

Journal of Commerce

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1915.

The Soldier's Glass.

There is much force in the position taken by General Sam Hughes in discussing the license question that there should be no discrimination between soldiers and civilians respecting the sale and purchase of intoxicating liquors. If it be deemed necessary or expedient to provide that within certain hours the soldier shall not be allowed to buy drink, would it not be well to provide that the civilian also shall be debarred at the same time? The citizen who, at the call of duty, dons the King's uniform should not thereby be placed under disadvantages in civil affairs. Discrimination in the soldier's favor in some things might be justified, but discrimination against him does not seem to be just. It is a strange situation when the brave man who enlists to serve his King and country is denied the ordinary privileges of citizenship which may be enjoyed without restriction by the slacker. If it is deemed well in the public interests to keep the soldier out of the bar room in certain hours, why admit the civilian?

Work for Women.

One effect of the war has been to call upon many women to perform work which has hitherto been done by men. In many of the great English business establishments, to enable the male employees to respond to the call for recruits, women are being employed to fill the men's places, where the work is not too exacting for the physical strength of the fair sex. Perhaps the most radical departure in this direction is that of the Athenaeum Club, of London—the club which above all others stands for staidness and old-fashioned English ideas. Many amusing stories of the great men who have belonged to the Athenaeum have been told to illustrate the solemn conservatism of all things there. Now it is announced that the club has taken the extraordinary step of dispensing with men servants and introducing girls as waiters and attendants. Even in the English police service women are being employed with very satisfactory results, as appears from the following report:

Cordial appreciation of the work of the women police service is contained in the report of the chief officer, Miss Damera Dawson. In Grantham, it is stated, with a camp of over 18,000 troops lying just outside, two police-women have been stationed for many weeks past. They work under both the civil and military police authorities, and have been able to render valuable assistance to women and children. The general commanding the 2nd Division speaks highly of the work of the Grantham police-women, and he has expressed the opinion that the services of the ladies in question have proved of great value. They had, he said, removed sources of trouble to the troops in a manner that the military police could not attempt. Moreover, he had no doubt whatever that the work of the ladies in an official capacity was a great safeguard to the moral welfare of young girls in the town. Two members of the corps, it is remarked, always patrol together. They are stationed at the railway stations, in the parks, and in the more crowded thoroughfares. In many districts the women and girls have learnt to regard "the lady police" as their friends, and they have been sent for by parents who cannot manage refractory daughters. It will be readily understood that it would be impossible to render any effective protection to women and children as police-women without first obtaining the assistance and authorization of the existing police forces and the ultimate aim of the corps is to obtain official recognition.

War and What Follows.

A great deal of speculation is taking place in regard to the after effects of the war. Those who hold that war is always destructive claim that the countries of Europe will be exhausted as the result of the present conflict and that it will require many years to make good the lost ground. On the other hand, it must be pointed out that the greatest progress in the history of nations has followed what seemed to be exhausting wars.

The United States made her most rapid progress in the decade following the Civil War. Germany made more progress in the past forty years than at any other time in her history. France, although forced to pay a billion dollars of an indemnity and to give up two provinces, fully recovered from the exhausting struggle. Great Britain made rapid strides following the South African War, while both Russia and Japan have accomplished much since their struggle of ten years ago.

In a discussion on "War and Industry" the New York Commercial says in part:

"Even Pitt mistook the causes of England's prosperity in his day. It was not conquered provinces and added colonies that kept her industries active during the Napoleonic wars; it was the invention of the spinning frame, the power loom, the steam engine, the steam hammer, the cotton gin and that little thing, the Davy safety lamp, that made her rich at home while her merchant ships were free to sail the seven seas."

"We are living in the greatest years of mechanical invention, and it is this that will make us richer than ever in the years to come. All industrial revivals that have followed wars in the last hundred and fifty years have been caused by improvements in manufacturing processes and in scientific discoveries."

Spring cleaning has begun at the White House. Too bad! If we lived that far south we would be into the lawn bowling season before long, renewing acquaintances with Willie Brown.

Evidently Italy anticipates a vandalistic visit from the Huns. By order of the Italian Government, all works of art in Venice will be removed to places of safety. Measures for the protection of those not removable will be taken.

No doctor should attempt to thrust offensive nostrums on anyone other than a baby. Dr. Henry Vanderroest, of Newark, N.J., was bitten on the hand while forcing a pill down a sick horse's throat. Examination revealed the fact that the animal had rabies.

And it was only the other day that Germany claimed she could withstand any sea pressure exerted by Great Britain. Now a private letter from Berlin says children are paid rewards for destroying toys and giving the copper they contain to the authorities.

With so many pro-Germans in the United States, the Government at Washington is not going to foster any more of the war spirit than it can help. The War Department has declined to approve a request that militia camps be established near the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Fortunately there are a few sensible people left in Germany. They are not all in the Kaiser's class. The German federation of woodworkers expresses the hope for Germany victory, but appeals for the suppression of "vile and contemptible epithets" against foreign people.

The London money market, a cable report says, was surprised by the announcement of another Canadian Government loan. Why there should be any surprise is not easily understood. As is well known, Canada will require large loans, and will have to avail herself from time to time of favorable opportunities to float them.

Despatches from Ottawa state that the Government will operate the National Trans-Continental following the refusal of the Grand Trunk to take it over. This may be the prelude to Government ownership of all railroads in Canada, although the present experience the country has had with railroads has not been overly satisfactory.

Sir John French, in an interview with a correspondent of the Associated Press, expressed his supreme confidence in the ability of the Allies to win out. He also spoke in the warmest terms of the British soldiers who fought so valiantly in the series of rearguard actions during the retreat from Mons. He also warmly praised the work of the Canadians, and ended up with the view that the war would not last very much longer. General French has had a good deal of experience, and ought to know whereof he speaks.

The statement that Canada has contributed two million dollars' worth of food and clothing for the relief of Belgium is gratifying evidence that our people have generously responded to the cry of distress from that afflicted country. Nova Scotia may feel pleased at the recognition of the fact that Province led all the others in the size of its contributions. At an early stage of the movement the Premier of the Province, Hon. Mr. Murray, took up the question and issued an appeal to the people, which elicited a response the breadth and strength of which were beyond all expectations.

DIVERTED RIVER.

Arabian lies at the head of the Persian gulf, its western boundary being the Shat-el-Arab, the great river formed by the combined waters of the Tigris and Euphrates, the right bank of which is in Persian territory, while the left is in Turkish Arabia. Forty miles above where it flows into the Persian gulf the Shat-el-Arab is joined by the Karun, and the town of Mohammerah stands at the junction of the two rivers, the former a clear green stream, the latter thick and red.

In ancient times the Karun flowed into the gulf, and part of the river still runs along the old channel, but the main stream has been diverted, three miles above Mohammerah, into an artificial channel known geographically as the Haffar canal. It is impossible even to make a guess at the date of this wonderful work, but even a tradition remaining of the ruler whose farsightedness realized the enormous advantage of joining up the two waterways. Alexander the Great has been suggested, but apparently for no other reason than that he is a convenient and likely person to credit with any ambitious enterprise, and that one of his many Alexandrias was built on the site of the present Mohammerah.—Wide World Magazine.

GENERAL ELECTION TALK IN CANADA.

Unless we are greatly mistaken with regard to public opinion in Canada a general election at this time, or at any time pending the restoration of peace to the Empire, would in its results be extremely unsatisfactory to public men, no matter what their politics, that would be held responsible for precipitating it upon the country. Unless Canada does not look or talk or act as it feels, what it is most desirous of, and determined on is that Parliament shall quickly meet the obligations of the daughter to the mother country, and, after expeditiously providing legislation looking to the restoration of industrial activity throughout the nation, that it shall adjourn.—Christian Science Monitor.

MORE WAR HORRORS.

The horrors of war will be more horrible when Cyrus Noble reaches the front. Cyrus is the greatest bucking broncho that ever kicked holes in the air at the roundups held in Pendleton, Ore. The French Government cast a wistful eye at Cyrus, not knowing his kicking proclivities, and the owner of Cyrus parted with the brute for good coin of the realm. One broncho buster who once stayed on Cyrus for ten seconds says he wouldn't like to be near when a big gun is fired off in close proximity of the heels of the broncho. He is of the opinion that Cyrus can lick both armies, and if that is the case Cyrus should be rushed to the front to end the war.—Buffalo Commercial.

HOME RUN WITH BASES FULL.

The new Argentine dreadnought Moreno will carry to Buenos Ayres on its first trip the \$13,000,000 recently borrowed in the United States. That's like making a home run with the bases full. Welcome, little treasure craft!—Buffalo Commercial.

NOT POLITICAL.

As the \$100,000,000 gold pool was administered at a cost for clerical and executive expenses of only \$5,336, the public may rest assured that its management was not political.—New York Sun.

MY COUNTRY, RIGHT OR WRONG.

The Chicago Tribune is publishing as its motto in these trying days, Stephen Decatur's saying, "My country, right or wrong." At a meeting last week Frederick Seiderburg of Loyola University, said:—"How can a newspaper bring itself to support such a diabolical doctrine as that?" This is the German doctrine of subservience to the state, and is not an Anglo-Saxon doctrine. England, with its individualism, which the United States shares, has always possessed its dissidents, and it is a striking testimony regarding the character of the present war that they are fewer than ever before. In fact, it is said that for the first time in history a cabinet has been able to conduct a foreign war without having to contend against opposition. At the time of the Boer war an important and influential section of liberal opinion refused to support the government, though recognizing that Kruger's ultimatum, coming at a time when prospects for peace were beginning to look bad, made peace absolutely impossible.—Springfield Republican.

THE DAIRY COW.

Everybody knows that Irish peasant's alleged name for the pig, "The gentleman that pays the rent." We may say of the dairy cow that she is the lady that gives prosperity. Here are some interesting and very important facts:

The ratio of dairy cows to the population in Canada is steadily declining.

The per capita consumption of butter in Canada is increasing.

The export of cheese from Canada is decreasing.

The importation of butter is rapidly increasing.

These are serious conditions to be found existing in a country like ours. No matter to what part of the world we look, we shall find that, where dairy farming is developed along right lines, general prosperity exists.—Victoria Colonist.

KEEPS TIME MOVING.

Another atrocity—The war has boomed the use of wrist watches by men.—From the Philadelphia North American.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

Stella—I want a man in a million.
Bella—I want a million in a man.

The Italians have been making macaroni since last August and must now be almost ready to make war.—Louisville Courier Journal.

Reilly—I hear Pat Dolan was drowned yesterday. Fitzpatrick—Couldn't he swim? Reilly—Yes, but he was a union man. He swam for eight hours and then quit.

Sweet Young Thing—"They must have beautiful roads in Kentucky." Zmere Man—"Oh, really?" Sweet Young Thing—"Yes; they do so much night riding, you know."—Buffalo Express.

"A Kansas farmer, a Dane, applied for naturalization papers. The Judge asked him, 'Are you satisfied with the general conditions of the country?'" "Yes," drawled the Dane.

"Does the Government suit you?" queried the Judge.

"Yes, yes; only I would like to see more rain," replied the farmer.

A country elder in Scotland vehemently opposed the project of having stained glass windows replace the old ones in his church, and concluded his remarks by saying, "Na, na, we'll just lave glass as God made it in oor house." Another, distressed at the proposal to introduce hymns, said, "I'm thinking we may do waur than stick to Dawvid's psalms and Dawvid's tunes."

The proof-reader on a small Middle-Western daily was a woman of great precision and extreme propriety. One day a reporter succeeded in getting into type an item about "Willie Brown, the boy who was burned in the West End by a live wire."

On the following day the reporter found on his desk a frigid note asking, "Which is the West end of a boy?"

It took only an instant to reply—"The end the son sets on, of course."—Ladies' Home Journal.

"A Jewish rabbi whom I know very well told me this story which is a true one, and on himself," said David Belasco recently, as related in the Green Book. "The rabbi was invited to dine at the home of a friend one evening. There was a new maid in the kitchen, and the mistress went into the kitchen to give some final orders about dinner. After these things had been attended to she said, 'Ida, we are going to have a Jewish rabbi for dinner to-night.' The maid surveyed her mistress in grim silence for a moment. Then, very decisively she replied: 'Well, mum, all I hev to say is, if you hev a Jewish rabbi for dinner, you'll hev to cook it yourself.'"

WHAT WILL YOU LACK, SONNY?

What will you lack, sonny, what will you lack
When the girls line up the street,
Shouting their love to the lads come back
From the foe they rushed to beat?
Will you send a strangled cheer to the sky
And grin till your cheeks are red?
But what will you lack when your mate goes by
With a girl who cuts you dead?

Where will you look, sonny, where will you look
When your children yet to be
Clamor to learn of the part you took
In the war that kept men free?
Will you say it was naught to you if France
Stood up to her foe or bunked?
But where will you look when they give the glance
That tells you they know you funk?

How will you fare, sonny, how will you fare
In the far-off winter night,
When you sit by the fire in an old man's chair
And your neighbors talk of the fight?
Will you sink away, as it were from a blow,
Your old head shamed and bent?
Or say—I was not with the first to go,
But I went, thank God, I went?

Why do they call, sonny, why do they call
For men who are brave and strong?
Is it taught to you if your country fall,
And right is smashed by wrong?
Is it football still and the picture show,
The pub and the betting odds,
When your brothers stand to the tyrant's blow
And England's call is God's?

—By Harold Begbie.
(Published by Request.)

PRESIDENT WOOD'S PHILOSOPHY OF WORK.

President William M. Wood, of American Woollen Company, in an interview in the Sunday Globe, which describes his starting to work for a Quaker merchant in New Bedford at \$1 a week, is quoted as follows:

"The poor boy starting in the business world has the advantage of being obliged to make good. I remember when I washed windows and polished up the handle of the big front door for a living. I was watching all the time for promotion. When it came I knew its value."

"The rich man's son is handicapped by not knowing the value of money. The rich man's first duty, in starting his son in life, is to teach him this. The only way is to teach him to work for a small salary. Setting him adrift to shift for himself I don't think a good plan. The greatest need of the rich man's son is parental guidance. Work is a great blessing."

"Talk of rich men's sons being failures is much like the talk that all business men are dishonest. I think business men as a whole are wonderfully honest."

"College training has undoubtedly merits in a general way, but also has serious drawbacks. When we start a college boy here, he knows all about his job in two hours and in 10 days is making suggestions as to how we should run the American Woollen Company's business. It shows he hasn't learned the value of work. He doesn't buckle down. His methods are slack. He is careless. His horizon has been too wide, his attention not fixed on essentials of life long enough to teach him the necessity of concentration. With the poor boy it is dig or get out. But the difference is one of training rather than character. When the college boy has learned the need of concentration, he becomes valuable. Some of the best of my young men are college-bred."

A DEARTH OF SALTPETRE IN GERMANY.

Amongst other necessary products that Germany stands in need of and cannot obtain, we may mention nitrate that comes from Chili. The "Berliner Tageblatt" from November 18, has acknowledged this difficulty, saying: "One figure alone will show the importance of this fact, for judging by the consumption of the article in 1912 we are now 785,467 tons short of saltpetre. It is estimated that one-third of this quantity went for manufacturing purposes and the rest for agricultural. In agriculture saltpetre is a first-class fertilizing substance, and Germany at the present time cannot afford to overlook anything likely to ensure a good harvest next summer—but saltpetre being also the basis of nitric acid, is therefore indispensable in the manufacture of same, and nitric acid is the most important constituent in all explosives. The 'Berliner Tageblatt' then goes on to say that the supply of saltpetre already in hand ought of course to be used by the army. In this case how will agricultural prospects stand in future?"

ALCOHOL AND BRAIN POWER.

Professor Kjaelein, of Munich, has published some interesting observations to test the working capacity of students. He demonstrates that under the influence of forty to sixty grams of alcohol (about three to six tablespoonfuls of brandy) "their ability to add and memorize declined, also their judgment and memory, so that the brain failed, as it were, to make connection with the switchboard in the telephone exchange."

The chief menace to moderate drinkers from these apparently innocuous doses is the certainty of its producing the habit. In the fascination of the cup that cheers lurks the danger.—New York Sun.

OUR PART OF THE LINE.

If you find Ypres on the map—it is due south of Ostend—and connect it with Lens, which is thirty miles south, you will find the line along which the British troops are fighting. The distance between Ypres and Lens is thirty miles. Lille is about ten miles east of the centre of this line. The actual position of our forces is not in a straight line. It swings a little to the west at La Bassée, which the Germans yet hold, and then going northward, swings to the east, so that it is somewhat less than ten miles from Lille.—Victoria Colonist.

The Day's Best Editorial

CANADA AND THE WAR.

When the war broke out Canada was already feeling the pinch of hard times. Acute financial stringency had prevailed in the West. Speculation in land had collapsed and business throughout the country had a tendency to slow down after many years of feverish progress. The banks had restricted their accommodation, and by prudently conserving their resources they had rendered their position so sound that when war broke out they came through the ordeal with flying colors. So much so that the Dominion Government was able to obtain a substantial loan from one of the leading banks while preparations were being made for the necessary assistance from the British Government. After borrowing on an average of \$40,000,000 a year the country found its supplies of foreign capital suddenly cut off, and it is a matter for considerable congratulation that Canada has been able to withstand the ordeal so well. Trade suffered severely, it is true, and a number of companies in which British capital was invested were compelled to default on their interest payments. But these for the most part were concerns whose position was causing anxiety before the war, and where arrears of interest have been funded until the conclusion of peace the holders need not despair of a return of prosperity. For there are signs that Canadian trade is already recovering, and is even benefiting in some directions from the war. The Minister of the Interior mentioned, in a recent cable, that the war has brought \$200,000,000 to Canadian industry, and that repeat orders and new business on a larger scale have been placed. Twenty-two new industries have been established in Winnipeg during the past year, while ninety-one companies of an industrial character have obtained charters and established head offices at Winnipeg. Business is fair at Calgary, and Edmonton advises state that country trade is improving. It is hoped that the coming harvest will exceed all records, for every province is doing its best to increase its area of cultivation. Commercial conditions in the Maritime Provinces are stated to be sound, and in the Province of Quebec the financial outlook is officially described as encouraging. As regards the railways, the Canadian Northern system is now completed and the Grand Trunk Pacific will be in better shape to handle this year's harvest. Owing to the opposition of the Dominion Government it is doubtful if the railway companies will be able to get the relief they require in respect of freight charges, but the drastic economies in operating expenses which have been introduced since the war will tell in favor of net earnings as time goes on. Provided the current year's harvest fulfills expectations, the recovery in Canada's prosperity promises to be rapid, and holders of Canadian securities can afford to wait.—London Financier.

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BACK TO KANT.

"Back to Kant" was once a cry in philosophical circles. A Frenchman, M. Eugene d'Eichthal, of the Institute, undertook recently, in an address read before the Academy of Moral Sciences, to take Germans back to Kant in the matter of correct conceptions of war. There was good excuse for attempting to do this in the fact that the ninety-three German professors referred to themselves as cherishing the sacred heritage of Kant, as well as of Goethe and Beethoven. Never mind Goethe and Beethoven, said M. d'Eichthal, we don't know what they would have thought of this war, though we can guess; but Kant, in his project for perpetual peace, and in other writings touching on war, made his position perfectly clear. Then the clever French lecturer went on to cite one precept after another from Kant, in regard to the conduct of war, each one of which, he asserted, the German soldiers of to-day had violated. All this is more neat than conclusive. Really effective, however, and valid to-day as surely as in Kant's time, was what the Konigsberg philosopher wrote about the need of so waging war that peace is not made impossible. Anything like inextinguishable hate between belligerents or a truce, is to be condemned, not only for its ruthlessness, but for its destroying the confidence between peoples and nations without which enduring peace is not possible. After such national hate or war to the bitter end, declared Kant, "there can be perpetual peace only in the cemetery."—New York Evening Post.

BLOW AT THE TALL HAT.

The war has dealt a heavy blow at the London tall hat. It has slowly but surely been threatened with extinction for the past twenty years, as ten thousand paragraphs testify, and the end may now be far off. Its going need cause no conspicuous grief, and posterity can see all the tall hat it wants at the London museum, Stafford House, along with the prehistoric "dug-out" from the Thames, the "bustle," and the last of the hansom cabs. In an afternoon's walk along the south side of the Strand, I saw only ten tall hats, and four of these were on the heads of obvious lawyers at Middle Temple Lane. A fifth was worn by a parliamentary reporter on his way to the house of commons, where fashions change more slowly than anywhere else in the world.—London Daily Chronicle.

APPEAL UNHEEDED.

We have received "an appeal for 162,500 shillings" to save "The Berberie River District threatened with amalgamation with parish of All Saints," New Amsterdam—75 miles from the headquarters of the Mission District in the Diocese of Guiana. It leaves us cold.—Saskatoon Phoenix.

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

(By William Watson.)

She stands, a thousand-wintered tree,
By countless moors impearled.
Her broad roots coil beneath the sea,
Her branches sweep the world;
Her seeds, by careless winds conveyed,
Clothe the remotest strand
With forests from her scatterings made.
New nations fostered in her shade,
And linking land with land.

O ye by wandering tempest sown
Næth every alien star,
Forget not where the breath was blown
That wafted you afar!
For ye are still her ancient seed
On younger soil ye fall—
Children of Britain's island-breed,
To whom the Mother in her need
Perchance may one day call.

WALL ST. COM TO DISCOUNT

Expectation is That There
paratively Early Termination
of Conflict

SOME HEAVY REORGANIZATIONS

Under Missouri Pacific Reorganization
holders Will be Asked to Pay
Their Stock Next Month

Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal

New York, March 26.—A moderate rally prevailed at the opening and showed fractional gains. War news was of a kind to induce early termination of the conflict, hereafter be a hindrance rather than many.

The defeats inflicted upon the sea and the probability that Italy conflict leave little room for doubt weak spot is in Germany's armor. Steel and Amalgamated Copper of 1/4 but Smelters opened 3/8 off after traction on the next few trans of the decreased earnings shown in increasing strength in the stock eastern markets was a feature and the expected effect on earnings of which the companies are now re-

New York, March 26.—On fairly opening stocks were supplied in such check the rise but selling was not way as to produce a reversal of the trend. At the end of the first half good volume of activity but prices from their best figures.

Third Avenue was unusually active 1/4 to 5/8. The advance was attributed but expectation of inauguration in a year was entertained in quarters usually good information regarding.

Now Haven gained 2 points by sell

New York, March 26.—Despite the market held up well, and at the hour prices were off but little from mission houses urged customers to peccation that stocks could be bought level of prices. After an unbroken days, amounting to over 3 points in road stocks, and more than 4 points a reaction of moderate proportion value, and traders urged that the market better for it.

Credence was given in conservative rumor that arrangements have been care of the \$19,000,000 M. K. & T. fund and there was some buying of the stock of a rise following publication announcement on the point.

New York, March 26.—After a period dullness the market again became about 1:30 p.m., the advancing movement Southern Pacific and New Haven. Railroad issues showed relatively gains.

The Union Pacific statement for 1914 pended to expectations with decrease gross and \$168,287 in net respectively. ed for the current month that the better and that the company now rate of somewhat better than 10 p.c. end the fiscal year with 11 p.c. earnings mon stock.

There was a sale of United Drydock decline of 3 points from the last previous weakness of the stock brought out a dividend would be passed.

The rumor that the Lake Shore are been selling their holdings of Reading circulated, the traders saying that it found the reason for recent heaviness increasing strength of B. & O.

It was asserted that a Missouri Pacific plan had been prepared and that holders would be asked to pay an as a share on their stock next month.

New York, March 26.—Trading was second hour, but although the rank in favor of a reaction the market's tone good and at noon there were indications of the advance. In leading action from the best figures amounted and this in some measure restored strength of the market.

Pressed Steel car was strong, advanced the rise was said to be due to the expectation of the demand for equipment.

An experienced trader commented fact that the market seemed to be discarding separating stocks of undoubted value whose value is problematical.

California Petroleum fell off to 15, its Rock sold off 2 points to 30. Regarding in the latter it was said to be doubtful if financial needs could be furnished, which in California Petroleum caused a revival that the dividend on the preferred stock passed at the next quarterly period.