

Journal of Commerce

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1915.

Pension and Salary.

A recent brush between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. Mr. Doherty in the House of Commons seems to point to the need of a reform that should receive early attention. It was stated that Mr. Doherty had resigned his seat on the Bench on account of ill-health, and that he afterwards was found strong enough to become Minister of Justice, drawing at the same time both pension and salary.

Leaving aside the particular case to which attention has thus been directed, and dealing only with the principle involved, it does not seem reasonable that a man should receive a pension from the public treasury for past services, and at the same time draw from the same treasury a salary—an inadequate one, we admit—as a Minister of the Crown, or for that matter, the salary of any office of considerable emolument. It is not reasonable to suppose that a pension as a condition was contemplated when the law respecting the judges' pension system was framed. The whole theory of the judges' pension system is that, after a period of service, circumstances may no longer enable the judge to efficiently discharge his duties, and that therefore he may properly ask to be relieved, and to receive the pension designed for such cases. It does not follow that he must be incapacitated for work of any kind.

Hon. Mr. Doherty is one of the most moderate and most courteous members of Parliament. There is nobody, we feel sure, on either side of the House, who would willingly say anything to wound him. His sincerity will not be questioned. No change in the law should affect his case. But that, as respects the future, there should be an immediate change of the character we have suggested, hardly admits of debate. The Session should not be allowed to pass without the enactment of a reform measure to set this matter right.

The First Pulp Paper Maker.

The recent convention of the Canadian Pulp and Paper men held a few days ago at Ottawa, and the meeting now going on in New York of the American Pulp and Paper Men's Association, call fresh attention to the remarkable extent of the paper industry. It is all the more remarkable when we realize that it is only forty years ago that paper was first made from wood. Previous to that time paper sold at thirty cents a pound; and was made from cotton and other rags. The increasing number of newspapers, the publication of books and magazines, threatened to bring about a world-wide shortage of paper.

Dr. Hill, of Augusta, Maine, became interested in the paper business through the location of a factory near his home. One day his attention was directed to a hornet's nest, which had been built in his garden. He examined the construction of the nest, and noted that it was of a texture similar to that of fine paper. He took it to the superintendent of the paper mill and asked him why man should not make a paper as good as that made by a hornet. The two men sat down together, took the nest apart, carefully analyzed it, and saw that the hornet had made its nest out of wood. Further examination revealed the fact that the hornet had first chewed the wood into a fine pulp, and then spread it out to dry. Dr. Hill and the superintendent decided that they would make machinery and water do what the hornet's mouth performed, and at once constructed the world's first machine for making paper out of wood. To-day, logs by the million are floated down the rivers to pulp mills, where they are ground into pulp and emerge a clean, white, smooth sheet of paper. This was the beginning of the important paper-making industry, which is now one of the largest and most important industries on the continent. It has revolutionized the paper trade, and makes it possible for a great newspaper to be sold at one cent.

Railroad Problems.

Following the announcement on the part of the Grand Trunk that they are about to reduce the salaries of their 14,000 employees, comes a report that the Canadian Pacific Railway is about to effect similar economies, while all the railroads are asking for a rate increase. The railroads in Canada, in common with those in the neighboring Republic, have been face to face with mounting expenditures and diminishing revenues. In this country prices for railroad supplies have increased from 29 to 54 per cent, and wages

from 10 to 75 per cent, during the last decade. In the last seven years earnings per passenger per one hundred miles showed an increase of 70, and earnings per ton of freight on the same basis decreased 5 1/2%. The increase in passenger traffic affected only 3,000,000 tons mileage unit last year, while freight, which showed a decrease, affected 23,000,000 ton mileage unit. In other words, if the 1907 mile earnings had been applied to the 1914 traffic, Canadian railroads would have increased their earnings by \$11,000,000.

Other expensive items associated with the operation of railroads in this country were suits for damages. Last year 70 people were killed and 2,866 injured on Canadian railroads. The damages resulting therefrom cost the companies \$1,500,000, although half the persons killed were trespassers. It is evident that "Safety First" could be profitably practiced by Canadian railroads to a greater extent than is evident at the present time. Undoubtedly the railroads have problems on their hands and their demand for rate increases and a cut in wages are not without reason.

"Der Tag" passed off without anything happening. Possibly the Kaiser and his war lords are waiting for night for the carrying out of their deeds of darkness.

Edinburgh's chief and only industry, that of printing, employs over 12,000 people. The Scottish capital is the chief publishing centre in Great Britain, but it has been somewhat adversely affected by the war.

It is encouraging to note that Canada's trade is showing some improvement. In January there was an increase of \$3,000,000 over the figures for the corresponding month last year, the returns being \$28,590,000, and \$25,218,000 respectively. It looks as if the worst were over.

It is hardly likely that German submarines will fail to exact some toll from British commerce. At any time throughout the year there are British ships and cargoes aloft valued at 1,000,000,000. The thousands of ships and their cargoes, representing this money, offer good targets to commerce destroyers. British ships are not, however, going to tie up to their wharves simply because Germany threatens them with destruction.

In some respects this province is back in the middle ages. This is particularly true in regard to our treatment of women. The other day a woman who had passed all her law examinations was denied the right to practice her profession. However, an occasional gleam of light breaks through the medieval darkness which surrounds women's status. A bill has just been passed in the local Legislature removing certain disabilities from which married women suffered whose husbands had died intestate. Under the new arrangement the widow will receive at least one-third and under certain conditions one-half of the estate. Formerly she received nothing at all if separated from her husband as regards property. The term "Woman's Rights" in this province is largely a misnomer.

AUSTRALIA'S CHALLENGE TO CANADA. "Despite the fact that the total population of Australia is about three millions less than the total population of Canada, Australia has announced its intention of sending man for man with Canada, to fight for the British Empire.

"If Australia intends the attitude it has adopted in this respect to be a challenge to Canada, it is a challenge that has come at the right moment, in the right way, and along the right line. Canada will welcome it as it would welcome no other challenge. Canada has contributed, or is contributing, one hundred thousand men, but, in proportion to her population, she can still do better, and will do better, more especially when her sister colony, Australia, shows itself so ready to throw down the gauntlet to her."—Brandon Sun.

SOLVING THE PROBLEM. For several years the newspapers have been filled with various discussions of the high cost of living, but the other day a man in this community gave the nearest solution of it we have heard. He has three cows that furnish him with milk and butter for his home, and in addition to that he is raising three calves and three hogs with the milk while the cream is sold regularly and keeps the store account paid. His ditch banks are growing fruit trees that make money, instead of grass and berries that make work. Of course, every man cannot do this, but there are a good many farms about here that are adapted to these methods.—Carlton (Texas) Citizen.

CO-OPERATION.

Co-operation is nothing more, nothing less, than a rehearsal for success. Co-operation is team work—it is a long pull, a strong pull and pulling together. Every business man should appreciate the value of co-operation—the great help each can be to the other. Co-operation is the life of business—without co-operation the business, the organization or the industry is sure to fail. Now is a good time to co-operate.—Exchange.

PRAISE FOR GRAND DUKE.

We are still too near to this tremendous struggle to be able to follow it in any detail, but it is very probable that the military historian of the future, while giving the utmost praise to Marshal von Hindenburg, will fix upon the cool judgment of the Grand Duke Nicholas as the outstanding feature of the campaign. He has proved adequate to every emergency and after the terrible fighting in a roadless and railwayless land, among marsh and mud, he has asserted his supremacy.—London Daily Mail.

WILL NOT EMULATE GERMANY.

The best answer we can give to Germany is not to emulate her lust for blind destruction, however great the provocation, but to press forward our preparations for helping to relieve France and Belgium from the blight which has fallen upon them. When we strike home against Germany we will not soil our hands with these shameful crimes. We will fight honorably, in the assurance that victory will be ours, and that the earth will be purged of these relapses into barbarism.—London Times.

RECIPE FOR OLD AGE.

Of all the curious reasons for living beyond 100 years, the most curious must be that of an old lady who said she owed her old age to not wearing corsets, and not mixing in politics. This lady evidently did not move in "society."—Kingston Standard.

PRODUCE!

"The farmers of Canada should be brought to realize that for the next two or three years the world will take at a good price all the food they can produce."—C. C. James.

UNHAPPY POLAND.

Henry Sienkiewicz, eloquently describing the sufferings of his countrymen, has emphasized the most tragic aspect of their fate. We in this country know the bitterness of civil war. But how doubly, trebly bitter must be the fratricidal strife which forces mutual destruction upon the Poles of Germany, Russia, and Austro-Hungary in a war that is not for Poland or the Poles! When north fought south in 1861 each fought for its own cause, for great principles and for interests pertaining to each. But the Poles of Posen, Silesia, and Galicia fight for Germanic Kultur, ambition, or defense; the Poles of Russia for the czar. The only political consolation lies in such hope as may be derived from the promise of the czar that he will unite the Polish people in case he is victorious and grant them autonomy, and in the reported willingness of the Austrian emperor to set up a Polish kingdom within his empire.

But the Poles are not so forgetful of the past nor so naive as to the present that they greet these enforced holidays for loyalty with great enthusiasm. There is a horrible certainty in their sufferings, their devastated towns, their ravaged fields, their streams of Polish blood turning to turn the mill wheels of their conquerors.

The world has wept for Belgium and hastened to give such succor as is possible to her unhappy people. But Poland's case is worse, morally and materially. No Belgian is destroying his brother, and as for material loss, what must be left to Poland after wave upon wave of invaders and defenders have passed over her!

Wretched indeed is the fate of the buffer states and the marginal peoples of Europe when empires and alliances wreathe for the world.—Chicago Tribune.

HUNGRY IN TEN LANGUAGES.

A homeless and hungry man who applied to the Hackensack police station for relief said that he could speak ten languages and complained that a college education had not done him much good. A linguist has the advantage of being able to ask for a meal of almost every household in the United States, but it is difficult to understand why this unfortunate dragged in his college education.—New York Sun.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

A Philadelphia paper boasts that "business letters written on clay tablets in Babylon, 4,000 years ago, have just been received by the University of Pennsylvania." Talk about slow delivery!—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

"Do you, my poor woman, resort to a verbal castigation when your husband does wrong?" "Not me! I give him a good tongue lashin!"—Boston Post.

Customer:—You say these watches cost five shillings to make? Why, that is the price you are selling them at! Jeweller:—That's quite right. Customer:—Then how do you make any profit? Jeweller:—Repairing them.

"I see, Sam, that the English Government has placed two New York firms an order for 500,000 razors," said the storekeeper to his colored servant.

"Well, boss, dat looks as if dere was to be some more powerful fighting over there," replied Sam, Yonkers Statesman.

Two Irishmen met after having spent some time in a hospital as a result of injuries received in a railroad accident. Said one: "Well, how much did ye get?" The other replied: "I got \$300 for meself and \$1,000 for me wife."

"Yer wolf? Sure she wasn't hurt at all!" "O, I had the presence of mind to kick her in the ribs just as we was going over the bank."

Two young fellows recently attended a luncheon for which they had bought tickets at 25 cents each. The profits were to go towards the Belgian refugee fund. One of them, after consuming four cups of tea, six ham sandwiches, a plate of bread and butter, two tea-cakes, five tarts, and four large buns, was passing his cup for the fifth time when he turned to his friend and said in a serious tone:—"I think everyone should encourage a thing of this sort. It's for a good cause, you know."—Mail and Empire.

Sentry:—Halt! Who goes there? A Voice:—Scot Guard. Sentry:—Pass, Scot Guard.

Sentry:—Halt! Who goes there? A Voice:—Grenadier Guard. Sentry:—Pass, Grenadier Guard.

Sentry:—Halt! Who goes there? A Voice:—Any of your damn business? Sentry:—Pass, Canadian.

A cavalry officer at the front wrote home: "I heard a priceless story to-day. An officer's servant had ninety-six hours' leave in England. He went home to his gunroom's place and was the lion of the servants' hall with his stores of half-branded escapes and desperate dashes into the jaws of death. Late on the night before he was to return to look after his master's second charger and pack pony the telephone bell rang, and the soldier-servant went to answer it. It was someone wanting to speak to his master's mother. 'I'm sorry, madam, but her grace is already bedded down,' was his reply.

IN FEBRUARY.

Oh, they say it's growing colder, every day. That the winter's growing colder, every day: Since the birds' gone back to sleep in his cavern dark and deep. There'll be six weeks more of snowing, Of freezing and of blowing,—every day.

But the day's a little longer every day, And the sun's a little stronger every day: If we're patient for a while, We shall see the summer smile, And the buds will soon be showing, For they're growing, growing, growing every day.

And the birds will soon be singing every day, Northward now they'll soon be winging every day: Though the frost is in the air, There's a feeling everywhere, That the skies are growing clearer, And the springtime's drawing nearer, every day.

—Annie Johnson Flint, in St. Nicholas.

FRANCE IN WAR TIME.

For the past two months I have travelled throughout the length and breadth of France, talking with all sorts and conditions of men, from the government officials at Bordeaux to the last pitiful refugees of the devastated provinces, and as I look back on those crowded days, the impression left on my mind is one of ever-recurring wonder and increasing admiration. For those who have eyes to see and ears to hear, France presents to-day a splendid moving spectacle of spiritual renaissance; the nation, purified and ennobled by sacrifice and suffering, is finding itself in a new world of rare moral beauty. War, the destroyer, has become also the restorer. In France it has swept away all frivolous and aimless things, all the petty strifes of class and creed, that seemed so vital a little while ago; all the sordid differences imposed upon men by the un-inspired routine of commercialism and politics. It has united the nation, as never before, in a blood-brotherhood of fervent patriotism, brought it back to the eternal virtues, the things that matter. In a flash, with the first call to arms, all the symptoms of that malady of individualism, which seemed so deep-rooted, have disappeared; the old Gallic serenity of soul has been born again, the clear vision of the world's most chivalrous and humane civilization has been restored.—J. O. P. Bland, in the February Atlantic.

BERLIN'S BREAD TROUBLE.

For the third time in a fortnight we are driven to insist on the extreme necessity, in view of the shortage of wheat, that the public should be sparing in the use of bread of any kind.

In several Berlin restaurants recently disagreeable scenes were witnessed because of the refusal of the management to supply more than one small roll with the customer's dinner or supper. The proprietors were perfectly justified in their action, which was quite in accordance with the spirit of the official orders.

We had imagined that Berliners would have shown more patriotism than to create disturbances about a roll of bread. We earnestly trust that the authorities will not be compelled to take more drastic measures in this respect, and that the good sense of our citizens will prevail.—Vossische Zeitung.

FRESH AIR AND PURE WATER.

The two best and biggest things Philadelphia ever did for itself were to purchase Fairmount park and to build its filtration plant. One saves life by giving thousands goods, fresh air. The other saves life by giving everybody clean water. A hundred millions couldn't buy our park. An equal amount couldn't buy from us our purified water, provided we could get no other supply. Official figures show that last year, only one person died of typhoid fever where exactly ten died of that disease ten years ago. Keeping 1,100 persons from the grave in a year besides putting ten times that many cases of illness from typhoid is a big work. But even that is only part of the sequel to pure water.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

TO-DAY.

Where lies the Past? For ever gone; Forget it; look not back. And where To-morrow? In God's hands; He lengtheth what we lack. And of To-day what wilt thou say? This day, thou man of might, Is thine, to make each chiming hour A victory of light. —E. E. Speight, in Westminster Gazette.

A DORIC TIPPERARY.

Mr. Postum Shinton has been singing to the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, quartered at Gravesend. Here is his Scottish version of Tipperary: "It's a lang way tae Auchtermuchty, 'Tis a lang way tae Perth; It's a lang way tae get ta anywhere Frae anywhere else on earth. 'Guld-bye ta Ballachulish, Farewell but an' ben; It's a lang way tae Auchtermuchty, But we'll gang back again."

The Day's Best Editorial

IF it were not that German diplomacy, since the death of Bismarck, had been one long series of appalling mistakes, culminating in the "war zone" absurdity, it might be possible to see a little more method in her latest kind of madness. Germany would have a valuable ally in the United States; while with her as an enemy, openly declared, she could not be much worse off. For this reason the policy of "frictionlessness," ignoring all considerations of humanity or international law, might make it worth while to torpedo an American boat, carrying passengers under the Stars and Stripes. Such an act, with or without warning, would be almost the gravest affront that one maritime nation could put upon another. Our intervention would not materially help the Allies in the matter of armament. Our ships would be superfluous; and we could not land men in Europe with our small army and shadowy militia. But the Kaiser and the war machine could plead to the German people that such an interference threw a world-wide preponderance against them, and warranted the making of peace on the best obtainable terms. The object, of course, would be to secure the Hohenzollern dynasty, which seems likely to return to the mere kingship of Prussia in the case of a straightforward defeat, which now seems inevitable sooner or later. Even as we could not inflict much damage upon Germany, the risk to ourselves would be negligible if we took up arms against her in present conditions. But whatever our course might be as a belligerent on either side, we should be a necessary party to the peace negotiations. As our particular ox has not been gored, Germany might hope for one humane friend, in a council where her minority would otherwise be hopeless. This is, of course, the merest conjecture, and assumes an intelligence in German diplomacy not hitherto exhibited. But when she gives herself away by assuming the government control of food, thereby showing her desperate necessity, and does it, moreover, at the sacrifice of commitments of food not destined for the army, and therefore not contraband, something must be done to save a throne shaking under the reverberance of 42-centimeter guns. No defender of Germany would pretend that where the government has the disposition of all food the army will not be served first. It would seem at least a reasonable conjecture that if neutrals could be brought in as allies, the next best thing might be to bring them in as enemies, so far as the integrity of the German Empire is concerned.—Wall Street Journal.

BANK OF MONTREAL

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. CAPITAL paid up - - - \$16,000,000.00. REST. - - - 16,000,000.00. UNDIVIDED PROFITS, - - - 2,232,561.82.

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LOSSES IN THE WAR.

W. H. Mallock, who writes as a student of statistics rather than as a military expert, questions the conclusion of a writer in the London Daily Mail that the Germans have 5,000,000 men in the field and will increase the number by a million men in the early spring, with two millions under 45 years of age still in reserve. The military correspondent of the Times went even further, his figures indicating that by summer Germany would have called to the colors about 8,900,000 men.

Such estimates Mr. Mallock thinks excessive. Of the 30,000,000 male Germans, 12,900,000 are under 20 and 10,000,000 are under 15 years of age. The men over 55 are 3,100,000. Thus the men between 20 and 55 he estimates at 14,000,000, and of these only 11,800,000 are under 45 years of age. He thinks it impossible that industries can be carried on, even upon a greatly reduced basis, with so large a proportion of the men in the prime of life withdrawn for military service. The number of men workers of all ages is 20,000,000, of whom those between 20 and 45 years of age constitute 60 per cent, or 12,000,000, while occupations essential to the life of a nation and army normally employ at least half of these or 6,000,000, leaving available for the army but 6,000,000 men of these ages. He does not believe that their places can be filled.—Springfield Republican.

EXPANSION NORTHWARD.

The line of habitable country has been moving northward with great strides in recent years. The temperate zone is pushing nearer and nearer to the Arctic Sea. Hudson's Bay is going to bear a share of the Western Canadian grain crop a part of the way toward Europe in a few years. Commerce is going to move by short cuts along the top of the earth. The height of land may one of these days look down upon fields of waving grain. This would not be any more marvelous than that the once desolate prairies of the western provinces should now be dotted with farm houses, thriving towns and populous cities. It will be interesting to watch the interned people along the line of the Canadian Transcontinental. Civilization follows the plow.—Christian Science Monitor.

ANOTHER THEORY REFUTED.

I have, for example, never seen any refutation of the Hohenzollern claim that pressure of population must alone compel Germany to expand. On the other hand, I have seen English newspapers treat the claim seriously. Yet the density of population in Belgium is (was) 658 to the square mile, in Holland 407, in the United Kingdom 374, and in Germany 311. In order to relieve the pressure of her population, Germany set out to conquer a country where the pressure was more than twice as severe as in her own. Further, during the present century German emigration has declined from 220,000 to 22,000 per annum, while British emigration has increased from 207,000 to 470,000 per annum. And with 63 more people to the square mile than Germany we in Britain appear still to find room for ourselves.—Arnold Bennett in London Times.

TRAGEDY OF THE HORSES.

Baker's horse and grocer's horse and gentle carriage pair. Hunting horse and farmer's horse, they must in the square; A saddle on the withers and a label on the neck—Off to join the trooper's train and cross the transport deck. Comrade of your toil or whim—black of brow and gray. Take a last long look at him, and let him trot away! Shining shod on every foot, tansured tail and mane. Here's a horse will never step the border made again.—Glasgow Herald.

EVIDENCE OF BU FEELING IN WA

Believed That Few Vesc as Result of G Activities

IPPING BILL SHE

American Car, a Large Amount of W Holland, Was Reported to Have the Continent

Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journe New York, February 19.—The open market was a very tame affair, busin and price changes negligible.

There was a fairly good attendance houses but traders thought it would rather for the remainder of the week unless decided to do nothing until the of a lead by larger interests.

Central Leather opened 3/4 down at 10 to 11 on the next sale, the lower price on the present decline. Sell would be due to a fear in trade circles that would be placed on hides.

American Car and Foundry dropped 1/2 and there was said to be negotiating Continental account.

A large amount of Car and Foundry New York, February 19.—During the the market was extremely inactive but one showed a slight hardening tend places it was contended that there was interest and that if weakness over int were alleviated prices might rally 1/4 Car and Foundry dropped to 42 the and then became unmanageable. Selling

led to anything in the company's a liquidation by Holland possibly for ac money. The equipment business has been pressed for a long time, but the street is early revival.

The shifting of the Administration's was regarded as a favorable developm the Street to receive confirmation of the President Wilson has decided not so session of Congress the matter might substantial importance as a market factor

New York, February 19.—Trading con the end of the first hour, but there was some improvement of sentiment, the be pressed in many places that even of the would be sunk, and that it was extr by that any American vessel would meet from German submarines.

Copper issues were firm with exceptio which declined to 2 1/2 compared w Thursday's close.

Weakness in this issue caused a previl that President Phillips had liquidat reduced his holdings and that control of rita in the hands of other investors, fo the rate of the copper trade essential fo most of the best results. A rise in Bethl 5 1/2 compared with 5 1/2 at the close on lowed the circulation of a rumor of a s to which very little credence was given.

New York, February 19.—In early a stock market came to almost a compl and prices eased off a little from the announcement that Great Britain had ordi also of all travel across the English distant alarm over prospect of submar induced the Street to revert to a wait pending new developments.

Pittsburg Coal issues sold off, the prefir under 91 and the common dropping selling by speculators who had bought in of early announcement of a plan to pay dividends on the preferred by an additio that class of stock. Question has be the Street whether such a plan could be as it is known that standard holders of would oppose it. Studebaker was a ally, advancing to 4 3/4, compared with day's close.

The rise was attributed chiefly to war the company has received for harness departments.

TIME MONEY EASIER.

New York, February 19.—An easier te evidence in time money market. Rates a per cent, for 60 days, 3 1/4 to 3 per cent, 3 to 4 per cent, for four months, 3 1/4 to 4 1/2 for six months.

PARIS WHEAT.

Paris, February 19.—Spot wheat opene from Thursday at 1.62.

BOSTON STOCKS STEADY

Boston, February 19.—Stock market ically steady.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, February 19.—New York change makes cotton crop movement b eight for the week 470,546 bales, agi bales a year ago.

YOUNG MAN

READ Journal of Commerce

MONTEAL

If you desire a newspaper that w cultivate your judgment and g authority for your statement