

FOREIGN SHOE BUSINESS IS SLOWLY RECOVERING

In United States No Improvement is Noted—Number of Persons Employed is About Half the High Record.

Boston, Mass., October 15.—The business of the United Shoe Machinery Co. in continental Europe, which was almost completely prostrated at the outbreak of the European war, is slowly recovering. It is not expected, of course, that normal conditions will again be seen until the war is over, because the organization is depleted through absence of men who entered the military service.

In Great Britain, which was least affected, and where operations dropped only to about 70 per cent, or normal, a very satisfactory recovery has taken place. The Leicester factory is operating at about the same rate as a year ago. This is one of the most important factors which the company has in Europe; in fact it has at present almost as many employees as the Beverly plant.

The German factory, which was closed at the outbreak of the war, is operating at about 30 per cent of normal. In France conditions are not improving as fast; the factory there is doing about 25 per cent of its usual business. In Italy, which was not seriously affected, business is not quite up to normal, but is described by an official of the United Co. as "fairly good."

At Beverly there is no improvement, the number of employees remaining around 2,700, or less than half the high record.

The company has thus far suffered no property damage from the European war. It is probable that machines out on lease have been destroyed, but such damage as this falls on the manufacturer who leased the machines.

In addition to the government site for dissolution and the loss of business because of the war, the Clayton anti-trust bill promises trouble. One section avowedly was aimed at United Shoe. Officials of the company frankly admit that they do not know what effect this new law will have on the business of the company.

The section referred to is as follows:

Section 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of such commerce, to lease or make a sale or contract for sale of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, supplies or other commodities, whether patented or unpatented, for use, consumption or resale within the United States or any territory thereof of the District of Columbia, or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, or fix a price charged therefor, or discount from or rebate upon, such price, on the condition, agreement or understanding that the lessee or purchaser thereof shall not use or deal in the goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, supplies or other commodities of a competitor or competitors of the lessor or seller, where the effect of such lease, sale, or contract for sale or such condition or understanding tends to create a monopoly in any line of commerce.

STEEL MAGNATE DECLARES NO COUNTRY BENEFITS BY WAR

W. E. Corey Says Germany is Able to Fight for Eighteen Months—Scouts Peace Talk at Present Time as Ridiculous.

New York, October 15.—William Ellis Corey, former president of the United States Steel Corporation, who has just returned from Europe, declared that the war will last at least eighteen months longer, and that Italy is staying out of the conflict until she either gets paid the cost of going in or is paid the cost of her mobilization to stay out. Any talk of peace at this time, Mr. Corey said, was ridiculous. He also contradicted statements from many sources of late, that the United States will benefit by the war. "No people of the world can possibly be benefited by the terrible destruction now in progress," Mr. Corey asserted. "Our nation will be simply relatively better off than the others."

"Any talk of peace is ridiculous at this time. From all I can learn the Germans are amply prepared to continue the struggle for eighteen months. They can weather one winter and two summers, including this present summer as the first one. It is a problem what the second winter will confront them with. But at least until next October, neither the Germans nor the Allies will listen to talk of peace. Peace must not come until one side or the other is completely exhausted and crushed. Not until then can any peace be effected which would be lasting."

"The total absence of men in France is startling. Everwhere you go on train cars in elevators, about railway stations—you find women doing the work of men. It is as though some terrible epidemic had suddenly wiped out the male population."

"Statements have been made that this country is going to benefit vastly by the war. In my opinion no country will benefit. We must all pay our share of the terrible loss and devastation this great conflict is bringing about. There will be no prosperity—there can be no prosperity—for any country in the world until this loss is made good. That is one of the most well featured of this struggle. The rest of the world which is not directly concerned must help pay. This country should benefit more than any other, because of its fortunate position, its size, its resources, and the general intelligence of its citizens. But the benefit is only relative. It will not be a great boom."

OBJECT TO GRAIN TAX  
Dealers Say That Proposal Would Subject Shipments to Repeated Taxation.

Kansas City, October 15.—A nation wide fight on the proposed war tax of one cent on every \$100 grain transaction was started at the eighteenth annual convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association here to-day when A. E. Reynolds, of Crawfordsville, Ind., presented the report of the Legislative Committee, and it was adopted unanimously.

A telegram was sent to President Wilson which set forth the attitude of the grain dealers.

Mr. Reynolds pointed out that the proposed tax of one cent would subject the same grain to repeated taxation, and that under the plan there was no limit to the amount the Government might tax a single shipment.

The tax, it was asserted, would paralyze the grain market. As a substitute the dealers favored a tax on intercept, warehouse, bills of lading and other direct taxation which would affect them, but which would be ultimate in scope.

AROUND THE CITY HALL

Mayor Martin Says He Will Hold Chief Tremblay Responsible For Appointment of District Chief.

An interesting situation developed yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Control, when it was decided to ignore instructions contained in a letter from Mayor Martin to Chief Tremblay. His Worship was really vexed that the appointment of District Chief Gauthier should have been made in his absence, and informed Chief Tremblay he would be held responsible for what had occurred. Mayor Martin decreed emphatically that as he regarded the appointment as illegal, the new district chief should not assume his duties until further orders. The Controller, however, resolved to maintain the appointment until further information was received from the Mayor of Montreal.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S MINIMUM RATE REMAINS UNCHANGED.

London, October 15.—The Bank of England minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

CLAFLIN REORGANIZATION.

New York, October 15.—Progress marks the Claflin re-organization. Out of a total of \$31,500,000 notes held by banks about 24,500,000 have been deposited with the Noteholders' Committee's depository from the holders of substantial amounts. Word has been received that additional notes will be deposited as soon as the necessary formal action can be taken by the directors of these institutions. A member of the Noteholders' Committee said there was not a single instance of opposition to the plan.

NICKEL COMPANY STARTS FURNACES

Four Out of Six at Sudbury Plant Are Once More in Commission

REVIVAL IS INDICATED

Germany's Nickel Supply Was Cut Off by the War—Much of the Output in the Past Has Gone Into Armour Plates—Mond Co.'s Operations Continue.

Sudbury, Ont., October 15.—The nickel industry has shown some symptoms of revival during the past week. The International Nickel Company have apparently been able to see a rift in the clouds, for they have started up two more of their furnaces at Copper Cliff, and now have four out of the six running. Ever since the war they have had but two. The Creighton mine alone is running, but it is understood that the No. 2 may be opened up shortly. So far since the war there has not been more than 25 per cent of the regular staff of the Canadian Copper Co. at work, but it will now be nearer 50 per cent, or well over a thousand men.

German Supply Was Large.

The holding company, the International Nickel, were caught with large supplies of refined nickel all over the world, particularly in Germany. As a matter of fact the 75 per cent of the trade of the Inter-

HOP MARKETS ACTIVE

New York, October 15.—Oregon hop markets continue active at unchanged prices, but other coast markets are lifeless, with little if any demand. Country markets in this state are still inactive. The quotations below are between dealers in the New York market and an advance is usually obtained from dealers to brewers:

States, 1914—Prims to choice 43 to 45; medium to prime 39 to 42. 1913—Nominal. Old olds 10 to 11. German, 1914—Nominal.

Pacific, 1914—Prims to choice 15 to 16; medium to prime 13 to 14. 1913—11 to 14. Old olds 10 to 12. Bohemian, 1914—Nominal.

National Nickel Company was with Germany for armor plate. Though good progress has been made with the discovery of other uses for nickel steel, such as in bridges and rails, and parts of motor cars, the great bulk of the nickel refined goes into nickel steel for the protection of warships, and the covering of shells. The inability of the Germans to obtain nickel from across the seas since the war started and the uncertainty of the outcome of the war have had a depressing effect upon the market. For instance, if after the war there was a general decision to reduce or stay the building of navies it would at once affect the market for nickel very materially indeed.

Mond Company Proved Active.

On the other hand, the only other producing company in the Sudbury field, the Mond Nickel, have gone steadily ahead mining and producing. They have adopted the general tendency of keeping their drills in ore and cutting out all dead work that can possibly be avoided, but as a matter of fact they reached the apex of their production in July, and

NO RADIUM MARKET

European Demand For American Ores Has Entirely Ceased—War Leaves Miners Without Buyer.

Washington, October 14.—The European war has for the present at least, totally closed the European market to American radium ores.

As is well known, the uranium ores of Colorado and Utah are sold exclusively for their radium content, so little use being known for the uranium that the ores cannot be sold for their content of that element.

The condition of the European market leaves the miners without a buyer; so that while the war lasts, and probably for some time afterward, the market will be restricted and without the benefit of competition.

As has been pointed out by Secretary of the Interior Lane, had the bills introduced in Congress been passed the United States Government would probably have been in the market as a buyer, and the miner might now have a chance to sell his ore.

August has shown no great reduction. They are working no less than five mines—the mother mine at Victoria Falls, with the deepest working in Ontario; the Garson, the Kirkwood, the Lewak and the Worthington. Their new smelter at Coniston was completed about a year ago. The Mond make matte also and ship it to their refinery in Wales.

Their shipments since the war have been erratic and irregular, though evidently they do not fear that ultimately they will not be able to market all they can refine. All their ore is for the British market. While they have continued their own production at full, they are not now buying ore for their smelter from the nickel property near Porcupine, the Alexo mine.

**PLAYER'S**  
**NAVY CUT**  
**CIGARETTES**

10 Cigarettes 10

10 FOR 10¢

THE IRON DUKE  
Flagship of Great Britain's Home Fleet.

GOVERNMENT ORDER FOR SCOTTISH MILLS

These Orders are Holding Business Otherwise it Would be in a Very Depressed State

REORGANIZE TRADE

It is Evident to All the Trade That a Change in Business Methods is Needed. Germans and Austrians Owe Much Money to Manufacturers.

(Special Correspondence.)

Hawick, September 30 (by mail).—There has been an improvement in the normal trade of the woollen industry during the month of September. By the large amount of Government work that has been taken up, the situation would have been a serious one for both millowners and workpeople. Fortunately the workpeople sufficient War Office orders have come in to find employment in all factories that produce service drab, tartan, and overcoating materials. This placing of orders has been the result of the Board of Trade's efforts to eliminate both the middleman and the tailors. At least the second Lord Kitchener's plan is to clothe the Scotch woollen workers with some time to look round and deal with what is a very serious situation.

"How hard the trade has been hit both the present and expected results of the war was stated in the alarmist lecture with which Dr. O. J. the Principal of the South of Scotland Technical College, opened the winter session. His contention was that the Continental trade in Scotch tweeds as good as ended so far as Germany and Austria were concerned by the war, and that the home market required to be organized on entirely new lines as to eliminate both the middleman and the tailors. On the constructive side he proposed the opening of special Scotch tweed distributing retail shops in Russia, France and all other open markets for sale of Scotch woollens ready made.

The time is not opportune for such drastic remedies, but it is evident to all in the trade that changes in business methods is needed. The credit given both manufacturers and merchants is much too low. Merchants were giving twelve months or even longer credit to German and Austrian traders, and are smarting under the loss of capital locked up. The tailoring industry is equally wretched and inefficient. To the many things needing reconstruction when war is ended falls to be added the Border woollen trade of Scotland."

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

There were no further developments in the butter market, but the undertone is strong at the recent advance in prices owing to the improved demand for supplies from both local and outside buyers and a fair amount of business was done.

Finest creamery ..... 27c to 30c  
Seconds ..... 26c to 27c

A fair volume of business continues to be done over the cable in cheese and between houses, and the market in consequence is fairly active with firm undertone.

Finest western white ..... 15 1/2c to 15 3/4c  
Finest eastern colored ..... 15c to 15 1/2c  
Finest eastern white ..... 15 1/2c to 15 3/4c  
Under grades ..... 14c to 14 1/2c

A firm feeling prevails in the egg market, especially so for new laid, as the demand is more than ample to absorb all offerings coming forward. Supplies of other grades are ample to fill all requirements for which the demand continues fairly good.

New laid ..... 34c  
Selected ..... 30c  
No. 1 ..... 28c

The demand for beans continues fairly good and supplies are increasing, while prices rule steady.

We quote prices as follows:  
Hand picked beans, per bushel ..... \$2.75 to \$2.85  
Choice, one-pound pickers ..... 2.60 to 2.65  
Three-pound pickers ..... 2.50 to 2.55  
Lower grades ..... 2.25 to 2.30

There is no change in the condition of the market for potatoes, prices being steady with a fair demand for supplies, and sales of car lots were made at 60c to 65c per bag ex-track, and in a jobbing way at 50c per bag.

ENABLE CANADA TO GET WOOL

Ottawa, October 15.—There is a strong possibility that the new British regulation prohibiting the export of wool will be relaxed to some extent to enable Canadian mills to obtain needed supplies. The proposition as announced was absolutely add its operation threatened to affect seriously the Canadian mills, which have been largely dependent upon wool from Great Britain.

Negotiations have been in progress between Ottawa and London with a view to such an arrangement as would permit the release of a supply of wool sufficient to enable Canadian mills to continue in operation, especially having regard to the placing of orders with these factories for articles of woollen goods for the equipment of troops in the field. It is understood that such an arrangement is being made.

PARIS WHEAT

Paris spot wheat opened off 1/2 cent from Wednesday at 145.