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The Two Paths.

In the Chicago Tribune we find a brief statement on the last German note, which may be taken as clearly marking the two paths which are open to the United States. The Tribune publishes a cartoon entitled "The Pulse of the Nation," which represents President Wilson in his chair, surrounded by a mass of American newspapers, from which he is endeavoring to ascertain the drift of public opinion. Accompanying the picture are the following remarks:

"The question before the president and the country is therefore clear. The alternatives are before us. We may act upon the German proposal, thus avoiding loss of life of our citizens and the consequent crisis which might force war. Or we may act in accordance with our assertion of right and accept the consequences.

"The gate is open, but it is the gate of compromise.

"The question is whether the United States stands ready to insist upon the full measure of its rights as a neutral, and to enforce such rights to the uttermost, or finds it consistent with its honor, its duty, and its interests to forego a full enjoyment of its legal rights in favor of an agreement which in fact will protect its citizens and avoid the danger or certainty of a resort to extreme measures.

"There is, in short, we are confident no disposition to undertake a war for the sake of enforcing a right whose exercise we can substantially enjoy by any reasonable concessions. There is no disposition among the people generally to take up arms for the right of Americans to travel on ships conveying ammunition to belligerents if a fair alternative in fact exists."

The Tribune, which is sometimes regarded as pro-German, here suggests the line that is likely to be urged upon the President. The attempt to justify the German policy and to defend the German notes addressed to Washington will be dropped. That Germany does not accord to the United States "the full measure of its rights as a neutral," is to be admitted. But the American people are to be asked whether it is worth their while to insist on the recognition of such rights and the suggestion is thrown out that these rights may "substantially" be enjoyed by reasonable concessions—that is, by agreeing that American citizens who desire to cross the Atlantic shall do so, not on the conditions long established by international law, but on such conditions as the Germans have laid down in their recent note. To put the case briefly, the Americans are to be advised to pocket their pride and submit to the German dictation. It is that, or insist on American rights and "take the consequences," which may easily be war.

The Value of Good Roads.

A suggestion was made a short time ago that the United States spend one billion dollars on improving the roads throughout the country. It is an excellent suggestion, and would probably return larger profit on the money expended than anything else the country could do with that amount of money.

Both Canada and the United States have contributed very generously to the financing of railroads. We have given them grants of land, guaranteed their bonds, furnished them with cash bonuses, exempted them from taxation and did a hundred and one other things to encourage them to construct lines throughout the newer parts of the country. This may have been needed, but the time has come when instead of building more railroads the country should pay more attention to rural highways. A great main artery such as a trunk railway is not of much use unless it has feeders—branch lines running out in all directions. From these branch lines there must in turn go thousands of smaller arteries in the shape of country roads. It is of the utmost importance that transportation facilities be provided farmers so that they can get their produce to the market at the minimum cost in time and effort. A farmer who hauls his produce over a good road can take double the amount and do it in less time than the farmer who has to haul everything over roads axle deep in mud. There is not only a saving in the time expended in marketing crops, but there is a big saving in the wear and tear on horses, harness and vehicles.

Good roads mean more than an actual saving of time and money in hauling produce to market. They provide an easy means of communication between neighbors and make it easier for the children to attend school and church. In brief, good roads are an earmark of a prosperous, self-respecting community. It always follows that a community which has good roads finds that the farm lands adjacent to such highways are enhanced in value. In fact, nothing brings such an immediate direct return as the money expended in improving the highways of a community.

A Modest Dividend.

Apologies are sometimes offered that hardly seem necessary. At a meeting in London of the shareholders of one of the great catering companies, the chairman, Sir Joseph Lyons, stated that the prices of food, on the average, had in a short time advanced 45 per cent. "To some people," he said, "it might be thought simple and proper to pass on to the customers the whole of the added burdens by means of pro rata increased charges, but judgment

and experience taught them, as the servants of the public, that their best interests would be secured by sharing with their customers the burden of the hour until this terrible war ended, as it inevitably must do, in our favor." Therefore, he explained, he would ask the shareholders to be content with a modest dividend—only 3 1/2 per cent! One wonders what the dividend would have been if the directors had not been in such a kindly mood to wards their customers. Over here a chairman who could offer his shareholders a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent, would not deem it necessary to attach apologies to it.

That forty thousand dollar gold nugget found in British Columbia will likely start another mining boom. It is to be hoped, however, that it will not get too existing during the hot summer months. The war provides sufficient excitement during these hot days.

An eminent London banker states that Great Britain can raise five billion dollars a year for war purposes and continue this for several years. The British banks have now on deposit more than six billion dollars, the high record in the two hundred years of British banking history. Deposits have tripled since 1880.

It will soon take more than the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer to unravel the mysteries connected with the Montreal Tramways situation, and the contradictory affidavits made by members of the Board of Control. At best it is a sordid reading, and indicates that there is a woeful lack of civic patriotism among those in authority at the City Hall.

Elsewhere in this issue appears a very interesting letter from Captain J. G. Ross, commander of the Machine Gun Section of the 13th Battalion. Captain Ross, who was wounded in a successful action, writes from a hospital in London telling of the part played by Major Rykert McCuaig, and others, in the historic fight at St. Julien. He remarks that there are so few left who were in that corner with Major McCuaig that the story of his heroic efforts should be given publicity. Captain Ross modestly overlooks his own share in the struggle, but from other sources we are satisfied that he is equally deserving of the D. S. O., or even the Victoria Cross.

The British loan has been liberally subscribed to by the nation. While details regarding the exact figures are still lacking, it is estimated that a sum in excess of \$3,000,000,000 has been subscribed. When we remember that this is not the first loan placed in England since the outbreak of war, and that the war itself, with its accompanying drains, has been going on for nearly a year, the response to the loan is more than gratifying.

EARLY SUGAR REFINERS.

The first sugar known was a concentrated cane juice called "gur" in India. "Gud" in Sanskrit, which seems to have been known as a food from prehistoric times. An old Chinese encyclopedia, the Pen-tao-kang-mu, states the Emperor Tai-tung, who reigned from 227 to 650 A.D., sent some of his people to Behar in India to learn the art of sugar making. The manufacture of sugar even in the early centuries of the Christian era was not restricted to the mere evaporation of the juice of the cane to dryness. The Arabs and the Egyptians soon learned to purify raw sugar by re-crystallization and incidentally how to make a great variety of sweets out of the product.—(Wall Street Journal.)

Return in Five Days to DEW WOMACK

Anson's Best Barber : : : Our Rule in Life.
We solicit your trade on our ability as a workman. If we can't please you we allow you to be the judge : : :
GOD 1st
HOME 2nd
BUSINESS 3rd
ANSON, JONES COUNTY : : : TEXAS.

CANADA'S ENLARGED WHEAT AREA.

In an official bulletin issued by the Canadian Government it is stated that wheat is estimated to occupy this year an area 14.8 per cent in excess of the previous year's. The area is, indeed, the largest ever sown to wheat in the Dominion—thanks to the double stimulus of patriotic impulse and high prices.—London Financier.

MOTIVE POWER OF AMERICAN HUMOR.

1911—The B. and O.
1912—The Erie.
1913—The Joy Line.
1914—The New York, New Haven & Hartford.
1915—The Ford—Puck.

SOME DIFFERENCE.

The difference between 189 Italian warships being added to the German navy or remaining neutral is 189 ships, but the difference between 189 ships being added to the German navy or going over to the allies' navy is 378 ships.—(New York Times.)

The Day's Best Editorial

MORE COST BUT LESS YELL.

According to statistics assembled by the federal government the cost of living in this country is higher than ever before, showing an increase of about 2 per cent. over even the high water mark that was reached in 1913. But it is also a notable fact that the people are not complaining so much about the high cost of living as they did a spell back, and this in spite of the fact that trade and business in many lines might be better, and that there is still a good deal of unemployment, although in both these respects considerable improvement has recently occurred.

The real explanation for this subsidence of complaints over the high cost of living is probably to be found in three things, namely, a general feeling of satisfaction among the people of this land that their condition is so much better than the condition of the people living in the warring nations of Europe; a feeling of confidence that times are steadily improving in this country and that the return of general prosperity is only a question of a short time, and, finally, the unquestioned fact that the people of this country have learned a valuable lesson of economy and retrenchment. Through the necessity of making both ends meet, because of the high cost of living, the people, or most of them, have cut down here and there on the high living, in which they had been indulging so freely. And not many of them are any the worse for their economical efforts which have taught them how to conquer even the high cost of living.

NORMAL MEXICO.

Mexico is in her normal condition. Judging by her past history she is now simply in the condition which she likes best. Since she was conquered by Spain, a little over four centuries ago, she has known little else than war, revolution, brigandage and rapine. During the 59 years just preceding the rule of Porfirio Diaz, she was ruled by 52 presidents. Then for 25 years Diaz ruled the country with an iron hand; some say with the hand of a despot. And during that 25 years she flourished as she had not before or since.

Twenty-five years of peace and prosperity seemed to be too much for the turbulent blood of our southern neighbor, and as a nation she returned to her normal condition of poverty and pillage, in the name of patriotic revolution. Since the abdication of Diaz the country has been "ruled" by some 8 different "prophets of the people." And as this is written Huerta is being held by our own Government officials on the border for fear he will break into the arena and interfere with the speed contest in succession and be a repeater: having been a prize winner once, he should be debarred from the amateur race as a professional.

The condition since the regime of Diaz differs from that before only in the rapidity of the change of rulers. That is but natural, as times have improved and things move faster to-day than they did a quarter of a century ago. And, after all, 61 rulers in 89 years is not such a bad record for changing the national mind and heart.

The rule of Diaz proves to the world that the hand of a despot is a practical necessity in Mexico. Compare her condition to-day with that in our own bordering States which were ceded to us by Mexico in the middle of the last century. Such a comparison justifies the opinion that it would have been a good thing for her people if she had ceded her entire territory to us at that time. If a neighbor is justified in stepping into the house across the way to prevent a drunken or crazy man from killing his wife and children, it would seem that the United States is fully justified in entering the country across the border and preventing the blood-crazed leaders from killing and starving off all the innocent and peace-loving citizens.

This watchful waiting stunt may be all right under certain conditions. But if such conditions have ever existed during the past five years they have certainly changed now until it is fully time for the friend of humanity to take a hand in the matter and throw out all those self-styled patriots whose patriotism consists purely and simply in a desire for personal aggrandizement, and give the peace-loving element of the country a chance to live peaceful lives for a time.—The Farming Business.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

"Before the war broke out I expected to do well in Mexico with a typewriter agency."
"You ought to do well with typewriters down there; it is a nation of natural-born dictators."—Baltimore American.

Pretty Cashier—You might give me a holiday to recruit my health. My beauty is beginning to fade.
Manager—What makes you think so?
Pretty Cashier—The men are beginning to count their change.—Stray Stories.

During the fighting a Highlander had the misfortune to get his head blown off.

A comrade communicated the sad news of another gallant Scot, who asked, anxiously:
"Where's his head? He was smoking a pipe.—Tit-Bits.

Blithers entered the dining room with a pair of yellow automobile goggles on.

"Hello, Blithers," said little Blinks. "Going motor-ing?"

"No," said Blithers. "I'm sort of hungry for a grapefruit, and I want to keep the juice out of my eye."—New York Times.

"Gee, but business is rotten!" said the thin man as he addressed the fat man on the rear platform of the car. "I am laying off hands every day."
"That's funny," returned the fat man. "I'm putting on hands every day."
"What business are you in?" asked the thin man.
"I'm a watchmaker," replied the fat man.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mr. Bowen was having dinner with the Reillys, and the seven-year-old son of the family was present.

"And what are you going to be when you grow up, young man?" asked Mr. Bowen of the little boy.

"Well," replied the boy, thoughtfully, "after I've been a minister to please mother, and a judge to please father, I'm going to be a policeman."—New York Times.

It is not generally known that Lord Alverstone has a good singing voice, and at one time he used to sing in the choir of a fashionable church in the West of London. One Sunday an American lady visitor to the church drew one of the vergers aside and asked which of the choir was Lord Alverstone, as she was very anxious to see such a distinguished man.

"Well, mum," replied the verger, "that's the vicar, them's the curates, and I'm the verger, but as for the choir—as long as they behave themselves decent we don't enquire into their antecedents."

THE BRAVE AT HOME.

(Thomas Buchanan Read.)
The maid who binds her warrior's sash,
With smile that well her pain dissembles,
The while beneath her drooping lash,
One starry tear-drop hangs and trembles,
Though Heaven alone regards the tear,
And Fame shall never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear
As e'er bedewed the field of glory.

The wife who girds her husband's sword,
Mid little ones who weep or wonder,
And bravely speaks the cheering word,
What thought her heart be rent asunder,
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
The bolts of death around him rattle,
Hath shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was poured upon the field of battle.

The mother who conceals her grief,
While to her breast her son she presses,
Then breathes a few brave words and brief
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,
With no one but her secret God
To know the pains that weigh upon her,
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod
Received on Freedom's field of honor!

IN THE LIMELIGHT

A Series of Short Sketches of Prominent Canadians.

Not so very long ago the Lakeside Home for Little Children was burned at Lighthouse Point on Toronto Island. Here for many years hundreds of diminutive tots of both sexes—and particularly those who had been bereft of the care so essential to them in their infant days—received all the attention that loving hands and selfless thought could devise. During the long summer months, when those less favored were playing in crowded yards or sweltering in insanitary tenements, the little ones enjoying the hospitality of the Lakeside Home were free to roam upon the sandy shores of Lake Ontario and revel in the health-giving atmosphere which appertains to all open spaces. That this desirable result should have been achieved was due entirely to the efforts of Mr. John Ross Robertson, one of the Queen City's most prominent philanthropists, and one of her leading citizens. Not a person conversant with the situation but expressed the utmost regret when the institution, into which had entered so much kindness of feeling, was razed to the ground; not a soul but hopes to see it, risen from its ashes, doing once again the noble work to which it has been dedicated and which, in the past, has been prosecuted with so much benignity, energy and success.

Interest in the youth of the land is no new development in the character and career of John Ross Robertson. While still in his teens attending the high school he issued to his classmates a series of publications at that time unique in the annals of Canadian journalism—the forerunners of those periodicals similar in character which now flow from almost every seat of learning in the country. Even now these journals of Mr. Robertson's, if presented to the scholastic world to-day, would bear the impress of distinctiveness and originality. For not only did young Robertson prepare the copy for his papers, but he set the type, operated the press and distributed the finished product to his admiring constituents. His were essentially one-man ventures. The office was established in his father's house. The first paper issued to the boys at school was called the "College Times," this being later changed to the "Boys' Times," a monthly periodical that existed for three years—1857-60. During a year at the Model School in Tor-



onto he brought out "Young Canada." All these papers were, like Mr. Robertson's later and more serious venture, the Toronto Telegram, highly successful enterprises from the viewpoint of his readers. Even in his earliest days Mr. Robertson appears to have been able to sense the popular taste—to provide just the class of reading matter that would satisfy those to whom he made his appeal.

In later life, after Mr. Robertson had made a superb success of his great newspaper venture, the Telegram, he turned once again to the joys of his earlier youth. Endowed with ample capital, he was able personally to do much for one of the most notable of Toronto's charities, the Hospital for Sick Children, and, through the influence of his newspaper, he enlisted aid and sympathy from far and near. Mr. Robertson is not the only one who, through the medium of this agency, assayed to succor the pain-racked children of the Ontario metropolis, but so largely has he been instrumental in forwarding the interests of the institution that when one speaks of the Hospital for Sick Children one instinctively thinks of John Ross Robertson. On one Christmas, nearly twenty years ago—to cite one instance of his activities in this connection—he asked, through the columns of the Telegram, for a public subscription to the hospital and within a few weeks \$15,000 had been subscribed and paid. The Lakeside Home at the island, commanding an attractive view of a wide expanse of lake and shore, was erected at his own expense at a cost of \$30,000. Here is provided accommodation for 150 patients, and an entire hospital equipment. Later he amplified his initial gift by a further donation of \$40,000, a total from his own purse of \$70,000. An additional \$100,000, as a memorial to his wife, went into a home for nurses in connection with the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. One of the sights of the city is to see the children being conveyed from the College Street institution to their island home in the early summer, there to be won back to health and strength, and to see them returning in the early fall reinvigorated and refreshed.

Much good as he has already accomplished in the span of a life that has, it is to be hoped, many years still to run, Mr. Robertson's main energies have been, of course, devoted to the newspaper with which he has been identified for the past thirty-nine years. Indeed, most of his time from boyhood up has been spent either in or near the printing press. While at school he haunted various newspaper offices, incidentally picking up much knowledge that proved of value to him in later life. Launched on a journalistic career he became city editor of the Globe in 1864. Two years later he was one of the founders of the "Daily" Telegraph, a journal that is said by those who read the papers of that day to have had a high reputation during the five years of its existence. For three years thereafter Mr. Robertson acted as resident correspondent and business representative of the Globe in London, Eng., only returning in 1876 to establish the Evening Telegram. From the very outset this paper met with an astonishing success, indicating that young Robertson, who was endowed with energy, enthusiasm and experience, had not made any mistake in launching out on new and original lines.

HOPE IT FOUND A KIND MASTER.

Bees for Sale; strong, healthy stock; only one left.—Apply, "Gardener," Llandudno Advertiser.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Established 1865. WINNIPEG.
Paid-Up Capital \$5,000,000
Reserve 3,400,000
Total Assets Over \$8,000,000

John Galt, President.
G. M. Safford, General Manager.
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This Bank having over 320 Branches in Canada extending from Halifax to Prince Rupert, offers excellent facilities for the transaction of every description of banking business.
Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit issued payable all over the world.
Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.
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Imperial Bank OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - - - TORONTO

Capital Paid up \$7,000,000
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This Bank issues Letters of Credit negotiable in all parts of the world. This Bank has 127 branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.

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at each branch of the bank, where money may be deposited and interest paid.

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Reserve Fund \$3,017,333.33

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Head Office in Canada: St. James St. Montreal
H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager

This Bank has Branches in all the principal Cities of Canada, including Dawson City (Y.T.), and Agencies at New York and San Francisco in the United States. Agents and Correspondents in every part of the world.
Agents for the Colonial Bank, West Indies. Drafts, Money Orders, Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued negotiable in all parts of the world.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES
G. B. GERRARD, Manager, Montreal Branch

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SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President

W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

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In a Savings Account in The Dominion Bank. Such funds are safely protected, and earn interest at highest current rates.

When payments are made, particulars of each transaction may be noted on the cheque issued, which in turn becomes a receipt or voucher when cancelled by the bank.

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ESTABLISHED 1854
HEAD OFFICE: - - - OTTAWA, CANADA.

Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000
Res and Undivided Profits 4,975,336
Total Assets over \$9,000,000

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DAVID MACKAY, E. C. WHITNEY
GEORGE BURN, General Manager
D. M. FINNIE, Asst. General Manager
W. DUTHIE, Chief Inspector

NOT AFRAID OF CANADA.

Unless congress meets this fall in a humor to face facts and provide for the national defence, Canada, at the close of the present war, will have more trained soldiers than the United States. And Canada is far from being a military nation.

The Journal has no fear that our northern neighbor will try to annex Maine or capture Chicago. But the Journal cannot it a crime to leave a rich and peaceable country of 100,000,000 inhabitants with fewer trained defenders than are possessed by many nations with only 8 per cent of our population and less than 5 per cent of our wealth.—(Chicago Journal.)

CRUCIBLE STEEL IS VERY

But New York Brokers Admiration and Market Reaction Somewhat

APPEAL IN STEEL

Great Britain and Her Allies Are Supplied For the Creation of a Great Munition Newark.

New York, July 17.—The volume of opening was unusually large for the week and commission houses testified to a measure of public interest on buying Crucible Steel opened up at 44 1/2. Price high record at 99 1/2, an advance of fact that war orders obtained by commission in excess of \$150,000,000 was made. Allis Chalmers preferred, in which accumulation in a quiet way for some time at 1 1/2 up at 58 new high record and closed at 18 1/2. In addition to war orders, it derives great benefit from demand resulting from the activity in mining. To make the opening on Steel 3,000,000 at 63 1/2, a gain of 1/4 and the equivalent of best price.

Westinghouse, New York Air Brake issues were strong on war orders, steel issues and Colorado Fuel advanced to highly favorable conditions now prevailing.

New York, July 17.—Traders said much Crucible Steel activity in the market, but although the movement in the shadowed the general list to a great extent, steel was strong and railroad issues steady.

Fanciful stories regarding the movement of steel now begin to circulate but of the rise is found in an article published three days ago announcing that the coming at a cost of about \$20,000,000 of that will be one of the largest in the that its war orders are at least \$150,000,000. To put up a plant of the kind referring such an amount of business as has required great financial resources to company a standing much better than had credited it with.

New York, July 17.—On account of the advance in Crucible Steel brokers view caution, and not only that stock market reacted a little at the end of the The undertone appeared to be good. All things considered there was less interest in the week-end than might be expected.

Great Britain and its Allies are supplied for building of great ordnance plant for the Crucible Steel Corporation, which approximately \$20,000,000. Orders received are mostly for big guns of very long range. Plants in the world are capable of making its appeal in the steel suit within a week stock could not advance much in the Attorney-General Gregory the other the hope that the case would be dropped for an appeal will expire on August 3.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

New York, July 17.—St. Joseph Lead early trading on the curb, advancing. Later stock reacted to 133-8 and was figure.

Hendee Manufacturing came into picture up to 42 1/2 or within 1 point of it touched on July 2.

Kennecott Copper sold 34 3/8.

SUGAR MARKET DULL.

New York, July 17.—Sugar futures market dull and easier, off 1 to 3 points.

September
October
November
March
No sales.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 17.—Cotton range: Open. High. Low.
October 9.40 9.48
December 9.64 9.75
January 9.76 9.84
March 10.04 10.10

CASH WHEAT STRONG.

Liverpool, July 17.—Cash wheat strong, 1 1/4 up. No. 1 northern spring, 11s 7 1/2. Winter, 11s 8d; No. 2 soft winter 11s 7 1/2. Corn firm unchanged to 1/4 up. American, 6s 11d. Plate new 6s 11d.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

LONDON MONEY MARKET

London, July 17.—Money was in great demand in connection with payments on 1 per cent, was freely paid. Large amount of money at the bank to provide against war loans Tuesday. There was nothing doing which was nominally quoted 5 1/4 per cent. Stock market was inactive, but showed a slight advance in American, which closed up. War Loan was quoted 92 1/2 and closed 93.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

New York, July 17.—Foreign exchange opened with demand sterling at 47 1/2. Sterling—Cables, 47 1/2; demand, 47 1/2. France—Cables, 55 1/2; demand, 55 1/2. Marks—Cables, 81 0-16, plus 1-32; demand, 81 1-32. Lires—Cables, 6 11 1/2; demand, 6 12.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Chicago, July 17.—Commercial paper is some increase not so much on account of the renewal of the loans maturing at the money brokers at lower rates. Money rates are substantially the same as before. Collections are fairly good.