

GERMAN EMPEROR PLAYED WAR GAME

Neither He nor His People Desired
Peace Since They Considered Them-
selves Ready for Struggle

KIEL CANAL VITAL

Improvements Under Way For Five Years Were
Completed Exactly Fourteen Days Before the
Commencement of Hostilities.

There is a very strong sentiment in the highest financial circles that the German Emperor, with all his protestations of peace, has been playing a war game from the beginning and has simply bided his time.

Realizing that his ambitious programme might antagonize the whole world he has had to make full preparation to that end.

While crying for peace to the outside world he has been steadily stimulating the war sentiment of his empire and educating his people to believe that they are invincible before the world, and that the Supreme Ruler of the Universe is on the side of Germany.

After Napoleon really believed and dared to declare that there was but one ruler in Heaven, and that there ought to be but one on earth it took some time to surround him at Waterloo.

Much Depends on Fleet.

In the case of the present German Emperor the commerce and the material civilization of the whole world depends upon the battle soon to be fought in the North Sea against the new imperial navy of Germany.

Of course, the war party of Austria never sent its ultimatum to Serbia without the backing of the German Emperor and the vital evidence in the situation is the completion of the Kiel canal.

Information reaches the Boston News Bureau that the deepening of the Kaiser Wilhelm canal running from Kiel on the Baltic to the North Sea at the mouth of the Elbe was substantially completed fourteen days before the beginning of the war.

This so-called Kiel canal is the vital feature in German naval strategy.

Original Kiel Canal.

The original canal, which is 6 miles long, had a depth of 25 feet and bottom width of 72 feet and a surface width of 210 feet. The improvements which have been in progress for five years and have been carried on without interrupting traffic were designed to give the canal a draft of 45 feet, a top width of 400 feet and a bottom width of 150 feet.

The new locks will have a larger than the locks of Panama and will be 147 feet wide and have a mean draft of 45 feet of water over the sill. The new locks will be 1,475 feet long.

With the new locks Germany is able to transfer to the Baltic and the North Sea as well as to the English Channel and the Atlantic.

The canal was completed in 1913 at a cost of \$40,000,000, the cost of the improvements being an additional \$10,000,000.

COAL SHIPMENT NEW YORK.

New York, August 10.—A 10,000-ton coal and \$200,000 worth of other merchandise which had been shipped to the United States on a special train, has arrived at the Grand Central Station.

NATION DISCOUNT CO.

New York, August 10.—The National Discount Company declared regular dividends of 14 per cent, on preferred stock and 10 per cent on common stock, August 10.

SOUTH AMERICA INDEPENDENTLY REQUIRES UNITED STATES BANKS

E. N. Hurley Says Such Benefit Is Lost Through
American Reliance on London Banking Media-
tion.—Standard Market for American
Goods Greatly Restricted.

Washington, August 10.—American banks are imperatively needed in South America as a dependable resource in the campaign for greater trade, declares E. N. Hurley, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, in a report to the Department of Commerce to-day on banking and credit in South America based upon a careful investigation of that field. He points out, however, that despite lack of direct banking facilities, steamship accommodations, etc., American trade in Argentina, Brazil, Chili and Peru is well established and growing. Mr. Hurley was assigned to make the investigation by Secretary Redfield, who is making vigorous efforts to increase the sale of American products in South America, an appropriation for which was made by Congress.

"Foreign and native banking houses reasonably well accommodate the ordinary routine of American trade," the report says, "but they naturally withhold the full measure of interest and solicited support accorded to enterprises of their own nationality. Moreover, many valuable collateral benefits arising from the financing of overseas trade are lost through American reliance upon London banking mediation, while the compulsory use of European materials in many South American enterprises financed in Europe is steadily restricting the potential market for American goods. American salesmen and trading houses also lack the support given by foreign banks to their national trade partners."

Discussing the feasibility of establishing banks in South America, Mr. Hurley says that institutions must be established there adapted to assist American trade, for their business, like that of European banks there, cannot be limited to strictly commercial banking.

WANT CHEAPER POWER.

(Special Correspondence.)

St. John, N.B., August 10.—The necessity for cheaper power is becoming acute, and it is expected that this necessity will be met before long by a contract with either one or the other of the hydro-electric companies, whose projects are before the public. The New Brunswick Hydro-Electric Company, represented by a New York financial firm, have offered the City Council special rates, which have been approved by the City Commissioners. These rates cover both power and light, and compare favorably with the rates charged to other cities. The power system will be utilized. The same company has obtained authority to lease bonds to the extent of \$10,000,000.

EUROPEAN ARMIES ENQUIRE FOR AMERICAN MADE SHOES

So Far No Contracts Have Been Made—Selling Agents
at Present Are Well Stocked—Supply Will
Last Several Months.

Boston, August 10.—A prominent shoe manufacturer, whose specialty is the manufacture of army shoes, says: "Several inquiries have been received for shoes for the armies of Europe, but so far I believe no contracts have been made. New York commission houses with foreign representatives are on the alert for future business and are locating the spots where supplies may be had at short notice in case quick replenishment is necessary."

"Our own government with its handful of a regular army has 800,000 pairs of shoes on hand in case of an emergency. European powers who have been preparing for just such a struggle as the present one would not, of course, allow their supply of shoes to run so low that it would be necessary to order within a month. The warring nations undoubtedly have a stock on hand amounting to millions of pairs."

"Therefore, I do not believe there will be any immediate demand for American shoes, but if the conflict is long drawn out, a big demand would be inevitable. Our exporters will experience great difficulty in getting their products abroad, and even if they should succeed in this, the governments then in the market may be unable to pay for them. Personally, if I receive any direct orders from a European government, I will not ship the goods unless I receive cash, f.o.b., New York."

CASINO AT MONTE CARLO CLOSED.

Rome, August 10.—The Casino at Monte Carlo has been closed, and Vice-Director Ketz has been shot as a German spy, according to a despatch received here to-day from the Genoa correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia.

LITIGATION LASTING SIX YEARS COMES TO AN END

Goldfield Mines Settle Round Mountain Trouble—
Sphinx Mill to Be Enlarged to 500-ton
Capacity a Day.

Tonopah, August 10.—Reports have been received in this camp from Goldfield that the long litigation between the Mountain Mining Co. and the Round Mountain Sphinx Mining Co. had been settled for good when the Sphinx interests passed deeds to all their holdings to the former company and received in return 15,000 shares of the new Mountain Mining Co. and \$50,000 in cash. This settlement has been ratified by committees of both companies and this action, which has been hanging over stockholders' heads for six years, has been removed.

The blocked out ore on the Sphinx is reported to be very rich and in order to handle ore from both properties the mill will probably be enlarged from its present capacity of 100 tons a day to about 500 tons. A contract has been let for the construction of pipe lines to convey water to handle this increased tonnage from Pett Canyon, which is some 12 miles from the property.

Good news nearer home is the resumption of shipments from the Halifax and this good fortune is shared by West End as the mill on the latter property is handling the ore from Halifax.

The West End Co. is paying half the expense of developing the Halifax property and the other half is being borne by Senator Karns and "Eorax" Smith, formerly in control of the mine. The West End share of the expense runs up to \$4,500 to \$5,000 a month and stockholders are glad to see some reaction on their investment at last, as no shipments have been made for 11 months. The ore from Halifax is coming from the 1,000 foot level where work was started last February.

IDLE FREIGHT CARS

New York, August 10.—The Fortnightly Bulletin of the American Railway Association states that on August 1 there was a net surplus of idle cars on lines of the United States and Canada of 198,668, compared with 226,541 on July 15th, a decrease of 27,873. The gross surplus was 198,938, against 233,834 while the shortage increased from 1,333 to 2,332.

During two weeks the net surplus of box cars declined from 85,126 to 71,084, while the coal car surplus showed an appreciable decrease, the total of 82,174 on August 1st, compared with 83,217. The flat car surplus stood at 5,679, against 6,518 on July 15th. This is the first substantial decrease in the idle car surplus of the summer.

RUBBER TIRE PRICES ADVANCED

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. has announced a 15 per cent. advance in the price of solid tires and 12 per cent. in pneumatic tires. Other companies will take a similar action shortly.

One of the leading manufacturers of tires, in explaining the situation, says that manufacturers are not carrying heavy stock of rubber at this time as it is very near the end of the season. As the supply of crude rubber has been summarily cut off by the war it was only logical that the present supply would advance in price. A number of the manufacturing plants have either shut down or curtailed their output due to the lack of crude rubber.

SURPLUS BOX CARS

Chicago, August 10.—American Railway Association says there is a heavy increase in surplus box cars on Canadian roads. Difficulty in securing vessels for export shipments, doubtless, have contributed in tying up large numbers of cars at ports.

BANKING BUSINESS NORMAL

New York, August 10.—An indication that the banking situation is fast approaching normal, was seen to-day when executive officers of several local banks and trust companies returned their staff meetings. These meetings are held to discuss routine affairs and were discontinued all during last week.

THE LONDON SITUATION.

London, August 10.—The banking situation is sound here, as was reflected by the reduction in the bank rate from 5 per cent to 4 per cent, on Friday. The net one pound note came into circulation on Friday, and were readily accepted by the public, who have been opposed to it by the government against hoarding gold. In some districts the supply of notes is not sufficient. The net bank statement will be much more favorable, as the bank has obtained more than \$10,000,000 gold during the week. It is feared the Stock Exchange will remain closed for some time.

NOTES ON PUBLIC UTILITIES

W. B. Tuttle, of San Antonio vice-president of the San Antonio and Austin Interurban Railroad Co., vice president of the McMillan, San Antonio street, utility interests in Texas, left New York for the purpose of financing the construction of the proposed interurban electric railway between Austin and San Antonio, eighty-five miles. It is planned to begin the construction work this fall. The proposed line will connect with the interurban electric railway to be built between Waco and Austin by the Southern Traction Co. The latter line will connect at Waco with the line of the Southwestern Traction Co., which runs to Dallas. From Dallas an interurban electric railway runs north to Sherman. When the two lines between Waco and San Antonio via Austin are finished a through car service will be established between San Antonio and Sherman, a distance of about 400 miles.

The Washington-Oregon Corporation operating power and water plants and street railway systems in the Northwest and Northwest Oregon, was thrown into receivership. Federal Judge Cushman appointed Elmer M. Hayden temporary receiver. The receivership was asked by the Fidelity Trust Company, of Philadelphia, as trustee for a \$5,000,000 bond issue. The corporation has properties in several Washington and Oregon towns. It operates a light plant at Rainier; the water plant and electric street car system at Vancouver, Wash.; a power and light system at Kalama, Wash., and light plant and electric car system at Chehalis and Centralia, Wash.

Bids for the construction of an auxiliary water plant at Brackenridge Park with a capacity of more than twenty million gallons of water are being sought by the San Antonio Water Supply Co. The proposed plant at Brackenridge Park with a capacity of more water power plant is furnishing between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 gallons of water from an artesian well. As the park has a higher altitude than the business district, the new plant will give better pressure to the mains when the distribution of the water in the city is changed. The daily capacity of the plant is now 55,000,000 gallons, and when the new plant is added will be 15,000,000 gallons. The daily average consumption is 15,000,000 gallons.

Stocks of the new Ohio Telephone Company formed by a consolidation of 15 of the larger independent properties in the state are offered to the public for subscription. The company is offering \$2,000,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred and \$900,000 common stocks, on a basis of 10 shares of the preferred and three shares of the common at \$1.00. On the basis of estimates of earnings for the first, second and third years of the new organization's operation there will not be 5 per cent. earnings available for the common until the third year. The preferred stock is preferred both as to dividends and assets. There will be \$12,000,000 bonds ahead of this stock on a property appraised at \$26,000,000.

The Ohio Light and Power Co., a subsidiary of the American Gas and Electric Co., has been granted a franchise from the commissioners of Seneca County and through the cities of Tiffin, Piquette and Fremont for transmission lines to carry electric current. Acquiring this franchise is said to be a part of the plans of the company for erecting a large central power plant at Tiffin and distributing current from this point to Fremont, Piquette, and other towns of that locality. A franchise will have to be obtained also from Sandusky County.

The Indiana Public Service Commission has six engineers in New Albany making a physical survey of the properties of the United Gas & Electric Co. in connection with the complaint made several weeks ago by Representative M. C. Flynn and the business men against alleged excessive charges for electricity. The company has five engineers from New York making a like survey. Representative Thornton said the reports of the Public Service Commission show that New Albany has the highest rate in the State, a maximum of 12 cents and a minimum of 6 cents per kilowatt.

The Illinois Public Utilities Commission has issued an order regarding free telephone service and reduced rates, in which it prohibits the telephone companies giving free telephones to cities and counties and to schools and lodges, but provides that telephone companies may if they see fit make a reduced rate for churches, hospitals and other charitable institutions. The free use of pay telephones in railway stations is prohibited by the commission but coin-operated pay telephone stations may be installed in railroad stations.

Judge Wilber F. Booth in the United States district court in St. Paul, has enjoined the city of St. Paul from putting in force the ordinance passed May 31 last fixing the maximum price of gas at 55 cents a thousand cubic feet. The St. Paul Gas Light Co. must give a bond sufficient to guarantee that every consumer of gas in St. Paul shall receive back 5 cents for every 1,000 cubic feet of gas used during the time the injunction is in force in case the city ultimately wins.

The city of Superior has won its fight in the Circuit Court of Dine County for lower street car rates. Judge Stevens affirmed the order of the railroad commission requiring the sale of six tickets for 25 cents. Judge Stevens finds that the street car properties in Superior are reasonably worth \$700,000.

The city of Richmond has filed with the public service commission a petition for permission to reduce its rates for supplying electric current from its municipal plant for power purposes in that city.

DEFAUDING THE GOVERNMENT

Oleomargarine Companies Have Been Indicted for De-
fying Authorities of \$1,200,000 Taxes.

Providence, R.I., August 10.—Indictments against seven individuals and three companies, charging them with defrauding the United States of \$1,200,000 in taxes on alleged artificially colored oleomargarine, were returned by the Federal Grand Jury to-day.

The indictments, ten in number, are against the Vermont Manufacturing Company, the New England Manufacturing Company, the Narragansett Dairy Company, Frank W. Tillinghast, Leonard L. Fisher and Sam A. Fennell, of the Vermont Manufacturing Company; William J. Higgins and Jeremiah Hall, of the New England Manufacturing Company, and James S. and Clarence H. Orr, of the Narragansett Dairy Company.

CHICAGO BOARD TO ADJOURN

Chicago, August 10.—Chicago Board of Trade will adjourn at 1 p.m. to-day, as a result of a report to President Wilson's statement.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES STOP BUYING KENTUCKY TOBACCO

Italy and Several Other Countries Have a Monopoly
of the Manufacture of Cigarettes of Tobacco, and
Owing to War Have Rescinded Orders.

Louisville, Ky., August 10.—Part of the country is getting a taste of the effects of the European war in the tobacco market. Italy and several other European countries have a government monopoly of the manufacture and sale of tobacco, and their purchases are chiefly of "dark" tobacco produced in Western Kentucky. They are among the largest purchasers of this particular variety, and maintain buyers in the leading markets for the purpose of keeping them supplied.

As soon as war broke out in Europe the resident buyers received cable advice to discontinue purchasing on account of the "regimes," as the government monopolies are styled. A large number of private manufacturers in other countries, Germany included, have buying representation here, and they, of course, have ordered that no further purchases be made for their accounts.

The effect on the dark tobacco market will not be as severe as it would have been otherwise, on account of the fact that the 1913 crop is about disposed of, while the 1914 crop has not yet matured. Besides, in view of an estimated crop shortage in the "Black Patch" for 1913 and 1914 of 100,000,000 pounds, the withdrawal of a limited portion of the buyers' support cannot have a marked pernicious influence. The wonder up to this time has been that prices have not gone higher.

Tobacco men are hoping that during the next few months which will elapse before the 1914 tobacco crop reaches the market, the war clouds will be blown over, and the foreign buyers again will be in the market.

GREAT BRITAIN SHOWS A BIG TRADE INCREASE

Figures for Export and Import Trade Made Jump
During Four Months 1914 Except With
United States.

The figures for the export and import trade of Great Britain with other countries for the four months ending in April are given below, together with the figures for the corresponding months of 1913. Great Britain's trade with the five leading nations now at war reached the four billion dollar mark for the four months. It will be noticed that the trade with all countries show an increase over last year's figures with the exception of the United States and Japan.

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
4 months ending April.	1913.	4 months ending April.	1914.
1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Russia .. 26,637,000	48,808,000	37,355,000	42,578,000
Germany .. 18,744,000	181,432,000	15,626,000	15,613,000
Belgium .. 8,654,000	22,858,000	4,639,000	4,608,000
France .. 11,942,000	120,344,000	9,642,000	13,959,000
Spain .. 17,488,000	15,546,000	14,147,000	12,798,000
Italy .. 49,136,000	47,372,000	31,730,000	31,239,000
Austria ..			
Hungary .. 45,915,000	50,070,000	36,322,000	36,559,000
Egypt .. 5,069,000	9,488,000	11,179,000	11,942,000
U. S. .. 128,045,000	137,302,000	165,843,000	143,204,000
Brazil .. 23,677,000	16,418,000	21,308,000	19,239,000
Japan .. 26,728,000	26,132,000	19,474,000	21,367,000
British ..			
India .. 41,130,000	42,940,000	58,844,000	60,130,000
Africa .. 24,710,000	26,151,000	21,155,000	20,922,000
British ..			
S. A. .. 13,925,000	14,138,000	3,804,000	3,769,000
United King- dom ..			
218,054,000	218,462,000	170,861,000	173,339,000

ILLINOIS TRACTION CO.

Drastic Corporation Laws of Missouri Act as a Bar
to Construction of New Line Across State.

Since the Illinois Traction Co. acquired the street railway and lighting properties at Jefferson City, Mo., and also other properties in that state and in Kansas, there have been reports that the company was planning the construction of an electric railway across the state connecting its Illinois and Kansas properties.

Illinois Traction and Western Railway and Light, the latter now being merged with the former, own and operate a number of electric interurban and street railways and lighting and power plants in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and other states. Recently W. S. McKimley, president of Illinois Traction, was asked about the prospects of the construction of an electric line across Missouri. He answered that while such a project would be a good thing for the state, it would not be a profitable thing for the state, if carried out, and also probably would prove a financial success, the drastic corporation laws of Missouri, which act as a bar to the construction and also to the building and development of an electric railway system in that state similar to that of Illinois.

He pointed out as the most harmful the Missouri statute which forbids any foreign corporation to hold more than 10 per cent. of the stock of any Missouri corporation, and said: "Missouri in its anxiety to shut out the trusts has enacted laws against the investment of foreign capital most useful in development work. The state has let its laws get ahead of its development. Such laws will not do harm in old developed states, but they prove a great handicap to states which are seeking new capital to develop their natural resources." He expressed the opinion that Missouri could not expect any great investment of foreign capital in the near future, unless the state, by the enactment of laws, should remove the restriction of the restrictive corporation laws now on its statute books.

TO ASSIST AMERICAN TOURISTS

New York, August 10.—J. F. Moran & Co., and the Guaranty Trust Co. are negotiating with London bankers for the establishment of financial relations similar to those protected between the Moran London and Paris houses on the one hand and the Bank of France and the French government on the other.

It is the object of these negotiations as in the French transaction, not only to assist American tourists but to establish foreign credits here, enabling foreign governments to purchase American goods and pay for them in this market.

J. F. Moran & Co. are conducting their negotiations through Messrs. Grenfell & Co., London, and the Guaranty Trust Co. through the London branch.

DECREASED PROFITS FOR NEVADA COMPANY

Attributed to Necessity of Mining
Ore Carrying Small Percentage
of Copper

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED

Concerns Operations Resulted in a Low Degree of
Concentration and Smaller Recovery of Copper
Per Ton of Ore—Costs of Material Satisfactory.

Reno, August 10.—Nevada Consolidated has reported for quarter ending June 30, 1914, which was compared as follows:

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Net earnings ..	\$61,833	\$1,108,787	\$1,028,589
Dividend ..	74,744	74,744	74,744
Balance ..	134,977	74,744	74,744
Debt ..	14,382	14,382	14,382
Operating ..	7,856	23,000	14,161
Surplus ..	34,216	39,422	14,601
Copper produced, lbs.,	14,328,807	17,238,746	15,922,439
The statement for the six months ending June 30, 1914, as compiled from the quarterly reports, compares as follows:			
	1914.	1913.	1912.
Total ..	\$141,639	\$1,888,716	\$2,882,627
Dividend ..	1,499,592	1,499,592	1,499,592
Deficit ..	83,242	386,122	1,363,070
Debt ..	14,382	14,382	14,382
Operating ..	7,856	23,000	14,161
Surplus ..	34,216	39,422	14,601
Copper produced, lbs.,	14,328,807	17,238,746	15,922,439