U.S. KNIT GOODS IN CANADIAN MARKET

Manufacturers Across Line are Urged to Locate Plants in the Dominion

TAKE UP SPECIALTY LINES

Mr. Stanley Bates, Editor of the Canadian Textile Journal, Tells His American Cousins of the Great Opportunity Which is Theirs,

Philadelphia, May 10.—The members of the knitting trade of the United States in convention here last week showed considerable interest in the remarks made by Mr. E. S. Bates, Editor of the Canadian Textile Journal, in the course of an address on "The Canadian Knit Goods Market and How it is Supplied."

The American mills are paying considerable attention to the Canadian field at the present time and ar anxious to get as much information on that trade as

Mr. Bates said, in part:-

"At the present time, Canada is passing through the greatest crisis in her history, and in that passage, every branch of her trade is experiencing conditions Day of Holding Company Has Passed in Opinion of unparalleled in the commercial history of the country In many cases the business being done is considerably below normal. This is the case in the knit goods market, but you are all sufficiently cognizant of existhowever, and one which I think will be of increasing day of the holding company has passed and public

Increased Demand For Goods.

There has been an increasing demand in Canada for of the Amalgamated.

The passing of knit goods during recent years, similar

The passing of Amalgamated marks the end of one greater proportion on the heavier lines. The total Other big holding companies, notably the two rail-annual consumption of all classes of knit goods is road examples of Rock Island and New Haven, have domestic production supplies about \$28,000,000 worth, tirely different position, endings its existence with and about \$5,000,000 worth is imported each year. Or distribution of stocks of the supported goods 75 per cent, is made up of hosiery, its stockholders, worth in the total at closing market. September 12—German retreat halts on the Alsne. the imported goods to per cent, is made up of nosiery. Its stockhomers, worth in the closing price of its September 12—German retreat haits on the Alsne. September 16—Belgian commission protests to Pre cent. cotton. The total imports of all classes of undown shares.

derwear is valued at approximately \$1,000,000, made

One of the reasons for the prospective dissolution, up principally of woollen underwear of the finer and as stated by John D. Ryan, the president, in a lethigher priced grades. Of the total imports those ter to shareholders, is that the New Jersey law of from the United States form about 15 per cent, those 1913, the "seven sisters" of Woodrow Wilson, has from Great Britain about 65 per cent., and those from rendered the right of the company to acquire stocks of Gernany about 12 per cent. The imports from Great other companies in addition to those already held September 26—British troops from India land at Mar-Britain are principally of the high-priced lines, mostly very doubtful and restrictive. Amalgamated was ormen's and women's underwear. Those from Germany games in 1992 with an authorities and women's underwear. Those from Germany games in 1991 to \$155,000,000. A result of the cheaper \$75,000,000, increased in 1991 to \$155,000,000. A result of the United States principally of the dissolution will be the saving of \$100,000 a which the Germans are defeated and forced out men's and women's underwear. Those from Germany ganized in 1899 with an authorized capital stock of stilk and fancy goods. During the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1914, the total imports of knit goods from dition to a saving of administration expense. March 31st, 1914, the total imp for the supply to which it has become accustomed.

Supplied by Canadian Mills.

There are in all some 137 knitting mills in Canada, having a total capitalization of approximately \$20,000.

The remainder of Anaconda, owned by Amalgam.

October 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

October 16—British cruiser Hawka sunk by Germans. trade, but considering the extent of the market the paying the \$800,000 of net indebtedness of Amalgamcountry is well supplied with mills manufacturing knit ated, will be sufficient to distribute to Amalgamated goods exclusively, or in which knit goods is the principal production. Recent figures as to the weekly At closing market prices Saturday of 74% for Amproduction of the various classes of knitted goods algamated and 3514 for Anaconda, a shareholder of manufactured in Canada places the total weekly production of cotton underwear at 11,900 dozen, of wool
Amalgamated will receive in the distribution \$70.50 in Anaconda stock, \$3 in cash and about \$1.75 in rights len underwear at 15,000 dozen, of hosiery at 25,000, of sweaters at 7,102 dozen, of gloves at 833 dozen, of fleece underwear at 4,200 dozen, of caps, mufflers, etc. freece underwear at 4,200 dozen, of caps, mufflers, etc., at 10,100 dozen, and all other knitted goods at 10,000 dozen. In addition to these statistics, there are a number of mills manufacturing specialty lines, for which the production is not obtainable, and in the case of the fancy goods, such as ties, scarfs, etc., most of the fancy goods, such as ties, scarfs, etc., most of the fancy goods, such as ties, scarfs, etc., most of the fancy goods, such as ties, scarfs, etc., most of the fancy goods, such as ties, scarfs, etc., most of the fancy goods are all fancy goods.

Variety of Goods Wide.

The variety of goods manufactu the mills cater to practically every feature of the demand, and the mills are ready to takeup any specialty lines that become popular, as has been the case during the past two or three years in the manufac ture of sweaters, silk goods, etc. In the case of underwear and other staple goods, the demand is steadcreasing. The West is served almost entirely by the Canadian mills, and is to-day one of the biggest features in the knit goods market of the cou The big proportion of the demand is supplied through the wholesale houses, practically all smaller mills disposing of their product through this means. A number of the larger mills sell direct through their own travellers, while others sell through jobbers and commission houses to both the through jobbers and commission houses to both the wholesale and retail. Methods are very similar to those in the United States, and in this regard United States manufacturers have the advantage over all other foreign manufacturers. The trade nuisances other foreign manufacturers. The trade nuisances with which you are all familiar and which you are endeavoring to stamp out here are prevalent in doubtedly be an increasing demand for the developvarying degrees in Canada, but steps are now be- ment of our natural resources, and incidentally ing taken to standardize methods along lines similar greater expenditure on the development of indust being done by this Association.

Slackening in the Demand.

a time previous to the outbreak of war there had been a slackening demand for all classes of dry goods owing to the adverse trade conditions prevalent throughout the country but, in the meantime, underwent the greatest industrial development in he ent throughout the country out, in the meantine, underwent the streams of other times reflect the same be greater than ever. That Canada will undergo a This is already foreshadowed by the number of Amwill have their share. Authorities are looking forard to a big increase in immigration, and the country will be better prepared to absorb that immigra



COL. J. M. YOUNG, President of Hamilton Cotton Company, who was passenger on board the Lusitania. He is believed

AMALGAMATED TO DIRECTLY OWN ANACONDA COPPER COMPANY

Directors-Public Opinion is Against it, So Amalgamated Shareholders Will Benefit.

New York, May 10. - The Amalgamated Copper ing conditions in your country to have an idea of what Company, with its \$153,887,900 of outstanding stock, is happening in the Canadian trade, so that a dis-What the market is in normal times and what the market is in normal times and what it will be after the war is over, is a different question, jority of the Anaconda stock, is to be dissolved. The August 27-Louvain burned by Germans-Japanese interest to you knit goods manufacturers here to-day, opinion is against it in the opinion of the directors of the company. Therefore the Anaconda is to be

to what has taken place in the United States, and this of the biggest of the holding company combinations demand is for goods practically similar to what is which started the period of constructive corporation manufactured in the United States, with, perhaps, a building on a large scale some fifteen years ago. valued at approximately \$33,000,000, of which trade the collapsed of topheaviness. Amalgamated is in an onand about \$5,000,000 worth is imported each year. Of distribution of stocks of its subsidiary and cash to

Germany amounted to over \$600,000, of which over \$400,000 worth was cotton hosiery. This trade has now been stopped, and will probably remain so in the cepted that it will be approved. The arrangement, now been stopped, and will probably remain so in the future, so that the market will have to look elsewhere for the supply to which it has become accustomed.

| Cotober 12—A Boer commands in the cape Province of the supply to which it has become accustomed. 1,538,879 shares of Amalgamated, of a par value of \$100, and 3,327,937 shares of Anaconda, owned by Am-October 13-Belgian Government transferred from As I have indicated, the big proportion of the consumption is supplied by the Canadian mills, in which been disregarded in the distribution plan. Each share

Ostend to Havre.

October 14—Allies occupy Ypres—Batttle begins on practically all lines of knit goods are manufactured, of Amalgamated is to receive in dissolution two shares

000. Of these mills, 99 are located in the Province ated, something over 250,000 shares, is to be offered to submarine.

of Ontario, 24 in Quebec, 5 in the Maratime Provinces, stockholders of Amalgamated at par of \$25, to the October 18—Belgian army effects junction with Allied and 9 in the Western Provinces. A number of these amount of one share of Anaconda for every six shares mills are comparatively small, catering only to a local of Amalgamated. The proceeds of this sale, after October 20-English gunboats participate in battle at

NEW_YORK BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase \$49.367.000	į
Demand deposit, increase 27 799 000	
Time deposit, increase 5 140 000	į
Reserve, decrease	١
Actual:-	
Loans, increase	
Net demand, deposit, dec 3 202 000	i
Time deposit, increase	
Reserve, decrease	
Summary of state banks and trust companies in	
Freater New York not including in clearing bon-	
tatement: Loans, etc., increase, \$1,697,400; specie	
ncrease, \$575,900; legal tenders decrease	

Canada, and naturally a greater market for all classes of goods.

Reflect the Same Situation

Canada stands now practically where this co stood after the Civil War, when the United States reports from wholesalers in all parts of the counsituation, all indicating that Canada will be a big indicate that the market must soon become ac- factor during the next few years. One thing is ceragain, and in the event of a satisfactory crop tain, and that is that there will be a closer trade reat fall it is freely anticipated that the demand will lationship between Canada and the United States eat commercial activity after the war is erican industries locating branch plants in Canada red, and in that prosperity the knit goods trades and this feature will undoubtedly become more evident as soon as normal times begin to appear. The knit goods market offers its opportunities to you; conditions are in your favor and the whole situation ton than ever before in her history. There will undeserves your closest attention.

The War Day by Day

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated. July 23-Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia. July 31-Russia orders general mobilization August 1-Germany declares war on Russia-French

Cabinet orders general mobilization. August 2-German forces enter Luxemburg-Germ addresses ultimatum to Belgium demanding free

passage for her troops.

August 4—England sends ultimatum to Berlin, de manding unqualified observance of Belgian neutrality—Germany rejects ultimatum—German troops begin attack of Liege—President Wilson issues proclamation of neutrality.

August 5-England announces existence of state of war with Germany-President Wilson tenders his good offices to the warring nations.

sugust 7—Germans enter Liege—French invade sou thern Alsace.

lugust 8-Italy reaffirms neutrality.

August 15-Austrians enter Servia-Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

August 17-British expeditionary force completes its landing in France—Beginning of a five days' bat-tle in Lorraine, ending in repulse of French across frontier with heavy loss-Beginning of five days' batttle between Servians and Austrians on the Jadar, ending in Austrian rout. ugust 20—Germans enter Brussels—Belgian army

retreats on Antwerp. August 23—Germans enter Namur and begin attack

on Mons-Austria announces victory over Russians at Krasnik August 24-British begin retreat from Mons-Zeppe

lin drops bombs into Antwerp.

blockade Tsing-tau August 28-British fleet sinks five German warships off Heligoland.

August 29-Russians defeated in three days' battle near Tannenberg.

September 2-German advance penetrates to Creil about 30 miles from Paris, and swings eastward -French centre between Verdun and Rheims driven back-Seat of French Government remov ptember 3-Russians occupy Lemberg

September 5—Batttle begins south of the Marne and east of Paris in which the German right wing is pushed back, followed by a general retreat.

sident Wilson against German

ember 20—Germans bombard Rheims and injure ers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue in the North Sea

of Russian territory. October 5-Belgian Government removed from Ant-

the Vistula.

left, batttle on from Channel coast to Lille Nieuport on Belgian coast

October 24-Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat. -South African sedition spreads Gen. De Wet in revolt-Russians pursue retreating Germans and re-occupy Lodz and Radom. tober 28-Berlin admits retreat from Warsaw and

Ivangorod October 29-Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attacks on Odessa, Novorossysk, and Theodosia in the Crimea

omer 30-Col. Maritz, rebel leader in Cape Prov ince, beaten and driven out of the colony.

November 1—A squadron of five German cruisers, including the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, defeat a British squadron off Coronel, on the coast of Chili-Turks bombard Sebastopol.

November 3-German squadron makes a raid to Brit-New York, May 10.— The weekly statement of New November 4—German cruiser Forck strikes mine in

Jade Bay and sinks -Heavy fighting around Ypres. November 5-England and France declare war or Turkey-Dardanelles forts bombarded-Russian

re-occupy Jaroslav. November 7-Russians reach Pleschen in Silesia an

enter East Prussia. November 10-The Emden defeated, and forced ashore at North Keeling Island in Bay of Bengal, by

Australian cruiser Sydney. November 11-Germans capture Dixmude --German submarine sinks British gunboat Niger off Deal.

November 12-Russians occupy Johannisburg i East Prussia-Russians defeated in Vlotslavek. vember 15-Russians defeated at Lipno and Kut no-Battle in Flanders attains climax with charge of the Prussian Guard against Ypres.

vember 16-The Sheikh-ul-Islam at Constanting proclaims a Holy War against the Allies-British House of Commons votes a war loan of £225,-

vember 19-House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men—More than 1,100,000 men already under arms, exclusive of Territorials—Germans pierce Russian centre south of Lodz. aber 26-British battleship Bulwark destroyed

explosion in the Medway River-Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz. mber 1-German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks-King George visits the army in Flanders.

mber 2—Austrians take Belgrade by storm—Gen. De Wet captured. sember 3-London War Office announces landing

of Australians and New Zealanders in Egypt Italian premier in Parliament finds no reasons for a change of policy-Servians turn on Austrians in three days' battle which ends in a notable Servian victory. December 6-Germans occupy Lodz.

cember 7-French attack to the north of Nancy

er 8-The German squadron miral von Spree is attacked in the South Atlanoff the Falkland Islands by a British fleet under Admiral Sturdee, and the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nurnberg are sunk -British occupy Bussorah, in Asia Minor.

mber 13—British submarine sinks the Turkish battleship Messudieh in the Dardanelles. Servians capture large Austrian rorces.

cember 15-Austrians evacuate Belgrade. ember 16-German cruisers bombard Scarbord

Hartlepool, and Whitby on English coast. in Poland-Survivors of Emden captured. of supply. cember 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protector- In the cotton goods markets the demand for coarse ate—Gen. Botha regards Boer rebellion at an end.

eight and a half billion francs. ber 25-British naval and aerial raid against Tuchow near Tarnow-German offensive in Central Poland halted-Italian marines occupy Av-

December 28-French occupy St. Georges near Nieu-1915:

nuary 3-4—Russians win decisive victory over they can handle through Turks in the Caucasus at Sarikamysch and Ar-

advance in Mlawa region.

back at Solssons.

Multiple French partly retrieved losses-News of Multiple about an agents handling low priced

mination of 11th Turkish army corps.

David Beatty defeated German squadron in North ing prices. Sea, sinking the battle-cruiser Bluecher, and the Some few of the large woolien mills have all the

sion, decided to confine itself to Government

oruary 4.-Announcement made that finances of Britain, France and Russia for the purposes of the war will be pooled.

Feb. 6.—British liner Lusitania arrives at Liverpoor

cheque" budget providing for army of 3,000,000 men. Feb. 9—Russians begin to evacuate Bukowina before March 30—Clash reported between Italian customs Austro-German advance.

eb. 10.-U. S. Government sends note to Britain April 10-British steamer Harpalyce, first relief boat inting out danger of using neutral flag and note to Germany warning against menacing lives or Commission, sunk by torpedo.

Vessels of Americans.—Canadian budget provides April 11—German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilfor tariff increases of 71/2 per cent. and 5 per cent preferential

ceb. 12.—British aviators raid Ostend and surrounding districts, damaging submarine bases ebruary 13 .- Russian retreat in East Prussia an-

Sebruary 16.— Announcement made that between 300,000 and 600,000 of new British army, includ-April 17.—Turkish torpedo boat sunk in attack on ing Canadian contingent, have landed in France. Forty Allied aeroplanes attacked German po- April 19.—British capture Hill 60 south of Ypres, and stitions on Belgian coast.
ebruary 17.— Britain's complete reply to American

April 20.—Turkish Black Sea Fleet cut

note on shipping question made public, Dritain sian mines on Bosphorus, pointing out that the United States troubles April 21.—Allies land 20,000 troops near Enos, European Control of the Control of th ebruary 18.—German "war zone" edict goes into effect. ruary 22.—First American ship, the Evelyn, sunk

by German mine. ebruary 23.—Allies announce that retaliatory meas

ures will be adopted against submarine blockade. German advance turned by Russians in the eastern theatre. oruary 24.—Loss of British armed merchant cruiser

Clan MacNaughton with 280 men announced February 25.—Outer Dardanelles forts reduced by allied fleets. February 26-Russians defeat Germans in Przasnysz

region. Wreckage picked up near Chris indicates loss of German submarine U-9. February 28-Dacia arrested by French cruiser. -Agreement said to have been reached be-

tween Allies, giving Russia future free passage through Dardanelles. Great Britain an hat Germany will be blockaded. March 4-German submarine U-8 sunk by Dover flotilla.

March 6-Russian Black Sea fleet sails for Bosphorus forts. March 7.-Greek cabinet resigns on account of war

policy. March 9.—Three British steamers sunk by subm March 10.—German submarine U-12 sunk. British win important victory neat Le Bassee. German con verted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friederich arrived at

Newport News. March 12-Admiralty announces loss of auxiliary cruiser Bayano, with 190 men. March 14-German cruiser Dresden sunk. March 17.—German cruiser Karlsruhe reported

March 18.—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelle March 21.-Fall of Przemysl anno

March 24.—Allied army landed on Gallipoli Peninsula. March 25.—Admiralty announces German submarine U-29 believed to have been sunk.

FAR EAST SITUATION WORNIES DRY GOODS MERCHANTS GENERALLY

as a Buyer of Cotton Goods in American

New York, May 10.-There was some apprehension among drygoods merchants during the week over the threatening situation in the Far East. China's cotton goods purchases here have dwindled since the commencement of the European strife, and war with Japan would immediately result in a con ination of China as a buyer in this market for the length of the war. There was much greater misgiving among silk merchants, as the trade in China has been making great strides of late, and the first cember 17—Berlin announces general Russian re-

goods seems important again. There has been steady nber 23—French Chamber votes war credit of buying of coarse yarn bag goods this week, and some mills have already taken as much business as they can handle through the balance of the cotton year Cuxhaven—Russians defeat Austrian army at The takings of 4.25 yard sheetings, 5 yard 4.70's and sole other goods have become very sizeable. There is also a steady demand for sheetings that can used for cotton suitings to replace linens, and stock goods of this description are stated to be cleaned $u_{\rm P}$.

The demand for cotton duck for export has been 1915:
| January 1—British battleship Formidable sunk in the | large again. It was estimated in some quantities in the | 2,500 rolls of cotton duck have been bought in the anuary 3-4— French capture Steinbach, east of land of June. Some duck mills now have all the bus they can handle through the summer on goods be-

dahan—Russians overrun Bukowina and enter Carpathian passes.

The demand for duck from domestic sources is lighter than usual. It is very clear to mill agents that if the domestic demand broadens in the next two months there is likely to be seen the two months there is likely to be seen the sharpes nuary 13-Turks occupy Tabriz-Count Berchtold rise in prices that has been known for many year-A few large users of duck bought on contract in Ocmuary 14-French driven back across Aisne River, tober, and have not yet taken what they bought be east of Soissons, after a week's battle-Russian cause of the quiet conditions in their trade. But there are many other concerns using duck in various nuary 15-British victory at La Basse reported, forms that never buy ahead, and rely upon mill Germans being forced back one mile. The French, cut off from reinforcements by flocds, driven mum now, it can be appreciated that any active de-

gallant bayonet charge by Princess Patricia's dress ginghams are preparing to offer their in spring. One of the leading lines will be offer spring. One of the leading lines will be offered pary 17-Russian official statement told of exter- the trade next week, and others will soon follow There is a steady demand for export for plaids and uary 19—German Zeppelins raid England killing low priced dress ginghams. The manufacturers of four civilians and damaging property with bombs, colored shirts, rompers, etc., are not selling normal quantities of goods, although trade is steadily interest. "Dacia" will not be seized but offers to buy proving. They have been keeping pretty well concargo or deliver it.

ed unmoved by either dyestuffs' scarcity or by ered on some lines, but on others they have remain

light cruiser Kolberg.

By the results of wheat in Germany seized war business they can take on this side of September. One concern was obliged to decline a substantial substantial services of the second se January 28.—First fighting in Egypt near Suez Canal ness is very quiet, and unsatisfactory. In the men tial order this week. The worsted end of the bust reported.

nuary 30.—German submarine U.-31 sank three
British steamers in the Irish Sea, and two others

slow duplicating on staples for fall on which mills rely for working orders. Manufacturers dislike to rely for working orders. Manufacturers dislike to plie up stock goods with prices of verol and dyestuffs so high. The cloth trade is not getting a good response from the retail trade. On certain fancies business is good. The state of the contraction of the con y and Austria as conditional contraction business is good. There is also some organisms.—British Parliament, at opening of sesting defended for dress goods, it is declared in some quarters of the dress goods markets despite the present quiet, that the trade is running into a fall season that will be satisfactory in every way.

Turks driven back from Suez Canal with heavy March 26-Russians win victory, giving them dominating positions in Carpathian

March 27-Over 130 lives lost when British steamers flying American flag.

flying American flag.

flying American flag.

March 28—Russian Black Sea Fleet shells Bosphorm

forts.

officials and Austrian troops on frontier

of New York State, and under charter to Belgian

helm goes into port at Newport News. April 14-Field-Marshal French gives British casualties at Neuve Chapelle as 12,811, and reports

that disorganization of infantry was due to or-April 15-"Soldiers Vote" bill passed Dominion Par-

British transport. British submarine E-15 los

pean Turkey.-U.S. refuses to place embargo on export of arms.-Announcement made that Britain has 36 divisions of 750,000 men in France. April 22.-North Sea shipping suspended and warning given that English ports may be closed with-

April 23.—Brilliant rally of Canadian troops, recoverered lost ground and guns in battle north of Ypres. This was the first serious engagement in

which the Canadian division took a prominent part, and the casualties were heavy, some 90 officers being killed or wounded. oril 26.-Reports of serious risings in India and Burmah received from Straits Settlements.-Ger-

man cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm interned at Newport News, Va. April 27.—Allied armies commenced advance against Turks on shores of Dardanelles.-Reinford of Canadians in England sent to the front as a

result of the recent heavy casualties. April 28.—German attempts to break Allied line at Ypres definitely stopped. -Women's Peace Congress at The Hague opened April 29.-New liquor taxes announced in British

Parliament to reduce drinking in England. May 1.—American steamer Gulflight torpedoed by Germans off Scilly Islands—Two German torpedo boats and Britis hdestroyer Recruit sunk in running fight in North Sea

May 2.—Swedish steamer Ellida torpedoed by German submarine in North Sea May 3.—Canadian casualties in Ypres fighting total

6,000 is announced. May 4.- War costing Britain \$5,000,000,000 a year and national debt already doubled, says Lloyd Ceorge in budget speech.

May 6.—Russian lines reorganized after defeat on Lunajec. May 7.—Cunard liner Lusitania torpedoed by Ger-

man submarine off Old Head of Kinsaes Irish coast, with loss of 1,500 passengers, only

week, the figures of the last week in April. Sever

11 cars during the week of a t

ambers-Ferland makes an appear of concentrates, while Penn-C ne Coniagas and McKinley-Darragh of mixed concentrates and high medium grade shipment from th

ory was also sent out during the ing about 300 ounces to the ton. Dominion Reduction shipped and the Mining Corporation of ownsite City mines, dispatched

ers-Ferland shipments consisted of 204 b issing the fore part of the week, the

onsignment from the Dominic

80,683.00

174,260.00 3,306.00

2.321.00

2,293.00

any is leaving camp, and the figu next week's list. . . 204 251,577.6 188,826.00 128,000.00

RNINGS OF FIVE AND TEN CENT STORES PI

York, May 10 .- April sales of the l of \$5,903,195, which were a 1.8 p.c. compared with Apri ppointing to many but to the the five and ten cent. busine the falling off is apparent.

usiest seasons in the year, i stores, are the pre-Christma weeks and it is in these periods t It may be recalled that the Sa Easter this year was accompanied b which interfered with the s Then, too, Easter this year week in April and a great deal of ccurred in March while last year in April and all the Easter trade of

in close touch with conditions i en cent, trade feel no apprehension crease in Woolworth sales and decision they point to the fact that ains, McCrory and Kresge, both sho ses in April along with the preceding the year. The McCrory sales in Apri been approximately 20 per cent. gr

INDIAN REFINING COMPANY.

York, May 10.—As successor trustee dated March 27, 1911, made by the I Company, the Bankers' Trust Com we until May 31 sealed proposals for the 24 of bonds secured by mortgage xhaust a sinking fund account of \$41 not exceeding 102 and accrued intere

PIKE LAKE GOLD MINES. orcupine, Ont., May 10 .- The sha

Lake Gold Mines, Ltd., is now at a quartz is a bluish-grey and is highly ith sulphides, and a considerable a is being found.

the present time values received far e COMMISSION APPROVES ISSUE

ago, Ill., May 10.-The Public Utility approved the Minneapolis and ues of \$381,750 preferred and \$2,141,550 ocks for part payment of Des Railroad.

HERCULES POWDER CO. DIVIDEN ington, Del., May 10.—Hercules Pov declared the regular quarterly dividend o the preferred stock, payable May 15 rd May

PARIS WHEAT UP. Paris, May 10.—Spot wheat up 1 from Sat

NAVAL STORES MARKET ew York, May 10.—The market for nave easier on Saturday at the basis of 48c there being a lower market at Se

ere the new crop receipts are coming in fre ing a retarding effect. was dull and quiet at the basis of burned and 25c more for retort, itch is steady at \$4. ns, common to good strained is quoted

e following were the prices of rosins in the 3.70 to 3.80; C, 3.70 to 3.85; D, 3.80 to 3.90; .95; F. 3.95 to 4.00; G, 4.00 to 4.10; H, 4.05 .05 to 4.3; K, 4.00; M, 4.75 to 4.85; N, 5.60 G, 6.00 to 6.10; W W, 6.20 to 6.25.

avannah, Ga., May 10.—Turpentine quiet receipts, 665; shipments, 349; in nominal: Sales none; receipts 1,704; shi stocks, 70,565. ote: B, 3.25; D, 3.30; E, 3.35; F, G, 3.50; 1 3.65 to 3.70; K, 3.75 to 3.90; M, 4.20; N, 5.15

liverpool, May 10.—Turpentine spirits 38s 36 on, 12s 6d