

KITCHENER HAS THE NATION BEHIND HIM

People will not Tolerate any Distractions in the Prosecution of the War

FUTILE TRAMWAY STRIKE

Compulsory Military Service is not Needed to Bolster Decay in British Patriotism—Heart of Country Sound to the Core.

(By W. E. Dowding.)

London, May 28 (by mail).—Nothing better illustrates the rock-bottom sanity of the mass of the people over here than two events of serious importance which have been compelling public attention lately, one throughout the country, the other locally, in the Metropolis. I refer of course first to the vicious personal attack made by a section of the press on Lord Kitchener's administration of the war; and second to the strike of the tramwaymen in London. Although nothing has occurred in regard to these two widely dissociated happenings that has any direct bearing on the changes in the ranks of the Government they serve to throw a valuable side light on the obscurity which surrounds the events of the last ten or twelve days.

In the first place then there is the deliberate and premeditated attack upon Lord Kitchener. Two daily papers, one perhaps the most widely read in the kingdom—its daily sales amount to anything between seven and nine hundred thousand copies,—the other accepted abroad as the nation's mouth-piece, have launched an attack against the chief of the War Office which for calculated bitterness has no parallel even in the early days of the Liberal Unionist split. With the truth or falsity of the actual charges leveled at Lord Kitchener's head I am not immediately concerned, though it may be necessary to return to them at a later date. The point I wish to emphasize at the present is the effect which this attack has had upon the minds of the Government and the people.

Mr. Asquith has just completed his new Cabinet, acting presumably with the advice and support of all parties in Parliament. How do we find the War Office affected? There has been one change—of considerable domestic importance no doubt, but it leaves Lord Kitchener exactly where he stood a month ago, so far as the active prosecution of the war is concerned. Mr. Lloyd George will now undertake as I hinted in a previous letter, the burden of ministerial administration, to have rested on the shoulders of a soldier. Lord Kitchener therefore will continue to bear the undivided responsibility of the organization of our armies and of the conduct of operations. His attention will no longer be distracted by side issues. Those therefore who alone are in a position to know more than most of the Government's editorial armchairs—so far as the Government is concerned—may be permitted to hold other views unless by so doing they become makers of mischief. The main point is that this attempt to force the hands of the State by a piece of monstrous bluff has failed.

The country on the other hand has not regarded these attacks quite as stoically. The newspapers involved may or may not have thought that the public were in a mood to pay for scandal-mongering. In any case the event has shown that where they were in a mood to pay for it, they paid only for they might burn it. In nearly every business centre and exchange throughout the country there have been public bonfires of the offending sheets; resolutions of confidence in the Secretary for War have poured in; in all the varied ways that the man-in-the-street is wont to express his sentiments, "K. of K." has been told that he can continue to go ahead with the country behind him. Most significant of all the circulation of rival papers has gone up by leaps and bounds. Thus it will be seen that there has been no shock to public confidence. On the contrary, it has been made clear that people have thoroughly realized that whatever may tend to distract attention from the single purpose which ought to be the one object of every Britisher is intolerable in any sense.

The flasco of the strike of the London Tramway men is a further indication of the same spirit. To grasp its real significance, you must understand what the tramway's mean to London citizens. Some three million men and women are transported to and from their work each day over the system controlled by the London County Council, upon which they are absolutely dependent. In many cases they have actually no other means of access to their work. The tramwaymen seized the advent of the Whitman holiday as an occasion eminently fitted for the enforcement of absurd demands by the threat of a strike. These were refused and the trams ceased running. The resulting inconvenience cannot be exaggerated, and the men thought, not unreasonably, that a wave of popular indignation would speedily bring matters to a crisis. The wave surged forward, right enough, but it drowned the malcontents instead of the County Council.

Acting with considerable firmness the Council called upon all their employes to resume work at once or leave the service, and they ordered every striker of military age to hand in his badge and uniform. The inference was obvious. If they could not work out at home a sixty-hour week for an average wage of \$8, they could at least imitate the example of thousands of patriotic Britons fighting a hundred and sixty-eight hour week in the trenches for 24 cents a day. Londoners have endorsed the action of the Council, not because the men have no legitimate grievance, for they have several, but because it is recognized that only by what amounts to the complete annihilation of all personal considerations on the part of every man and woman in the country can final victory against Germany be assured.

Whatever talk may reach you about the decay of British patriotism may be discounted. It is the work of that section of the community over here which is determined to impose compulsory military service on the nation. It is acting conscientiously, no doubt, but in prosecuting its campaign, some of the methods employed would find greater favor in Germany than in England. The heart of the country is sound to the core.

MAY FIRE LOSS IN CANADA

AND U. S. SHOWS BIG DECREASE.
New York, June 9.—The May fire loss in the United States and Canada is placed at \$11,388,450, as compared with \$15,507,800 in May last year, and \$12,253,850 in 1914. The losses for the first five months of 1915 show a decrease of over twenty-two million dollars as compared with the record for 1914.

LUSITANIA INCIDENT SPENDS FORCE ON LONDON'S STOCK EXCHANGE

"There are indications," writes the London Economist's Stock Exchange correspondent, under date May 22, "that the shock produced upon the public system by the series of events which culminated in the sinking of the Lusitania, has to some extent spent its force. The House does not conceal its regret that the news from the Eastern front is not more favorable, and the prevailing sentiment is reflected by a decline in Russian bonds.

"The political crisis at home has naturally excited considerable comment in Throgmorton Street, where, amid a good deal of divergent opinion, there stands out conspicuously the view that a coalition Cabinet may be a good thing from the business point of view, since it should have the effect of eliminating all personal considerations and bringing into line the best brains of the country, in order that the war may be prosecuted the more successfully. The opinion gains ground that the Government will severely discontinue any further loans at present, colonial or otherwise, so as to keep the way open for a favorable reception for the next war loan.

"In consequence of this, the prices of all the recently issued securities have experienced remarkable improvements this week; and these advances stand clear-cut as the principal Stock Exchange feature of the past few days. Apart from Russians, the foreign bond market is firm, and the discount on the new Argentine sixes has already begun to diminish."

DECISION IN THE STEEL CASE.

New York, June 9.—Mr. John A. Topping, chairman of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, when asked for his opinion on the court's decree in United States Steel suit, said: "I think the business public and steel manufacturers particularly are to be congratulated over the favorable decision by the Federal Court in the Steel Corporation case.

"The court's definition of 'monopoly' to my mind is most comprehensive, viz: That the size of what has been acquired is not a determining factor but that the power of the portion of production not acquired is. This view of the question dismisses, I think, the charge of monopoly against the United States Steel Corporation for the reason that their principal competitors of steel control their own raw materials and this outside power has the necessary ability to compete successfully. Therefore, there can be no monopoly in steel so far as it relates to domestic markets. As to foreign markets we will do well to hold our present position and cannot do that unless our Government gives us a free hand and a better steamship service.

"The decision is disappointing in its reference to co-operation and seemingly in conflict with the present governmental co-operative policy of the Trade Commission. In my opinion, without legalized co-operation, growth and prosperity will be restricted."

GENERAL RUBBER COMPANY BONDS BEING SUBSCRIBED FOR.

New York, June 9.—First National Bank and Central Trust Company are receiving subscriptions for the \$2,000,000 General Rubber Company 5 per cent. debenture bonds dated July 1st, 1915, and due December 1st, 1918 at 97½ and interest to yield about 5½ per cent.

The bonds are guaranteed as to principal and interest jointly and severally by the United States Rubber Company and Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company. The bonds are of an authorized issue of \$2,000,000 and are redeemable at 105 and interest on any interest date.

CALUMET AND HECLA MAKES BIG GAINS IN COPPER PRODUCTION

Boston, Mass., June 9.—Calumet & Hecla's 1914 production of 53,900,000 pounds of copper, the smallest in years with the exception of the 1913 total of 45,000,000 pounds, contrasts sharply not only with previous but present output. In 1914, Calumet and all its subsidiaries produced 101,000,000 pounds of copper, while no longer ago than 1907 the parent company alone equalled this output. It is doubtful if Calumet, with the declining yield of the conglomerate and Osceola lodes, will ever again produce 100,000,000 pounds of copper in a single year, but the production of 1913 and 1914 is obviously far below what should be its capacity for a long time to come.

In a way, Calumet & Hecla, with copper at 23 cents per pound, is more than making up for earnings which were "deferred" during the past two years, for the copper which was not mined in that period is now bringing much higher prices than would then have been received for it.

Calumet & Hecla and its subsidiaries, with operations being pushed to the limit under the stimulus of an almost unprecedented demand, are now producing about 157,000,000 pounds per annum, which makes of interest the following table showing output of the individual companies at present and for the past three years:

	Pres. prod.	1914.	1913.	1912.
Cal & H.	80,000,000	53,901,562	45,016,890	67,856,429
Ahmeek	24,000,000	13,624,905	9,220,874	16,455,769
Alouez	12,000,000	6,956,348	4,091,129	5,525,455
Centennial	4,000,000	2,287,130	1,612,262	1,742,338
% Royale	10,000,000	6,601,235	4,158,548	8,186,957
Osceola	18,000,000	14,970,737	11,325,010	18,413,387
Superior	5,000,000	3,217,935	2,992,765	3,921,974
Tamarack	4,000,000	1,074,800	4,168,743	7,908,745
Total	157,000,000	101,804,257	82,586,221	130,911,054

CONTROL OF BETHLEHEM STEEL.

New York, June 9.—Interests in close touch with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation say that it would be more difficult for Germany or a group of interests to secure control of Bethlehem Steel Corporation than it would be to secure control of any other corporation located on the New York Stock Exchange.

The control practically rests with Mr. Chas. M. Schwab and unless he decides to sell out his interests, and he shows no disposition to do so, there is no danger of Bethlehem Steel passing to German interests.

Transfer books show that Schwab holds 50,000 shares, preferred stock, in his own name. In the names of his associates are from 25,000 to 30,000 additional shares owned by Mr. Schwab. The latter is down for a small amount of common, but it is claimed his holdings of record do not reflect the actual amount owned by him.

CROP CONDITION.

Washington, June 9.—The Department of Agriculture states that the condition of all crops of the United States on June 1 was about 1.6 per cent. above their 10 year average condition on that date. A year ago June 1 condition of all crops was 2.2 per cent. above the 10 year average.



HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN, Whose Peace-at-any-price views led to his resignation as Secretary of State.

HEAVY RAINS HAVE NOT BEEN BENEFICIAL TO WHEAT CROPS

Chicago, June 9.—Heavy rains in most sections covered by Rock Island are reported in its weekly crop report. Small gains generally are doing well with high conditions. The worst reports are from Oklahoma, where some wheat is down owing to storms, but condition for State is 90 to 95. Bottom lands in many sections are flooded, and crops damaged especially in Missouri. All grains on high lands are fine, but corn is damaged 15 per cent. there, and in Northern Iowa by heavy rains.

Texas crops are generally good. Cotton has improved in Oklahoma, but has been slightly damaged in Arkansas by overflow in low lands. Corn also affected.

Oats, condition	92.2
Year ago	85.5
10-year average	88.6
Spring wheat, indicated crop	274,000,000
Year ago	262,000,000
1914, final	206,027,000
Winter wheat, indicated crop	676,000,000
Month ago	628,600,000
1914, final	684,990,000
Indicated crop of all wheat	950,000,000
Year ago	900,100,000
1914, final	891,017,000
Indicated oats crop	1,288,900,000
Year ago	1,216,900,000
1914, final	1,141,000,000

	Acres.
Spring wheat area planted June 1st	19,248,000
Year ago	17,990,000
1914, final	17,523,000
All wheat area	59,417,000
Year ago	53,377,600
1914, final	53,541,000
Oats area	40,193,000
Year ago	38,383,000
1914, final	38,442,000
Rye, condition	92
Month ago	93.3
Year ago	92.6
10-year average	90.4
Hay	87.8
Month ago	89.8
Year ago	88.7
Indicated spring wheat yield, per acre	14.1
Year ago	14.6
5-year average	13.3
Winter wheat	16.9
Year ago	18.1
5-year average	15.6
Oats	32.4
Year ago	31.7
5-year average	20.5
Rye	16.8
Year ago	17.2
5-year average	16.1

OIL COMPANY BUYS LAND.

New York, June 9.—Galena Signal Oil Company has just taken the title to a water front property at Elizabethport, N.J., consisting of 6½ acres. Title has also been taken to 1½ acres of westerly side of South Front Street to be used in connection with the waterfront property. The property will be improved with service buildings by the Galena, and when improvements are completed will be used instead of the present plants which are located near this point.

MR. STAVERT HAS NOT RESIGNED.

Mr. Thomas Gibson, secretary of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, says there is no truth in the report that Mr. W. E. Stavert has resigned the presidency of that concern. Mr. Gibson says he has no idea how such a story came to be circulated.

BANK STOCKS HAVE FAIRLY WELL MAINTAINED THEIR LEVELS

During the past year bank stocks have maintained their levels better than any other class of securities on the market. This is probably due to the fact that the banks have been making very satisfactory profits, and, with the exception of one of the smaller banks in the West, none of them have reduced or passed their dividends.

On the other hand many industrial and transportation companies have been adversely affected by the business depression and by the war.

The following table shows how several of the bank stocks listed on the local exchange sold a year ago compared with their prices at the present time:

	June 8th.	1914.	1915.
Montreal	234	234	234
Commerce	202	203	203
Royal	220	221	221
Merchants	187	180	180
Nova Scotia	264	261	261
Imperial	213	210	210
Molson's	200	201	201
Toronto	206	211	211
Union	142	140	140
Hochelega	151	149	149
Quebec	118	119	119
Nationale	132	132	132

WHY PARIS MARKET CANNOT SQUARE ACCOUNTS BY SELLING AMERICAN STOCKS

Paris, May 22 (by mail).—Since Finance Minister Ribot's frank speech of the 7th, people are beginning to realize one thing which they had not understood before. That is, why American securities, now owned and held in France, cannot be thrown back on the regular American market. It is because of measures taken by the French Treasury, when these securities were sold in France, M. Ribot, after alluding to this French fiscal legislation of the past and the controversies which it occasioned, ended by confessing: "However, all that may be, we have no American securities which it is easy to negotiate."

His criticism of the fiscal policy which has led to this consequence, so unfavorable to French finance at the present crisis, is worth recording. It suggests that after the war, the French market may at last be opened freely to our securities as are the markets at London and elsewhere on the Continent. "Our fiscal legislation," M. Ribot said, "not always wisely happily inspired, in order to collect more surely the tax on securities, we have, in our country, tried to convert into French form and denominations all securities negotiable at Paris, so that not one of them should escape our Treasury. That was well enough from the purely fiscal point of view; it was not so, from the point of view of a financier or economist."

As to the heavy balance of indebtedness accruing against France in the United States, M. Ribot pointed out that your market "is the more unwilling to grant large credits because the American people have not completed the economic development of their own marvellous country. They prefer to apply the surpluses they receive to their own needs. All who have to pay anything in the United States try to do so through the London market. England keeps up her exchange with the United States more easily than we do."

U. S. STEEL CORPORATION DOING A GOOD BUSINESS.

New York, June 9.—United States Steel Corporation continues to receive large orders for commercial steel from abroad. This, together with steel required for the manufacture of war munitions is responsible for the operation of the ingot mills above 80 per cent. of capacity.

In some cases foreign consumers are paying premiums of from \$1 to \$2 above the current prices, and it would not be surprising if this was followed by a general marking up of local quotations later on.

There are certain steel producers in close touch with the situation who believe that June earnings of the United States Steel will run close to \$10,000,000. If April and May earnings averaged \$8,000,000 per month, net for the second quarter of 1915 should not be far from \$26,000,000. This would cover the preferred and leave balance equal to, if not in excess of 1¼ per cent. on the common.

INVESTIGATE COMBINATION.

Washington, June 9.—Investigation is being conducted by the Department of Justice into the alleged splter combination.

It is a general investigation which takes into consideration the complaints of both miners and the manufacturers.

Miners operators in the Joplin district claim they are not getting enough for their ore, and the manufacturers claim they are being charged too much for the product.

AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT ON CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT BOND INTEREST

We learn on undoubted authority that the precise facts in connection with the delay of the City of Prince Rupert in meeting its Treasury Bills, £281,000, that matured in London on the 1st June are these:—

The city had practically completed arrangements to borrow about one-third of the amount in the United States for payment on account, and it was tentatively agreed by the holders to renew the balance for a term of twelve months. The action of the Treasury Board in at first declining permission to the city to renew the whole or any portion of the loan for a longer term than six months put a stop to the financing of the third of the loan referred to in the United States, a temporary default ensuing in natural sequence.

The Treasury Board has since consented to a twelve months' renewal and it is now hoped the matter will be arranged.

Canada feels that it has some claim to pride in the fact that all provincial and municipal obligations afloat in London at the outbreak of war have been taken care of at maturity. The main portion have indeed been paid off.

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL COMPANY MAY RESTORE DIVIDEND SHORTLY.

New York, June 9.—While the Republic Iron and Steel Company directors have as yet taken no action looking toward the restoration of the dividend of 1½ per cent. on preferred stock, the belief is general that disbursements will be resumed within the next six months.

The Republic's earnings since February have been running considerably in excess of the dividend requirements, but the board is a conservative one, and will probably take no action until it sees its way clear to do so. The company is in a very strong position financially, and the showing it made in the recent period of depression reflects what has been done in the way of reducing costs and increasing and diversifying production.

FORD COMPANY INCREASE IN CAPITAL HAS RAISED COMPLICATIONS.

Lansing, Michigan, June 9.—Ford Motor Company of Detroit, will have to incorporate in some other state when it makes its contemplated increase in capital stock from \$200,000 to \$100,000,000. According to an announcement of Secretary of State Vaughan, there is a statutory limitation of \$25,000,000 to the amount that any corporation can incorporate for in this state.

MR. BAUMGARTEN'S GENEROUS GIFT.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Baumgarten, who have a beautiful summer residence at St. Agathe, have offered their residence, No. 34 McTavish street, to the Government of the Dominion of Canada as a convalescent home for Canadian soldiers.

The offer has been gratefully and formally accepted, on behalf of the Government, by Major-General Hon. Sam Hughes.

The house, which is ideally adapted to such a purpose, is to be placed at the disposal of the Government in a furnished state.

BRAZIL MERCHANTS ARE ECONOMIZING

But an Improvement in Conditions in That Country is now Said to be in Sight

TRADE NEEDS CAREFUL STUDY

Brazilians Have Their Own Methods of Doing Business and Their Peculiarities Must be Studied by Those Who Would Compete in That Market.

New York, June 9.—That the decline in purchases from foreign markets, combined with constant drawing on stocks in the hands of importers, should make Brazil a good field for trade expansion was the opinion expressed by H. N. Douhitt, former special agent of the Department of Commerce in Brazil, who recently returned to this country. He declared that, generally speaking, trade conditions in Brazil at the present time are not very good, but that they are better than they have been since the beginning of the war. It was his opinion that the slump in business had enabled the Brazilian merchants to use up some of their surplus material and had also taught them the necessity of economizing by reducing rents and other expenditures.

Mr. Douhitt asserted that South American trade is not being the dumping ground for any surplus material from the United States, declaring that for this reason the impression has prevailed in certain quarters that the lax methods of business and inferior goods which are plentiful enough for South America. "This is one of the primary causes for the distrust of North American business methods which is now prevailing throughout many parts of the other Continent. It is, continuing, that the United States methods of conducting foreign commerce are not as up-to-date as some of our competitors, while our prices are on the whole higher than those of the European houses. In considering similar products, one class of which is manufactured in New York or Illinois and the other in Sheffield or Hamburg, the Brazilian merchant will invariably expect the American product to be the superior," said Mr. Douhitt. "If he is mistaken, he forms an antipathy to all American goods and transfers his allegiance to the European manufacturers."

"The representative from the North must not think that he is going to revolutionize the business procedure of South America. Your Latin-American is deliberate; he hates to be hurried, and he has his own methods of doing business which have to be followed by anyone who would trade with him. There is a belief current in the States that it takes a week to see a South American merchant. It does not. It may take a little longer than it does in the States but not much."

"It must be remembered that the South American purchaser who is approached by the representatives of a new labor-saving device, or the like, labors under the disadvantage of never having seen an article of this nature before. Perhaps he has never even heard of it. Therefore he cannot tell how it will sell. He foresees that he will have to advertise extensively and educate his clientele up to the point where they will want his particular piece of machinery."

"Competition in Brazilian markets is keen, and it is at all times essential that the salesman be prepared to emphasize the best points in the product he handles. A combination of a pleasant personality, patience with the apparent slowness of the natives, acquiescence in the customs of the country and knowledge of one's goods—provided they are of sufficient merit to warrant their sale in competition with other materials of a similar nature—will produce in time a large number of very profitable orders from the South American markets."

"But there is another important point to be remembered while dealing with the subject of salesmanship—rigid adherence to contracts and instructions.

"South American merchants as a whole are inclined to distrust North American business houses because of a number of glaring instances in which instructions as to packing, shipping and classifying have been violated by American firms.

"Business in Brazil is poor at present, but the prospects for improvement are fair. The war has crippled foreign competition, but not to the extent that it has hurt business, and every possible precaution must be taken to cement the commercial relations between the two countries.

"If this is done, both parties to the transaction will benefit, and the United States will obtain a major portion of that vast stream of commerce and money which has been annually making its way across the Atlantic. This is the golden opportunity for the United States, but the golden opportunity, like the golden goose, must not be slain for the sake of a single egg."

BRITISH CANADIAN CANNERS, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of the bonds of British Canadian Canners, Limited (hereinafter called "the Company"), was held at a deed of trust and mortgage dated the 27th day of February, A.D. 1912, and made between the Company of the one part, and Montreal Trust Company, Limited, of the other part, will be held at the office of the Company, in the C.P.R. Telegraph Building, 110 Hospital Street, in the City of Montreal, on the 27th day of June, A.D. 1915, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing extraordinary resolutions as defined in said deed of trust and mortgage.

(a) Sanctioning a scheme for the sale of the property and takings of the Company on terms to be submitted to said meeting by the Company and authorizing the Trustee to accept in satisfaction for the sale or transfer of the mortgaged premises a consideration which may consist wholly or in part of shares in another Company.

(b) Sanctioning the release of the Company and of the whole of the mortgaged premises covered by the said deed of Trust and Mortgage from the Company upon the bonds.

(c) Authorizing the execution of such formal instruments by the Trustee as may be appropriate for carrying into effect the sanctions resolved on and authorizing the distribution in specie of the consideration to be received by the Trustee on account of the bondholders.

The Trustee has under the provisions of said Deed of Trust and Mortgage made regulations providing for the deposit of the bonds with any chartered bank or trust company and for the voting of bonds by proxy. Copies of such regulations and of the forms of certificates of deposit and proxy may be obtained from the Company or from the Trustee.

This notice is issued by the undersigned Company pursuant to the provisions contained in the Seventh Article of said Deed of Trust and Mortgage. Dated at Montreal.

BRITISH CANADIAN CANNERS LIMITED.

FRANK E. SHERIDAN, Secretary.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY ORDER WILL AMOUNT TO

New York, June 9.—Progress in negotiations being conducted by the company for the acceptance of a large scale, although they are not which would make possible an order for it may be stated that the order which the company will accept will be for the plant capacity.

The participation of J. P. Morgan & Co. in the negotiations being conducted by the order is coming from General Electric, the order is for the production of material to be produced in the United States. The order will be for at least a million dollars worth of material. All the work is for heavy material. These orders may only be surmised from the nature of the negotiations. On the basis of the negotiations, General Electric Company would realize gross profits of \$2,000,000. The expense of securing the full part of the orders would cut considerably.

ACTIVITY IN COPPER