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MONTREAL THESDAY FERRUARY 23, 1915.

Our Soldiers Lack "All Kinds of Warm Clothing.

Imperial army, in France and Belgium. Government soldiers with the necessary clothing. and Opposition have cordially co-operated in proforth that if more millions are needed they will be promptly appropriated. In the presence of all this, the fact is made known that our soldiers, who have now taken their places at the front, have been left our soldiers, as that which in need of "all kinds of warm clothing." It is not from Sir George Perley. the Journal of Commerce that makes this statement It is not any member of the Parliamentary Opposi tion. It is not anybody who can possibly have any motive unfriendly to the Government. This extra-ordinary fact is given to the public by a member of the Canadian Government, Sir George Perley, who at present acting as High Commissioner for Canada in London. That there may be no mistake we reprint the Ottawa telegram which has gone the rounds of the press, containing the information.

Ottawa, Ont., February 16.—The first official announcement that the Canadian troops are in France was made this morning, and carries with it an appeal which will doubtless evoke a prompt and ready response from all parts of Canada.

Sir George Perley cables urgently for a large contingent. All kinds of warm clothing is need ed, and Sir George undertakes, through Canadian War Contingent Association, that the requirements of the Canadian troops shall be met as far as possible. He is in constant communication with the commanding officer and is. therefore, in a position to know the exact nature of the supplies required. The association, how ever, cannot supply comforts unless it receives a constant stream of goods from Canada.

The National Service Committee of the Canadian Women's organization, therefore, appeals to the people of Canada for a prompt response to Sir George Perley's request.

The articles asked for at present are all kinds

of heavy woollen articles, especially socks, while would be better to confine attention to socks and mitts, woven belts, and colored hand kerchiefs, well-knit socks being the most im

Gifts of money to purchase woven body belts be most acceptable, especialy if sent promptly.

All donations of money should be sent to the officer of the National Service Committee, 77 King Street East, Toronto, and parcels, freight charges collect, to the Toronto office or to the warehouse, 1 Campbell Road, Halifax, N.S.

This appeal for the men in the trenches should take precedence of all local appeals for field comforts, and the cable received definitely re quests that all supplies should be sent through the National Service Committee to the Canadian War Contingent Association in London, and not to Salisbury Plain.

A previous article in this journal, calling attention telegram, was on Friday last brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Turriff. Sir Robert Bordens' reply is thus reported:

The Premier answered that if Mr. Turriff had inquired at the Militia Department he would have learned that the Canadian soldiers were supplied with clothes and comforts on the same scale as the British army. Perhaps it served his purpose better to cast discredit on the Government. Inspired by patriotic desires, individuals and societies were making efforts to furnish additional comforts for the soldiers, and he would not have supposed that any person blame the Government that this case. The campaign was being waged under se onditions, and Canadian soldiers should have all the comforts possible. It was in connection with this voluntary and patriotic move ment, added Sir Robert, that Sir George H. Perley had issued his appeal.

is to be regretted that Sir Robert Borden was not able to offer a more satisfactory explanation. If our Canadian soldiers are lacking in anything they need, it is no defence to say that the same thing is Ross, M.D., of Rainy Hill, Alberta, formerly its of the English scale of equipment—a matter that Zorra company recalls the Fenian Raid, when an may safely be left to English public opinion—we may properly point out that some things that may invasion of readily be agreed to in England would not be The English soldier receives a trifling ton, but they'll no tak' Zorra. sum by way of pay. The Canadian soldier receive much higher rate of pay, the private not less than \$1.10 per day. A proposal to cut down the rate, with a plea that so much less is paid in England would be as reasonable as Sir Robert Dorden's remark concerning the English soldiers' equipment,

It is important to observe the distinction that must be made between things that may be classed as luxuries, or even as extra "comforts," and the ordinary and necessary articles of clothing. It is all right for generous friends, desiring to add something extra to the comfort of our soldiers, to send them co, cigars, cigarettes and any knick-nacks that may be found helpful. One can easily understand nullified all attempts by Congress to give special the action of a fond mother who, no matter what her privileges to American-owned shipping. may have, wishes to send him something made by her own hands. One can also understand that supply extra comforts to other soldiers. For all good and other foreign vessels

work of this kind praise only can be given. But it is not of these luxuries or extra comforts that we are speaking. It is of the common, ordinary articles of warm clothing—the very necessaries of life in a winter campaign—that we speak. Surely these should have been supplied by the Canadian Gov-ernment, out of the many millions of money so freely voted by Parliament. But, according to the state nent made by a member of our Government, these are the things that are lacking, and that can now only be supplied through an appeal by the benevo-lent public. Read again Sir George Perley's words. "All kinds of warm clothing is needed." "All kinds of heavy woollen articles, especially socks," are ur-gently needed now, and "socks and mitts, woven belts, and colored handkerchiefs, well knit socks be ing the most important." will continue to be requir

The need is so urgent that the appeal concludes with these pressing words: "This appeal for the men in the trenches should take precedence of all local appeals for field comforts."

Let there be no mistake. This is not a mere inimption of the most convenient way to which little luxuries and comforts may be sent to the soldiers by those who wish to send them. It is an appeal, an urgent, pressing appeal, to the benevolent public, for an immediate and continued supply of the very necessaries of life, so far as clothing is concerned, for our soldiers in the trenches. If these things are not needed, Sir George Perley should be Canada is pouring out its money with unstinted liberty to provide efficiently for all the needs of the gallant fellows who have left our shores to take their Perley says, then let the Canadian Government at places in the firing ranks, with the soldiers of the once make amends for their neglect, and supply the

In Ottawa itself, and in every one of the cities of viding the necessary funds. Millions upon millions Canada, there are conditions which afford abundant of dollars have been granted, and the word has gone opportunities for the patriotic and generous women helpful in this time of trial. Their burdens should not be increased by such calls for necessaries for our soldiers, as that which is found in this "appeal"

> In Great Britain the average yearly consumption of eggs is 111 per head, of which 54 are produced at Ambitious City, but this instance appears to be home and 57 are imported. Last year Canada imported eggs from Great Britain, although it is only few years ago that we were exporting large quantities of eggs to that country.

An American corporation, whose name should be blazoned forth in letters of gold, is absolutely devoid of water so far as its financing it concerned. Its "goodwill, franchises and patents" are down on the books at the valuation of one dollar. The jority of corporations on this continent would have these things assessed at millions of dollars.

Minerals produced in the United States in 1913 were valued at \$883,000,000, while non-metallic minerals were valued at \$1,562,000,000, or a total for the year of \$2,446,000,000. Canada has a mineral production of less than \$150,000,000, indicating that there are immense possibilities in this country if e are ever to attain to anything like the value of the output of the neighboring Republic.

The Spanish Minister of Mexico has been expelled with the result that Mexico and her affairs have again been brought into notice as an international problem. That unhappy country has had se eral presidents in the last four or five years, and has been continually devastated by civil war. It is to be hoped that the United States will intervene and bring order out of the chaotic conditions exist ing in Mexico.

The Winnipeg Commercial, estimating the 1915 "No, she forgot to give it to me." acreage and crop yield and probable prices, con cludes that the value of the western farm products for 1915 will be over \$350,000,000. We trust that ed, but the indications are that there will be a an' her." largely increased acreage in the West.

With the approach of spring, when cavalry operahear something in regard to the shortage of horses him. Meeting the old man one day when the only ten days, and as Germany's cavalry arm is unusually large, it is within the bounds of probability to find a collapse of this branch of the service. A shortage of horses is only one of many shortcomings which may confront Germany before long.

Some curious developments result from competi- he said: tion in trade matters. For example, the tomato, which was given to the world by the United States, now finds that it is being pushed out of the British market by the Italian grown tomato. Italy annually exports over six million dollars worth of canned to atoes, and, in addition, uses the skin and seeds the former as stock feed and the latter as a source of oil. Another curious development is going on in China, where the world's first tea drinkers are being taught by Europeans and Americans to use milk and condensed milk at that—in their tea. Up to the present time the Chinese drank their tea without either milk or sugar, now they are using both.

The announcement is made that Captain J. G. true of the English soldier. That our men are not Zorra, is going back to that historic spot for the as well equipped as the English soldiers have been purpose of raising a company of Scotch-Canadians as well equipped as the English Solders have goen bulled by for service at the front. Captain Ross has three Up tae feckless London came a Hielandman lang was £180,000,000, or probably £206,000,000 in 1914 the disclosures respecting the boots. But let us re- nephews already with the army in France, and he peat that insufficient equipment of the English sol- expects to secure a company of stalwart Highland dier, if it existed, would be no excuse for neglect of our Canadian troops. Without discussing the mer-Highland lady in that township, commenting on the the country by the Fenians "They may tak' Toronto, and they may tak' Hamil

CAPITAL CANNOT BE DRIVEN. Through the smoke of battle over the ship purchas bill one thing can be clearly seen. be forced into channels which it dislikes or fears Our merchant marine engaged in foreign trade has dwindled progressively for half a century. Capital was scared away in the first place by the activity of Confederate warships and privateers and afterwards by laws regarding labor conditions on shipboard which handicapped vessels flying the flag of the United States and by treaties with foreign countries which

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo says that only ten per cent. of our foreign trade is now carried in women may wish, in the same spirit, to American bottoms; seventy per cent. in Scandin

"I KENT HIM A BRITHER!

Not even war can make men hate such other if the chance for fellowship is granted. Witness this frag-ment of a Scotch balled by H. J. Dawirey, reprinted in the Public. Scene—An English Hespital: A Highlander German Helmet.

"So you've brought back his helm And you killed him, guess? I It's a trophy

The man was a freend, gin ye'll wait till I'm done. dressed his wound an' he sorted mine No' a word could we speak, the ane tae the ither; But I lookit at him, an' I kent him a brither; An' I gid him my bonnet, in token, ye ken. Ha lauched, an' he grippit my han'—an' then He gied me his helmet; an' it cam' tae my Here's a trophy, thocht I, of a new-fangle I dressed his wound, an' he dressit mine; a word could we speak, the ane tae the ither But the' he was German, I kent him a brither.'

A BIG PART OF WAR

the economic field also much damage can be done turalizing the citizen. This has been done privately by one belligerent to another. To paralyze industry and publicly, secretly and openly, until it has threat-

Germans complained bitterly of England's action in be such a thing as a "German vote" in American suf cutting her off from cable communication with almost frage. the whole world. Britain controls nearly every cable sibility help the German cause in Europe. station in the world. In an effort to suppress Ger- hurt the German element or the element of German man commerce by depriving it of raw material, the origin in our citizenship and our politics. man commerce by depriving it of raw material, the origin in our citizenship and the country.

list of contraband was extended to include many menace to the peace and well-being of the country.

age, endurance and fortitude of the men of France, sures have been taken to prevent use of capital in financing operations which might aid Germany .- Southern Lumberman.

THE EXTREME LIMIT.

and applied the next day to the relief committee for working the title overtime.-Brockville Re

*************** "A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

Another probable cause of the high price of food: The railroads kill the cows and teh automobiles kill chickens .- Louisville Courier-Journal.

triple entente for this season of the year is: A man maid. Cupid. Amy-Jimson is the lightweight champion of the

Fanny-That so? I didn't know he was a boxer Amy-He isn't! he's a grocer.-Life.

"Is your husband very deaf, Mrs. Muggins?" "Well, he can't hear the alarm clock mornings, but he can always hear the five o'clock whistle after-

"What's that piece of cord tied around your finger

"My wife put it there to remind me to post a let-

"And did you post it?"

"But why did you leave your last place?" the lady asked the would-be cook. this estimate will be found to be on the safe side, just couldn't stand the way the master an' the missus crews of any neutral, would Germany not then have to but it looks a little like "counting your chickens before they are hatched." Many things may intervene before the crop is planted, let alone harvestall the time. When it wasn't me an' him it was me

the little like "counting your chickens besay that they actually used to quarrel?" "Yis, mum,
brink of her most momentous blunder—a war with
the United States of America.—New York Herald.

Lord Charles Beresford tells in his recently published membirs the story of an old Irish gamekeeper tions will again be undertaken, we may expect to who always agreed with everything that was said to in Germany and Austria. Russia and the United was blowing a gale, Lord Charles said to him, "It's States possess over one half of the world's horses, a fine calm day to-day." "You may well say that the former alone having over 25,000,000. As the Lard Charles," replied the gamekeeper with hearty average life of a horse during severe campaigning is acquiescence, "but what little wind there is is terrible

> A certain cantain who shall be nameless boving been ordered on foreign service, gave a farewell dinner to his regiment. Addressing the men before they commenced to ear

> "Now, lads, treat this dinner as you would the en After dinner he discovered Private Robinson stow

> ing bottles of champagne away in a bag. Highly inconduct

ders." "Obeying orders!" roared the captain. "What do have called into being are mostly closed.

the dinner like the enemy, and you know, sir, when we meet an enemy, those we don't kill we take prisoners."-From Tit-Bits.

"TIPPERARY" IN SCOTCH

syne; As the Southrons were a wee bit saft he prospered Kept awa' frae Piccadilly, Strand an' Leicester Square

CHORUS.

It's a lang way tae Perth, It's a lang way tae get tae anywhere Frae anywhere else on airth. Guid-bye tae Ballachulish. Farewell but an' ben; It's a lang, lang way tae Auchtermuchty, But I'll gang back again

Sandy sent a wee bit screed tae tell the lass he loo'ed "O' the kiltie laddies a' the empire's mighty prood.
If my letter should be longer, Kirsty, dear," said he, ember that I'm somewhere wi' my rifle or

Kirsty wrote an answer maist becomin' in a lass, Sayin', "Censors ken nae Gaelle, sae tney'll let it Stay and finish fechtin' for auld bonnie Scotland's

I'll never marry ye until the Belgians get back h

BELLIGERENT PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED

are entitled to their sympathies and their opinion regarding the war in Europe, but as Americans their duty is to the Government and to the national interests of the United States. They are not entitled to divide ities, and to conduct a propaganda in behalf of the cestors came. They have no right to seek to aid s or under the aegis of our Governm either party to the conflict in Europe, or to compre mise the attitude or action of our Government towar any or toward England or France. It cannot be said that anything of the kind has been serious attempted on the side of the Allies. If it had been, it would have been the worse for our opinion of them It may be because they did not feel the need of it or appreciated that it would do harm rather than good But there has been a very distinct effort to carry

on a pro-German propaganda in this country, no merely to present the German side and guide on in regard to it, but to unite German-Ameri cans in a crusade in behalf of their "fatherland" sink In ing the American in the German and virtually denais sometimes more effective than to slay many of the ened to become in effect a political movement in the heart of this republic to affect the action of the Gov Soon after the beginning of the war in Europe, the ernment through the German vote, as if there should This is a movement which cannot by any pos-It should stiffen the attitude of the Government in British its determined neutrality. It will be discountenanced than Jean Richepin their marvellous calm and their by every really patriotic American, whatever ancestral blood may flow in his veins.-New York Jour

GERMANY'S "BLOCKADE" OF ENGLAND. The declaration of the German Admiralty that

quiesced in by no neutral nation on earth. In its form and implications it is something new in war. quite unknown to international law. To be binding a blockade must be effective. A blockading force must be constantly maintained sufficient actually to prevent access to the enemy's ports or to make passage to or from them too dangerous to be risked. The declaration of a "war zone" is practically the declaration of a "paper blockade."

Germany relies, not upon blockading squadrons, but upon the threat that her submarines will destroy enemy ships and neutral ships seeking to enter Bri-The Admiralty gives warning that neu-According to the New York Times, the appropriate tral ships entering the "war zone" will be in danger, since, "in view of the hazards of naval warfare, it cannot always be avoided that attacks meant for the nemy ships endanger neutral ships." That is a, risk Germany must avoid, for she cannot afford to in-

The German Admiralty certainly cannot suppo either that the declaration of a "war zone," which in its very nature cannot everywhere and at all times be effectively maintained as a barrier to commerce, will be respected, or that the destruction of a neutral's ship within the zone would be passed over as all great and all simple in their greatness. Officers n unavoidable and excusable hazard in naval warfare. -New York Times.

ON BRINK OF HER BIGGEST BLUNDER.

Suppose the Germans in their attempt to terrorize neutral commerce going to England should destroy American ships and drown American crews; suppose without having enough ships to give notice of a blockade and turn back ships the German submarines ran "To tell the truth, mum, 1 amuck like a mad Malay and destroyed the ships and

*********** The Day's Best Editorial

************ FINANCIAL STRENGTH AND FOREIGN IN-VESTMENTS.

There can be no question that in the matter of reign investments Great Britain has a marked ader have for the most part been poured into the deories have been built in Germany, the pace has been kept in the supply of improved machinery, new in- and to mix maize with rye, and potatoes with the entions have been exploited and scientific investigation encouraged. time of peace, but there is little support to be derived Belgium with no great evidence of compunction. from it in time of war, especially in a country isolated til it can be shown that German non-combatants and from external trade as Germany is to-day. In such suffering worse things than a change of diet or circumstances the large sums sunk in productive hardships as an ec works count us so much und pecially if the factories and workshops which they trump up an excuse for violating the code of war un other hand, it is quite as clear as Mr. Lloyd-George says: "A war conducted with energy cannot be direct "Yes, sir," was the answer. "You told us to treat evidently thinks it is, that the greater part of the ed merely against the combatants of the enemy State wealth of England, represented by her foreign in- and the positions they occupy, but it will and must vestments, is realizable? Four years ago the ac- in like manner seek to destroy the total intellectual cepted estimate of the amount of British capital and material resources of the latter." That surely abroad was £3,500,000,000 (\$17,500,000,000). As its would cover so relatively mild a coercion as a compared annual increment was then established at mercial blockade, which is treated as though it were "Tipperary" has been done into French and Ger
£155,000,000, the total cannot to-day be much under an unprecedented atrocity, but it reads more like at unprecedented atrocity, but it reads more like at account of the treatment of Belgium.—Springfield Return on the three billions and a half then outstanding publican. But this income is received almost entirely in the shape of foodstuffs and raw materials, both equally vital for the support of British industry. The other gium first attracted attention our German friends side of the transaction consisted in the sending of lamented with us, expressing the keenest regret that Stickit tae his wee bit chairge, forbye his hert was British capital in the shape of British manufactures to the Belgians had not seen fit to adopt the cours foreign countries, thus at once developing the natural followed by Luxembourg, permit the Kaiser's armies dustries of the United Kirgdom.

wealth of the world and expanding the productive in- to cross their lands and accept compensation for the Of the £3,500,000,000 of British capital found four as a fat and smiling country, where good sense had years ago to have been invested abroad, £1,862,000,000 obviated the horrors of war, and peace with plenty had been advanced to the British Colonies and £1,- was assured. But now the Grand Duchess has been 638,000,000 to foreign countries. Of the latter amount 42 per cent. or £688,078,000, was invested in the United States, by far the greater part of it in railway securiiles. Of course, no inconsiderable part of this sum cribed as a beautifully idyllic adventure.—New York has resulted from increment, or from the employment of profits by the undertakings in which the capita was placed to such good purpose that the value of the original investment has immensely increased Canada came next to the United States in the amount the beginning of 1911 of £373,000,000. Added to these. British investments in the Latin Area of the La these, British investments in the Latin-American republics brought up the aggregate of the amount placed at interest in the two Americas to £1,700,000, 000, or 53 per cent. of the whole.—New York Journal of

OF CANADA

Reserve Fund...... \$7,000,000

parts of the world. This bank has 127 branches throughout the

Dominion of Canada.

at each branch of the bank, where money

MONTREAL: Cor. St. James and McGill Sts. BRANCHES: St. Lawrence Blvd.

Many of the most noted French writers have isited the trenches or have gone to the firing line. Their object has been to put themselves into direct ch with the soldiers.

but no one has expressed in more enthusiastic term heroic cheer.

"I have been with our men. I have been with thes in office and those of simple service. I have been with the great, the small and the contact has left me with the realization that all are great, at this mo-The declaration of the German Administry of me with the realization that all are great, at this ment, all heroes. I have noted their gestures and have learned marvellous things !

"Step by step, I have gone over the ground whereunder fire, with terrible loss of blood-our officers and our soldiers accomplished the miracle of the Marne, "I have seen the repetition of this miracle on other battle fronts when our armies have held the enemy in check, the pitiless enemy.

"I have seen the prisoners of the enemy. I have heard them acknowledge that it would be impossible for their leader to regain the ground they have lost,

"I have seen those wonderous battalions before which the invincible Prussian Guard retreated in the marshes of Saint Gond; the battalions before which the dazed enemy is retreating to-day. I have dipped my hands, feverish with joy, in the waters drawn from those marshes. I have touched and fingered the slipprove a second Saint Gond for the opposing forces. have seen the enemy pale with horror before our advance, and I have seen our men answer with that smile that is native to the Frenchman

"For hour after hour and hour after hour-hour which when I look back seem to stretch to the crack of doom, they were so full packed with emotionlived with our dear heroes, the great and the small whom the soldiers love. Officers, brave and wis and wisely brave; soldiers who are untirable, vigilant and dowered with an unquenchable cheer; soldier bold and swift of movement when need called, sol diers obedient to the command of their leaders, unmurmuring and steadfast-one and all determ to yield, to stand together and by the strength of their union to claim victory. All animated by a keer realization of their present importance to the world. to a world that needs their strength to set it free. All ensitive that they are the divine artisans and the workers of new miracles!"

It would almost seem to us that the secret which Robert Louis Stevenson learned so bravely and by such calm and heroic efforts has been learned by the men of France. Their conduct in danger, suffering privation, is the living embodiment of one of the most simple and divine petitions of Stevenson's Pracer "Give us courage and galety and the quiet mind. London Free Press.

THE STARVATION OF GERMANY

We must suppose that the emotional outburst antage over Germany, because the savings of the lat-Germany against England's atrocity in starving mildramatic effect, since the German press is agree velopment of her trade at home. New mills and facindefinitely. To be forced to eat rye instead of what maize may be a hardship, but not a hardship in the All this has yielded its profit in same sense as that which Germany has forced upon ped enterprise, es- lions of people in time of peace it will not be (asy On the der. color of "retaliation." The German war book

> MORE GERMAN KULTUR When the pitiable condition of the people of Beldamage incidentally done. Luxembourg was pictured forced to appeal to the Belgium Relief Committee to save her subjects from starvation; a strange and disquieting sequel to what was only yesterday des

TOMMY SCORES.

Best short war story so far is of the German pri vate, fraternizing with the British in the trenches on tung him with one "made in Germany."—Wall Street Journal.

The carrying of coal is a very large portion of traffic by sea, reaching 25 per cent. of the total.

Imperial Bank

HEAD OFFICE - .- TORONTO

Capital Paid up..... \$7,000,000

This bank issues Letters of Credit negotiable in all

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

may be deposited and interest paid.

semed to be good but it was by no mer one reason for bearishness of sentime the action of the marine insurar have trebled the rates on se ight over from the other side, and es shipping exchange not to make shipment until they have arr nce. Companies are not inclined to

VOL XXIX No. 244

w York Market During

Was Dull a

Heavy

ed Wire to The Journal

SOME BEAR PRESS

ason for This is Action of Ma panies Who Have Trebled The Securities Under Trans-ships

New York, February 23.—Action of 1

to force the list into an advancing mov

vement in second hour. A compa e of buying sufficed for moders

were making purchases took

WALL STREET

Stocks of the North Western Road ively weak, but the only explanation of able action was, that they had not previ vely as much as others. Great Northern sold off 11/2 to 1131/4.

Northern Pacific declined a point to

large amounts of exchange on indi

St. Paul lost % by selling down to 84 New York, February 23 .- At the et was active and lower all arou leading issues, the declines did not ack to the lowest figures touched in Sa There was evidence of bear pres me places it was suspected that stock

ed down to afford aggressive operators

y to cover the shorts. First sale of Union Pacific was % the Reading after opening % down a opped to 142%. Initial decline in St only %, the first sale being at 54% cted by the German Ambassado that the company is turning out sub-shipping them in sections via Canada.

New York, February 23 .- In the early market was dull and heavy. There was urage sentiment and the Street for

Room traders were inclined to sell a ot carry their operations far, as there good buying on declines.

Reading was under pressure and it was any places that the company would fa full dividend in the present fiscal year. Close observers of dealings in Southern here has been evidence of good buying

NET PROFITS OF STANFIELDS INDICATE DECREASE OF

their annual statement, disclose a bal it and loss account, after paying all d 125,179 compared with \$120,045 last yea The sum of \$28,000 is allowed for we ilding plants and \$32,000 is in suspense In the balance sheet accounts payable s e reserve account for bad debts, \$22,15 rve accounts, \$15,650; sinking fund r and suspense account. \$32,000 In the assets column is \$282,330 for acce

investments \$25,376 and cash on de-The profits after paying bond interest nd were \$103,634 against-\$116,503 in 19 FOOD AND MOUTH QUARANT

Washington, February 23.—The Dep igriculture extended the foot and mouth nine additional states-Illinois, Indi igan, New Jersey, New York, Ohi nia, and Wie

One county in Illinois, one in New Jer ew York, two in Pennsylvania and a port lowa were added to the closed area.

TRADE COMBINATIONS GUILT w York, February 23.—C. H. Canby, the Chicago Board of Trade, declared emp Attorney General's investigation into

the price of breadstuffs that the present s

entirely to economic causes and that and trade combinations were altogether aMMs

The fact that the successful business man is an advertiser is usually incidental. H is an advertiser becau he is wise and posse ed of good, sound busi sense and an analytical r At some time or other he to the conclusion that a tising could be made on

themightiest factors of business organizatio and having arrived at this conclusion, he just naturally went to it and

advertised & MIMO