

SPORTS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Brilliant Game From by the Score 14 to 4

REGATTAS Annual Regatta Will Be Held Eustache Nautic Club on July 17.

a slugging match from Rich-Leafs hammered Schantle's 11 hits being the total of their ed miserably but their errors tory into a rout.

Buffalo Bisons yesterday by Providence bunched hits off outh season and placed the believed Cooper in the eighth

Thomas yesterday in brilliant The Tecumseh registered kstein and Inker starred in

a good start in the first in-ey collected four hits and amilton by 6 to 0. Manager the fourth and went in him- re field catch in the fourth runs.

ch was played on the greens Bowling Club last night, be- in the Royal Bank and an- by A. W. D. Howell. The after a close contest by the

anization committee for the Sainte-Anne de Bellevue this ix August 7 as the date for a free-for-all 25-mile motor the winning boat being re- trophy offered by La Pa-

for different kinds of yachts and the committee have that the outing will turn out

of the St. Eustache Nautic the annual regatta of the

ts home-coming by taking Cincinnati yesterday by 5 to

ownmen of the New York attending the game. Stroud old watch before the first New York to victory. New in the ninth inning. Mey- in the ninth, filling the bas- first ball for a long sin- and winning runs.

cluded or not before Sep- played throughout the Brit- a special meeting held re- governing bodies of Eng- Ireland it was decided to le of league games. This is of the Government. The II commence on August 11, re leagues will kick off on agreed by all the clubs that the Government in order ch to the game that it en- doted men to live without ration's work.

g made to arrange a war- cles' crews of Balmy Beach Association and Parkdale with the western division canoe Association on July ly beat Balmy Beach a have not yet been in a race- western division will hold on the Canadian Henley The national championship to Canoe Club course on of the new Lakeside Ag- bership in the C.C.A. will James J. Dolan has been ap- Hugh Gall in connection

LOSSES. A fire loss in the United ed to \$10,892,950, as com- ed, and \$29,348,000 in June-

The first half of 1915 reach inst \$133,018,250 charged of 1914.

PRAYER. I pray. away; says-to fight and Right; -field. avour, shield e-field.

falling near. front and rear; bullet-swept. be kept; avour, shield e-field.

her's fear. g warm tear; im to the end. defend; avour, shield e-field.

I pray. way; id us peace. time cease; le shield e-field.

WEATHER: FINE AND WARM.

# The Journal of Commerce

THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY

VOL. XXX. NO. 56

MONTREAL, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1915

ONE CENT

**The MOLSONS BANK**  
Incorporated 1855  
Paid-up Capital \$4,000,000  
Reserve Fund \$4,800,000  
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL  
93 BRANCHES SCATTERED THROUGHOUT CANADA

**The Crown Trust Co.**  
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Paid-up Capital \$500,000  
A conservative trust company for the public's service, able and willing to act in any approved trust capacity.  
ENQUIRIES ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

## GERMANY THREW HER MAILED GLOVE IN THE FACE OF THE WORLD

Boston, July 12.—C. W. Barron, manager of the Boston News Bureau, interviewed by the Boston Post, said:

"On the highway of nations in the open sea Germany is to-day an outlaw. She threw her mailed glove in the face of the whole world when she entered Belgian territory in defiance, not only of humanity and civilization itself, but of her own pledged word."

"Now she is endeavoring to bully the United States."

"This is nothing but high seas warfare or piracy on the whole world."

"The view of Germany still is that there is no freedom of the seas except under rules to be made by Germany."

"The 100 American citizens on the Lusitania were travelling within their rights. Germany slew them under rules of warfare which she herself laid down. Germany has made war upon the United States. We are big enough to elect our own method of response."

"We should notify our official representatives in Germany to summon every American out of the country. Next, we should put our national finances in order by selling bonds we hold against construction of Panama Canal and thereby make strong the United States treasury."

"We should next restore transportation prosperity to the United States, and next we should reform our tariff so that American business will be protected from German and European aggression for many years to come."

"The war will last altogether three years. If Germany elects to make the human sacrifice. But at any moment she can call for international peace and disarmament. In the first eighteen months of the war Germany passes the maximum of her power; in the next eighteen months she is on the decline."

"She has lost everything: throughout the world today—her commerce, her colonies, and the good will of mankind. All that she has now to lose is Krupp and her men. She can sacrifice Krupp and save her men. If she elects to sacrifice her men to save her Krupp works, she will lose both in the end, and the loss of her men will be a world loss."

"The United States should promptly learn the great lesson from this war. It is business efficiency. Germany has efficiency without freedom; England has freedom and business efficiency. From the first England has prepared her international exchanges, her commerce and her industry; and by protecting these she is able to carry on the war."

"The United States has been sacrificing her business efficiency both in commerce and transportation for many years in the endeavor to work out some social and political problems concerning 'big business.' It is time now to solidify the country for defense, and the first defense is business efficiency."

## GERMANS ATTEMPT TO ADVANCE BUT ARE REPULSED EVERYWHERE.

Paris, July 12.—The communique says:

"In the section of Arras the enemy having thrown great number of projectiles containing asphyxiating gas, attempted about mid-night an attack south of Arras, which was repulsed. A second attack about 1 a.m. permitted him to occupy the cemetery and some parts of the trenches immediately adjacent."

"A sharp conflict with grenades is going on in the trenches to the southeast of Neuville St. Vaast with appreciable gain on either side. On the plateau to the north of the Oise, the bombardment being carried on by both sides is particularly violent in the region of Quenneviers and Nouvron."

"In the Woivre the enemy is violently bombarding French positions with shells of all calibres and attempting several attacks. One was near Saulx en Woivre, the other in Forest of Apremont at Vaux Fery and at Tete a Vache. He has been repulsed everywhere."

"In the Vosges Germans blew up a mine near our positions to the southwest of Allertwiller. Immediately afterward he launched a fierce attack with several companies. This was repulsed with heavy losses. We made a few prisoners."

## AUSTRO-GERMANS ON OFFENSIVE AFTER RETREATING 32 MILES.

Petrograd, July 12.—Reinforced by troops hurriedly transferred from the Zlota Lipa and Dniester River fronts in Galicia, the Austro-German army in the Lublin region of Poland has rallied after being driven back 32 miles by the Russians in five days of fighting.

The War Office admitted to-day that the offensive of the Czar's troops have been checked by tremendous artillery fire and compelled to assume the defensive.

Though the German retreat has apparently ended for the time being at least, the attacks made by the Austro-German infantry in their counter-offensive are all declared to have been repulsed.

It is apparent that the Germanic troops south of Lublin are again in touch with their supply base from which they had been separated by the rapid advance they made in the belief that the Russian forces were completely disorganized. This tactical error is declared at the War Office to have cost Austro-Germans more than 40,000 men.

## RELEASING NORWEGIAN BARK.

St. John, N.B., July 12.—Ottawa has released the Norwegian auxiliary bark Caracas detained here since last Thursday, over a matter of crude oil aboard.

It was shown to be for her own use. An action for damages for the demurrage may follow, she has a lumber cargo for across the Atlantic.

## TO DISCUSS GERMAN NOTE.

Washington, July 12.—The German ambassador will call on Secretary Lansing during the afternoon to discuss the latest German note.

Official opinion here grows that the note in no way meets with the demands of the United States and is most evasive, and unsatisfactory.

## BULGARIA'S ATTITUDE.

Paris, July 12.—A despatch from Geneva states Bulgaria has notified its citizens residing in Italy to leave that country and that this notice is taken as an indication that Bulgaria will join Germany.

## GERMANS AGAIN USE GAS.

Paris, July 12.—By using poisonous gases, the Germans have won a victory at Souchez, capturing the cemetery there in a surprise attack.

## ARTILLERY BATTLE STILL PROCEEDING

Otherwise Calmness Prevails Along Whole Western Battle Front Today

## RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE CHECKED

Austrians Tenaciously Holding Ground, and Germans Massing Troops For Further Drive Against Warsaw—Victory for Italians.

(Special Cable to Journal of Commerce.)  
London, July 12.—Except for artillery engagements at various points, a calm prevails to-day in the western theatre of war. Neither army has attempted any infantry action of importance, and the artillery duels are not being pressed as vigorously as heretofore.

The Germans have thrown more shells of a heavy calibre into Rheims and Arras, but no estimate of the damage if any, is given in the official statement issued to-day by the War Office.

Military operations of importance are again reported at Metz, where the Germans are massing men and guns for what is believed to be another drive against the strongly fortified positions the Allies hold around Verdun.

## Russian Offensive Checked.

Russian attacks are continuing in Southern Poland in the region of Krasnik, but the Austrians are tenaciously holding their ground now, especially the positions on an important height known as Hill No. 115, south of Wilkoczas and at the Koverst Farm. From this farm to the Bystrzytza, the Austrians have made heavy counter-attacks, all of which the Russians report they threw back.

That the Germans have taken large bodies of troops from the front in Galicia and Southern Poland to throw against the Russian lines, further north in an effort to take Warsaw, is generally believed, but there is nothing to show in the various official statements that the new offensive has begun to develop. Neither is there any sign that these troops have been moved to the western front.

## Italians Pressing Forward.

Tolmino is practically in the hands of the Italians, and the evacuation of Gorizia is expected. Such is the important news which has been received from the front to-day. An official announcement of the occupation of Tolmino is hourly expected. There has been desperate fighting there for more than three weeks.

Gorizia is a battle ground now. The civil population, alarmed by the approach of the Italians, who have been battering away the outer forts, and the intimation that the city might be evacuated, have left. Only the troops are there, and these have suffered such losses that they cannot hold out much longer. It is even reported that preparations are being made by the Austrians to evacuate.

## Lord Harlech, who has been given command of the newly-formed regiment of Welsh Guards, is an eminently fitting choice as the "March of the Men of Harlech" may be considered the national anthem of Wales.

## Men in the Day's News

Mr. H. L. Plummer, of the firm of Lyon & Plummer, stock brokers, Toronto, has transferred his seat on the Toronto Exchange to his partner and has gone to the front. Lieutenant Plummer retains his interest in the firm. He is a relative of Mr. J. H. Plummer, president of the Dominion Steel Corporation.

Lord Harlech, who has been given command of the newly-formed regiment of Welsh Guards, is an eminently fitting choice as the "March of the Men of Harlech" may be considered the national anthem of Wales. Lord Harlech is an old military man, while his only son, who is a member of Parliament, is serving at the front with his regiment. The "March of the Men of Harlech" dates back to the time of Henry VI, when the Castle of Harlech was besieged.

Captain A. A. Taylor, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who has just been killed at the Dardanelles, although not a Montrealer was connected with a family who formerly lived in this city. His father, Mr. Reid Taylor, resided here for a time but is now living in England. Captain Taylor was born in Switzerland and educated in England. He served through the South African Campaign with distinction, later serving under Kitchener in the Sudan. He was thirty-seven years of age.

Mr. C. W. Clinch, for many years manager of the chief Toronto office of the Molsons Bank, died in that city yesterday, aged sixty-eight years. The late Mr. Clinch was born in England and educated in that country, coming to Canada as a young man of twenty-three and immediately entered the Molsons Bank. He was manager of branches at Hamilton, St. Thomas, Ingersoll and Toronto, retiring from active work a few years ago. He was regarded as a most competent official.

Lord Cresham, a lieutenant of the Tenth Hussars, has been wounded in France, attained his majority and has become engaged all at the same time—surely enough troubles for a man. Lord Cresham's family has been considerably in the limelight during the past few years. His father broke his neck while following the hounds, a sister met the same fate, his only brother was killed in the South African War, while domestic troubles also added to the interest taken in this family. Cresham owns a large amount of London real estate and is connected with some of the most important families in the old country.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Meighen, who has just returned to Canada from fighting in France, is the only son of the late Robert Meighen and is a nephew of Lord Mount Stephen. He was born in this city in 1869, educated at McGill University and then entered business under his father. He succeeded the latter as president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, is a director of the Bank of Toronto and of a number of other corporations. Lieut.-Col. Meighen commenced his military career with the Highlanders, attaining to command of the regiment in 1906. He later transferred to the Grenadier Guards as second in command and when war broke out went overseas in command of the Fourteenth Battalion.

Captain E. R. Street, of Toronto, who has been awarded the D. S. O., is a son of the late Mr. Justice Street. Captain Street was educated at Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto, which he left to enter the army. He joined the Hampshire Regiment in 1899 as lieutenant and served during the South African War. Seven years later he was forced to resign his commission as captain because of ill-health, but at the outbreak of the present war he again offered his services and was given a captaincy in the Sherwood Foresters. He has been at the front since January. Captain Street is another Canadian who has made good at the front.

Mr. Hugh J. O'Beirne, who has been promoted from the rank of Counsel of the British Embassy at Petrograd to the post of British Ambassador at the Court of Bulgaria, is a distinct step in the efforts being made to win over Bulgaria to the side of the Allies. He succeeds Sir Henry Bax-Ironside, who has been a failure at Sofia. O'Beirne was educated at Oxford and commenced his diplomatic career at Petrograd, where he acquired a wonderful knowledge of the Russian language. This stood him in good stead in the negotiations which were carried on in Paris when an effort was being made to settle the Russian-British dispute over the sinking of the vessels off the Dogger Bank. O'Beirne has no liking for the Germans and while in Petrograd some years ago made such uncomplimentary references to Germany that the German Embassy endeavored to have him removed. O'Beirne was recalled to England, but his explanation made to the late King Edward and Sir Edward Grey were so satisfactory that he was honored by the King and then sent back to Petrograd, while the Russians made things so unpleasant for Count von Moy, the German who had quarrelled with O'Beirne that he was forced to leave Petrograd. O'Beirne is a tactful, clever, persuasive Irishman and is expected to accomplish wonders in winning over Bulgaria.



PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON. Who is drafting a reply to the German note telling the Germans that their answer is unsatisfactory.

## AUGUST WILL BE A BULL MONTH

Biggest Professional Operators Expect a Revival of Constructive Activities

## ST. PAUL'S SUDDEN PLUNGE

Large Interests Entrenched in Steel are Awaiting Developments—If U. S. Goes to War Demand for Steel Products Will Greatly Increase.

New York, July 12.—Recurrence of foreign selling makes many traders pessimistic. But the leaders of finance, I find, are not receding from their position, taken several months ago, that industrially the nation is convalescent. They feel, moreover, that on the stock exchange a new basis for future activities and expansion which will not be long deferred has been created in the last two weeks.

Confidence.

A man high in the councils of one of the highest Metropolitan banks says: "Bernard M. Baruch is right when he says that returning prosperity will take care of the market. Exports cannot continue to overrun imports at the rate of two thousand million dollars a year without vitalizing business, the approaching harvest worth a thousand millions, is an added tonic, and the bank act, it may be repeated, furnishes facilities for exploiting new enterprise on a scale never before known. At the same time the United States is according Europe great war credits and Europe, notwithstanding much foolish talk of its impending bankruptcy, will pay 100 cents on the dollar for every dollar's worth of goods she buys from us, whether the war is short or prolonged."

Certain market makers of the first rank, and some of the biggest professional operators as well, are taking vacations. But they expect revival of constructive activities shortly, and that August will be a bull month. Consequently none of them will be absent for any length of time. Friends of B. M. Baruch, by the way, think that on his return from the Pacific Coast, he will undoubtedly be a potent factor on the long side, while followers of J. Ogden Armour, who played an important part in last Spring's million share market, says that with late crops more definitely assured he will be active marketwise before the Summer is over. Judge Gary's prophecy of an early termination of the war and resultant prosperity in this country, I may add, is a sidelight on the attitude of the big interests he represents. Coming to the heavy weight floor operators, it may be significant that Jacob Field, who has the distinction of having discovered the bull market of March and April, is again optimistic, and at his Long Branch country seat is resting up for the campaign he suspects is just ahead.

## ST. PAUL.

St. Paul's sudden plunge, I notice, has made veteran operators reminiscent. Their collections, furthermore, disclose much of which the present generation knows nothing about. Back in the eighties, for instance, when the late P. D. Armour was dominant in the property St. Paul the Apostle, as the pork king dubbed it, was the premier leader. As St. Paul goes so goes the market, was a Wall Street proverb and usually a true one. It was the bell wether in many a big campaign—not all bull campaigns, either. For while it had been at that time a fairly dependable earner it was by no means a stranger to dividend vicissitudes. Thus it is interesting, in view of its present position, to note some of the happenings of the late 80's. In 1887 it paid 5 per cent. But the following year conditions changed, and it distributed but 2 1/2 per cent. Things got worse. As it turned out that was the last dividend declared for that era in St. Paul's career. And not until 1892, when it received 2 per cent, were such payments resumed. Of the directors who were on the St. Paul board in those high speculative times, but two or three are active in Wall Street to-day. P. D. Armour and James T. Woodward (for many years president of the Hanover Bank), are long gone. James Stillman is virtually retired. William Rockefeller alone of the wealthy capitalists on the board when the dividend was passed 26 years ago is still a director. And the Standard Oil financier, of course, will have more say than anybody else when it comes to action on the St. Paul dividend now due. When he became a director, I may add, St. Paul was a system of about 6,000 miles. Now it is a railroad of 14,000 miles, of which an extension to the Pacific Coast, as every one knows, has opened up an empire rich in future possibilities, but more or less inadequate and disappointing in immediate results. That, however, has been the history of all railway extensions in the west. Their territory had to be developed before they got their reward.

## GRANGERS.

If H. H. Porter, R. R. Cable, Benjamin Brewster, Marshall Field and R. P. Flower could return from across the Stix would they not be surprised to learn what a grand railroad they once controlled in the old Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific? "This magnificent system," writes one commentator, "which used to rank with the best of the western roads," etc., etc. Now, as a matter of fact, while the Old Rock Island was a property of much merit, it never clasped with the best of its contemporaries, which were the Burlington and the Chicago and Northwestern. That once familiar term, the strangers, long applied almost exclusively to the four principal active western railway stocks, of which experts and the public accorded first place to Burlington, with Northwest second in their esteem, Rock Island next and St. Paul fourth. Rock Island, too, was governed marketwise by a coterie of capitalists as speculative as any that has presided over it since. Old times recall how it doubled Rock Island stock (over night, almost), through the declaration of a \$25,000,000 stock dividend. They also recall that while Burlington and Northwest in the lean times of two decades ago were strong enough to avoid reduction in their dividends below four per cent the Rock Island was compelled to cut to two. But everybody knows that as late as 1901, when the Reid-Moore interests bought control at what the Rock Island financiers then living considered tremendous prices, the Rock Island was a plain dirt road much inferior to most of its bigger contemporaries, and needing a world of expenditure to bring it within cannon shot of the correct standard of physical excellence. The moral of which is that in descending on this com-

## WORLD.—Whatever may be thought or said of this note, it is always to be remembered that actions speak louder than words. For the present we would say that Germany is to be judged more by its deeds than by its diplomacy. It has not been sinking any American ships of late. It has not been sinking without warning any enemy ships having Americans on board. It has not assailed any more trans-Atlantic liners. While these conditions obtain, notes like that now under discussion may irritate or exasperate, but they need not necessarily lead to a rupture.

## NEW YORK WORLD THINKS THAT NOTES LIKE THAT NOW UNDER DISCUSSION, WHILE IT MAY IRRITATE, DOES NOT NECESSARILY LEAD TO RUPTURE.

New York, July 12.—Press comment throughout the United States in regard to the latest German note indicates that the press of the country is fully alive to the arrogant and unconciliatory attitude of the Kaiser. Still the consensus of opinion appears to be opposed to taking any hasty action. Calm counsels prevail, and actual hostilities between America and Germany yet may be averted. Here are representative extracts from fourteen publications:

## CONSTRUCTED WITH STUDIED OFFENSE

American Public Opinion Incensed Over Germany's Attitude in Latest Note

## ITS GLARING OMISSIONS

World.—Whatever may be thought or said of this note, it is always to be remembered that actions speak louder than words. For the present we would say that Germany is to be judged more by its deeds than by its diplomacy. It has not been sinking any American ships of late. It has not been sinking without warning any enemy ships having Americans on board. It has not assailed any more trans-Atlantic liners. While these conditions obtain, notes like that now under discussion may irritate or exasperate, but they need not necessarily lead to a rupture.

Philadelphia Record.—The German reply gives no assurance that the practices complained of will cease, and implies distinctly that the practice will be persisted in. This is the precise issue between the United States and Germany. The demand by one government, and the refusal by another creates a serious situation.

Philadelphia Press.—The tone, rather than the substance, of the note encourages the belief that a satisfactory adjustment of the issues between the two countries may be finally reached. At the same time it is obvious that our principal contention is not granted by the German government.

Boston Herald.—The German government attempts to bargain with us over something in which there is nothing to bargain about. Unless we, as the greatest of neutral states, stand out in defence of the rights of neutrals we shall weaken the case for all, if not ruin it altogether.

Boston Record.—Germany's latest word is ridiculous, and we do not believe the American people relish being ridiculed in this manner.

Boston Post.—The German note is not an ultimatum. It does not call for an immediate declaration of war. The proper and reasonable course to pursue would seem to be to reiterate again in somewhat more vigorous terms than before our undoubted rights as a neutral, and our intention to defend them and to await further developments.

Pittsburg Leader.—Germany's note has made safe American lives, American commerce and all neutral life, and commerce when dealing with Great Britain. Now let England make the same guarantee so far as German and neutral ports are concerned, and American commerce will be as unrestrained as if there were no war.

Pittsburg Dispatch.—This answer shows an earnest effort to reach a basis of understanding. It may not be acceptable to the President, but it is not conclusive. It marks a definite step toward a satisfactory settlement and should be taken in that spirit.

**JULY LIST**

Government and Municipal securities are being actively purchased by Banks, Insurance and Loan Companies, Trust Companies, Private Investors, etc. The July List gives particulars of many attractive issues.

Investments may be procured in small as well as large amounts.

List gladly sent on request.

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MONTREAL, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1915.

The Journal of Commerce.

When the publishers of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE decided, something more than a year ago, to convert their weekly into a daily, they fully understood that the new enterprise—the publication of the only financial and commercial daily journal in Canada—would call for much patient effort, supported by a considerable investment of capital, and they governed themselves accordingly.

Having carefully reviewed the situation, we feel that the continued publication of the daily, and its development along the lines that we had marked out for it, would call for a large expenditure which would not be justified while the war conditions exist.

From many patrons and contemporaries we have received assurances of appreciation of the work of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE which are most gratifying and encouraging.

Manitoba.

Out of the unavailing mess of Manitoba politics there arises one vital fact that should be gratifying to all who desire decent administration of public affairs. That the Roblin Government went down, "unwept, unhonored and unsung," is admitted by all—even by the retiring Ministers themselves.

There has been enough rotteness exposed in this Manitoba affair to make most Canadians heartily ashamed. But they can at least have the comfort of believing that the man who has just taken upon himself the responsibility of governing the Province has not been in any way a party to it.

The Return of "Jack" Fisher.

A pleasing feature of recent war arrangements in England is the re-employment of Lord Fisher, who has been named chairman of a new branch called the "Inventions Board." There is probably no other man in the Navy who enjoyed as much popularity among the masses of the British people as Lord Fisher.

The world is waiting with a great deal of interest the reply which the United States will make to the latest evasive German note. The United States must either yield or fight.

Last year it cost a United States workman \$340 to buy the food for which he paid \$250 in 1907. It is not any wonder that workmen make continuous demands for increases in wages.

Poor old Mexico City, which has been taken and re-taken and has seen presidents go and presidents come, has just been captured by Carranza. It is to be hoped that something will be done to bring stability to that unstable country.

Mr. George Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has stated in an interview at Winnipeg that the West will have a wheat crop amounting to 240,000,000 bushels. Such a crop, with the good prices which are sure to prevail, will mean much to the Western Provinces and to the whole of the country.

Canadian failures for the first half of 1915 show a marked increase over the figures for the corresponding period of 1914, but this is true of the United States and other countries, as well as of Canada. The first six months of 1915 showed 1,450 failures in Canada, involving \$23,421,615. These figures, compared with 1,218 failures with a loss of \$11,688,225 for the corresponding period of 1914.

An interesting incident has just occurred at St. John, N.B., arising out of the will of the late Colonel Tucker, who will be well remembered as for some years a member of the House of Commons for St. John County. Among his bequests the Colonel left a sum of \$5,000 towards the establishing of a home for aged men, but upon the condition that four others contributed each a like sum within three years from the time of his death.

BRITISH INCOME TAX PAYERS.

A commercial attaché writes from London that it is probable the total number of income-tax payers in Great Britain is somewhat under 1,000,000, many workmen escaping payment of the tax because of the difficulty of obtaining an accurate record of individual earnings. Last year there were 709,356 assessments on individuals with incomes between £10 and £10,000 (£780 and \$48,665), and 390 whose incomes exceeded the latter figure, the gross income of the 709,746 individuals being \$1,228,226,500. Classified by income these taxpayers numbered:

Table with 3 columns: Income, Number of assess-ments, Gross amount of income. Rows range from \$780 to \$48,665 and over.

The foregoing schedule does not indicate the returns made by 55,949 firms, nor the returns on incomes of public companies and local authorities.—Bradstreet.

DECLINE IN SILVER.

The past week has witnessed a gradual weakening of the silver market. The principal cause of the drooping tendency has been a somewhat larger supply of the metal. The demand also slackened. Almost the sole support came from India, and this was of a meagre character, and was insufficient to keep pace with the increase of the supply.

OUR NEIGHBOUR'S FOOD.

What food a workman in the United States could buy in 1907 for \$280, cost him \$334 in 1913 and \$340 in 1914. This includes a list of thirteen articles, which represent about two-thirds of the expenditure for food made by the average workman's family.

The producers of food have been getting higher prices and in turn have been paying higher wages. It is hard to tell who is the gainer. Certainly the man whose salary or wages or income is stationary is the loser.

A FISHING DEBATE.

When, in a few days, you begin to think of using small green frogs as bait for the wary bass, be careful that some one does not accuse you of using reptile bait. If it should happen, do not make any wagers without carefully deciding what a reptile is.

CANDLE EGGS BY DOZENS.

Egg candling is usually a slow and tedious job, and in such market centres as Chicago liable to be tied up by a strike, as is now threatened. A recent invention will do away with a lot of this trouble, eggs being arranged on shelves, 10 dozen eggs on a shelf, and being candled in an instant. The candler is in the form of a cabinet, the eggs being stood on end in holes and an electric light globe inserted between shelves. Not even a dark room is needed.

WORSE THAN HELL.

(New York Outlook.) "War is hell." But there are experiences, which, if permitted, would be worse than hell. If this were not so, a just God would never allow hell to exist.

Crime, unpunished, unrestrained, unprevented; criminals uncured; greed, cruelty, malice, allowed to riot unchecked; purity and innocence unprotected from rapacity and lust; a universe given over to lawlessness, would be infinitely worse than the hell which Jonathan Edwards, Milton and Dante portrayed.

The massacre of St. Bartholomew was worse than the war bravely fought by the Netherlands to defend their country from Spanish despotism. The massacre of the unresisting Armenians was worse than the Crimean war. The massacre of the unresisting Jews was worse than the Russo-Japanese war. Worse than the war of 1812 would have been the cowardice of America if it had left without resistance American citizens to be impressed by British men-of-war upon the high seas.

There is a price too great to pay for peace. To consent to injustice, to leave the defenceless unprotected, to submit in craven spirit to despotism, to flee from peril with duties unfulfilled—these are far too high a purchase price to pay for peace.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

"Was there anything unusual about the contracting parties to that wedding?" "No; just the usual bride and groom."—Puck.

"Women feel where men think," quoted the Sage. "Maybe that's the reason why there are so few bald-headed women," replied the Fool.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Jock Robinson, having been making merry with some boon companions, finally took his leave and got aboard a street car. Soon he was fast asleep, but was finally aroused by the conductor calling "Robinson street!" Sleepy and befuddled, Jock made answer: "It's no. I treated last time."—Argonaut.

The second officer of the Harpalion, which was torpedoed, describing the experiences of the crew, said the ship was sailing down the Channel at the rate of about eleven and a half knots.

"We had just sat down to tea," said the second officer, "at the engineers' table, and the chief engineer was saying grace. He had just uttered the words: 'For what we are about to receive, may the Lord make us truly thankful,' when there came an awful crash."

An old Scotsman who had scraped together a comfortable fortune was persuaded by his family, much against his own will, to take a holiday. He went to Egypt and visited the Pyramids. After gazing for some time at the Great Pyramid he muttered—"Man, what a lot of mason-work not to be bringin' in any rent!"

Little things can be very trying at times, Mr. Johnson thought when, one wet morning, he could not find his umbrella. Like many married men, he believed in the maxim: "When in trouble blame your wife."

"I say, Ellen," he shouted, "what on earth has happened to my new umbrella? I brought it home last night, and now it's gone; and of course it's raining furiously!" "Why, it's scarcely raining at all!" said his wife. "But last night it was simply pouring when the minister left, and so I lent him your umbrella!"

BEYOND THE VEIL.

How great unto the living seem the dead. How sacred, solemn; how heroic grown; How vast and vague, as they obscurely tread The shadowy confines of the dim unknown!

For they have met the monster that we dread, Have learned the secret not to mortal shown, E'en as gigantic shadows on the wall. The spirit of the daunted child amaze, So on us thoughts of the departed fall, And with phantasms fill our gloomy gaze.

Awe and deep wonder lend the living lines, And hope and ecstasy the borrowed beams; While rapt fancy the full form divines, And all is what imagination dreams.

LIFE IN THE TRENCHES.

The moon above the trenches shone Like a grim beldame, wisened, wan. Silence, and then a song, and then The ghastly quietude again, Pierced by the shrieking of a shell, Like a lost soul cast down to hell!

And so till dawn began to creep Across the land, when soothing sleep, About its hallowed influence shed And none could tell the quick and dead!

And the echoes of the now hushed Bells of Termonde seem o'ring in our ears as we read: Bells of Termonde, chimes that have rung so long, Filling the Flemish air with mellow call to prayer; Hushed now your matin and your vesper song, Silence about you—silence and despair!

Yet Hope bids lift the veil and hear beyond The stillness brooding deep, As the vast seas of sleep, Your melody, O fair Bells of Termonde, Across the fields where men shall sow and reap. For o'er the land there shall dawn brighter days, Your fertile land and fond, And hearts shall yet respond To your rapt music, your harmonious lays, O silent Bells, O sweet Bells of Termonde!

THE GERMAN TRAGEDY AND ITS MEANING FOR CANADA.

"The German Tragedy and its Meaning for Canada," by Dr. R. A. Falconer, of the University of Toronto, is undoubtedly the best and ablest interpretation of the question which has appeared in this country. Dr. Falconer is eminently qualified to write upon this subject. He not only possesses the analytical mind necessary to grasp the outstanding features of the complex questions involved, but by education and residence in that country possesses a first-hand knowledge of its social, political, economic and military ideals. His book is not an impassioned denunciation of Germany and everything German, but rather a careful study and analysis of the great tragedy and its meaning and lesson for us.

After showing what the inner meaning of the war really is, Dr. Falconer deals with the fundamental causes of the tragedy, and concludes with a chapter on "The Bearing on the Future of Canada." Two quotations from that chapter will suffice to show that he has grasped the underlying issues, and has sounded a note of warning to the people of the Dominion. He goes to the very root of the matter, and in so doing reveals himself as a real statesman as well as a student of social and economic conditions. "When it (the war) is over the Briton and Canadian may expect to have the redeemed German once again as his competitor. He will be a chastened but liberated man, freed, we hope, from his burden of militarism and excessive expenditures on armaments, but he will be just as efficient in his organizing power, just as well educated, perforce no less industrious, and it may be (who can tell?) able in his humiliation to appeal to the sympathy of the world and get back much of his trade. If we are to take a worthy place in the rivalry with liberated peoples, we require a well disciplined mind, the skilled use of hand, eye and all our faculties, and a reserve of character. Mere natural endowment will not win in competition with a highly educated, scientific nation, nor will a country rich in natural resources long escape impoverishment unless they are used sparingly and wisely. One result, therefore, of this war should be a heightened appreciation of education."

In his summary Dr. Falconer says "The causes of this Tragedy are to be found in the character of the people who ruled, of the scientists who taught, and of the historians who prophesied. The wrong kind of people have been ruling and teaching and preaching." He closes his book with the following: "If the future of Canada is to be what it should be, we must be no less scientific than others, no less rigorous in our pursuit of a method in so far as it approaches itself to our reason; but our science must be directed by men who are free in heart as in intellect, our teachers and prophets in school, university, church and press must proclaim that in the realm of the spirit we possess abiding truths for humanity, which have been won for our race by the agony and endurance of ages, and which must be defended with our life; we must keep pure the wells of public morals and of religion." The book is published by The University of Toronto Press, and sells for fifty cents post paid.

The school committee of Providence, R.I., has decided to establish compulsory military training in all high schools.

The Day's Best Editorial

THE FIRE OF SERVICE.

Fire—which we all know is a good servant but a bad master. No one of us who has ever watched firemen grappling with the tremendous fires which occur in our cities, or our everlasting disgrace, but appreciates the bad master that fire is.

But how about the fires of the spirit? To be sure, they must be tamed and controlled, but are they not the compelling force which is behind all we do both of work and play? Can't you remember in your very own childhood how some of your playmates interested and attracted you and seemed always to draw you to them—it was this fire back of their play, it was that magic thing, personality, which has undoubtedly grown and developed with the years and made of them men of mark.

Do you know anyone who is making good who lacks this force? Behind every song that touches the hearts of its hearers, behind every book that one reads and remembers, and that starts one to thinking, behind every picture that lives, has been this divine fire.

No service can be true service without it. Just as the heart which supplies the life blood to our bodies must keep on beating and filling our veins with good blood so in order to make service alive with us there must be this fire back of it.

We cannot be automatons, time-servers, we must be more, much more. We must be always impelled by this living force, pushing us on till we forget time, forget fatigue, but like a racer with eyes set on the goal force ahead, breathless perhaps and weary, but alive with the fire within which will not permit us to lag nor to drop out.

Fire burns away dross, it purifies and cleanses. The refining process may not be an agreeable one, for we find it hard to give up our pet weaknesses, our indulgences, but it brings strength, development and life and work gain because of this clearing away of the dross.

Our service blessed by this fire within becomes truest service, not lip and eye service, but the service of the heart.

In our various ways and in our own especial lines we are all striving for success. It doesn't mean just the same thing to any one of us, we have each our own ideas, our own ideal. Do we know when we have caught up with this will' o' the wisp, if our service be true service, lighted by the fire of the spirit?

Is it not an ideal always just before us—this success that we are working for? When we reach one level spot in the steep climb which we had thought was marked "Success" isn't it still ahead of us—at the next turn of the path?

If in your heart burns the fire of service it will always be so—the desire to do your work so well that you think of it as privilege, will so absorb that you will reach the fork in the road called "Success" and pass on, not recognizing that that point toward which you have been striving this long time is now behind you for your ambition will still burn brightly and you will keep on. It is thus with the people whose hearts and lives are warmed with the fire of service.

Not alone in the big things of life but in whatever we do, no matter how trivial, can our service be warmed and glorified by this fire of the spirit.

BANK OF MONTREAL

(Established 1817) INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$16,000,000.00 REST.....16,000,000.00 UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....1,252,864.00

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THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

Capital Authorized - - - - \$25,000,000 Capital Paid up - - - - \$11,560,000 Reserve Funds - - - - \$13,174,000 Total Assets - - - - \$180,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and General Manager

340 Branches in CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND; 37 Branches CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC and BRITISH WEST INDIES

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JOURNALISTIC FAUX PAS.

(Christian Science Monitor.) A famous journalistic faux pas was made by a certain London paper, which having no love to spare for Sir William Gilbert, violently criticized one of his plays on the supposed first night. Unfortunately for the offender the production of the play was postponed, and there followed an unpleasant attendance in court during a libel case.

The worst mistake of this kind in the annals of the press is probably the acceptance by the London Times of the forgeries of Richard Pigott. It was in 1887 that this man sold to the Times certain letters connecting Mr. Parnell with the worst crimes of the agrarian war in Ireland. With almost incredible levity the Times published these letters which had been manufactured by Pigott. For a time Parnell was almost driven from public life by the force of popular criticism. At length the government was forced to take action, and there ensued the most famous cause celebre of modern times. Finally there came the moment when, with Pigott in the box, the whole Times' case crumbled away in an atmosphere of vulgar conspiracy. Rather than face a second day's cross-examination at the hands of Sir Charles Russell, the forger fled to Spain. And Lord Morley made his famous utterance, in which alluding to the Times' nickname of "Thunderer," he spoke of this Jupiter Tonans who indeed forges his thunderbolts.

DISILLUSSIONED.

(New York World.) Including those already sent to Europe, Canada, according to an Ottawa estimate, has recruited from 135,000 to 140,000 men for service in the European war. Thirty-five new regiments have been recently authorized, and enlistment is rapidly going on. And yet Germany is said to have believed that, with England involved in war, Canada and South Africa and the other British colonies would seize the opportunity to break away and assert their independence. The war has destroyed a great many illusions, and this is not the least notable of them.

ITALIANS MAKING PROGRESS. Rome, July 12.—The statement of the Office says: "Actions favorable to us have been taken at Monte Piano and at Alghero Valley. Efforts against Val Grande continue on Sunday, the Italians took the enemy from their trenches. In Isosno Valley the enemy a light counter-attack which failed."

GENERAL MOTORS CO. MAY DECLARE STOCK DIVIDEND. London, July 12.—Directors of General Motors will meet next month. It is assumed that action will be taken of dividends on the common stock. The company's fiscal year ends July 31. It is rumored that in addition to the dividend placed on a cash dividend stock dividend also will be declared.

THE BRITISH WAR LOAN. London, July 12.—The expected report regarding the British war loan was in the adjournment of the House of Commons.

ROSS & ANGE BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS. 20 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.

STOCKS HELD DESPITE Strength in Steel was Maintained in Giving Market Firm Products Strong WAR STOCKS RISE Industrials and Railroad Issues announced Strength Than Other Renew Foreign Liquidity (Exclusive Lensed Wire to Journalists) New York, July 12.—Initial price opening was small and the volatility for a Monday morning. It was as much as could have been expected part of the gains made on absence of selling pressure seemed the unfavorable reply of German notes had been discounted. Union Pacific opened 3/4 off at 115. Steel was firm and unchanged. Statement showing a gain in volume of orders on hand was a speculation and indicated rapidly in the trade. Baldwin and Coal Products were the former gaining 3/4 by advancing 5 points up at 155.

New York, July 12.—Bear pressure against the market shortly after leading stocks sold off to the extent of 1/2 point. There is, however, a large bid for foreign liquidation ceased the market might be attended with considerable reading was particularly the case. Declined to 143 compared with 140. Traders predicted early decline. State Commerce Commission in an outcome unfavorable to the road. Canadian Pacific sold off to 141. Predictions of a reduction in volume of orders on hand was a speculation and indicated rapidly in the trade.

New York, July 12.—Bear raiding of stock, and the market soon rose to that towards the end of the first general were strong, and there was volume of activity. A good part of the covered, but there was evolution by large interests. American Coal Products performance, and Distillers tried to emulate. Products sold up 170 1/4, a gain of 1/2 a fan hour, and was described as "the former insiders are now on pressed to be scandalized by the

New York, July 12.—There was a slight increase in the second hour and a substantial increase of strength. Most, however, was much more profit than in railroad issues and it is upward movement in the latter which are largely held abroad would result of foreign liquidation. General Electric advanced 3/4. Chalmers stocks entered the list of seemed to be in relatively small amounts. There was a demand in the loan market, Louisville and Nashville, and which loaned at a small premium station. In connection with the rise in Distillers that the arrangement of a plan of 500,000 notes of Spirits Manufacture would leave Distillers in possession of is expected to need for that purpose well supplied with working capital.

New York, July 12.—About the middle of the market related into commodities in general presented firm to the phenomenal rise in American stocks the explanation offered was that making large profits on the market and assuring their continuity by the enter into long term contracts. It is expected that congress would put a tax on the industry now growing from ruin, by German competition Baldwin Locomotive, Crucible Steel Air Brake were among the strongest, but it was the strength of the greatest influence in giving firmer to

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**WAR STOCKS BUOYANT**

Industrial and Railroad Issues Showed More Pronounced Strength Than Other Issues—May Renew Foreign Liquidation.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)

New York, July 12.—Initial price changes at the opening were small and the volume of business was light for a Monday morning. It was, however, about as much as could have been expected that stocks remained part of the gains made on Saturday and the absence of selling pressure seemed to indicate that the unfavorable reply of Germany to the American note had been discounted.

Union Pacific opened 1/4 off at 124 1/2, but Southern Pacific gained 1/4 on the first sale.

Steel was firm and unchanged at 59 1/2. Unfilled tonnage statement showing a gain of 413,569 tons in volume of orders on hand was far in excess of expectations and indicated rapidly improving conditions in the trade.

Baldwin and Coal Products were strong features, the former gaining 1/4 by advancing to 67 1/2 and latter opening 5 points up at 155.

New York, July 12.—Bear pressure was exerted against the market shortly after the opening, and leading stocks sold off to the extent of about a point. There is, however, a large short interest and if foreign liquidation ceased the covering of shorts might be attended with considerable difficulty.

Reading was particularly the centre of attack and it declined to 143 compared with 145 1/2 at Saturday's close. Traders predicted early decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission in anthracite case and an outcome unfavorable to the roads.

Canadian Pacific sold off to 141. There were reiterated predictions of a reduction of the dividend although in Canadian cities a feeling of great confidence in the maintenance of the 10 per cent. rate has recently been manifested.

New York, July 12.—Bear raiding failed to bring down stock, and the market soon resumed its advance as it towards the end of the first hour stocks in general were strong, and there was a considerable volume of activity. A good part of the buying represented covering, but there was evidence of accumulation by large interests.

American Coal Products performed wonderful stunts, and Distillers tried to emulate its antics. Coal Products sold up 170 1/2, a gain of 20 1/2 points inside a half hour, and was described as "going some." Some of the former insiders are now on the outside, and professed to be scandalized by the stock's behavior.

New York, July 12.—There was good volume of activity in the second hour and the market developed a substantial increase of strength. The improvement, however, was much more pronounced in industries than in railroad issues and it was believed that an upward movement in the latter class of stocks which are largely held abroad would result in a reversal of foreign liquidation.

General Electric advanced 3/4 to 165 1/2. Allis-Chalmers stocks entered the list of active issues and seemed to be in relatively small supply.

There was a demand in the loan crowd for Rock Island, Louisville and Nashville, and New Haven, all of which loaned at a small premium earlier in the session.

In connection with the rise in Distillers it was argued that the arrangement of a plan for extending \$1,000,000 notes of Spirits Manufacturing Company would leave Distillers in possession of money which it is expected to need for that purpose and therefore well supplied with working capital.

New York, July 12.—About the middle of the afternoon the market relapsed into complete dullness, but stocks in general presented firm tone.

For the phenomenal rise in American Coal Products the explanation offered was that the company is making large profits on the manufacture of dyes and assuring their continuity by insulating that buyers enter into long term contracts. It was also argued that congress would put a tariff on dyestuffs to save the industry now growing up in this country from ruin, by German competition following the termination of the war.

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**MONTREAL MINING CLOSE**

Reported by Edward L. Doucette.

Noon close July 12, 1915.

Cobalt Stocks:

Stock	Bid.	Asked.
Bailey	24	24 1/2
Beaver	29	32
Buffalo	50	65
Chambers	19	21
Coniagas	5.40	5.87 1/2
Crown Reserve	50	84
Foster	4	7
Gifford	1 1/2	2 1/2
Gould	1 1/2	2 1/2
Great Northern	2 1/2	2 1/2
Hargraves	1	2
Hudson Bay	18.00	20.00
Kerr Lake	4.25	4.50
Larose	44	55
McKinley Darragh	22	25
Nipissing	5.60	5.70
Peterson Lake	22 1/2	23
Right of Way	3 1/2	3 3/4
Rochester	1	2
Seneca Superior	90	99
Silver Leaf	2 1/2	3
Silver Queen	2	2 1/2
Temiskaming	25 1/2	45 1/2
Tretheway	10	11
Uttawa	3	3

Porcupine Stocks:

Stock	Bid.	Asked.
Apex	3	4
Dobie	1	7
Dome Extension	12	12
Dome Lake	23	24
Dome Mines	18.50	20.00
Foley O'Brien	30	32
Golf Reef	3	6
Hollinger	25.00	25.25
Jupiter	9	9 1/2
Motherlode	10	15
McIntyre	45	49
Pearl Lake	1 1/2	2
Porc. Crown	70	78
Porc. Imperial	5	5 1/2
Porc. Tiadale	1	3
Porc. Vipond	56	56 1/2
West Dome	6 1/2	6 1/2
Dome Rights	120	140

**CHICAGO WHEAT WAS IRREGULAR CORN AND OATS EASIER**

Chicago, July 12.—Weather reports continued the chief influence in the wheat market to-day. The opening was strong under fairly active short covering on reports of rains in various parts of the winter wheat country, with expectations that harvesting will receive a further setback. Fears of damage were also held in some quarters. In the later trading there was a reaction of considerable proportions, and advices from Nebraska, and Kansas telling of better weather conditions in those States. The light offerings of new wheat helped to steady the market.

The corn market opened firm on reports of excessive rains in the west and parts of the east. The market became easier later on, however, on the more encouraging crop advices and light demand.

Oats prices followed those for other grains.

Range:

Wheat	Open	High	Low	2 p.m.	Close
July	110 1/2	111	108 1/2	109	108 1/2
Sept.	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2

Corn:

July	Open	High	Low	2 p.m.	Close
July	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Sept.	73 1/2	74	73	73 1/2	73 1/2

Oats:

July	Open	High	Low	2 p.m.	Close
July	48 1/2	48 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2
Sept.	38	38	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2

**MONTREAL QUOTATIONS**

Stocks:

Stock	Minimum Selling Price	Asked	Bid
Ames Holden	8 1/2	8 1/2	7
Bell Telephone, xd.	140	145	145
B. C. Packers	105	115 1/2	114
Brazilian T. L. & P., xd.	84	84	84
Canada Car	50	63	62 1/2
Do, pfd.	98	98	98
Canada Cement	28	28	28
Do, pfd.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Can. Cottons, pfd., xd.	71	72 1/2	72 1/2
Can. Converters	84	84	84
Can. Gen. Electric	91	91	91
Can. Pacific	143	141 1/2	141 1/2
Can. Locomotive	30	40	40
Can. Steamship Lines	10	8 1/2	8 1/2
Do, pfd.	59	59	59
Detroit United Ry.	62	62	62
Dom. Bridge	107	132	130
Dom. Cannery	31	31	31
Dym. Coal, pfd.	98	98	98
Dom. Iron, pfd.	72	79 1/2	79
Dom. Steel Corp.	20	29 1/2	29
Dominion Park, xd.	120	120	120
Dom. Textile	64	72 1/2	71
Duluth Superior, xd.	55	55	55
Goodwins, Ltd.	28	28	28
Do, pfd.	75	75	75
Halifax Electric Ry.	160	160	160
Hollinger Mines, xd.	17.50	26.50	26.00
Illinois Traction	61	61	61
Do, pfd.	91	91	91
Laurentide	160	160	160
Lake of Woods, pfd.	120	120	120
Macdonald Co.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mackay	59 1/2	63	67
Do, pfd.	65	67	66
Meafan L. & P.	48	48	48
Mont. L. H. & P.	211	214	214
Mont. Cottons	51	1	1
Do, pfd.	99	100	100
Mont. Tramways	220	220	220
Do, Debentures	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
National Breweries	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
N. S. Steel & Coal	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Ogilvie Milling	107	120	117
Do, pfd.	113	113	113
Ottawa L. H. & P.	120	129	129
Penmans, pfd.	49	49	49
Penmans	82	82	82
Porto Rico	46	46	46
Price Bros.	60	60	60
Quebec Ry., L. H. & P.	10 1/2	10	10
Smart Woods, Ltd.	90	90	90
Shawinigan	110	117	113 1/2
Sher. Williams	55	55	55
Do, pfd.	99	99	99
Spanish River, pfd.	35	35	35
Steel Co. of Canada	14	14	14
Do, pfd.	69	69	69
Toronto Railway Xd.	111	111	111
Tooke Bros.	16	16	16
Tuckets Tobacco	29	29	29
Tuckets Tobacco Pfd.	90	90	90
Twin City, xd.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
West India Elec.	75	75	75
Winnipeg Ry.	180	180	180
Windsor Hotel	100	100	100

Banks:

Bank	Rate
Commerce	203
Hochelaga	149
Merchants	180
Molson's	201
Montreal	234
Nationale	122 1/2
Nova Scotia	261
Ottawa, xd.	207
Quebec	119
Royal	221 1/2
Toronto	211
Union	140

Bonds:

Bond	Rate
Bell Telephone	92 1/2
Can. Cement	92 1/2
Can. Cottons	78
Can. Rubber	88
Can. Loco.	93 1/2
Dominion Coal	98
Dominion Cotton	98
Dom. Textile A.	97
Dom. Textile B.	97
Dom. Textile C.	97
Dom. Textile D.	97
Keewatin Mill	99
Lake of Woods	100
Laurentide Co.	100
Mont. Power	95
Mont. Tram.	94
Ogilvie Milling	100
Do, Series B	100
Do, Series C	100
Penmans, Ltd.	87
Porto Rico	80
Quebec Ry.	45
Sher. Williams	97
W. Can. Power	70

**LACK OF HARVEST HELP REAL PROBLEM**

Taken in Conjunction With Absence of Vessels in Which to Convey Canadian Wheat

**ATLANTIC TONNAGE SCARCE**

To Meet Situation an Arrangement is Being Made by Premier Borden to Release a Number of Ships Now Being Used as Transports.

Ottawa, July 12.—A press report from London that Premier Borden may arrange with the British Government to take over the whole Canadian wheat crop this year is not confirmed in government circles here. There is little likelihood at present of any such action being taken in view of the fact that, according to the present outlook, there would be ample supplies of wheat available at ordinary market prices from the usual sources of supply for all the Allied powers without resorting to any Governmental requisitioning of food products.

India, Canada, the United States and Argentina, with the prospective opening of the Dardanelles, thus rendering Russia's accumulated wheat supplies to come out will be able to easily take care of all British and French needs. The uncertainty as to price fluctuations, the variety of grades, etc. also make any action along the line of a governmental fixed price and governmental purchase of the whole crop almost impracticable as well as unnecessary.

Under present conditions the real problem in connection with this year's wheat crop in Canada is in regard to harvest help and ocean transportation. With approximately 150,000 Canadians under arms, a large percentage of whom are men who would have been available as harvesters, there promises to be a scarcity of workers in the Western wheat fields next August and September, with hundreds of ocean steamers taken off their usual routes and requisitioned for war purposes there has been for months past a great scarcity of Atlantic tonnage.

The government is seeking a solution to both problems. A considerable number of harvesters will likely be brought to the prairies this autumn from British Columbia, where the labor market is congested, and an effort will also be made to secure harvesters from the United States if it is found that it is necessary to supplement the expected decrease in the usual numbers who go West from Eastern Canada.

To meet the ocean tonnage situation arrangements are being made with the Admiralty through Premier Borden to release a number of ships which are now under Admiralty orders for transport service, etc. and allow them to relieve the increasing congestion of freight at Canadian Atlantic terminals. Negotiations are being carried on with a view to the Government requisitioning or chartering of a number of freighters to handle the wheat export from Canada as soon as the crop movement begins in September.

It is expected that Premier Borden will be able to make satisfactory arrangements for this with the British authorities during his stay in London and also for some adequate plan of protecting the North Atlantic trade route against German submarine attacks, sufficiently to insure an uninterrupted flow of Canadian wheat across to Britain during the crop moving season.

The question of Government insurance of Atlantic wheat risks is also being taken up by the Canadian ministers in England.

**CHILE COPPER CO. OUTPUT.**

Boston, July 12.—The plant of the Chile Company which was placed in commission in May is now regularly treating in excess of 2,000 tons per day. Over 100,000 tons of ore have already been crushed and extraction of copper therefrom is going.

Results so far achieved are extremely satisfactory. In some respects actual results being attained exceed estimates made by engineers. There is, therefore, every reason to expect that the estimated output of 120,000,000 pounds copper per annum when the plant is in full commission will be attained on schedule time.

**NEW PLANTS OF AETNA EXPLOSIVES.**

New York, July 12.—When new plants of Aetna Explosive Company are completed and working the company will make a profit on its gun cotton and smokeless powder sales equal to more than \$300 a year per share on its stock.

The company last week let a contract for the new building which is to be completed with all possible speed. It is estimated that the company has five years' business on its books.

**NEW BUSINESS OF STEEL CORP.**

New York, July 12.—New business of United States Steel Corporation for the last three weeks has been coming in at the rate of nearly 60,000 tons a day. This is the highest since improvement began.

In January new business was at the rate of less than 20,000 a day. In January, February, April and May new business was around 30,000 a day. In June it averaged close to 40,000 and July in excess of 55,000 tons a day. New business of Steel Corporation is averaging between 10,000 and 15,000 tons per day in excess of output.

**FRENCH WAR LOAN INCREASED.**

Paris, July 12.—Minister of Finance Ribot introduced a bill into the Chamber of Deputies increasing to \$1,400,000,000 the latest war loan. This is an increase of \$200,000,000 over original amount.

**AETNA EXPLOSIVES DIVIDEND.**

New York, July 12.—Aetna Explosives Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. on preferred, payable July 25, to stock of record July 20.

**PHILADELPHIA CLEARINGS.**

Clearings	Increase	Decrease
Philadelphia	\$21,317,678	\$1,221,819

**SPOT WHEAT LOWER.**

Paris, July 12.—Spot wheat 1/2 lower. Spot 1.87c.

**NEW YORK STOCKS**

Stock	Open	High	Low	10.15 a.m.
Amal. Cop.	71 1/2	72 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Am. B. Sug.	45 1/2	46	45	46
Am. Can.	45 1/2	46 1/2	44	46 1/2
Am. Car. P.	54	54	54	54
Am. Loco.	43 1/2	44	42 1/2	43 1/2
Am. Smelt.	75 1/2	76 1/2	74	76 1/2
Am. T. & T.	120	120 1/2	120	120 1/2
Anaconda	34 1/2	34 1/2	32	34 1/2
A. T. & S. E.	100 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	75 1/2	75 1/2	75	75 1/2
Beth. Steel	166 1/2	171	166	171
Bkn. R. T.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Can. Pacific	143 1/2	143 1/2	141	142 1/2
Can. Leather	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Ches. Ohio	37 1/2	37 1/2	37	37 1/2
C. M. St. P.	79 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Chino Cop.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Erie	25	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
Gen. Electric	162	165 1/2	161 1/2	165
Gl. Nor. (Pfd.)	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Inter-Met.	20	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Do, Pfd.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Lehigh Valley	138 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2
Miami Cop.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Mo. Pac.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Nev. Cons.	14	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
New York Cen.	84 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	84 1/2
N.Y. N. H. H.	56 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	57 1/2
Nor. Pac.	102 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Pen. R. R.	105 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	105 1/2
Ray Cons.	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Rep. Steel	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Reading	144 1/2	145 1/2	143	144 1/2
Southern Pacific	85	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Southern Ry.	14	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Union Pacific	124 1/2	125 1/2		





NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

American Reply to German Note now Being Drafted -- Expected to be Firm

REJECT PROPOSAL OF SHIPS

Russian Troops to Be Sent to Gallipoli Peninsula to Aid Allies in Their Great Fight For Dardanelles.

It is said that the American reply to the German note will be firm and there will be no surrender of American rights. The assurance has been given that the German proposals for immunity of American passenger ships not carrying contraband will be rejected.

The conviction of high American officials that a most critical point in the relations between the two countries has been reached, is strengthened by a study of the official text of Germany's reply to the American note on submarine warfare as it affects neutral rights.

Eight men and boys were injured in the city at the week-end. One man and one boy are likely to die.

A despatch from Nish, Serbia, says that large quantities of war munitions have reached Serbia. The Serbian National Assembly has voted a credit of \$50,000,000 for the continuation of the military operations.

A Manila report says that all vessels belonging to the Messageries Maritimes which have been engaged in far eastern traffic, are being transformed into transports to carry Russian troops to the Dardanelles.

Major-General Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, and members of his staff have arrived at London. He is stopping at the Savoy Hotel, where Sir Robert Borden is also a guest.

N. Y. CURB FIRM. New York, July 12.—The curb market opened firm. Standard Motor Bid. Asked. 175 181. Electric Boat 5 1/2 6. Kennecott 31 1/2 32. Magna Copper 12 1/2 12 3/4. St. Joe Lead 11 1/2 12 1/4. Film 2 3/4 3. Stan. Oil, Calif. 27 1/2 27 3/4.

COTTON PRICES OFF. New York, July 12.—Cotton prices opened off 4 to 10 points. It was one of the most irregular opening calls in some time with the near months opening lower and advancing and the later months which have been under heavy pressure of late opening higher and selling off.

CHICAGO WHEAT OPENED STRONG. Chicago, July 12.—Wheat was strong at the opening. Light to heavy rains in various parts of the winter wheat country resulted in quite a little short covering. Harvesting will receive a further setback and fears of damage are entertained in many quarters.

N. Y. SUGAR QUIET. New York, July 12.—Sugar market opened quiet and easier. Bid. Asked. Sept. 3.84 3.87. Oct. 3.95 3.96. December 3.55 3.60. January 3.33 3.33. March 3.35 3.45. May 3.29 3.29.

CASH WHEAT FIRM. Liverpool, July 12.—Cash wheat firm, unchanged to 1/4d. up. No. 1 northern spring 11s. 4 1/2d.; No. 2 hard winter 11s. 5d.; No. 2 soft winter 11s. 1d. Rosafé 11s. 6d.

AMERICANS UNCHANGED. London, July 12.—During the late afternoon, American stocks remained unchanged from 1 p.m. prices.

PERSONAL. THE REV. M. O. SMITH, M.A., WILL ADVISE with fathers concerning the instruction and education of their sons. No. 544 Sherbrooke St. West. Or telephone Main 3071, and ask for Mr. Kay.

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

Wet weather damaged all crops in Kentucky.

Count Zeppelin celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday.

Virginia Day was celebrated at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

John D. Rockefeller celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday.

Average price of 12 industrials \$8.02, up 0.75; 20 railways \$9.51, up 0.5.

The United States destroyer Conyngham was launched at Philadelphia.

The steamer Lapland sailed from New York for Liverpool with 425 passengers.

The German reply has brought forth unfavorable criticism in the American press.

Casualties of all the nations engaged in the war, except Italy, are estimated at 2,228,000.

President Wilson is returning to Washington to confer with Secretary of State Lansing.

Carranza's army is pressing its attack on Mexico City. The capital is expected to fall.

A decree issued by the French government prohibits the exportation of gold, except by the Bank of France.

King Constantine of Greece has called a royal conference for July 15. Ex-Premier Venizelos will attend.

An order for \$5,500,000 worth of rifles for Serbia was reported booked by the Hunter Arms Co. of New York.

E. T. Whiter has been appointed assistant general manager of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh.

Louis Teller, playing with H. W. Bassett, won the golf tournament for amateurs and professionals at Fox Hills.

Following an anonymous bomb threat, a police guard was placed in the Brooklyn Court of Special Sessions.

A complete plan for insurance against hostile aircraft damage has been worked out by the British government.

Canadian manufacturers have arranged a program for the manufacture of munitions to be submitted to D. A. Thomas this week.

Cambria Steel plant at Johnstown, Penna., begins to work on double turns today, and has a contract for 11,000 tons of car axles.

American Red Cross officials in Washington insist that reports of famines in various parts of Mexico from their agents are true.

John McClure, former Chief Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court and Civil War veteran, died at Little Rock. He was 81 years old.

The body of Frank Holt, who killed himself in the county jail at Mineola, after shooting J. P. Morgan, was sent to Dallas, Tex., for burial.

About \$2,600,000 in gold has been deposited in the Bank of France in the last three days in response to the Government's appeal for gold.

A special police guard has been stationed around the executive mansion at Albany to prevent the possibility of violence to Governor Whitman.

Five Montenegrins were indicted in Chicago on a charge of violating American neutrality by enlisting recruits for the Allies in this country.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, German Finance Minister, invited finance ministers of the German States to attend a conference in Berlin on July 10.

The Census Bureau in Washington announced there were 265,683 Indians in the United States in 1910, an increase of seven per cent. over 1890.

At a meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society in Chicago, a temperance speech sent by W. J. Bryan was turned down by the program committee.

Nearly 20,000 British "bad boys," former inmates of reformatories and industrial schools have served with honor in the army and navy since the war began.

The British war loan is expected to be successful details are to be announced by Chancellor of Exchequer McKenna, in the House of Commons to-day.

A shortage of several thousand dollars has been found by an examiner in the accounts of the National Bank of Montgomery, N.Y. No arrests have been made.

The Australian Department of Defence has awarded a contract for the refloating of the German cruiser Emden, beached off Cocos Island. The Emden will be exhibited.

Road-building experts from North and South America will gather at the Pan-American Road Congress to be held at San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., September 13-17.

Anton von Mink, a Chicago blacksmith, presented a frosted cake made by himself to John D. Rockefeller for his birthday. Von Mink, who is insane, was arrested at Yonkers.

The John Paul Jones Association has received a charter from the Secretary of State of North Carolina to preserve and maintain the Grove House at Halifax, where John Paul Jones once lived.

An army of large mosquitoes, suspected of having been blown over from New Jersey, invaded the New York City Hall and drove occupants to cover. They were finally repulsed with "swatters."

The Mexican gunboat Progreso, sunk by a bomb sent aboard in a tub of butter, was raised by the American wrecking tug toward. The wrecking tug has been purchased by the Mexican government.

Heard Around the Ticker

These are the days in which athletics as much as scholarship distinguish one's academic career. The past college athletic year at Yale from a financial standpoint was the greatest the college ever had. The year's receipts were \$134,038.

Former Governor George M. Hodges, of Kansas, addressing the Anti-Saloon League Convention at Atlantic City, asserted that more than half a million persons in that State had never seen a saloon—which is more than can be said for Kentucky.

Holders of Mexican securities will not derive much encouragement from the latest announcement that Carranza has taken Mexico City. Mexico seems incapable of stable government. In the fifty-nine years preceding the rule of Diaz, who recently died, she was ruled by fifty-two presidents. Since he was chased out of Mexico the country has had eight different presidents occupy the presidential chair and peace is no nearer in sight than it was years ago. Mexico is incapable of governing herself.

Certainly the Germans are up against it! Because of the shortage of barley, German beer manufacturers will reduce the output of beer to 40 per cent. of the normal production.

Since February, 200,189 automobiles have been registered in New York State. This number compares with 149,663 last year and breaks all records. Receipts for licenses have been \$1,567,609, compared with \$1,372,298 up to this date last year.

Keft. Bell & Flemming of Toronto are offering £50,000 (\$348,333) of 4 per cent. Province of Saskatchewan sinking fund bonds at \$1.61 and accrued interest or at a price to yield 5.30 per cent. Accompanying the statement is an excellent summary of the financial and industrial status of the Province.

Julius P. Meyer, director of Hamburg-American line, characterized as "ridiculous" the report from an insurance paper in Christiana that the company had gone into bankruptcy due to losses to the Allies. Foreign dispatch said daily loss amounted to \$200,000.

New England Manufacturing Company, which is manufacturing high explosives at North Woburn, has purchased a tract of land for benzol plant in Everett from the New England Gas & Coke Co. (Massachusetts Gas Co.)

The pound sterling quoted around \$4.76 is the lowest quotation for over a century. This, however, is a discount of about 2 1/2 per cent. and compares with a discount of about 4 per cent. on French exchange and 16 per cent. on German exchange—a further indication that the finances of Great Britain are in a much sounder condition than those of Germany.

W. J. Bryan's price for delivering a lecture now is \$500. This is a decided increase, old rate having been \$250 guarantee and 50 per cent. of gate receipts when they amounted to more than \$500.

The electrification of the London and Port Stanley Railway, which comprises some 24 miles, is to take place at the end of this month. This line has been in existence for over half a century. Its electrification is in line with a growing practice on all the big steam systems of using electricity on short runs or in the suburban service, or in coming into the heart of big centres, where the steam locomotive is not merely a nuisance but a source of danger. The Pennsylvania has electrified several of its subsidiary lines running into the country for some 30 or 40 miles, and are proving a great success. Both the Grand Trunk and C.P.R. have discussed this question of electrification, but no decision has been reached, nor could it be possible at the present time to do anything in this regard owing to untoward circumstances. The question becomes more urgent as the large centres become larger. The electrical equipment, too, applied to suburban service, is less expensive than the steam trains. In particular, the electrified trains are more suitable to this light form of traffic than the steam trains.

International Harvester is to take on 1,500 more men in the course of the next two or three weeks in its Canadian factories. On July 19 the malleable iron works at Hamilton, Ont., will open and in a short time the whole plant will be in operation.

Apparently all is not well with the affairs of the Manchester Ship Canal Company and a shareholders' association has been formed which is demanding a new policy. They point out that the canal has been in operation for upwards of twenty-one years and during this time it has failed to return any dividends upon its £8,000,000 of share capital. Apparently the canal in Great Britain are unable to compete with the railways.

Reports of western railroads to Interstate Commerce Commission show that Illinois Central is the only road to show a profit on dining car service with net earnings last year of \$48 from that source.

The "Fatherland," a German paper published in New York, claims that exports from New York to the allies are now running \$5,000,000 a month, and that actual shipments from United States to date aggregate \$400,000,000, including \$55,000,000 of horses and mules.

The foreign trade of the port of New York for the fiscal year ended June 30th reached a total of \$2,107,158,000 of which \$1,158,000,000 were exports and \$920,000,000 imports. Exports show an increase of \$208,000,000 and imports a decrease of \$120,000,000. New York has a big commanding lead over any other city in the United States in a matter of foreign trade.

It is believed that aggregate subscriptions of principal English joint stock banks to new war loan will be about £250,000,000 (\$1,000,000,000). They subscribed £100,000,000 of previous war loan.

Twenty-five vessels of Standard Oil Co. of New York, together with a large number of harbor tugs and barges, entire fleet aggregating about 60,000 tons displacement, have been recently transferred to ownership of Standard Transportation Co., a newly organized corporation, formed to handle Standard Oil Co.'s transportation affairs. Capitalization is \$15,000,000.

The Gary plant of the Illinois Steel Co. which has partially shut down for the past two years will begin on full time next Monday. Twelve thousand men will be employed, compared with 5,000 earlier in the year.

BOSTON STOCK PRICES

Boston, July 12.—11 a.m. Zinc 56 1/2 Up 1/4. Aluminum 52. Arizona 7. Butte & Superior 69 1/2 Off 1/4. Calumet & Arizona 63 1/2 Up 1/4. Calumet & Hecla 540 Off 5. Copper Range 52 1/2 Off 1/4. East Butte 12. Granite 85. Island Creek 48. Mayflower 52 1/2. Mohawk 71. Nevada 14 1/2 Off 1/4. New Haven 56 Off 1/4. North Butte 39 1/2 Off 1/4. Superior 37 1/2 Up 1/4. Tamarack 34 1/2. Fruit 132 Off 1. Smelt 39 Off 1.

COTTON OPENED EASIER.

Liverpool, July 12.—Cotton futures opened easier to 2 1/2 points decline. At 12.30 p.m. market barely steady.

At 12.30 p.m. there was good business done in spots. Prices easier, middlings 5.08d; sales 12,000 bales, all American. Spot prices at 12.45 p.m. were American middlings fair 5.94d; good middlings 5.35d; Middlings 5.08d; low middlings 4.62d; good ordinary 4.22d; ordinary 3.92d.

Liverpool, July 12.—Cotton futures easy, 1/4 to 3/4 points off. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 11,400 American. July-Aug. 4.95d; Oct.-Nov. 5.11 1/2d; Jan.-Feb. 5.23 1-3; May-June 5.38d.

Liverpool, July 12.—Cotton futures closed steady 5 1/2 to 10 1/2 points decline. July-Aug. 4.97d; Oct.-Nov. 5.18d; Jan.-Feb. 5.25 1/2; May-June 5.39 1/2d.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DULL.

New York, July 12.—Foreign exchange market dull. Only nominal rates were quoted at usual hour for the opening. Demand sterling unchanged.

N. Y. COFFEE STEADY.

New York, July 12.—Coffee market opened steady.

July 12. Bid. Asked. July 12. 7.10 7.15. September 6.90 6.93. December 6.96 6.98. March 7.09 7.11. May 7.18 7.20.

LONDON METALS.

London, July 12.—Spot copper £77 12s. 6d., unchanged. Futures £79, up 2s. 6d.; electrolytic £92 10s., unchanged. Spot tin £171 15s. off 5s.; futures £165 10s. off 1s.; Straits £175, off £1.

MOVING PICTURES POPULAR.

New York City has 200 theatres and 951 moving picture houses with a combined seating capacity of 712,000. Movies have made serious inroads on the earnings of the regular theatrical houses.

AM. COAL PRODUCTS AT 170 1/2.

New York, July 12.—American Coal Products sold at 170 1/2, up 20 1/2 points from Saturday's close and new high record.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAILS.

The British Mail leaves Montreal on Thursday and Saturday, and New York on Wednesday and Saturday. Parcels are forwarded via Canadian route only.

HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Royals Divided a Double-Header With Richmonds on Saturday

FINE PITCHING RECORD

Jimmy Murphy, One of the Most Distinguished of Canadian Sportsmen, Has Just Finished His Tenth Year as a Resident in Toronto.

The Royals and Richmonds divided the double-header on Saturday, the Virginians getting the decision in the curtain raiser by 6 to 2, while the Montrealers annexed the second encounter by the count of nine runs to seven. There was plenty of hitting in both contests, but in the first Morrisette was effective in the pinches, while Fullerton was tapped at opportune times. Cadore and Russell opposed each other on the firing line in the second affair, and both were hit hard and often. The Royals, however, managed to make the most of their bingles.

In the National Lacrosse Union's race on Saturday Nationals defeated Montreal by 11 to 4, while Cornwall vanquished Shamrocks by 10 to 6.

Rochester and Jersey City are ready to quit in the International League. The season is just half over, and it doesn't take some club owners long to get from under when things commence to go against them. When times were good and baseball was at its best you never heard them say that they were getting too much money, no not them. A lot of these baseball magnates are like the bookmakers at the race track. They have things averaged out so that they can't lose very much unless some big break goes against them, but when it does happen to go against them they are ready to cry about it.

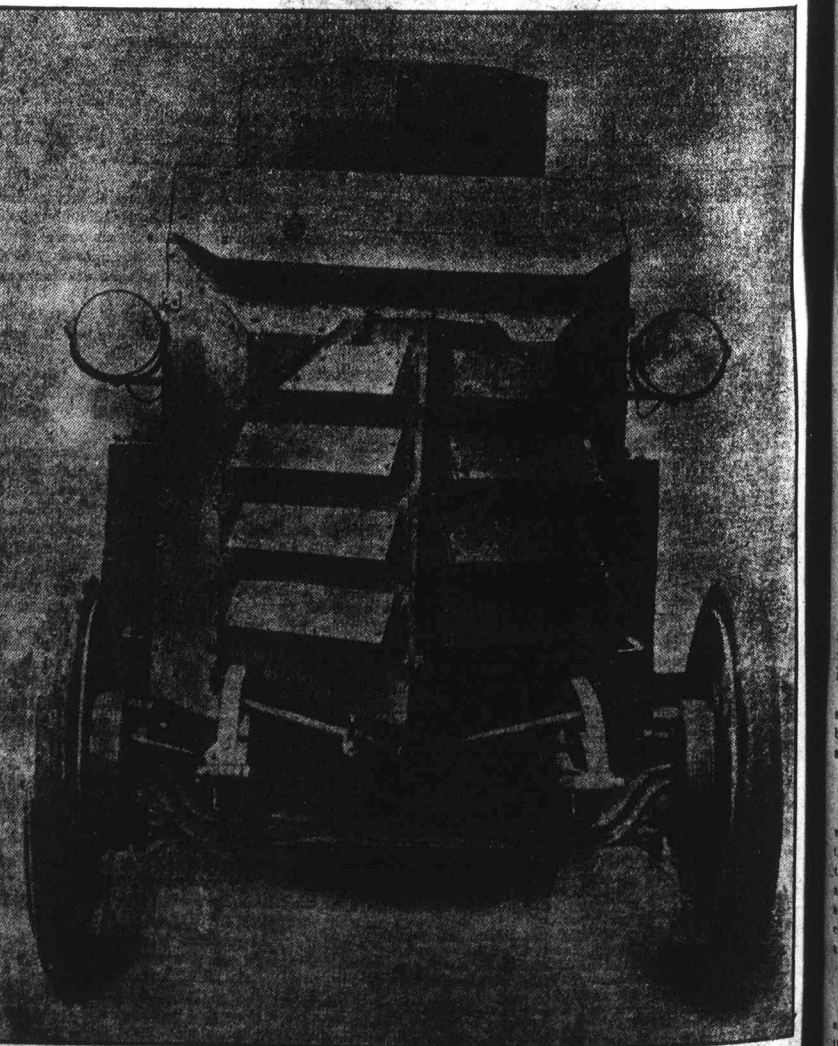
Signaling the tenth anniversary of Jimmy Murphy's arrival in Toronto, Charlie Querrie says in the News of that city: "Many batties we have had with the 'genial James' during a series between the Tecumsehs and Toronto, but he has always been the true sportsman and a good friend to his own team, and also to his opponents, whenever he could turn. Cornwall lost a good clean sportsman when Mr. Murphy came to the Queen City, and while it was a loss to the Factory Town it was a gain for Toronto.

By a score of 9 to 3, Rosedale on Saturday defeated the Blues in a Queen City Professional League lacrosse game played at the Island. Play in the first period was even, at the half the score being 2 to 1 in favor of the Blues. In the third the Reds weakened and Rosedale tallied four more. In the fourth the Reds made a desperate effort, but could only score two, while Rosedale tallied another three.

Fred Mellinger, of the Cedar Rapids Central Association team, pitched 24 innings, winning a double header with Marshalltown four to nothing, and three to two. He shut the visitors out in the first game, with four hits, and allowed them only two runs on eleven hits in the second game of fifteen innings. During the nine innings of the first game and the first two of the second, Marshalltown was unable to score. The visitors squeezed in a run in the 12th inning of the day and another in the 13th. Then another eleven innings followed without a score against Mellinger.

RIO COFFEE UNCHANGED.

New York, July 12.—Rio coffee market unchanged. Stock 329,000 bags against 329,000 year ago. Santos market unchanged. Stock 663,000 against 329,000 year ago. Port receipts 53,000 against 30,000 year ago. Interior receipts, 105,000, against 51,000. Rio exchange on London 13 5-32d, off 1-32d.



ARMORED MOTOR CAR IN SERVICE AT THE FRONT.

WEATHER: FINE AND WARM. THE MOLSONS. THE DOMINION INVESTMENT. BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA. GERMAN OFFICIAL STATEMENTS REPORTS SUCCESSFUL. SUCCESSFUL AERIAL ATTACK.