No. 116 ~

New Plank For Resuming Busines

Modified Basis Will Be

Submitted

NO LIKELIHOOD OF PANIC

in New York, Which have Been Oppor Re-opening of Exchange, Will No Doub Oppose the Proposal at First.

York, September 21.—I understand that New York, September 21.—I understand that jections to the re-opening of the Stock Ext we likely to be overcome by a new plan for r lang business on a modified basis which will supplimited. Better conditions in London, the

reverses are important in the internationa

dtion here—though the embargo on exports

means removed—are thought to make the mortune for at least attempting a re-start in

The banks will, no doubt, oppose such a pr at first. They have been against re-opening the first first as everybody knows, with the short.

holds \$3,000,000,0000 to \$5,000,000,000 of our sec

and the menace of another avalanche of stocks

abroad is still dreaded. Also the loan account,

carcely add, must needs be safeguarded till fi

marked uplift in exports and the establishment

of heavy fresh credits on the other side. This

course, would minimize the effetcs of foreign

dation while recovery in domestic trade and the

the pressure expected to come from American ers when trading facilities are restored. Lasti

er a shut-down now going on two months, I

have become used to the new conditions creat

have become used in Euroupe. Fright is over, the great debacle in Euroupe. Fright is over, is no likelihood of panic when business is res nor any permanent collapse of values. These

ects, there is reason to believe, are being car

weighed by the financial powers. Some banks some stock exchange governors who have maint

some stock exchange governors who have maint a stubborn attitude against resumption are sa have changed their views the past day or so

now feel that the re-opening of the exchange,

if under restricted conditions-which they hav

pecially opposed—should not be put off much lo

Shake Off Paralyzing Grip.

Though recuperation is slow men of large affactors touch with finance and industry continue

guine and even optimistic. The world war is s

demoralizing influence business-wise. The great

on industry is only beginning to shake off its I

yzing grip. Iron and steel remain dazed by it. is more appreciation of the fact that Europe's

chases of our products acnnot be replaced, for time to come in any event, by those of South A

that this country will derive some benefit from

conflagration abroad is still appealing. Already

tain industries are helped by it, though as ye

only big winners are the farmers. Other ga

bankers. I do not mean in money but in pres War has put them on a new footing with the Ad

stration. As a result Wall Street's heavyweigh

anciers, with one or two possible exceptions

welcome at the White House. Not only are the

rited there-they are asked to come back., A

quent comment in high financial places is tha

European cataclysm has placed at least one

anking house—that of Morgan—in a changed

st the Morgan house prestige and power. But

There is no question that the death of its for

July its old influence has been restored. It has t

the initiative in potent remedial measures. It

ed financing of the first importance. It occ

as lofty, if not as interesting, a position, perhap

when its founder was at the zenith of his power.

er than at any time since he came to the head

No Cause for Excitement

President says there is no cause for exciteme

neaning that the roads' latest move for a rate

rance should be taken calmly. Well, there is

heads. Though in Washington it is said they

nent awaits those who expect them to hurry the

case to an early decision. They may even tal

couple of months to hear arguments. Apropo-

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersig

and endorsed "Tender for Electric Passenger

Freight Elevators, Examining Warehouse, Mont

Que,," will be received at this office until 4.00 ;

n Wednesday, October 7, 1914, for the installatio

Two (2) standard passenger and Six (6) stan-freight elevators, in the Examining Wareho

Plans, specifications and form or contract car

en and forms of tender obtained on application

his Department and at the office of Mr. R. L. 1

champs, Supt. Public Buildings, Montreal ,Que.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders

upplied, and signed with their actual signatu

stating their occupations and places of residence

case of firms, the actual signature, the nature occupation and place of residence of each m

Each tender must be accompanied by an accept thoque on a chartered bank, payable to the order

to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the ten slich will be forfeited if the person tendering line to enter into a contract when called upon to

to on a chartered bank, payable to the office for the formation of Public Works, economics of Public W

considered unless made on the printed for

nger of the commerce commissioners losing

nced a change of view, I am told disappe

of the Morgan house.

personality of the new J. P. Morgan looms

consider the matter from a local angle) are

Nevertheless, Big Business is hopeful. The

ability of an advance in freight rates should

nes more normal. But the indications are

rves more than \$30,000,000. Europe

(Special to The Journal of Commer

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The Hindus in France and British Columbia

The present war will tighten the bonds of Empire. Comradeship on the red fields of war means long to allow disease to break out. The cooler fall \$100,000,000. form Imperialism may incarnate itself, we cannot perience gained by previous wars has also tended doubt but that its birth is nearer, and its travail pages which the case of our own soldiers, they are being inculated against typhoid before going to the front, and it is

dia. They will be admitted to an equality of danger and glory with their Anglo-Saxon fellow-subjects. These men are warriors tried and proven, and will perform their part valorously, perhaps magnificently. And thus the question of their freedom within the Empire will be sharpened.

the Empire will be snarpened.

It is extremely unfortunate that the probably necessary rejection of the Hindus by the Canadian many" peace. people should have been so spectacularly staged. That clamorous ship in Burrard inlet made its uproar heard in every part of the world. Heard, too, be hoped that they will at least knock two syllables was the grim and decisive denial given to the im- out of this concoction portunity of these dark-skinned Britishers by the city of Vancouver, the Province of British Columbia and the Government of Canada.

and the Government of Canada.

It is an acrid question, that of inter-migration within the Empire. All the great Dominions are stirred by it, and are implacably resolved upon giving the same answer to it, Australia, New Zealand by Oriental immigration, whether British or other

and the Hawaiian Islands are illustrations of what would happen-a few whites in the counting-houses and the mansions, and troops of coolies in the fields and the factories. Perhaps that sort of thing must at stake for it to be permitted in Canada.

sion of immigration in the United States has provoked seems to indicate a possible solution of the difficulty. It is made by Dr. J. T. Cutick, well known any country should be limited to a certain peraliens comes from their fellow-countrymen, who assimilate five per cent. of newcomers in a year. How much more would be demonstrated by experiwhen the figure might be changed. It is rational suggestion and a practical one.

If this principle were applied to Canadian immi-gration there would be no check to the inflow from Britain or the north and west of Europe, whence come the most desirable classes of immigrants e from the south and east of Europe, being much less desirable, would be held down to assimilable proportions. For instance, 580 Hungarians and 2,270 Italians might enter. The Orientals, who are the least desirable class, would be allowed to thus: Chinese, 1,385 as against 7,445 in 1913; Japanese, 450 as against 765; and Hindus, 115, as It would allow of a total immigration

It is but a suggestion. Five per cent. may not prove to be the best percentage to adopt. But it at least outlines a policy which would be fair all round. Neither China, nor Japan nor the Hindus could complain of unfair discrimination. And it would respect that precious national asset, the Canadian standard of living.

Home Rule and Proportional Representation

ed no provision for Proportional Representation. or more members to the Irish House of Commons.

The Proportional Representation Society of Ireland, which had never pressed for an elective Senting.

stead of plowing its way through.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., speaking for Irish Nationalists, said "Nor would Irish Nationalists raise of a speed boat is that she is travelling not in water, any objection to the fullest extension of any such systems whether of Proportional Representation or of the cumulative vote, which would give the Protestant minority in the south more adequate representation than they can have under the present electoral system."

stead of plowing its way through.

The picture we must have in our minds, then, of a speed boat is that she is travelling not in water, as we ordinarily understand it, but over the surface of a semi-solid, very much as a sled travels over the dead?

You have wronged for the Day, you have long the Day of a speed boat is that she is in the pay.

That lit the awful fiame,

"Tis nothing to you that hill and plain yield sheaves of dead men amid the grain; the proportional speed of the dead?

The picture we must have in our minds, then, of a speed boat is that she jes travelling not in water, as we ordinarily understand it, but over the surface of a semi-solid, very much as a sled travels over the boay.

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The picture we must have in our minds, then, of a speed boat is that she jes in the proportional forms of a speed boat is that she jes in the picture we must have in our minds, then, of a speed boat is that she jes in the picture we must have in our minds, then, of a speed boat is that she jes in the picture we must have in our minds, then, of a speed boat is that she jes in the picture we must have in our m

sectoral system."

In the debate in the House of Lords on the mendment, which was carried, providing that no onstituency should return less than three memors, Lord Bryce, a former Chief Secretary of Irend, among many others, strongly favored the mendment, and pointed out the need of securing ariety in representation in Ireland. The Govern-

THE ment left its followers free. A few called for a division, but it was found that not one vote had been Journal of Commerce vision, but it was round that not one vote and sent timent in favor of Proportional Representation could hardly have been shown in a more striking

Deaths from Diseases in War

In the South African War, British troops to the number of 31,118 were affected by typhoid fever with 5,877 deaths. Deaths from other diseases amounted to 5,143 with the troops to the number of 3,118 were affected by typhoid fever with coordinate of the danger points in Ulster, but now the most this ham coordinate of the danger points in Ulster, but now the most this ham coordinate of the danger points in Ulster, but now the most this ham coordinate of the danger points in Ulster, but now the most this ham coordinate of the danger points in Ulster, but now the most this ham coordinate of the danger points in Ulster, but now the most this ham coordinate of the danger points in Ulster, but now the most this ham coordinate of the danger points in Ulster, but now the most this ham coordinate of the danger points in Ulster, but now the most this ham coordinate of the danger points in Ulster, but now the most this ham coordinate of the danger points in Ulster, but now the most this ham coordinate of the danger points in Ulster, but now the most this ham coordinate of the danger points in Ulster, but now the most this ham coordinate of the danger points in the danger points in the danger points in the town. ber of 31,118 were affected by typhoid fever with
5,877 deaths. Deaths from other diseases amounted
to 5,149, while those killed in battle numbered but
7,582, or considerably less than the total losses by
disease. In the Franco-German War of 1870-71, the
Considerably less than the total losses by
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Considerably less than the total losses by
disease. In the Franco-German War of 1870-71, the
Considerably less than the total losses by
disease less than the total losses by
disease less than the total losses b MONTREAL, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1914. French in Mexico was 2.8 times; of the French in their differences through loyalty to the empire.—Rothe Crimea, 3.7, and of the British in Egypt. 4.2 chester Post-Express. times the number killed. In the Spanish-American War there were 20,178 cases of typhoid, with 1,580

rotherhood in after days of peace. In whatever weather is also a favorable factor, while the exthe blood are to share as they fight together probable that similar action has been taken by most of the countries at war. It is also robably true gainst the Kaiser.

In the British forces are to be regiments from In-

One product of the war will be a "Made-in-Ge

The Russians are bombarding Przemysl. It is

Just to show that the destruction of Louvain was not an accident, the Germans have now destroyed the cathedral, and a considerable portion Rheims. A day of retribution is coming.

Despite the fact that war was being waged ing the same answer to it. Australia, New Zenland and South Africa are even more determined than throughout the month of August, Canada's shipments to Great Britain showed a heavy increase as compared with the corresponding month last year They are undoubtedly right. The admission of but the total business for the month shows a conthese low-culture peoples in large numbers would siderable gain. This is somewhat remarkable, but mean the displacement of the white workers. Samoa indicates very clearly what control of the seas means.

The giving of nearly \$1,500,000 by Montreal citizens to the Canadian Patriotic Fund is a fine tribe in the tropics, where the white man cannot live bute to the generosity and patriotism of the citizens and work to advantage. But too many things are of Canada's commercial metropolis. This money will do a great deal towards alleviating distress during One of the suggestions which the recent discus- the coming winter, and should put additional heart

for his book on The Evolution of the Japanese.
His proposal is that the number of immigrants from this distance like a high-handed piece of business. While it is advisable that a united front centage—say five—of those from that country al. be shown, and that as far as possible political dif. and calling it news?" demanded old Mrs. Foozle, ready present. It is based on the fact that the aslative force brought to bear on newly arrived probably justified in publishing criticisms. We do not know what he said, but we do know that con- said Mr. Foozle, looking up from his paper. have preceded them. Any population certainly can ditions at Valcartier justify criticism. In the Crimean War, conditions were so bad that it was on things were improved. It is just as well for the what happened away back in those days?"—New military authorities here to remember that this is York Telegraph. Canada, and not Russia or Germany.

> The City Council has rejected the recommenda tion of the Board of Control for the purchase of Montreal Water and Power Company's plant at an The reasons which led expenditure of \$7,284,000. the Council to reject the recommendation were: lack of time in which to study the report and the fact that the price seemed unreasonably high. There is a general feeling abroad that the Council acted wisely in rejecting the recommendation. In some respects, the proposition looked like a scheme to force legislation through the Council

> > RESISTING POWER OF WATER.

In the July American magazine a contributor, writing an article describing the development of a new cription of the resisting power of water. He says that a solid stream of water shot out of a hose at tremendous velocity is just as powerful as a rod of iron. An extract from the article giving an idea of the hardness and resisting power of water follows: "Here is a fact which is probably novel to the average man who has not spent much of his life think-The Home Rule Bill in its original form, contained no provision for Proportional Representation, it speed. Water at 50 miles an hour is not the limpid And woke the Day's red spleen, ing about motor speed boats. This is what we may but during its passage for the first time through the
House Proportional Representation was adopted for
your arm overboard from a hydroplane running at 50
Then strewed His seas with the ghastly mine; miles an hour, and strike a wave crest, the probability Not all the waters of the Rhine Senate, and for immediate application to Consti-ts that you will break your arm or wrist, because tuencies (31 out of a total of 164) returning three

"In the great hydraulic mining nozzles, where a extension of Proportional stream of water under enormous head is used to wash sentation to all for the Irish House of Com-sentation to all for the Irish House of Com-Unionists in the south and west have al-into one of these streams will shatter the sword withways insisted that in the absense of Proportional Representation, they would be excluded from an is like a bar of iron. The fact that water at relatives parliament. The Irish Trades Union, at their tive speed is so hard,—or that its inertia is so great, annual Congress in June, 1914, reaffirmed by fortyone votes to six their previous demand that the
proportional system should be applied to all elecson why a hydroplane boat slides over the surface, and is the reason why a hydroplane boat slides over the surface in-

stead of plowing its way through.

IRISH RECONCILIATION.

In Ireland the war has had one gratifying result— it has allayed the bitterness which has lasted for more than two centuries between Uister and the other held to be its provinces. In the historic town of Athlone, unionists and nationalists have co-operated in forming a volunteer body for the British army. The commander amount of gracof two battailons of national volunteers at Downpat-According to the reports from the front, the losses through disease have been surprisingly small. In most of the great wars of history, one of the biggest factors were the deaths resulting from history ease. As a matter of fact, in some wars losses from disease far out-numbered those killed in action. In the South African War Delicital response to the number of th rick has spoken of the Ulstermen in terms of enthus-

disease. In the Franco-German War of 1870-71, the Cork and Limerick. The Marquis of Headford, a part of the system. The Government built them as a Cork and Limerick. The Marquis of Headford, a part of the system. The Government built them as a Donus or ald to the settlers for the purpose of filling greater than those killed in action. The losses of the Russians by disease in their war with Turkey in 1877, was over two and a half times greater than those killed in action. The losses of the United Kingdom against a common enemy, inspection and grading that really count in 1877, was over two and a half times greater than those killed in action. The losses of the United Kingdom against a common enemy, inspection and grading that really count in 1877, was over two and a half times greater than those killed in action. The losses of the United Kingdom against a common enemy, inspection and grading that really count in the detence and the country with good farmers. It the number killed in battle. The losses of the gratulating Redmond and Carson on having sunk Commissioners of Canada are to be given

It is estimated that there are 170,000,000 real neroes in the world.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

and dismembered edifice.

Friend.

of watchful waiting on a foreign pier.

nployes, three having taken a wife.—New Haven and under-grading.—New York Commercial

Edith-Are you going back to the city soon? Ethel-Not for a week or so. I have two engage ents to break before I go .- Boston Transcript.

'When does Maud expect to get married?" "Oh. every season."

"Those torturous streets of Boston are vindicated "How so?"

"For the making of billiard balls five hundred ele game hunter in a lecture on India. "How strange,"

"What's the use giving us stuff as stale as that \$4,000,000,000 in 1913.—The Bankers Magazine,

looking up from her paper. "Perhaps it was delayed in transmission, my dear," mean war, conditions were so bad that it was only after exposure by press and parliament that ed Vancouver, B. C.' Now, who in the world cares ed Vancouver, B. C.' Now, who in the world cares

> Two Scotsmen staying at a third-rate hotel London discovered that the washstand in their bedroom was minus soap. After ringing the bell, an attendant appeared and asked their wishes. "Sen' up sape, lad; a wee bit sape, quick!" ex-

claimed one of the Caledonians. The attendant gaxed open-mouthed at the two men. nuttering: "They ain't French, nor German, nor yet Spanish.

What can they want?" The Scot became angry "Man," he thundered, "can ye no understan' plain

Scotch?" with a bottle and two glasses.

(By Henry Channel in the Daily Evapore You boasted the Day, and you toasted the Day,

And now the Day has come. Blasphemer, braggart and coward all, Little you reck of the numbing ball, The blasting shell, or the "white arm's" fall As they speed poor humans home.

Can wash thy foul hands clean.

You dreamed for the Day, you schemed for the Day; Slayer of age and youth and prime (Defenceless slain for never a crime)
Thou are steeped in blood as a hog in slime,

False friend and cowardly foe. You have sown for the Day, you have grown for the

Day; Can you hear the groans and the awful cries?

The glassy eyes of the dead? You have wronged for the Day, you have longed fo

That widows mourn for their loves ones slain, And mothers curse thy name

For the sleepers under the sod,
And He you have mocked for many a day—

CANADIAN GRAIN TRADE.

mount of grain handled by the elevat ontrol of the Harbor Commissioner bushels. The co.

Government elevators and Government inspe inspection and grading that really count, and Canada

Much American grain goes out by way of the S Lawrence River, and it will interest the grain trade of this country to know that an Order in Council was The Manitoba Free Press publishes its annual es- passed last June under the provisions of the Can-In the present war, a number of factors are tending to lessen the loss through disease. In the first place, the war has not been going on sufficiently long to allow allows the been going on sufficiently long to allow allows the been going on sufficiently long to allow allows the been going on sufficiently long to allow allows the been going on sufficiently long to allow allows the been going on sufficiently long to allow allows the been going on sufficiently long to allow allows the been going on sufficiently long to allow allows the been going on sufficiently long to allow allows the been going on sufficiently long to allow allows the been going on sufficiently long to allow allows the been going on sufficiently long to allow the been going on sufficiently long to allow the been going to be a long t than the Board of Grain Commissioners, as to weight of grain, the inspection of grain, the fees and other charges on grain, statistical information, as to the grain and the efficiency of handling grain, be exercised by the Board of Grain Commissioners, according to the provisions of the Canada Grain Act in so far as these provisions are not incompatable with the privileges of the crown. This is held to cover both the Government elevator at Port Colborne and the elevators of the Harbor Commission of

The Lever cotton bill is designated to protect the The Lever cotton bill is designated to protect the producer and at the same time simplify the buying Young Reporter: The storm king hurled his torn and selling of cotton much as the Canadian Grain and tumbling torrents over the ruins of the broken Act has fostered the grain trade of the Dominion and tumbling torrents over the ruins of the broken and dismembered edifice.

A system that has worked so well in Canada that it is being extended to include the independent terminal facilities at Montreal should work equally well when applied to cotton. Grading and inspection of a quasi-indical rection. Patrick McDougal's old cowshed The People's a quasi-judicial nature is needed much more in our cotton trade. In western Canada the buyer and the seller of grain were so much arraid of each other "Following the man from Cook's" is now a matter that the Government had to intervene so as to assure both that the grading and weighing would be hones Now both sides are satisfied, and the farmer no Yesterday was marrying day among the post office longer suspects the elevator man of short-weighing

BUSINESS OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The Bank of France handled far more commerce paper during the year 1913 than in any previous year of its history. The exact figures of its discountsin the central office in Paris and the 582 branches scattered throughout France-were 30,041,247 bills drafts, warrants and other pieces of commercial paper, representing a face value of 20,005,642,400 francs. that is, more than four thousand million (four American billion) dollars. This was nearly 2,000,000 more pieces of paper discounted than during the preceding "It is impossible to speed automobiles on them?"— year and more than \$137,000,000 increase in money

The bank authorities attribute this increase partly the year's particular needs of credit, but chiefly to the general development of discount business in Fifteen years before, in 1898, the year's dis-The arrest of an editor in Winnipeg for criticis. said one lady to another, "that people can teach such counts of the Bank of France were, in round number of the Bank of France were, in round number of the Bank of France were, in round number of the Bank of France were, in round number of the Bank of France were, in round number of the Bank of France were, in round number of the Bank of France were, in round number of the Bank of France were, in round number of the Bank of France were in round bers, only 15,000,000 to last year's \$30,000,000, with to have with Europe while the war lasts. oney value of only \$2,200,000,000 as compared with

MUST BE THOROUGH.

Germany is the offender and the responsibility for her crime against the law of nations rests on the head "Delayed? Well, I should say so. Here it tells of her emperor. Unless amends be made for the inabout the supposed sinking of a cruiser, and it's datpeace recognizing her pretensions would be a mockery, and would lead sooner or later to a renewal of the onflict.—Rochester Post-Express.

ADVANCE NOTICE.

At the club the other night a member of the Seventh Regiment found himself the centre of a group who were discussing the likelihood of an invasion of Mexico by the National Guard. Cheerful remarks about the etrative powers of Mauser bullets peppered about Everybody had kindly suggestions to make -such, for instance, as that a medal neatly adjusted over each bullet-hole would make him look as good as new. The victim took it very well.

"I'd like to contribute just one remark to this discussion," he said. "If I'm reported shot in the back, The attendant promptly withdrew and returned remember that I may have turned around to encourage my men."-New York Call.

ENGLAND IN THE RIGHT

than she has done. To have left helpless Belgium her stanch friends in 1850-60, when Austria was her to its fate would have been cowardice, folly and cruel oppressor and Prussia stood aloof.—Outlook shame. The Teutonic menace to the peace of Europe has to be met and must be confronted by some pow-German professions of good faith and sincerity cannot be trusted. In the providence of God it ha fallen to England to withstand William of Germany as she a century ago withstood and overthrew Napoleon the Great.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

RUSSIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE. This institution was incorporated in 1871, and in-creased its capital in 1907, 1910 and 1911, and recenty made a further increase to 60,000,000 roubles (about 037,435 Germans. \$30,000,000).

In 1912 Germany imported 2,690,299 bushels

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT CAPITAL Paid Up...... \$16,000,000.00

UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 16,000,000 .00 \$ 1,098,968 40

Head Office - MONTREAL

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THE Royal Bank of Canada Incorporated 1869

Capital Authorized -\$25,000,000 Capital Paid up - - Reserve Funds - - - Total Assets - - -\$11,560,000 \$13,500,000 - \$13,500,000 - \$180,000,000

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SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS at all Branches

NO LACK OF MERCANTILE SHIPS

English, French and Italian vessels are coming American ports, carrying passengers and their baggage and a certain amount of freight, but their es are small compared with their extent when nor mal conditions prevail.

These ships are not disturbed on the seas and un ess the German navy makes a greater demonstration than it has yet done and undertakes to patrol the Atlantic -the latter not a probable course-they are equal to all the carrying trade this country is likely

But, whatever the passenger traffic and other business they can command on their voyages to the United States, they complain that they can find no argoes to carry back. One vessel was held in New York ten days beyond its scheduled sailing time, hop ng to gather enough of a load to come out even on the ound trip, but it had very little cargo when it sailed. Thus, again, is illustrated the needless haste of the dovernment in arranging to buy ships for traffic that does not now exist. By the time our manufacturer are ready with their goods and sure of a safe market, private ships will be as ready for the demand in all likelihood as they are now. There is no present nessity, at least, for Government ownership of mercan

WHAT ITALY REMEMBERS.

It is true that Italy is a party to the political agree ent between Germany, Austria and herself, known as the Triple Alliance. It is hard to conceive, however, how the Italian statesmen can possibly take any share with Austria in her attack upon the Servian people. Only fifty years have gone by-a short period in the history of a nation—since Austria did her best to thwart the unification of Italy, and Austrian statesmen and officials treated Italian pat with a cruelty and mediaeval barbarism unsurpasse in modern history. Moreover, in an alige England could not honorably or sagaciously do else Italy would remember that England and France were

A POLYGLOT PEOPLE

In 1910 Austria proper had 28,324,940 inhabitants Of these only 9,950,366 were Germans. There were 6,435,983 Bohemians, Moravians and Slovaks, 4,967,984 Poles, 3,518,854 Ruthenians, 1,252,940 Slovenes, 783,334 Serbs and Croats, 768,422 Italians, and 275,115 Roumanians. The Germans, therefore, were in the ratio of but 1 to 2, and the Slavic elements in the population outnumbered them by 50 per cent. In Hungary, out of a population of 20,866,787 there were only 2,

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