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MONTREAL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1914.

The Winnipeg Arrest

The publisher of a weekly journal in Winnipeg has been placed under arrest, by order of the military authorities, for the crime of criticizing Col. Hughes, the Minister of Militia. We have not seen the article complained of, but unless its character and the circumstances attending its publication are particularly and exceptionally open to censure we regard the arrest of the journalist as a mistake. Whether justified or not, there has been a good deal of discontent concerning the recent military arrangements, but to the credit of the press generally be it said, very little of this has appeared in the newspapers. The Press generally has taken the patriotic view that this is not the time to indulge in criticism of the proceedings of the military authorities in their handling of the war situation. If in a few cases criticism has appeared, it has probably been founded on a sincere desire to effect improvement, and might well be overlooked. The Winnipeg arrest, instead of making the press more silent, is likely to provoke criticism that otherwise would not be heard. The Canadian press, on the whole, has very cordially co-operated with the authorities in relation to the publication of matter concerning our military arrangements. All the remedies provided in the civil and criminal law are open to anybody who feels aggrieved. But it would require a very strong case to justify the suppression of a newspaper, in Canada, by military law.

"Business as Usual"

"Business as usual" is a motto adopted by the British manufacturers and commercial houses. While Britain's armies and navies are fighting the Germans, those who are left at home are making heroic efforts to capture the bulk of Germany's foreign trade, thereby still further crippling the nation and making her recovery more difficult. As Germany has always declared that her navy was simply for the protection of her overseas commerce and that her sole object in life was to extend her trade, this effort on the part of British business men to capture Germany's trade is a most worthy one.

The occasional sinking of a British merchantman by stray German cruisers in the outer parts of the world adds somewhat to the feeling of modern commerce, and brings back some of the romance connected with the overseas trade in the Elizabethan period. In those days, the owner of a merchantman had to fight or avoid pirates, run the risk of being captured or destroyed by men-of-war of rival nations, and, generally speaking, lead a precarious existence. Despite the risks incidental to the work, Britain lacked neither men nor ships. Her present day splendid overseas commerce originated with the merchantmen of that period. The cargoes brought in by ships came from every corner of the universe. A boat might come in laden with gold, precious stones and spices, or the more prosaic purchases which characterize modern commerce. For the most part, however, the commerce carried on at that period consisted in minerals and articles of great value.

Mr. John Masfessel aptly describes it in the following words:

Stately Spanish galleon coming from the Isthmus
Dripping through the tropics by the palm-green
shores
With a cargo of diamonds,
Emeralds, amethysts,
Topazes, cinnamon and gold moldores.

He contrasts that picture with one showing the commonplace everyday load of ships of the present time.

Dirty British coaster with a salt-caked smokestack
Butting through the channel in the mad March days
With a cargo of Tyne coal,
Roads rails, pig lead,
Firewood, ironware, and cheap tin trays.

Much of the picturesque element has gone with the passing of the sailing ships, but the mystery of the sea remains unchanged. One does not even need a poetic imagination to see something out of the ordinary in the dirty smoke-begrimed tramp steamer loaded with "cheap tin trays."

Modern commerce, however, has become more stable and solid. It has eliminated to a certain extent the romantic element by lessening the risk and timing at certainty. It has become an organization which avoids surprise because of insurance. Despite it all, however, the machinery of commerce is but the frame of the picture and back of it all there remains the romance and there is still the spirit of adventure. It means almost as much to ship and to sell at a profit as it did in the old days of the sailing ships with their risk of capture by privateers. "Business as usual," especially under present day war conditions, has more than a touch of the romantic in it.

The Immigrant and the City

The more aliens the less native children. That is a law of population the history of the United States attests. This law is operating after the fashion of laws in Canada at the present time, silently and implacably preventing the natural increase of the established peoples of these Provinces.

The opponents of this view—for it has its opponents—are inclined to assert that the decrease in the birth rate is a result of the drift from the country to the city, and all that such a migration implies. Urbanization, they claim, includes a view of

life which moves from the primitive to the sophisticated, which repudiates drudgery and snatches at pleasure. It implies the increase of wealth and luxury, the emancipation of women, and the deliberate prevention of child-bearing. Here, it is alleged, is the true cause of the falling birth rate, and the hapless aliens have nothing to do with it.

It is unfortunate that such an antithesis should be suggested. These two forces, urbanization and immigration, are complementary and co-operative. Each, if taken by itself, tends to decrease the birth rate. A country like Australia, for instance, which has little immigration, when it comes under the spell of the desire of city life, becomes its cradle left empty. On the other hand, if any cityless land could be found which received large quantities of immigrants, the same results would doubtless be found. The situation which faces us in Canada, as it faces our neighbors to the south, is one where these two forces work in combination, redoubling the destructive power of each other.

All the cities are fed from without, and largely by new arrivals in the country. In the agricultural provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta the growth of the cities has been more rapid than the growth of the rural districts. In each of them the rural population increased during the period 1901 to 1911 five times, while the urban population increased seven times. In the other provinces the spread and contrast between the two sorts of growth was very much wider. The tendency of low-culture immigration is profoundly to the cities, and to the largest of the cities, and to the most congested regions of these largest cities.

It was found in a recent and typical year that sixty-eight per cent. of the immigrants arriving in the United States settled in the six states of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, New Jersey and Rhode Island. These states contain only 5.6 per cent. of the area of the United States, but they are the most thickly populated. Still more significant is the fact that they are the states in which the big cities are found. The census of 1910 revealed the fact that two-thirds of the foreign born population was living in towns or cities of over 2,500 population, while thirty-eight per cent. was huddled into the few great cities having more than 100,000 population. It is not the dense population in itself, it is the dense population living under city conditions, which attracts the droves of aliens. Prince Edward Island is the most densely populated province in Canada, but it has only one city, and that a small one, and it receives practically no immigration.

This experience of the United States is being visibly repeated in Canada. The central and crowded sections of Montreal and Toronto have been transformed within the past decade, and present now a polyglot aggregation of many races, swarming and jostling in the narrow courts and overcrowded houses. In Winnipeg there are over a dozen Lutheran churches where worship is conducted in five languages, and the Bible Society distributes the scriptures in twenty-five translations. It would seem that while we have brought the immigrant hither to farm he has somehow missed the road to the country.

Another contributing cause to the lowering of the birth rate of the native stock lies in the fact that while the native born attempt to defend or elevate his standard of living by limiting his family the foreign born seeks to accomplish the same result by extending his. The one thinks, "Another mouth to feed." The other thinks, "Another pair of hands to work." The child of the native is an expense till he has completed his education, or, if a girl, till she reaches her belated marriage day. The child of the alien is at work and assisting the family budget before he reaches his teens, if school and factory law do not prevent it or can be outwitted. This is another sword which the modern Brennus casts into the scale when the city pays the indemnity exacted of it.

Thus the alleged destruction of the doctrine that immigration lessens the birth rate is turned into a reinforcement of it. For the destructive power of urbanization is largely derived from immigration itself. And we are shown clearly how important the question of the distribution of immigrants becomes. Many of the practical problems of immigration hinge directly upon it. It decides whether or not the immigrant and the economic opportunity which is his justification for being in the country shall come together. It lies at the root of the problem of assimilation, which is chiefly a matter of the bringing together of the immigrant and those of his own race stock which have been long enough in the country to have adopted its ways. Crime, vice, poverty, health, education—all these depend upon distribution. It is not enough to welcome the newcomers. Our hospitality must go farther. It must find for him his task and his domicile.

If the German fleet does not come out and fight, they will be "dug out like rats in a hole," declared Winston Churchill in a speech yesterday at Liverpool. It may take time, but they will eventually be treated to the usual fate of rats.

The whole world is aroused against the destruction of the cathedral at Rheims, and protests are being showered both upon the German people and upon the non-combatant nations. The world will not soon forget the ruthless vandalism of the Germans.

At another time the departure of Sir Ernest Shackleton for the Antarctic would have aroused world-wide interest. Just now, with a great war raging, there was but a mere paragraph given to his departure. Sir Ernest Shackleton has proved himself to be one of the world's greatest explorers, and it is sincerely hoped that he will have a successful trip. The Pole has been discovered, and a great deal of scientific investigation remains to be done.

The act of Cambridge University in inviting the Louvain Professor to continue their work at Cambridge shows an exceptionally fine spirit. It is no wonder that Great Britain makes friends among the nations. She is ever ready to assist the weaker nations both by force of arms, gifts of money, and in such ways as the University of Cambridge has assisted the Belgium University.

The fact that practically all who have enlisted in the First Contingent are to be sent to the front will leave ample room for others who wish to join the Second Contingent. It is announced that another 19,000 will be sent to the front, making a total contribution from Canada of 50,000. In the Second Contingent it is to be hoped the more native born Canadians will enlist. Good men are needed at the front, and there are no better anywhere than our own Canadians.

Of the 24 chartered banks in Canada at the present time, the head offices of seven are located in Toronto, Montreal comes second with six, Winnipeg third with three, and Quebec fourth with two. Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Halifax, Vancouver and Weyburn have only one each.

THE AUTHOR LOCATED.

The number of authors credited with the poem: "Me und Gott," are legion. Montreal did its best to retain the poet within its municipal borders; New York also claimed it as an American product, but getting down to brass tacks it originated, as all clever men and wonderful creations must originate, in the "Land of Canaan." The "British weekly" states: "This war is reviving the song 'Hoch der Kaiser' which was for a long time a favorite of the sailors in the American Asiatic fleet. It was common to sing it and to recite it." At a dinner at the Union League Club of New York City some years ago, Captain Coghlan recited the poem, which met with enthusiastic applause, with the natural result that Captain Coghlan was reprimanded from Washington. The first verse runs thus:—

"Der Kaiser of dis Vaterland
Und Gott on High all dings command.
Ve two—Acht! Don't you understand?
Myself—und Gott!"

The author of these lines was A. Macgregor Ross. He was born at Tomintoul and studied for the ministry of the Free Church in Aberdeen. In due time he was ordained to the church at Elvie and Rendall, in Orkney. He did not settle down there, and ultimately found his way abroad and took to a journalistic career, in which he had many vicissitudes. He has now been dead for a considerable time. But his verses are alive, and one Cabinet Minister recites them at present with immense effect.

Gold production by Australia in 1913 was the smallest in three years. The output for last year was 2,204,768 fine ounces, compared with 2,321,343 in 1912 and 2,484,475 ounces in 1911.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

He—They say, after marriage, the husband and wife grow to look like each other. She—Then consider my refusal final.—Yave Record.

The Russian soldier who shouts "On to Przemysl," is apt to be shot for hissing the Czar.—Kansas-urg Illuminator.

Germany claims the Russians were licked at Lyck. No battlefield of the war has been better named.—Savannah News.

Finkelstein—"Vy do you wear all your jewelry whenever I takes you sailing?" Mrs. F.—"Well, if der boat should capsize I want to be sure of being saved."—Life.

A Scotch regiment chased a German regiment into the fish ponds near Ermenonville and jumped in and fought them in the water. Now we know why Scotch soldiers don't wear pants.—Ottawa Citizen.

"Have you a heart that aches?" she asked of the young man behind the music-shop counter. "No, madam," he responded, absently; "but I've a hollow tooth that does something awful."—The People's Friend.

One branch of the lumber-consuming industry which should not be seriously injured by the European war is the manufacture of wooden legs.—Southern Lumberman.

Foreman (to Pat): Now, Pat, tell me why you are afraid to walk on that bridge like your fellow-workmen. Pat: Sure, sir, it's not afraid I am of walking on it, but afraid of walking off it I am.

Little Willie: Pa, why do they call them "minor poets"? Pa: Because they ought to be working with the pick and shovel instead of writing poetry, my son.

Would the Kaiser accept peace on as slight a pretext—if he could get it?—Wall Street Journal.

Another interesting point is, What effect will this war have on some of those titles that have been bought by the rich papas of American girls?—Duluth Herald.

A MATTER OF PRONUNCIATION.

Highbrow—Ah! I see the German vandals have destroyed that marvellous architectural masterpiece, the Raans Cathedral.

Lowbrow—Yes, and did you see in the paper this morning that the sons of guns burned down another cathedral at Reems.

WAR!

War
I abhor!
And yet how sweet
The sound along the marching street
Of drum and fife, and I forget
Broken old mothers and the whole
Dark butchering without a soul.

Without a soul—save this bright treat
Of heavy music, sweet as hell;
And even my peace-avid feet
Go marching with the marching feet.
For yonder goes the life,
And what care I for human life?
The tears fill my astonished eyes,
And my full heart is like to break,
And yet 'tis all embowered lies,
A dream those drummers make.

Oh, it is wickedness to clothe
Yon hideous, grinning thing that stalks
Hidden in music, like a queen.
That in a garden of glory walks
Till good men love the things they loathe;
Art, thou hast many infamies,
But not an infamy like this.
Oh, snap the fife, and still the drum,
And show the monster as she is.

—Richard De Gallienne.

HOME-THOUGHTS FROM THE SEA.

(By Robert Browning.)
Notably Cape Saint Vincent to the northwest
died away;
Sunset ran, one glorious blood-red, reeking into Cadiz
Bay;
Bluish 'mid the burning water, full in face Trafalgar
lay;
In the dimmest northwest distance dawned Gibraltar
grand and gray;
"Here and here did England help me; how can I
help England?"—say,
Whoso turns as to this evening, turn to God, to
praise and pray,
While Jove's planet rises yonder, silent over Africa.

THE COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNITY OF RUSSIA.

That as a result of war great markets in Russia will be thrown open to England and the United States may be accepted as one of the obvious facts of the situation. But the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has made public this declaration, leaves some of the most essential conditions of the problem untouched. It is quite right to insist that merchants and manufacturers before offering their goods in Russia should have the testimony of experts as to the wants of the country and the Russian manner of doing business. It will only be after some such work of preparation that "when peace comes the channels which have flowed deeply with German products for years may flow with products from America and England." But before concluding that "for America especially does Russia open opportunities for an industrial outlook such as can hardly be over-estimated," it may be well to inquire under what conditions Russia has been paying Germany \$300,000,000 a year and what are the chances that the United States can secure a substantial part of that trade.

In the first place, Germany has the same advantage in dealing with Russia that we have in our commercial intercourse with Canada—that of geographical contiguity. Thus Germany can get her goods to the Russian markets usually at the cost of one "handing," and one train journey at fairly moderate rates. These advantages have been reinforced by the provisions of a particularly broad and liberal commercial treaty in which the balance of profit was emphatically on the side of Germany.

The result was shown in the rapid expansion of German exports to Russia in the course of the last twenty-five years. For the five-year period 1889-93 German exports to Russia had an annual average of \$38,770,000; while for the five-year period 1904-8 the average per annum was \$108,275,000. Here was an increase in twenty years of \$70,000,000 in the annual average of Russian imports from Germany. During the same period the annual average of imports from England increased only from \$28,220,000 to \$49,050,000. For the ten years between 1899 and 1908 the rate of progress of German trade with Russia left English competition a long way behind. In the five-year period 1899-03 German exports to Russia had an annual average of about \$55,000,000, while in the succeeding five-year period the average as above noted, was \$23,000,000 greater. In the course of these ten years the British average stood at about \$49,000,000, but in the second quinquennial period there was an actual fall of \$45,000 in the average of English imports into Russia.

During the last five years the growth of the import trade of Russia has been particularly rapid. It was valued at \$470,000,000 in 1908; \$534,000,000 in 1912, and \$628,500,000 last year. To the total of 1908 Germany contributed, mainly in manufactured products, to the amount of \$108,385,000, or 7 per cent. of her whole export trade. To the total of 1912 the German contribution was \$268,374,000, or 12½ per cent. of the entire export trade of the Empire. In 1908 the German imports into Russia accounted for less than one-fourth of the total Russian import trade, while in 1912 and 1913 they figure for rather more than one-half. Compared with these figures, the returns of American trade are, of course, insignificant. Of direct imports from the United States into Russia in 1912 the official returns take cognizance of \$44,134,000 and in 1913 of \$38,195,000, while Russian exports to the United States figure in these years as \$9,272,000 and \$7,291,000, respectively. The value of the principal imports into European Russia from the United States in 1913 was as follows: Raw cotton, \$23,282,000; agricultural machinery, \$3,679,000; India, rubber and gutta percha, \$3,066,000; machines and machinery, \$2,939,000; manufactures of wood, \$633,000; automobiles, \$291,000; mineral oils, \$187,000; scientific apparatus, \$129,000; furs and furskins, \$116,000; hides and skins, \$98,000; copra, \$58,000; cast iron manufactures, \$63,000; hand tools, \$49,000; mineral and vegetable wax, \$17,000. These figures are probably not exhaustive, because a considerable portion of the trade between Russia and the United States is carried on by way of and partly through the agency of other countries.

It is instructive to note, however, that against our modest contribution of automobiles, Germany sold in 1912 \$6,905,000 of the same product to Russian purchasers; that in cotton, yarn the German sales amounted to \$2,614,000, and in cotton cloths to \$5,438,000; that the German sales of manufactures of cast iron were amounted to \$1,552,000, of other iron and steel ware to \$7,894,000, of steel bars and rails to \$531,000, of tin plate manufacturers to \$2,485,000, and of wire and its manufactures to \$2,480,000. So also in leather and leather belting, in which we are not represented at all, the German sales to Russia last year amounted to \$9,941,000 and even in woolen goods in which the United Kingdom is supposed to have an assured primacy in the markets of the world, the German imports amounted to \$6,045,000, against a British total of \$1,285,000. On the other hand, Germany bought from Russia in 1913 barley to the value of \$58,948,000; bran to the value of \$14,582,000; rye of \$2,448,000, and wheat of \$8,534,000. Other wheat importing countries buy much more largely from Russia than Germany, and in dairy products and eggs the United Kingdom furnishes the larger market. The same is true in regard to timber and lumber, but of oilcake and oil seeds, as well as of mineral oils and their products Germany has been the chief purchaser. Of course, when a trade like this is resolved into the element of barter, there is very little which Russia has to sell that the United States is prepared to buy, and although Germany sold to Russia last year \$39,000,000 more than she bought from Russia, the basis of imports is sufficiently broad to bear a considerable superstructure of exports. There is no reason to suppose that the United States would be able to furnish any similar market for the products of the fields and forests of the Russian Empire.—New York Journal of Commerce.

The annual revenue of Mexico, according to the latest available figures, is \$64,544,000, while expenses are \$70,296,000. The Republic's debt is \$256,484,000, bearing interest at 3 per cent. and 5 per cent.

Gold shipments to Ottawa, Canada, for account of the Bank of England form an odd reversion to the very beginning of foreign exchange transactions in the Middle Ages. Gold, used as money, has no value in itself. It is merely a token of value, so other tokens, representing it, can be used in its place whether it becomes too costly, too dangerous or too troublesome to handle the gold itself.

The Bank of England treats gold on deposit in the Treasury of the Dominion of Canada as if it were in London, yet Ottawa is a thousand miles from the open sea, and there three thousand from Europe. It is stored there because transportation is risky and costly, but it does its work as the basis of foreign transactions just as well on one side of the Atlantic as it would on the other side, which proves the possibility of making New York the clearing house of the world for such transactions should the war drag through the years that some of the military authorities predict.

In the Middle Ages the Jewish bankers stored their gold reserves in safe centres to protect them from robber barons and predatory kings, and they invented the bill of exchange, drawn in triplicate, to make this gold liquid without handling it.

The Bank of England is doing that very thing today, which shows in its way that war is a reversion to the Dark Ages.—New York Commercial.

Imperial Bank OF CANADA

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Capital Paid up.....\$7,000,000
Reserve Fund.....\$7,000,000

This bank issues Letters of Credit negotiable in all parts of the world.

This bank has 127 branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.

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WELL-DONE SCOTIA!

Nova Scotia has done nobly in its support of the Empire's cause. Following closely on its offer to Great Britain of 500,000 tons of coal, comes the announcement that the province will send a steamer load of food and clothing to the heroic sufferers in Belgium. Nova Scotia is to be congratulated.—St. John Telegraph.

REGAINING LOST WOMANHOOD.

Women all over the world are coming to the front bravely and intelligently in their efforts to ameliorate so far as possible the suffering caused by the war. In London a society has been formed to give aid to the wives and children of the soldiers in the field. Even the militants are regaining something of their womanhood in the present emergency.—Buffalo Commercial.

NOT POPULAR IN HAMILTON.

Seventy thousand Toronto citizens have joined rifle clubs and are practicing the noble art of shooting. Apparently this fine sport cannot be popularized in Hamilton.—Hamilton Herald.

THE BOTTOM OUT OF GERMANY'S CASE.

The proposal of Sir Edward Grey for a European conference to settle the question of what reparation, if any, was due from Serbia to Austria, was before the German foreign office on the morning of August 1. The Grey proposal had been accepted by Russia, by France, by Italy and Great Britain, and the Austrian ambassador to Russia had been told by the Russian foreign minister, on the evening of July 31 that Austria would also accept. The way to honorable peace lay open to the Berlin Government. If Austria was willing to consent to arbitration by the four uninvolved powers (Great Britain, Germany, Italy and France) the bottom dropped out of the German case.

ENGLAND'S HONOR.

On a battle line where four million men may soon be engaged, England's contribution of 100,000 men could hardly affect the general course of events. But England's expeditionary force was a pledge of honor, a notification to the world that she would see the fight out to the last. The British Government might have contented itself with war on the sea. But in the minds of Frenchmen it would have raised the fear that England was indifferent to what happened on the Continent. To-day the legend of perfidious Albion is dead. By taking up the gaze of battle on land England has bound herself to meet the enemy on his chosen ground. Her task has been made immensely more difficult. England on the sea alone could have waged that prolonged war which Germany cannot afford to face, could have waited with the utmost patience for the advance of the Russian armies. But she has chosen to assume the heavy handicap of a land campaign against the Kaiser's armies to be carried on even on the desperate supposition that the French resistance utterly collapses. The Entente with France has been observed with magnificent loyalty.—New York Post.

BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES.

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CHIEF OBSTACLE WILL BE STRAIN ON BANK

Resumption of Business on the York Exchange is Under Consideration

ORDERS STILL UNCANCELLED

Unusual Conditions Resulting From the War
A Severe Deficit in the Reserves of the Banks—Some Buying Orders in Sight.

New York, September 22.—The question of opening the Stock Exchange in the near future has not yet been officially considered, notwithstanding the very good work performed by the Exchange in reducing speculative commitments, strengthening the margins of those that were carried in the accounts of commission houses, and the Exchange suspended. The largest obstacle to resumption of business, as is well-known, is the strain that it will impose on the banks. The unusual conditions resulting from war caused a severe deficit in the reserves of the banks, and they have had sufficient time to put themselves in a position to meet the situation. It will be necessary to meet the situation that might arise when business on the Exchange is resumed.

Since the attention of the Street is focussed on the banking situation, and as soon as the Clearing House members bolster up their reserve items, the way will be clear for the re-opening of the Exchange. It is believed that before this step is taken a strong pool will be formed to take care of the expected liquidation. This action will be necessary to guard against the serious effects of a slump in the market, and a consequent calling of loans by the banks. The first two weeks of the war Wall Street has received a steady stream of selling orders from foreign, as well as home sources, and a large portion of these still remains uncanceled. In the last weeks, however, the selling orders have tapered and a fair volume of buying orders have come.

GERMAN CRUISER EMDEN CAPTURES ANOTHER BRITISH SHIP

News Comes From Rangoon That Captain and Crew of Clan Matheson Were Landed There After Ship Had Been Captured.

London, September 22.—A message to the Editor from Rangoon, British India, says that the captain and crew of the Clan Matheson were landed at Rangoon to-day. Their ship was sunk by the German cruiser Emden off False Point on the Bay of Bengal on September 14. After the vessel was sunk, the crew were transferred to the collier Marco Mannie. Accompanying the Emden, the Marco Mannie steamed towards Rangoon. Sunday evening the den held up the Norwegian vessel Doore at the mouth of the Rangoon river and transferred her prisoners to the Doore, which brought them to Rangoon.

The British steamer Clan Matheson sailed for Liverpool July 22 for Calcutta and was last reported as having passed Suez, August 5. She is of 4,000 tons and was owned in Glasgow.

Calcutta, September 22.—The crews of the six Indian steamers captured by the German cruiser Emden in the Bay of Bengal, five of which were released after the crews had been taken off, arrived yesterday afternoon. They make light of the capture, and say that the German marksmanship being very poor.

WEATHER MAP.

Cotton Belt—Some rains in Oklahoma; scattered rains in Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi. Temperatures 56 to 80.
Corn Belt—Some heavy rains in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. Temperature, 40 to 72.
American Northwest—Light rains throughout. Temperature 26 to 38.
Canadian Northwest—Light scattered rains. Temperature 30 to 52.

COTTON REPORT OCTOBER 2nd.

Washington, September 22.—Agriculture Department will issue at noon, October 2nd, a report on cotton condition as of September 25th.

LUSITANIA SAILS AS USUAL.

New York, September 22.—Statement that S. S. Lusitania, of Cunard Line, would sail for Halifax tonight, and would carry on passengers out of New York, is incorrect. The Lusitania sails at 1 a. m. direct for Liverpool, with the usual complement of passengers.

Belgium allows shipments of potash. Announcement is made in Washington that the State Department has received word from the American Legation in Belgium to the effect that "shipments of potash (German) from the port of Antwerp are now allowed, and that no prohibition is placed on vessels clearing from Belgium."

NAVAL STORE MARKETS.

New York, September 22.—The market for naval stores is firmly held, especially for turpentine, which there is still a spot scarcity. This may be relieved by the arrivals from the South, but the available supplies are likely to be moderate for the present. Spot spirits are quoted at 47 cents to 48 cents there being a hand to mouth buying for the domestic trade and export. Sales of round lots are the exception. Tar is maintained at \$8.50 for kiln burnt and 50 cents more for retort. Pitch is steady at \$3.75. The following were the prices for rosin in New York: B. \$2.50 to \$4.00; D. \$3.95 to \$4.00; E. \$3.95 to \$4.00; F. \$3