EMIGRATION ESTABLISHES OLD CUSTOMERS IN NEW LANDS

Spanish Emigrants to Latin American Republics Patronize Home Industries---So With British Empire

Letter From Special Correspondent, W. E. DOWDING.

London, June 30.—It has become the fashion over here among the opponents of the Government to deprecate emigration, due, so it is alleged, to the legislation enacted by the Government, on the ground that it is robbing the country of its lifeblood. How short-sighted is this view was recently illustrated by the figures quoted by the Argentine Minister in Madrid Dr. Avellandeda). Pointing out that the great current of Spanish emigration to the Latin American Republics creates a sphere of attraction, he said:—

"The trade between Spain and Argentina amounted in 1912 to some 120 millions of pesetas, with a balance in favour of Spain of 52 millions. The Spanish products most in demand in Argentina are edible oils, wines, and conserves. Imports of these commodities increase in proportion with the number of Spanish immigrants, as is shown in the matter of wine; in 1911 Spain sent Argentina 25,00 bordelesas (large casks) less than Italy, whereas, in 1912, when Spanish immigration reached its highest figure (165,662), exceeding the number from Italy, the figures were practically reversed. Spain figuring as a vendor of 20,000 bordelesas more thaa Italy. This proves that the immigrant retains his own tastes, customs, and preferences."

Thus it is clear that even when the tide of emigration flows to a country flying another flag, there is no net loss to the country of origin. In the case of the British Empire, on the other hand, while the United Kingdom reaps the benefits of increased trade, the Empire itself as a whole is being materially strengthened.

The value which the Australian Commonwealth attaches to a flow of British immigration is shown by a letter recently addressed to the Times by the Agent-General for Western Australia. He said:—

"The movement of population to the Dominions is not disadvantageous, if regarded from a broad Imperial aspect. It is apparently necessary to point out that Canada, South Africa, Australia, and the other Dominions are just as much constituent parts of the Empire as are England, Ireland, and Scotland. In the matter of population, and I believe in every other respect, the Empire is strong and vigorous at its heart and centre, but its real points of weakness lie in the great unoccupied lands across the seas. In Australia we have a population of only one and a half to the square mile, while in my own State the proportion is much lower. It must be conceded that such a handful of people cannot hope to retain this wonderful territory, rich in all the elements of primary and secondary productions, free from molestation for an indefinite length of time. I therefore submit that the problem of effective occupation is of vital importance, calling for the exercise of all the genius that British statesmanship is capable of, and that without a moment's unnecessary delay. Australia is crying aloud for population, and has so far concentrated upon the effort to get it from Great Britain, with the result that 97 per cent. of her people are of British origin, but if this source gives out we shall have to look elsewhere. In this event the people of our own race will miss the rich opportunities that now present themselves, and the tendency of future generations may be to loosen the strong racial and commercial bonds that now bind us together.

"Admitting that the average emigrant takes away with him some £15," goes on the Agent-General, "it must not be imagined that British trade will suffer thereby if the departing person is bound for the Dominions. If he goes to Western Australia, for instance, he will send back to the United Kingdom no less than £11 per annum through purchasing imports from this country, and he will export to Great Britain goods to the value of £7 7s. per annum, besides no doubt transmitting a good share of his earnings in actual cash should he leave his dependents at home. During 1912 Australia's total import trade was £78,000,000, of which total goods to the value of £46,000,000 came from the United Kingdom. Thus it will be seen that the Dominions are keeping in employment a large army of British workers and helping to make profits for British manufacturers, besides providing safe investments for huge sums of British capital. Surely, then, emigration necessary to the development of the Dominions cannot be classed as an 'evil.'"

GAS FOR CITIES OF WEST

Syndicate Formed to Develope Gas Resources in Alberta—Hope to Find Oil as Well.

(Special Correspondence.)

Medicine Hat, Alberta, July 9.—One of the most significant movements in the development of the natural gas and oil resources of Western Canada has just been put under way, with a syndicate of financial men behind it, such men as Eugene Coste, T. A. McAuley and W. R. Martin. They propose, with the carrying out of their extensive plans, the supplying of natural gas to the cities of Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and other places in the territory to be reached.

Last Saturday simultaneously at the land offices at Swift Current and Maple Creek, filings were made for natural gas and oil rights on 80,000 acres of land,—or 125 sections—which, incidentally, required the putting up of $20,000. There has been something of a scramble to follow suit.

Location of the Field.

That 80,000 acres on which they have filed is situated about 40 miles northwest of Swift Current, and approximately some 150 miles from Regina Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and also about the same distance from the original home of Western Canada's natural gas, Medicine Hat. The exact point is a mile and a half from the town of Lancer on the branch line out of Swift Current.

Not only have the leases been filed, but all arrangements have been made for starting drilling, and some carloads of heavy duty equipment are now on the way to Lancer. However, natural gas and supplying it to the cities and towns of our sister province, is not the only object of the enterprise. The syndicate proposes to keep right on drilling for oil.

Drilling Contract Let.

The drilling contract for the first half dozen wells has been awarded to the International Supply Co., of Medicine Hat—a concern that now has a matter of about $1,500,000 in signed boring contracts on its books. Mr. Martin is president and managing director of this company, and Eugene Coste is the vice-president. Mr. Coste is also president of the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light and Power Co., which pipes gas 180 miles from Bow Island to Calgary, serving also intermediate points. That enterprise was similar in many respects to this in Saskatchewan, and many of the same men were interested in it. They figure out, from a wide experience in gas fields, just where they would find the gas, and at a given date made the filings—and shortly thereafter commenced drilling, with a result now known to the world.

Regina has already signed up a contract with the Coste-McAuley people to take gas from them, the latter agreeing to spend $100,000 in two years to find it, and also posting a bond of $10,000 as an evidence of good faith.

Santosc A. Dominici has been appointed Minister from Venezuela to the United States.

Electric fans have been installed in the First Presbyterian Church at Montclair, N.J. Ice water and paper cups will also be supplied.

RUINS OF HOLY CITY

Great Civilization of Mayas Flourishing In Mexico Before America's Discovery.

Washington, July 9.—For centuries Mexico has been the home of many races. Most of us are wont to regard it as the home of only the Aztecs, with whose civilization Prescott and the early Spanish chroniclers have made us more or less familiar. The archaeologist and student of pre-Columbian and pre-historic times, however, knows that there were races, especially in southern Mexico and parts of Central America, whose ancient civilization had no connection with the empire of the Montezumas, and whose wonderful works, long ago fallen into decay and ruin, are now the subjects of scientific research and study. One of the most interesting of the ruined cities bore the name of Chichenitza, once the "Holy City" of the Mayas, a people of whom Sylvanus G. Morley, writes in the "Bulletin" of the Pan-American Union.

"Long before the discovery of America there flourished in southern Mexico, Guatemala and parts of Honduras a great civilization, which has been called the Maya. In architecture, sculpture and in painting the Mayas excelled. Their priests were astronomers of no mean ability, having observed and recorded, without the aid of instruments of precision such as are known to us, the lengths of the solar and Venus years, and probably the lengths of the Mercury and Mars years. In addition to this they had developed a calendar system and perfected a chronology which in some of its characteristics was equal to our own.

"But the ancient glory of this people had long since departed when Hernando Cortez first came in contact with them on the coast of Yucatan in 1519," says Mr. Morley. "Their star had set. Their greatest cities had been abandoned and lay in ruins. Even the memory of the older cities of their culture, such as Palenque, Copan and Quirigua, for example, seems to have passed from minds of men, their former existence forgotten. Probably the largest, and certainly the most magnificent, of the ruined cities which the Spanish conquerors found on their arrival in Yucatan was Chichtenitza, around which, even in its desolation, there still cluster a thousand traditions of former sanctity and splendor. The name is Maya, and means 'The Mouth of the Wells of the Itzas.'

"To visit the ancient city, now, one bolts for fifteen long and weary miles in a two-wheeled cart drawn by three mules over the roughest kind of a highway imaginable. Finally, when it seems that the limit of physical endurance has been reached, the cart suddenly lurches around a sharp turn in the road, and as if by magic the lofty Castillo flashes into view, towering high above the plain and the rest of the city.

"This imposing structure, the highest in Yucatan, rises seventy-eight feet above the plain. The pyramid on which the temple stands is 195 feet long and covers about an acre of ground. It is made of nine terraces of faced masonry, each terrace elaborately panelled to relieve the monotony of effect. Up the centre of each of its four sides rises a stairway thirty-seven feet wide. These stairways have massive stone balustrades, carved to represent serpents, the heads being at the bases of the stairways and flanking them.

"The Castillo would seem to have been the centre of the ancient city, and probably its chief sanctuary. To the north lies the Sacred Cenote (well) and the causeway leading to it. On the east is a vast group of buildings, colonnades, courts and pyramids, 'The City of a Thousand Columns,' as some one has picturesquely described it. Due west is the group of structures known as the Ball Court. To the south for half a mile or more, scattered through the jungle are pyramids, courts, temples and palaces. The central location of the Castillo with reference to all of these as well as its great size and commanding height, argue strongly that it was the chief sanctuary of the Holy City. In another structure, the 'House of the Tigers,' are found the remnants of several beautiful mural paintings. One of these represent an attack by an enemy on a large city, splendidly executed, and presents perhaps the most remarkable piece of aboriginal painting known to be in existence. The total area covered by the ruins has been estimated at ten square miles."

HAPPENINGS IN SPORT WORLD

Richter's Wild Pitch in the 10th Inning Let in the Winning Run.

BREAK IN LACROSSE

Vancouver Club Hang Up Sticks For Season—England Beat Belgium in Davis Cup Preliminaries.

With the score two all in the tenth inning and a man on third, Pitcher Richter delivered a wild pitch and allowed the runner across with the winning run. The game was a warm one all the way.

Richter was more frequently in difficulties than Wagner, who did the flinging for Toronto, but he was unhittable in the pinches. The Royals landed on Wagner in the first session for their two runs, but that about ended the fun. Fitzpatrick and Benny Purtell did some remarkably good defensive work.

Fortunately for the Royals, the Skeeters were beaten by the Greys, so Montreal is still out of last place.

Plank shut out Detroit with three hits and won his game 3 to 0 yesterday. Dauss allowed the Athletics only four hits but they were bunched and did sufficient damage.

Chicago moved up in the American League table yesterday by taking a double-header from Boston.

The Browns took a fall out of the Senators yesterday, mainly owing to the ineffectiveness of Boehling.

The Vancouver Athletics have hung up their sticks and the Royals will have to play with themselves to keep in shape for the Minto Cup games next fall. This is the third year the Pacific Coast League has broken up during the season.

England won the first preliminary round of the Davis Cup matches from Belgium at Folkestone yesterday. The play of the English pair, Barrett and Mavrogordato was steady, their method being very effective against the somewhat showy tactics of the Belgians, Duvivier and Watson.

Karl Behr and T. R. Pell won the finals of the Davis test match doubles and will probably represent the United States.

Valiant, owned by Fred. A. Price, won the third race of the trials to select a challenger for the Richardson Yachting Trophy, held by Canada.

James Dunn, manager for Featherweight Champion Pugilist Johnny Kilbane, of this city, issued a challenge to Freddie Welsh, of England, new lightweight champion of the world, for a bout between Kilbane and Welsh for the lightweight title. Dunn asks Welsh to meet Kilbane at 133 pounds, ringside, the regular lightweight limit.

BASEBALL RESULTS.

INTERNATIONAL.

Toronto, 3; Montreal, 2.
Buffalo, 3; Rochester, 2.
Newark, 1; Baltimore, 0.
Providence, 6; Jersey City, 3.

NATIONAL.

St. Louis, 4; New York, 3.
Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Boston, 7; Chicago, 4.
Philadelphia, 10; Pittsburg, 7.

AMERICAN.

Chicago, 4-5; Boston, 2-4.
Philadelphia, 3; Detroit, 0.
New York, 7; Cleveland, 1.
St. Louis, 6; Washington, 5.

FEDERAL.

Brooklyn, 6-4; Baltimore, 4-3.
Buffalo, 5; Pittsburg, 1.
Chicago, 5; Kansas City, 1.
St. Louis, 6; Indianapolis, 3.

CANADIAN.

Erie, 2; Peterboro, 0.
Ottawa, 5; Hamilton, 2.
St. Thomas, 4; Toronto, 2.
London, 4; Brantford, 3.

MR. WARBURG'S RETIREMENT DISCUSSED BY PRESIDENT.

Washington, July 9.—President Wilson to-day issued a statement saying he earnestly hoped Paul M. Warburg would reconsider his decision to withdraw from the Federal Reserve Board. He declared members of the Senate realized that men who have tried to make big business what it ought to be are the men to be encouraged when they respond to the call of public service. He expressed confidence that the Senate would do nothing to throw suspicion on such men as Mr. Warburg in the event he appeared before that body and submitted to examination.

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

Sir Robert Borden will be back in Ottawa to-day.

John Hutchinson was drowned in the Don river at Toronto.

The London Times upholds British Columbia in its determination to exclude Asiatics.

St. John, N.B., has a population of 58,765. The last census placed it at 46,000.

St. John, N.B., is to have a new hotel to be known as the Carleton. It will be eight storeys in height.

Pennsylvania Railroad has ordered construction of 84 locomotives to cost $1,680,000 at its Altona shops.

Texas Co. has purchased 500 acres of land adjoining their plant at Port Arthur, Tex., and addition will be built.

Gulf Refining Co. has begun work on $2,000,000 addition to its refinery at Port Arthur, Tex.

Germany's population is 67,812,000, 831,000 larger than in 1913. In last ten years increase was 8,337,000 or 14 per cent.

Work will begin in October on laying of cable between New York and Panama, distance of 2,500 miles at cost of $5,000,000.

P. P. Claxton, U.S. Commissioner of Education, says Andrew Carnegie may give $75,000,000 or $100,000,000 to build libraries in country districts.

Exclusion of the whole of Ulster for an unlimited time from Home Rule was accepted in the House of Lords last night.

Fifteen persons were injured, several probably fatally, when a trolley passenger car, collided with a freight train near Faribault, Minn., yesterday.

Sauerbeck's index price of 45 commodities for end of June was 81.2 compared with 82.6 at end of May (average for 11 years 1867-1877 being 100).

London cable says a number of English cotton mills are closed for from one to three weeks on account of slack trade. Outlook is for further large cut-down in output.

W. W. Cory, Deputy Minister of the Interior, arrived in London yesterday. During his stay he will visit the Canadian emigration agencies in Great Britain and on the continent.

For failure to obey dissolution decree a new suit will be brought against American Tobacco Co. by department of justice. Six months' investigation will be made before a suit is filed.

Directors of National Reserve Bank of New York, which was taken over several months ago by Mutual Alliance Trust Co., have declared a dividend of 50 per cent. or $600,000, out of assets which are being liquidated. This is the second disbursement of that size.

A letter purporting to come from "a secret society with 2,053 members," received by Chief Justice Howell, of Winnipeg, threatens to shoot the executioner and cause other destruction if the murder sentence passed on John Krafchenko should be carried out.

Upward of $5,000,000 is involved in an Anglo-American suit which will shortly be fought in the London courts. It concerns concessions for mines situated in California, and prominent American financiers are connected with it.

A 700 per cent dividend has been declared by First National Bank of Uniontown, Pa., to avoid subscribing for stock in the regional reserve bank, under new currency system, in excess of its own capital stock. Capital is $100,000 and surplus before dividend was $1,650,000.

The German Government has received a protest against the war tax from the Swiss Legation at Berlin. This protest declares that Swiss companies with branches in Germany are more heavily taxed than corresponding German companies, which is contrary to the treaty of 1910.

A new method of storing eggs has recently been tested by members of the local Board of Trade, and found to be exceedingly satisfactory. The inventor states that he has eaten eggs preserved by this method after a period of 23 months, and adds that he is still alive.

At the Maisonneuve plant of the Canadian Vickers Company on August 1st, three hundred skilled workmen will commence to lay the keel of what is to be the second largest icebreaker in the world. It is expected this vessel, which will cost $1,000,000, and will be used by the Canadian Government for icebreaking in the river and gulf of St. Lawrence, will be launched next May and ready for service in the fall of 1915.

The "WANT AD."

The "want ad." has grown from a little used force in business life into one of the great necessities of the present day.

Business men nowadays turn to the "want ad." as a matter of course for a hundred small services.

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The "want ad." is the great force in the small affairs and incidents of daily life.

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Exclusion of Ulster for Unlimited Time Accepted by Government

OTTAWA'S TRAVESTY

Capital Will Elect Two Boards of Control According to Present Indications—Shipping Company Must Pay.

Exclusion of the whole of Ulster for an unlimited time from Home Rule was accepted in the House of Lords last night, Lord Lansdowne's amendment to the amending bill being carried by 138 to 39. Lord Lansdowne insisted that total exclusion was the only thing which would satisfy Ulster.

Lord Crewe refused to accept the amendment, though Lord Weardale, speaking as a Home Ruler, announced that he had reluctantly come to the conclusion that the exclusion of the whole province was the only thing that would bring peace.

Neither the Government nor the Opposition supported Lord Macdonnell's proposals for "Home Rule within Home Rule," but the former Lord Chancellor, Lord Loreburn, deemed it the only alternative to exclusion.

One important concession was accepted by Lord Crewe for the Government on the amendment of Viscount Middleton, namely, the substitution of a Secretary of State for the Lord-Lieutenant, the effect of which will be that the relations of the Imperial Government with Ulster will be conducted direct instead of through Dublin.

Throughout the debate, the Ministers adopted a negative attitude, refusing to show their intentions, but displaying a readiness to receive suggestions which would be likely to relieve the critical situation.

The city of Ottawa, whose civic emblem, in view of its municipal record of the past six months, bids fair to become the cap and bells, last night approached the apex of its absurdities. Yesterday Mayor McVeity announced that an election would be held on July 27th to choose four new controllers in the place of the four former members of the board who were recently unseated on account of irregularities in their election. Where the comic element enters is in the fact that at a special meeting held last night the City Council decided to meet on the evening of July 27th to itself appoint four controllers, presumably those who were unseated.

Representations have been made, it is understood, to the Interior Department from homesteaders in Saskatchewan, asking a relaxation of the homestead laws in view of bad crops this year. The appeals received so far come from the Maple Creek district, which is unusually dry land, and it is claimed that as a result of lack of rain the crops there will be very light. The request is therefore made that the holders of homesteads be allowed to take two months off in the fall to engage in outside threshing and other labor, and that these two months be accepted as part of the homestead duties. Reports on the whole indicate, however, that the western wheat crop will be a good one.

Fears of a rupture between Austria and Hungary as a result of the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand appear to be groundless. Count von Berchthold, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, went to Ischl yesterday to communicate to Emperor Francis Joseph the decisions reached at a long ministerial council which it is understood will result in the despatch of a friendly note asking Servia to clear out the nest of conspirators.

Count Stephen Tisza, the Hungarian premier, addressing the Hungarian Parliament, expressed regret at the excesses committed against loyal Servians at Sarayevo. He denied that there was any danger of a revolution in Bosnia, and uttered a warning against drawing too sweeping conclusions from the crime of a band of conspirators.

The Tarrytown, N.Y., police are looking for a stranger who called at Lispman and Fisher's electrical store in Maine street on Monday, and bought $6 worth of dry batteries and wire, and told the clerk to charge them to John D. Rockefeller. The clerk did.

The proprietors became suspicious and called up the Rockefeller home There it was said no batteries had been ordered. It is feared that the man bought the batteries for infernal machines. The clerk described him as being tall and wearing a cap.

The man said he was going toward the river. The police fear he may have come in a boat, and that he may sneak into town some night, plant the bombs and get away on the river.

The Dominion Government despite representations to the contrary, will not defray the expense of deporting the Komagata Maru's shipload of Hindus, now outside Vancouver Harbor, but soon to return to India. The owners of the vessel, it is proposed, will have to pay the heavy expense incidental to taking back the Hindus who the courts have decided cannot enter Canada. It has been suggested to the Acting Minister of the Interior that the Government should see to this matter, but it is held that an example should be made in this case. The Act obliges steamship owners who bring in undesirables to take them back at their own expense, and it is not proposed to make an exception in the present case in view of possible future occurrences of the same kind.

W. W. Cory, Deputy Minister of the Interior, arrived in London yesterday. During his stay he will visit the Canadian emigration agencies in Great Britain and on the continent.

The ground was broken for the Hawaiian building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The building will be dedicated with a bottle of pineapple juice.

C. Paul Hagenlocher, was suspended from membership of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for one year.

COURSE OF AMERICAN COMMERCE ALWAYS UPWARD

From 1902 to 1913 Foreign Trade of United States Grew From $2,250,000,000 to $4,250,000,000

Washington, July 9.—Onward and upward goes the course of American commerce, although the movement has been accompanied by frequent temporary recessions, according to tables just published in the "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1913," compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

In 11 years, from 1890 to 1901, our foreign trade grew from 1,500,000,000 to 2,250,000,000 dollars annually, an increase of 50 per cent., while in the 11 years from 1902 to 1913 it increased from $2,250,000,000 to $4,250,000,000, a gain of 90 per cent.

The foundations of this growth are laid deep in the soil and natural resources of our country and in the character of our people. Thus, the American Union, from 13 states having 325,000 square miles and 1,000,000 people, has expanded to 48 states and the territories of Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, with an area of 3 2-3 million square miles and 100 million people. In the period since 1870 the value of our farm products has risen from 2 billion to about 10 billion dollars a year, the output of coal from less than 30 to nearly 500 million long tons; copper from 12½ thousand to over one-half million tons; pig iron from 2 to 31 million tons; petroleum from 221 million to 9¼ billion gallons; and manufactures from 4 billion to over 20 billion dollars.

Nevertheless American exporters have every incentive to reach out after more of the world's business, as our present foreign trade is far short of its immediate possibilities in comparison with that of other leading countries, as set forth in comparative tables published in the "Statistical Abstract." Thus the present export trade of the United States (2¼ billion dollars) represents about $25 per capita. A per capita basis equal to that of Argentina would raise the exports of the United States to 5 billion dollars; and one equal to that of Belgium would bring its exports to 10 billion dollars a year; while our aggregate foreign trade, when upon a per capita basis as large as that of Canada would be considerably over 13 billion annually.

In the basic elements of economic progress the United States ranks high among the nations of the world, being one of only five countries having an area in excess of 3,000,000 square miles and the only nation of the so-called western world (except Russia) having a population of over 100,000,000. In the interchange of products among its own people it leads the world, its home trade at the present time being estimated at nearly $40,000,000,000, or equal to the international exchange of the world and approximately 10 times the value of our own foreign trade now valued at over $4,000,000,000.

Tables in the "statistical abstract" further emphasize the commercial power of the United States and its strong international position. In railway mileage, for example, we possess one-third of the world's total, our 258,000 miles being 10 times as much as the mileage of the United Kingdom and six times that of Germany. The Western Union Company alone has 238,000 miles of telegraph lines, or double the total in Russia, next in order. More than one-third of the world's mail service is performed upon routes located in the United States, while our public debt of $1,000,000,000 is smaller than that of Italy, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Germany, Australia, Japan, British India, or Great Britain, and is less than one-sixth that of France, and one-fourth that of Russia.

Data relating to education, labor, finance, prices, and other facts affecting the economic life of the people are also contained in the "abstract" which may be procured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, for 50 cents.

AROUND THE CITY HALL

A Five-Cent Fare, With Right to Transfer From Subway, Proposed.

Further information was obtained yesterday on the proposed uniform tramways rate to apply all over the city of Montreal. It was learned on good authority that what would very likely be submitted to the Board of Control, as a working basis, was a five cent rate for the whole city with the privilege of transfers from the surface lines to the underground service and vice versa.

The inference from this is that the proposed new franchise will contain the nucleus agreement for the construction of underground lines which, being operated by the one company, it is now proposed when they are built to make the five cent tickets interchangeable either on surface or under surface lines.

This is a new proposition and is being much discussed. If the majority of the Board of Control votes for it, it would mean the recommendation of the board would include the disappearance of the blue tickets which are sold at the rate of six for twenty-five cents. But it is now said a majority of the City Council will vote for a uniform four cent rate all over Montreal, so that the present ticket rates would apply. There is no talk by any group for any change in the workingmens' tickets sold eight for twenty-five cents. They will be retained.

According to evidence heard at the Notre Dame de Grace sewer investigation yesterday afternoon at the City Hall, the sum of $100 a month was paid by a contractor to E. Pelland, former city engineer, in charge of the work, for what was explained to be reports on the quantities dug out of the trench. The total amount paid to the ex-engineer was stated to be $1,000. In evidence already heard it was shown that Pelland passed the reports on estimates on which contractors were paid. The present inquiry is to determine alleged overcharges.

The sitting had gone on nearly to the end with the hearing of corroborative evidence, which was preceded by a written protest, filed by Mr. E. Pelletier, advocate, in favor of his client, A. Pion, who asserted the privilege of not being summoned before the board which is conducting the investigation. The protest was overruled, and the hearing of evidence proceeded. It was towards the end, when Mr. J. W. Harris, president of the Harris Construction Company, which excavated the first section of the big trunk sewer, took the stand, and in reply to a direct question by Controller Cote, he admitted having paid the sums of money mentioned.

ABANDONS ITS PLANT.

The statement is made that the American Manufacturing Co., has abandoned its 5,500 horsepower private plant and contracted with the King's County Electric Light and Power Co. for current fro term of years. It is figured that the contract means additional gross aggregate income of between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 for the latter. The change over will require outlay of approximately $80,000.

CHICAGO TUNNEL CO.

The question of giving permission to consolidate the Chicago Tunnel Co.'s telephone plant, owned by the Chicago Utilities Co., with the Chicago Telephone Co. has been postponed until reconvening of the Chicago City Council on October 5.

Frank Bright, of Huntington, W. Va., who weighs 300 pounds, tried to commit suicide by jumping into the Ohio River. Being too fat to sink he floated several hundred yards and was pulled ashore.

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SIR ADAM BECK,
Who has just announced that it is th intention of the Ontario Hydro Electric Company to develop pow er along the French River in Northern Ontario. Already 10,000 horse power has been contracted for by the British-American Nicke Mining Corporation.

REVENUE DECREASE OUTLAY HEAVIER

Department of Finance Give Out Figures for First Quarter

Ottawa, July 10.— The financial statements giving expenditures for the first quarter of the fiscal year ending July 1, and also the revised figures for the fiscal year, have just been issued from the Department of Finance. Decreased revenues and increased expenditures are reflected in these statements.

The total revenue for the three months ended July was $33,660,389, as against $41,268,690 for the corresponding period of 1913, a decrease of more than seven million dollars.

The expenditure on consolidated fund for that period was $13,047,642, as against $10,777,911 for the corresponding period of 1913, or an increase of nearly three millions.

Capital outlay totalled $4,160,954, which is a decrease of three million dollars below last year, when there were heavy payments for railway subsidies. The revised figures for the fiscal year ended March 31st give a surplus on consolidated account of $35,820,413. Total revenue amounted to $163,174,394, and expenditure to $127,353,981.

The capital expenditure was $56,216,712.70. This was made up of $37,180,475.95 on public works, and $19,026,236.77 on railway subsidies.

The Dominion net debt on March 31st was $325,966,658, as against $ 314,301,633.58 last year. This is an increase of $24,665,032 in the national debt.

BREAK WITH SENATE

President Wilson Resents Attitude of Body Regarding Reserve Board Nominees.

(Special to Journal of Commerce.)

Washington, July 10.—An open break between President Wilson and the Senate is threatened as a result of the latter's action in refusing to confirm the nomination of Thomas B. Jones as member of the Federal Reserve Board and its indefinite postponement of action in the Warburg case. To prevent a revolt it is intimated that the President may modify his attitude though he will be keenly disappointed if he is forced to withdraw the names of both men. Efforts are still being made to persuade Warburg to permit the Senate banking and currency committee to quiz him.

A fresh general strike of the employes of the Italian State Railroads is threatened for Saturday, and the Government has taken extensive precautionary measures.