

MARKET FOR TWIN CITY MADE AT 95

Toronto Traders Consider This Occurrence in Wall Street as Very Encouraging

BRAZILIAN, 56 EX-DIVIDEND

Opinion in Queen City is That it Would Be Very Unwise to Resume Business Until Events Shape Themselves More Clearly.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)

Toronto, Ont., July 30.—As the tenor of the cables increase in gravity, the time for the re-opening of the Stock Exchange grows further away.

The general opinion among the members is that it would be very unwise to attempt to resume business until events shape themselves more clearly. The banks have no agreement and held no meeting to formally discuss the situation, but they are all co-operating and will make no fresh calls.

During the first day of the panic some of the banks followed the usual course of procedure in closing loans but now that most good securities are selling below their recognized intrinsic worth the banks will not apply the usual rules.

They felt that re-opening the market would bring a deluge of stock from the other side and as yet the bargain hunters have not become numerous enough to absorb all of the probable offerings.

It is a fact, however, that others are receiving many enquiries from investors, but few are offering any encouragement.

The Street is hoping that a general conflict would not be prolonged but they refuse to make predictions as to what might happen in the meantime.

The fact that a market was made for Twin City this morning at 95 in New York was regarded as very encouraging.

One quotation on Brazilian in London has it at the equivalent of 56 ex-dividend here.

A fresh lot of mycins came in from Ontario points to-day, indicating a lessened number of selling orders when the market does re-open.

FROWN ON TRADING DONE IN PRIVATE

(Continued from page one)

ly, combined with the drastic decline in Canadian security prices, there was cause to apprehend difficulties in financial and commercial circles in the Dominion. But enquiries instituted in banking circles, both here and at other points where head offices exist, tend to show that there is not the slightest cause for worry on the score mentioned.

To Support Market.

It is rumored a strong local "pool" has been organized to support the local list when the exchange opens. The support will be concentrated for some of the leading issues on the Montreal list, which will hardly include C. P. R. or Brazilian or any securities listed on other exchanges.

Position of the C. P. R.

Canadian Pacific suffered most by reason of its unique position as the premier international railroad stock. It long has commanded first place in the affections of European investors, although a Canadian property. These holders have been selling it recklessly, which in some respects is extraordinary as the property could scarcely be further removed from the theatre of the war.

Granting that the stock was not worth 220, the price at which it sold last February, it was regarded as cheap by many conservative observers around recent prices. It is difficult to conceive how the railroad can suffer much impairment of its property through war in Europe. Yet Europeans threw it overboard in big blocks breaking the price to 157.

Security holders do not always discriminate when in a panic, while some of those who are able to discriminate must liquidate to realize ready cash. Probably both reasons contributed to the recent flood of Canadian Pacific stock.

DECLINES ON LONDON MARKET.

London, July 30.—Monthly comparison of Bankers' Magazine of the aggregate value of 387 securities dealt in on the London Stock Exchange shows a decrease for July of £12,419,000, or 0.4 per cent., which follows a decrease of £2,424,000, or 0.07 per cent., in June. The figures are the closing prices of July 29, and hence do not reflect the sensational declines of the last few days.

The heaviest decline in the compilation is shown by American securities, which fell off £9,750,000, or 2.7 per cent. Foreign government stocks register a decline of £6,657,000, or 0.9 per cent. British and India funds, on the other hand, advanced £5,856,000, or 0.9 per cent.; African mines £254,000, or 0.6 per cent., and British railroads £481,000, or 0.2 per cent.

NEWS SUMMARY

London, July 30.—Silver 23 3/4 d.

New York, July 30.—Trade bombarded and occupied by Austria.

Russia moving army of 1,200,000 to Austrian frontier points.

All European powers massing their armies and navy forces in fear of possible conflict.

Demand for war insurance breaks all records. Rates for British ships 20s per cent., all other ships 40s.

Steamship business cashbound not yet affected by European situation.

Tokio, July 30.—Outbreak between Austria and Serbia resulted in a heavy slump in the raw silk market.

Europeans withdrew orders and several banks raised their exchange rates on London.

New York, July 30.—Journal of Commerce estimates a condition at 78.8, against 78.6 month ago. This is with 81.1 in 1913, and 10 year average of 78.8.

CANADA AND THE WAR

Director of C. P. R. Considers Our Local Trade Would Remain Unaffected.

Toronto, Ont., July 30.—Mr. W. D. Matthews, who is a director of the C. P. R., the Dominion Bank, and a number of large industrial companies in Canada, made the following statement this morning:

"If the price of grain advances in Europe through any action that might be taken in Europe to prevent shipments from Russia, it would be to the advantage of Canada."

"I do not think our local trade would be affected by the war, particularly if it is confined to Austria and Serbia."

"If the war were continued for a long time, it would certainly have the result of making money conditions all over the world more or less stringent, and Canada would suffer proportionately. Fortunately our banks have been acting in a very conservative way for the past year or two, and as a result their reserves have increased to an amount that is beyond what is usual at this time of the year."

"It would appear, therefore, that they are amply prepared with money for the ordinary business requirements of the country, and to move the crops as soon as they are ready to market."

"We are essentially an agricultural country, and any advance in the price of agricultural products would be very satisfactory to the farmer, and would help to offset any loss resulting from any diminution in this year's total yield."

"What are your latest advices on the crop?" the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce asked.

"The crop this year is very 'spotty.' We hear of the bad places, but not of the good. On the whole, I think we can expect a fair yield."

NINE FAILURES ON LONDON EXCHANGE

Despite Extraordinary Stress There Has Been No Suggestion of Money or Bank Panic

MARKET WAS STAGNANT

Quotations for American Stocks Were Purely Nominal—Jobbers Declined to Make Bid, and Asked Prices in Active Issues.

London, July 30.—The nine stock exchange failures involve a score of members of the Exchange, and more are expected. Despite the extraordinary stress there has been no suggestion of a money or bank panic, and the consensus of leading financiers here is that the city weathered the shock admirably. Sir Felix Schuster said there was no sign of panic or even money shortness in the money market. Sir George Paish, editor of Statist, while admitting that the political situation was grave, said it was not hopeless.

MORE LONDON FAILURES.

London, July 30.—Failures of two brokers, Marks and Drake, were announced. Marks was partner in the firm of Halsted and Company, and Drake a partner of C. T. Hankey.

LONDON STAGNANT.

London, July 30.—Markets here are stagnant. It is very difficult to get prices. Those obtained are quite nominal. In some Americans no prices are obtainable.

Canadian Pacific was quoted at 165 1/2, New York equivalent 162 1/2, off 3 1/4 from New York close. Union Pacific 118, equivalent 116, off 4. U. S. Steel 54 1/2, equivalent 53 1/2, off 3. Consols 70, off 1, and Rio Tinto 52 1/2, off 2 1/2.

The usual list of 2 o'clock prices we expect cannot be sent because dealers will not quote prices. Business here is practically suspended. Private advices from continent regarding the political situation are unfavorable.

No prices are quoted on Paris Bourse awaiting developments.

A rumor is current in London that France is likely to draw gold from the bank.

LONDON EXPECTS PARIS TO DRAW GOLD.

New York, July 30.—Quotations for American stocks in London were purely nominal. General market was absolutely stagnant and jobbers were declining to make bid and asked prices in any active issues.

Consols were weak on continental situation and advance in Bank of England rate to 4 per cent. As Paris expected to draw gold from London it is impossible to predict the further movement of the bank rate. Practically any rate is possible with one of the great powers involved in Austro-Serbian difficulty. Foreign houses expected to sell freely on any strength.

ARBITRAGE TRADING.

New York, July 30.—Over the arbitrage rail very little was done for London account, but the continent was steady seller on direct order. Amount of continental sales could not be estimated with accuracy, but perhaps 40,000 shares would be a fairly close approximation.

S. P. EARNINGS.

Southern Pacific June gross 11,544,275, decrease 100,261. Net 3,050,616, decrease 230,119. Twelve months gross 138,620,259, decrease 4,254,447. Net 37,895,867, decrease 6,512,642.

PARIS EXCHANGE OPEN.

Paris, July 30.—Official section of Bourse is still open, but there is practically no business, quotations are purely nominal. Renten keep at 77 net 25, lowest figure since 1871. It is improbable that they will go lower. Curb market is closed. Bank of France is withdrawing all gold in circulation and a good deal of silver, greatly hampering commerce.

SETTLEMENT POSTPONED.

Paris, July 30.—Settlement for payment of securities on the bourse which was to have been made to-morrow was postponed officially to-day until the end of August, to give brokers a chance to recover from the war scare.

GENERAL MOTORS SPECIALLY WEAK

List at New York Near the Close Broke to the Lowest Level for the Day

MANY SELLING ORDERS

But at No Time Did the Market Get Out of Hand—Break in Prices Sharper Than at Any Time Since the Panic of 1907.

New York, July 30.—The New York Stock Exchange to-day was again called upon to act as the exhaust valve of the financial world.

With trading virtually suspended in London and at a complete standstill in the continental centres, as well as in Toronto and Montreal, foreign holders who wanted to convert their securities into cash were forced to send their selling orders here for execution.

In such circumstances the market could hardly be expected to be other than weak.

Its weakness was pronounced all through the list, but, to the credit of the leading financial interests here, at no time did the market get out of hand.

Prices broke more sharply than at any time since the panic of 1907.

Just before the close prices broke to the lowest levels of the day. This followed a report from Berlin that Germany had forwarded an ultimatum to Russia. General Motors issues were especially weak, the preferred declining to 70, a decline of 18 points from yesterday.

New York, July 30.—The market showed weakness at the opening, standard issues sustaining losses ranging from 1 to 3 points. There was no demoralization, however, and stocks seemed to be wanted at the lower figures. The balance shown here was not entirely due to belief that a European war would be avoided, but to a greater extent a consequence of the very sound situation that prevailed in this market prior to the outbreak of European liquidation. A moderate rally followed the opening, although the large interests did not show any marked inclination to follow prices up with buying orders.

They were ready to buy on the declines to preserve the market's balance, but they apparently did not favor an advancing movement. There were a great many transactions, but individual sales seemed to run to smaller lots than at the corresponding time yesterday.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Atchafalpa	92 1/2	92 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
B. & O.	74	73 1/2	72	72
N. Y. Central	81 1/2	82	77	80
Ches. & Ohio	43	43	41 1/2	41 1/2
C. P. R.	162 1/2	163	156 1/2	158
Erie	21 1/2	22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Gl. Northern	115 1/2	116 1/2	113	113 1/2
Ill. Western	104 1/2	105 1/2	99	99 1/2
Illinois Central	108 1/2	108 1/2	105 1/2	106
Lehigh Valley	129 1/2	129 1/2	118	122
M. O. P.	94 1/2	95 1/2	8	8
So. Pac.	112	112	104 1/2	104 1/2
Norfolk & Wm.	101	102	97	98 1/2
N. Haven	52 1/2	52 1/2	51	51
Penn.	108 1/2	108 1/2	105	105 1/2
Reading	152	152 1/2	147	149 1/2
San. Pacific	88 1/2	89	84 1/2	84 1/2
St. Paul	50	51	46 1/2	46 1/2
Union Pacific	118 1/2	118 1/2	112	113 1/2
Smelter	58 1/2	59	51	52 1/2
Amal. Copper	56 1/2	57	49	49 1/2
U. S. Rubber	52 1/2	52 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
U. S. Steel	54 1/2	55 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Western Union	55 1/2	56 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Total sales	1,306,620 shares; bonds, \$2,007,000.			

BANK OF FRANCE

Paris, July 30.—The weekly return of the Bank of France was as follows:

	France.	Change from prev. week.
Gold	4,141,300,000	37,000,000
Silver	625,300,000	814,300,000
Circulation	6,653,100,000	771,200,000
Gen. deposits	947,500,000	10,600,000
Bills discounted	2,444,200,000	503,200,000
Treasury deposits	383,500,000	17,000,000
Advances	743,700,000	25,800,000
x Decrease.		

Paris, July 30.—Bank of France has advanced its minimum rate of discount from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 per cent. Canada.

U. S. STEEL EARNINGS

Net earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the past quarter compare with previous quarter, as follows:

Quarter ended:	Total net earnings.
June 30, 1914.	\$30,457,696
March 31, 1914.	17,934,381
December 31, 1913.	23,036,349
September 30, 1913.	38,456,406
June 30, 1913.	41,219,812
June 30, 1912.	25,102,265
June 30, 1911.	28,108,529
June 30, 1910.	40,170,960
June 30, 1909.	29,340,491
June 30, 1908.	20,265,756
June 30, 1907.	45,508,705
June 30, 1906.	40,125,093
June 30, 1905.	30,305,116
June 30, 1904.	19,490,725
June 30, 1903.	36,642,938
June 30, 1902.	37,666,058

BOSTON ACUTELY WEAK.

Boston, July 30.—The market was acutely weak on unfavorable European developments. Many stocks established low record prices.

ST. PAUL'S "LUCKY TUNNEL"

Certain, it is said, to Reduce Snow Trouble 95 Per Cent.—Ease Minds of Travelling Public.

Seattle, Wash., July 30.—The "lucky tunnel" of the St. Paul road, 12,000 feet through the Cascades at the summit of the Snoqualmie Pass, is completed.

The completion of the Snoqualmie tunnel will not only greatly lower cost of operation on the western end of the system by reducing the number of extra engines now required to negotiate a 443 foot rise and fall between Rockdale, Washington and Ketchikan, sixty miles east of Seattle, but it will contribute vastly to the comfort and peace of mind of the travelling public by eliminating to practically the vanishing point delay from snow blockades in the mountains which were productive of tremendous expense and trouble to all transportation lines crossing them, especially during the winter of 1912-1913.

The completion of the tunnel is declared certain to reduce snow trouble 95 per cent.

WAR DISCUSSED AT BANQUET OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS

Mr. Robert Lynn Cox Tells Delegates at Halifax Convention if War Comes—Hopes People of Canada and United States Will Stand For Freedom.

(By Staff Correspondent.)

Halifax, N.S., July 30.—Delegates to the Life Underwriters' Association Convention here gathered around the festive board in the Queen's Hotel last night. The affair was a great success and was featured by splendid addresses.

The programme included speeches of men, known the length and breadth of Canada in government and insurance circles, besides several of the leading insurance men of the United States. Among the speakers were Mr. Shant, Boston. Hon. A. K. MacLean, M.P., who responded to the toast "Canada," Mr. T. B. Macaulay and Col. McDonald. The speech of Mr. Shant, Mr. MacLean, Mr. Macaulay and Col. McDonald. The speech of Mr. Shant, Mr. MacLean, Mr. Macaulay and Col. McDonald. The speech of Mr. Shant, Mr. MacLean, Mr. Macaulay and Col. McDonald.

Considerable color was given the event by the presence of many ladies. Mr. A. Homer Vipond, of the New York Life, Montreal, proposed the toast to Canada. This was responded to by Mr. A. K. MacLean, who expressed his appreciation of the value of life insurance to the state. There was no organized force to-day that was capable of doing more good. He believed that Canadians were getting tired of history, which this country was receding, and feared that it was degenerating into a species of boasting. There were problems here similar to those in the United States which had to be worked out. There was the assimilation of a great foreign population. All should feel a responsibility in national questions. There, too, was need of every man sharing the responsibility of international relations.

Mr. J. T. Wilson proposed the toast to the "Sister Nation," which was responded to by Robert Lynn Cox, one of the most brilliant efforts of the evening. He said he felt the sentiment that was expressed in the words "Sister Nation" as being very poignant under the present threatening war clouds. He knew there was a strong feeling of love and affection between the two people of Canada and the United States. He hoped that if the worst came in the present European crisis that out of it monarchies would realize that they could not drive the people to die and that Canada and the United States would be found on the side of freedom and democracy. Mr. T. B. Macaulay responded to the toast "Our Business," which was proposed by Mr. H. A. Lawrence. Mr. Macaulay declared there was no business more noble and more god-like than that of insurance. It could not be anything else but elevating to humanity. It required men with pronounced ability for the work to make a success of it, and men with the exceptional quality of planning out their own lives and working to their own success. Closing the programme was the address of Mrs. Shant, of Boston, head of the women's department of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. Mrs. Shant pleaded for the position of woman, not as superior to man, but as his equal and helpmate. She described the great success which had attended women who had taken up insurance work and hoped that Canadian women would follow this lucrative and laudable profession.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Illinois Central—June gross \$5,281,493, dec. \$68,722. Net \$862,781, dec. \$364,523. 12 months gross \$66,373,503, net \$1,507,988. Net \$1,739,475 inc. \$488,652. Chicago Great Western 3rd. week July, \$279,729, dec. \$29,179. From July 1st \$766,893, dec. \$115,828.

SHIPPING WAS HEAVIER.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.) Washington, July 30.—According to figures compiled by the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, vessels engaged in foreign trade made 13,811 entries into ports of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, paying \$1,312,857 tonnage taxes an increase of \$36,068 compared with 1913.

UNITY BUILDING SOLD.

The Unity Building was sold to-day at public auction by the liquidators and only one bid was received amounting to \$50,000, which bid was made by the Bondholders' Committee. It was declared sold to the Bondholders' Committee.

The price at which the property was sold has no relation to its value. A new company is to be formed in which those subscribing to the plan of co-operation will become shareholders and the building will be improved and made more attractive for tenants.

BANKER SUICIDES.

Berlin, July 30.—Brooding over the losses suffered as a result of the war crises, Eugene Blier, a well-known banker, and his wife, to-day committed suicide by taking poison.

REGULAR DIVIDEND.

New York, July 30.—National Lead declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent. on preferred and 3/4 per cent. on common stock. Preferred is payable September 15. Books close August 21, re-open September 17.

DETROIT-UNITED DIVIDEND.

Detroit, Mich., July 30.—The Detroit-United Railway has declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent., payable September 1st to stock record August 15.

BANK OF ENGLAND MAKES BAD EXHIBIT

Proportion of Reserves to Liabilities is Abnormally Low for Mid-Summer Season

RATE RAISED TO 4 PER CENT

An Increase in Circulation is Usual at This Time of the Year, and Has No Particular Significance—Bullion Holdings Better Than They Were Last Year.

London, July 30.—Not in many years has the Bank of England made such a radically bad exhibit at this time of the year in its weekly return. Its proportion of reserve to liabilities at 40.03 per cent. is abnormally low for mid-summer and is nearly ten points below the average of 49.98 per cent. and in the corresponding week in the past ten years. Scrutiny of the individual items makes it entirely plain why the bank advanced its rate to 4 per cent. and a further advance is evidently on the cards. An increase in circulation is usual at this time of the year and has no particular significance. The net increase of £11,570,000 in the two deposit items compares badly with the increase of £13,675,000 in the loan item, "other securities," reflecting the enormous loss of £2,400,000 in reserve. The loss of £2,400,000 in reserve is most damaging at this time of the year, especially as it is accompanied by a loss of over £2,000,000 in gold holdings which the bank can ill spare.

Bullion holdings are still £500,000 better than they were last year, but at £38,000,000 are not large enough to stand a continental drain, making it imperative for the bank to take strong steps to secure gold from foreign sources. The reserve is now £1,000,000 below the moderate figure of last year, when the international situation was at least clear enough even if the money market conditions had not returned to normal. It is doubtful if the 4 per cent. bank rate will be effective and the bank will have no hesitation if necessary, in advancing its rate next week to 5 per cent.

London, July 30.—Weekly return of the Bank of England compares as follows, figures in pounds sterling:

	This week.	Last week.
Circulation	29,706,000	29,317,000
Public deposits	12,713,000	13,376,000
Private deposits	54,418,000	42,185,000
Government securities	11,005,000	11,005,000
Other securities	47,307,000	33,622,000
Reserve	26,875,000	29,297,000
Pro. res. to liabilities	40.03 per cent.	52.40 per cent.
Bullion	38,181,000	40,184,000

Some Periodical Investors.

(Toronto Star.) "At a time like the present," said a broker, "it is remarkable where the money comes from. Men come into the market whom we never see except just at such times. I don't know what they do or where they keep themselves usually, but we never see them. They don't speculate; they simply attend to business and take the stock market a wide berth; but when there's a crash or a panic they bob up with their little old bags of money and buy stocks. It would appear that they don't give the market a thought until it gets on the first page of the newspapers because of some extraordinary event, or series of events. Then, when everybody else is selling out or being sold out, these men come along with their orders and they get stocks at bargain levels. And their business is welcome, too. But I often wonder where they keep their money between times, and how they manage to always have a pocketful just at the time when it will do the most good."

BOSTON CLOSE.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amal. Copper	55 1/2	55 1/2
Hecla	3.95	4.00
East Butte	9	9 1/2
Granby	78 1/2	79
Mass. Gas	80 1/2	81
Mason Valley	1 1/2	1 1/2
Nevada Cons.	12	12 1/2
United Fruit	135 1/2	135 1/2
Old Dominion	45 1/2	46