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MONTEAL, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1915.

The Friends of Peace.

The Empire's cause today will not be advanced by those who persistently refer in offensive terms to the men who, in the discussions of the past, have ranged themselves on the side of peace. The insults offered to Lord Haldane because of his known desire to cultivate good relations with Germany have very naturally been resented by his friends. Premier Asquith, in a recent letter, bore loyal testimony to Lord Haldane's good work, and two hundred members of the British Parliament have presented him with an address expressive of their confidence and appreciation.

At Halifax a few days ago Mr. McLeigh, the Solicitor General, gave an able address on the war before the Canadian Club, which, however, was somewhat marred by an unpleasant reference to John Bright, and those who were associated with him as advocates of peace. For this he is sharply called to account by a correspondent in a Halifax paper.

Speers at the men who, recently, or in by-gone years, stood prominently before their countrymen as advocates of peace, are a cheap form of patriotism. If some of the British big game had had their way Britain would long ago have assumed an attitude which might have given Germany some excuse for war. The moral strength of Britain's position before the world today—the respect and sympathy she has won from neutral nations—is largely due to the fact that her lack of preparation, so much condemned now, clearly evidences her peaceful purpose, and shows that she appealed to the sword only when peace with honor was no longer possible.

"Temperate".

There are at times misunderstandings about the meaning of the words "temperate" and "temperance." In the common use here, though not so recognized by the lexicographer, the "temperance" man is supposed to be one who entirely abstains from the use of intoxicating drink. An enterprising brewer not long ago felt warranted in advertising that the beverage produced by him was a "temperate" drink. Even some distillers have been known to make a similar claim. What constitutes temperate habits became a point of interest in the inquiry into the great railway accident which occurred at Gretna, near the boundary line between England and Scotland, a few days ago. The following is a passage from the report:

The stationmaster at Gretna explained that it was his duty to exercise supervision over the Quintinhill signal-box. He had never, however, visited it at 6 o'clock in the morning or after 10 at night. He was not aware that the signalmen Tinsley and Meakin were not keeping their appointed time in changing duty. Both the signalmen were steady men.

The Coroner: Were they temperate?
Witness: Not strictly temperate.
The Coroner: What I mean is, were they given to drink?—Oh, not at all given to drink.

The Coroner: That is what I mean; it is too much to ask a Scotsman if he does not take whiskey. I am not putting it that high. (Laughter.)

Witness, continuing, said so far as he was aware both men had hitherto carried out their duties satisfactorily.

The Irrepressible Reporter.

The reported interview of His Holiness Pope Benedict XV. with M. Latapie, of the Paris newspaper La Liberté, has made quite a sensation in the diplomatic and religious world. That the Pope should talk so freely with a correspondent about matters of such international delicacy was most surprising, especially to Roman Catholics themselves. A leading Canadian Roman Catholic, Senator Power, of Halifax, writing on the subject, finds himself forced to the conclusion that the interview never took place. Writing to the Halifax Chronicle, Mr. Power says:

"I have read with interest a report of an interview said to have taken place between Pope Benedict the Fifteenth and M. Louis Latapie, a member of the staff of the Paris La Liberté. If the report of M. Latapie is to be looked upon as reliable, a great change must have taken place in the methods of doing business at the Vatican. It is certain that none of the Pope's predecessors would have talked with a newspaper correspondent over questions of great delicacy and importance in the free and easy way described in the interview; and it is also certain that Benedict the Fifteenth has never discussed the position with the official representative of any government in the offhand manner in which, we are told, he spoke to M. Latapie. I venture the statement that the interview never took place."

Mr. Power's explanation was the most natural one. But the Roman journals which are understood to receive their information from the Vatican, do not go so far. They practically admit that the correspondent did have the interview, but they claim that he did not fairly state the views expressed by His Holiness. One need not stop to consider here how far the published interview was correct, and how far it was incorrect. The remarkable thing is that the Pope did grant an interview to a corres-

pondent, who could have no other purpose than to obtain for publication an expression of the Pope's opinions.

There seems to be no place in the wide world to which the energetic newspaper man cannot get access. If there were two men occupying great positions to whom such access might have been deemed impossible they were the Pope and the British War Secretary, Lord Kitchener. Yet both these distinguished men fell victims to the zeal of the reporter. In both cases it was alleged that the interviews were not correctly reported. But in both cases it was virtually admitted that the interviews had taken place. Evidently there are lessons that can only be learned by experience, even by the highest dignitaries. The Pope has caused notice to be given that hereafter newspaper men shall be shut out of the Vatican, and Kitchener, we may be sure, has barred the door against the Cobbs and their successors.

The Kaiser has already awarded three thousand five hundred iron crosses of the first class. We may expect to see him recall these when his supply of ammunition runs short.

Germany persists in trying to do what Napoleon failed to do a hundred years ago, namely, conquer Russia. There is not the slightest doubt but that she will fail in the end.

Controller Hebert is to issue a second affidavit. He had better be careful or he will contradict the first statement he made. The situation is so complicated as it stands at present, that no one but the actual parties concerned know what the real conditions are, and it is doubtful if some of them know just where they are at.

The verdict given by Lord Mersey on the sinking of the Lusitania ought to have an influence on President Wilson, who returned from his holiday today, and is expected to take up the drafting of a reply to the latest German note. Lord Mersey, an international authority on naval law, has put the entire blame for the disaster upon the Germans.

The threats made against Roumania by the Turks, the fact that Bulgaria has suspended railway communication with Turkey, and that the war party in Greece led by Venizelos, is becoming active, lead to the conclusion that some concerted action on the part of the Balkan States will take place before very long. It looks as if the three countries would shortly enter the war on the side of the Allies.

The Wall Street Journal, after commenting on the fact that Germany has apologized to the United States for firing upon their merchant vessel the Nebraska, says:—

"The tenor of the apology is that the German submarine commander could not tell whether the vessel was an enemy or neutral ship, and therefore, torpedoed it on the chance that it might be an enemy. The apology resembles that of an Arizona lynching party which apologized to a woman for hanging her husband, mistaking him for another man. As they said, the laugh was on them, and they were sorry for it. Had the lynchers, and had Germany, refrained from violating the law, there would have been no victims of their crime to insult by an apology of 'sorry, but it couldn't be helped.'"

"The German Admiralty is guilty of a violation of the law of nations in its submarine war zone orders. It is not necessary in this case to comment on the crime of deliberately killing non-combatants of an enemy power. International law does not justify such crimes, and, from a moral point of view, they are no different from any cold-blooded, brutal murder, deliberately planned and executed. And that is the effect of the German policy of torpedoing belligerent vessels without notice."

"But the Nebraska was a neutral vessel, and Germany was guilty of a breach of the law of nations in sending a torpedo against it in this summary fashion. It mattered not whether the submarine commander could not tell the vessel was a neutral. It was his duty to find out, and this he did not do. The law of nations lays an imperative duty upon a naval commander to visit and search every vessel that he intercepts."

The rest of the world is wondering how long the United States is going to allow Germany to continue her policy of torpedoing neutral ships. Her effort to sink the Orduña is but another example of the policy pursued by the Huns. She evidently cares nothing for the protests of the United States.

WELLINGTON'S ARMY

Wellington's official report of the battle of Waterloo, written on June 19, states that "the army never upon any occasion, conducted itself better. There is no officer nor description of troops that did not behave well." Yet five days later he wrote privately to Lord Bathurst, Secretary for War: "I really believe that, with the exception of my old Spanish infantry, I have got not only the worst troops, but the worst equipped army, with the worst Staff, that was ever brought together. On account of the deficiency of drivers and carriage, we have not one-fourth of the ammunition which we ought to have." Lord Stanhope records the Duke as having said of his Waterloo army: "On the whole our army that day was an infamously bad one, and the enemy knew it; but, however, it beat them."

"Iron Duke seems so obvious and apt that it comes with something of surprise to know that it got to the duke by a roundabout way. There was launched in the Mersey and Iron steamship called the Duke of Wellington. It was a decided novelty at the time of launching, was often mentioned in the newspapers, and emerged from the consequent paragraphing as 'The Iron Duke'. The transition from steamship to statesman was then too obvious to be missed."

FACING AN UNPLEASANT FACT.

(Detroit Free Press.)
We may talk and write notes until doomsday, but if we fail to advance our cause in some material way, Germany has us on the run. This is the great difficulty of the moment. We have arrived at a parting of the ways. The German note has accomplished this much for its sender. Washington must make the next move, and if it does not go forward it backs down.

INDIA'S WHEAT CROP.

(London Financial)
The final official memorandum on the Indian wheat crop of 1914-15 shows an increase in acreage of 2,755,000 acres, or 13 per cent, compared with the final estimate for the preceding year. The total yield is reckoned at 10,259,000 tons, as compared with 8,258,000 tons, or an increase of nearly 23 per cent. The total yield now estimated is a record one.

BATTLE CRUIZERS NEEDED.

(New York Times.)
The kind of marksmanship attributed to the gunners on the British dreadnaught Queen Elizabeth in a letter from a Belfast naval officer quoted in the Times dispatches yesterday is probably the kind that only real practice in war can develop. One shell demolished a camp with 500 soldiers and stores for six months. Another, fired over a mountain top, sank a full transport.

According to the newly published edition of the annual "Fleets of the World," the British has seventy-four battleships in commission or under construction, in tonnage ranging from 12,950 to 27,500, the Queen Elizabeth size, while our thirty-six battleships, in the water, on the stocks, or provided for, range from 11,346 tons to 32,000, and some of the new boats are to have an equipment of guns larger than the biggest of the British ships.

The Germans have thirty-nine battleships, though some of them are not as large as our armored cruisers. Both the British and German navies, however, have modern battle cruisers, the former ten, with heavy batteries and capable of steaming from twenty-six to twenty-eight knots an hour; the German navy six. We have no war vessels of this type. Undoubtedly we shall continue to build the great floating forts, but we want the fast battle cruisers, too.

THE HOUSE OF COATS.

(London Chronicle)
Germany's refusal to send dye to Denmark because we send no cotton reminds us of another German refusal of a little more than a century ago. Napoleon banged and booted the doors leading to the Continent in England's face, and one of the minor results was a shortage of sewing silk, which came from Hamburg. A substitute must be found, and it was a Scotsman that found it. He had given his wife a crape shawl, and had then set to work to find out the peculiar twist in the silk thread which achieved the desired result. His research was successful, and he applied the same twist to the making of sewing thread from cotton fibres with complete success. Consequently when the supply of sewing silk was out he was able to substitute sewing cotton, and thus laid the foundation of the house of Coats.

RESPONSIBILITY OF NEUTRALS.

(Outlook.)
International law is a living and a growing thing, as the common law is, and it has been growing toward humanity and away from the spirit of revenge. There is therefore clearly little or nothing that a belligerent can do to preserve the laws of war from the ravages of a nation that has substituted for the authority of those laws her own sense of necessity. It is not upon any belligerent, but upon the neutral nations, that the responsibility rests for preserving this law. And as the United States is the richest and strongest of the neutral nations, its duty is plain.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

"This is a har-rud world," said one laborer to another. "Yes. Oi do be thinking av that ivery time Oi put me pick-ax intil it."

A New York lawyer fainted in court when his client was found guilty. He was at least taking an interest in the case.—Canadian Courier.

"What did 'Raastus git married for?' asked one Boston negro of another, according to the Transcript of that city. "Lawd only knows, chile. He keeps right on workin'."

"Whiskey, my friend, has killed more men than bullets." "That may be, sir; but bejabber, I'd rather be full of whiskey than bullets."—London Opinion.

"Oh, will he bite?" exclaimed one of our sweetest girls, with a look of alarm, when she saw one of the dancing bears on the street the other day. "No, but he can hug." "Oh," she said with a distracting smile, "I don't mind that."

He was a member of a regimental band, and he did not forget to brag about it.

"Why, man, we can play the most intricate airs at sight," he was saying.

"Indeed?" said the unbelieving listener. "I should like to hear you play the airs the drum-major puts on."—Tit-Bits.

Mary and Tommy had been to hear a missionary talk at Sunday School.

"Did he tell you about the poor heathen?" father enquired at dinner-table.

"Yes, sir," answered Mary. "He said that they were often hungry, and when they beat on their tum-tums it could be heard for miles."—New York Evening Post.

A darkey who was out fishing with a little boy about 2 years old, and while at play on the bank of the stream the youngster fell into the water. Immediately the colored man waded in and, catching him by the seat of his pantaloons, pulled him on to dry ground. A minister who happened to have seen the occurrence complimented him on his quick action and his bravery, for the stream was a swift one.

"Well," said the darkey, "I had to save dat kind's life, boss, for he had de bait in his pocket, shore."

WANDERLUST.

Beyond the east the sunrise, beyond the west the sea.
And east and west the wanderlust that will not let me be.
It works in me like madness, dear, to bid me say goodbye!
For the seas call and the stars call, and, oh! the call of the sky!

I know not where the white road runs, nor what the blue hills are.
But a man can have the sun for friend, and for his guide a star:
And there's no end of voyaging when once the voice is heard.
For the river calls, and the road calls, and, oh! the call of a bird!

Yonder the long horizon lies, and there, by night and day.
The old ships draw to home again, the young ships sail away:
And come I may, but go I must, and if men ask you why.
You may put the blame on the stars and the sun, and the white road, and the sky!

—Gerald Gould.

THE CITY MANAGER.

(Chicago Tribune.)
Mr. Richard Childs, writing in the National Municipal Review on the city manager, holds out definite hope for this interesting experiment in city administration.

The commission-manager plan has been taken up already by twenty-five cities and towns, and five states now have optional laws permitting cities to adopt the machinery. But the country is not so much interested in the growth of the idea at this time as it is in the results obtained and the dangers that have been exposed by the experiments. Speaking in the terms of efficiency, the newer plan compares most favorably with the financial showing made under the old government. Operating expenses in Dayton in 1914 were \$77,709 over the year before, but the commission-manager regime gave \$140,000 worth of new services, without taking into consideration that the old government had used \$500,000 of a flood prevention bond issue for ordinary operating expenses. In the first year Springfield, O., saved \$50,000, a floating debt of \$100,000 was wiped off the slate, the street cleaning department enlarged its activities by 25 per cent, and garbage collection was extended to all houses. In La Grande, Ore., the town warrants had depreciated to such an extent that the banks refused to take them under any consideration. In the first year \$35,000 was paid off and another \$35,000 was cleared away in the first four months of 1915. In Manitowish the new government saved \$20,000 from a budget of \$104,000, spent \$1,200 in replacing a sewer, after it had practically been decided to have an \$80,000 bond issue to build an entirely new sewer. In Taylor, Tex., a 15 per cent. better showing was made, and Cadillac, Mich., saved 15 per cent. In no instance was there a failure to register some encouraging increase in efficiency.

But this does not mean that the commission-manager plan is solidly placed as yet. There are many vexing details unsettled which can be exaggerated into mountains. What is to be the relation between the manager and the commission, how can all the interests of the community be represented on the board equally with the business men, how are the powerful politicians who must be treated with to some extent to be appeased until the public is won over, how is the manager to be kept in the background and out of politics? In Dayton certain interests are set for an attack next November because the manager has probably been too prominent and the politicians have not been handled carefully enough. The Phoenix commissioners tried to force the manager to accept political appointees, and Niagara Falls is having the same bothers getting on the right track.

But the outstanding feature about the commission-manager plan has been its apparent success under trying conditions. As long as a beginner is "getting along nicely," it is worth respectful attention.

AUSTRIA'S NATIONAL ANTHEM.

The Austrian national anthem, which was composed by Joseph Haydn, is no doubt very familiar to many persons, says a writer in The Scotsman. Its tune, when once heard, is not easily forgotten, for there is a charm about it that clings to the memory and haunts the ear. The story of the origin of the hymn, so far as is known, is to the effect that Haydn during a visit to England was much impressed by the way in which the English people were wont on great occasions to sing their national anthem, and so he resolved on his return to Vienna to do for his country what had been done for Britain, the result being the stately anthem as known to the world to-day. Its words were taken from a poem written by a compatriot, Leopold Haasek, and were sung for the first time on February 12, 1797.

THE COSTLY ELEVATOR.

(Engineering Magazine.)
Elevator or vertical travel for the average multi-story factory, floor to floor, is seldom over 15 feet, yet in traversing that distance, together with starting, stopping, and with the same loading and unloading time, we can travel in the same time on equivalent distance of 100 feet horizontally. One factory manager of an inquiring turn of mind, estimated in his particular plant that the cost of elevator service, wages of operator, power, repairs and time consumed by men using the elevators, amounted to about 2 per cent. of his payroll.

The Day's Best Editorial

THE GAMBLER'S CHANCE.

(Wall Street Journal.)
There is a grim probability about the cabled story that the Kaiser has assured the German bankers that the war will conclude in October, presumably of this year. When the war broke out German sympathizers censured this newspaper for saying that the Kaiser was like a dog with a stick of dynamite tied to his tail. The comparison of that great potentate to a dog was resented. The Wall Street Journal therefore takes this opportunity of apologizing to the dog.

Anyone with experience of the reckless gambler knows exactly the position in which the head of the Prussian militarist party now finds himself. He has involved his financial backers so deeply that they are, against their will, partners in his gamble. He told them that the war would be over last October. The capture of Paris was a certainty, and Russia could be dealt with at his convenience, when that end was achieved. He borrowed heavily, not merely of their money, but their confidence, and they are obviously getting nervous.

It is entirely possible that the war may be over in October, but the Kaiser will have nothing to say about its duration or conclusion. Germany was beaten when she failed to capture Paris in the first rush. She is not merely beaten, but bankrupt, now. What the German bankers are fighting for is a successful receivership. They know well enough that even this will be impossible with another winter of war.

What can they do? Already they have concentrated all the gold of the country in the Reichbank, where it has the merest parade value. The foreign exchange market has gone, and, only for this reason, the value of the paper mark is what they choose to call it. In another six months it will rank a little above the Confederate shipplaster for purposes of world trade.

Here is a tremendous speculative transaction, which has failed. In Wall Street a clique of immature speculators once advanced an industrial stock from 40 to 165, and found that they had more of it at the top than at the bottom. The public, which was expected to buy, unloaded on the way up. The ring sold out at an average of 35, and since then the property has been admirably managed, mainly because its directors have stayed out of the stock market. This is the parallel to the Kaiser's gamble. If the German bankers hope to save anything out of the wreck, they will stop him now, and liquidate what few assets remain.

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HOW LUCKY.

(Canadian Courier.)
Men may declare Dr. Montague is a political hoodoo and make other disparaging remarks, but Dr. Montague is one of the luckiest of the lucky. Just as he was broken in health and in serious political trouble at Winnipeg, and when he was wondering day by day what would happen to him, he gets orders to report for medical duty in England. Can it be beaten?

No doctor should go to the front, where the work is severe, unless he is in perfect health. Yet the authorities overlook that and "order" him to report. While on active service, he will not be worried with any summonses or other blue papers issued by the royal commissions of Manitoba. Yea, he may have pleasant chats with Dr. Simpson, who is also at the front, concerning the contents of the famous safety deposit box.

Who is going to report Sir Rodmond and his other colleagues to the front. And what about Kelly, don't they need him?

BALANCE AND REPOSE

Twenty senators once waited on Abraham Lincoln at the White House, says the Christian Science Monitor, to advise him how to act as President. As usual, his sense of humor did not desert him, and he described to them what Blondin really did when he crossed Niagara on a tightrope. Thereafter the senators whether they ought it would be well in such circumstances for spectators to shout: "Go a little faster! Slow up! Lean more to the north. Lean a little more to the south." The senators saw the point, and from that time the patient burden bearer had some respite — from legislators. It is interesting to note that in 1909 President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton College, as he then was, said the most valuable thing about Mr. Lincoln was that "in the midst of the crash of arms, he could sit quietly in his room and enjoy a book that led his thoughts off from everything American." He added: "Always set your faith in a man who can withdraw himself because only the man who can withdraw himself can see the stage."

A RIVAL TO CHLOROFORM.

A new anaesthetic, from which great things are hoped, is being used in experiments on animals at a Cambridge laboratory. The substance used, however, has been familiar to doctors and chemists for some time under the name of urethane. It is injected hypodermically, and its advantage is that, properly used, it never leads to heart failure. Another advantage is that there is none of the choking sensation which is experienced during the administration of ether and chloroform under a mask, and there is no sickness afterwards. The only disadvantage is that insensibility lasts for the long period of six hours, which it has not yet been found possible to shorten. Whether the advantage of the new anaesthetic will outweigh this great disadvantage remains to be tested.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

(The World's Work.)
There is an astonishing fact about the Panama Canal traffic at the present time which few people know of. The steamship companies at New York bid for and get tonnage out of cities far beyond the Mississippi River, haul it by rail eastward two thousand miles to New York, ship it, carry it through the canal, and actually send it several hundred miles eastward from the Pacific Coast ports. They do it cheaper than the railroads charge to haul it westward across the prairies and over the Rocky Mountains to the same destinations.

NEW YORK STOCK WERE UNSET

Selling Movement Followed
Submarine Attack on Crucible
Liner Orduña

CRUCIBLE STEEL DECLINE

Warning by a Member of the Executive
of Crucible Steel Against the
the Security Resulted in Weakness

New York, July 19.—Traders raided Crucible Steel in the first few minutes, causing here and there and handing out a few holdings. Such things the bulls remark on a bull market. They tell the market good.

Crucible Steel prices declined to 41, which is 10 points under the high price reached yesterday. After the rise from a level under 40, the technical position became unfavorable, and the situation, it is believed, the company's affairs is not changed.

The company has orders which for large guns alone amount to \$66,000,000, but large orders for war munitions.

Allis-Chalmers was active but was affected by the break in Crucible Steel because of a report of market rivalry between the two companies. There has, however, been an accumulation of Allis-Chalmers shares, and it is understood that the large German Bank of Berlin have been taking shares on this side who have less objection to the company's participation in the war orders.

New York, July 19.—Brokerage houses were advised to avoid non-speculative commitments to realize profits predicting lower prices before the end of the week. The market was heavy during the day, and showed tendency to weakness at about 40. One of the chief arguments in favor of a continuation was the probability that President Wilson's account of the Orduña incident, which was that Germany says does not count, would be drawn only from what was known.

Wire houses say the demand for Crucible Steel is very good and that a lot of the stock has been taken out of the Street permanently.

New York, July 19.—Unfavorable information regarding Germany's submarine policy during the attack on the Orduña, were reflected in a heavy selling movement, a lower level of prices for the majority of stocks. Allis-Chalmers opened up 1 1/4 at 24, and declined to 23 on next few sales. The preference fell off at 62 1/2. Saturday's sharp rise in the stock, which would result in the placing of a dividend of 7 per cent. dividend basis, was timed on the inauguration of payments on the same time in 1916.

The warning by a member of the executive of Crucible Steel against the buying of stock resulted in an opening 1 1/4 off at 46, a decline to 41 at the end of the first session.

Although United States Steel opened at 44 1/4 to 63 1/2, compared with 64 1/2 at 8 o'clock, Republic Steel opened 1/4 up at 35 1/2, favorable trade conditions, and Colorado Fuel & Iron 1/4 up at 35 1/2.

New York, July 19.—Demand sterling exchange was steady in the morning, reacting to 4.76 3/16. On a subsequent reaction regained part of the loss, going back to 4.76 1/2. The light owing in part to the of the next steamer, which sails on Saturday. Among the continental exchanges franc was the most prominent part, while they acted in the whole a strong tone was displayed by the weakness shown by sterling.

CHICAGO WHEAT WAS STEADY, ALSO CORN AND SOYBEANS

Chicago, July 19.—Wheat was steady with claims of foreign buying and evidence of shorting on a small decline. The visible supply was more bullish than expected. Corn was steady. Experts generally agree the chances are not good for the crop in the States, where rains have been excessive. Oats were subjected to hedge selling but gave way much.