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ription price, \$3.00 per annum Single Copies, One Cent. Advertising rates on application,

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1914.

The Changed France

One of the surprises of the war is the stoicist and Spartan-like fortitude exhibited by the French people. The world had grown accustomed to look the French as an emotional, demonstrative people, easily swayed by demagogues. Her soldiers were regarded as brilliant rather than dogged lighters, and while ready to follow a leader in whom they had confidence, were not expected to stay with game. At least this is the impression which has been prevalent since 1870, when Germany scattered the French army, captured their capital and them of two of their provinces. In the midst of that conflict, the French nation staged a revolution, in which Napoleon III. lost his throne, and a republic was established.

the French people were unstable and lacked the would be in Paris in two weeks, and meant by a stick-to-it-iveness necessary to successfully contest a series of sledge-hammer blows to destroy France, great war. The Germans in the present conflict characterized the struggle of 1870-71. In that war, tion for a war which would last more than three political and military ideals clashed, with the re or four months, and as a result are beginning to sult that the generals in the field were hampered feel the pressure of hunger. A short time ago, auand interfered with by the authorities at Paris. thoritative statistics were published showing that Bazaine, who surrendered at Metz, was hated and German imports of grain and foodstuffs for the six feared by his staff, and in reality shut himself up in months of 1914 were only a trifle greater than the the fortress, where he thought he would be safe. were in the corresponding period of 1913. Appar-McMahon was shifted to and fro at the whims of the ently Germany did not give as much attention politicians in Paris, who could not agree among the Commissiariat Department as to the other parts themselves for twenty-four hours at a time. No mat of her fighting machine, and it would not be at all expected to make a creditable showing under gen capitulate. eralship such as prevailed during that conflict. The Germans believed that similar conditions were in existence at the present time, and that the minute they started their drive to Paris, the whole French war machine would collapse. This belief seemed to be borne out by the many changes which had past year or two.

they made their attack on France. Instead of find. Its for 1,700,000 pairs of boots, while the boot and tal, they found well trained officers with a free hand and a knowledge of strategy and military tac.

The form of the first tall they found well trained officers with a free hand and a knowledge of strategy and military tac.

The form of the first tall they found well trained officers with a free hand and a knowledge of strategy and military tac. tics unsurpassed by any of the German generals. It must be pointed out, however, that the presence of the British soldiers and of such generals as mind like Kitchener, gave a degree of steadiness and confidence to the French that they might not have displayed if left to their own devices. It is undoubtedly true that the French have surprised to the surprised to the surprised the surprised by the surprised to the surprised the world by their willingness and readiness to value of \$2,000,000 were exported. At the same time, stand punishment, by their stability under fire, and goods to the value of \$5,300,000 were imported, conby their doggedness in attack. The French have sisting chiefly of manufactured articles, boot upest praise. They have been fighting against the st military machine in the world, and have given out, however, that the French are fighting for their very existence, and this may have something to do with their courage and doggedness.

Germany's Food Supplies

North Western Miller as an authority on foodstuffs. This publication has built up an international reputation and therefore its comments on the ques-tion of Germanys' food supply is of more than ordinary interest. The paper recently reproduced an interview with a Dutch importer, in which the whole of Germany's food supply was discussed. The Miller prefaces the interview with the state-The Miller prefaces the interview with the statement that the editor knows the man who gave the
interview, and has unquestioned faith in his veracity and in his knowledge of conditions. In brief,
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of the flowers ha nished by the importer from Holland. One or two ats made by the party in question deserve newspapers I have seen, we are told that Germany hadly short already and as a grain man I know conditions which existed before the war." He makes by pointing out that Germany imports per month, and asks how long they can get along without this. His statement follows in

"Maize is getting very scarce here as well as all other feedingstuffs. Yesterday two hundred and fifty guilders per two thousand kolis was paid for spot maize by consumers, which equals about forty-four shillings six pence per four hundred and eighty pounds. Before the war the price was about seventy-five per cent. lower. The same can be said of rye, barley, oats, and wheat. Our government has taken last week large parcels of wheat bought by Germans, and on its way to there, because we wanted it, and they would not let it go out of tnry. This is the situation in He

"But you should see how they are fixed in Germany. Not a day passes or I have scores of inquiries for all sorts of feedingstuffs. They are willing to pay any price, and will deposit the money in banks right here. As we have practically nothing ourselves there is no chance

of giving any away.

"This morning I had an inquiry for five hundred thousand sacks of American flour. I was ared thousand sacks of american flour. I was asked to give my services to get this from the United States. The goods had to be declared to be for Germany when leaving New York, and if such was done, and they came through, then I was told they could pass through our country to Germany. Payment would be made in New York before shipment was made. I have refused to have anything to do with this, but per-haps I am wrong. Great Britain is sure to be able to get some grain and feedingstuffs very cheap if they will only watch steamers coming

along.

"In the newspapers I have been, we are told that Germany can feed herself for at least a year. This is as big a lie as was ever told. My opinion is that they are badly short already, and as a grain man I know the condition which existed before the war. Of all the tremendous quantities of North and South American grain which Germany bought nothing will reach her, and I do wonder how she is setting away from starvation.

"Parties in Holland had orders to buy up all bacon, meat, rice, eggs, etc., they could get. With automobile they went all round the country, but they did not get much. I am told that in a town in the south of Holland the people, getting angry at seeing stocks carried away, smashed dozens of boxes with eggs which were already loaded.

"For Germany the vital point within very little time will be how to get grain, etc., and she is already making desperate efforts in that di rection. No one knows her wants better than grain men in Holland, for we are in exactly the same position as they are. It was shown a list yesterday containing the names of some seventy-eight steamers all with Germany for destination, and mostly carrying grain, Hamburg importers were making inquiries re these, but of course none will get there. Merchants over there are deprived of any news. Their goods for which they paid have been seized, and absolute ruin is staring them in the face,

"I am informed by a very good authority that Germany imports some sixteen and one-half million tons of grain and feedingstuffs every year through Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and That would make about one and fourtenths millions tons a month. How long can they get along without this?"

There is not the slightest doubt but that Germany expected the war to last but a very few months. She had perfected the finest fighting machine in the world, and believed it invincible. It is The impression created by that conflict was that well known that the Germans boasted that they a repetition of the easy victories which The probability is that they did not make preparabrave the soldiers were they could not be surprising if hunger forced the German armies to

Leather Makers Benefit

Among the first to benefit from the outbreak of taken place in the government of France during the hostilities were the boot and shoe makers, the saddle makers and in general those engaged in the The Germans got the surprise of their lives when leather or leather tanning industry. In the United they made their attack on France. Instead of findin order to overtake the business which has come from Europe. The same is true of saddle manufacturing concerns.

According to the census of 1911, the leather in-Smith-Dorrien and above all of a master dustry in Canada comprised 113 establishments, with endid fight, and deserve the very high. pers and various fancy dressed leathers. doubtedly the leather manufacturing concerns in Canada will be kept busy filling orders from Eu- than the other fellow; in war it rope. This will give the industry a big stimulus.

> The "Madman of Europe" has allied himself with ter?" the "Sick Man of Europe." The latter is likely to

destroyed by the German vandals.

line of communication.

month German imports from the United States amounted to but \$2,378, as compared with that value?

The placing of contracts in Canada for sweater nent. In one place he says: "In the coats amounting to \$900,000, for shrapnel shells amounting to \$2,000,000, for 100,000 rifles, for large rself for at least a year. This is as big numbers of boots and shoes, and other war materials ion is that they are will go a long way to offset the losses caused by the Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;

Baron Fisher succeeds Prince Louis of Battenberg If you can wait and not be tired by waiting, neludes by pointing out that Germany imports
out one and four-tenths million tons of grain and as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty. We hope that
Or being lied about don't deal in lies
odstuffs per month, and asks how long they can
his first catch will consist of Von Tirpitz and the
Or being hated don't give way to hating entire German navy.

> Galicia, where fighting has been going on since If you can dream—and not make dreams your mass the outbreak of war, is a province in Austria bordering on Russia. The capital is Lemberg, which is now in the hands of the Russians. Galicia is a hir aim; cold country lying in a sort of crescent shape on the fryou can meet with Triumph and Disaster northern slope of the Carpathian mountains. The land is by no means fertile, while one-quarter of it if you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken is wooded. A third of the land is held by a few Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools, is wooded. A third of the land is held by a few large land-owners, mostly Roman Catholic Poles. Or watch the things you've given your life to, broke easants are Greek Catholic Ruthenians, while in the towns Jews predominate. Owing to the many racial and religious divisions, the people do not live if you can make one heap of all your winnings a harmonious life. Galicia has a population of 8. And risk it all on one turn of pitch-and-toss 600,000. The chief industry in the province is the

ENGLAND'S WORST ENEMY

United Kingdom seems unconquerable. Reading Londom's talk about invation by sea, Britains' worst endom's talk about invation to the common touch if all men count with you; but none too much: If all men count with you; but none t t is.-New York World.

We can offer to our recruits—they come to us pontaneously under no him of compulsion of their wn free will to meet a national and an imperial need—we present to them no material inducement in the shape, either of bounty or bribe, and they have to face the prospect of a spell of hard training, from which most of the comforts, and all the luxuries, that any of them have been acoustomed to are rigorously onlished. But then, when they are fully equipped for their patriotte task, they will have the opportunity of striking a blow, it may be even of laying down their ives not to serve the cause of ambition but to maintain the holor and the good faith of our country, to shield the independence of free states, to protect training the tribute force the principles of civilization and the liberties of Europe. — Premier Asquith at Edingurgh.

STRAIN IS TELLING.

The financial strain on the people of Germany through the war is indicated by the fact that the de-posits in the Reichsbank or Imperial Bank of Germany are decreasing at the rate of \$100,000,000 a week.

THE NEW RUSSIA.

The Czar has grappled with the liquor traffic with he vigor of a statesman who appreciated its evil. By one stroke of the pen Russia's ruler deprived his nt of a revenue equalling \$465,000,000, and vet Germany asks the world to believe the Russians are barbarians.-Winnipeg Telegram.

ON THE OTHER FOOT.

During the Spanish-American war the United States seized and condemned before a prize court a Spanish vessel transferred to British registry after the declaration of war. The case was appe the Supreme Court, and the seizure sustained. Therefore we cannot become vexed over the Brindilla incident, now that the rule happens to pinch the nation which under other co proper conduct.-Grand Rapids, Mich., Press.

***** "A LITTLE NONSENSE

NOW AND THEN" Frightened Passenger-'Ere! Whoa! There's a

old fellow fell off the 'bus. Conductor-Orl right, sonny, E's paid 'is fare. Reggie-I'm not one of those bally chaps with one

dea, you know. (
Miss Keen-No? Why don't you try to get on Reggie?-Boston Transcript.

ng about New York

say, Pat" asked the parish priest.

tomachs to let the moon pass." Jack-"I'll never smoke in the presence of a lady

Tom-"Why not, if she doesn't object?"" Jack-"I once began blowing rings while with lady. She slipped her finger through one and con-

"Yes, sir," said the applicant. "I thought so. And didn't I tell you then that I wanted an older boy."

"Yes, sir. That's why I'm back. I'm older now." A stronger in London inquired of Pat which was of the road. Twenty-five years ago, when N. S.

means destroying nore.—Indianapolis News..

plied: "By shouting Three cheers for Germany."

Cadger: "Can you spare a pore bloke a trifle, Mis-Mister: "What! A big able-bodied man like you

begging?" Cadger: "Well, yer got to be big an' strong ter long series of cases across the continent. It gives The damage to Rheims is placed at \$200,000,000, beg these days wivout getting hurt."—Sydney Buland this is only one of many cities which have been letin.

Jones had just secured the agency for a fire in-The Russian War-saw is proving too much for the surance company and was determined to be very of greater security. The traveller realizes that a section hand or a locomotive driver who is fond of plicant asked for a policy of \$150 on household

goods. "Are you quite sure you have furniture of fully man who has no interest in anything outside

agency. If you want to place insurance on your wife partment as being more than justified by the results. you will have to see Mr. Brown.

If you can keep your head when all about you If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you, wance for their doubting, too But make allo Or being lied about don't deal in lies

And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise.

And treat those two imposters just the same And stop and build 'em up with worn-out tools;

go.000. The chief industry in the province is the production of petroleum, this little province production of petroleum, this little province producting two and a half per cent. of the world's total if you can force your heart and herve and sinew To serve your turn long after they are gone, and so hold on when there is nothing in you

sidering the dogged Briton in the trenches, the if you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue

-Rudyard Kipling.

not long before every pupil in the school pointed with pride to the plots of flowers. The influence of these few plots in the school yard began to make their way throughout the section. The school children secured seeds and bulbs and planted beds of their own at home. Parents became interested and in an incredibly short time there was an improve ment in the appearance of the homes of the pe ple in that section. The school yard with its show; flower beds became an object of interest and on Sur days and holidays people drove for miles to enjoy th sight.

Some years later, when N. S. Dunlop quit teaching school and entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, he introduced some of



the methods which he had found so helpful in his country school. Corporations are supposed to be Pat had gone back home to Ireland and was tell- soulless and a great trans-continental railway is not expected to have any particular interest in the aes "Have they such tall buildings in America as they thetic or artistic. Dividends for the shareholders, service for its passengers and shippers and efficiency "Tall buildings, ye ask, sur?" replied Pat. "Faith, sur, the last one I worked on we had to lay on our eration of the beautiful. Flowers and bulbs seen foreign to a great railway system. However, Mr. Dunlop was not easily discouraged. He started in a small way, having saved four kinds of seeds out of his own garden and without any instructions from his superior officers distributed these among a few station agents and co-operated with them in establishing little plots alongside the station houses. At first some of the men refused to receive the seeds, "Why look here," said the shopman who was in believing that it was another scheme of the railroad "Why look here," said the snopman who was in need of a boy, "aren't you the same boy who was in here a week ago?"

Later on, when they found that it was not compulsory and that flowers and the outdoor life had a mes they began to write in and request that seeds be sent them. The scheme spread with surprising ra-pidity and became one of the most popular features the shortest way to the hospital. Pat seriously re- Dunlop distributed his four kinds of seeds to the few agents, he little thought that a quarter of a century later he would be distributing each year 150,000.

In business, success means getting more wealth packages of seeds and over 1,000,000 bulbs to thousands of employees from the Atlantic to the Pacific. To-day, travellers crossing the continent look out of their car windows, or step from their train at way-

side stations and see beautiful flowers where for merly tin cans, refuse and other unsightly objects met their gaze. The work of the Canadian Pacific a wearied traveller an almost indescribable pleasure to see at some little wayside station a beautiful bed of flowers. It seems like a message from home and in some indefinable way gives him a sense flowers, who is neat and tidy in his own home, is apt to be a more thorough and careful employe than the actual day's work. The company has found that the "Oh, yes!" he said. "Why, I have one of these here influence of the flowers has had a most favorable It not only makes for better employes, but gives great deal of pleasure to the travelling public. This is a kind of welfare work which attracts little or no attention and yet is far reaching in its effects. It is all treaceable to the subject of this sketch who, as an obscure country school teacher, showed an inordinate love of flowers and made an effort to have others obtain some of the pleasure from them which he enjoyed. That he has been successful in distributing happiness and sharing his enthusiasm many others goes without saying.

Strip off all wrappings, take off all disquises Power, and militarism or absolutism-or whatever else it may be called—has set out to crush democracy. -Brooklyn Eagle.

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16th to the 30th of November, 1914, both days

By order of the Board. G. H. BALFOUR

General Manager. Winnipeg, October 16th, 1914.

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sal, September 30th, 1914.

COTTON LARGEST ITEM Position Given Due Considerin Arriving at Conclusion.

America's View-point

Sir George Paish Has Been As to View the Matter From

VOL. XXIX No. 150

enresentative of the British Treasu well as in the general causes that led up Messrs. Spencer Trask and Comp lew York.

The main object, briefly stated, is to de

how the debts owing by us in England may off most quickly and with the least trouble. bts owed by our Government, or in large a few of our corporati vely easy matter, as some form of compromise As the matter stands, however bts are owing by individuals, firms, and co ions scattered throughout the length and bres the United States. Concerted action is consecutifically, the more so, since our Government means of compelling the immediate payment of ontracted by citizens. As a matter of fact, the Government had the necessary power, we very much if it would be willing to exercise it, and of England is, in its last analysis, a d that, failing other means, our debts should be p "Other means" we have not immediat That is the difficulty.

Debt Originated in Imports. The question may be asked, how did we man ile up a debt to England estimated as \$200,0 r \$250,000,000? The answer is: principally th rts, through payment of freight and insu dividends and interest on American securitihe large sums spent in the aggregate by trav nd also by the repurchase of American securitie It is hardly necessary to state that these debts accumulated during the months preceding the in normal times we pay off our debts by expe he products of our farms and factories. Thu ad a balance in our favor, between imports an

f \$303,400,000; in 1911 of \$561,200,000; in 1912 of \$ This year, the difference between imports and ports of merchandise has turned very much ag is, our balance of exports over imports having f from \$421,000,000 for the first nine months of

ports of merchandise, in 1909 of \$252,600,000; in

o \$57,000,000 this year. The heaviest single item of export is represe our cotton. During the last five years cotton ports have brought us in about \$550,000,000, or average annually. This year, owing to the in ence to trade by the war, they have fallen very heavily. Thus in September, which is the shipping month of the new crop, exports totalled \$8.86,707, against \$65,744,007 for the same perior 1913. These figures cover our total exports to countries. The heaviest individual buyer is F and, who has taken during the last five years average of nearly 3,500,000 bales, or 25 per cent our total production. In this September we shipher only \$2,000,000 worth, against \$26,500,000 in f

Have Shipped More Wheat. It will readily be seen from this how seriously nce of trade is suffering from this one item. partial offset we have shipped a great deal m eat, but notwithstanding this, the balances we ing Great Britain are considerable. There is not the slightest intention on the part

ur business men to repudiate their debts; at me time the view is taken in some quarters t as their difficulties arise from the war, and the not of their doing, due consideration should sken of their position. The negotiations with George Paish are now turning on the question as best methods of increasing our exports to Gr itain. The latest proposal is that British sp hers should take a considerable amount of this yes tory. Thus far, nothing definite has been conclud gh it is not at all beyond the range of probab s that something along those lines may be arrang It seems that when Sir George came over here, could not understand that with \$1,000,000,000 in gold ur Treasury, and some \$300,000,000 in our banks,



A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdicti in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will hold in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MON REAL, OR MONDAY, the SECOND DAY OF NO ER NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the for he consequence. I give PUBLIC NOTICE to a who intend to proceed against any prisoners now he common Gaol of the said District, and all other that they must be present then and there; and also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, the they must be present then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents. order to do those things which belong to them in the respective capacities.

L. J. LEMIEUX, eriff's Office, treal, 13th October, 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given that Viewmount Lan pany, Limited, a body politic and corporate ing its principal place of business in the cit aving its principal place of business in the cit; and district of Montreal, will seek and ask for the saing of an Act by the Legislature of the Proving State of the State of State of Quebec, at its next session, for the following purposes: the said Act to confirm the charte and Letters Patent of the said Company: to permit to carry on generally the business of a land company and to exercise all the powers that it has obtained by its charter, the said act to confirm an allowed by its charter, the said act to confirm an of and to exercise all the powers that it has ob-sed by its charter, the said act to confirm and ify the organization of the company, the issue of stock and the acquisition of certain properties on the Estate of the late Alexis Brunet, and of a ed of sale of August 27th, 1912, four deeds of sale September 14th, 1914, and for all other purpose ever relating to these presents.

GEORGE PARE. Secretary-treasurer of the Company.