FAILURE OF MANY BANKS IN JAPAN

Financial Tightness Has Been Very Evident in the Interior.

A correspondent in Tokio writes:—

During March there has been an unusual number of failures of small banks. Financial tightness has been very evident in the interior, a state of affairs brought about by the financial policy of the Government.

Finding itself with a large surplus in hand, the Government has redeemed Exchequer bills and National bonds, while business is deplorably depressed.

The large banks in the chief cities have been supplied with plenty of funds, but small banks in the interior cannot enjoy this favor.

The suspension or postponement of Government works has reduced the money paid out by Government, but taxes are as before. In this way the money available for private business concerns has been much reduced.

On the other hand, the Government deposits in the Bank of Japan amount to 40,000,000 yen. As a rule, the smaller banks, paying higher interest than the large ones, are compelled to invest their funds at higher interest.

Hence their managers are liable to advance money recklessly, while their directors are generally interested in some other business which is apt to lock up their funds in new enterprises.

In a time of trade depression like the present the shares of new enterprises fall, and depositors feel anxiety as to the stability of the banks, the directors of which are interested in such concerns, and hence, at the least sig nof danger there is a run on the bank, resulting in a suspension of payment.

The Home Department has been investigating the extent of municipal indebtedness in prefectures, cities, and villages.

The total amount of the loans is estimated to exceed 200,000,000 yen, of which fully half is borne by the city of Tokio alone.

When this amount, and 50,000,000 yen for Kyoto, Osake, Kobe, Yokohama and Nagoya are deducted from the total, the loans of all other municipalities in Japan will not exceed 50,000,000 yen.

GOOD ROADS AND ECONOMIC SALVATION.

Government statistics tell us that it costs farmers 15 cents more to haul one ton one mile in this country than it costs in European countries.

With the products of the farms of the United States amounting approximately to 250,000,000 tons annually, and with an average haul of nine miles per ton, the difference of 15 cents represents an additional cost of $1.35 a ton for the average nine-mile haul.

Estimating that two-thirds of the agricultural products of the United States are hauled away from the farms, there would have been a saving to the American farmers, on the basis of the above fiures, of $225,000,000 if our highways had been up to the standard of European roads, not including their back haul of supplies from the stations to the farms. They would have saved in addition, large sums in the replacing and repairing of harness, waggons, etc., and in investment and carr for extra draft stocks. The man with a good road, with the distance against him, can make his trips quicker and carry from two to three times as much on his waggon, and, what is more important, can depend upon his road and bridges every day in the year while the man who encounters swollen streams and impassable roads often loses his best market, and his vegetables decay on his hands.—(Cement World.)

BOSTON AND MAINE

Boston Bankers Making Necessary Arrangements for Impending Financing.

New York, May 15.—It is understood that bankers of the Boston and Maine Railway Company are now working out a plan for financing the $27,000,000 of notes maturing on June 2 next, which will provide for the payment of a part of the two issues on that date and extension of the balance.

It is expected that holders of the notes will be given the privilege of accepting cash for part of their holdings and a new note for the balance on terms that are hoped to prove satisfactory to them.

Details in the matter, it is stated, have not as yet been fully worked out, although it is expected that an announcement will be made in the near future.

CHEESE FACTORY AND CREAMERY PLANS.

The Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner has, for many years, furnished plans and specifications for cheese factory and creamery buildings Accordingly, a large number of factories in different parts of the country that have been built according to these plans, are now in successful operation. The plans and specifications provided were prepared to meet varying needs and conditions. With the passing of time, not only have a great many plans been prepared, but improvements have been introduced in acordance with the progress in the industry.

In order to meet the demand for correct information on this subject there has been issued in Bulletin 41 of the Dairy and Cold Storage series, a full treatment of the subject, in which seven different plans are dealt with. In these various capacities methods of construction, building materials, etc., have been taken up. This publication, which was prepared by Geo. H. Barr and J. G. Bouchard, embraces eighty-two pages and contains many sketches. Anticipating a considerable demand for this bulletin a large number of copies have been printed. Applications for it should be sent to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES.

A pilgrimage to Lourdes and Rome by the Allan Liner Alsatian, under episcopal patronage, is to leave Quebec on July 2nd. All the details of this extensive trip have been prepared by Hone & Rivet. Among the special features will be arrangements for hotel accommodation at Lourdes, during

Problem of Normal Living Standard

Definition Difficult In View of Varying Conditions In Different Localities

FRUIT OF INVESTIGATION

Table Showing Expenditure Of Incomes Ranging From $600 to $700 and From $700 to $800 Annually.

(By Professor W. W. Swanson.)

The problem of the standard of living is one of vital importance to our political leaders and to the people of Canada—to our statesmen, because upon them rests the duty of leadership in devising ways and means of maintaining or even raising the standard of living; to the people because the getting of a decent livelihood is an ever-present problem with them. For clear-thinking on the tariff, on banking, on the railroad question, the effect of changes in these institutions on the prosperity of the people must be known and understood. Not only so, but there must also be a clear understanding of what is meant by the standard of living and what is involved in it.

Difficulty of Defining Standard.

It is exceedingly difficult to estimate what a normal standard of living is, since it manifestly will vary from city to town and to country districts. Taking the larger cities, an attempt may be made to give a reasonably accurate estimate. Edward T. Devine, in his "Principles of Relief," makes the following appraisal:—

"Regarding the tentative character of such an estimate, it may be worth while to record the opinion that in New York City, where rentals and provisions are perhaps more expensive than in any other large city, for an average family of five persons, the minimum income on which it is practicable to remain self-supporting and maintain any decent approach to a decent standard of living, is $600 a year."

Professor Albion Small, head of the department of sociology in the University of Chicago, has said:—

"No man can live, bring up a family, and enjoy the ordinary human happiness on a wage of less than $1,000 a year."

John Mitchell, formerly vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, has said that the minimum wage that will maintain a workingman and his family according to the "American standard" is $600 a year. As conditions of life in Canada are now very similar to those in the United States, these estimates may be worth something as throwing light on the Canadian situation.

Investigations in New York.

The New York State Conference of Charities and Correction undertook an investigation of the cost of a normal standard of living in New York City in 1907. The investigation was in great detail, and was based upon 318 family budgets.

For the report 224 family budgets were selected from the 318 that were available. The income of these families ranged between $600 and $900. The average incomes and disbursements of two of these groups are shown in the following table:—

Average Income and Expenditure.

Expenditures	Group 1. Inc'm. $600-$700	Gr'p II. Inc'm. $700-$800.
Rent	$ 154	$ 161
Carfare	11	10
Fuel and light	38	37
Furniture	6	8
Insurance	13	18
Food	279	314
Meals away from home	11	22
Clothing	83	99
Health	14	14
Taxes, dues, etc	8	9
Recreation	3	6
Education	5	5
Miscellaneous	25	32
Total	$ 650	$ 735

Of these groups, number one is most important for our immediate purpose the position of an average workingman's family in a large Canadian city. The question, the answer to which is drawn from New York's experience, may be asked: "Do the families with incomes from $600 to $700 maintain a standard of living sufficient to preserve physical and mental efficiency?" The average family of five in this group pays $13 a month for rent, for which they are able to obtain in the Borough of Manhattan from two to three rooms. The rooms are apt to be low and comparatively small, and one room is usually dark. The food disbursement for such a family is approximately $270 a year—for five individuals. This is $82 a year per unit, or 22½ cents per man, a day. The family clothes itself at a cost of $84 a year. It goes without saying that a family of five can not buy enough clothing for their needs on $84 a year. Families in this group, therefore, must often accept gifts of clothing from relatives, employers and friends.

Other Expenditures.

A family having an income of $650 a year spends 24 per cent. of its income for rent, 45 per cent. for food, or 85 per cent. for four items—rent, food, clothing, fuel and light. Only 2½ per cent. is spent for education, recreation, and dues to societies; the other 12½ per cent. is for health, insurance, furniture, carfares, meals away from home, etc. The family is unable to lay up anything for a rainy day, or to make any provision for accident. Twenty of the 72 families in this group admitted being in debt, thus showing how difficult it is to live within this income. The committee concluded that an income between $600-$700 per annum was insufficient for a family of five to maintain a proper standard of living in the Borough of Manhattan.

Conditions in Montreal.

Conditions in Montreal are almost as severe, if not entirely so, upon the working classes. Rents have soared to unprecedented figures; and fuel, food, and other necessaries have advanced with almost equal rapidity. Leaving aside the exceptions, it is quite evident that the average family has a fierce struggle for existence. The children are not as well nourished as they should be, if we are to have a healthy stock for future national development. No provision can be made, at this income, for accidents or emergencies. If either of these occur, the family runs into debt. Were it not for exceptional management, or the charity of friends or employers, the expenditures of the family would in many cases be larger than the income. Such a family literally lives a hand-to-mouth existence, with neither opportunity or means for enjoyment or recreation. The health of its members cannot be safeguarded from its own resources. The housing conditions barely prevent overcrowding. It goes without saying that our statesmen will find here a problem, not so spectacular, but of vastly more importance for the real happiness of the Canadian people than the question of railway rates, tariffs and taxes.

No Improvement In Steel Prices

Rather they are Lower Both for Pig Iron and Finished Steel

SOME LOWER PRICES

Little Improvement is Expected, Industrially, as Season Advances—Manufacturing Shows Marked Falling Off.

As the season advances, it becomes more and more evident that there will be very little improvement industrially, in Canada. It is hoped, however, that the crop returns will in large part make up for the falling off in manufacturing and that this will place the country in a favorable position by the time the season 1915, comes round. Reports from the West concerning the crop situation have not been altogether favorable of late, it being evident that the season is late there as it is here and in other parts of the country. It must not be forgotten, however, that last fall was a particularly open one and that the farmers of the West succeeded in preparing the soil for an unusually large crop. That there will be very little of this area left unseeded is a reasonable assumption and it is allowed that there will be largely more area under crop this season than ever before in the history of Canada. In about another week or two weeks at the latest, the seeding ought to be practically over, and from that forward it will be a question of weather.

Attention has been drawn for some time past to the fact that the prosperity of the Canadian West is no longer subject, as it usec to be, to climatic conditions. The change has taken place through the adoption of mixed farming by a large proportion of the farmers of the country. Time was when bad wheat-weather would mean the ruin of almost very farmer. Today, farmers have many other crops of importance to fall back on, so that while the wheat crop overshadows everything else in importance, it is by no means the only crop. In fact, in certain sections, oats are running wheat a very close race for first place, and roots, dairy and live stock are becoming very important items.—(Thornton, Davidson & Co.)

IMPROVEMENT COMING

Canadian Manufacturers Association Meeting Optimistic Regarding Canada's Future.

Toronto, May 15.—At the annual meeting last night of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, the chairman, R. D. Fairbairn, in his address, said: "Canada has only halted for a short period in her remarkable development. I cannot come to any other conclusion from such observations that I have been enabled to make that commencing in September of this year, provided that crop conditions are up to the average, there will be a gradual improvement in trade conditions culminating in a year of unusual activity in 1915."

Mr. George Brigden was elected chairman and T. F. Moneypenny re-elected vice-chairman.

START KILLING EARLY.

One of the curious features of the growth of the motor vehicle and the gradual elimination of the horse and of the changing of the stable into the garage is its effect upon the fly. Filth and stable litter help breed flies, the passing of the horse as a factor in pleasure and business is driving the fly from his accustomed haunts. This is undoubted but there is no excuse now that summer is at hand that the great war against the fly of last year should not be revived. Medical science has demonstrated that the fly distributes disease and right now is the time to kill him.

Further, it would be well to organize against the mosquito.

Staten Island has succeeded in past years in almost entirely wiping out the mosquito and this has been done by the co-operation of the authorities and the householders. All of which indicate that vigorous and sensible work will do much toward making our summer healthful and comfortable.—(New York Commercial.)

MEXICAN NORTHERN POWER.

The statement of assets and liabilities of the Mexican Northern Power Company is as follows:—

Assets.

Plant and construction account	$22,090,566
Suspense account	171,269
Bond instalments	354,367
Accounts receivable	168,698
Cash	113,909
Inventory	226,023
Total	$23,124,829

Liabilities.

Capital stock outstanding	$12,600,000
Bonds	10,000,000
Accrued bond interest	479,686
Accounts payable	45,142

Pres. Charles H Hix, of Norfolk & Southern Railway, after 30 years of railroading, has resigned.

Happenings in World of Sport

The Royals Take The Last of Series From Providence 6 to 2

SHAKE-UP EFFECTIVE

Flynn and Deininger Helped a Lot—Leafs Got Theirs from Batimore Yesterday—Dubuc Pitched Sensational Game.

The Royals did the worm act yesterday. After being drubbed for three consecutive days they turned on the Grays and banged out nine hits for a total of six runs while the Clam Diggers were forcing two runs across the pan.

A shakeup in the team accounted for the more effective playing of the Royals. Flynn, who took Holstein's place on the first sack, drove out two doubles and a single, accounting for four runs, while Deininger, who replaced Smith, poled a triple, drove another tally over.

Mason's work in the box was good enough to have earned him a shutout, but Keller at third base used his legs and arms without the help of his head and was indirectly responsible for the two runs the visitors made in the sixth.

Baltimore opens a four-game series here to-day.

The Orioles landed on Toronto yesterday to the tune of 13 to 2. They stole eight bases on Snell and McCarthy who took turns at the receiving end and trounced the offerings of Hearne, Johnston and Graham for 18 hits.

Jersey City gave Rochester a trimming in the second game of a double header yesterday. Bobby Keefe was hit for 14 safeties. The leaders won the first game of the afternoon, however.

The Giants took one from the Pirates yesterday although they made only half the number of hits that Pittsburg plugged off Demaree's offerings.

Our own Jean Dubuc let New York down with two hits yesterday and won his game 3 to 1.

Frankie Fleming has started training for his bout with Tommy Houck, which will be pulled off the end of the month. Fleming is doing his work at his home in La Prairie and was in town yesterday to engage two local boys as sparrink partners. The Canadian champion looks on the bout with Houck as one of the hardest that he will have this summer and will take no chances of not being ready.

Sandwich, England, May 15. — Returning a card of 72 for the first eighteen holes of the St. George's Vase, which always precedes the British amateur championship, D. Ransom, the English player, headed one of the best list of entrants who have ever competed for the trophy. This competition is always interesting in view of the fact that it affords an opportunity of judging the prospects of the championships as the majority of the players are entered in both. One hundred and seventy started out, the number including the best of the English players and the entire American continent.

BASEBALL RESULTS

International League.

Montreal, 6; Providence, 2.
Baltimore, 13; Toronto, 2.
Buffalo, 4; Newark, 3.
Buffalo, 4; Newark, 3.
Rochester, 9; Jersey City, 2.
Jersey Cty, 9; Rochester, 6.

National League.

New York, 4; Pittsburg, 3.
Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 0.
Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 3.

American League.

Washington; 1; Chicago, 0.
Detroit, 3; New York, 1.
Boston, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 0.

Federal League.

Baltimore, 9; Indianapolis, 6.
Buffalo, 5; Chicago, 4.
Pittsburg, 6; Kansas City, 2.
Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 1.

International Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Rochester	11	6	.647
Baltimore	11	8	.579
Toronto	9	8	.529
Buffalo	8	8	.500
Newark	8	8	.500
Providence	8	10	.444
Jersey Cty	8	10	.444
Montreal	7	12	.368

National League Standing

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburg	15	5	.750
New York	10	6	.625
Philadelphia	10	7	.588
Brooklyn	9	8	.529
Chicago	12	11	.522
Cincinnati	10	13	.435
St. Louis	10	15	.400
Boston	3	14	.176

American League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Detroit	18	7	.720
Philadelphia	11	8	.579
Washington	11	11	.500
St. Louis	11	12	.478
New York	10	11	.476
Boston	9	11	.450
Chicago	11	14	.440
Cleveland	8	15	.348

Federal League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Baltimore	13	5	.722
St. Louis	13	10	.565
Indianapolis	11	9	.550
Chicago	11	11	.500
Brooklyn	8	8	.500
Buffalo	8	11	.421
Pittsburg	8	12	.400
Kansas City	9	15	.375

Promising Field For Canada's Pulp

Japan's Import of Paper Is Increasing Rapidly Every Year

HAS BEEN NEGLECTED

27 Per Cent. of the Paper Consumed Is Imported and While Domestic Material is Largely Manufactured Demand is Not Supplied.

Japan is a most promising field for the Canadian producers of pulp and paper, who have up to the present done little to supply this market. While the Japanese policy, as is customary in other countries, is to shut out foreign manufacturers as far as possible by a high import duty, and allow the raw material, or material partly manufactured, to escape free or by a comparatively low duty. Nevertheless in the case of printing paper, on which the duty is many times greater than on pulp, the imports are of considerable proportions, as will be seen by the following:—

Great Britain, 1912, 11,177,751 kin, 1,360,652 yen, 1913, 1,428,167 yen.

France, 1912, 126,854 kin 11,735 yen, 1913, 345 yen.

Germany, 1912, 9,542,648 kin, 959,588 yen, 1913, 1,111,310 yen.

Belgium, 1912, 3,623,335 kin, 361,470 yen, 1913, 400,122 yen.

Austria-Hungary, 1912, 452,405 kin, 39,709 yen, 1913, 72,810 yen.

Holland, 1912, 58,202 kin, 6,947 yen, 1913, 253 yen.

Sweden, 1912, 880,105 kin, 71,185 yen, 1913, 209,600 yen.

Norway, 1912, 386,795 kin, 26,074 yen, 1913, 36,261 yen.

United States, 1912, 1,057,934 kin, 120,574 yen, 1913, 171,889 yen.

Other countries, 1912, 6,884 kin, 689 yen, 1913, 14,517 yen.

Total: Kin., 1912, 27,312,913; total yen, 2,958,623; total yen 1913, 3,445,274.

100 kin equals 132 lbs. 1 Yen equals 50 cents.

Consumption of Paper.

The consumption of paper of all kinds is rapidly increasing. This is very marked in the case of printing paper, the Japanese production of which rose steadily from a value of 5,600 yen ($2,500,000) in 1905 to 12,462,000 ($6,231,000) in 1911. The imports of printing paper have increased in the same period, amounting in 1905 to 1,886,000 yen ($943,000) and in 1911 to 2,397,000 yen ($1,198,500), in 1912 to 2,958,000 yen ($1,479,000) and in 1913 to 3,445,000 yen ($1,722,500.) The production of paper of all kinds, apart from what is called Japanese paper, which is not considered in this report, rose in value from 7,150,000 yen ($3,575,000) in 1902 to 18,985,000 yen ($9,492,500) in 1911, and imports of all classes of paper rose from 3,715,000 yen ($1,857,500) in 1902 to 7,072,000 yen ($3,536,000) in 1911.

It will thus be seen that about 27 per cent. of the paper consumed in Japan, printing and other, is imported from Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, the United States, Sweden, and Norway, the importance of which countries in this respect is in the order named. High-grade printing paper particularly is in demand from abroad while on the other hand qualities selling at about 5 cents per pound have about ceased to come into the country owing to competition offered by the mills there. News print in rolls and packed flat, is manufactured in Hokkaido, and almost entirely supplies the local demand. While production of paper in Japan is rapidly increasing, the consumption is going ahead at a still faster rate, so that increasing imports may be looked for.

ONT. INCORPORATIONS

Davies and Newton	$40,000
The T. F. Harrison Co. Ltd.	$50,000
Oddfellows' Temple of Sudbury, Ltd.	$50,000
Electric Bond & Share Co., Ltd.	$100,000
The Conness-Till Elm Co., Ltd.	$50,000
The St. Thomas Electrical Co., Ltd.	$40,000
A. S. Rennie, Ltd.	$40,000
The Criterion Manufacturing of Toronto, Ltd.	$40,000
Albert Residence for Men.	
Bennet & Thwaites, Ltd.	$75,000
The Canada Chain Co., Ltd.	$40,000
Superior Amusements, Ltd.	$40,000
Lake of the Woods Boom Private Co., Ltd.	$12,000
The Shuniah Club.	
The Ford-Smith Machine Co., Ltd.	$100,000
Canada Lock Co., Ltd.	$60,000
Standard Welding Co., Ltd.	$3,000
The Port Colborne Tug Co., Ltd.	$40,000
People's 5c and 10c Stores, Ltd.	
Hamilton Gas and Oil, Ltd.	$40,000
Canada Cut Glass Co., Ltd.	$25,000
The Ontario Flexotile Products, Ltd.	$50,000
Capital Contractors, Ltd.	$40,000
Sherman Theatre & Building Co., Ltd.	$40,000
The Brockville Paper Box Co., Ltd.	$10,000

The undernoted companies have been authorized to increase their capital:—

Electro Metals, Limited. From $300,000 to $1,000,000.

Geo. M. Mason, Ltd. $100,000 to $200,000.

The following companies have been authorized to change their name:—

The Vipond Porcupine Mines Co., Ltd., to The Ward Porcupine Mines Co., Ltd.

Securities Sales Co., Ltd., to Security Sales Co., Ltd.

COMMERCIAL ASBESTOS.

While asbestos in one or other of its varieties has been found in many States of the United States, in Italy, South and Central America, China, Japan, Australia, South Africa and other parts of the world, none of these deposits so far have proved to be of much economic value, or are so located that they cannot be worked profitably. About 80 per cent. of the world's production of commercial asbestos is being supplied from the Canadian deposits. Russia is the next largest producer of commercial asbestos to Canada.

News of World Told in Brief

"Bridgie" Webber Startles Court Engaged in Re-trial of Lieut. Becker

AMEND TIPPING BILL

Senate All Worked Up Over Anti "Pour Boire" Measure—Donalda in Vaudeville—Duma Shows Its Teeth.

"Bridgie" Webber, testifying at the trial of former Police Lieutenant Chas. Becker for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, created a sensation in Justice Seabury's Court last evening by asserting that the lawyer he had employed to defend him was also Becker's counsel and that he had discharged this lawyer when he made up his mind to confess his share in the crime and turn State's evidence. The disclosure was made while Webber was testifying on re-direct examination and was brought out by a question put by District Attorney Whitman.

The lawyer in question, Harford P. Marshall, was in court at the time. He is still one of Becker's counsel and is aiding in the defence. Mr. Marshall resented the inference which might be drawn by the jury from this testimony and, jumping to his feet, protested bitterly to Justice Seabury that he had been unfairly attacked by the District Attorney.

Mr. Whitman had been trying to show by Webber that he had told his story of the crime to him before being sent to the West Side Prison, as the defence will attempt to show that Becker was framed-up by the informers—Rose, Webber and Vallon—after they got together in jail there. He also sought to make it clear that this had been done voluntarily by Webber against the advice of his personal counsel.

In the Senate, Senator Bayer, Montreal, has offered an amendment to the anti-tipping bills. It provides that in conveyances, hotels, restaurants, theatres, boot-polishing establishments and similar public places notices be posted that tipping is illegal and forbidden. In support of his amendment he stated that a stranger entering the country and not knowing the law might give a tip and render himself liable to a fine of $100, or imprisonment for a year. This would be severe punishment for ignorance.

Senator Davis, the author of the bill, in reply, stated that a stranger who entered a prohibition municipality and bought a glass of liquor was in the same case.

Senators Gordon and Choquette announced their intention of moving a six months' hoist for the bill, and it was allowed to stand over until Tuesday next pending re-drafting of the amendment

Mr. Godfroy Langlois, M.L.A., for St. Louis, Montreal, and editor of Le Pays, the weekly which has, consistently fought for the advancement of education in this province, has been named agent of the province at Brussels, Belgium.

Seldom have such turbulent scenes been witnessed as those that occurred in the Australian Federal Parliament in the early hours of yesterday during an all-night sitting. With a view to the greater comfort of the ministerialists the Government whip provided the members on the Government side with blankets and pillows. A Labor member, who was not similarly provided, seized some of these, which caused a violent scuffle on the floor of the House, in which several members participated. Mr. Anstey, a Labor member, punched Mr. Greene, the Government whip, on the nose, causing him to fall to the floor. This incident was immediatedly followed by a struggle betwen protagonists on both sides, which lasted for some minutes.

Eventually after breakfast, the Government secured the first reading of its preference prohibition bill, for trade unionists of preference to trade unionists for employment in public works, this being one of two measures which it desires to send to the Senate with a view to forcing a double dissolution. The Opposition show no signs of relaxing their obstruction, and it seems that continued disorder and angry scenes must be expected.

Mme. Donalda, Canada's prima donna, has confessed that she is booked to appear shortly in an engagement at the Colisseum variety show in Trafalgar Square. Mme. Donalda has recently been singing in grand opera in Nice.

Representative George M. Young, of North Dakota, has revived the "Free Tolls" fight in the House of Representatives by declaring that the cost of the Panama Canal should not be measured alone by the $500,000,000 which the United States had expended on the enterprise, but it must be taken into consideration that more American lives have been sacrificed in constructing the big ditch than were lost in the Revolution, or during the war of 1812 and the Mexican war combined.

Quoting from statistics compiled for him by Col. Goethals, Mr. Young demonstrated that to date 2,190 lives have been lost in the canal zone since May 1, 1904, of which number 1,219 were the result of accidents. The evidence of other deaths, he said, were from sickness, nearly all of which was contracted on the canal. He showed that there have been 98,785 cases of malaria, 1,162 cases of typhoid and there were 35,101 persons injured at the work.

Count Stephen Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, has challenged to a duel Stephen Rakovsky, a fellow-committeeman, after a lively altercation in a committee-room of the Hungarian Parliament. Seconds were at once appointed.

A bombshell has fallen among the 30,000 members of the United Kingdom Postal Telegraph and General Service Benevolent Society, who have received an acturial report showing that the society has deficient funds to meet any further obligations that might arise. This deficiency is put at $4,416,460. The benefit provides payment to a member on his retirement from the service or for the loss of his services to his dependants on his death. There is no suggestion of fraud, the deficit being the result of unsound methods adopted at the establishment of the society.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that for the first time in its history the Duma has rejected the budget. The majority against it was 70.

AROUND CITY HALL

Mayor Martin Threatens M. L., H. & P. that City Will Put in Lighting System.

It is quite likely that an understanding will be reached between the city authorities and the Light, Heat and Power Company for the electric lighting of streets where the underground conduits are being laid. The matter was under discussion by the Board of Control yesterday afternoon, when it was decided that Mr. J. S. Norris, general manager of the company, will confer with Supt. Parent, of the city light department, and report the result at the board meeting on Tuesday next.

A point made clear by Mr. Norris was that in quoting the price of $156 per lamp for St. Catherine street the company had to keep in view that whereas the equipment would be good for fifteen years the contract would continue but for six years, but on the other hand, if the city was willing to make a contract for fifteen or twenty years the prices would be reduced very materially.

Mayor Martin, who presided, remarked that it was useless to go on unless the company was prepared to reduce the price from $156 a lamp.

"If you don't make it cheaper we will start our own lighting system," he said.

In continuation of their policy of reconsidering the recent re-organization of the Health Department the Board of Control yesterday appointed Dr. Henri St. George as head of the municipal laboratory and bacteriological department, which will be separate from the department controlled by Dr. Boucher, medical health officer. Dr. St. Georges was also voted a substantial increase of salary, the amount now being $3,000.

When a motion was proposed for the appointment of Georges Riopel to be assistant superintendent of the incineration department a long dispute followed on the point whether the reports of the appointments or dismissals of employees should be first considered by the board or by Mayor Martin.

The Mayor objected strenuously, "I submit them to the Board" he said. "If you want to amend or reject the recommendations, do so."

"But as head of a certain number of departments, you do not want me to receive reports from the chiefs under my supervision," retorted Controller McDonald.

Mayor Martin declared the discussion closed, but it continued all the same. Later on, when Mayor Martin quoted the resolution passed by the Board conferring on him the supervision of all employees, Controller McDonald remarked:

"But that resolution does not make you the Czar, and we are not living in Russia."

Controller McDonald had proposed that in future all nominations should be first submitted to the board before being referred to Mayor Martin which motion Mayor Martin declared was out of order in view of the previous resolution already adopted. Mayor Martin had already submitted several minor nominations, including that of Mr. Riopel upon which the discussion started.

Controller Hebert proposed, in amendment, that the nomination be laid on the table, which was carried, Controller McDonald dissenting.

Mayor Martin and the Board concurred in several nominations submitted to him by Chief Tremblay. Three firemen were appointed at $750 a year each, and J. Canossa was taken on as assistant engineer at a salary of $950.

The Board resolved to purchase some property for the opening of Salaberry street, and to report to the City Council for an appropriation of $23,364.

It was decided to pay the account of $4,625 to Mr. J. O. Marchand, architect, for plans for the reconstruction of the City Hall.

CANADIANS IN CHICAGO

Two Young Men who are Becoming Prominent in Chicago Financial Circles.

Among the directors of a new $8,000,000 Chicago mail order house resulting from the consolidation of the Pugh Terminal Warehouse Company with the mail order house of Lundin & Co., is George E. Chipman, attorney-at-law, a native of Annapolis County, Nova Scotia, and now a well-known Chicago lawyer.

The Pugh Company has a floor space of forty acres and building practically two-thirds of a mile in length.

Another Nova Scotian who is becoming prominent in Chicago financial circles is M. Haddon McLean, general manager of the Harris Safety Deposit Company.

Messrs. Chipman and McLean, after graduating from Acadia University, went to the University of Chicago, where they took post graduate courses.

BRING FISH EAST.

The announcement that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has under construction two hundred and fifty special fish cars for bringing the sea products of the Pacific Ocean to the cities of the prairie provinces and of the east has attracted much attention. How great these Pacific Coast fisheries are may be judged from the official figures.

British Columbia has in one year produced $10,314,735 worth of fish, the highest total value reached by any individual province in the history of the fisheries of Canada. Of this total $7,763,724 was derived from salmon, $1,085,325 from halibut and $547,900 from herring.

WEATHER: FAIR

Vol. XXIX. No.

GREATER MONTR
Municipal Debentur
Write for our Booklet
N. B. STARK &
BANKERS
TORONTO MONTREAL NEW
LONDON BOST

OUR INVESTMENT SERVIC
IS ALWAYS AT YOUR COMMAND
EASTERN SECURITIES CO., Limite
INVESTMENT BANKERS
157 St. James Street, MONTREAL
St. John, N.B. Halifax, N.

MUNICIPAL AND SCHO DEBENTURES
W. Graham Browne & Comp
222 St. James Street, MONTREAL

THE MOLSONS BAN
Incorporated 1855
Capital Paid Up - - - $4,000,
Reserve Fund - - - $4,800,
Head Office—MONTREAL
86 Branches in Canada.
Agents in All Parts of the World.
Savings Department at all Branc
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES
DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS } ISSU
A General Banking Business Transacte

412,706
1,350 every working day
more than one each minu
Animals were slaughtered
1913 in the public abattoirs
Montreal which are all operat
and controlled by the Montre
Abattoirs Limited.
Write for circular.
STANDARD SECURITIES LIMITED
140 GILL BUILDING · MONTREAL
D2

AN IDEAL INCOM
can be secured to your Beneficiary wi
Absolute Security by Insuring in th
Union Mutual Life Insurance Compan
Portland, Maine
on its
MONTHLY INCOME PLAN
Backed by a deposit of $1,688,902.85 par valu
with the DOMINION GOVERNMENT
cream of Canadian Securities
For full information regarding the most lib
eral Monthly Income Policy on the mark
write, stating age at nearest birthday, to
WALTER I. JOSEPH, Manager,
Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario
Suite 502 McGILL BLDG., MONTREAL, QU

TUXPAM HAS FALLEN
Constitutionalists Have Captured th
Principal Towns in the Rich Oil
Field District.
(By Leased Wire to The Journal o
Commerce.)
Washington, May 16.—Tuxpam, th
centre of the rich oilfields of that name
has been captured by Constitutional-
ists. Word to this effect was receiv-
ed to-day by the State Department
from United States Consul Canada at
Vera Cruz.
The capture of Tuxpam by the Car-
ranzistas is a matter of especial satis-
faction to the administration. Fol-
lowing so closely on the seizure of
Tampico the question of affording pro-
tection to the great oil properties in
that zone has solved itself. The vic-
tors have given promise that they
would respect American and foreign
property and so far they have kept
their word.

FIRST
LAST and
ALWAYS
Remember
MARCONI
Mark All Your Cable Messages to
GREAT BRITAIN
Via MARCONI
AND SAVE
40 Per Cent.
ON YOUR CABLE BILLS
All Classes of Services at Your Dis-
posal. Phone Nearest G.N.W. Office
for Messenger; or Apply
MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH
COMPANY OF CANADA
SHAUGHNESSY BLG., McGill St., MONTREAL
Phone Main 8144