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MONTREAL, JUNE 26, 1914.

### The Irish Question

come law.

order. Like other intelligent men h had his own views, which often differ The Irish question has produced ed from the views of his neighbor. The in the Mother Country that is two fought the matter out in their corlorable and alarming. It is no own way, until the people at the polls nger a question as to the wisdom or settled it, whereupon everybody ac tanwisdom of Home Rule. That oft discepted the situation and the world inted subject is, of course, at the bot- moved on as usual. If one British om, but out of it and upon it has more than another stood for this ob will the larger question-are we to servance of law, it was the old reign of law and order in fashioned Tory, who regarded nimsel the United Kingdom? as the special champion of all those On the question of Home Rule its substantial things to which law and Canadians, we think, will order give value. Strange to say themselves in sympathy with however, it is this old-fashioned To I cmc Rule as a principle—the giving who has now become the advocate and to the drish people the right to manage champion of rebellion. He has finance the local affairs in an Irish Legis a semi-military organization in Ulster lature at Dublin. Such a project seems numbering many thousand, whose de

so teasonable to Canadians, accustomed to the management of their own affairs, that they have wondered why position stated in that way. But the so much opposition to is the right way to put it. The Hom it is the United Kingdom. Probably Rule bill never can have any effect the majority of Canadians have never until it has passed through its Parlie thuc beyond that general expression mentary stages and received the sig of apprinted of the principle. There is nature of His Majesty. When it r t- large body of our citizens, chiefly ceives that signature it becomes the those connected with the Orange or King's law and he who refuses to obe who dissent from even that mod- it-certainly he who organizes arme train dissent from even that most opposition to it—is a rebel against the crain of the Rule views opposition to it—is a rebel against the ing their cue from their breth- crown. There is no escape from tha rin latister, put themselves on rec- position. at their lodge gatherings and in | For some time the Irish Home Ru is in Allantic telegrams as opposed to ers seem to make the substantial in the left in any form. It is to be volunteer movement as unsubstantial of late, how a Atlantic telegrams as opposed to ers seem to have treated the Ulster noted, however, that although this and merely theatrical Of late, how s it our people is now more ever, the movement has been taken sir maly expresented than usual in the more seriously, with the natural resul Commons at Ottawa, no of creating a counter movement. We mpt has been made to obtain in now have two large volunte

a former way any withdrawal or mod. armies in Ireland—the Ulster Volun ification of the resolutions several teers and the National Park Columnia of the National Office of the National Park Columnia of the National Office of the National O the resolutions several teers and the Nationalist Volunteers times adopted by the House in favor both illegal, both drilling and obtain of frome fule. Officially, therefore, of Home Rule. Officially, therefore, Canada is on record as approving of haps the strangest part of the situa Heme Rule. It is altogether probable, tion is that the Nationalist Volunteer however, that if the Home Rule bill are being organized to support the had been drafted by Canadians some of King and his Government, while the the provisions now in it would have Ulstermen, professing the most in tense loyalty to the King, are been imitted. To us at this distance it seems that the method of financing ed to rebel against his lawful author the Irish Government might have been ity. s mplified and that the assigning of What is to be the outcome of all thi

the Post Office and some degree of conflict? It is hard to find an answer "What do you propose to do with Uster?" the Unionist asks of his or Customs powers to the Dublin Legishandling such matters. But for the ponent, with an air of triumph. Heme Rule bill as it stands, with grave question, I admit," replies the what to some of us may seem de-Asquith supporter, "but if the Hom there is no doubt justification Rule bill is defeated what do you pro in the minds of those who had the pose to do with the rest of Ireland? exponsibility of preparing it, and who, The Unionist's solution of the problem our e, had a familiarity with the is an appeal to the people—a genera difficulties to be met that writers election. There is a possibility tha at a distance cannot claim. For weal this attempt at solution may come or wor the bill has passed all its but under circumstances that will still stages, and is about to be. leave the problem in a most difficul form. The burden of government i Under the operation of the recently proving heavy to Mr. Asquith and hi enacted Parliament Act-probably the colleagues. We can well understand mbet important constitutional change that they may not be disinclined t ever adopted in the United Kingdomobtain release from it. They are bound to do their utmost to enact the Home Rule bill into law. This will be accomplished soon. The bill on receiv ed by procla What if Mr. Asquith, having mation. secured the King's approval the bill and the issue elections before the date fixed for the

a; bill which has twice passed the Hou e of Commons and been rejected by the House of Lords may, on passing the shird time in the Commons, be-Come law without the approval of the Lirds. The Home Rule bill has now, a provision that the bill shall take et fect upon a date to be fixed by procla Haced in a position to receive at an carry day the signature of the King. The bill has been sent for the third time to the House of Lords, but no of the proclamation, should thereupon body expects it to be accepted by that appeal to the people, bringing on the hody. In view of the very strong hostility manifested by a large part of the ishabitants of Ulster, a proposal has leep year. leen made, now taking the form of an immediate bill introduced in the would figure largely in the contest the state of the appearance of the state of the state of the state of the appearance of the state of the state of the appearance Touse of Lords, that the counties of many other issues would arise, an treate mery if they so wish, vote themselves out of the operation of the selves out of the operation of the life stress of the operation of the life stress of the stress Uste may, if they so wish, vote them perhaps in many constituencies would ons and that the amenants which to a large extent has worked by the Lords. The with the Liberals, is showing many the strength of course. sanged by the Lords. The content falls is showing many size the assent of the Lords, signs of restiveness. In several recent by elections the nomination of the Lords, the Labor candidate against the Liberal records a three-cornered a three-cornered as three-corner Labor candidate against the constituency of twice rejected it. Apparture to the constituency of the consti

sign it, under the provisions of the and more disposed to play its own Parliament Act. Sometimes the op-hand, without stopping to consider the ponents of the measure talk of the interests of the old parties. It is not der the advice of his ministers. Any other kind of government is not possible in the twentieth century. That the King feels deeply the gravity of the situation and that he is using every possible influence towards a peaceful settlement of the question, may be taken for granted. But in the end, if all such efforts fail, it is safe to say that the King will indeed be regarded as an anter of the gravest importance, in olving perhaps serious consequences, ut his refusal to sign would be a mat ar of much greater gravity.

Assuming, then, that the Home Rule I, by due process of the constitut nal law-making machinery of the ion, becomes the law of the land at then? Until recently if there one the safe of the safe of the safe of the surface of the surface was well-considered. The weakness shown by the claims.

THE SALTY SEAS.

All seaks are salt, but not to the same eigree. The waters of some contain less sant than others, depending atto-move that each of the proper in the strength of the surface of the surface was a peaceful settlement of the question, may be taken for granted. But in the end, if all such efforts fail, it is safe to say that the King will sign. His signing will indeed be regarded as an natter of the gravest importance, in only the popel of the surface of the surface of the same of the surface of King refusing his signature. Such a improbable that the elections would

what then? Until recently if there

was one thing more than another for

was for the maintenance of law and

ound that it wa snecessary to brand heir goods in order to pro-ect them from their competibranding was awed by advertising until articles ere made household words. Adver ising has invaded every field. A few ears ago, banks thought it beneath heir dignity to give publicity to their roceedings: to-day they realise that udicious advertising is the surest and est way of securing and retaining the onfidence of the public.

Departmental . stores have bee ade possible through the judicious se of printers' ink. 'The wide spread se of package goods, of novelties and thousand and one other articles of veryday use are the result of judic ous advertising. It is impossible t nention a field of activity not capable expansion through the proper use f publicity. To-day, we are told the articular advantages of a certain azor, or why we should travel by uch and such a railroad, why a cer ain breakfast food is preferable to all thers and why we should wear a cer ain kind of shoes, or a certain bran

It is undoubtedly true that our Car dian manufacturers, railroads, banks nd other big corporations are some hat behind those of the neighboring epublic in the matter of advertising. ast year, Canada purchased \$600 worth of foreign made goods, a arge proportion of which came from he United States. The only reason re buy American automobiles, wear merican shirts, collars and shoes, use merican razors and a score of other hings is because we have been made amiliar with their merits through adertising. A few days ago, the Ger an Government decided to co-operate with the manufacturers and merchants f that progressive country, and ex end a large sum of money each year advertising German-made goods in oreign countries. Our Canadian busiess men should advertise more ex ensively.

It is not flattering to Canada that, hile its recent loan brought tenders om the public for only twelve per ent. of the amount asked, the South frican loan a few days later, offered a terms only a little more favorable o the buyer, was over-subscribed.

The United States Interstate Comvery important ody, corresponding in its function o the Railway Commission of Canda. But there is one point upon thich it does not compare favorably the Canadian Commission. Here e regard the Commission as a court lace our views before the tribunal, nd patiently await the decision. Any hing like advance information as to shat the Commission will decide is either given nor expected. In the ase of the United States Commission he press seems to feel that it has a ight to know in advance what is to be ecided and when the decision will e given. For several weeks past imerican journals have contained artcles foreshadowing the decision in he pending railway rates case.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

The United States Bureau of Lighttouses has charge of the buoying,
narking, lighting, and otherwise safecuarding of 46,828 statute miles of
oast line. Of this, 17,043 statute
illes lie along the seaboards of this
ountry and some of its colonial posessions; the remainder, 22,786 statute
alles, is composed of navigable chanels, lakes, and rivers.

Subscribe for The Journal of Com-

Much nonsense with reference to old exports is now being talked both Wall Street and elsewhere. Among The Place and Power of Publicity

The Advertising Clubs of America, who have just closed their Annual convention in Toronto, have directed resh attention to the place and power full publicity. It is estimated that there is upwards of \$500,000,000 spent each car on this continent in advertising. This is a large sum, but when the emedicial results are noticed, the mount spent is not in any way out of proportion.

Advertising is very largely the reall of modern business conditions. Such a tendency would moveover a most marked at the time to measure full and the capendary for use elsewhere. This would be the basic effect of the law whatever remporary means of coutrol of transitory fold movements it might neidentally afford from season to sea on. Such a tendency would moveover a most marked at the time the new law came first into operation. New York Journal of Commerce.

Outside of cities our whole counts built of wood, while European couls be the shoult of wood, while European couls be the shoult of wood, while European couls be the shoult of wood, while European couls be built of wood will be cheeked by the new banking as when the latter comes into opens the full appear to them ample justified in of property or crazy attack up the assertion that the efflux of gold will appear to them ample justified to the individuals which their distorted remaining and whether distorted remaining and with the provisions of that the experisions of the latter comes into open a result of their wanton destriction for any further wanton destriction of property or crazy attack up the assertion that the experisions

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* "ALITTLE NONSENSE ! NOW AND THEN! \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

The practical spirit of the Britisher specially the Englishman to whom the lustrated by a mendicant who most tearful appeal to an I appeal to an English ousiness man, it was quite lang and it was thought effective as the buzzer was touched and a servant called. The beggar was much taken back by he order to the servant, "Remove this erson, he's breaking my heart

On account of prices and the tariff hey are thinking of brining eggs from benmark. Back is the Elizabethan ra Mr. Shakespart candida some hings and did not approve them.—

"India," said an Irishn Welshman to Calcitta, by just the inest climate under the sun, but inest climate under the sun, but is of fellows come out here and they lirink and they eat, and they drink and they de, and they drink he climate as has killed them!"—Ca liff Western Mail.

Arthur Robinson says that ones applied at the recruiting o callst in the regular army and Jexico. After eing examined he o enist in the "Best annihed he was ejected on account of not having good eeth, and Irwin became indignan and said to the recruiting officer Great goodness, man, do "you wan ne to eat 'em after I killi 'em?" The number of automobile acciden

The number of automobile accidents tue to carelessness or incompetent living causes some people to talk lke old Cornelius Husk. His little randson said to him one day, pointing to the horn of an automobile that ad hatted for repairs: "What's that here thing for, grand-pop?"

"That, sonny," the gradfather answered bifterly, "that is the gol durrhing they toot afore they run yo lown."—Motor Age,

An old farmer on his first visit to New York thought he would go to the heatre and see the play called "Fort. Thieves," says the San Francisco Ar tonaut. When he got to the theatre asked the man at the box office is hey were playing the "Forty Thieves' here, and on being informed they were, and without asking the price of he seats, told the box-office man that we wanted a tip-ton seat and held." wanted a tip-top seat, and laid ive-dollar bill down. The box-offic onlars in change The The transfer of the t dan laid the ticket down and three dollars, in change. The farmer (accustomed to 25-cent shows) picked up he three dollars and walked off without his ticket, whereupon the box-ffice man shouted: "See here, sir." You've forgotten your ticket." The farmer shouted back: "Keep it, go! dam yer! I don't want to see the other thirty-nine."

NEW WARS FOR OLD. (Afred Noyes, in the Westminster Gazette.) Peace? When have we prayed for

Peace? When have we prayed for peace?
Over us ourns a star Bright, heautiful, red for strife!
Yours are only the drum and the fife. And the golden braid and the surface of life.
Ours is the white-hot war!

Peace? When have we prayed for peace? One have we prayed for peace?
Ours are the weapons of men!
Time changes the face of the world:
Your swords are rust and your flags are furled;
And ours are the unseen legions hurled are furled;
And ours are the unseen legions hurled
Up to the heights again.

Peace? When have we prayed peace?
Is there no wrong to right,
Wrong crying to God on high?
Iere where the weak and the helples

and the homeless hordes of the city go The ranks are railied to-night!

eace? When have we prayed for peace? Are we so dazed with words? Carth, heaven, shall pass away Ere for your passionless pea-

pray!
Are ye deaf to the trumpets that call us to-day. Blind to the blazing swords?

TIMBER WASTE.

When we fell a tree, thirteen per cent, of it is left to rot as stump, to and branches. At the sawmill forty-three per cent, of it goes into sawdust, bark, slabs, and so on. Two per cent, is lest in seasoning; three per cent, in planing and finishing. Four per cent more goes into the kindling heap when a house is built. Only thirty-five per cent, of the original tree energes in the form of a building—and when the carpenters are careless the two Outside of cities our whole country

Outside of cities our whole country is built of wood, while Purepean countries use brick and stone. This involves an enormous consumption of lumber—relatively to population, many times that of England, France or Germany. Every foot used involves two feet that may be wasted. Part of the waste, of course, is inevitable; part may, he utilized in by-products.

may be utilized in by-products.

That the immense fire waste largely preventable every one know A shingle roof, for example, may be treated as greatly to reduce its inflan mability. We usually deem it easi mability. We usually deem it can not to bother about that and let to ansurance company pay the loss if the occurs. Insurance ought to pettize carelessness more heavily than does.—Saturday Evening Post.

A UNION PAPER ON ARBITRATION.

One of the surest evidences this is a time of great progress is that we are beginning to dig out with great zest broad and 65 feet high, with 180 horse fashioned dust-covered principles that ised to keep us mighty happy piefore we began to get prosperous. The pack tage labelled "Arbitrate," for fastance. The meanest human being likes to pride himself on his sense of fairness, it is a fundamental and prantitive principles and the sure and sometimes with the wind, sometimes against it—and sometimes with the wind blowling on her starboard or or the state of th The great combinations of capitalists are unwilling to lower their prices at home. They are driven, therefore, to sell abroad. And they find that they cannot sell on the requisite scale unless they sell below cost price scale unless they sell below cost price.
When, therefore, it is pointed out that German coal and German iron are being sold in England cheaper than English coal and iron can be, the real conclusion is that the German consumer is being compelled to pay an extraverant price, and that the English consumer benefits by being able to buy very much character.

#### FOREIGN TRADE ESSENTIAL. Reason and good bu

Reason and good business sense emphasize the importance and necessity of American industry engaging in forcigar trade. With the present enormous development of industrialism, our factories can supply the domestic demand by producing 65 per cent. of capacity. This means that 35 per cent. The logical and businessite pricedure is to get more business. More business can be had in Europe, in Africa, in the Orient, in South America. The testimony of scores of successful American exporters—including the breast Secretary of Commerce—is that this foreign business is stable and dependable. It is not only profitable on its own account, but in times of business depression at home it serves as a balance wheel taking care of the out-put when the domestic demand falls or a balance wheel taking care of the output when the domestic demand falls of gails. The next step in our American commercial evolution is foreign trade. Inevitably American goods will go into the markets of the world—if not New England goods, then the American goods of some other section. New England is the leader in industry and manufactures in the United States, it is New England's opportunity to be in New England's opportunity to be in the Merican foreign trade. New England business men must decide.—Current Affairs, Boston. mais. put when the domestic demand falls or falls. The next step in our American commercial evolution is foreign trade. Inevitably American goods will go into the markets of the world—if not New England goods, then the American goods of some other section. New England is the leader in industry and manufactures in the United States. It is New England's opportunity to be the leader also in this American foreign trade. New England business men must decide—Current Affairs Roston

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A WAR MONSTER.

GERMAN CONSUMER TAXED.

very much che

onsumer.-The Statist

One of the things we have plant when our new building and hospital inished is a school for drivers. Ev corse-lover is not only pained, it isually angered, to see the way

horse-lover is not only pained, but susually angered, to see the way so many unfortunate horses are ydnked, pulled, jerked, and confused by drivers who know about as much about driv-ing so sensitive an animal as a horse is they do about numbers, but her the

than the Ger

The Standard Bank of Canada thirty-three 118 Branches throughout the Dominion general Banking Business

transacted Correspondence Invited

GERMAN COAL VS. BRITISH.

The total German coal produmetric tons was 191,511,100; was 87,116,000, and briquettes This output shows an i production over that of the ye vious of 10.29 per cent in coal and 5.89 per cent in lignite.

Germany exported in 1913, 24.573,000 tons of coal and 6,411,000 tons of

In this connection it may be remark d that the German E ain in the exportation of coal and coke .-- Coal Age

## INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATES FAVORED.

Is the popular outcry as he system whereby short ich representation was an York Central control of the Lake

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VOL. XXIX. No. 44

And Traders are Viewing Situation in More Favor-

able Light HILLCREST STOCKS

The absence to-day on the Montrea took Exchange of anything like the ling pressure which has been in evi-nee for some little time past was per-ps the most agreeable feature of the at market.

local market.

There was small variation from the lower levels recorded yesterday. In the midst of very dull trading prices

he misst of very different price remained steady.
But traders are inclined to take a more favorable view of the outlook with the turn of the month additiona funds will be looking for investment. Holiday Next Week.

tor the time being is to be indeed to which there is the property week to st lay next week to still further The Exchange here will be closed Exchange here will be closed on Dominion Day (Wednesday), will not be the Tuesday after-holiday as in Toronto, where the ange will close from 12.30 p.m. on ay mentioned until 10 o'clock on flowing Thursday morning, suggestion for a suspension for the holf day was no ktra half day was not even su

was another sustantial slump ecurities of Hillcrest Collicries, common sold off an additional pints to 22, making a decline of points since the disaster in the.

ine, preferred was also disposed ag, selling back 5 points more to 70, n aggregate decline slightly in excess fisitteen points in the past week. wed from the mine, but there word as to the extent of the Brazilian Earnings Better.

at Paris. stock has lost a couple of points is a result and was changing hands to-day at 77, which is getting well-lown toward the low point for the

the increase last week was \$10,838, ich companed with \$14,726, the are ase for the week ending June 13, \$17,398, for the week ending e 6.

increase in gross for the three of June is, therefore, \$43,000.

Three New Directors.

Ames-Holden preferred dropped a int to 54, the low point for the year, d over three points below the level in the early part of the week. The common, as has been the case some little time, was selling un-niged at 9.

The Board of Directors, at the an-The Board of Directors, at the anzual meeting yesterday, was still further strengthened by the addition of the sames of Sir Thomas Tait, W. A. Matley and S. J. Le Huray, who take the paces of Clarence F. Smith, W. R. Allen and Arthur Congdon, respectively.
Mr. Smith having retired from the two presidency, his place in that consection is taken by Mr. Fleetwood H. Ward.

PORT

The

to Ric

\$68,932

Smith will leave the city next return will be in a position to an-nee his plans for the future. BOSTON MARKET IRREGULAR.

June 26.—The market has and irregular. Trading was

TO BE ISSU Brazilian loan. ewspaper ("A No-lo, May 19, 1914: tral, the

London to Rio May 19, 194:

of bankers has been arranged to bout Brazilian financial affairs. Rothschilds reserving to themselvent being the right to remain aloof from the right to remain along the remain along the right to remain a remain and the right to the right to remain a remain and the right to remain a right to rem