long dead and
that wrought pliously what the
again; that thereby Germans are
eyes of generations yet to come,
be held to leave little extenua-
st of war. It may be further
y, that while Napoleon stole, he
terpieces.

range part of it all is that Ger-
wed with examples of like ancient
dredal and university, erected and
long past; that these are not only
world but an asset to the coun-
to that country vast pride as well
if a like reprisal were thinkable,
giving large hostages to fate,
are no Goths, first stumbling on
long and memorials.

the real danger or loss that Ger-
the reprisals will come otherwise.
vain it was sought to justify as
error into hostile non-combatants,
on the purely military standpoint,
ion that any such advantage will
hed by the added bitterness and
the vast majority of the allied
is the unfortunate coincidence
religion or houses of religious in-
to have suffered; and this may
go to sentimental resentment.

loss in Reputation.

ht peril is that of loss in reputa-
t gains of success be reaped. The
reading of late that Germany's
een changing complexion toward
ce,—just as the German manner
of being increasingly pompous,
venerated more than cathedral-
s cathedral; even that Krupp is
to the finer work of art, even to
he other if necessary. It is this
a lack of civilized amenity and
respect or reverence, that some
fastening on a country once re-
vise.

verage German would rightly re-
be maligning, if not admit that
resented. Official Germany has
to declare that there was no in-
to the destruction of the cathedral
re is sorry. This is a rain over
ter Louvain. Probably also it
of realizing sense and intelli-

be German military strategy, the
nd does not seem to be clear of
d diplomacy and of at least two
diplomacy of the battlefield. These
Germany cannot afford.

ELEVATED ANNUAL

Year ended June 30th, 1914
Increase, \$820,708.
Increase, \$658,428.
\$88,116; Increase, \$655,369.
ges, \$1,267,168; Increase, \$558,546.
; decrease, \$3,030.
Increase, \$559,576.

CONDITIONS NOW
CLOSER TO NORMAL

General Betterment in Business Circles
Has Done Much to Steady
Metal Markets

MORE CONFIDENCE SHOWN

Large Manufacturers States That Manufactured Goods
Formerly Imported From Germany Can Be
Made in Canada and Great Britain. Steps
Being Taken Towards This.

Still another week of general betterment in business
circles has passed but conditions are still below nor-
mal, and it is likely to take some time before business
can be said to have once more assumed a normal tone.

In retail hardware circles, it is announced that there
have been some price changes in imported goods, but
for the most part, these are unimportant from the
point of view of the consumer. Although in some
quarters firms are reporting a generally greater vol-
ume of business than for the same period last year,

this is but to be expected due to the uncertainty in the
minds of all as to the ultimate market action.
It is generally asserted, however, that confidence
is returning to the minds of the public, due possibly
to the excellent showing now being made by the Allies
and by the British in particular at the front. Most
and by the British in particular at the front. Most
of the large manufacturers are emphatic in stating that
the lines of manufactured goods formerly imported from
Germany can easily be manufactured in Canada and
England and they are doing all in their power to bring
this hope to a realization.

In the metal markets there has been a more steady
tone than for some time past and the outlook is en-
couraging. Price changes have been few. The east-
ness in tin has not been reflected in the tinware mar-
ket as yet. Tin is quoted in the active market at 35
to 40 cents per pound. Lead continues generally steady
as well as pipe and waste pipe. There is a firmness
in zinc and zinc sheets and the spread in prices has
widened during the week.

The pig iron situation shows little improvement.
Steel companies are reported to be busy. Ferro man-
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zinc sheets and the spread in prices has widened
during the week.

The pig iron situation shows little improvement.
Steel companies are reported to be busy. Ferro man-
ganes is easier. There is some demand from ex-
port circles.

COTTON SELLERS BY BALLOT.

New York, September 23.—Sellers by to-day's ballot
for the result of Liverpool's Tuesday ballot was as
follows:

	Bales.
Norman Mayer	400
Shearson, Hammill & Co.	300
Henry Hents	300
Weld & Company	300
Jay, Bond & Co.	300
Rensford, Lyon & Co.	100
Robert Moore	100
Raymond Fynchon	100
Rayden, Stone	100
Henry Clues	100
Heinzen, Vogelzang & Co.	100

The Best Defensive is
an Ardent Attack

IN chess, in play, in war, and
in business the best defen-
sive is an ardent attack.

LEADERSHIP AND SUCCESS ARE NOT
MERE MATTERS OF POSITION AND RE-
SOURCES. THEY ARE MATTERS OF
SPIRIT.

THE SPIRIT OF LEADERSHIP AND
SUCCESS SHOWS ITSELF IN AGGRES-
SIVE ACTION.

IN CANADA EVENTUAL LEADERSHIP
AND SUCCESS IN MANUFACTURING,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ENTERPRISE
WILL BELONG TO THOSE WHO PUSH
FORWARD NOW AND ALWAYS. THOSE
WHO SEEK MERELY TO CONSERVE
THEIR POSITION BECOME STATIONARY
AND EXPOSE THEMSELVES TO THE
DANGER OF ULTIMATE DESTRUCTION.

THESE ARE THE LESSONS AND FACTS
OF HISTORY.

THE OCCUPATION OF NEW FIELDS
OF TRADE AND THE WINNING OF NEW
CUSTOMERS ARE ACHIEVED AT THE
LEAST COST OF MONEY AND TIME
BY THE ADOPTION OF A STRONG,
CONSTANTLY MAINTAINED AND PRU-
DENT POLICY OF ADVERTISING IN THE
PUBLIC PRESS.

Maintenance of attack wears down
resistance

ENGLISH PIG IRON EXPORTS
FALL OFF HEAVILY IN MONTH

Holland, United States, and Canada Took No Iron
At All, and All Other Countries Greatly Re-
duced Their Orders—This Year Will
Probably See Small Tonnage.

As was expected, the exports of pig iron from Mid-
dlebrough, England, fell off heavily in August from
those of July and August a year ago. A total of
21,870 tons was shipped abroad and to English,
Scottish and Welsh ports during last month com-
pared with \$2,412 tons shipped in July and 111,354
tons in August, 1913. Not a ton of iron was sent
of this country or Canada or to Holland, Germany
took 730 tons compared with 6,000 tons in July and
8,663 tons in August, 1913.

In this year to September 1, Middlebrough dis-
trict exported 724,516 tons of iron, or at the annual
rate of a little more than 1,000,000 tons. Last year
1,246,884 tons were exported, and in 1912, 1,346,092
tons were shipped. From present indications 1914
will show the smallest volume of exports from Mid-
dlebrough in at least fifteen years.

The following table shows the tonnage of pig iron
exported from Middlebrough district, including both
the foreign shipments and those to coastwise ports
for the years from 1912 to 1913, inclusive with the
total to September 1, this year:

1914 (to Sept. 1)	1913	1912
724,516	1,246,884	1,346,092
1911	1,328,307	1,199,383
1910	1,191,858	1,300,098
1909	1,750,881	1,506,555
1908	990,719	1,008,336
1907	1,216,457	1,216,457
1906	1,142,786	

In the first eight months of this year Middle-
brough shipped 18,510 tons of iron to this country and
Canada compared with 45,100 tons during the whole
of 1913, or less than one-third the tonnage in two-
thirds of the year. Other shipments have been al-
most as small in proportion. The war, of course, is
the cause, as it had closed practically every market.

WEATHER MAP.

Cotton belt—Light to moderate rains west of the
river, heavy on the Texas coast. Temperature 54
to 74.

Corn belt—Light to moderate rains in parts of Kan-
sas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Indiana and Ohio. Tem-
perature 44 to 62.

American Northwest—Partly cloudy; no moisture.
Temperature 46 to 52.

Canadian Northwest—Partly cloudy; no moisture.
Temperature 49 to 56.

SUGAR \$6.75.

New York, September 23.—All refiners quote stand-
ard granulated on basis of 6.75 cents, less 2 per
cent for cash. Raw sugar remains unchanged at
5.64 cents.

BERLIN WHEAT.

Berlin, September 23.—Spot wheat 1.54½ cents.

PARIS WHEAT.

Paris, September 23.—Spot wheat up ¼ at 1.45½
cents.

STEEL MILLS MAY
CURTAIL OUTPUT

Demand For Finished and Semi Fin-
ished Products Has Fallen off
Steadily Since War Began

FOREIGN ORDERS SMALL

Mills Are Striving to Recover Ground Already Lost
Through the Disruption of Shipping. Situa-
tion Is Not Satisfactory, Although
Shipments Are Larger.

Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.
Pittsburgh, September 23.—At the present rate of
bookings the steel mills will probably find it ne-
cessary to curtail operation to an average below 50
per cent of capacity. The present average is not
much better than 50 per cent, and the outlook is
anything but encouraging. Demand for finished and
semi-finished products has fallen off steadily since
the beginning of the war abroad, and now produc-
ers are free to admit that the trade is in the poorest
condition since 1903. Foreign orders are being ob-
tained, but these mainly involve small tonnages. Do-
mestic buying has contracted so sharply that pro-
ducers are understood to have shaded prices as
much as \$2 in order to coax out orders. The past
week was the worst in many years in the matter of
equipment, buying, and this is a striking reflection
of conditions in the steel trade.

It is well known that the railroads are the best
customers of the steel producers and when the form-
er are unable or unwilling to buy cars, rails, and
locomotives in normal volume the steel companies
suffer. The pig iron market continues very dull,
the sales in the leading eastern markets last week
amounting to less than 25,000 tons. The ferro man-
ganes situation has eased further, and steel interests
are no longer worrying over the danger of a
shortage. Most of the steel companies which turn
out material for export are now striving to recover
the ground lost through the disruption of shipping.
Shipments are now moving in larger volume, but
the situation is still far from satisfactory.

New York, September 23.—The placing of an order
for 17,000 tons of steel rails with the Carnegie Steel
Company by the Queensland Government, Australia,
is by far the most favorable development in the
trade during the last week. Steel interests are hope-
ful that this is but the fore-runner of other impor-
tant contracts and seales forces of the various com-
panies are concentrating their attention on the for-
eign field. At the present time there are inquiries
in the market from South America, Italy, Russia and
South Africa involving finished and semi-finished
products and strenuous efforts are being made by
producers to close definite contracts. It will take a
large number of foreign orders to offset the loss in
domestic business resulting from the war, and the
realization of this is acting as a spur to the produc-
ers.

Home demand for steel has fallen off to such an
extent that makers have resorted to price shading in
an effort to stimulate buying. Mill operations are
now at an average of not much more than 50 per cent
capacity, and rather than close down their plants
which means the disorganization of working forces,
many manufacturers are willing to accept business
that brings to them practically no profit. It will be
very disappointing to the trade, however, if prices
recede to the low levels prevailing earlier in the year,
as it is well known that their bottom prices repre-
sented the cost of production with an exceedingly
slender margin of profit.

The probability of the Inter-State Commerce Com-
mission granting some relief to the railroads in the
form of freight rate increases affords some encour-
agement to the trade, as it is believed the railroads
with assurances of increased revenues, will enter the
market for needed car, locomotive and rails.

NAVAL STORE MARKETS.

New York, September 23.—The market for naval
stores will be a shade easier, especially for turpentine,
reflecting the arrivals from Savannah and the South.
The jobbers and manufacturers are buying conserva-
tively at present, pending further details of the work-
ing of the factors agreement to sustain the market by
curtailing production.

Rosins were repeated for all grades at the basis
of former prices. The demand is light as the con-
sumption by manufacturers is below normal. Com-
mon to good strained is nominally repeated at \$3.80.
The following were the prices for rosins in yard: B.
\$3.90 to \$4.00; D. \$3.95 to \$4.00; E. \$3.95 to \$4.05; F.
\$3.95 to \$4.05; G. \$3.95 to \$4.05; H. \$4.00 to \$4.05; I.
\$4.05 asked; K. \$4.55 to \$4.65; M. \$5.00 asked; N. \$5.75
to \$6.25; W.G. \$6.15 to \$6.40; W.V. \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Savannah, September 23.—Turpentine, nominal, 45½
cents. No sales; receipts 814; shipments 51; stocks
28,744. Rosin, nominal. No sales; receipts 1,824;
shipments 800; stocks 112,134. Quotations: A. B.
\$3.50; C. D. \$3.52½; E. F. G. H. I. \$3.55; K. \$4.15;
M. \$4.50; N. \$5.00; W.G. \$6.25; W.V. \$6.35.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

(Special Staff Correspondence.)

Toronto, September 23.—Trade was fairly active in
the cattle division at the union stock yards this
morning but there was again a scarcity of prime of-
ferings though quite a lot of very useful light butch-
ers were included in the run which comprised 91
cars 1,219 cattle, 149 calves, 1,456 hogs and 2,119
sheep and lambs. Prices were unchanged allowed
with the chief demand centering on the choice but-
chers' kinds and canners. In between it was rather
a slippery trade and there was a tendency to weak-
ness, though it was not so great as to be reflected
in value sheep lambs and calves were steady with
the best lambs selling \$7.75; sheep were worth up to
\$6.35 for select lightweights; calves, \$9 to \$11.25 for
the best veal. There was a weaker feeling in the hog
market, though prices were still unchanged at \$9.25
fed and watered, \$9.50 off cars and \$9.90 country
points. Prospects are for lower next week.

BOSTON GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

The following are the grain shipments from Boston
for the week ending September 19th, as reported by
Thomas Ronald & Co. Grain Brokers, 618 Chamber
of Commerce, Boston:

	Wheat.	Oats.
Laconia.....	39,354	
Anglian.....	40,000	50,000
Total week Sept. 13, 1914	79,354	50,000
Total week Sept. 20, 1913	308,728	46,500

The following are the stocks in the elevators to-
day:

	Wheat.	Rye.
B. & A.	39,904	\$2,500
B. & M. (Mytic) ..	1,001	
B. & M. (Moosac) ..	189,863	
Total	230,768	\$2,500

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT SHOWS
WHEAT CONDITIONS FAVORABLE

Plowing and Sowing are Making Rapid Progress Ex-
cept in a Few Regions Where Rain Were Too
Heavy—Corn Weather Excellent—
Pasturage is Good.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)
Washington, September 23.—The Government
weekly weather report says: "Over the greater part
of the corn belt the weather was favorable for mat-
turing late planted and the entire crop is now prac-
tically safe from frost. Cutting is progressing rap-
idly save in a few localities, where rain has caused
delay and much of crop is already in shock."
"In the principal winter wheat states the soil con-
tinues generally in good condition for plowing and
sowing and rapid progress is being made except in
a few cases where the soil remains too wet. Early
sown is up in places, but more rain is now needed
for germination in a few localities, and plowing and
sowing have both been delayed on account of dry
weather in portions of the Upper Ohio drainage re-
gion. Late pasturage remains in fine condition in
Central and Northern districts."

"In the spring wheat belt the weather was warm
and favorable for threshing, and all other farm work
over the eastern portions, but to the westward gen-
eral rains delayed threshing."
"In the Southern States weather was favorable for
opening and picking of cotton, save over portions of
Carolina, Georgia and Florida, where weather de-
layed picking and caused damage to open bolls."
"Over the Atlantic coast, states, from Virginia
northward, drought still exists and also over much of
Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey."

"Conditions were favorable for corn and tobacco
cutting, but wheat sowing is being delayed in some
sections on account of dry conditions. In New Eng-
land the week was favorable for ripening and har-
vesting."

ORE OUTPUT OF ALSACE-LORRAINE

Iron Totalled 21,135,554 Metric Tons in 1913 and
20,083,238 Tons in 1912—Taken From
48 Mines.

Statistics for 1913, give the iron ore output of
Alsace-Lorraine as 21,135,554 metric tons, as com-
pared with 20,083,238 tons in 1912, an increase of 1,
052,316 tons. This tonnage was taken from 48 mines
in 1913 as compared with 50 in 1912. The sales of
iron ore from pits in that country aggregated 21,
153,328 metric tons in 1913 and 19,907,689 tons in the
preceding year. The destination is shown as fol-
lows:

	1912 Tons.	1913 Tons.
Alsace-Lorraine	10,774,731	11,780,964
Saar	2,676,531	2,812,418
Niederrhein-Westphalia	2,914,166	2,909,660
Luxembourg	2,768,004	2,896,226
France	467,821	517,079
Belgium	296,626	237,935
Total	19,907,689	21,153,328

Employees in the iron-ore mines in 1913 numbered
17,713, as compared with 17,151 in 1912.

REDUCES PRICE OF COTTON.

Liverpool, September 23.—The directors of the Liv-
erpool Cotton Association have given notice that the
grading prices for Jan.-Feb. delivery will be reduced
to 5.25d. from 10 a.m. Thursday. This will be an
equivalent to a reduction to 9 cents in New York.
This is the bottom limit, according to an agreement
made by the Conference Committee at which mar-
gins will be demanded except in case of actual sales.

LIVERPOOL CABLE.

Liverpool, September 23.—Cotton imports 601
bales, none American. April prices unchanged.

OIL REDUCTION.

Findlay, Ohio, September 23.—Ohio Oil Company
announced reduction of 5 cents a barrel in price of
all its oils.

TRADE BECOMING
MUCH MORE ACTIVE

All Lines of Fish are in Demand Which
Is Usual at This
Season

OYSTER SEASON OPEN

Haddock, Cod and Halibut are Scarce, and Prices
are Higher—Lake Fish are Also Dear—Smoked
Fish is Plentiful and Daily Shipments
are Received.

The demand for fish of all kinds is increasing, as
usual at this season, and trade is now very active.
Fresh haddock and cod continue scarce, and hal-
but is also extremely scarce and prices have ad-
vanced, but fresh salmon is plentiful, as well as all
kinds of lake fish.

Smoked fish now arriving freely, and new ship-
ments are coming in daily by express. Haddies and
kippers are nice stock, but it is too early to risk ship-
ping fillets.

The season for oysters is also open, and dealers
will have new stock. Solid meats, in one and three-
pound cans (wine measure), also choice selected
shell oysters in barrels.

Salted, prepared and pickled fish quoted are new
stock, and in excellent condition.

	per lb.
Swordfish, choice cuts	11
Halibut	12
B. C. Salmon, round	14
Gaape Salmon	17
Haddock	06
Steak Cod	08
Fancy Smelts	12
Flounders	07
Pike, dressed	08
Large Eels	08
Lake trout	12
Whitefish	12
Dorset or Pickered	12
Brook Trout (scarce)	25
Mackerel	12
Sea Bass (black)	10
Bluefish	12
Skinned Bullheads	10
Skinned Perch	10
Extra large fresh herring, each	04
Frozen B. C. Salmon	10

Boneless and Prepared.

New Skinless Cod, cases, 100 lbs.	7.50
New Favorite Cod, "Favorite" brand, 1 and 2 lb. blocks, assorted, boxes, 20 lbs., per box	1.60
"Golden" Brand, 2 lb. bricks, boxes, 20 lbs., per box	2.20
"Winter Port" brand, 1 lb. tablets, boxes, 20 lbs., per box	2.40
Strip Cod, 30 lb. boxes, per box	3.60
Shredded Cod, 2 dozen cans, in box	1.80

Oysters.

Standards, Solid Meats,	
No. 1 can	1.50
No. 3 can	4.25
Selects, Solid Meats:	
No. 1 Can	1.75
No. 3 Can	5.00
Shell Oysters:	
Cape Cod, large barrels	10.00
Live lobsters, per lb.	30
Smoked.	
Haddies, fresh cured, boxes, 15 lbs., per lb.	08
Kippers, fancy, per box	1.00
Kippers, fancy, large boxes	1.25
Yarmouth bloaters, per box	1.20
Smoked Herring, medium, per box	1.16
Boneless Smoked Herring, per box	1.20
Gaape Salmon, smoked, per lb.	25

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Magazine of Canada

Edited by Roy Campbell, B.A., B.Sc.F.

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The Ideal Advertising Medium for Firms Desiring
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Published semi-monthly by

THE INDUSTRIAL & EDUCATIONAL PRESS, LIMITED
35-45 ST. ALEXANDER STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA