NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Attitude of Government to Unionist Amendments to Amending Bill Uncertain

TROOPS AT PITTSBURG

Threatened Riot Yesterday Led to Summoning Soldiers—British Subjects Advised to Leave Mexico—Panama Canal Tolls.

The attitude of the Government towards the Unionist alterations to the Home Rule amending bill is extremely uncertain, but the general impression prevails that these alterations will be considered in a liberal spirit. One point on which satisfaction is asked by the Unionists is the question as to how the clause can be enforced under which, it is asserted, the spending of British money on Nationalist volunteers is prohibited. Mr. Asquith has been silent on this point.

Lord Lansdowne will make an important speech on Wednesday in regard to the scope and extent of the amendments to the amending bill. He is expected to take a strong stand for the exclusion of the entire province of Ulster, pending the electors' willingness to come under the Dublin Parliament.

Lord Willoughby de Broke is leading the "Last Ditch" party, who advocate the entire rejection of the amending bill, and would also repeal the Parliament Act if returned to power. The majority of the peers are in a more conciliatory spirit, recognizing that it would be better to press for the creation of a real second chamber, as provided for in the Parliament Act.

The Nationalists received a rebuff from Mr. Asquith yesterday when Mr. Devlin put in a question concerning Lord Londonderry attending the parades of the Ulster volunteers, although he is aide-de-camp to the King. The Premier pointed out that the duties of aide-de-camp were entirely of an honorary character, and that the matter was beneath notice.

The continuance of the policy of the United States administration in distributing government funds in national banks throughout the country to facilitate the movement of crops in the summer and fall, was announced by Secretary McAdoo yesterday, although he has been advised that there will be no general need for money. In 1913 the Treasury deposited for the movement of crops more than $37,000,000. This year, notwithstanding the vastly increased crop yield, the banks report that they are well supplied with money and that there is likely to be no need of government assistance.

Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, according to the Daily Mirror, has yielded to the repeated appeals of his wife, and has resolved to make no more aeroplane flights this year. Mr. Churchill's enthusiasm for daring aerial flights has been the cause of much anxiety on the part of the British Government and his personal friends.

Prof. Todd, of Amherst College, who will sail from New York July 4 with a party of other astronomers for Russia, will introduce a combination of aeroplane, camera telescope, and spectroscope in a scientific study of the eclipse of the sun on August 21.

With the revival of the system of farming out the taxes, by which method the bulk of the money collected is lost to the central Persian Government, the last vestige of the reforms instituted in Persia three years ago by W. Morgan Shuster has disappeared. This does not mean, however, that this will benefit the old revenue farmers, but simply that Russian collectors have taken the place of the Persian official collectors. How the treasury, therefore, is to meet its obligations can only be answered in one way: Russia will, of course, come forward with the money at the right time, but at her own price.

A company of state troopers, commanded by Captain Adams, arrived last night in East Pittsburg, where they will be used to maintain order in the Westinghouse strike zone. The decision to bring the troopers to the strike zone followed a near riot on the bridge at East Pittsburg, yesterday morning, where nearly 4,000 strikers, men and women, congregated just before the opening of the big gates of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

The Union Bank of Canada quitted its former offices in Threadneedle Street, London, yesterday to take possession of the premises at 6 Princess street, formerly occupied by the Canadian Agency. The new premises are much more commodious, requiring additions to the staff.

The sweeping statement that Great Britain had not held any correspondence with the United States government on the Panama tolls matter since President Wilson's election was made in the House of Commons last night by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"The action was influenced by England," he said. "The most satisfactory feature of the Panama tolls exemption repeal was that it was due to a desire to influence the good relations between, not two, but all countries."

In view of the existing conditions in Mexico, Sir Lionel Carden, the British minister, to-day advised all British subjects temporarily to leave the country. He said that the shortage of fuel used in the operation of trains was becoming more acute daily and that the trains probably soon would stop running, which would make difficult the departure of persons in the interior.

Britishers lacking funds to enable them to get out of the country will be furnished with money by the legation as a loan, notes being taken for the amount.

When answering advertisements please mention The Journal of Commerce.

MAYORS JOIN FORCES IN FIGHTING FRANCHISES

Public Utilities Research Bureau Formed to Offset Work of Public Utility Corporations

New York, June 30.—A coalition of cities, regardless of size, is being organized under the leadership of Mayor Mitchel, Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg of Philadelphia, Mayor Harrison of Chicago, Mayor Baker of Cleveland, and Mayor Shroyer of Dayton, so that in fights against public utility corporations in the future the cities will have an agent as fully equipped with knowledge of the situation as the corporations.

It is planned to hold a nation-wide conference of cities some time next fall, when a bureau of public utilities research will be formed. The conference will be held in Philadelphia, and according to the announcement sent out by Mayor Blankenburg the mayors of practically every city in the country inviting participation, and it is expected that the conference will be strongly supported.

The basic idea underlying the formation of the new bureau is the accumulation of technical knowledge bearing upon the inner workings of public utility corporations. Mayor Blankenburg argues that heretofore in every fight before a public service commission the cities have been represented by men not fully familiar with the subjects, while the side of the corporations has been presented by the best informed and most able men in the country.

"If the cities do not join together for the presentation of their cases as the public utility companies have the laws and precedents established by the commission stand in danger of being biassed by the able arguments of the representatives of these corporations," says Mayor Blankenburg in his letter to the mayors.

The equipment required for the adequate presentation of the rights and interests of the people involves a degree and extent of technical knowledge and information which it is not practicable for any one city to obtain. This knowledge or information is much the same for each city, and its cumulative use would greatly add to its value. It must be borne in mind that the utility companies constitute themselves an offensive and defensive alliance probably stronger than any other interest in this country. Its weakest member is never without information and assistance of every kind.

"To this end we are preparing to form a permanent organization of this character. We are confident that the result will be a great step forward in the matter of securing a proper presentation of the people's side in utility cases."

Philadelphia has a fight against its electric lighting company, and it is planned that the knowledge gained during the investigation preceding argument in this matter before the Philadelphia Public Service Commission will be the first obtained by the new bureau. Mayor Blankenburg has been interviewed on the subject and he says that it is his idea that the new bureau will be used as a clearing house for public utility information.

"The idea grew out of our own difficulties in acquiring information to help us in this fight," said Mayor Blankenburg. "The public utility corporations have very efficient associations for the exchange of experience, information and resources, and we want to provide an organization for the cities that will do for people all over the United States what these associations are doing for the public utility corporations.

"The new bureau will be at the service of all citizens and mayors and public officials everywhere, and of course the more it is used the more its value will increase."

No officers have yet been elected, nor have the details of organization been worked out. Mayor Blankenburg's announcement says that every city heard from so far has given enthusiastic support to the suggestion. For the present the bureau is being financed privately.

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

A school of 15 whales was reported off Sandy Hook.

An epidemic of typhoid reported from Kingston, Jamaica.

The Cuban House of Representatives passed a budget of $41,000,000.

Dr. W. M. Keyes, veteran physician of Georgeville, Que., is dead.

Sir Robert Borden has left Ottawa for Halifax and Grand Pre.

The United States Government has organized a school for aviators at Pensacola, Florida.

Pol Plancon, the opera singer, who has been ill in Paris for several weeks, is improving.

Prof. Todd, of Amherst College, will sail with aviator above the clouds to view eclipse of the sun on August 21st.

More than 1,600 members of the Smoking Pipe Makers' Union in New York voted to strike for an increase in wages.

Dr. Christopher Johnston, professor of Oriental history at John Hopkins University, died in Baltimore, aged 56 years.

The Delaware-Hudson Steamship Co. has added two professional tango dancers to the crew of its new excursion steamer, Mandalay.

Walter C. McClure, the New York broker and polo player, was fined $100 for reckless driving of his automobile at Red Bank, N.J.

As a result of a 20 per cent. increase in the price of bread in Madrid, an infuriated mob sacked and burned 400 bakeries in that city.

Alfredo Derosa, who ran an Italian employment agency in Montreal, is said to have decamped with $12,000 entrusted to him.

Coxswain Matson, of the United States revenue cutter Winona, was severely bitten by an alligator while swimming in the Pinto Pass, Ala.

A statue of Andrew Carnegie was unveiled at Dunfermline, Scotland, his birthplace. He has presented the town with an endowment of $2,500,000.

Professor William J. Hussey, of the University of Michigan, discoverer of 13 twin stars, sailed for South America to continue astronomical studies.

After sixty years of business activity, the United States Express Company will close its doors to-day, having sold out to the American, Wells-Fargo, and Adams Companies.

Charles D. Burt, president of the Staples Coal Company, of Fall River, was killed when his automobile was struck by a train at a grade crossing.

King George has appointed Prince Arthur of Connaught to represent him at the funeral of the late Archduke Ferdinand, which takes place on Friday at midnight.

John J. Alexander, speaking at the International Sunday School Convention in Chicago, told 500 young women that "spooning is a crime against womanhood."

Through the loosening of a stay, Eddie Firon, who was painting the smokestack of the steamer Easington at Halifax Drydock, was hurled a distance of thirty feet to the deck and broke his neck.

AN OLD QUARREL

Assassination of Archduke Francis Looked Upon as Act of Revenge.

The fact that the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife occurred in Bosnia and that one of the assassins is said to be a Servian recalls the fact that in October, 1908, when Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Government of Servia protested belligerently against being hemmed in between two unpopular neighbors and against having the Servians in Bosnia absorbed into the Austro-Hungarian nationality.

At the time of the annexation it was declared that the act was prompted by a desire on the part of Austria and Bulgaria for their aggrandizement at the expense of the status established by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878. The action of Austria in annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina moved Turkey to call upon the Powers to preserve to her what they guaranteed by that treaty.

The annexation of the two States by Austria threatened for a time to disturb the peace of Europe. On the same day that Bosnia and Herzegovina were annexed Bulgaria declared her independence of Turkey and this brought about further complications. Turkey for a time refused to recognize Bulgaria's independence and it was freely predicted that the Ottoman Government would be forced off the map of Europe.

The people of Servia clamored for war with Austria, and King Peter was threatened with the loss of his throne if he did not draw the sword. The matter finally quieted down and Austria assumed control of the two States, but the feeling engendered at the time showed itself in the second Balkan war, when the Servians, with the assistance of the Greeks, soundly thrashed the Bulgarians, who previously had driven the Turks back to the walls of Constantinople.

The proclamation of Emperor Francis Joseph formally announcing the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was issued on Octoer 7, 1908. The announcement of Austrian suzerainty was accompanied with a pledge of a Constitution which would guarantee civic rights and a representative legislature. At the same time the Austrian Government ordered the evacuation by its troops of the sanjak of Novibazar.

A majority of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina are Serbs, and they showed furious resentment against the new order of things. There were anti-Austrian demonstrations all over the two States and also in many parts of Servia.

MONEY FOR AGRICULTURE.

Edmonton, June 30.—The Province of Alberta will receive fifty-one thousand three hundred and ten dollars as a result of this year's distribution of funds for agricultural instruction, provided by the Dominion Government.

Of this sum, thirty-six thousand will be used for the operation of a school of agriculture, six thousand for buildings, four thousand for a special instructor in dairying; four thousand for dairy competition, and one thousand for a supply of technical books.

ALBERTA OIL HAS GASOLINE.

Calgary, June 29.—The results shown by the test plant established to extract gasoline from wet gas at the discovery well are said to be very satisfactory. More than a gallon and a half of oil has been produced per one thousand feet of gas. This process leaves the gas available for other purposes.

LARGER AVERAGE IN ALBERTA.

Calgary, June 29.—Governmental estimates of the Alberta wheat crop for 1914 place the increased acreage this year over last at three hundred and twenty thousand. Since the late heavy rains, prospects throughout Southern Alberta have been very satisfactory.

AROUND THE CITY HALL

Board of Control Must Give Aldermen a Week to Study Tramways Report.

A long debate at yesterday's council meeting was concerned with the advisability of having copies of the Controllers' report on the Tramways question, a week before they would be required to consider it. Ald. Menard, the proposer of the motion, was careful to state that he did not wish to have this request interpreted as a reflection on the Board, but was only anxious that the Council might have sufficient opportunity to study the question carefully before passing on it formally. In the course of the discussion Ald. Girdux, who sided with Ald. L. A. Lapointe, in opposing Ald. Menard's motion, stated that the Tramways franchise was practically perpetual, and that the city must try to secure the best conditions possible under the circumstances.

The first sitting of the civic investigation into the construction of sewers in Notre Dame de Grace ward will be held to-day at the City Hall. Witnesses have been summoned to inform the Board of Control what they know of the overcharging. The inquiry will last two or three days. The board will endeavor to fix the responsibility for what has occurred as it is announced there is no doubt of the heavy overcharging of excavation of ordinary sand and clay which was charged for as rock.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of Control to appoint Messrs. M. J. Butler as engineer and P. A. Gagnon as accountant, who will proceed at once with the preparation of a report on the proposed expropriation of the Montreal Water and Power Company's system. Mr. Gagnon is a member of the Chartered Accountants and Mr. Butler is a prominent member of the Society of Civil Engineers. They will be instructed by the Controllers to-day on their task. Their report is to be ready on or before August 20th.

$500 was voted to pay for photography of the Council and Controllers. Ald. Boyd thought $500 too much.

Mayor Martin warned Ald. Ward that if he persisted in his "next meeting" in the matter of the Devonville street widening he wouldn't get the improvements he had been asking for. Ald. Ward stuck to his "next meeting."

$500 was voted to cover the expenses of Ald. Dubeau, who will be the city's representative at the Lyons Exposition. Ald. Ward objected that as Ald. Dubeau was going to London on private business $500 was more than sufficient to carry him across the Channel. The money was voted and Dr. Dubeau was informed that he need not spend it all.

P.E.I. CROP REPORT

Department of Agriculture Issue Annual Statement, Showing Island in Good Shape.

(Special Correspondence.)

Charlottetown, June 30.—The crop report issued this year by the Provincial Department of Agriculture makes interesting reading. It shows that an average yield of hay is promised over the Island although the season is late. Clover has suffered but little winter injury to some extent.

There will be an average crop of wheat. In eastern sections the excessive rain and continued cold has had a backward effect.

Oats will also be an average crop and in some localities there is an increased acreage. In some low lands damage has been caused by the unusually wet season.

There is only a small amount of barley grown, but the present indications are for an average crop. Germination is good and general appearances are satisfactory. The corn crop was late in being planted.

Early potatoes are making good growth, and there will be greater acreage this year than usual.

In some sections the root crops have not yet been planted.

There is a good show for apples this year, there being an abundance of bloom on the early and fall varieties. With the exception of a few districts winter varieties show a fair amount of bloom.

The prospects for plums are unfavorable, black knot having killed many trees and impaired the vitality of others.

There will be a good cherry crop and about an average crop of bush fruits, the frost affecting the yield slightly.

There will be a fair crop of strawberries, notwithstanding that a number of plants have been winter killed and others injured by the frost.

The report on the condition of the live stock shows that the number of sheep has increased and there is a brisk demand for them at high prices. They are in good condition and there will be fewer losses of lambs than usual. The breeding of Karakule sheep, for the raising of Persian lambs was initiated this spring. Already about sixty lambs have been born on the three farms controlled by the one Karakule Sheep Company in this province.

Hogs are scarce, there having been large losses.

Young pigs bring from $6 to $8.50 per pair from four to six weeks of age.

The poultry industry is on the boom. There is a marked increase in the number of hens kept and more attention is paid to raising better bred poultry. There is quite an increase in the supply of eggs. The Egg Circles have spread all over the province with the result that more attention is being paid to egg production. The farmers are now beginning to find out how to feed hens for profit.

Geese and turkeys have hatched poorly and there will be a scarcity.

Cold weather kept the pastures back early in the spring but growth has been quite rapid during the last few weeks. In general the supply of milk will be up to the average. Lack of feed caused some dairymen to reduce their stock, and in some sections there is a gradual change from dairy to beef cattle. The cheese factories were later commencing operations this year.

Owing to the large number of public works in course of construction in various parts of the province and other building operations, farm labor is scarce. The wages paid range from $1 to $1.50 per day and from $18 to $25 per month with board.

CANADA'S FORTY-SEVEN YEARS OF RAPID PROGRESS

A Backward Glance at the Past Shows an Advance That is More Than Encouraging for Future

The present is a time for stocktaking, both for nations and for individuals. It is the end of the half year, and as such affords an opportunity for comparison. For Canada, it is the 47th anniversary of her birth as a nation, and therefore a fitting time to glance backward over the achievements of the past and forward into the years that are to come.

In a review of Canada's progress during the past forty-seven years, statistics must of necessity play a large part. During that period, Canada has made wonderful strides and probably presents a record unequalled in the world's history. The following table shows Canada's growth from Confederation to date. Owing, however, to the difficulty in securing last minute statistics, the returns are for the year 1913.

	1867.	1913.
Paid up bank capital	$30,289,048	$117,341,476
Population	3,371,594	8,000,000
P. O. savings deposits	204,589	43,000,000
Bank deposits	37,678,571	1,011,367,714
Life Insurance in force	35,680,082	1,070,265,000
Fire Insurance in force	188,359,809	2,680,154,028
Letters sent	18,000,000	632,000,000
Post offices	3,638	14,178
Railway mileage	2,278	29,304
Railway gross earnings	12,116,716	256,702,703
Total trade	131,027,532	1,085,264,000
Imports	73,459,644	692,032,000
Exports	57,567,888	393,232,000
Immigration	.....	402,432
Government revenue	13,687,928	168,639,903
Customs duties	8,801,446	115,000,000
Vessels registered	5,693	8,380
Manufacturing capital	77,964,020	1,247,583,609
Employes	187,942	471,126
Salaries and wages	40,851,009	241,008,416
Values of products	221,617,773	1,165,975,639
Public net debt	75,757,135	303,562,104
Agricultural exports	12,871,055	150,145,681
Animal products exports	6,893,167	44,784,593
Total produce exports	45,543,177	355,754,600
Cheese exports	620,543	20,697,144
Butter exports	1,693,042	223,578
Wheat exported (bush.)	2,284,702	93,166,009
Mineral exports	1,276,129	57,442,546
Mineral products (1871)	10,000,000	144,000,000
Fishery products (1870)	6,577,391	33,384,469
Fisheries exports	3,357,510	16,336,721
Forest products	.....	161,802,049
Forest exports	18,742,625	43,255,060
Factory exports	2,100,411	43,692,708

Last year, Canada's field crops were valued at $552,771,500 grown on 35,375,000 acres. Our wheat crop amounted to 231,000,000 bushels. Canada has altogether 1,401,000,000 acres of land, of which 440,000,000 are capable of cultivation, but only 2½ per cent, or 36,000,000 acres, are actually under cultivation. The possibilities of Canada's productivity with 97½ per cent of her arable lands untouched are almost beyond computation. Canada will undoubtedly always remain a great agricultural country.

In other natural resources, Canada possesses untold wealth. Our fisheries amounted last year to $33,389,000, while from Confederation to date, their value exceeded $300,000,000. This country possesses what is probably the greatest and most extensive fishing areas in the world. Our forest areas are the neighborhood of $150,000,000 per year, have scarcely been developed. Canada possesses water powers capable of developing 17,000,000 horse power, but at the present time has only developed 1,010,000. Her undeveloped water power gives her first rank, and will mean much to the country in an industrial sense. In shipping, Canada ranks ninth among the nations of the world. In railway roads, we possess 30,000 miles, having doubled the mileage in the past twenty years. At Confederation Canada possessed only 2,278 miles. By the end of 1915, when the present lines under construction are completed, Canada will have upwards of 35,000 miles, representing an investment of $1,540,000,000.

Canada must develop her great basic industries as in the last analysis it is upon this that a country's prosperity rests. Although her factories produce annually goods valued at $1,165,000,000.

GEM IMPORTS FALL OFF

U.S. Market Overstocked in Order to Evade Higher Tariff Recently Imposed.

New York, June 30.—Imports of gems to the United States for the fiscal year ending this month will show a decrease of over $15,000,000 as compared with last year, according to an estimate made by a Maiden Lane authority, who bases his prediction on the total gem receipts at the port of New York in first 11 months.

The appraised value of the diamons and other precious stones that have already passed through the New York Customs House is $31,347,926. Jewelry Examiner William B. Treadwell estimates that the total imports to the United States for the year will fall below $35,000,000. An overstocking to avoid higher rates of duty under the new tariff law, general business conditions and increased smuggling are ascribed in Maiden Lane as the reasons for the decrease in the imports of gems.

Fear that they would have to pay a higher duty caused the big New York importers to rush in large quantities of gems ahead of the new tariff, which became effective last October. In July, 1913, the receipts were $5,670,727 and in August $3,781,975 worth of precious stones reached New York. In September the figures reached $6,522,207, which was the record-breaking month.

In October the receipts dropped to $1,213,905, and in November to $532,593. December showed a slight improvement with imports of $1,877,902, and in January, 1914, the total was $1,779,137. Since that time the receipts have not fallen below $2,000,000 for any month. In February the total was $2,355,428; in March $2,995,996; in April $2,188,305; and in May $2,924,755, which are the average figures for these months during normal years.

Under the provisions of the present tariff law the cut gems are dutiable at 20 per cent. and the uncut stones are taxed 10 per cent. Miners' and glaziers' diamonds, etc., used in the arts and crafts, are free of duty. Under the old tariff the duty on cut gems was 10 per cent. and uncut stones were given free entry.

In the fiscal year which ended on June 20, 1913, the importation of gems to New York amounted to $45,738,997, of which amount the cut precious stones and pearls were reported by Jewelry Examiner William B. Treadwell as $36,762,021 and the uncut stones, principally diamonds, at $12,026,976. In the previous year the total was $39,445,255, of which the cut gems were valued at $29,261,794, and the uncut at $10,183,491. In 1911 the total reached $38,374,891, and in 1910 the highest previous record was made when the receipts amounted to $41,885,057. The imports in 1907 were $41,112,371, and in 1906 $40,217,542, which are the only other fiscal years which have reached the $40,000,000 mark.

There has been an increase in the demand for blue sapphires during the year and fine specimens have brought as high as $500 a carat. Rubies have not been in good demand for several years past, but are slowly returning to favor.

The demand for pearls has been excellent during the past year and there are at present few desirable gems offered to American dealers. Of late the news has been spread about that the price of pearls had suddenly fallen. Maiden Lane dealers say that fine pearls are now worth more than ever before. It is explained that whereas the East Indian merchants used to control the supply through a syndicate now their holdings have been sold and Paris dealers purchase direct from the fishermen.

The total annual production of all the fisheries of the world is estimated at about $10,000,000. This quantity does not suffice to supply the demand in New York alone. The output of last year is now depleted, despite present economic conditions. If the fancy for fine pearls continues, it is predicted they may attain four times their present value. Just at present fine cream colored pearls are most in demand.

HIGHER DUTY ON TIN POWDER

Washington, June 30.—Powdered tin is to be assessed with a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem when imported, according to a customs rule issued by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Malburn to-day. This being an increase in duty, it is not to take effect for thirty days from date. The new instructions were included in a letter to the collector at New York, which said:

"It appears that it is the practice at your port to assess duty upon the merchandise in question at the rate of 10 per centum ad valorem as metal unwrought under paragraph 154 of the present tariff act, but that as powdered tin is commercially known as bronze powder the appraiser is of the opinion that the merchandise is properly dutiable at the rate of 25 per centum ad valorem under paragraph 146 of the said act, which paragraph provides that rate of duty on bronze powder."

The letter then cites a decision of the court wherein it was held that aluminum powder was held to be aluminum bronze powder, from which it is concluded that powdered tin should be held to be tin bronze powder.

TO REDUCE FOOD PRICES.

Regina, June 30.—In their efforts to reduce the present high cost of living the local council of women are embracing a scheme to encourage the local production of garden truck, and have made suggestions to the city council with regard to the erection of a market building. It is expected that, by inducing as many housewives as possible to do their marketing at the market building, material reductions can be effected in the price of meats and vegetables.

Miss Grace O'Neill heard the testimony of Mrs. Perdita Griffith in her suit for divorce and issued a decree to the complainant. It was the first time in Indiana that a woman had served as judge of a court.

HAPPENINGS IN SPORT WORLD

Geo. Lyon Defeated Turpin in International Golf Match at Ottawa

COULDN'T SCORE

Excitement at Chicago-Cincinnati Game—Ty Cobb Talks With President—Fight is Postponed.

The play of Geo. S. Lyon, many times champion, was the feature of the inter-provincial match which opened the annual tournament of the Royal Canadian Golf Association in Ottawa yesterday. Lyon defeated Turpin, the present holder of the title, with a score of 77, one stroke over the amateur record for the course. The Quebec and Ontario teams tied with a score of five all, but as Ontario won the trophy last year, they retain it for another twelve months. Montreal's hour was upheld y T. B. Reith, the Montreal and District champion, by defeating Fritz Martin, of Hamilton.

Eleven safe hits could be made to count only two runs for the Royals yesterday, while Jersey City, with the same number of hits, shoved six tallies across the pan. Three of the hits made by Howley's men were for extra bags, but were so scattered that they failed to produce. On the other hand, the wallops made by Skeeter hitters, including a three bagger and a homer, came across at the right moment. Moreover, another contributing cause to the downfall of the Royals were the misplays of Deininger, Boyle and Madden.

There were less than 200 people to see the Orioles whitewash Buffalo 5 to 0, at Baltimore yesterday and Jack Dunn still sticks to it. With a club that wins less than a third of their games at home, Montreal fans do better than that.

Rochester gave Newark a terrific trimming on the grounds of the latter yesterday, getting 18 hits, good for 16 runs, as against Newark's 9 hits and 1 run.

Ty Cobb, with his thumb still in a sling, paid a visit to President Gilmore of the Federal League, yesterday. The chief says no offer was made to Cobb. "We just had a pleasant chat," he assured the suspicious reporter.

Six men were ordered out of the game, a riot in which players and spectators were on the point of engaging barely averted and a fight between two players, featured the Chicago-Cincinnati game in Chicago yesterday. Incidentally Chicago won 10 to 7.

Eight pitchers were used in the Brooklyn-New York double header yesterday. Brooklyn won the first game 8 to 7 and the Giants took the second 6 to 6. Thirty hits were made in the first contest and twenty-five in the second.

Detroit dropped another to White Sox yesterday. That bunch of Cobbs was expensive.

The Rivers-Wolgast bout, slated for July 4, will have to be postponed indefinitely as Wolgast has broken his arm.

BASEBALL RESULTS.

INTERNATIONAL.

Jersey City, 6; Montreal, 2.
Baltimore, 5; Buffalo, 0.
Rochester, 16; Newark, 1.

NATIONAL.

Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 7.
New York, 7-8; Brooklyn, 8-6.
Pittsburg, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia-Boston—Rain.

AMERCIAN.

Boston, 7-2; Philadelphia, 1-7.
Chicago, 5; Detroit, 2.
Washington, 1; New York, 0.
St. Louis-Cleveland—Rain.

FEDERAL.

Brooklyn, 11; Baltimore, 2.
Pittsburg-Buffalo—Rain.

CANADIAN.

St. Thomas, 4; London, 3.
Peterboro, 11; Brantford, 8.
Erie, 7; Hamilton, 1.

Raymond B. Smith, former treasurer of the Roosevelt Trust Company, of Newark, pleaded guilty to embezzlement and fraud and was sentenced to from seven to fourteen years imprisonment.

Henry C. Evert, a patent attorney of Pittsburgh, was arrested charged with using the mails to defraud through an advertisement of $1,000,000 to the person able to patent a rat exterminator.

When answering advertisements please mention The Journal of Commerce.

The "WANT AD."

The "want ad." has grown from a little used force in business life into one of the great necessities of the present day.

Business men nowadays turn to the "want ad." as a matter of course for a hundred small services.

The "want ad." gets work for workers and workers for work.

It gets clerks for employers and finds employers for clerks. It brings together buyer and seller, and enables them to do business though they may be thousands of miles apart.

The "want ad." is the great force in the small affairs and incidents of daily life.