

Journal of Commerce

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MONTRÉAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1914.

Will the United States Join the Allies?

The war has produced many surprises for the Kaiser, not the least of which is the attitude of the United States. It is, of course, well known that the Germans expected the Irish to be in active rebellion instead of fighting side by side with the English.

One of the most surprising changes is the attitude of the United States. As a matter of fact, even Canadians who believed in the friendliness of the neighboring Republic are forced to rub their eyes and ask if what they read can really be true.

Except for the few pro-German papers in the United States, edited by Germans, the press of the neighboring Republic is out and out in favor of Great Britain. Indeed, there have been more scathing denunciations in the United States press than in our own of the Kaiser and of his ruthless disregard for treaty obligations.

Since the entry of Turkey into the war, predictions are made by responsible papers in the United States that it may be necessary for "Uncle Sam" to take a hand in the struggle, not only for the purpose of protecting their interests in Asia Minor from the fanatical Turks, but also for the purpose of teaching the Kaiser and his cohorts a much-needed lesson.

"Small wagers are offered at large odds that the active entry of Turkey into the European field of blood will eventually mean the participation therein by the United States. The Turks will not discriminate in favor of any English-speaking people or missionaries or mercantile or government representatives when it comes to a so-called 'Holy war'."

The War Affects Smokers

Smokers may soon have to pay more for their "smokes." The United States tobacco crop has been decreasing for some years, both in acreage and yield. In 1912 the acreage was 180,202 acres, and the yield 229,000,000 pounds. This year the figures are 185,550 and 192,000,000 respectively.

smokers now have to pay more for their "smokes" they might wish that each cigarette smoked be nailed to the Kaiser's coat—as he started the war, and caused all the world's commerce and industries to become more or less disorganized, including the tobacco business.

Cyprus

Cyprus, which has been annexed by Great Britain, is the third largest island in the Levant. It has a length of 140 miles and an average breadth of 45, the total area being 3,584 square miles. Cyprus has been a protectorate of Great Britain since 1878, much as Egypt has been controlled by the British, although both in reality belonged to Turkey.

The island of Cyprus had a population in 1907 of 237,022, consisting largely of Greeks and Turks. About twenty-two per cent. of the island adhere to the Mohammedan religion. The island produces the usual Mediterranean fruits, wines, tobacco, silk, sponges, some grain and a considerable amount of mineral wealth.

United States a Big Producer

Business men in the United States are not losing any time in seeking to extend their markets. In this connection statistics have been compiled showing that the United States is the world's greatest food producing country. Some examples follow: The estimated yield of wheat for this year will be 920,000,000 bushels; corn, 2,651,000,000 bushels; oats, 1,136,000,000 bushels; rye, 44,000,000 bushels; barley, 201,000,000 bushels; while of cotton the United States produces 14,000,000 bales.

In minerals Uncle Sam produces 534,000,000 short tons of coal, or forty per cent. of the world's output, 238,000,000 barrels of petroleum, or two-thirds of the world's supply, and 57,000,000 tons of iron ore out of the world's total of 122,000,000 tons.

It is no wonder that our American neighbors talk of big business. A country with these resources, producing such quantities of foodstuffs, minerals, cotton and other raw materials, cannot permanently remain in a depressed state. A slight increase in the production of the country would mean an immense increase in her wealth and, with the European nations at war, there will continue to be an increased demand for foodstuffs and raw material which the United States can supply.

During the past decade it is estimated that Toronto lost more than \$18,000,000 through fires, seventy-five per cent. of which were preventable. On this continent we annually burn up \$250,000,000 worth of created wealth—a waste as unnecessary as the war waste of Europe.

Zion City, Illinois, the home of a faith healing sect founded by the late John Alexander Dowie, has been raided by the health officers because of an outbreak of smallpox. "Faith without public works is dead" (Revised Version).

The University of Toronto has 1,500 recruits in their University Battalion. One college fraternity in Toronto sent fourteen of its members with the First Contingent, and already has eighteen enlisted for service with the Second Contingent.

Too little attention has been paid to the Russian advance in the East. They are back on German soil, having driven the German army from Warsaw back to the German frontier. It is reported that the Germans are sending reinforcements from Belgium to stem the Russian advance.

Canada possesses over ninety per cent. of the world's nickel, exporting last year 43,241,000 lbs. of nickel to the United States, and 4,825,000 lbs. to the United Kingdom. The only other available source of nickel is New Caledonia, a French possession; which has been found so necessary for the hardening of steel.

As a result of the continued decrease in railroad earnings in the United States, some of the heads of large roads in that country are advocating a system of government ownership. President Ridley, of the Atchafalaya, is the leader in the movement for government ownership, as he is firmly convinced that private capital will not invest its money in railroad securities while "lawyers at Washington furnish the management."

Three results that may flow from this war: 1—Home rule for Poland. 2—Home rule for Finland. 3—Home rule for Ireland.—Kincaid Review.

THE USE OF COKE

An interesting new exhibit has just been placed in the United States National museum by the division of mineral technology, consisting of a model of a complete by-product coke plant. The model, constructed in the museum shops, is in the form of a rectangular 28 feet long and 7 feet high, on a scale of one-thirtieth-actual size, with the processes following in sequence along the plant.

In connection with this recent acquisition is an exhibit showing the development of the coke industry from the earliest crude form of merely burning coal in the open to the present highly complex system of distillation without combustion, preserving and utilizing all the by-products.

This industry is going to be one of vital importance to the country on account of the rapid exploitation of the anthracite coal field and the consequent increase in price of that variety. As a domestic fuel coke is fully equal to anthracite, weight for weight, and on account of its smokelessness is far superior to bituminous. When the price of anthracite reaches a height where the gas companies and other producers of coke as a by-product will profit by putting out a better grade as a substitute coke will in all probability become the most widely used domestic fuel.

Coke, which for metallurgical purposes takes the place of charcoal, first came into prominence in this country about 1820 because of the forest depletion around Pittsburgh. The method of making coke at that time was extremely crude and consisted of merely arranging a heap of coal so that when kindled it would burn backward against the draught, and allowing it to smoulder in the open until all the volatile matter was burned out of the coal.

The crude beginnings, however, quickly gave way to the next step in the development of the coke industry, the enclosed burning in beehive ovens, in which to-day is made three-fourths of all the coke produced in this country. Beehive ovens produce excellent metallurgical coke, but make no attempt to utilize the by-products, and the acknowledged wastefulness of this method has given rise to the development of the by-product coke oven.—New York Sun.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

In France the River Oise is pronounced "Waz." That is the place where the German army also a few days since.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The Lady—You cannot cheat me, my man. I haven't ridden in cabs for 25 years for nothing. The Cobby—Haven't you, mum? Well, you've done your best.—Upditt Magazine.

With the experience they get in the present times, Generals Kitchener and French ought to be able to handle the militants after the cruel war is over.—Southern Lumberman.

"That fellow certainly is a fool." "Why?" "I told him I bossed my wife, and he went and told her."

McBull—I shall be a gay grass widower for the next two months—my wife's gone for a holiday to the West Indies.—Jamaica?

O'Bear—Jamaica? McBull—No, it was her own idea.

A young Scandinavian recently applied for a job as life-saver at the municipal baths in Minneapolis. As he was about six feet six inches and very well built, the chief life-saver gave him an application blank to fill out. "By the way," said the chief life-saver, "can you swim?" "No," replied the applicant, "but I can wade like blazes."

Seedy Boarder—Haw! You—haw—may not believe it, don'tchaknow, Polly, but I was born with a—haw—silvish spoon in my mouth. Polly—Well, fancy! An' me an' mother thought you spoke like that on purpose!

"I say, old fellow," said the young man who went in for health fads, to his lawyer friend, "I've been reading a lot about the way to sleep lately. Do you find it best to lie on the right side?" "Well," replied the legal man, absently, "when you're on the right side, it is seldom necessary to lie at all!"

The hostess asked the solid man of her guest list to take a talkative young woman in to dinner. The girl did her best to keep up the conversation, ranging from Wall Street to the Mexican war and back. Only once did the solid man desert the unflinching affirmative, and that was when she asked: "Do you like Beethoven's works?" "Never visited them," he replied. "What does he manufacture?"

TIRED MOTHER. By Mary Ripley Smith in Springfield Republican. A little elbow leans upon your knee. Your tired knee that has so much to bear. A child's dear eyes are looking lovingly. From underneath a tangle of tangled hair. Perhaps you do not heed the velvet touch. Of warm, moist fingers holding yours so tight; You do not prize this blessing over much; You are almost too tired to pray to-night.

But it is blessedness! A year ago I did not see it as I do to-day— We are so dull and thankless, and so slow To catch the sunshine till it slips away. And now it seems surpassing strange to me That while I wore the badge of motherhood, I did not kiss more oft and tenderly The little child that brought me only good.

And if some night, when you sit down to rest, You miss this elbow from your tired knee, This restless curly head from off your breast This slipping touch that chatters constantly; If from your own dimpled hand has slipped, And n'er would settle in your palm again; If the white feet into the grave had tripped, I could not blame you for your heartache then.

I wonder so that mothers ever fret At little children clinging to their gown, Or that the footprints, when the days are wet, Are ever black enough to make them frown. If I could find a little muddy boot, Or cap, or jacket, on my chamber floor— If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot, And hear it patter in my home once more;

If I could mend a broken cart to-day, To-morrow make a kite to reach the sky— There is no woman in God's world could say She was more blissfully content than I. But, ah, the dainty pillow next my own Is never rumpled by a shining head; My singing birdling from its nest has flown, The little boy I used to kiss is dead!

CORRESPONDENCE

Montreal, November 6, 1914. To the Editor of The Journal of Commerce.

Dear Sir,—Will you permit me, through your valued columns, to give expression to an idea that has occurred to me in connection with the present movements for the extension of Canada's trade and commerce?

The work done by the Minister of Trade and Commerce and his Department, in collecting and distributing statistics showing the value, quantity and kind of materials imported by the countries where we have trade commissioners, demonstrates that there are many markets for materials which Canada is especially equipped to supply, in quantities that can only be limited by her capacity for production.

Sir George E. Foster, on several occasions, has drawn attention to the want of co-operation, by Canadian producers, with his Department's efforts towards the building up of an export trade. Several of the Trade Commissioners, in their reports to the Department, state that it is only by having direct representation that we can hope to build up a Canadian export trade on a permanent basis.

That Canadians desire and will be benefited by larger markets for their products, admits of neither doubt nor discussion. The question therefore is, how can full advantage be taken of the good work being done by the Department of Trade and Commerce?

The answer is by the organization of an institution that will form a connecting link between the Canadian producer and foreign buyer, supplying the former with a collective selling service, in foreign fields, equal to that received from their individual representatives in the home markets and for payments here against shipments. While for the buyer there will be provided such credits as their financial and commercial responsibilities entitle them to.

This result will be brought about by sending men, to the different countries, who not only have a thorough knowledge of the said countries and speak its language, but by education, tact and experience are able to meet and associate with leaders in all walks of life. Such qualifications are essential, especially in Spanish speaking countries where friendship and social relations count for so much in securing business.

From the operations of this institution there would be created such a demand for "Made in Canada" goods, that the cry will be, not where we can sell, but how supply the demand. This institution will, by providing foreign markets for Canadian products, do for the Canadian producer in these foreign markets what the "National Policy" has done for him in the home market.

It is with a full appreciation of the benefits that have accrued to Canada through the working of the Policy, that I most earnestly urge upon our leaders in all walks of life to give this suggestion their most serious consideration, and if it appeals to them as it does to the writer, as a means of turning to good and practical account the work done by Sir George E. Foster and his Department, they will not rest content until it is put into active operation, on such a sound financial and commercial basis that Canada will be able to take full advantage of the opportunities which now present themselves, and which let us sincerely hope and pray will never again be presented under the same conditions.

Faithfully yours, WILLIAM JOHNSON.

ENCOURAGING HOME INDUSTRIES.

A co-operative factory has been started in Toronto for making toys for the Christmas trade. Officials of the trades unions, with the assistance of the municipal authorities, have fitted up a factory where idle carpenters, tin-smiths, and metal workers may be engaged making toys to be sold at Christmas in place of German toys. Machinery for the purpose has been obtained, and the men employed in making toys will be paid 25 cents an hour until the success of the venture is assured, when the rate may be raised. The city is providing a building for the purpose and no difficulty is being experienced in finding capital for the purpose of equipment. This experiment serves a double purpose. It provides work for many unemployed, and it keeps the money of Toronto in Canada instead of being sent to foreign countries for the purchase of toys. The idea seems worthy of extension.—Stratford Beacon.

RUSSIA AND MILITARISM.

There is a disposition in some quarters to conclude that, once militarism is killed in Germany, it will have to be faced and killed in Russia. It seems a trifle strange that this view should be taken for Russia is not a warlike nation, and the Czar was the first to propose universal disarmament. This proposal which was made in 1908 was not accepted by other Great Powers of Europe. Had it been then the horrible drama now being played in Europe in all probability would not have been staged.

Surely Russia is not to be feared merely because she is big, for, although there are some 165,000,000 persons in the Russian Empire, Britain, which is not generally feared, rules some 400,000,000.

Russians have said that Russia is misunderstood, that the rest of the world knows comparatively little about her, and it seems that this may easily be true.—Vancouver World.

A PROFITABLE PORKER.

A Manitoba farmer has no designs on the mythical pot of gold in the rainbow. He has found it in his own barnyard. A freak pig born on his farm a few months ago is equipped with six legs. This means two extra hams to each porker. By cross breeding he hopes to perpetuate this type and eventually become the pork king of the prairies.—Vancouver Sun.

RALPH CONNOR—SKY PILOT.

Ralph Connor has enlisted for service at the front. Surely the author of Sky Pilot is entitled to a job with the aviation corps.—Ottawa Citizen.

BANK OF MONTREAL. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. CAPITAL PAID UP \$16,000,000. REST \$16,000,000. UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$1,000,000.

ROCK ISLAND CIRCULAR. Committee Notices Depositors That It Deems expedient to Terminate the Deposit Agreement. Committee Will Not be Compensated.

THE STANDARD BANK of Canada. 118 Branches throughout the Dominion. A general Banking Business transacted. Correspondence Invited.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK. Capital Paid Up \$1,000,000. Reserve Fund 1,250,000. Undivided Profits 182,547.61.

BANK OF HAMILTON. Head Office: HAMILTON. Capital Authorized \$5,000,000. Capital Paid Up 3,000,000. Surplus 3,750,000.

KRUPPION. Krupp and the world Krupps with you. A little Kruppion is a dangerous thing. Let us, then, be Krupp and doing. With no heart for any night. Still a-thieving, still pursuing. Learn to Krupp both day and night.

THOSE BLUE NOSES. And now we would like to forget that a Nova Scotian is reported to be in "supreme command" of the Turkish fleet. Perish the thought!—Halifax Chronicle.

REFERRED TO PETER McARTHUR. Adam never was able to get away from that apple incident in Eden. It always seemed to stick in his crop.—Vancouver Sun.

BUYER OR SELLER? The gentleman with the pun and heavy life insurance insists the Gen. Buyers of South Africa has really sold himself.—Calgary Alberta.

WOULD BUY STOCK AT THE FORECLOSURE. And Distribute it Among All Bondholders Without Adopting Plan of Reorganization.

ROCK ISLAND CIRCULAR. Committee Notices Depositors That It Deems expedient to Terminate the Deposit Agreement. Committee Will Not be Compensated.

LIVERPOOL RE-OPENING. New York, November 6.—Brokerage offices showing much interest in the first quotations on Liverpool re-opening. Up to 12.15 p.m. they were: May-June, 4.40, 4.45, 4.40, 4.39, 4.37, 4.38, 4.34, 4.37, 4.36, 4.35 and 4.34.

WILL OPEN AT 11 O'CLOCK. Liverpool, November 6.—The Cotton Exchange open at 11 o'clock until further notice. Late yesterday cotton sold at prices fixed, including 4,600 American. Sold on call including 1,200 American.

COTTON HEARING POSTPONED. New York, November 6.—The hearing in the case of 60,000 bales of unliquidated Pelt cotton, of the Cotton Corporation proposes to take over at 11 o'clock, has been postponed until Saturday.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET. Chicago, November 6.—Trading in wheat to-day was comparatively inactive. There was a fair demand from commission houses, but the large rice and pressure of hedges held the market back. Clean crop news was slightly more favorable. Cotton takings by foreigners restricted aggressive selling.

COMERCIAL PAPER. New York, November 6.—There is an excellent demand for prime commercial paper in the local market and this coupled with a fairly scarce supply imparting an easier tendency to the market. The rate is 6 per cent, with some sales of short maturities under that figure.

TEXAS COTTON AREA LESS. Chicago, November 6.—Director Youngblood, of the Texas Agricultural Experimental Station, estimates that from 20 to 50 per cent. of the cotton land in planted in other crops this year. The usual area in cotton is about 12,000,000 acres.

NO CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS. Washington, November 6.—The claim of Dr. F. Friedman, the Berlin physician, who, in 1913, announced that he had discovered a cure for tuberculosis, to-day were refuted in a report by the United States Public Health Service.

GERMANS BOMBARDING ARRAS. Paris, November 6.—It is officially announced that the Germans are bombarding Arras but without result. Deadlock in fighting between Dixmude and the River Lys is unbroken.

If you are not already a Subscriber to the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE—this Business Man's Daily—fill in the Coupon: You are authorized to send me THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE for One Year from date at a cost of Three Dollars.