WEARING COLLIN'S CLOTHES IS A HABIT
WITH LEADING BUSINESS MEN
I WAS FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY HEAD CUTTER FOR W. J. INGLIS, MONTREAL
SEE ME AT MY OWN PLACE
A PLEASURE TO SHOW STYLES AND SAMPLES
T. COLLIN, MERCHANT TAILOR
15 McGill College Ave., City

TWO LARGE FUNERALS

Hundreds Attend Services Over Remains of Two Notable Men Yesterday.

Two of the largest funerals that have been seen in Montreal for many years took place yesterday. In the morning notable men in various walks in life ,together with hundreds who, while not having attained fame, shared with their more brilliant associates in respect for the late Hon. F. D. Monk, attended the last rites of the dead statesman. The cortege passed from the late residence, Lagauchetiere St., to St. James Cathedral, and thence to the Cote des Neiges cemetery, at 8.30 a.m., hundreds of mourners following the remains to their last resting place.

In the afternoon, at St. James the Apostle, while the church was packed with men whose names stand foremost in the activities of this and other countries, particularly in transportation ventures, the Rev. A. P. Shatford read the funeral service over the remains of the late Wm. Wainwright, first vice-president of the Grand Trunk Railway.

TRUST COMPANY BILL

Unlawful for Concern to Hold More Than 10 per cent. of Stock in Another Trust Company.

Boston, May 19. —Gov. Walsh has signed the trust company bill providing that after two years from passage of the act it shall be unlawful for a trust company to hold more than 10 p.c. of stock of any other trust company.

The bill further provides that no trust company shall be merged into or consolidated with another trust company, except under provisions of sections 40 and 44 of chapter 437 of acts of 1905, which are made applicable to sale or exchange of all property and assets, including good-will and corporate franchise, of a trust company; provided, however, that such sale to another trust company which owns a majority of its shares shall be authorized by a vote of not less than three-fourths of all its stock

Y.M.C.A. HOLD ANNUAL

Progress Shown In Every Department of Work.

Progress in almost every department of the associations' work was shown in the reports presented last night at the annual meeting of the Central Y. M. C. A. Figures from the different reports for the year ending April 30th showed a gain of 970 in the membership during the year. There were 135,328 meals served, and over fifty-three thousand baths taken. On the financial side, only $5,751.31 was taken from the joint current fund to bring receipts up to total expenses, a little more than half of what was required last year.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY'S GENERAL INVESTMENTS.

Harvard University's general investment account at the close of 1913 had a principal of $20,011,222 against $18,631,588 in 1912, and $17,262,797 in 1911, from which gross income was $873,746, compared with $797,636 in 1912, and $735,738 in 1911. Percentage net return on investment was 4.36 in 1913, 4.27 in 1912, and 4.23 in 1911. Total 1913 income from all funds was $1,052,844.

PANAMA CANAL PILOTS MUST BE AMERICANS.

Washington, May 19. — American citizens only are to pilot vessels through the Panama Canal under rules just laid down by Col. Goethals. Applicants must be under 45 years old, and hold masters' licenses for the great lakes for ocean-going vessels.

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL SECURITIES IN DEMAND.

Mr. H. R. Wood, of Standard Securities, is home from Atlantic City and New York. He reports a brisker demand from United States financial houses for the better grade of Canadian municipal securities.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO MAKE TWO APPOINTMENTS.

Washington, May 19. — President Wilson hopes to be able to announce this week two members of the Federal Reserve Board to take the places declined by Richard Olney and Harry A. Wheeler. This announcement will not be made of the President's choices until acceptances are received at the White House.

Smashing blows by the prosecution were directed yesterday at ex-Lieut. Charles Becker, on trial before Justice Seabury, in the Supreme Court for the murder of Hermann Rosenthal. It proved to be the worst day yet for Becker, because District Attorney Whitman, when he had put together the strands of the testimony, had finished five different lines of corroboration of Jack Rose's story that it was Becker who caused Rosenthal to be murdered.

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TARPAULINS, TENTS, FLAGS, CARPETS and CANOPIES of every description.
TENTS FOR HIRE
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193 Commissioners Street.
Bell Telephone - - - Main 1161

Move to Reopen Old Mine Again

Efforts Being Made to Finance Venture Abandoned Years Ago

A RICH PRODUCER

$5,000,000 Worth of Metal Taken Out of Mine Before it Was Finally Closed Down Some Years Ago.

(Special Correspondence)

Hopewell Hill, N.S., May 19.— Millions of dollars are said to have been underwritten in London and Canadian bonds forwarded to a London firm for extensive developments at the Albert Mines once famous for the output of albertite mineral. The flotation is to be carried out immediately, and ground broken in forty days. It is also reported that an option has been obtained on the Salisbury and Albert railway. Should the proposition be carried out as planned, a large expenditure will be laid out in plant and equipment, and several hundred men put to work.

Rich Producer.

The Albert Mines brought Albert county into the public eye through the production of a hitherto unknown mineral of great value. Nearly $5,000,000 were taken out of the Albert Mines before their final closing down. Some thirty years ago, hundreds of employees were employed by the big industry, and an output of the valuable mineral amounting to from 5,000 to 20,000 gave hope that bigger things were to come. About the dismantled works and silent adit mouths was a thriving village, and the name of Albert county became known throughout the world. The work went on for some 29 years under the management of John Byers, an English mining engineer. The industry flourished and the Albert Mines became one of the busiest centres in the country. Farmers from miles around brought their produce into the thriving and bustling village, and prosperity reigned for years until the change came.

Abandoned Work.

The manager, after reaching a great depth, arrived at the conclusion that the mining could not be carried on with profit, and the work was abandoned and the plant closed down. The hundreds of workers who had made up the thrifty little village disappeared, and where the hamlet had been was left nothing but empty shacks. If work should be resumed at the Albert Mines, it is probable that attention will be given to the rich oil bearing shales, of which there are vast deposits in the locality. These shales under treatment, have proved of greater economic value in their yield of both sulphate of ammonia and crude petroleum than the shales of Scotland, where the industry has been large and lucrative for years.

TURNING TOWARDS EAST

Immigration To Nova Scotia Shows Increase in Volume During 1913.

(Special Correspondence.)

Halifax, N.S., May 19.— The immigration into Nova Scotia for nine months in 1913 numbered 5,106 persons, according to figures given out by the secretary of industries and immigration recently. A large number of those people were assisted in procuring farms according to the extent of their finances. Many of the old country farmers who proposed to locate upon Nova Scotia farms have been advised to take short courses at the Truro Agricultural College. Others who did not wish to take the agricultural course or who had not sufficient means, were advised to hire themselves out for a time as farm laborers, or to rent a farm. Great care has been taken by the department of industries and immigration in finding out why a farmer wished to dispose of his farm before recommending the new settler to purchase another in a new country. These farmers are very desirable, and make splendid citizens.

The department has helped farmers to receive loans on their farms under the land settlement act, so that those who had not quite enough money to buy such farms as they required, or who wished to develop them, can readily find assistance. One of the great needs of the province at present is for farm help, and the department has done much work towards placing old country farm hands on farms where they were badly needed. The department is also engaged in bringing out orphan children, the distributing home being at Fairview; those receiving children signing an agreement to furnish them with proper food, clothing and medical attendance, to give them a common school education for at least five months a year, and to see that they attended Sunday School and divine worship. They are retained until 18 years of age, when they are given a certain degree of freedom and trained to take care of themselves.

CAR BUILT IN ELEVEN MINUTES.

The other day a motor car was built in eleven minutes at Trafford Park, Manchester, Eng. In seven minutes the chassis was on the ground complete in every detail, and four minutes later the body was in position and all ready for the road.

Unfortunately someone had forgotten to pack the induction pipe, and eight minutes were lost remedying this fault. At the end of 19 minutes the engine was started and the car taken for a run around the works with six passengers.

News of World Told in Brief

Load of Hindus Expected to Arrive at Victoria on Friday

WILL BAR THEM OUT

Two Counts on Which Action Can be Taken — Lloyd George Has to Stand Rapid Fire of Questions.

Word has been received at Ottawa that the steamer Komagata Maru, which sailed recently from Shanghai with five hundred Hindus on board, is expected to reach Victoria on Friday of this week. The steamer was chartered specially by a wealthy Hindu with a view to testing the Canadian laws which have hitherto been invoked to bar out Hindus.

The arrival of the steamer is awaited with considerable anxiety at Ottawa as it is realized this is the first serious effort which has been made by the Hindus to test the Canadian laws. They have undoubtedly abundance of money and a vigorous effort will be made to force the Dominion to allow British subjects from India to enter freely into Canada.

Orders have been sent to the immigration authorities at Victoria not to allow the Hindus to land or to deport them from British Columbia. The Government believes it is on sound legal and constitutional grounds and the immigration authorities before taking action consulted with the Justice Department.

The immigration officials believe they can stop the entry of the Hindus on two grounds. They will first invoke the order-in-council which was passed on April 1 which prohibits the entrance of all artisans and laborers into British Columbia for a period of six months. If the Hindus evade this order by establishing that they are not artisans nor laborers the authorities will use the law which prohibits the entrance into Canada of Orientals except by direct passage from the country of their nativity. The present steamer, it is claimed, did not sail direct from India, but from Shanghai. Recently Judge Hunter upset a similar order-in-council on the grounds that it did not comply with the act. This technicality has been since overcome by a new order-in-council and it is believed that it will stand the test in the courts.

The arrival of these Hindus will likely mean the beginning of a long legal fight which will be carried to the Privy Council. The result of the fight will be of the deepest importance, both from a provincial, national and imperial standpoint. The forcing of the issue by the Hindus may, in the end, result in more drastic legislation in regard to the influx of Orientals to Canada. The British Columbia members at Ottawa are awaiting the arrival of the steamer and the fight which will likely follow, with the greatest interest.

There is a lull in the Irish crisis for the moment, and it is improbable that much will be done before the debate on the third reading commences. Mr. Lloyd George, however, in the absence of the Premier, who is the Minister in attendance on the King at Aldershot, had to face a number of questions in the House of Commons yesterday relative to the presence of troops around Craigavon, the seat of Captain Craig, one of the Ulster leaders.

The critical question was about amending the Home Rule Bill. "Would it?" asked Mr. Butcher, "be introduced in the House of Lords or in the House of Commons?"

"I have no statement to make at present," was Mr. Lloyd Geogre's rejoinder.

"Is there any precedent for amending the bill by another bill?" was another poser.

Mr. Lloyd George remarked that the Parliament Act created a new situation.

A fatal accident occurred at the Stoney Mountain penitentiary yesterday afternoon, resulting in the death of ex-Constable Reid, sentenced to seven years for his connection with the escape of Krafchenko from the Winnipeg jail, and of Convict Hawkins, a twenty-year man, who last summer escaped from the penitentiary, only to be re-captured the same afternoon. The two men, who were working as carpenters on the building of the new watch tower of the prison, were busy on a scaffold when it collapsed. Reid had both legs and one arm broken and in addition suffered internal injuries. Hawkins, in addition to a broken arm, suffered injuries to his chest, caused by the fall of a heavy timber. Both men succumbed last night.

It is understood that Hon. George H. Perley, Minister without portfolio in the Borden Cabinet, will leave for a trip to England shortly. The rumor is again revived here that Hon. Mr. Perley will be offered the position of High Commissioner in London, but there is no confirmation of this. The fact of his going to England shortly, however, gives rise to the rumor that the forthcoming trip may have something to do with the vacant High Commissionership.

A responsible official of the Y. M. C. A., who has just returned to Buenos Ayres, from Misssones, says that Frank Wange, a young Canadian, is forcibly detained on a British-owned plantation on the Paraguay-Brazilian border. Wange attempted to escape twice but was re-captured, brutally beaten and confined, and is now nearly insane.

The First Lord of the Admiralty issues a denial of the story published in to-day's papers to the effect that he "looped the loop" in Sheerness yesterday.

SUPPLIES OF COPPER.

London, May 18.—The fortnightly statistics show that European stock of copper including Hamburg, Rotterdam and Bremen on May 15 increased 1,181 tons, while copper supplies afloat decreased 175 tons, making a net increase in the visible supply of 1,006 tons to 30,284 tons, as compared with 29,278 tons on April 30 last, and with 42,704 tons on May 15, 1913.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S BUDGET TAKES ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

Latest Production of Fertile Brain of Chancellor of Exchequer Classed with Budgets of Peel and Gladstone

(By PROF. W. W. SWANSON.)

The budgets presented to Parliament by Mr. Lloyd George will, in all probability, become as famous as the great budgets of Sir Robert Peel and of Mr. Gladstone. The budgets of the latter were necessitated by the economic conditions of the country at the time they were made. Their adoption was followed by a period of immense and expanding prosperity in trade and commmerce. The repeal of the Corn Laws, the abolition of the duty upon raw cotton and upon coal exports, and the removal of restrictions from trade in general, were the direct consequences of prevailing economic conditions. The economic condition of the country at that time compelled the British people to seek world markets. Most people at present appreciate the wisdom of the statesman who stimulated the British people to regard the whole world as a field for their activities, and to draw their food and raw material from every country that could produce them.

Growth in Britain's Wealth.

The increase in the wealth and prosperity of the British people from that time to the present has been phenomenal. The income of the nation has expanded over 300 per cent., while population has increased 64 per cent. But in the increasing prosperity of the country not all classes have shared alike. The traders, manufacturers and bankers have made enormous gains; but the working classes have not reached the same point of vantage. It is true that the rate of real wages has, on the average, almost doubled; yet a considerable section of the people have not shared as they should in the nation's growing wealth. Yet the bulk of the taxes were laid upon the backs of the common people.

The effect of these economic conditions, and the fiscal policy that was followed, has been that the greater portion of the income and wealth of the country has accumulated in a comparatively few hands. At the present time, the total income of the country is computed to reach about £2,400,000,000. The number of persons whose incomes exceed the £160 limit imposed by the income tax is less than 1,500,000—and this out of a population of 46,000,000. The inhabited house duty returns disclose the fact that only about 500,000 houses out of nearly 9,000,000 bear a rental of £40 a year and over. Of this total, about 7,000,000 have a rental value of less than £20 a year, and more than half of these of less than £10 a year.

Burden on Broadest Shoulders.

To relieve the anxiety of the poor as to their future, and to protect them against the contingencies of accident and disease, have been, as is well known, outstanding features of the Liberal administration. But to find funds for these purposes has become a perplexing and difficult problem in the face of expanding expenditures upon armament and preparations for war. It had been promised by both Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. McKenna that the naval expenditure would drop to £40,000,000 in three years' time; but instead, it has risen to £50,000,000, with a prospective deficit of five millions. Instead of a large remission of taxation, the British people have another heavy burden added to existing ones. All this is misguided patriotism, and the naval extravagance in no way strengthens the nation. This year's increase in naval appropriations of £5,241,000 was received with raptures in some quarters, notwithstanding the fact that the sum demanded by Mr. Churchill reached the staggering amount of £51,550,000.

Now Mr. Lloyd George, with a coolness that may seem effrontery to the wealthy classes, elected to increase the naval deficit of £5,330,000 by new expenditure amounting to £4,218,000, which with a margin for contingencies, makes a fotal deficit of £9,800,000, to be met by new taxation or by a reduction of the Sinking Fund. Of the new expenditure £1,000,000 sterling is to be employed as aid to national insurance; while most of the remainder goes to the relief of rates—£2,430,000 being paid in additional grants to the local authorities for roads, police, public health and so forth, and another £586,000 for educational purposes.

The new revenue is to be raised by taxes upon the wealthy through income-taxes and death duties. A distinction is made between earned and unearned incomes, and the latter are more heavily taxed. Part of the new revenue will be returned, as shown above, to the contributors of local rates, in the form of subventions for various purposes. This will decrease the burden on the well-to-do classes. An abolition of the sugar duties would have done more for trade and employment and wages, and it would have given far more relief in a more equitable way to the families of the poor than all the ingenious grants in aid of local rates that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has devised.

Extreme Competition Theories Abandoned.

The truth is that for some twenty years there has been a marked recession among English-speaking peoples from the strong individualism of the early nineteenth century towards a gradual extension of government authority in matters economic. Laissez-faire has been discredited both as a principle of political philosophy and as a rule of conduct On the one hand are those who declare that competition has broken down, and has produced a monopolistic system which will in time completely supplant it, and which is of such tremendous extent and power that it can be managed only by the government. On the other hand are those who believe that competition is a force that should be preserved as a ruling power in economic life, and would, therefore, prevent by government action, the establishment of monopolies, and break them up where they are established. But a saner view is that the government must prevent the evils of excessive competition by setting limits within which competitive forces must work.

The British government has recognized that the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, and others of like nature, won't work in the field of social economics. It believes that the State has a right and a duty to help the workers to help themselves, and hence its ambitious programme for old-age pensions, unemployment, insurance, and so forth. And in the budget of 1914 Lloyd George makes further provision to push these proposals through. It is an ambitious programme, but every well-wisher of humanity will wish him abundant success in the great field of social reform.

RAILROADING IN EGYPT

Building Operations Are Being Prosecuted—Efforts to Extend Cotton Growing.

New York, May 19—During his three months' trip in Africa, H. P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Co., was a close observer of conditions tending toward commercial advancement and development of the natural resources of the Dark Continent.

Regarding railroad construction in Africa, Mr. Davison says: "The Cairo-Khartoum Railroad which follows the course of the Nile, and was extended by Gen. Kitchener from Wady Halfa, at southern extremity of Egypt proper to Khartoum, has since been extended to Thamiam, Port Soudan, Suakim, and from Khartoum to Sennar in Abyssinia and west, crossing the White Nile to El Obeid, which used to be a slave centre, a distance from Khartoum of about 500 miles.

"Building operations on the road are being prosecuted, as it is intended to meet the 'Cape to Cairo' railroad projected by Cecil Rodes, now in a fair way of being completed. The road from Cairo, built under direction of Gen. Kitchener as far as Halfa, which was the limit of English civilization, joined the Saukin-Atbara Railroad which is a cross-country line."

"Speaking of cotton growing, Mr. Davison said that the British government is spending about £2,000,000 in a scheme of irrigation, which should be productive of great results in cotton production. Among cotton producing countries, Egypt ranks third in quantity and first in quality. In 1912 Egyptian cotton production was upwards of 7 per cent. of the world's supply, exceeded only by the United States and India. Egyptian cotton is strong and of uniform length. It is best adapted to mercerizing and other processes of treatment that give a high finish to cloth, causing it to resemble silk. There is a growing demand both in England and in the United States for Egyptian cotton.

Baron Erland Von Nordenskjold, the leader of the Norwegian-South American exploring expedition, who was reported to have been killed by Indians on March 14 last, is safe. The news of his escape from the Indians has reached Berlin in a letter from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, dated March 21, which reported his arrival at Trinidad, the capital of the Bolivian Department of Beni.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Traffic earnings from May 8th to 14th 1914, $945,082; 1913, $1,104,297; decrease $159,215.

STATE COMMISSIONER AND WORLD CONGRESS

Willard Done, Insurance Commissioner of Utah, Becomes Member of Executive Staff of World's Insurance Congress.

Willard Done, Insurance Commissioner of the State of Utah, has tendered his resignation to take effect July 1st to remove to San Francisco to become a member of the executive staff of the World's Insurance Congress, and to take up other important activities in connection with the insurance business there. Mr. Done will succeed W. E. Dean on the Executive Committee of the Congress, who resigned on account of his retirement from the insurance business.

All those interested in the success of the World's Insurance Congress and the various insurance events that will precede it will realize the value of Mr. Dones' activity in its behalf, as he is a man who has established a national reputation in his work as Insurance Commissioner of Utah, and is ine of the most influential members of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, being First Vice-president of that organization, and up to the time of his resignation was looked upon as its next President. He has served on practically all of the important committees, and was chairman of the one on publicity. He is preparing a text book on insurance, which he expects to introduce in the public schools.

Prior to his appontment as Insurance Commissioner of the State of Utah, he had many years of practical experience as an insurance agent, and those who know him best today realize that his sympathies and understanding of the business is with the companies and the the field forces of those things which make for their good in the biggest and broadest sense.

His removal to San Francisco is largely brought about by his faith in the good that will come out of the Congress; and his confidence in the future of San Francisco.

Mr. Done's entering the activities of the executive end of this work will be one of the new active elements in its promotion that will relieve the Commissioner in charge of it of many responsibilities; and will be creative of many new activities which the limited number of actively employed men has necessarily curtailed.

New York, May 19.—The output of the Utah Copper Company in April broke all previous records, amounting to 13,133,770 pounds, as compared with 12,704,221 pounds in March, and with 9,834,894 pounds in April, 1913.

Happenings in World of Sport

Montreal Had Lead Until 8th Innings Then Threw Away the Game

HAD RECORD ANNUAL

M. A. A. A. Members Turn Out in Force For Election of Board of Directors —Jerome Travers Defeat Causes a Sensation.

Montreal had yesterday's game with the Orioles safe in their pockets, twice, only to lose it again and the second time they dropped their advantage they lost it for good by 5 to 4.

At the end of the second it was 2 to 1 for Montreal. In the third Baltimore evened up. At the end of the seventh it was 4 to 2 for the locals. Again the Orioles evened, this time drawing ahead before the third man was down in the eighth.

It was a lack of baseball brains on the part of the Royals rather than any marked deficiency in the technic of play that gave the Orioles the game, two boneheaded plays in the eighth session being directly responsible for the last three runs.

Six errors on the part of the Leafs gave Newark the game in the Queen City yesterday afternoon. Curtis worked well on the mound for the Indians, allowing Toronto 5 hits. The score was 8 to 2.

Providence took the third game from Rochester by 4 to 2 yesterday.

Gilhooley made 3 hits, one a two-bagger, and scored 2 runs out of 4 times at bat against Jersey City yesterday.

Six pitchers were used in the New York-Cincinnati game yesterday, the latter team winning by 10 to 5.

Boston took a fall out of the Pirates, 4 to 1 being the score. Connelly, with a timely single was largely responsible for the Braves' victory.

Ray Demmitt got one of the four hits his team succeeded in making off Chief Bender's delivery yesterday. The Athletics won the game 3 to 1, and are gradually creeping upon the Tigers.

The largest attendance of members seen in the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association since its inception, 30 years ago, elected the board of directors 1st night. Counted among the new directors is Mr. John Davidson his long service as managing-director not being counted. This experience, however, makes his services invaluable. Those elected are: D. E. Crutchlow, John Davidson, W. E. Findlay, W. R. Granger, John Miller, W. O. H. Percy, Arthur Plow, Louis Rubenstein, J. N. Warminton, C. S. Virtue

The Association membership now totals 4,500, an increase of 96 over last year's figure.

Four Americans won, four lost and two did not play in the first round of the British Golf Championship. The victory of Ouimet, the American open champion, was expected, but the defeat of Jerome Travers, regarded as the most dangerous of the invaders, was a surprise amounting almost to a sensation. Herreshoff, Evans and Hall were the other three successful competitors. Travers, Topping, Inslie and Knapp were defeated.

The case of Frank Smith is in the hands of the National Commission. Should they abide by their decision to expel all reserve rule players who played with the Feds for three years Frank is likely to be up against it. Especially as Baltimore is making no effort to get him back.

BASEBALL RESULTS

International League.

Balitmore, 5; Montreal, 4.
Newark, 8; Toronto, 2.
Buffalo, 5; Jersey City, 2.
Providence, 4; Rochester, 2.

National League.

Cincinnati, 10; New York, 5.
Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 4; Pittsburg, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 0.

American League.

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

Federal League.

Chicago, 9; Pittsburg, 4.
Brooklyn, 9; Indianapolis, 6.
St. Louis, 6; Buffalo, 3.
Baltimore, 3; Kansas City, 2.

International Standing.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Baltimore	14	9	.609
Buffalo	12	8	.600
Toronto	11	9	.550
Rochester	11	9	.550
Providence	11	10	.524
Newark	9	10	.474
Jersey City	8	14	.364
Montreal	8	15	.348

National League Standing.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Pittsburg	15	8	.652
New York	12	8	.600
Cincinnati	16	11	.593
Philadelphia	11	10	.524
Brooklyn	11	10	.524
St. Louis	14	15	.483
Chicago	11	16	.407
Boston	4	16	.200

American League Standing.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Detroit	19	9	.679
Philadelphia	14	8	.535
Washington	14	11	.560
St. Louis	13	13	.500
Boston	11	12	.478
New York	11	13	.458
Chicago	11	17	.393
Cleveland	8	18	.308

Federal League Standing.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Baltimore	15	7	.682
Chicago	15	11	.577
St. Louis	14	12	.538
Indianapolis	12	11	.522
Brooklyn	10	10	.500
Kansas City	12	15	.444
Buffalo	9	14	.391
Pittsburg	9	16	.360

AROUND CITY HALL

Council Votes $154,000 For New Police and Nearly a Million For Sidewalks.

Montreal will soon have plenty of policemen, as the recommendations of the Board of Control that the force be increased by 200 men was adopted by the City Council yesterday.

As it is most likely that the fire department and other departments will be obliged to see their requisitions cut down on account of the large amount of $154,000 having been voted to the police, Ald. Giroux raised a note of warning, saying that he thought the city was undertaking too much, and that for the time 100 men would have sufficed.

In response to the request of the Council the city attorney submitted a legal opinion regarding the expropriation of the Montreal Water & Power Company by the city.

The city attorney, in the course of his commucation, stated among other things that in the course of the six months from March 20 the city had the right by the recent act to the Legislature to name experts to examine books and property of the company, and that the city was further empowered to purchase the stock of the company for $1,020,000 and assume the assets as well as the liabilities.

The controllers have already decided on having the report prepared, which is the preliminary step to the expropriation proceedings, if the city finally decides to take over the company's property.

Last autumn, according to the statement made by Ald. Ward, the city let a contract for the paving of Mountain street between Dorchester and St. Antoine. But for one reason or another nothing more was done than lay the concrete foundation. All this spring and up to the present, stated Ald. Ward, traffic of all descriptions has passed over the concrete foundation and has hammered it into pieces, with the result the work will have to be done over again. Ald. Ward asked for information as to whether the controllers were intending to hold the contractor responsible for the non-delivery of the granite blocks last year.

Nearly a million dollars was voted by the City Council for the laying of new sidewalks, half of which cost is paid by the owners of property and the other half by the city The exact sum approved of as recommended by the Board of Control was $958,973.

These sidewalks will be laid where they are most needed, and in accordance with the plan already prepared by the chief engineer. The report was but briefly discussed, as the aldermen have been aware for a fortnight as to where the sidewalks are to be constructed.

Ald. Vandelac gave notice of motion that in one month he would propose the adoption of a by-law to present regiments from drilling on Fletcher's Field.

The letter from Mayor Martin notifying the aldermen of the intention of His Worship to redeem his election promise and to prepare a new city charter was also read.

Just as the Council was adjourning Ald. Ward rose from his seat and started to leave. He was reminded by Mayor Martin he should wait till the Mayor had left his seat, and Ald. Ward stepped back into his place as Mayor Martin stepped down from the dais.

In dismissing J. Brosseau, engineer of the Sewer Department, the Board of Control yesterday gave instructions to the city law office to enter such procedure against him as the facts of the case justified.

This was the sequel to the complaint of a contractor that an engineer of the public works department had forced him to hand over $1,000 as alleged compensation for favorable reports made as to the progress of his contract.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

MONTREAL, Que.—Montreal New City Extensions Co., Ltd. $450,000.—A. Hollahan, I. Trudeau, F. Vanasse, D. Houde, Count A. De Sars-le-Comte. Co-operative Silk Manufacturing Co., Limited. $50,000.—H. N. Chauvin, H. E. Walker, J. MacNaughton, G. H. Baker, and C. Imrie. Lowry's, Limited. J. Lowry, C. H. Lowry, H. A. Clark, M. G. Lowry and A. Lowry. Thouin Hotel Co., Limited. $50,000.—J. Thouin, A. Erpicem, R. Perreault, N. Archambault and L. Monpetit. St. Cloud Land Co., Limited. $300,000.—L. A. David, L. E. Adolphe D'Argy Mailhiot, S. H. R. Bush, E. C. Baker and A. Blanchard. Central Fruit Auction Company, Limited, $100,000.—R. C. Barry, W. Bell, J. Stetson, H. U. Clogg and R. B. Brown. F. W. Anderson Company, Limited, $50,000.—H. Riley, W. B. Sturrup, W. R. Anderson, C. Simmonds. Second City Realty Company, Limited. $1,000,000.—C. A. Pope, G. Barclay, W. B. Scott, J. G. Cartwright, and J. A. Matthewson.

TORONTO, Ont.—Employers Detective Agency, Limited. $100,000.—C. M. Garvey, B. I. Heron, E. B. James, S. F. Adalia and A. Murdoch. Riker-Heveman Drug Stores, Limited. $10,000.—W. A. J. Case, J. B. Taylor, R. Pike, C. G. Lynch, J. A. Christilaw.

QUEBEC, Que.—The Associated Merchants of Canada, Limited. $20,000.—J. E. Dube, J. C. A. Bedard, J. C. Boulanger, H. E. Theriault and Dame F. Newton.

WOODSTOCK, Ont.—Canada Furniture Manufacturers, Limited. $3,000,000.—J. S. Lovell, C. D. Magee, W. Bain, R. Gowans, J. Ellis and J. J. Dashwood.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Wawota Agricultural Company, Limited. $200,000.—E. R. E. Chevrier, A. J. Richer, N. Belanger, J. L. M. Boyce and R. M. Bobier.

Quebec Incorporations.

Industrial Homesites, Ltd.	$10,000
Quebec National Sport, Ltd.	$20,000
L'Hotel Lapointe, Limitee	$99,000
Nickeland, Limited	$75,000
Short, Limited	$50,000
Compagnie Ideal Portes et Chassis, Limitee	$49,900
Original Salvador Company, Limited	$145,000
The Quebec Key Registry Company, Limited	$10,000

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A VALUABLE ASSET
Lumber Industry Gives Employment t 735,000 People in United States.
Washington, May 20.—Striking fact regarding U. S. forest resources, thei value and their waste, are condense in an eight-page illustrated circula of the American Forestry Association just issued. The lumber industry i said to employ 735,000 people, to whom are paid annually $367,000,000 in wages the worth of products being $1,250,000,000. The forests of the country cove 550,000,000 acres.
An average of 70 human lives ar sacrificed annually in forest fires, says the circular, and a loss occurs of $25,000,000. Damage from insects and tree diseases, which follow fire, costs each year $50,000,000. The cost of destruction resulting from floods is not estimated, but is given as "countless millions."
But the circular expresses hope more than pessimism. As well as the colored pictures showing the forest fire the effects of the fire, and the damage caused by floods, it shows also forests planted and grown under intensive management, and the national forest ranger scouting for fires on the mountain lookout station. The effective patrol here referred to has reduced "forest fire losses to as low as one-tenth of one cent an acre." It is pointed out that by planting forests an annual income could be derived in the country of $65,000,000; and by preservative treatment upon timber each year $100,000,000 could be saved.
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