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**In Memoriam.**

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." From many churches scattered throughout our broad land the deep toned messages of ministers, the melodious voices of choirs, the prayers of the mourners, chanted these and similar passages in memory of the men who fought and fell on the fields of far off Flanders.

The memorial services held in our churches during the past few days have brought the war home to us in a stern realistic manner. Thousands of our bravest and best have shed their blood; died that we might breathe the air of liberty free from the taint of Prussian militarism. Young men in the prime of life, many reared in luxury and gifted with the virility and vision of men in a new land, have fallen on that blood-stained battlefield.

The cry, "send us the best you breed" was nobly answered by the youth of the land. For the most part these men were strangers to the profession of arms, and had turned from peaceful vocations to uphold the traditions of their fathers and of the Empire of which we form a part. How nobly they fought, how bravely they died will live while the nation lasts.

And so, while the organ peals forth the magnificent strains of Handel's Funeral March the imagination of the worshipper is stirred and when the song of triumph "Oh Death! where is thy sting" finally peals forth, we know that those who died did not die in vain. We picture the stricken field of Langemarck, the murderous attack of the foe, the faces of our men, the grim upturned faces of the dead soldiers with hands gripping rifle barrels, and the cold sightless eyes that never faltered nor looked back, and our hearts swell in tenderness for those who have gone, and with sympathy towards those who left behind "Out of the depths, O Lord, out of the depths," we involuntarily cry. Canada is at war, and paying the price.

**Russia's Double Privation.**

Russia, previous to the war, was the greatest drinking nation in the world, not only in respect to vodka, but also as regards tea. Vodka has been banished by the Russian Government, and cannot be obtained. Over ninety-five per cent. of the tea used by Russia comes through the Dardanelles, which may account for the determination of the Russians to force a passage through the Straits.

Since the outbreak of war Russia has been very seriously handicapped through the closing of the Dardanelles. The Trans-Siberian Railway, her only other artery leading to the outside world, is choked with trains carrying war supplies from Japan, whose arsenals, clothing mills and shoe factories are working day and night to arm and equip the Russian soldiers. Russia cannot use the line for the importation of goods, and as Archangel and other ports on the Arctic Ocean have been frozen over, it is impossible for either to export or import through those channels.

The scarcity of tea is so marked that Moscow, which imported 160,000 cases in January, 1914, was only able to secure 9,000 cases in January, 1915. The Russians cannot get vodka nor are they able to secure tea. This double privation is by no means easy to bear, and it is not to be wondered at that the Russians are hammering away in a desperate effort to get through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.

**Secrecy in Diplomacy.**

Secrecy has usually been regarded as an indispensable condition in European diplomacy. In the United States the tendency is the other way. The American people—or at all events the American journalists—insist on knowing all that is happening, but in the opinion of the newspaper men, may possibly have happened, and therefore should be set forth promptly under flaming headlines. The publicity given in the United States to diplomatic negotiations, real or imaginary, is often regarded by the public men who come from the old country as a serious embarrassment. Just now some of the American writers think events in Europe are telling against the European system. Lord Haldane, in an interview appearing in an American journal, stated that he became aware as early as 1906 that Germany contemplated passing through Belgium whenever the moment came for an attack on France. The American writer argues that if Lord Haldane had then made public his knowledge, Parliament would have discussed the subject in terms which would have warned Germany of England's determination to resist any violation of Belgian neutrality, and a full knowledge of England's attitude would have prevented the German attack. We quote from the "Portland Express":

"After a disaster has happened it is easy to look back and discover a dozen ways in which it might have been avoided. But allowing for all that, four distinct points jut out of the present situation, pointing to one inevitable conclusion.

"In the first place it was known six years ago that Germany felt herself driven to oppose Russia and France, ostensibly for her own preservation. Secondly, German military advisors knew that the French eastern frontier was impregnable, and that the sudden swift blow it was necessary to strike would be impossible except by way of Belgium. Thirdly, Germany knew her hope of crushing France lay in invading Belgium. But fourthly, if the English people had known six years ago, as a

half dozen English officials knew, that Germany contemplated the violation of Belgian neutrality, the British public would have been as certain to stand up in defence of Belgium six years ago as it was in 1914. In other words, but for British ignorance of German intentions, England would not now be involved in war with Germany, and Germany would not now be involved in war with any nation. She would never have cared to meet England, however little she might have feared the combination of Russia and France.

"Moreover, had the French people been informed as to the danger that threatened them, they would certainly have placed themselves in such a state of preparation as would have discouraged attack."

Our American contemporary generalizes too much. Both secrecy and publicity have their merits. There is a time for each. After all, diplomacy is business, and most of the rules which apply to good business management will be found useful in the management of public affairs. If the man who contemplates the purchase of a certain piece of property proclaims his intention from the housetops, he will hardly expect to buy on the most favorable terms. It will be no reflection on him if he keeps his own counsel until the transaction is closed. So in the field of diplomacy. The public should know when results are achieved. But if the public are to be kept fully informed from day to day of all that is going on, as some of the American press writers would desire, there would be difficulty in reaching conclusions of any kind. Too much publicity might be quite as injurious as too much secrecy.

Dr. Dernburg, Germany's special Embassy in the United States, says, "We have absolute confidence of victory on land and sea." There is nothing like whistling to keep up your courage. If you cannot whistle, then the next best thing is to be persistent and consistently, and by-and-by you may believe the yarns you tell.

This is almost a worldwide war. In German Southwest Africa General Botha is making satisfactory progress; in German East Africa the British are more than holding their own; along the Suez and in Persia fighting is proceeding against the Turks, while on the Dardanelles British forces are battering their way through that historic channel. The big battlefield, however, remains in France and Flanders, where our own Canadians are taking part in the fighting.

During 1914 there were 2,451 men killed in the American coal mines out of a total of 750,000 employed. Coal mining caused the death of 3.3 men in every 1,000 employed, while in the previous year the death rate was 3.7. The chief cause of the disasters in the United States mines was the explosion of coal dust, but it is gratifying to know that as a result of scientific study of this danger, and the exercise of greater care, there has been a marked reduction in the number of deaths during recent years.

Twelve South American Republics have signed their intention of taking part in the Pan-American Conference which is to be held in Washington on May 24th. There are still a few countries which have not accepted the invitation, but it is expected that all the Latin-American countries will be represented with the exception of Mexico. The conference will be devoted to devising ways and means of increasing trade among the peoples of North and South America.

A French paper states that "the France of tomorrow must be a military nation." It will be unfortunate if that be so. The general feeling throughout the world at the present time is that Prussian militarism, which has menaced the peace of Europe for a score of years, must be so thoroughly crushed that all the nations of the world will be left free to engage in the arts of peace and that militarism will become a thing of the past. This, however, can only be done by the absolute crushing out of the military party in Germany.

The Journal of Commerce is a business man's paper and keeps in close touch with the business interests not only in Montreal, but throughout the whole of Canada. It is daily in receipt of letters and messages from business men protesting against the holding of an election at the present time. Everyone, Conservatives and Liberals alike, state that it would be most unfortunate to do anything which would interfere with the present revival in business. Apart altogether from sentimental and patriotic grounds, the business interests of this country are decidedly opposed to the holding of an election.

**PRESCOTT GETS A MOVE ON.**  
 The completion of Harry Perkins' new home on Park street appears to have been the cause of many changes. Harry has moved into his house, Capt. McQueen has moved into the house vacated by Perkins, H. P. Bingham has moved into the house vacated by McQueen, R. G. Freeman is moving into his residence on Dibble street, vacated by Bingham; Mrs. Ethel Hunter is about to move to the residence on King street to be vacated by Freeman, and the last in the seemingly endless chain is the removal of Ed. Dunham into the place vacated by Mrs. Hunter. Some moving, this.—Prescott Journal.

**SUPPOSE.**  
 Suppose that just at the moment after the Elze Friedrich had begun to blow up the William P. Fry, but had not finished it, an American warship had appeared on the scene. What would the commander of the American vessel have been likely to do? Please don't trouble to send the answer. We know it.—Collier's Weekly.

**AN ABSURDITY.**  
 Just imagine the feelings of the Canadians at the front just now if they were asked to mark ballots for a party election in the Dominion! Perhaps the grim casualty lists may serve to remind the home politicians of the real work of soldiers in war time.—Ottawa Citizen.

**HONOR STRIPES.**  
 It is a tragic indication, but the part that the Canadians are taking in the war can only be adequately measured by the casualty list. Death and wounds are the honor stripes of the patriot.—Sydney Record.

**"SAFE AS A CHURCH."**  
 It should not be necessary to urge people to invest in those Hamilton "baby bonds." They are a good investment, yielding a good return, and are safe as a church.—Hamilton Herald.

**THE NEW JEW-RUSALEM.**  
 Three Hebrew conventions are in progress in New York city, which shows the possibilities of the place.—Buffalo Commercial.

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

Utilize all your opportunities. If the bath tub leaks, keep the potted plants under it.—Pittsburgh Post.

She—Why do they paint the inside of a chicken-coop? H—to keep the hens from pecking the grain out of the wood.

Teacher—Johnny, what would you say if I came to school with such a dirty face? Johnny—Nothin', ma'am; I'd be too perlitte.

"Auntie, did you ever get a proposal?"  
 "Once, dear. A gentleman asked me to marry him over the telephone, but he had the wrong number."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The guy that married a widow can hear her talk about her first victim and not get jealous, but darn if we blame that Cleveland man for kickin' over the traces when she started pullin' sturt about her next husband.—Buffalo Express.

A Kansas paper reports that a German merchant was asked by a clergyman friend:  
 "Do you believe in heaven?"  
 "No," replied the merchant in a decisive manner.  
 "Do you believe in hell?" asked the preacher.  
 "Well," he replied, "I used to, but I do now, for business has gone some, ain't it?"

"Hello, Blank! Where are you going in such a hurry?"  
 "To the post office to put up a kick about the wretched delivery service."  
 "What's the trouble?"  
 "Why, that check you promised to send me ten days ago hasn't reached me yet."—Brooklyn Citizen.

Mayor Mitchel said at a dinner in New York:  
 "Paris is now without taxicabs. How Americans get around Paris in these conditions I can't think. There are said to be, you know, three ways for an American to get around Paris. The first way is to take a taxicab. The second way is to ask a policeman and then take a taxicab. The third way is to take the underground, get off somewhere, and take a taxicab."

"Well, Davie, did you enjoy your visit to the museum?"  
 "Yes, mother."  
 "Do you remember any of the nice things you saw?"  
 "Oh, yes, I remember lots of them."  
 "And can you tell me what they were called?"  
 "Yes, most of them were called 'do not touch.'"—Exchange.

Although Lord Charles Beresford is noted for his breezy style, he can at times be very sarcastic, as his political opponents well know.  
 Shortly after he entered the House of Commons a certain M. P., who had recently announced a complete change in his political opinions on a very important matter, said to him one day in a patronizing tone: "I think, in time, you might become a statesman, though I must admit you don't look a bit like one."  
 "For that matter," answered Lord Charles instantly, "you don't look like a weathercock!"  
 After that the other M. P. was less patronizing.—Exchange.

**The Day's Best Editorial**

**A FISCAL HERESY.**

Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the German Treasury, seems to believe that the longer the war lasts the richer Germany will become because all the money spent for war purposes remains in the country as everything the army needs is made in Germany. When supplies are purchased the money goes to German industries and to German workmen. According to his theory there is no practical limit to the amount the Government can borrow from the German people. Two war loans aggregating two and a half billion dollars have been floated. When all this money is spent in Germany and is back in the pockets of the people the Government can borrow it again and can keep on repeating this performance till the end of the war or the end of time without going into bankruptcy.  
 This sounds plausible but it is a fallacy. Money is only a token of value. In theory, it is never lost or used up. War does not destroy money. If people are wise, as the Germans appear to be, they do not hoard money or bury it in the ground. They keep it in circulation and thus facilitate the production and distribution of real wealth in the form of food, raiment and all other things that men use or consume. War is wasteful and destroys this real wealth. A bushel of wheat does not lose its value. It will make so many loaves of bread and feed so many men under all conditions, but the buying power of a dollar does vary when expressed in wheat or cotton or anything else of real value.  
 Germany will have to pay for it all in the end, just as the other belligerents will have to pay, and the cost and the waste are just the same whether the Germans use up their own real wealth or exchange tokens of value for real wealth, such as food, produced in America, as Great Britain is doing. If Germany pays these war debts owing to its own people, the taxes in days to come will bring home to the people the realization of the waste of war. If Germany should become bankrupt and repudiate these debts the people will have lost the labor and the real wealth they are now creating. The one thing that can never be regained or restored is time. It is strange to hear such a fiscal heresy from the lips of a statesman and financial expert.  
 A staff correspondent of a New York paper writes that German financiers declare "that the longer this war lasts the richer Germany will get." That is impossible. The people may go through the form of turning back into the Imperial Treasury the money the government pays for supplies, or they may work for nothing and give to the military authorities the produce that is needed; it makes no difference which they do, the waste is just the same. Tokens of value, such as money or bonds, will not be wanted or lost, but the German people will either lose through their depreciation or will pay in taxes for years to come the interest on the bonds that will maintain their market value. If these war loan bonds were held ratably by all the people of Germany it would perhaps be better to burn them up because the people will have to tax themselves to pay themselves the interest on the public debt. Neither Germany nor the world will be the richer for this war.—New York Commercial.

**THE SUFFOCATING BOMBS.**

There can be, and there has been, on this side of the Atlantic at least, no public approval of the employment of these suffocating bombs. They belong to the stone age, to the days before history was written. They are of a piece of barbarism which led the way to some other piece of barbarism which led the way to a species of warfare that sought success by extermination. To some there does not appear to be much difference between killing with gunpowder and with a poisonous gas. Indeed, if there is any humanity in the one over the other, it is in the method that makes for a easy death.

But the reproach of cruelty lies in the fact that the enemy has no chance to defend himself. He is put to sleep, as the Frenchman says, and then put to death. Such killing seems to fall little short of murder.

And this is the view taken generally by the civilized powers as witness the action of The Hague Conference for the promotion of peace and the mitigation of the horrors of war in 1899 and later in 1907. The second declaration made against the use of asphyxiating gas bombs was subscribed to by every one of the eleven belligerents in this war, including Germany.—Buffalo Commercial.

**THE QUEEN'S EXAMPLE.**

A less conspicuous good example than the King's has been set, but hardly noticed, and certainly not followed, by Queen Mary now for several years. Who ever saw the Queen, writes a feminine observer, with an "opresy" or other mis-named and cruelly obtained plume in her hat? The ostrich, well fed and tended on the farms of South Africa and California, is the only bird that supplies the royal hats. And the ostrich does not give his life, or his young, with plume. He does but pay an annual feather or two in return for an existence of great dignity. One wonders how and where he enjoys his food, by the way; for when one gives him an orange one can watch it descending the entire way of his long neck, whole and unbroken.—London Chronicle.

**THE BALLAD OF THE "EASTERN CROWN."**

I've sailed in 'lookers plenty since first I went to sea. An' sail or steam, an' good or bad, was all alike to me; There's some 'ave tried to starve me, an' some 'ave tried to drive 'em, . . . But I never met the equal o' the "Eastern Crown."  
 Er funnel's like a chimley, er sides is like a tub; An' pay is middlin' scanty, an' likewise so is grub; She's 'ard to beat for steerin' bad, she's 'ard to beat for grime, An' rollin' is 'er 'obby—oh, she's rollin' all the time!  
 Rollin' down to Singapore—rollin' up to Maine— Rollin' round to Puget Sound, and then 'ome again! A long roll, an' a short roll, an' a roll in between— An' the crew cursin' rosy when she ships it green!

We sailed for Philadelphia, New York, an' Montreal, Dischargin' general cargo at our various ports o' call; We knocked about a year or so 'tween Callao an' Nome, An' then to Portland, Oregon, to load wi' deals for 'ome.  
 She's met with accidents a few (which is 'er usual way); She scraped the bowsprit off a barque in San Francisco Bay; She's shed propeller blades an' plates wherever she 'as been, . . . An' last she's fouled 'er bloomin' screw on a German submarine!

Rollin' in the sunshine—rollin' in the rain— Rollin' up the Channel—an' we're 'ome again! A long roll, an' a short roll, an' a roll in between— An' the crew cursin' rosy when she ships it green!

As on the 'igh an' draughty bridge I stood my wheel one day, "If we should sight a submarine!" (I 'eard the old man say), "I'd do as Admirals retired an' other folks 'ave said, I'd run the old Red Duster up an' ring, 'Full speed ahead!"

I'd sink before I'd 'eave to or 'aul my colors down; By gosh, they'll catch a Tartar if they catch the "East-ern Crown!"

I've thought it out both 'igh an' low, an' this seems best to me— Pursue a zig-zag course! (he says) "an' see what I shall see!"

Rollin' through the Doldrums—rollin' in the foam— Rollin' by the Fastnet—an' we're nearly 'ome! A long roll, an' a short roll, an' a roll in between— An' the crew cursin' rosy when she ships it green!

"E said it an' 'e meant it, an' 'e acted as 'e said, When sure enough we sighted one abeam o' Lizard 'Ead; You should 'ave 'eard the engines grunt—you should 'ave seen 'er roll, She was beatin' all 'er records as they shovelled on the coal. . . ."

They missed 'er by a spittin' length—'er rollin' served 'er well; But it served 'er better after, as you're goin' to 'ear me tell; For she some'ow rolled 'erself atop o' the bloomin' submarine. . . . An' the oil upon the waters was the last of it we seen.

Rollin' up to London Town (an' down by the bow!) Rollin' 'ome to Surrey Docks—ain't we 'eroes now? A long roll, an' a short roll, an' a roll in between— An' the crew cursin' rosy when she ships it green! —Miss C. Cox-Smith, in The Spectator.

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**MAD ROYALTY.**  
 If any private family possessed a history of insanity half so complete as that of the Hohenzollerns, no member of that family would be allowed out alone. Let us glance at that history. The Great Elector himself was the grandson of an imbecile. His son (Frederick I.) was a man of weak intellect, who married three wives and locked up the third, who got up from her bed one night and tried to escape through the glass door, cutting her finger. Frederick saw her, and as the Hohenzollerns have a private female ghost who walks about with bloodstains and in a white dress, Frederick imagined himself to be confronted by this White Lady, and at once went to bed and died—of fright. This unfortunate gentleman's son was Frederick William I.—the most ardent Hohenzollern of them all. He collected soldiers, he starved his wife and daughter, and he beat his generals. Also he tried to kill his son. He likewise, on one occasion, struck his young daughter repeatedly in the face, until she became unconscious. No one doubted that this monarch was a madman.—Reviewing "Stories of The Kaiser and His Ancestors," by Claire Jerrold.—London Clarion.

**LET US DO OUR DUTY.**  
 Dr. William C. Farabee, the director of the exploring expedition which under the patronage of the University of Pennsylvania is studying the country along the border of Brazil and British Guiana, reports the existence of a benighted tribe of savages who "have never seen a white man," and betray "no sign of civilization." How degraded these creatures are is shown by one sentence from the Farabee statement: "No metals of any kind were used by them, and they were happy, though entirely cut off from the rest of the world."  
 They never saw a white man, they work no metals into shrapnel cases or containers for the conveyance of chlorine gas to the lungs of their fellow men; they possess the authentic army of the Tree of Life, fortunately petrified and thus rendered immune to the ravages of time; and yet the barbarians have the audacity to be happy!

Clearly, the advanced peoples of the world owe a duty to these our lowly brethren. It might be fulfilled by entrusting their education to a select party of Belgians, who are to-day peculiarly fitted to speak convincingly of the advantages from direct contact with Kultur.—New York Sun.

**IS THE JITNEY PASSING?**  
 The New York Evening Post inclines to the belief that reports of an abatement of the jitney bus craze are probably correct, seeing in the craze the desire of unemployed men to obtain work, and the wish to use for some profit the countless second hand automobiles rather than the establishment of new industry based upon firm economic principles. Thus the Post thinks that the jitney operators are now beginning to find it necessary to estimate the wear and tear and that they are discovering that they are not operating at a profit. It learns that in those cities particularly in the West, in which the jitneys have become so common, the original jitney drivers disappear after about six weeks of operation. Many cities are establishing somewhat drastic rules of operation and rates of license that make very large receipts necessary to long continuance of operation of the jitneys.

**HEREDITARY RULERS.**  
 Ludwig's brother, Otto, who ascended the Bavarian Throne in 1886, was horribly insane long before that. He imagined himself to be a sheep or a stork, and ate grass and tadpoles alternately. His mother, who died in 1889, had for years suffered from melancholia. There are other cases of lunacy in this celebrated family. Thus Princess Frederick of Prussia, who lived about fifty years ago, did her utmost to go through life without clothes; while her son Alexander made a hobby of proposing marriage. He would make as many as thirty or forty proposals in a day.—London Clarion.

**WHERE THE IRISH STAND.**  
 When the war broke out there was a sharp discussion over Irish Home Rule. Warlike preparations on a remarkable scale were reported in Ulster, and the south of Ireland was engaged in busy counter preparations. Unquestionably the German diplomats counted on this when they harshly started hostilities. But they found to their dismay that with the declaration of war all British factions were legally cemented. The Irish in common with their English, Scotch and Welsh brothers rushed to the recruiting offices.—Providence Journal.

**CROP REPORTS ARE FAVORABLE.**  
 Chicago, May 4.—Rock Island's reports says conditions are most favorable. Wheat in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas is ahead of a crop than last year. All ready for the first cutting west of the southwest, while corn planting is under way and commencing in corn belt states point to 100 per cent. increase in acreage. Small grains are seeded in Iowa. Rock Island's April load 2 per cent.

**AMERICAN CLEARINGS.**  
 New York clearings \$474,193,868, increase 371.  
 Philadelphia clearings, \$31,052,751; increase 386.  
 Boston clearings, \$39,610,284, increase 58.  
 St. Louis clearings \$13,666,447, increase 28.

**LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLS COMPANY, LTD.**  
 Dividend Notice.  
 Notice is hereby given that quarterly 1 1/2% on the Preferred Stock and of 2% on the Common Stock of the Woods Mills Ltd., have been declared, payable on 1st of June, 1915, to Shareholders of record as of May 22nd, 1915, by order of the Board.  
 R. NEILSON, Secy.

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**IMPROVEMENT IN NEW YORK**

Was well Sustained Harmony in Response to Coal Small Buying Demand

U. P. STRENGTH WAS

Many Careful Traders in Position on Advance—Fairly Good Rallying Decline.

Exclusive Leased Wire to the Journal  
 New York, May 4.—There was a slight advance in the market from the opening decline but at the half hour the market was comparatively quiet. It was not inclined to follow price experienced traders the belief prevailed would renew their attack on any iron. Rock Island was strong, advancing on the announcement of the formation to protect the interests of stockholders the Rumely stocks were the pfd. selling up to 1 1/2% and the common. The advance was in expectation of support by the expert who recently made of the property.

After the weak bulls had been shaken the stock recovered rapidly but if public interest in it would again be it was a week ago. American Clearings showed a gain of 1 1/2%.  
 New York, May 4.—On strong support brought out and at the end of the first hour the market was quiet with prices inclined to advance. The impression created was that had not run its course and that alternative a fair-sized short interest this factor of self sufficient importance to be of a large recovery.  
 Some traders seemed to be under a question regarding the market effect of stock brought over by the Phillips reached New York on Saturday, which supply coming on the St. Louis, with Liverpool at the end of last week. The question were sold before being shipped effect of their arrival will be to reduce a fictitious short interest caused by the sellers pending arrival.

New York, May 4.—Initial prices were declines of a fraction but there was demand on the recession a large part for the purpose of covering shorts part day and at end of a few minutes the tendency to recover. There were some specialties by commission houses a result of impaired margins but the tone of the market as a whole seemed to be Westinghouse opening 3/4 ct. at 93 1/2 ct. to 99. American Locomotive fell then dropped to 53 1/2. Pressed Steel to 46, a decline of 6 1/2 points. There was some activity in U. S. Steel, which at 88 and then advanced to 88 1/2.

New York, May 4.—In the early afternoon there was a well sustained recovery and the gradual improvement in response to a comparatively small buying regarded as convincing indication that supply was comparatively small, and the liquidation of the past few days. Strength in Union Pacific was one of the encouraging features for a great many have bought that stock and are in position for its advance. In fiscal year last the company earned over 14 per cent current year up to March 31 the decrease equivalent to reduction of barely 1/2 amount of common outstanding. The come from sources other than operating profit but it is certain that a wide margin of safety for an 8 p. c. dividend.

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