

The Journal of Commerce

THE BUSINESS
MAN'S DAILY

VOL. XXX, No. 28

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1915

ONE CENT

THE MOLSONS BANK
Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1865
Paid-up Capital \$4,000,000
Reserve Fund \$4,800,000
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
President: Wm. Molson MacPherson
Vice-President: S. H. Ewing
D. McNicholl
Wm. M. Birks
G. E. Drummond
F. W. Molson
W. A. Black
General Manager: Edward C. Pratt
Superintendent of Branches: H. M. Draper
Treasurer: T. Bensford Phelps, Inc.
Inspector: E. W. Waud
Inspector of Western Branches: H. A. Harris & Thos. Giffels
Assistant Inspectors:

THE DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY
DOMINION SAVINGS BUILDING
LONDON, CANADA

Capital \$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 225,000.00

H. PURDOM, K.C. President
NATHANIEL MILLS Managing Director

INCORPORATED 1852
—The—
Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital paid-up \$6,500,000
Reserve Fund 12,000,000
Total Assets over 90,000,000

Branches in all the principal Canadian Cities and towns; throughout the islands of Newfoundland, Jamaica, Cuba and Porto Rico, and in the cities of New York, Chicago and Boston.

Every description of banking business transacted.

M. A. DISCUSSES ORGANIZATION TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS

Already There Are Twenty-One Associations in Existence With This Object in View—Delegates Consider Made-in-Canada Campaign.

Toronto, Ont., May 8.—The banqueting hall at the King Edward was crowded with delegates from all over Canada when the Canadian Manufacturers' Convention opened here to-day.

Among those present were: President E. G. Henderson, Windsor, Ont.; Messrs. J. H. Sherrard, Montreal; J. C. Macintosh, Secretary G. M. Murray, Toronto; J. M. Macintosh, Secretary of the Toronto branch; J. R. Shaw, of Woodstock; W. K. McNaught of Toronto; R. D. Fairbairn, Toronto; G. W. Miller, D. M. Campbell, Prescott; A. F. Buch, Port Hope; A. H. Britton, Montreal; P. P. Biggart, Montreal; F. B. Caldwell, Lanark; W. B. Champ, Hamilton; W. A. Cleans, Walkerville; Jos. Picard, Quebec; Jos. Ruddy, Brantford; S. J. E. Roland, Montreal; B. F. Askerman, Peterboro; G. Booth, Toronto, Treasurer of the Association; D. M. Campbell, of Prescott, and many others.

After discussing the formation of accident prevention associations, in connection with workmen's compensation legislation, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"We, the members of Safety Associations, now form a central body to be called the Associated Safety Association of Canada, and that the President of each Safety Association be one of a committee with full power to act, and to carry out all details of organization."

There are 21 associations in existence at the present time, in connection with accident prevention.

This afternoon the delegates listened to a report dealing with the "Made in Canada" campaign, and a most interesting discussion took place.

DEMAND FOR STEEL FOR EXPORT CONTINUES THE MARKET FEATURE.

New York, June 8.—The demand for steel for export and for manufacture into munitions of war continues the market feature. The fact that nearly one-third of the business of the United States Steel is made up of exports reflects the urgency of the demand from Europe. It is figured that Europe will require large quantities of commercial steel from this country as long as foreign steel companies are compelled to work on steel used in the manufacture of war munitions. There are large inquiries for steel for export and it is expected that some good sized orders will be closed soon.

The week starts off with a slight increase in mill operations. Incoming business continues satisfactory, although not large when former buying periods are taken into consideration.

Prices are firm, and an advance in certain products this month would not be surprising. Ingot capacity of United States Steel continues around 81 per cent. One manufacturer figures that further increase of 10 per cent. in mill operations would cause scarcity of labor.

ROCK ISLAND RECEIVERS SALARY.

Chicago, June 8.—Judge Carpenter has allowed H. Mudge, and Jacob M. Dickinson, receivers of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, each \$3,000 monthly "on account" of salary.

AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

Paris, June 8.—A submarine believed to be of Austrian nationality has been sunk by the Anglo-French fleet at the western entrance to the Dardanelles, says a despatch from Milanence.

GREAT BATTLE IS NOW BEING FOUGHT

Germans Suffered Serious Reverses and Defeat will Mean Readjustment of Their Lines

TOLMINO IS THREATENED

Position of Great Strategic Importance Being Bombarded by Italians—Another Battle is Developing on the Lower Isonzo.

(Special Cable to Journal of Commerce.)
London, June 8.—Fighting on a much larger scale than has been reported for some time is in progress to-day on the western battle front, according to an official announcement made by the Paris War Office. At all points the Germans have suffered serious setbacks.

The most notable gains made by the Allies are on the line around Arras, where their positions have been advanced and consolidated. The great battle continues with unabated fury, as the Germans realize that utter defeat there will mean the forced readjustment of their lines in Belgium.

Reinforcements by Automobile.
Heavy attacks are being made by the Germans holding the line through the Aisne Valley, but all have been checked. The Germans brought in fresh troops a distance of fifty miles by automobile, and threw them into the battle in an effort to recapture the two first line trenches lost the latter part of last week. After the counter-attack was repelled by the French, two thousand of the Kaiser's soldiers were found dead on the field. Six machine guns were taken and 250 men were made prisoners.

Tolmino, of great strategic importance is seriously threatened to-day by Italian troops who are bombarding the Austrian positions with heavy artillery, which, with great difficulty they have placed on the heights from which the Austrians have been driven.

Another battle of importance is developing on the lower Isonzo, where the Italians have crossed the river in large numbers. The crossing was made dangerous and difficult by the Austrian shell fire, but the Italians succeeded in throwing several bridges across the stream, over which the troops swarmed to the attack.



MR. J. H. SHERRARD.
1st Vice-President Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Sherrard will probably be elected president at the annual meeting now taking place in Toronto.

REPLY TO GERMANY IN SHAPE AND WILL BE SENT TO-MORROW.

Washington, June 8.—President Wilson has authorized the statement that his rejoinder to the German note was put in final shape at to-day's cabinet meeting and that he hopes it will be dispatched to-morrow.

BIG BLAZE IN ST. JOHN.

St. John, N.B., June 8.—The Jardine Building in Prince William street, owned by the estate of the late James Kennedy, is in the grip of flames and is likely to be gutted. The building contains several tenants including the Union Bank of Canada.

Men in the Day's News

Mr. A. E. Stevens, recently appointed General Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway with offices in Montreal, joined the company thirty years ago as telegraph operator at Donald, B.C. He continued to receive promotion until he was appointed General Superintendent of Calgary, leaving that position to take the one which has just been assigned to him in Montreal.

Captain Cyril Holland, of the Royal Artillery, who was recently killed in the fighting in France, was the eldest son of the late Oscar Wilde. The young man in question had been repeatedly mentioned in despatches for feats of bravery, but few recognized in his name any relation to his dishonored father. When Oscar Wilde was convicted and sent to jail, his wife resumed her maiden name and obtained permission to have her two sons adopt her name in place of their father's.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Ross, who presided at the Farewell Banquet given to the officers of the 42nd Highlanders last night, is one of the best known military men in the city. He is the son of the late J. S. Ross, and is one of five brothers all of whom have risen to prominence. Lieutenant-Colonel Ross is a chartered accountant. He was born and educated in this city, and is prominent in financial and military circles, but is also well known as an amateur athlete. He was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th Royal Highlanders in 1909.

Count Alvaro Romanones, former Prime Minister of Spain, has come out strongly in favor of his country taking the side of the Allies in the present struggle. He is probably the richest man in Spain, owning most of the country around Malaga. He and his family have virtually a monopoly of the Spanish tobacco trade, the leading Spanish steamship lines and control a large share of the country's mining lands. He is a close personal friend of King Alfonso and has pronounced standing on the side of the Allies is likely to have a far-reaching effect.

Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Speaker of the Saskatchewan Legislature, was fifty years old yesterday. The Hon. Mr. Sutherland was born at Embro, the capital of Zorra—a veritable hotbed of Scotch, Presbyterianism and Grits. He was educated at Orangeville High School and McGill University, then went West and settled at Saskatoon, where he practised law. He has represented the city of Saskatoon in the Legislature since 1905 and was elected Speaker in 1908. The Hon. Mr. Sutherland is a typical representative of the big men who are making history in the West.

Hon. George H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, has just celebrated his fifty-fourth birthday. He was born at Grand Narrows, N.S., educated at the local schools, and at Boston University and was called to the Bar in 1883. Since 1896 Mr. Murray has been Premier of the Province and during his long tenure of office had put a great deal of constructive legislation on the statute books of the Province. He is a typical "Blue Nose," thorough-going, careful and constructive, a man who stands for the highest principles in public and private life. Much of the progress of the "Province by the Sea" is due to the legislative enactments of the man who has guided its destinies for nearly two decades.

Lord Stamfordham, who recently lost his only son in the fighting in France has had a somewhat romantic career. He was the younger son of a country parson, the Rev. J. S. Bigge, and while being educated at the Military Academy at Woolwich became the friend and chum of the late Prince Imperial of France, whom he later accompanied to South Africa. Young Bigge was not with the Prince Imperial when he was killed by the Zulus, but owing to his intimacy with the dead officer was sent back to England with the mangled remains. Later Empress Eugenie visited South Africa in order that she might see the spot where her son fell and was accompanied by Lieutenant Bigge. She was so impressed with her son's friend that she recommended him to Queen Victoria and he became attached to the Royal Household. He was private secretary to the present King when he was Prince of Wales and on the latter's accession to the throne Bigge was raised to the peerage.

SHARP CRITICISM IS NOW LOOKED FOR

English Parliamentary Government Requires Active and Vigorous Opposition -- This Might Destroy Coalition

FACTIONS CANNOT MIX

Object of Coalition is to Bring War to Successful and Speedy Conclusion, and Secure Energies of all Sides and Factions—Latter May Be Impossible.

(By W. E. Dowding.)
London, May 21st (by mail).—Parliament will reassemble after the holidays in very changed circumstances. Parties will exist without party government. This is the first serious attempt in the history of the United Kingdom at the formation of a National Government, and the experiment will be watched with considerable interest by every section of the community. We are all immediately concerned in its results, domestically quite as much as in any other bearing it may have upon the war.

English Parliamentary government requires as an integral part of the system an active and vigorous Opposition, and one of the most apparent dangers of the present situation is the fact that the effective opposition of either party can only succeed in destroying the harmony of the coalition. Nevertheless it is quite clear that adverse criticism of some sort or other will not be merely permissible, it will be absolutely necessary unless the country is to revert to a modern species of "star-chamber" administration. The conditions may, however, induce sharper newspaper criticism than we have yet had.

There are not wanting signs, however, that there is some sort of movement on the Ministerial benches which may bring some sections of Liberal supporters into the ranks of more or less hostile critics, though I think I can say with some degree of certainty that hostile action, at any rate for the present, will be limited to criticism. There is, as I have already said, no sort of precedent for the Coalition. The nearest approach to a coalition was the first occasion on which the Liberal Unionists consented to serve with the Conservatives under Lord Salisbury's administration. Then the supporters of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain crossed the floor of the House in a body, following their leader to the Conservative benches. But in that case there was an absolute fusion of general policy which is absolutely wanting in the present circumstances. Oil and water could mix more easily than the Tory Churchmen with Welsh Radicals, or the Nationalists with the Ulster Unionists.

The object of the latest coalition is a single one, to bring the war to an early and successful conclusion, and to this purpose the energies of every party and every wing of every party are to be brought to a common focus. That at least is the intention. But when it is remembered that each section is to remain in being and retain its distinctive ideals, the outlook may be pardoned for doubting the possibility of friction-less co-operation.

Speculation is pretty general regarding the manoeuvres which brought coalition into the realm of practical politics. The attitude of certain sections of the Unionist press, notably that of the "Morning Post" and of the "Harmsworth" group, led by the "Times," has had its effect, though it may be doubted whether this attitude reflects rather than governs the minds of the Tory party. The most that can be said is that there seems to have been a determination in influential quarters of the Opposition to exact a certain amount of responsibility for the direction of the war, and it may very well be said that the Government has reached a point where undivided responsibility has become a burden too great to be endured.

I have heard it suggested that the terrific pressure both at the War Office and at the Admiralty has been having its natural physical results. Nerves all round are beginning to feel the strain and the harmonious working of the machine has suffered in consequence. The only remedy is to lessen the tension by relieving those in responsible positions from some part of the burden which they have been carrying for nine months. You must not be misled by such criticisms as have already found public expression regarding the work of Lord Kitchener and Lord Fisher. The truth is just what I have already hinted. And while Kitchener and Fisher must obviously retain a great place in the military and naval organization, they must be relieved from work which after all only indirectly concerns their office. The outstanding

FORCING WEDGE BETWEEN THE GERMAN RIGHT AND CENTRE.

Paris, June 8.—Hostilities between the French and the Germans are now raging both north and south of Arras, says an official communique. The French successfully defended all works they had taken there from the Teutons.

South of Arras on the Hebuterne, many prisoners were captured. Hebuterne is about 12 miles south by southwest from Arras.

The extension of hostilities by the French indicates that General Joffre may contemplate a big effort to force a wedge between the German right and the German centre.

POOLING CABINET MINISTER'S SALARIES.

Washington, June 8.—President Wilson emphatically stated to his callers there has been no delay in sending the American rejoinder to Germany. He ridiculed reports that a split had occurred among his advisers over the matter or that the note had been changed in any vital particular since the original draft was read to the Cabinet last Friday.

The President declared he expected to read the note to the Cabinet to-day (by final suggestion, and that shortly thereafter it would be ready for transmission. He said he saw nothing unauthoritative about the German note relating to the Goiffight and the Cushing, but would pursue the subject further. A partial report has been received about the Nebraska, the President stated, but complete information is yet to come.

MORE NEUTRALS SUNK.

London, June 8.—Reports of sinking of two neutral ships, the Barque Superb and the S. S. Trudvang, both of Norwegian nationality, by German submarines, were received here.

BELGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

Dover, England, June 8.—The Belgian steamer Manapier, 1,425 tons, has been sunk in the North Sea by German submarine with loss of 17 lives.

NO OFFICIAL INFORMATION ON THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

Washington, June 8.—President Wilson has received no official information regarding the peace movement, said to have been promoted by Van Ghell Geldemeester, son of the religious adviser to Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland. The President told callers he did not know whether the Dutch government was aiding the movement and said his only knowledge of it had been obtained through the newspapers.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Head Office--TORONTO
Paid Up Capital - - - \$15,000,000
Rest - - - 13,500,000

Board of Directors:
Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.
Z. A. Lash, Esq., K.C., LL.D., Vice-President.
John Hoskin, Esq., K.C., LL.D., D.C.L.
Sir Lyman M. Jones.
Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.
Frank F. Jones, Esq., D.C.L.
William Farwell, Esq., D.C.L.
Charles Colby, Esq., M.A., Ph.D.

J. W. Flavelle, Esq., LL.D., A. Kingman, Esq.
Hon. W. C. Edwards, B. R. Wood, Esq.
G. F. Galt, Esq., Robert Stuart, Esq.
Gardner Stevens, Esq., Alexander Laird, Esq.
A. C. Flumerfelt, Esq., G. G. Foster, Esq., K.C.
H. J. Fuller, Esq., George W. Allan, Esq.

Alexander Laird, General Manager.
John Aird, Assistant General Manager.

WITH BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND AND MEXICO, AND AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THIS BANK OFFERS UNRIVALLED FACILITIES FOR THE TRANSACTION OF EVERY KIND OF BANKING BUSINESS IN CANADA OR IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Collections Effected Promptly and at Reasonable Rates

HALF OF CANADA'S BANKS HAVE KNIGHTS ON THEIR BOARDS

Eleven out of the twenty-two banks doing business in Canada have knights on their boards of directors, from which it would look as if the shortest way to a knighthood was to get on the board of one of our banking institutions. Altogether there are nineteen knights divided among the eleven banks. The Banks of Montreal, Commerce and Ottawa have three each, Dominion and Northern Crown have two each, while the Imperial, Union, Royal, Merchants, Hamilton and Provinciale have one each. The following is the list by banks:

MONTREAL—Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.
Sir T. G. Shaughnessy.
Sir William Macdonald.
COMMERCE—Sir Edmund Walker.
Sir J. M. Gibson.
Sir Lyman Melvin Jones.
OTTAWA—Sir H. N. Bate.
Sir H. K. Egan.
Sir George Perley.
DOMINION—Sir E. B. Osler.
Sir J. C. Eaton.
NORTHERN CROWN—Sir D. H. McMillan.
Sir D. C. Cameron.
IMPERIAL—Sir J. A. M. Aikins.
UNION—Sir William Price.
ROYAL—Sir Herbert Holt.
MERCHANTS—Sir Montagu Allan.
HAMILTON—Sir John S. Hendrie.
PROVINCIALE—Sir Alexander Lacoste (Chairman of Honors).

NO DELAY IN REPLY.

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POOLING CABINET MINISTER'S SALARIES.

London, June 8.—In the pooling of salaries by the Cabinet Ministers, the Lord Chancellor, Sir Stanley O. Buckmaster, whose salary is £10,000, and Sir Edward Carson, the attorney-general, whose salary, exclusive of fees, is £7,000, will be the ones to lose most.

The pooling of salaries was suggested, because it was felt that the re-arrangement of the offices involved in the coalition government certain invidious comparisons between ministers who formerly were on an equality with regard to salaries.

The average Conservative minister's salary happened to be £300 higher than the average Liberal minister's salary. The average of the two now works out at about £4,246 a year.

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No Business Man Should Be Without It

"The best financial daily published in Canada is the Montreal Journal of Commerce. It is full of condensed financial and commercial news. It is pithy, yet readable, and no business man should be without it if he wants to keep abreast of the times."—The Busy East Magazine (Moncton).

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS DAMAGES FOR LOSS OF MAIL ON EMPRESS

One hundred and eighty-seven thousand six hundred francs is the amount asked for out of the proceeds of the sale of the Stordard, to cover the loss on registered mail which was being carried on the Empress of Ireland at the time she was sunk by the former boat.

CONTROL OF CRAMP CO.

New York, June 8.—Commenting upon the story that negotiations were under way for the control of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, a director of the company says the story is reasonable.

PORTO RICO RAILWAYS.

The Porto Rico Railway Company, Limited, makes the following comparative statement of earnings for May, 1915:

Table with 4 columns: Category, 1914, 1915, Increase. Rows include Gross, Net, For five months, and x Decrease.

CANADIAN LAKE LINERS RANK WITH WORLD'S BEST. Mrs. Ruth Keadie Wood Thompson, whose travel books on Russia, Spain and other European countries are standard works, and who is now on her way to Alaska, declares that the Canadian steamships of the Great Lakes compare favorably in the matter of service with any liners afloat.

INQUIRIES FOR STEEL RAILS. New York, June 8.—France continues to make inquiries here for steel rails. There is one inquiry for 25,000 tons and another for 125,000. So far negotiations have not resulted in actual orders.

JITNEY BILL VETOED. Harrisburg, Pa., June 8.—Governor Brumbaugh has vetoed the bill passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature giving the electric railway companies the right to operate jitney busses in connection with their railway lines.

PENNSYLVANIA POWER. The Pennsylvania Water & Power has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable July 1 to shareholders of record June 18.

ADDITIONAL SERVICE, LAKE SHORE. In Effect June 13, 1915. Leave Windsor Street Station 9.00 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. (instead of 5.30 p.m. as at present) ex. Sun., for Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil, Cornwall and Int. stations.

STEAMSHIPS. From Montreal and Quebec: PRETORIAN June 10th for Glasgow. CORINTHIAN June 27th for Havre-London.

THE ALLAN LINE Proposed Summer Sailings, 1915. From Montreal and Quebec: PRETORIAN June 10th for Glasgow. CORINTHIAN June 27th for Havre-London.

THE ALLAN LINE 675 St. Catherine St. West; H. & A. Allan, 4 Youville Street, General Agents, Montreal.

RAILROAD NOTES

Recently the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway commenced operation of the first section of the line in British Columbia by inaugurating a tri-weekly freight and passenger service from Port Mann to Hope.

A broken wheel on a westbound freight train caused a big wreck three miles east of Rideau station, near Gananoque, Ont., on the G. T. R. during the night of Thursday last.

While coupling cars in the Michigan Central yards near the First Avenue subway at St. Thomas, Ont., about 1.30 Friday afternoon, James Freese, Alma street, Michigan Central brakeman, was squeezed when the cars came together unexpectedly and suffered a dislocation of the shoulder.

His Honor Chief Justice McLeod has issued an Injunction against the city of St. John to prevent it from laying pavement over the tracks of the St. John Railway Company at several points in the city.

On Thursday afternoon Philip Cheley, 45 years of age, whose home is at Osnabrook Centre, Quebec, was instantly killed at Kingston Mills, Ontario, by being struck by the International Limited from Montreal over the Grand Trunk Railway.

An executive meeting of the Trent Valley District Hydro Radial Railway Association was held recently at Cobourg, Ont., when it was decided to request each member of the Executive Committee to lay before the local municipal councils their counties through which radial railways are required.

It is stated in railway circles that M. C. R. officials are arranging with the C. P. R. to handle the business that formerly went over the L. and P. S. R. via Woodstock and thence to St. Thomas, Ont.

According to western advices, the western mayor who visited Montreal recently to request the Canadian Pacific Railway to take some action to relieve the unemployment situation in the west, met with considerable success.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WILL REAP LARGE PROFITS FROM MAKING RIFLES. Boston, Mass., June 8.—After standing the pressure as long as possible Baldwin Locomotive has entered the war order class.

ALGONQUIN PARK. The Algonquin Park is a preserve for the wild things that inhabit the forest, for the propagation of fish and a recreation ground for the people.

TO EUROPE TO BUY SHIPS. Mobile, Ala., June 8.—President H. F. Kerr, of the Beerberg Steamship Co., sailed for Liverpool for the purpose of buying nine steamships for this line.



HON. J. D. HAZEN, Minister of Marine. The work of further deepening the St. Lawrence Channel has been commenced.

The Charter Market

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.) New York, June 8.—The steamer market has quieted down considerably due to a falling off in the general demand for tonnage and also scarcity of unchartered boats in a position to give June delivery at the loading ports.

The limited supply of available vessels greatly restricts chartering. Freighters offer steadily in several of the trans-Atlantic and South American trades, and a fair demand prevails for West India carriers.

Charters—Grain: British steamer Romanby, 24,000 quarters, from Baltimore, to a French Atlantic port, 28 6d. June. British steamer Singsby, 21,000 quarters, same. Lumber—Norwegian barque Carmanla, 1,765 tons, from Halifax to West Britain with deals, p.t. June.

SIGNAL SERVICE

Department of Marine and Fisheries. Shipping Report 10.30 a.m., Montreal, June 8th, 1915. Crane Island, 32—Cloudy, south. In 4.30 a.m. John Rugee. Out 5.25 a.m. Kinmount.

Quebec to Montreal. Longue Pointe, 5—Clear, west. In 3.00 a.m. Rose Castle, 5.25 a.m. Henrik Morce, 6.40 a.m. Saguenay, 9.05 a.m. Dehelvis.

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SHIPPING NOTES

Between 600 and 700 reservists of the Italian army and navy sailed for Naples yesterday on the Lloyd Sabaudo steamship Principe di Udine.

The Japanese steamship Tashima Maru, from London, arrived at Boston on Thursday and left on Saturday for Philadelphia to load 150,000 cases of refined petroleum for the Far East.

Grain charters were reported on Saturday of 24,000 quarters, Montreal to Bristol Channel, at equal to 24 1/2 cents, and another of 21,000 quarters, Atlantic to French Atlantic ports at equal to 27 cents.

The Norwegian Steamship Dremensford, which sailed from New York on May 8 for Bergen with a general cargo of miscellaneous merchandise, has been released after having been detained at Kirkwall.

Although June is well on its way, practically no codfish have been taken on the eastern coast of Newfoundland from Cape St. Francis to Belle Isle Straits.

The Megantic and Hesperian have arrived at Montreal; the Cameronia and Ancona are at New York; the New York is at Liverpool; the Monmouth at Bristol; the Niagara at Bordeaux; the Calabria at Gibraltar, and the Stappalia at Genoa.

There are now nine harks at Richmond loading and four more in the basin, all at Halifax to load deals for the United Kingdom. The latest to arrive were the Carmanila and the Signal.

There are 24 ocean and four coasting vessels now in the port of Montreal. Among the late arrivals are the Manchester Shipper at Shed 12, the Over Sverdrop, at Shed 13, the Vienna at Shed 16, the Jonsberg at Shed 16, the Bray Head at Shed 44, and the Voltaire here with sugar for the Elder-Dempster Company.

The \$460,000 action entered in the Admiralty Court of Montreal on November 24, 1914, by His Majesty the King against the S.S. Lignan has been settled out of court, and the bond on the steamer released. It is understood that the amount the ship will pay is in the neighborhood of \$120,000.

A few weeks ago Captain L. Popham, commanding the Leyland Line Philadelphia, brought to the notice of the Guild that a gullant action had been performed by his First Officer, Mr. J. A. Rhodes, who went, in response to signals of distress from a distressed schooner sighted off Trevoise Head, in the English Channel at daybreak on March 18.

The Guild reported the case fully to the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, who in turn have sent to the Guild for their presentation to Mr. Rhodes the Silver Medal of the Society and a framed certificate of thanks. In addition to this they have given monetary awards to the boat's crew.

Atchison's Outstanding Common Stock Passes \$200,000,000 Mark. New York, June 8.—Announcement has been made by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company that its outstanding common stock had passed the \$200,000,000 mark.

RAISING THE ST. LAWRENCE WATER LEVEL COMMENCED. Ottawa, June 8.—The work of raising the level of water in the St. Lawrence ship canal has been commenced at the lower end of Lake St. Peter by the Marine Department, the plan following the recommendations of the commission which investigated the depths between Montreal and the lake.

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR EQUIPMENT ORDERS LAST WEEK. New York, June 8.—Last week equipment orders valued at 2,000 cars and 19 locomotives. Rail orders for about 50,000 tons of rolled steel was also made.

DEFERS ACTION ON RECEIVERSHIP. Detroit, Mich., June 8.—At the request of receiver Judge Tuttle has deferred action on Marquette's receivers' petition until June 15.

THE LOSS BY FIRE. Forest Fires at Ste. Agathe, Ste. Agathe, June 8.—Forest fires were around Ste. Agathe, and in other parts of the province yesterday. A short distance from Ste. Agathe was particularly fierce, but after considerable care and readiness of local firemen, the forest was saved.

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G. P. R. ANNOUNCES NEW LAKE SHORE SUBURBAN SERVICE

IN EFFECT JUNE 13. From Windsor Street Station.

Deroyal. 7.20 a.m. daily; 8.30 a.m. daily; 9.00 a.m. ex. Sun.; 9.45 a.m. daily; 12.15 p.m. daily; 1.30 p.m. daily; 4.15 p.m. ex. Sun.; 5.15 p.m. ex. Sat. and Sun.; 6.15 p.m. ex. Sun.; 7.30 p.m. ex. Sun.; 9.10 p.m. Sun. only; 11.20 p.m. daily.

Lakeside. 7.20 a.m. daily; 8.30 a.m. daily; 9.00 a.m. ex. Sun.; 9.45 a.m. daily; 12.15 p.m. daily; 1.30 p.m. daily; 4.15 p.m. ex. Sun.; 5.15 p.m. ex. Sat. and Sun.; 6.15 p.m. ex. Sun.; 7.30 p.m. ex. Sun.; 9.10 p.m. Sun. only; 11.20 p.m. daily.

Beauport—Baie d'Urfe. 7.20 a.m. daily; 8.30 a.m. Sun.; 9.00 a.m. ex. Sun.; 9.45 a.m. daily; 12.15 p.m. daily; 1.30 p.m. daily; 4.15 p.m. ex. Sun.; 5.15 p.m. ex. Sat. and Sun.; 6.15 p.m. ex. Sun.; 7.30 p.m. ex. Sun.; 9.10 p.m. Sun.; 11.20 p.m. daily.

Ste. Anne's. 7.20 a.m. daily; 8.30 a.m. daily; 9.00 a.m. ex. Sun.; 9.45 a.m. daily; 12.15 p.m. daily; 1.30 p.m. daily; 4.15 p.m. ex. Sun.; 5.15 p.m. ex. Sat. and Sun.; 6.15 p.m. ex. Sun.; 7.30 p.m. ex. Sun.; 9.10 p.m. Sun.; 11.20 p.m. daily.

Vaudreuil. 7.20 a.m. daily; 8.30 a.m. daily; 9.00 a.m. ex. Sun.; 9.45 a.m. daily; 12.15 p.m. daily; 1.30 p.m. daily; 4.15 p.m. ex. Sun.; 5.15 p.m. ex. Sat. and Sun.; 6.15 p.m. ex. Sun.; 7.30 p.m. ex. Sun.; 9.10 p.m. Sun.; 11.20 p.m. daily.

Hudson—Rigaud. 7.20 a.m. daily; 8.30 a.m. daily; 9.00 a.m. ex. Sun.; 9.45 a.m. daily; 12.15 p.m. daily; 1.30 p.m. daily; 4.15 p.m. ex. Sun.; 5.15 p.m. ex. Sat. and Sun.; 6.15 p.m. ex. Sun.; 7.30 p.m. ex. Sun.; 9.10 p.m. Sun.; 11.20 p.m. daily.

Pointe Fortune. 9.45 a.m. daily; 12.15 p.m. daily; 1.30 p.m. daily; 4.15 p.m. ex. Sat. and Sun.; 6.15 p.m. ex. Sun.; 7.30 p.m. ex. Sun.; 9.10 p.m. Sun.; 11.20 p.m. daily.

Caledonia Springs. 8.30 a.m. daily; 10.30 a.m. daily; 1.20 p.m. daily; 4.05 p.m. ex. Sun.; 7.40 p.m. Sun.; 9.10 p.m. Sun.; 11.20 p.m. daily.

Cornwall—Williamstown—North Lancaster. 9.00 a.m. ex. Sun.; 7.30 p.m. ex. Sun.

Arrive Windsor Street Station. From Rigaud, making all stops—7.50 a.m. ex. Sun.; 8.35 a.m. ex. Sun.; 9.30 a.m. daily; 9.45 p.m. Sun. From Pointe Fortune, making several stops—8.45 a.m. ex. Sun. All stops—1.45 p.m. ex. Sun.; 5.50 p.m. daily; 11.15 p.m. Sun. only.

From Cornwall, making all stops—10.30 a.m. ex. Sun.; 7.30 p.m. ex. Sun. From Ottawa, stopping at Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil and west—12.10 p.m. daily; 8.30 p.m. daily. From Perth, making all stops—12.25 p.m. ex. Sun. From Smiths Falls, making all stops—8.20 p.m. daily.

RAISING THE ST. LAWRENCE WATER LEVEL COMMENCED. Ottawa, June 8.—The work of raising the level of water in the St. Lawrence ship canal has been commenced at the lower end of Lake St. Peter by the Marine Department, the plan following the recommendations of the commission which investigated the depths between Montreal and the lake.

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR EQUIPMENT ORDERS LAST WEEK. New York, June 8.—Last week equipment orders valued at 2,000 cars and 19 locomotives. Rail orders for about 50,000 tons of rolled steel was also made.

DEFERS ACTION ON RECEIVERSHIP. Detroit, Mich., June 8.—At the request of receiver Judge Tuttle has deferred action on Marquette's receivers' petition until June 15.

THE LOSS BY FIRE. Forest Fires at Ste. Agathe, Ste. Agathe, June 8.—Forest fires were around Ste. Agathe, and in other parts of the province yesterday. A short distance from Ste. Agathe was particularly fierce, but after considerable care and readiness of local firemen, the forest was saved.

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WITH EASTERN COLLAPSE WAS ONE OF MOST

Company Formed in 1906 With Authorized Capital of \$100,000.—Order Made For 10s. Per Share.

Since May 26 (by mail).—In the course of the application of the liquidator of the Eastern Insurance Company, Ltd., to the court for a call of 10s. per share, he has called on a committee of inspectors to make a report on the company's affairs.

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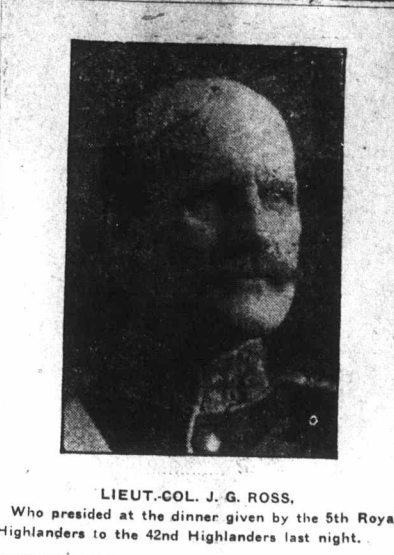
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NEW LAKE SUBURBAN SERVICE... JUN 13... 9.00 a.m. ex. Sun... 1.30 p.m. daily... 5.15 p.m. ex. Sat. and Sun...

WITH EASTERN COLLAPSE WAS ONE OF MOST COMPLETE... Company Formed in 1906 With Authorized Capital of £100,000—Order Made For Call of 10s. Per Share... Receipts... Payments... PENSION FUNDS FACE INSOLVENCY... OTTAWA COUNCIL TO CONSIDER MUNICIPAL FIRE INSURANCE... "CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN" WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR FIRES... EQUIPMENT ORDERS LAST WEEK... DEFERS ACTION ON RECEIVERSHIP... GERMAN DIRECTOR TO BE REMOVED FROM SUEZ CANAL'S BOARD... THE LOSS BY FIRE... RACES... PACIFIC... W. IN EFFECT...

PERSONALS

Mr. Patrick Burns, of Calgary, is at the Windsor. Mr. R. G. Reid, of St. John's, Nfld., is at the Ritz-Carlton. Mr. W. F. Vilas, M.L.A., of Cowansville, is at the Windsor. Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, has returned to Ottawa. Mr. John Stanfield, M.P. for Colchester, was at the Windsor yesterday. Mr. W. F. Humphry, of Moncton, arrived at the Queen's yesterday. Mr. D. H. McDougall, of the Dominion Steel Corporation, is at the Windsor. Major-General the Hon. Sam Hughes returned to Ottawa last night but will be in town again this evening.



LIEUT.-COL. J. G. ROSS. Who presided at the dinner given by the 5th Royal Highlanders to the 42nd Highlanders last night.

Mr. H. T. Meldrum left last night for Toronto to attend the Canadian Manufacturers' Convention, being held there this week. Lieut.-Colonels J. G. Ross and Peers Davidson and the other officers of the 5th Royal Highlanders entertained Lieut.-Col. G. S. Canine and the officers of the 42nd Highlanders at a farewell dinner last night, the guests including the Minister of Militia, Colonel Sir Charles Davidson, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Sir Herbert B. Ames, Mr. W. G. Ross, and Major W. E. Anderson, representing Colonel E. W. Wilson, O.C. 4th Division.

BIG INDEMNITY BOND. New York, June 8.—In compliance with an ordinance passed in New Orleans last week requiring all street cars operated by the Street Railway Company, and all jitneys operated in the city to file bonds, 535 separate indemnity bonds for \$5,000 each were filed with the New Orleans council Wednesday through a New York surety company. These bonds cover the street cars only, none of the jitneys having as yet filed a bond. The latter have applied for an injunction restraining the enforcement of the ordinance until a test of its constitutionality can be made and in the meantime the jitneys have suspended operations. This is said to be the biggest indemnity bond transaction ever consummated in the South.

OTTAWA COUNCIL TO CONSIDER MUNICIPAL FIRE INSURANCE

Ottawa, June 8.—A civic fire insurance department has been discussed at various times, and Ald. Muir proposes that investigations along this line should be made at once. With the insurance surtax imposed by the underwriters, he thinks the present a most opportune time, and has given notice that at the next regular meeting of the city council he will introduce the following motion: "That a committee be and is hereby appointed to consider the advisability of establishing a civic fire insurance department to do general business in the city of Ottawa, and to report its findings and recommendations to this council, and that the said committee be composed of Mayor Porter, Controllers Ellis and Fisher, Aldermen Pinard, Denny, Cunningham, Findlay and Muir, with power to add to their numbers from within or outside this council." The Fire Underwriters' Association has, according to Ald. Brethour, agreed to remove the surtax immediately following the installation of the new pumps at Lemieux Island and Queen street station. The underwriters asked for a statement in writing as to the claim of the city for reconsideration of the present rating, and Mayor Porter has sent them the following letter: "I beg to lay before you the following facts and trust that in view of the great improvement shown in the water pressure at the test made recently by Mr. Wilson, the fact that we have two new motor engines of 1,000 gal. each capacity, a new motor tractor, 4,000 feet of additional hose and that we have eight additional firemen, that you will see your way clear to at once give us a substantial reduction in the surcharge rate, and that as we complete the installation of the four low-lift pumps on Lemieux Island, the high-lift pump at the Queen street pumping station, the additional transmission lines both to the booster plant on Slater street and Lemieux Island, all of which together with a large part of the new distribution water system are now well under way, and on receipt of another motor fire engine now on order, you will not only remove the balance of the surcharge but give us further consideration in the matter of rates."

"I might add that while we have still only the 4 1/2 inch pipe in commission this pipe has been cross connected with the 4 1/2 inch pipe at No. 1 and thereby gives us a greatly improved distribution service to the Queen street pumps. "The people of Ottawa have felt for some time that they have been harshly treated in having to pay the surcharge rate, and you no doubt feel justified in view of the report of your engineer, but now that we have done so much to improve the quantity and pressure and have so much more improvement under way, I trust that you will second our efforts by giving us the consideration that we feel we deserve, by the removal of the surcharge."

GERMAN DIRECTOR TO BE REMOVED FROM SUEZ CANAL'S BOARD. Paris, June 8.—The shareholders of the Suez Canal Company will be asked at their annual meeting on June 14, to remove Phillip Heineken, of the North German Lloyd Company, as a director of the corporation. The company's balance sheet shows net profits of \$9,299,000 francs (\$16,059,800). After meeting charges and dividends 18,700,000 francs (\$37,400,000) is added to surplus. The company pays a dividend of 24 per cent.

WERNER HORN TO BE ARRIGNED. Boston, Mass., June 8.—Werner Horn, the ex-German officer, who attempted to blow up the C. P. R. bridge on the international boundary between Canada and Vancouver, Me., will be arraigned before Judge Morton to-morrow. Horn attacks his indictment—that he carried explosives from New York to Vancouver in violation of the federal laws—on various technical grounds.

BRITISH WAR RATES NEED NO INCREASE

Despite Recent Heavy Losses Government Shipping Insurance Shows Satisfactory Results CARGO LOSSES OF \$27,500,000 Amount Carried in Nine Months Was £1,000,000,000—Percentage of Loss 7s. Per Month and Premiums Averaged 12s. 9d. Per Month. While it was feared for a time that British war rates would have to be largely increased owing to the heavy losses last month, which included the Lusitania and two Harrison liners in one week, reports arriving by mail show that no addition to the rates is needed and that in fact some of the schedules have been excessive. Records kept by Sir Norman Hill, secretary and manager of the Liverpool and London War Risks Insurance Association, throw considerable light on the situation. These records consist of a monthly statement of the value of British vessels destroyed up to the end of April last and show all shipping entered in British war risk associations, with the exception of trawlers. The values taken are the Government values, which are first cost less 4 per cent. per annum. In order to reach an average percentage of loss the losses are compared with the entered values calculated on the same basis. British losses on war risk policies during the early part of May were admittedly heavy, but it was estimated that up to the fifteenth of that month the hulls of British vessels destroyed, including the Lusitania and the two Harrison liners, did not exceed the sum of 4,500,000 (about \$22,500,000). The summarized account of Sir Norman Hill records of the British war risk associations show that during the first nine months of the war the British have kept at sea vessels of a value of approximately £150,000,000, based on the government valuation, and the percentage of loss in the same nine months has been 43.48, or about an average rate of 7s. per month. It is pointed out that, as against these losses, the premiums on hulls charged by the governmental war insurance plan have averaged 12s. 9d. per month, although in May they stood at 19s. per month. It is further shown that during the first nine months of the war the total value of the cargoes carried by British vessels entered in the war risk insurance associations was approximately £1,000,000,000, and the cargo losses sustained were slightly less than £25,000,000. Thus, it is declared, the cargo losses have been at the rate of 11s. per cent., compared with an average premium rate charged by the government insurance office of 33s. per cent., which was only recently reduced to 21s. per cent. No account was taken of the value of the British ships which were detained in enemy ports on the outbreak of the war, as the government arranged in its insurance plan to reimburse these vessels up to 80 per cent. without charging a premium. According to the English war risk underwriters, the fact as indicated in Sir Norman's table, that the premiums charged have fully covered the losses on hulls make any rate increase in this respect unnecessary, while so far as cargo losses and average premium rates are concerned, it is believed the rates have been excessive. The following table gives a summary of losses from August, 1914, to April, 1915, inclusive, with respect to all vessels entered in British war risk associations for insurance under the Government plan, as compiled by Sir Norman Hill: Number of ships entered 4,421 Values entered £123,059,968

Table with columns: Month, Number, Value, Loss, Percent. Rows for August 1914, September, October, November, December, January 1915, and Total 6 months.

Table with columns: Month, Estimated value of cargoes lost, Percent. Rows for August 1914, September, October, November, December, January 1915, and Total 6 months.

REGARD THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AS ONE OF THE THREE TRULY NATIONAL JOURNALS, A PAPER WHICH THE YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN OF CANADA SHOULD BE INDUCED TO READ HABITUALLY IN ADDITION TO WHATEVER LOCAL "PETS" THEY MAY HAVE—WRITES A NOVA SCOTIAN READER.

REAL ESTATE

Charlemagne Huot sold to Bruno Beaulieu lot No. 12-22-26, Cote St. Louis, fronting on Park avenue, measuring 50 x 110 feet, for \$11,000. Alfred Hetu sold to Arthur Beaudoin lot No. 181-240, Cote de la Visitation, with buildings fronting on Des Erables street, measuring 25 x 86 feet, for \$10,000. Napoleon A. Raviaric sold to Louis O. Lebeau lot No. 325-128, Cote St. Louis, with buildings fronting on Mentana street, measuring 20 x 94 feet, for \$2,600. Hector Cyphiot sold to R. T. Beaudoin lots Nos. 14-825 and 526, Hochelaga ward, each measuring 50 x 120 feet, fronting on Pie IX. avenue, Maisonneuve, for \$13,200. Joseph E. Labonde sold to Isidore C. Picard lot No. 458-155A, Parish of Saint au Recollet, with buildings Nos. 2400, 2402, 2404 and 2402B, Boyer street, measuring 25 x 85 feet, for \$8,000. Joseph A. Page and others sold to the City of Montreal lot No. 124, Cote des Neiges, having a superficial area of 3,767 square feet, fronting on the public road, with buildings, for \$10,000. Charles Benard sold to Henri Chandler lot No. 5-289-1, Cote de la Visitation St. Denis ward, measuring 25 x 130 feet, with buildings, Nos. 1918A, 1918B, and 1918C St. Denis street, for \$10,000. O. Lafortune sold to J. Alfred Cadot lots Nos. 174-352 and 353, Parish of Montreal, with buildings Nos. 247 to 257 Melrose avenue, Notre Dame de Grace Ward, each measuring 25 x 88 feet, for \$18,000. Douglas McIntosh sold to Mrs. Charles Desjardis the northwest part of lot No. 175-460 and the north part of lot No. 175-461, Parish of Montreal, fronting on Oxford avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, with buildings, for \$6,500. Aurele Fillon and others sold to Hercule Dupre the northwest part of lot No. 34a-242, part of lot No. 34a-243 and the southeast part of lot No. 34a-244, Parish of Montreal, with buildings Nos. 731 to 737a Bloomfield avenue, Outremont, for \$17,200. The largest of yesterday's 26 realty transfers was a transaction involving the sum of \$19,500. Miss E. A. Fortin having sold to W. Lasalle lots Nos. 118-2018, 2019 and 2020, Hochelaga ward, with buildings Nos. 71 to 91 Brown street, each lot measuring 25 x 80 feet.

HEAVY PLATE GLASS LOSSES FOLLOW DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

Seattle, Wash., June 8.—Latest estimates of damage to plate glass by the recent explosion of fifteen tons of dynamite aboard a scow in Seattle harbor place the total damage done at approximately \$125,000. The work of replacing the plate glass is well under way, but exact figures are not yet available as losses are still being reported and many property owners and agents were absent over the holiday. Agents do not think the companies will question claims by reason of the close sampling them which brought results from evidence of military power, and have without exception authorized the replacement of glass. Five to seven thousand pieces were destroyed. Everything points to the explosion being caused by German sympathizers. The watchmen on the scow were killed and the shock felt over a radius of fifty miles. Messrs. John Davis & Company began adjustments within an hour after the explosion, and estimate their loss with the Globe Indemnity around \$1,000. Messrs. John A. Whalley & Company estimate Maryland Casualty claims at the same figure. The United States Fidelity & Guaranty has a big loss, but Lloyd's Plate Glass will be the heaviest loser, with maximum claims of \$10,000. Assistant Corporation Counsel Hanson, of Seattle, gives it as his opinion that the city cannot be held liable for damages done by the explosion, as navigable waters are open highways for all proper purposes, and as the dynamite was on a scow in open sea, over which the city had practically no control.

SIXTEEN MILLIONS TO BE SPENT IN LARGE CHEMICAL PLANTS.

Buffalo, N.Y., June 8.—Under an agreement proposed to be made by the Newfoundland Government with the Newfoundland Products Corporation, Ltd., represented by T. L. Wilson, of Woodstock, Ont., with whom is associated the Reid Newfoundland Company, a sum of over \$16,000,000 will be spent on the construction and equipment of large plants in Newfoundland and Labrador. It is proposed to establish at the Bay of Islands an industry for the manufacture of chemicals, wood pulp and lumber. The saw mills are estimated to cost \$12,000 and the sulphite mills, electrolytic bleaching plants and works for the manufacture of wood preparations will involve an expenditure of \$1,600,000.

PRISONERS TAKEN AT PRZEMYSL.

Berlin, June 8.—23,850 Russian prisoners were taken when Przemyśl was recaptured by the Austro-Germans.

FILING OF APPEAL IN STEEL SUIT.

Washington, June 8.—At the Department of Justice it was said that the government's appeal in the Steel Trust case would be filed as soon as the lower court's decree was formally entered, which probably means late in June.

TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION.

To fill vacancies created by the death of the late vice-president, Mr. J. W. Langmuir, Hamilton Casals, K.C., LL.D., Toronto, has been elected vice-president of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, and A. Wellington Francis, K.C., a director. Financial co-operation between England and Italy has been arranged for by a conference of ministers.

REDUCED INSURANCE BY \$25,000 FEW WEEKS BEFORE FIRE

Waterproof Clothing Company Was Carrying \$85,500 Insurance—Suspected Attempt at Insularism and Had Employed Detectives.

At the continuation yesterday afternoon of the Fire Commission inquiry into the fire in the premises of the Montreal Waterproof Clothing Co. it developed that the proprietors of the business suspected an attempt to burn the building and had engaged detectives to investigate the matter prior to the outbreak. Within a couple of weeks of the fire the insurance had been reduced by \$25,000. The principal witness heard yesterday was Mr. Harris Wener, of 5304 Sherbrooke street, principal owner of the Waterproof Clothing Co., which he had founded in 1889. On the Saturday of the fire, he had left his office about 12.15 p.m., leaving in the building at that time his son, his stenographer, several other employes (whom he named), and Katz and his men, who had been engaged to move machinery. He knew nothing of the origin of the fire, and was unable to assign any cause for it. In reply to a question to previous fires, Mr. Wener said his warehouse on Papineau avenue was burned about ten years ago. It was struck by lightning shortly after the employes had gone for the day. A neighboring building was also struck. Mr. Kennedy (the adjuster present in court) apprised the loss on that occasion. In answer to further questions, the witness said that he had not been threatened by any discharged employes or others. At the time of the fire, business was better than the average, said Mr. Wener, taking into consideration the general trade conditions of the times. He made it a rule to insure for about 80 per cent. of the stock on hand. At the time of the fire, he had about \$105,000 worth of stock in the warehouse and about \$4,000 worth in bond and carried by travelers, and was carrying \$85,500 insurance. He had separate insurance of \$5,500 on the machinery. Asked to place an estimate on his loss, he said that he could only do so in a general way. However, he should say that the loss was about \$50,000. Questioned by Mr. Henry Weinfeld, his own counsel, the witness said that it was a fact that some people had been discharged within a year and that suspicious were entertained and detectives had been employed to make an investigation. The witness testified that of the goods destroyed 90 per cent. were manufactured, and of these 45 per cent. had been set aside for shipment in the month of July. This cannot be replaced on account of the war. In England prices had advanced from 20 to 70 per cent. on the class of goods destroyed, and even at the increased prices, firms in that country could not guarantee delivery in time to meet his orders. Within two weeks, or at most a month before the fire, Mr. Wener had reduced his insurance \$25,000. His debts to the trade were not more than \$30,000 or \$35,000. He estimated that his assets over all liabilities at the moment were from \$275,000 to \$300,000. The inquiry was adjourned until Wednesday afternoon when further evidence will be heard.

AUSTRALIAN COMPANY'S BUSINESS IN CANADA.

The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co., of Australia, established a branch in Canada comparatively recently. It has already invested a large sum of money in Canadian bonds and mortgages, and plans to extend its underwriting operations in the near future. The outstanding portion of the past year's report are the writing of ordinary new business for the year ended December 31, 1914, of \$10,000,000; total assets of \$45,000,000, and payment of \$3,000,000 to policyholders. There is also more than \$1,000,000 credited as bonuses to policyholders, but not drawn. The surplus on the past year's operations exceeds \$1,000,000.

WANTS COMPENSATION FOR HIS CHASTISEMENT.

Mrs. Lofthouse, a Scarborough lady, over 80 years of age, has just been sued under the Workmen's Compensation Act, by her bath chair attendant for damages caused by a blow on the right hand, which the old lady gave him with a walking stick. Had the lady been a little younger she might have been able to do better justice to the situation, as it was the attendant was evidently not properly subdued.

NO ANNUAL REPORT PRESENTED.

New York, June 8.—No annual report was presented to International Mercantile Marine stockholders, owing to the difficulty of getting accounts closed due to the abnormal conditions abroad. P. A. S. Franklin will make a report as receiver from the day he was appointed as such. This will be published provided that it is approved by the court.

FIRE PREVENTION COMPANY DISCONTINUES BUSINESS.

On the demand of Messrs. J. Robertson, Ltd., the Fire Prevention Co. of Canada, of 42 St. Sacramento street, submitted to the Practice Court yesterday afternoon a petition consenting to a winding up of the business. Mr. E. W. Watson has been named provisional liquidator.

Journal of Commerce

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MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1915.

Employers Hindering Recruiting.

It would be well if all corporations and big employers of labor were as patriotic as the banks and our railroad corporations. Practically all the banks in Canada not only gave permission to their officers to enlist for overseas service, but promised that their positions would be kept open for them, and in many cases placed them on half pay while at the front.

The Journal of Commerce understands that some employers of labor, instead of encouraging enlistments on the part of their employees are putting obstacles in the way of the man going to the front. We are ready to admit that it is not possible for everyone to go overseas and fight.

Both Sides of the Case.

The Toronto Globe is popularly spoken of as "the Scotchman's Bible," probably due to the fact that nearly every Scotch Presbyterian in Ontario is a Grit, and consequently a reader of that excellent paper.

Kitchener and Northcliffe.

The feeling of hostility to Lord Northcliffe's newspapers, on account of their attacks on Lord Kitchener, must be strong indeed when the London Times and its halfpenny brother, the Daily Mail, are publicly burned on the London Stock Exchange, and are officially barred out of the Carlton Club, the head centre of English Conservatism.

It is to be regretted that the Times no longer holds the high position which for a very long time it occupied at the head of British Journalism. Under several generations of the Walter family, the Times maintained a deservedly high reputation, not only as a most enterprising newspaper, but also as an exponent of British public opinion.

to the editorial columns of the Times to learn not merely what the editorial writer thought, but what might be regarded as the thought of the average Englishman of the influential classes.

It is not often that a Canadian goes up in the air, but when he does he usually brings down something. That Zeppelin was a fine bag.

The news from Russia is distinctly more cheerful. It looks as if the German-Austrian drive had spent itself, and that the Russians will shortly be able to take the offensive.

Minister of Defence Pearce, of the Australian Commonwealth, announces that Australia will send as many infantry brigades as can be raised, the country being determined to contribute its last man in defence of the Empire. Canada must be prepared to do the same.

It is expected that Great Britain, who is the banker of the Allies, will loan this year to her associates in the struggle the sum of £200,000,000, or \$1,000,000,000. British gold financed other wars and enabled "The Tight Little Isle" to win out against overwhelming odds.

Japan, in the number of persons who make their living by fishing, leads the world. In actual value of fish taken a number of other nations surpass Japan, but in the number of men engaged in fishing and in the proportion of these to the total population, Japan leads the world.

The late John Hay, American Secretary of State, was no lover of the Germans. Selections from his unpublished letters are now being printed. Referring to the German treatment of the Chinese in the Boxer Rebellion he said: "At least we are spared the infamy of an alliance with Germany."

The June number of the Round Table, just received, is of more than usual interest as it is practically all devoted to the war in which the Empire is engaged. A strong plea is made by the magazine for greater efforts on the part of the British Empire.

"The war cannot be won on any principle of limited liability. The French are already putting every available man in the field. How can we expect our Allies to fight on to that bitter finish which alone will end the domination of Europe by the Prussian cult of power, unless we make efforts as great as theirs?"

THE DAYS OF THE CAVE MEN.

If some poet or dramatist as great as Euripides were to rise from the wreck of this war and write of what he had seen he could not better the denunciation in "The Trojan Women" which runs in part "How are ye blind, ye traders down of cities, . . . yourselves so soon to die."

MORE SCRAPS OF PAPER.

Apropos of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's joke in the Reichstag about Germany guaranteeing something to Italy, the present war is not the only illustration of Prussian vanity. When, in 1814, the Grand Duchy of Posen was taken over by Prussia, the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein were annexed to Denmark by a plebiscite, which was never permitted; when, in 1871, Alsace-Lorraine was incorporated in the Empire, a clause in the Treaty of Frankfurt stipulated that intercourse between the new provinces and France should be free and unfettered.

THEIR PREFERENCE.

Some men would rather go bare-foot while waiting for a dead man's shoes than get out and earn sufficient money to buy a new pair.—Cincinnati Times Star.

A FRANK RULER.

A frank old ruler is President Yuan Shi Kai of China. "Our rights and privileges in Manchuria have suffered enormously," he says in his proclamation to the Chinese people, explaining the concessions made to Japan. "We are ashamed and humiliated, but our weakness invited insult." This is the unadorned truth; but is there another ruler on earth who would have the moral courage to speak so frankly?

A LOST LADYSHIP.

Mrs. W. O. Powell will leave Tuesday for Milestone, Canada, where she has been called by an accident to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Horace Woodward. Mrs. Woodward is a former lady and recently had the misfortune to fall and break one of her limbs.

A QUESTION OF VALUES.

No doubt these titles conferred by His Majesty on Canadians were all earned, but where is there the man in this great Dominion who wouldn't swap them all for one of the medals won by those five privates for bravery on the firing line?

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

When a farmer has nothing much to do, and intends to spend the day loafing around he sometimes lies in bed until six o'clock in the morning.—Harrisburg Patriot.

First Idiot—Terrible accident in the victrola factory. Party of the Second Part—How's that? First Idiot—This year's sales broke all the records.—Harvard Lampoon.

Ship's Officer—Oh, there goes eight bells; excuse me, it's my watch below. Old Lady—Gracious! Fancy your watch striking as loud as that!—Sailor's Magazine.

Yankee—If some one were so ill-advised as to call you a liar, colonel, in what light would you regard the act? Kentucky Colonel—I would regard it simply as a form of suicide, sah.—Dallas News.

An officer was showing an old lady over the battleship. "This," said he, pointing to an inscribed plate on the deck, "is where our gallant captain fell." "No wonder," replied the old lady. "I nearly slipped on it myself."—Everybody's.

The doors of a certain new house had shrunk horribly, as is the way of the modern door made of unseasoned wood. The builder would not send the joiner to repair them, so the householder tried the ironical method and wrote:

"Dear Sir—The mice can run under most of our doors, but our cat cannot follow them. Will you please send a man at once to make room under the doors for the cat, and much obliged?"

Charles W. Morse, the noted financier, began life humbly and hates false pride. "False pride," Mr. Morse said at a dinner in New York in honor of his new steamship line to Bermuda, "besides being silly is a very real impediment to business success."

"I'll never forget the wise advice that an old employer of mine once gave to a youth who had a good deal of false pride. "The youth was complaining about the hard times his enforced idleness and so forth. My old employer cut him off abruptly with the words:

"Well, George, if you can't obtain a position these days, why don't you look up a job?"—Exchange.

The Marquis of Bute, who recently sold his extensive colliery property in the Aberdare district of Glamorgan, is one of the wealthiest members of the peerage. He is a first-rate all-round sportsman, and is very fond of a good story. He tells an amusing yarn about a certain clergyman who asked a small boy:

"Who is that elderly gentleman I have seen you in church with?" "Grandpa," was the reply. "Well," said the clergyman, "if you will promise to keep him awake during the sermon I will give you a penny a week."

The boy agreed, and for the next few Sundays the old grandfather was made to hear the sermon. The clergyman was delighted at the success of his little scheme and handed over the weekly penny according to the contract. One Sunday, however, the old gentleman went to sleep as before. Very much vexed, the clergyman accosted the boy at the end of the service.

"I am very angry with you," he said. "Your grandfather was asleep as usual during the sermon to-day, I shall certainly not give you a penny this week." "It doesn't matter," replied the boy coolly; "grandpa gives me twopence not to disturb him!"—Exchange.

THE REFUGEE.

Mist creeps in all of the valleys. With only the glint of one star. To point the long road, and the weary, To the place where you are.

I heard the May storm on my casement, And saw its light lightning recede. While I lay wide awake in the midnight—As you bled, so, in fancy, I bleed!

I thought that the wind bore a whisper. Where it swept, wet and sweet, through my room. To breathe, like your lips, on my forehead—"Come, make haste!" in the gloom.

So I've drawn my soft mantle about me. And sped out, in the damp, fragrant night. To find you. Alas! here is no one. Save the star, and its light!

Kind eyes watch me well in the daytime, Kind hands lift my burden of care. And I know their strange tongues speak in welcome. And their England about me is fair:

For the lanes run full white 'twixt the hawthorn, And the apple blooms stoop since the rain. Yet I wait, all unwon by their beauty, In my heart a wild pain. And mad sorrows that spurn my snug safety, In a longing to fling My life where your life, in red anguish, Flowed out before Spring. —Edna Mead, in N. Y. Times.

TINY BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

When some five or six years ago a certain Coastly Island was annexed to the British Empire by Royal proclamation, it was stated in some quarter to be the smallest single bit of territory under any flag.

This statement, however, is by no means correct. For Coetivy, although little more than a bit of volcanic rock dumped down by nature in the middle of the Indian Ocean, is between eight and nine square miles in extent, and this, for a desert island, is quite respectable size.

It is for instance, at least ten times as big as Flying Fish Island, in the South Pacific. The strangely named Stinking Island, in the Royal Company group, again is only 1,000 yards in circumference.

Then there is Ten Stick Island in the New Hebrides. This is an isolated obelisk shaped islet, which is used as a target for the British men of war patrolling that turbulent archipelago, wherever gun practice is ordered. Owing to this circumstance it is not possible to state its exact dimensions at any given time, as bits of it are being continually shot away; but by latest account it measured 59 feet in height by 600 feet in circumference. It derives its curious name from the fact of it having been bought from the native chieftain who formerly claimed to own it, for 10 sticks of tobacco.

Ten Stick Island is generally spoken of among British sailors as Britain's tiniest possession. But whether it really is so or not even the Admiralty is unable to say off-hand. Nor is it to be wondered at seeing that in the Pacific Ocean alone there are more than 3,000 atolls and isolated islands that nominally belong to Great Britain.

One of the most curious of these is Beehive Island, which rises from the centre of a perfectly circular platform to the height of 400 feet in a smooth, dome-shaped hill of polished basalt in shape exactly resembling a beehive.—Buffalo Express.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

Germany, practically cut off both from importing and exporting, has only a domestic financial operation to carry out. Financially her people have, so to speak, only to take in one another's washing until the time comes to redeem the piling up of paper obligations. But we, with our importing and exporting facilities still open by our command of the sea, and with a large balance of trade against us, have our international position to maintain. We have, indeed, our accumulated wealth, and our 4,000 millions of capital invested in foreign and colonial securities to realize—if we can find a market.—London Times.

THE SENIOR NATION.

Italy may fairly claim to be senior among the nations of Europe, so far as its name is concerned. The peninsula has been "Italia" almost as far back as even legend reaches. According to Mommsen the "Itali" proper were the inhabitants of the southern part of the country. As to the origin of the name, there is the normal legend of a King Italus; but his name means a bull-calf, and it is easy to recognize in it an allusion to Italy as the land of cattle.—London Chronicle.

RACCOON CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

Harry Parker, a resident of Alton, has gone to the country near to Alton for eight weeks and will live on the meat of raccoons, rabbits and other wild animals as a cure for rheumatism. Several years ago, when attacked by the disease, he was removed to the country. He started a diet of wild animal flesh and was cured. He again is suffering and will try the cure that brought him relief before.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Day's Best Editorial

THE BABY'S JAM.

A London newspaper poet protests in rhyme against the censorship which tells only half the truth. He wants to know the whole truth, the best and the worst of it. He hates having anything nasty hidden in a tablespoon of jam. His last couplet runs: "The bits of 'art' truth doled out now, to us, ain't worth a damn. So give us powder fit for men and chuck the baby's jam."

Perhaps no finer example of "the baby's jam" was the rush of everybody around the official London circle to cable their congratulations when the Canadians made their stand at Langemarck. They never said a word about the huge losses, and never a word as to the blunder that caused such a tremendous sacrifice of human life. All they had to say was to the effect that the men, who were so bumpilous and lacking in discipline at Salisbury that they were not worth moving out of the mud and miasma of a swamp, had suddenly proved that they were heroes.

Let us admit that these officials have treated us no worse and no better than they treated the people of Great Britain and Australia. Their conduct has been uniform enough. But it seems a bit childish. The Canadians we now know were unsupported by adequate reserves of either infantry or artillery. They were without protection against the gases which, three weeks earlier, were mentioned as being probable by the "official eye-witness." This one division of 18,000 men were opposed by four army corps, or 160,000 men, in spite of the much vaunted superiority of British aeroplane scouts. They were without adequate supplies of ammunition, and some of them went three days without food or sleep. They suffered untold agonies and endured terrific punishment.

Yet no one word of explanation in the month that has elapsed. We are expected to believe that this is a necessary result of a great war, and that no one will echo the words of Dick Richards and ask them to "chuck the baby's jam!"—Canadian Courier.

If you are not already a Subscriber to the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE--the Business Man's Daily--fill in the Coupon: You are authorised to send me THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE for One Year from date at a cost of Three Dollars.

Name _____ Address _____ Give Town and Province

Imperial Bank OF CANADA HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO Capital Paid up..... \$7,000,000 Reserve Fund..... \$7,000,000 This Bank issues Letters of Credit negotiable in all parts of the world. This Bank has 127 branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at each branch of the bank, where money may be deposited and interest paid. MONTREAL: Cor. St. James & McGill Sts BRANCHES: St. Lawrence Blvd.

OUR GROWING STRENGTH. (New York Commercial.) Russia is losing ground along the eastern battle front because she has not enough ammunition for her field artillery. Modern tactics as pursued in this war call for the use of artillery and machine guns on a scale never before seen.

This adds enormously to the cost of the war. The millions of shells for field guns that are being used so prodigally cost from ten to twenty-five dollars apiece, and those fired from large siege and fortress guns cost hundreds of dollars apiece. The United States is becoming well equipped for such warfare. Our steel mills now turn out more products than the entire normal output of the mills of England, France and Germany. We have five steel centres which have a greater capacity than Essen. Our powder mills and ammunition factories are being enlarged to supply the demands of half of Europe, and they certainly could supply all that we ourselves could need.

We have learned much about modern warfare in the past ten months and we are becoming well equipped for it at the expense of others without adding a cent to our own taxes. We will be in less danger than ever when the new private works are completed and in full running order three or four months hence. We will also see a boom in shipbuilding. Many capitalists are contemplating the building of ships as a speculation. Our lack of ships is our weak point and the whole outside world knows it even better than we do. We are indeed fortunate in that we are outside the war zone and are being strengthened at the expense of others.

SLEEPING ON THE TRAIL. One of the best beds for this purpose is that made out of a heaping pile of balsam boughs, all laid pointing the same way and having the shiny under sides up so as to take full advantage of the spring of the boughs. When boughs enough have been heaped up so that one actually rests several inches off the ground the heat loss in that direction is very greatly diminished. Also, the bed is a deliciously comfortable one.

Dry leaves are an autumn substitute for balsam in regions where the latter is not to be found, but they are more difficult to collect and it takes a larger heap to give the same effect. Where one is reduced actually to sleeping next to the ground it is always well at least to spread a canvas or slicker under one's blankets and then use the heavy one for underneath. This may not seem especially sound advice at sundown, but its wisdom is apt to sink in during the night.—June Outing.

AUSTRALIA'S CITIES. (London Financier.) The latest available statistics indicate that the population of Sydney (725,400) represents 612 persons per acre. Sydney is thus the most densely populated city of the Commonwealth. Melbourne (population 651,000) has 2.90 per acre. Brisbane, with a population of 151,300, carries only 0.76 per acre. Adelaide has 1.33 persons per acre, with a population of just over 200,000. Perth's 121,700 people represent only 1.42 per acre. Hobart is still the most sparsely populated city of the Commonwealth, its population of 40,000 representing only 0.68 per acre.

THE ARTILLERY HORSE. Dragging the great wheels forward. Straining through bog and mire. Over the steep slope, upward. Under the cannon's fire. Caught in a barbed wire tangle. Torn by his splintering points—How the iron splinters mangle. Tearing at limbs and joints!

Never a pause in horror. Never a moment's ease. Till from the burning torture Death brings at last release. Do not begrudge us, dying. Sympathy from your kind. Bear that our pangs and sighing Echo in large hearts find! —London Times.

TRADERS DIFFER ON MARKET Position was Str

Oil Stocks Dro

Some Claimed it was fo While Others Maintained Position was Str

Oil Stocks Dro

Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal

New York, June 8.—There was a

At the opening of the stock market,

United States Steel was rather h

fact that the stock h

recovery from its decline h

effect on the sentiment, as the

important bull movement could no

as that stock hung back.

Coppers made a good response to

further advance to 19 3/8 cents in pri

Amalgamated Copper and Utah cop

of 1/2 and American Smelting and Re

a moderate gain.

Bethlehem Steel opened 3 points up

advanced to a new high record at 1

of negotiations for control of the C

Company, and Baldwin Locomotive of

their war orders gained 1% to 5/8%

New York, June 8.—An improving

market was quiet and prices were

best figures. Traders said the rally

12:30 o'clock had resulted from m

squeeze of shorts held by rumors t

of the note to Berlin would be postp

of the market, however, appea

Weakness of grain markets increas

tion of a favorable showing in the g

report to be published in the afterno

ervative quarters it was argued that

bright prospects for crops were ma

would furnish an "important stimulu

to the market.

Bullish stock and bonds advanc

confirmation of the report published

negotiations for the sale of the compa

Industrial Alcohol for approximately 1

New York, June 8.—Around mid-da

was quiet with prices off a little from

ures, the Street showing an inclinatio

reimbursements in international affairs.

Private despatches from Washington

President Wilson was much incense

reports of a modification of this cour

which have created a wrong impress

and tended to make the situation mor

despatches further asserted that the

monthly approved the stand taken by

that so far from the administration wea

demands that there be no further attacks

slanders without warning would be

as it could be made.

There was a spurt of activity in A

discussing a condition of temporary sc

about 19 the stock was supplied and aft

reaction there was a relapse into inacti

New York, June 8.—There was a wi

of news among traders regarding the p

market in the early afternoon. Some

was full of stocks and others expres

that the technical position was very st

On the announcement of a decision in

government by the district court at Lo

six suits involving ownership of oil la

Pacific sold off to 87 1/2, compared with

day's close. Union Pacific declined s

The stocks, however, seemed to meet w

the recession.

Missouri Pacific advanced 1 1/4 to 12 3/8

fact that the notes continue to com

plan to extend them for a year.

Tennessee Copper was strong advanc

on reports of a large sale of copper.

THE WEATHER MAP.

Cotton Belt—Scattered showers in Ka

sas, Georgia and Tennessee. Temperat

Winter Wheat Belt—Scattered showe

light to moderate rains in Ohio Valley.

Temperature 48 to 62.

American Northwest—Showers in Minn

perature 24 to 52.

Canadian Northwest—Scattered rain

ture 34 to 52.

N. Y. COTTON RANGE.

New York, June 8.—Cotton range:

July..... Open..... High..... Lo

August..... 9.57..... 9.57..... 9.5

September..... 9.93..... 9.97..... 9.9

October..... 10.20..... 10.22..... 10.1

November..... 10.26..... 10.27..... 10.2

December..... 10.50..... 10.50..... 10.4

ST. PAUL'S MAY LOADINGS

Chicago, June 8.—St. Paul's May loa

a small increase for the eastern lines,

ern lines almost broke even. It is uncer

May earnings will show a small gain o

AMERICAN CLEARINGS.

Bank Clearings

New York..... \$248,889,380

Boston..... 30,765,055

Philadelphia..... 27,502,427

al Bank CANADA TORONTO ... \$7,000,000 ... Letters of Credit ... DEPARTMENT ... St. James & McGill Sts ...

ING STRENGTH. ... along the eastern ... to the cost of the war ...

N THE TRAIL. ... in substitute for balsam ...

'S CITIES. ... statistics indicate that the ...

RY HORSE. ... reals forward ...

ERCE---the ...

and Province ...

MONTREAL MINING CLOSE

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Stocks: Bailey, Beaver, Buffalo, Chambers, Conlags, Crown Reserve, Foster, Gifford, Gould, Great Northern, Hargraves, Hudson Bay, Kerr Lake, Larose, McKinley Darragh, Nipissing, Peterson Lake, Right of Way, Rochester, Seneca Superior, Silver Leaf, Silver Queen, Temiskaming, Tretheway, Wetlawer, York, Ont.

Porcupine Stocks: Apex, Cons. Goldfields, Con. Smelters, Doble, Dome Extension, Dome Lake, Dome Mines, Foley O'Brien, Gold Reef, Homestake, Hollinger, Judging, Motherlode, McIntyre, Pearl Lake, Porc. Crown, Porc. Imperial, Porc. Pet., Porc. Tisdale, Porc. Vipond, Preston E. Dome, Rea Mines, West Dome.

CHICAGO WHEAT WAS STEADY. CORN AND OATS IRREGULAR. Chicago, June 8.—The wheat market was steady after the early decline with some nervousness among shorts owing to the reports of cold weather from the Northwest and strength of outside markets. There were reports of cash sales to the seaboard of about a quarter of a million bushels of wheat. There was a better demand for cash wheat from millers and elevator interests. Corn showed a substantial recovery from the low on active short covering prompted by better cash demand and firmness of wheat. The oats market followed other grains.

TWIN CITY DIVIDEND. Twin City Rapid Trans. Company, has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent. on the common and 1 3/4 per cent. on the preferred stocks, payable July 1 to stock of record June 16. Books do not close.

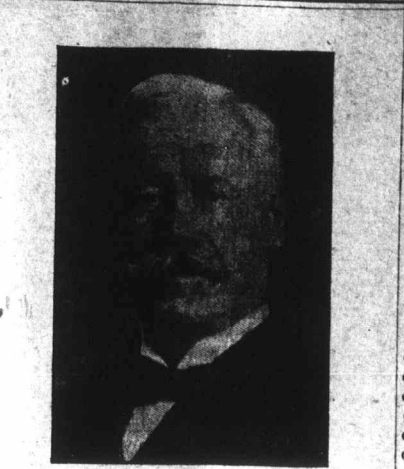
PROVINCIAL BANK. The Provincial Bank has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. payable July 2nd to shareholders of record June 22nd.

CHICAGO BOND ISSUES RATIFIED. Chicago, June 8.—Bond issues totalling \$2,200,000 were ratified by Monday's election. The only proposition defeated being that for the new jail amounting to \$2,500,000.

DECLARES REGULAR DIVIDEND. Boston, June 8.—United Fruit Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. payable July 15th to stock of record June 19th.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Furnished by Jenks, Gwynne & Co.) Table with columns: Open, High, Low, 2 p.m. Close. Stocks: Amal. Cop., Am. B. Sug., Am. Can., Am. Car F., Am. Loco., Am. Smelt., Am. T. & T., Anaconda, A. T. & S. F., Balt. & Ohio, Beth. Steel, Bk. R. T., Can. Pacific, Cen. Leather, C. M. St. P., Chino Cop., Erie, Gen. Electric, Inter-Met., Do. pfd., Lehigh Val., Miami Cop., Mo. Pac., Nev. Cons., New York Cen., N.Y., N.H., H., Nor. Pac., Penn. R. R., Ray Cons., Rep. Steel, Roadway, Southern Pac., Southern Ry., Twin City, Union Pacific, U. S. Rubber, U. S. Steel, Do. pfd., Utah Cop.



MR. JOHN MCKERGOW, Director of P. Lyall & Sons Construction Company. The annual meeting was held here today.

MORNING STOCK SALES

Table with columns: 10 to 10:30 o'clock, 11:00 to 11:30, 11:30 to 12 o'clock, 12 to 12:30 o'clock. Stocks: Dom. Steel, Bell Telephone, Dom. Textile, Detroit United, R. & N., Macdonald, Canadian Cement, Dom. Steel, Bell Telephone, Dom. Textile, Detroit United, Dom. Iron, Textile, Ogilvie, Dom. Steel, Dom. Bridge, Hollinger, Macdonald, Steel Co. of Can., Ogilvie, Scotia Bank, Ames-Holden, Dom. Textile, Dom. Steel.

AFTERNOON STOCK SALES

Table with columns: 2 to 2:30 o'clock, 2:30 o'clock to close. Stocks: Dom. Steel, National Breweries, Steel of Canada, Keewatin Mills, Scotia Steel, Hollinger, Dom. Steel, Dom. Bridge, MacKay Preferred, Dominion Bank, Maple Leaf, Canadian Salt, Twin City, Brazilian, Royal Bank, Dom. Steel.

TORONTO STOCK SALES

Toronto, June 8.—The following were the sales recorded at the morning session of the Toronto Stock Exchange: Can. Loco., MacKay Common, Steel of Canada, Imperial Bank, MacKay Preferred, Dominion Bank, Maple Leaf, Canadian Salt, Twin City, Brazilian, Royal Bank, Dom. Steel.

SPRING WHEAT CONDITION

Washington, June 8.—Spring wheat condition June 1: Year ago 94.9, 10 year average 93.8, Winter wheat condition 85.8, Month ago 92.9, Year ago 92.7, 10 year average 82.3, All wheat 88.2, Year ago 93.7, 10 year average 86.7.

FORT GARRY DEBENTURES

Rural municipality of Fort Garry, adjoining Winnipeg, awarded to Messrs. A. H. Martens and Co. of Toronto, \$39,000 6 per cent. debentures maturing 1920, 1922 and 1930, that company being the highest tenderers.

GALT DEBENTURES SOLD

The Town of Galt asked for tenders for \$15,900 5 1/2 per cent. debentures maturing at the end of 20 years, for which they received 18 tenders, and the bonds were awarded to Messrs. A. H. Martens and Co. of Toronto, they being the highest tenderers.

MONTREAL QUOTATIONS

Table with columns: Minimum Selling, Price, Asked, Bid. Stocks: Ames, Bell Telephone, B. C. Packers, Brazilian T. L. & P., Canada Car, Canada Cement, Do. pfd., Can. Cottons, Can. Converters, Can. Pacific, Can. Locomotive, Can. Steamship Lines, Crow Reserve, Detroit United, Dom. Bridge, Dom. Coal, Dom. Iron, Dom. Steel, Dominion Park, Dom. Textile, Do. pfd., Duluth Superior, Goodwins Ltd., Do. pfd., Halifax Electric, Hollinger Mines, Illinois Traction, Do. pfd., Laurentide, Lake of Woods, Do. pfd., Macdonald, Macdonald Co., McKay, Do. pfd., Mexican L. & P., Mont. L. H. & P., Mont. Cottons, Mont. Telegraph, Mont. Tramways, Do. Debentures, National Breweries, N. S. Steel & Coal, Ogilvie Milling, Do. pfd., Ottawa L. H. & P., Penmans, Penmans pfd., Porto Rico, Price Bros., Quebec Ry., Smart Woods, Shawinigan, Sher. Williams, Do. pfd., Spanish River, Do. pfd., Steel Co. of Canada, Do. pfd., Toronto Railway, Tooke Bros., Tuckets Tobacco, Tuckets Tobacco Pfd., Winnipeg Railway, Windsor Hotel.

BANKS

Table with columns: 203, 203. Banks: Bell Telephone, Can. Cement, Can. Cottons, Canada Rubber, Can. Loco., Dominion Coal, Dominion Cotton, Do. Iron & S., Do. Textile, Do. Textile B., Do. Textile C., Do. Textile D., Keewatin Mill, L. of Woods, Laurentide Co., Mont. Power, Mont. Str. Ry., Mont. Tram., Nat. Breweries, Ogilvie Milling, Do. series B, Do. series C, Porto Rico, Price Bros., Quebec Ry., Sher. Williams, Steel Co. of Canada, W. Can. Power, Windsor Hotel.

BONDS

Table with columns: 96 1/2, 99 1/2, 92, 78, 88, 92 1/2, 95, 98, 80, 75, 45, 49 1/2, 97, 97, 97, 99, 100 1/2, 100, 106, 102, 100, 95, 95 1/2, 100, 88, 88, 70, 70 1/2, 95, 95.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

SILVER QUOTATIONS. New York, June 8.—Zimmerman & Forsyth quote silver 49 1/2; Mexican dollars, 33. TIME MONEY IS DULL. New York, June 8.—Time money market is dull and steady. Rates are 2 1/2 per cent. for 60 days, 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. for 90 days, 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. for 4 months, 3 per cent. for 5 months, 3 to 3 1/2 per cent. for 6 months, 3 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent. for over the year.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

New York, June 8.—Foreign exchange market opened steady with demand sterling up 1-16. Sterling 4.78 15-16, Demand 4.78 7-16, France 5.43 1/2, Marks 82 3/4 plus 1-32, Lires 5.91, New York, June 8.—Foreign exchange steady.

COTTON FUTURES QUIET

Liverpool, June 8.—Cotton futures closed quiet, up 2 1/4 to 4 points. July-Aug. 5.54 1/2; Oct.-Nov. 5.55; Jan.-Feb. 5.59; May-June 5.82 1/4.

BETHLEHEM STEEL UP 10 POINTS

New York, June 8.—Bethlehem Steel sold at 166, up 10 points, and a new high record.

GERMANY'S SYSTEM OF "LOAN BANKS"

Gives Credit on Legally Recognized Objects to Reliable Citizens of Good Standing ESTABLISH SAFETY OF LOAN Maximum Outstanding Accounts or Loans of the Loan Banks in Germany in 1914 Reached Only 325 Million Dollars.

The war expedient of Germany known as the Darlehnkassen, or "loan banks," give credit, as described by the American Association of Commerce at Berlin, on legally recognized objects, such as bonds and stocks, merchandise, agricultural products, and the like, to reliable citizens of good standing, requiring that the safety of the loan be established by either tangible security or pledge, and by the debtor's entire property. Up to December 31, 1914, there had been issued as currency, against such loans, the following note circulation. The subjoined table shows denomination of the notes, total issue at that date, amount held by the Reichsbank as cash and amount in general circulation. The figures are in American values:

Table with columns: Note, In Reichsbank, In circ., Total. 1 mark, 2 marks, 5 marks.

The following further particulars are given: The Imperial act of August 4, 1914, limited the initial issue of loan banks' notes to the amount of 375 million dollars, which amount was later increased to 750 million dollars. The maximum outstanding accounts or loans of the loan banks in 1914 reached only 325 million dollars. On the opening day of the loan banks, on August 4, 1914, loans to the amount of \$1,050,000 were extended, while in the following weeks the demand was exceedingly small and it was September 7, 1914, when the total loans reached the sum of \$60,725,000 corresponding to \$119,000,000 at the end of September. The rising demand upon the loan banks, beginning in October, had its cause in the issue of the first war loan.

Table with columns: For, For other. Total loans, war loan, purposes.

DISTILLERS SECURITIES TO DISPOSE OF ALCOHOL STOCK

New York, June 8.—Negotiations are pending whereby the Distillers Securities Corporation will dispose of either the principal part or the entire block of 63,500 shares of United States Industrial Alcohol Company common stock, which it holds in its treasury. The other party to the sale comprises interests which now own the bulk of the minority of Alcohol Company preferred stock. These interests it may be said have close relations with 25 Broadway.

LONDON METAL MARKET

London, June 8.—Spot copper £82 10s. off 10s; futures, £83 10s. off 10s; electrolytic, £92 10s. up 10s. Spot tin, £166 5s. up £2; futures, £165 5s. up £1 10s; Straits, £171, up £2 10s. Sales spot tin, 100 tons; futures, 220. Lead, £25 15s. up 15s; Spelter £105, up £2 10s.

UNLISTED POWDER STOCKS STRONG

New York, June 8.—Unlisted Powder stocks are strong with price advances ranging as high as 20 points. Du Pont sold 495, up 20. E. W. Bliss common, 385, up 15. The other powder stocks, Atlas, Hercules and Aetna were all in good demand.

ROSS & ANGERS BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS

Christine Building 20 St. Nicholas St. Montreal

The War Day by Day

1914:
 June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.
 July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.
 July 31—Russia orders general mobilization.
 August 1—Germany declares war on Russia—French Cabinet orders general mobilization.
 August 2—German forces enter Luxemburg—Germany addresses ultimatum to Belgium demanding free passage for her troops.
 August 4—England sends ultimatum to Berlin, demanding unqualified observance of Belgian neutrality—Germany rejects ultimatum—German troops begin attack of Liege—President Wilson issues proclamation of neutrality.
 August 5—England announces existence of state of war with Germany—President Wilson tenders his good offices to the warring nations.
 August 7—Germans enter Liege—French invade southern Alsace.
 August 8—Italy reaffirms neutrality.
 August 15—Austrians enter Servia—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.
 August 17—British expeditionary force completes its landing in France—Beginning of a five days' battle in Lorraine ending in repulse of French across frontier with heavy loss—Beginning of five days' battle between Servians and Austrians on the Jadar, ending in Austrian rout.
 August 20—Germans enter Brussels—Belgian army retreats on Antwerp.
 August 23—Germans enter Namur and begin attack on Mons—Austria announces victory over Russians at Krasnik.
 August 24—British begin retreat from Mons—Zeppelin drops bombs into Antwerp.
 August 25—Mulhausen evacuated by the French.
 August 27—Louvain burned by Germans—Japanese blockade Tsing-tau.
 August 29—British fleet sinks five German warships off Heligoland.
 August 29—Russians defeated in three days' battle near Tannenberg.
 September 2—German advance penetrates to Creil, about 20 miles from Paris, and swings eastward—French centre between Verdun and Rheims driven back—Seat of French Government removed to Bordeaux.
 September 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.
 September 5—Battle begins south of the Marne and east of Paris in which the German right wing is pushed back, followed by a general retreat.
 September 7—Mauvege taken by the Germans.
 September 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.
 September 15—Belgian commission protests to President Wilson against German "atrocities."
 September 20—Germans bombard Rheims and injure the famous Cathedral.
 September 22—German submarine sinks British cruiser—Aboukir, Cressy, and Hooge in the North Sea—Russians capture Jaroslavl and invest Przemysl.
 September 26—British troops from India land at Mesopotamia.
 September 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.
 October 2—End of week's battle at Arras in which the Germans are defeated and forced out of Belgian territory.
 October 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.
 October 7—Bombardment of Antwerp begins—Japanese seize Caroline Islands.
 October 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.
 October 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.
 October 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.
 October 14—Allies occupy Ypres—Battle begins on the Yser.
 October 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.
 October 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.
 October 18—Belgian army effects junction with Allied left, battle on from Channel coast to Lille.
 October 20—English gunboats participate in battle at Newport on Belgian coast.
 October 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.
 October 27—South African sedition spreading—Gen. De Wet in revolt—Russians pursue retreat—Germans and re-occupy Lodz and Radom.
 October 28—Berlin admits retreat from Warsaw and Lvov.
 October 29—Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attacks on Odessa, Novorossiysk, and Theodosia in the Crimea.
 October 30—Col. Maritz, rebel leader in Cape Province, beaten and driven out of the colony.
 November 1—A squadron of five German cruisers, including the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, defeat a British squadron off Coronel, on the coast of Chile—Turks bombard Sebastopol.
 November 3—German squadron makes a raid to British coast near Yarmouth.
 November 4—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay and sinks—Heavy fighting around Ypres.
 November 5—England and France declare war on Turkey—Dardanelles forts bombarded—Russians re-occupy Jaroslavl.
 November 7—Tsing-tau surrenders to the Japanese.
 November 7—Russians reach Pleschen in Silesia and enter East Prussia.
 November 10—The Emden defeated, and forced ashore at North Keeling Island in Bay of Bengal, by Australian cruiser Sydney.
 November 11—Germans capture Dixmude—German submarine sinks British gunboat Niger off Deal.
 November 12—Russians occupy Johannsbauk in East Prussia—Russians defeated in Vlotslavsk.
 November 15—Russians defeated at Lipno and Kutno—Battle in Flanders attains climax with charge of the Prussian Guard against Ypres.
 November 16—The Sheik-ul-Islam at Constantinople proclaims a Holy War against the Allies—British House of Commons votes a war loan of £225,000,000.
 November 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men—More than 1,100,000 men already under arms, exclusive of Territorials—Germans pierce Russian centre south of Lodz.
 November 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River—Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz.
 December 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks—King George visits the army in Flanders.
 December 2—Austrians take Belgrade by storm—Gen. De Wet captured.
 December 3—London War Office announces landing of Australians and New Zealanders in Egypt—Italian premier in Parliament finds no reasons for a change of policy—Servians turn on Austrians in three days' battle which ends in a notable Servian victory.
 December 6—Germans occupy Lodz.
 December 7—French attack to the north of Nancy repulsed.

December 8—The German squadron under Rear-Admiral von Spree is attacked in the South Atlantic off the Falkland Islands by a British fleet under Admiral Sturdee, and the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nürnberg are sunk—British occupy Bussorah, in Asia Minor.
 December 13—British submarine sinks the Turkish battleship Mesoudieh in the Dardanelles. Servians capture large Austrian forces.
 December 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.
 December 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough, Hartlepool, and Whitby on English coast.
 December 17—Berlin announces general Russian retreat in Poland—Survivors of Emden captured.
 December 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate—Gen. Botha regards Boer rebellion at an end.
 December 23—French Chamber votes war credit of eight and a half billion francs.
 December 25—British naval and aerial raid against Cuxhaven—Russians defeat Austrian army at Tuhov near Tarnow—German offensive in Central Poland halted—Italian marines occupy Avlona.
 December 28—French occupy St. Georges near Newport.
 1915:
 January 1—British battleship Formidable sunk in the Channel.
 January 2—French capture Steinbach, east of Thann.
 January 3—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus at Sarikamych and Ardahan—Russians overrun Bukovina and enter Carpathian passes.
 January 8—French advance across Aisne north of Soissons.
 January 13—Turks occupy Tabriz—Count Berchtold resigns.
 January 14—French driven back across Aisne river, east of Soissons, after a week's battle—Russian advance in Miawa region.
 January 15—British victory at La Basse reported—Germans being forced back one mile. The French cut off from reinforcements by Foch's, driven back at Soissons.
 January 16—French partly retrieved losses—News of gallant bayonet charge by Princess Patricia's Infantry reached the outside world.
 January 17—Russian official statement told of extermination of 11th Turkish army corps.
 January 19—German Zeppelins raid England killing four civilians and damaging property with bombs.
 January 20—British Government refuses to guarantee "Dacia" will not be seized but offers to buy cargo or deliver it.
 January 24—British fleet under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty defeated German squadron in North Sea, sinking the battle-cruiser Bluecher, and the light cruiser Kolberg.
 January 26—All stocks of wheat in Germany seized by Government.
 January 28—First fighting in Egypt near Suez Canal reported.
 January 30—German submarine U-31 sank three British steamers in the Irish Sea, and two others sunk in the English Channel.
 February 2—British again repulsed Germans at La Bassee, and advanced. British fleet ordered to retreat and to carry grain and flour consigned to Germany and Austria as conditional contraband.
 February 3—British Parliament, at opening of session, decided to confine itself to Government measures.
 February 4—Announcement made that finances of Britain, France and Russia for the purposes of the war will be pooled.
 Feb. 6—British liner Lusitania arrives at Liverpool, flying American flag.
 Feb. 8—British Government introduces "blank cheque" budget providing for army of 3,000,000 men.
 Feb. 9—Russians begin to evacuate Bukovina before Austro-German advance.
 Feb. 10—U. S. Government sends note to Britain pointing out danger of using neutral flag and note to Germany warning against menacing lives or vessels of Americans—Canadian budget provides for tariff increases of 7½ per cent. and 5 per cent preferential.
 Feb. 12—British aviators raid Ostend and surrounding districts, damaging submarine bases.
 February 13—Russian retreat in East Prussia announced.
 February 16—Announcement made that between 300,000 and 600,000 of new British army, including Canadian contingent, have landed in France. Forty Allied aeroplanes attacked German positions on Belgian coast.
 February 17—Britain's complete reply to American note on shipping question made public. Britain pointing out that the United States troubles were due to German mines, and not British navy.
 February 18—German "war zone" edict goes into effect.
 February 21—First American ship, the Evelyn, sunk by German mine.
 February 23—Allies announce that retaliatory measures will be adopted against submarine blockade. German advance turned by Russians in the eastern theatre.
 February 24—Loss of British armed merchant cruiser Clan MacNaughton with 280 men announced.
 February 25—Outer Dardanelles forts reduced by allied fleets.
 February 26—Russians defeat Germans in Przasnysz region. Wreckage picked up near Christiansand indicates loss of German submarine U-5.
 February 28—Dacia arrested by French cruiser.
 March 1—Agreement said to have been reached between Allies, giving Russia future free passage through Dardanelles. Great Britain announces that Germany will be blockaded.
 March 4—German submarine U-8 sunk by Dover flotilla.
 March 6—Russian Black Sea fleet sails for Bosphorus forts.
 March 7—Greek cabinet resigns on account of war policy.
 March 9—Three British steamers sunk by submarines.
 March 10—German submarine U-12 sunk. British win important victory near Le Bassee. German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friederich arrived at Newport News.
 March 12—Admiralty announces loss of auxiliary cruiser Bayano, with 190 men.
 March 14—German cruiser Dresden sunk.
 March 17—German cruiser Karlsruhe reported sunk.
 March 18—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean, and French battleship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles action.
 March 21—Fall of Przemysl announced.
 March 24—Allied army landed on Gallipoli Peninsula.
 March 25—Admiralty announces German submarine U-29 believed to have been sunk.



LIEUT. TALBOT M. PAPINEAU, The only un wounded officer of the original Princess Patricia Regiment.

March 26—Russians win victory, giving them dominating positions in Carpathians.
 March 27—Over 130 lives lost when British steamers Falaba and Agulla were sunk.
 March 28—Russian Black Sea Fleet shells Bosphorus forts.
 March 30—Clash reported between Italian customs officials and Austrian troops on frontier.
 April 10—British steamer Harpalyc, first relief boat of New York State, and under charter to Belgian Commission, sunk by torpedo.
 April 11—German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm goes into port at Newport News.
 April 14—Field-Marshal French gives British casualties at Neuve Chapelle as 12,811, and reports that disorganization of infantry was due to order "Soldiers Vote" bill passed Dominion Parliament.
 April 17—Turkish torpedo boat sunk in attack on British transport. British submarine E-15 lost.
 April 19—British capture Hill 60 south of Ypres, and push lines forward three miles.
 April 20—Turkish Black Sea Fleet cut off by Russian mines off Bosphorus.
 April 21—Allies land 20,000 troops near Enos, European Turkey—U. S. refuses to place embargo on export of arms—Announcement made that Britain has 36 divisions of 750,000 men in France.
 April 22—North Sea shipping suspended and warning given that English ports may be closed without notice.
 April 23—Brilliant rally of Canadian troops, recovered lost ground and guns in battle north of Ypres. This was the first serious engagement in which the Canadian division took a prominent part, and the casualties were heavy, some 90 officers being killed or wounded.
 April 25—Reports of serious risings in India and Burma received from Straits Settlements—German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm interned at Newport News, Va.
 April 27—Allied armies commenced advance against Turks on shores of Dardanelles—Reinforcements of Canadians in England sent to the front as a result of the recent heavy casualties.
 April 28—German attempts to break Allied line at Ypres definitely stopped—Women's Peace Congress at The Hague opened.
 April 29—New liquor taxes announced in British Parliament to reduce drinking in England.
 May 1—American steamer Gulfight torpedoed by Germans off Sicily Islands—Two German torpedo boats and British destroyer Recruit sunk in running fight in North Sea.
 May 2—Swedish steamer Ellida torpedoed by German submarine in North Sea.
 May 3—Canadian casualties in Ypres fighting total 6,000 is announced.
 May 4—War costing Britain \$5,000,000,000 a year, and national debt already doubled, says Lloyd George in budget speech.
 May 6—Russian lines reorganized after defeat on Lunajec.
 May 7—Canadian liner Lusitania torpedoed by German submarine off Old Head of Kinsale on the Irish coast, with loss of 1,500 passengers, only 65 being saved.
 May 9—Germans announce capture of Lihau.
 May 10—Coroner's jury, investigating Lusitania disaster, charge Kaiser and his government with murder.
 May 11—Allies make gains north of Arras and Belgians again cross Yser.
 May 13—American note calls on Germany to prevent recurrence of submarine outrages and make reparation for American losses.
 May 14—Official announcement made in Rome that that part of Triple Alliance Treaty concerning Austria was abrogated on May 4.
 May 17—Preliminary stages of new British drive finished.
 May 18—Russians routed Austrians in Bukovina and captured 20,000.
 May 19—Military authorities take control of Italian railways.
 Premier Asquith announces that non-partisan coalition cabinet will be formed in England.
 May 20—Germans took Russian port of Riga.
 May 23—Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary and May 24—Germany's Gallician campaign stopped at River San.
 May 25—New British Coalition Cabinet formed.
 May 26—Italian troops cross Austrian border from Lombardy to Adriatic.
 U. S. steamer Nebraskan torpedoed, but reaches port.
 Italy declares blockade of Austrian coast.
 British battleship Triumph sunk in Dardanelles.
 May 27—British battleship Majestic sunk in Dardanelles and mine layer Princess Irene blown up at Sheerness with loss of over 300 killed.
 Admiral Sir H. B. Jackson appointed First Sea Lord of Admiralty.
 May 28—Italians continue advance and threaten defenses of Trent.
 Canada has 56,000 troops overseas.
 May 31—German airship dropped bombs on London, several fires being started and four people killed.
 German reply to Lusitania note received by U. S. Government, asking for information as to what kind of ship the sunken liner was and alleging she carried guns.
 June 1—Second Canadian division completed at Shorecliffe.
 June 2—Allies' further progress announced, lines having been extended and consolidated in France. Italians have penetrated 13 miles into Austria. German Ambassador to U. S. arranges to send envoy to explain President's views on Lusitania to the Kaiser.
 June 3—Przemysl recaptured by Austro-German forces, Russian army retreating to new position after severe defeat.

FIFTY-SEVEN SHIPS IN ITALIAN PORTS

Belonging to Germany and Austria Were Liable to Seizure on Outbreak of War

TOTAL OF 228,761 GROSS TONS

Lloyds Compiles Complete List of Such Vessels Which are Sheltered at Sixteen Italian Ports.—Moltke, of 12,335 Tons, the Largest—Many Freighters Included.

Complete and detailed information as to the tonnage, number and identities of German and Austrian merchant vessels which were sheltered at Italian and Italian colonial ports when Italy entered the war or the side of the Allies, compiled from information received at Lloyds (London), and all of which were subject to the reported confiscation decree by the Italian Government, is now at hand.
 The largest of Italy's prize ships, shown in the list, is the Moltke, of 12,335 tons gross, held at Genoa after reaching that port from New York on July 28, 1914. Next in size is the German steamer Konig Albert, of 10,484 tons gross, also detained at Genoa after a trip from New York on July 17 of last year.
 Following is presented the complete and detailed list as compiled by Lloyds, giving the port at which the vessels were sheltering, etc.:

Ancona.
 Lemnos (German steamer), 2,487 tons, Flume for Hamburg, arrived Ancona about August 4.
Bari.
 Deak (Austria steamer), 2,218 tons, Sunderland for Bari, arrived previous to October 4.
 Waltraute (German steamer), 3,818 tons, Baltimore and Brindisi for Titula, arrived Bari January 29.
Cagliari.
 Spitzfels (German steamer), 5,800 tons, Hamburg and Rotterdam for Calcutta, arrived Cagliari August 7.
Catania.
 Lipari (German steamer), 1,539 tons, Genoa for Hamburg, at Catania October 5.
Genoa.
 Arcecuca Stefano (Austrian steamer), 3,533 tons, Marseilles for Genoa, arrived August 6.
 Daska (Austrian steamer), 4,140 tons, Gibraltar for Genoa, arrived November 10.
 Dan (Austrian steamer), 4,283 tons, Newport and Malaga for Ancona, arrived Genoa October 10.
 Duna (Austrian steamer), 2,899 tons, Flume for Santos, arrived Genoa August 3.
 Francesco Musner (Austrian steamer), 3,225 tons, Tanager for Genoa, arrived August 2.
 Hermsberg (German steamer), 2,824 tons, Sestri Levante for Genoa, arrived August 2.
 Konig Albert (German steamer), 10,484 tons, New York for Genoa, arrived July 17.
 Maria (Austrian steamer), 3,090 tons, Pointe a Pitre and Marseilles for Genoa, arrived August 3.
 Matkevovits (Austrian steamer), 1,905 tons, at Genoa October 30.
 Moltke (German steamer), 12,335 tons, New York for Genoa, arrived July 28.
 Nimrod (Austrian steamer), 6,968 tons, Tyne for Genoa, arrived August 10.
 Prinz Regent Luitpold (German steamer), 6,595 tons, Marseilles for Genoa, arrived July 22.
Girgenti.
 Imbros (German steamer), 2,380 tons, Hamburg and Rotterdam for Bari, arrived Girgenti August 1.
Leghorn.
 Amalfi (German steamer), 1,756 tons, Termini for Hamburg, arrived Leghorn August 1.
 Luzon (Austrian steamer), 4,160 tons, Porto Vecchio for Leghorn, arrived August 30.
 Termini (German steamer), 1,523 tons, Hamburg for Mediterranean, arrived Leghorn August 2.
Licata.
 Porto-fino (German steamer), 1,754 tons, Catania for Licata, arrived previous to September 1.
Naples.
 Bayern (German steamer), 8,006 tons, Antwerp for Yokohama, arrived Naples March 8.
 Marsala (German steamer), 1,753 tons, Genoa for Hamburg, at Naples October 1.
 Rhenania (German steamer), 6,455 tons, Kilmindin for Hamburg, arrived Naples August 4.
Palermo.
 Algier (German steamer), 3,127 tons, Catania for Palermo, arrived August 1.
 Catania (German steamer), 2,996 tons, Genoa for Hamburg, arrived Palermo August 1.
 Tunis (German steamer), 1,833 tons, Nice for Palermo, arrived August 1.
Savona.
 Bastia (German steamer), 1,527 tons, Bremen for Savona, arrived July 28.
Syracuse.
 Albany (German steamer), 5,882 tons, Adelaide for Amsterdam, arrived September 2.
 Ambria (German steamer), 5,143 tons, New York for Hong Kong, arrived Syracuse September 3.
 Amplesia (Austrian steamer), 1,346 tons, Las Palmas and Messina for Syracuse, arrived September 19.
 Barcelona (German steamer), 5,465 tons, Novorossiysk for New York, arrived September 2.
 Kattenturm (German steamer), 6,018 tons, Calcutta for Hamburg, arrived Syracuse September 2.
 Mudros (German steamer), 3,137 tons, Batoum and Messina for Syracuse, arrived September 3.
 Sigmaringen (German steamer), 5,710 tons, Bremen and Rotterdam for East Asia, arrived Syracuse September 3.
 Zvir (Austrian steamer), 4,286 tons, Marseilles and Messina for Flume, arrived Syracuse September 24.
Torre Annunziata.
 Italia (German steamer), 3,498 tons, Catania for Torre Annunziata, arrived July 28.
Venice.
 Izabran (Austrian steamer), 2,592 tons, Barry for Venice, arrived July 28.
 Izgeld (Austrian steamer), 4,434 tons, Cardiff for Venice, arrived August 7.
 Marin Radich (Austrian steamer), 4,124 tons, Ancona for Venice, arrived August 22.
 Olga (Austrian steamer), 3,129 tons, Pnarth for Venice, arrived August 9.
 Quarnero (Austrian steamer), 3,297 tons, at Venice, December 9.

FIVE OF STANDARD OIL COMPANIES TO PAY LARGER DIVIDENDS THAN YEAR AGO

New York, June 8.—Standard Oil dividends for first half of 1915 will aggregate \$29,910,602, a decrease of \$4,605,085 from corresponding period of 1914 and a decrease of \$499,532 from last half of 1914 and a decrease of \$499,532 from last half of 1914 and a decrease of \$499,532 from last half of 1914.

Pipe line companies are chiefly responsible for the falling off, dividends of nine of these aggregating only \$4,468,000 for first six months, a decrease of \$1,118,000. Since first half of 1914 these companies have been affected not only by business depression but by decreased rates which caused considerable reduction in earnings.

Five of the 28 companies paying dividends for the half-year will make larger distributions than last year. Atlantic Refining is paying \$500,000, while in corresponding months of 1914 no dividends were paid; Ohio Oil is paying \$2,700,000, an increase of \$300,000; Vacuum Oil is distributing \$750,000, an increase of \$300,000; while Standard Oil of California and Standard Oil of Kentucky are making slightly larger payments, due to changes in stock.

The heaviest sufferers will be Standard Oil of Indiana shareholders, who receive only \$1,800,000 in dividends, a decrease of \$2,100,000. South Penn. Oil, with a payment of \$750,000, is disbursing \$500,000 less than last year.

The following shows the six months' dividend rates already declared, and dividends which will be paid by the Standard Oil group for first six months of 1915, compared with corresponding period of 1914:

Company	1915.		1914.	
	Rate %	Amount	Rate %	Amount
Anglo-American	10	\$973,330	19	\$973,330
Atlantic Refining	10	500,000	—	—
Buckeye Pipe Line	8	800,000	18	1,500,000
Cheesebrough Mfg.	20	100,000	20	100,000
Continental Oil	6	380,000	6	380,000
Crescent Pipe Line	3	90,000	3	182,000
Eureka Pipe Line	12	600,000	18	900,000
Galema-Signal com.	6	720,000	6	720,000
Ind. Pipe Line	4	80,000	4	80,000
Indiana Pipe Line	8	400,000	16	800,000
National Transit	9	450,102	6	262,534
New York Transit	9	450,000	20	1,000,000
Northern Pipe Line	5	200,000	5	200,000
Ohio Oil	18	700,000	16	2,400,000
Solar Refining	5	100,000	5	100,000
Southern Pipe Line	12	1,200,000	1	1,500,000
South West Penn.	6	210,000	1	250,000
South Penn. Oil	6	750,000	10	1,250,000
S. O. of California	10	2,484,332	10	2,371,765
S. O. of Indiana	6	1,800,000	13	3,900,000
S. O. of Kansas	6	120,000	13	250,000
S. O. of Kentucky	8	204,000	10	700,000
S. O. of Nebraska	10	100,000	10	700,000
S. O. of New Jersey	10	9,823,838	10	9,823,838
S. O. of New York	4	3,000,000	4	3,000,000
S. O. of Ohio	12	420,000	12	420,000
Union Tank Line	2 1/2	300,000	2 1/2	300,000
Vacuum Oil	5	750,000	3	450,000
Total	—	\$29,910,602	—	\$24,216,517

While the dividend record for the first six months is unfavorable compared with last year's similar period, it is worthy of note that several companies which were obliged to discontinue dividends during the last half of 1914, owing to the war are again among the dividend payers during this period. These companies are the South Penn. Oil Co. and Standard Oil Co. of Kansas.

AMERICAN BANKERS WILLING TO GAMBLE ON SUCCESS OF ALLIES.

St. Paul, June 8.—What people here are awaiting, somewhat impatiently, is the settlement one way or another of our difficulties with Germany. The mood of this district is a little peculiar. Even a war, from the point of view of business, would be preferable to the prolongation of the existing uncertainty. Our bankers, manufacturers, and merchants all believe that once the shock of the news were past, the country would experience a distinct revival of business, and the Northwest is in a position to share in it.

Naturally, nothing is known of the policy the United States Government would pursue in the event of a break with Germany. Most probably we should extend new credits and continue dispensing supplies of foodstuffs and ammunition to the Allied Powers. Interest rates would harden and prices of commodities stiffen. Business would not necessarily be checked; it might be stimulated, through the flip the war demands would give to prices of foodstuffs. In any case the crop outlook, which has never been better at this season of the year, and the fundamentally sound conditions prevailing here, provide a basis for expansion, no matter what may happen.

Of course, to the extent that the United States is involved in the war, should place the resources of this country at the disposal of the Allies, it would be banking on an Allied victory. But bankers and business men of this section would not be greatly disturbed over the chance of a different result. They regard it as a certainty that every cent of money they lent to the Allies would be returned with interest, and that every sack of flour and every bushel of wheat would eventually be paid for.

COFFEE MARKET STAGNANT

New York, June 8.—Coffee market open July 1... 6.80
 September... 6.84
 October... 6.86
 December... 6.83
 March... 6.85
 New York, June 8.—Rio coffee market... 7.03
 Stock 29,000 bags, last year 20,000.
 New York market unchanged. Stock 32,500 bags, year ago 27,000. Port receipts 16,000, against 12,000, interior receipts 12,000, against 10,000.
 Rio exchange on London, 12 7/16, up 1/16.

CONDITION OF GRAIN CROPS

Chicago, June 8.—Michigan grain crop condition of wheat as 91 compared with 82 last year. Abandoned acreage per cent., the same as last year.
 Corn acreage is 101 per cent. of last year's. 82 year ago 99. Oats condition 84, 82 year ago 94.
 Ohio grain crop report gives wheat against 84 in May and 103 year ago. Oats against 102 in May and 93 year ago. 18 against 88 year ago.

JUTE MARKET DULL

New York, June 8.—Jute is dull and little interest shown by local buyers. Firms offers from Calcutta, where the Government is commandeering steamers with business.
 June-July 4.55 to 4.90.

SEVENTY-FIVE MILLION WARP... GO TO AMERICAN GENERAL ELECTRIC

New York, June 8.—The question of the facilities of the General Electric Company for the production of special materials on a contract receiving serious consideration. The work will be worked out along these war contracts under discussion with heavy materials and will probably cost \$75,000,000. It is asserted that the contract contemplate the manufacture of ethylene.

The General Electric Co. has been long time to accept contracts which require extensive facilities for the manufacture of special materials. Concerns like the General Electric Co. whose electric companies have many thousands of miles of power lines, are being affected by the large generators and transformers which they turn out. While the general, large and small, is probably not a contract which companies could under any conditions produce war equipment of veritable dimensions.

Some idea of the nature of the order placed with the General Electric Co. is shown by the speech of Lloyd-George at the Chamberlain, in which he said that General Electric has many munitions, and that the contract were on her workshops, turning out munitions.

Heretofore the General Electric has been asked to produce war equipment of veritable dimensions, but the manufacturer is being asked to apply its resources to the production of special materials. It is generally believed that the General Electric Co. has accepted indirectly a war order of millions of dollars; this was largely owing to the fact that the General Electric Co. has been asked to produce war equipment of veritable dimensions.

CUT IN OIL PRICES.
 Chicago, June 8.—While gasoline prices have fallen, the price of naphtha has risen to a gallon, 8 cents a gallon. Independents say that the Standard Oil Co. is offering a differential for its small storage capacity take up aggregating 100 gallons within a year. This is practically all large users of gas at a basis of 5½ cents a gallon. For the past two or three months prices have been 10½ cents for less than one cent discount for 100 gallons per year. This year the discount applied to oil or more, while last year there was no discount.

GASOLINE PRICES ADVANCE.
 New York, June 8.—All indications show a rise in gasoline prices during the week in various parts of the country. New Jersey and vicinity have been advanced prices, and these changes will be reflected in other sections of the country where gasoline was selling at its lowest price. It is likely that the middle west will show a general advance in prices owing to the demand in that territory. Western refiners customers that a shortage of gasoline may be certain by the end of this month, including Standard Oil of Indiana. It is believed that Standard Oil of Indiana will make contracts at present prices.

THE HOP MARKET.
 New York, June 8.—From California a crop of 250 bale lot of 1915 hops at 6 cent reported. In Oregon 100 bales, 1915. Fuggles have been traded for at 12½ cents, grower, and the demand for hops for 1915's on contracts, but growers are unwilling to sell. The hop market on the whole continues to be steady. The market from New York, London and 4,200 bales hops aboard, including an advance in the quotations between brewers. States, 1914—Prime to choice, 11 to 13; 1913—Nominal. Old olds, 5 to 6. Germans, 1914—32 to 33. Pacific, 1914—Prime to choice, 12 to 13; in prime, 10 to 11. 1913—8 to 10. Old, olds, 6 to 7. Bohemian, 1914—24 to 35.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY.
 GENERAL SALES OFFICE
 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 4

COMPANIES TO ENDS THAN YEAR AGO

Standard Oil dividends for first six months of 1915, a decrease of \$2,810,602, a decrease of 1.1 per cent over the corresponding period of 1914 and a decrease of 1.1 per cent over the last half of 1914.

SEVENTY-FIVE MILLION WAR CONTRACT MAY GO TO AMERICAN GENERAL ELECTRIC

New York, June 8.—The question of the utilization of the facilities of the General Electric Co. for the production of special materials on a comprehensive scale is receiving serious consideration. It may be that something will be worked out along this line.

CUT IN OIL PRICES.

Chicago, June 8.—While gasoline prices were cut one cent a gallon, the price of naphtha is reduced only 1/2 cent to basis of 8 cents a gallon.

GASOLINE PRICES ADVANCE.

New York, June 8.—All indications point to further increases in gasoline prices during the current month in various parts of the country. So far only New Jersey and vicinity have been affected by the advanced prices, and these changes were made only where gasoline was selling at its lowest level.

COFFEE MARKET STEADY.

New York, June 8.—Coffee market opened steady. July ... Bid, 6.80; Asked, 6.85. September ... Bid, 6.84; Asked, 6.85.

CONDITION OF GRAIN CROPS.

Chicago, June 8.—Michigan grain crop report gives condition of wheat as 91 compared with 92 in May and 93 last June. Abandoned acreage amounts to 2 per cent, the same as last year.

JUTE MARKET DULL.

New York, June 8.—Jute is dull and nominal with little interest shown by local buyers. There are few firm offers from Calcutta, where the fact that the government is commandeering steamers interferes with business.

THE HOP MARKET

New York, June 8.—From California the purchase of a 250 bale lot of 1913 hops at 6 cents, grower, is reported. In Oregon 100 bales, 1915, Fuggles have been contracted for at 12 1/2 cents, grower, and there is a moderate demand there for 1915's on contract at 11 cents, but growers are unwilling to sell.

TEA MARKET QUIET.

New York, June 8.—The tea market is quiet with little in the way of feature. There was some speculative interest in India-Ceylon the supply being light and arrivals from London consequently readily absorbed, despite the prevailing high prices.

PARIS WHEAT.

Paris, June 8.—Spot wheat 1.5 1/2, unchanged.

WHEAT RESISTED RAVAGES OF FROST

Early Garden Stuff, However, did not Fare so well in Winnipeg District

LOSSES ARE HEAVY

Growth of Barley and Oats has been Checked—At Most Places in Saskatchewan, Crops are Covering the Ground Well—Much Needed Showers Have Fallen Over Most of District.

Winnipeg, June 8.—It is perhaps a very fortunate thing that wheat is just at the young stage, instead of further advanced, as it is now better able to withstand the ravages of frosts, which are quite frequent throughout the west at this season of the year.

Nearly all the early garden stuff has suffered, with the exception of peas, lettuce and spinach, the first mentioned being not yet above the ground, and the other two hardy vegetables, and therefore affected by frost, is ruined and a new planting will be necessary.

Home grown summer vegetables will therefore not appear on Winnipeg tables until almost a month after they were due. Most of the potatoes, especially in Kildonan, St. Vital and other nearby points, are this morning, "black as a hat."

Prof. S. A. Bedford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture stated that no damage had been done to the wheat in this district, but that the frost may have the effect of checking the barley and oats. These grains, however, will quickly recover with the advent of good weather.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," however, and it was stated this morning by three experts that the frost had killed all the vermin which had infested the trees to a very large extent, on account of the dry stretch of weather.

Regina, Sask., June 7.—Telegraphic crop reports received during the week-end by the Department of Agriculture from various parts of the province show that generally favorable conditions exist. In those parts where the extremely high winds of a few weeks ago caused a certain amount of damage to the young grain, the grain had recovered with little reseeded. Beneficial showers have fallen during the week, and while the weather remains cool and cloudy the grain is making satisfactory growth.

At most places the crops are covering the ground well and are of good color, averaging from six to twelve inches in height.

There is reason to believe that the grain crops have been considerably damaged by cutworms. The present report refers to damaged crops in Kindersley, Saskatoon, Wolsley, and Assiniboia districts, and last week it was stated that the cutworm was active in the northeastern district. A ten hours' rain in the Melfort district at the week-end will no doubt cause an improvement of conditions as the rainfall there was previously very limited.

From the reports received it would seem that the crowding of fodder corn is receiving more attention this year than previously owing largely, no doubt, to the encouragement given by bankers' associations.

THE HIDE MARKET

New York, June 8.—There was no change in the hide situation yesterday. The inquiry from tanners was reported as light, and there were no sales reported.

Previous quotations were repeated, though they are still merely nominal. There were no new developments in wet or dry salted hides yesterday, the inquiry being light, with prices steady.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, and various hide types like Orinoco, Laguyra, Mexico, etc.

NAVAL STORES MARKET

New York, June 8.—The weather is against an active demand for turpentine, and the trade is only buying in a hand to mouth way. Locally some circles asked 43 cents for spirits, but business could still be done at 42 1/2 cents.

Tar is steady at the basis of \$6.75 for kiln burned and re-refined. Pitch is maintained at \$3.75.

Rosins are steady at the basis of \$3.29 for common to good strained.

The following are the prices of rosins in the yard: B. C. \$3.29; D. E. \$3.50; F. \$3.55; G. H. \$3.75; I. \$3.80; K. \$4.10; M. \$4.70; N. \$5.50; W. G. \$5.95; W. W. \$6.20.

Savannah, June 7.—Turpentine firm 35 1/2 to 35 3/4 cents. Sales 380; receipts, 191; shipments, 9; stocks, 24,715.

Rosin firm. Sales, 1,862; receipts, 1,017; shipments, 80; stocks, 58,064.

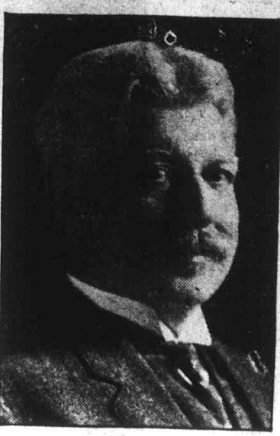
Quote: A. B. \$2.70 to \$2.80; C. D. \$2.85 to \$2.95; E. \$2.95 to \$3.00; F. \$3.05 to \$3.10; G. H. \$3.15 to \$3.25; K. \$3.35 to \$3.50; M. \$4.00; N. \$5.00 to \$5.05; W. G. \$5.65; W. W. \$5.75.

Liverpool, June 8.—Rosin, common 12s; turpentine spirits, 36s 3d.

LIVERPOOL CASH WHEAT.

Liverpool, June 8.—Cash wheat 3d to 7d. off. No. 1 Northern spring, 12s; No. 2 hard winter, 12s 1d; Soft winter, 12s; Rosaf, 12s 4 1/2d.

Corn irregular, unchanged to 2 lower. American mixed, 8s 1d; Plate, 7s 1d.



MR. E. G. HENDERSON, Retiring President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the annual meeting of which opened in Toronto to-day.

IS GERMANY GETTING HIS OIL THROUGH SCANDINAVIA

According to Petroleum Review, He is, Because Every Other Source of Supply is Cut Off—His Imports Have Increased.

"Though it is now generally admitted that Germany is becoming short of the requisite quantities of petroleum products for use on the fields of battle," says the Petroleum Review of London.

"Benzol, we are told, is now being consumed in fairly large quantities in the place of the lighter products but we can dismiss this aspect of the question, since the percentage of benzol even used today by Germany cannot have any significant bearing upon the broad question.

"That Germany's stores of petroleum products at the commencement of war were not of abnormal character is clear from statistics, but that she secured large supplies from Gallician refineries during August and September has already been shown. But even supplies from Galicia were quickly cut short by the Russians.

"We were the first to direct attention to the abnormal quantities of refined oils which were being shipped from United States ports to Denmark, Norway and Sweden during the closing months of 1914. That strange manipulations were taking place in the States we were convinced, and that these moves were with the knowledge of the American government we were little less certain. Whatever doubts there might have been they were set at rest by the decision of the American government that in future the destination of vessels from Atlantic ports and quantities of oil they carried were to remain unpublished until thirty days after the vessels had left port.

"The stoppage of the Sterling only a few weeks ago off the coast of Scotland when the vessel was bound for Denmark with a cargo of refined oils, the declaration that the oil was for Denmark itself and would not be exported, and the eventual selling of the cargo to Germany, happily stopped in the nick of time by the Danish Minister of Justice, shows to what extent even 'guarantees' can be accepted.

"There are many who insist that large consignments have in the past found their way through Holland to Germany, but effective measures have now been taken to prevent a repetition of events in the future, while similarly effective measures are also being persecuted to see that Germany does not receive any consignments from southern Europe. With the exception of northwest European ports Germany is cut off from the petroleum markets of the world.

"The question is as to how this one still open sea channel to northwest European ports is to be effectively closed against oils destined for Germany. It has been proved that when petroleum products reach these countries they can easily get to Germany despite prohibition orders. The solution rests with America and this country. For the first four months of this year Copenhagen has taken from New York three times the amount of refined oils she did for the same period of 1914, and of course she has taken over 200 times as much. For the eight months ended February last the official statistics showing exports of motor spirit from American ports now discreetly drop the consignments to northwest Europe under the various headings, but take the whole as 'other Europe.' For the eight months of the fiscal year 1915 'other Europe' took 170,241 gallons of motor spirit; the following year for the same period 3,760,000 gallons; from June to last February the figures sprang up to over 21,000,000 gallons."

CHEMICAL PRICES CONTINUE STRONG

Many Lines Have Become Still More Scarce and Consequently Have Remained Expensive

DRUGS ALSO HIGHER

Coal Tar Products Have all Advanced So Sharply That They Are Now at the Highest Figure Recorded.

New York, June 8.—Chemicals continue to hold a fairly strong position. The export demand for caustic soda has shown a moderate improvement, France having taken some good business. Supplies of oxalic acid are scarce and higher prices are being named for spot in several quarters.

Tartaric acid is in a strong position, with makers not eager to sell and second hands demanding premiums for spot offerings. Acetate of lime continues in a well sold up condition, with large distributors offering very sparingly at the recent advance. Carbon tetrachloride is a shade easier, with sellers at 16c a pound, against a previous price of 17c. Cream of tartar is in a similar condition to tartaric acid.

Domestic makers of caustic potash have withdrawn from the market, and prices have been advanced sharply, with buyers depending on second hands to secure requirements. The scarcity and high prices of muriate of potash are proving a great barrier to the manufacture of caustic potash. Carbonate of potash is scarce, but consuming demand is not urgent, and former prices are still effective.

White arsenic is dull and easy at the late decline. Supplies of glacial acetic acid have been about exhausted and the market is nominal. The 28 per cent acetic acid is quoted at old figures, but the tendency of the market is distinctly upward. Gray sal ammoniac has advanced under the active extent of consuming demand. Zinc sulphate has advanced one-quarter cent a pound to 2 1/2c, owing to the strength in basic material.

In drugs, there has been a further reduction of spot lots of all essential products, and especially of the salicylates and benzoates, has brought about a further sharp marking up of prices for these articles, within the week to the highest figures ever recorded. Many botanical drugs, of foreign origin, whose supplies here have been greatly lowered of late, have advanced, while the outlook for replenishment with new crop goods from Europe and other parts of the world affected, directly or remotely by the war abroad has been darkened by the prospect for an indefinite continuance of that conflict and a consequent lack of crop cultivators and gatherers and shipping facilities.

THE FALL IN GASOLINE PRICES.

Chicago, June 8.—Standard Oil Company of Indiana, has cut the price of gasoline one-half cent a gallon throughout its entire territory. The new basis here is nine and a half cent tank wagon delivery with one cent discount for 100 gallons or more. This reduction has greatly surprised the trade here which was led to believe that the next price revision would be upward.

SEARLES LAKE, CAL., SAID TO BE PRODUCING POTASH AT \$10 A TON

Boston, Mass., June 8.—Potash in the United States is coming a great deal nearer a commercial basis than many people suppose. The war has brought sharply into relief the pitiable dependence of this country upon Germany for the highly important potash salts which are used in a dozen and one manufacturing ways aside from soil purposes. The most favorable American development at the moment is the Searles Lake basin of California. Experimentation has now progressed to the point where experts are all but positive that potash salts can be produced for under \$10 per ton. This means potash salts comparing favorably with German kainit, or say 60 per cent pure potash.

There are but one or two mines in Germany which can make their potash for a price as low as \$8 per ton, and these figures, it is believed, can in time be equaled in California. It costs the German Kainit syndicate not much less than \$20 per ton to lay down kainit in New York harbor. It is believed that this California potash could be delivered anywhere on the Atlantic seaboard for a figure not over \$18 per ton.

There are other good potash prospects. The United States Smelting Co. has a favorable prospect at Marysville, Utah. In addition a leading New York banking house has for two or three years been experimenting with an immense deposit of potash in Wyoming. Chemists and scientists have been at work and find this ore runs 10 per cent potash as mined from the ground. It is mixed with aluminum and the problem is to separate the potash from the aluminum in a practical and inexpensive way. The aluminum would bring down the cost of producing potash. The tonnages uncovered in this Wyoming deposit are immense, running into several hundred million tons.

COTTON FUTURES OPENED QUIET.

Liverpool, June 8.—Cotton futures opened quiet 1 1/4 to 2 points up. At 12.30 p.m. the market was steady. July-Aug. Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb. May-June

Close ... 5.30 1/2 5.52 1/2 5.66 1/2 5.80
Dull ... 5.28 1/2 5.51 1/2 5.65 1/2 ...
Open ... 5.32 5.54 1/2 5.68 1/2 5.82

At 12.30 p.m. there was fair demand for spots. Prices were steady with middlings at 5.44d. Sales were 8,000 bales, receipts 30,000 bales, including 25,000 American.

Spot prices at 12.45 p.m. were: American middlings fair 6.32d; good middlings 5.76d; middlings 5.44d; low middlings, 5.66d; good ordinary, 4.56d; ordinary 4.26d. Liverpool, June 8.—Futures dull, 1 1/4 to 2 1/2 points up. Sales 8,000 bales, including 7,200 American, July-Aug. 5,35d, Oct.-Nov., 5.54d, Jan.-Feb., 5.85 1/2d.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

London, June 8.—Stock markets steady. Consols 66 9/16, War loan, 91

New York
1 p.m. Equivalent, Changes.

Amal. Copper ... 78 1/2 75 Up 1/4
Atchafalpa ... 105 100 1/2 Off 1/2
Eric ... 27 1/2 26 1/2 Unch.
M. & T. ... 11 1/2 11 1/2 Unch.
Southern Pacific ... 32 1/2 32 1/2 Unch.
Southern Ry. ... 16 1/2 16 1/2 Off 1/4
Union Pacific ... 133 127 1/2 Up 1/2
U. S. Steel ... 62 59 1/2 Up 1/4
Demand sterling 4.80.

Advertisement for CANADIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL. Includes text: 'Those interested in the manufacture or selling of textile materials should keep a copy of the CANADIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL HANDY'. Each issue contains many valuable technical and practical articles on the manufacture of textile fabrics. Also trade news summary, new machinery notes, special reports on domestic and foreign raw material markets and other features. THE ONLY MEDIUM FOR THE ADVERTISER WHO WISHES TO REACH THE TEXTILE TRADES IN CANADA. Subscription Price: \$2.00 per year in Canada \$2.50 per year elsewhere. Special club rate to mill employees. Advertising rates and information on request. PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY The Industrial & Educational Press, LIMITED. 35-45 St. Alexander Street, MONTREAL, Canada.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY. GENERAL SALES OFFICE. MONTREAL. Includes logo and contact information.

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Britain and Italy in Harmony Regarding Financial Co-operation of the Powers

RECRUITING SATISFACTORY

Premier Asquith Tells of Response to Last Appeal—Stream of Fleeing Americans Increases—More Reinforcements Landed at Dardanelles.

An official statement issued at Rome yesterday states that Minister of the Treasury Carcano conferred at Nice on the fourth and fifth of June with the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna. They discussed the financial co-operation of the two powers and decided on the measures to take to that effect.

All the new ministers of the British Coalition Cabinet appeared on the front bench in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon. Premier Asquith and the new secretary for the colonies, A. Bonar Law, and others were cheered by the whole House when they rose to answer questions.

The stream of Americans from Germany into Italy has assumed considerable proportions. Most of these Americans make the journey direct to Genoa, where they may embark on the steamers which leave that port weekly for the United States; others are anxious to see Italy in wartime before returning home via Liverpool.

A Reuter despatch from Petrograd says that the special envoys of Russia, China and Mongolia signed to-day at Kiakhta, Siberia, the Tripartite Treaty regarding the autonomy of outer Mongolia.

Reports from Mitylene, says the London Times Athens correspondent, are to the effect that the Allies continue landing fresh troops at the Dardanelles. It is asserted also that the allied fleet renewed its bombardment of the Turkish positions on Saturday.

A British casualty list issued last night again shows heavy losses in killed, wounded or missing. It contains the names of twenty officers and 3,559 non-commissioned officers and men.

CORN PRODUCTS COMPANY'S DISSOLUTION SUIT OPENED.

New York, June 8.—Corn Products Company has opened its side of the case in the government dissolution suit before Examiner Phillips. Attorney Sheehan placed on the stand as the company's first witness, J. B. Reichman, of the Douglas Starch Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, formerly connected with the National Starch Company.

COBALTS BULLION SHIPMENTS.

Mine	Ounces	Value
Nipissing	2,587,054.98	\$1,307,821.95
Dom. Reduction	349,428.00	174,302.48
Crown Reserve	192,800.00	96,500.00
Caribou Cobalt	80,682.00	40,341.00
O'Brien	225,466.00	102,589.27
O'Brien	204,349.00	101,924.80
Buffalo	64,689.00	32,500.00
Mining Corp.	3,306.00	1,653.00
Truslow	2,321.00	1,160.50
Miscellaneous	2,292.00	1,146.44
Totals	3,566,334.64	\$1,767,955.47

PRICE OF LEAD ADVANCED.

New York, June 8.—American Smelting and Refining Company advanced the price of lead from 5.50 to 6.75.

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.

RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL

Cor. Sherbrooke and Drummond Sts.
Rooms with bath from \$3.00
Luncheon \$1.25. Dinner \$1.50 or a la carte
Meals served in the attractive Open Air Garden during Summer Season.
Music by Lignante's Celebrated Orchestra.

TRADE INQUIRIES

The following were among the inquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19 Victoria Street, London, E.W., during the week ending May 28th, 1915.

A London correspondent who has for some years been the representative of large Continental manufacturers of railway material, locomotives, gas engines, etc., is open to act as agent for Canadian manufacturers.

A London manufacturer's agent is open to represent Canadian manufacturers of all kinds of goods suitable for the furnishing and upholstery trades, such as moquettes, velvets, tapestries, table covers, carpets, etc.

A Canadian firm of produce merchants are prepared to undertake agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers wishing to do business in the Dominion.

A manufacturer's agent at Toronto, stated to be in a position to supply large quantities of extruded brass rods, brass sections and other material used in munitions of war wishes to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers interested.

A Vancouver firm desire to find a market in Great Britain for magnesite in its natural state.

An importer and manufacturer's agent at Lethbridge, Alberta, is open to act as agent for United Kingdom manufacturers of chemicals or special preparation that could be sold to the drug trade.

A mining broker at Vancouver is prepared to correspond with United Kingdom importers of magnesite.

A tobacco grower in the Province of Ontario wishes to correspond with United Kingdom importers.

A correspondent at St. Catharines, Ontario, manufacturing wood sawdust, wishes to do business in Great Britain, and would like to appoint a reliable agent to act for him.

A London firm of engineers are in the market for railway wheels and axles and would like to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers.

A London firm of zinc and copper roofing contractors desire to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of sheet zinc.

A correspondent at Belfast wishes to obtain agencies of Canadian shippers of cheese, canned apples and other fruits; also a good line of cereals, oats, beans, etc.

NEW BUSINESS IS IN ENCOURAGING VOLUME FOR J. G. WHITE COMPANIES

New York, June 8.—J. G. White, chairman of the boards of directors of J. G. White & Co., the J. G. White Engineering Corporation and the J. G. White Management Corporation in connection with the annual report of the companies for the year ended December 31, 1914, says: "It will be noted that the cash of the companies was \$509,568 and bills and accounts receivable, after ample provision for all doubtful accounts, were \$518,300, or an aggregate of current assets of \$1,027,868.

"Actual quick assets were much larger as considerable blocks of securities could be sold on relatively short notice if deemed necessary. The total debts of the companies at the same date, exclusive of preferred dividends declared and since paid, were \$629,602. General financial and business conditions during the latter part of the year, which were intensified by the breaking out of hostilities in Europe, made it impossible to secure large engineering or construction work, and even more impossible to arrange any large flotation or promotion of either new projects or consolidations of existing businesses.

"During the last few months new business is encouraging, though not large volume, has been arranged, and in the opinion of officers the prospects to-day seem better than they have at any time since before the outbreak of European hostilities, and we have strong hopes that the next balance sheets will show the companies' positions improved in all respects."

Due partly to the writing down of security values to correspond to current quotations at the date of the balance sheet, or their values as determined by special committees, and partly to the dividends paid during the year, the combined surplus of the J. G. White Companies showed a decrease December 17, 1914, of more than \$200,000 as compared with the preceding year. However, a revaluation, as of April 24, 1915, of securities owned, partly on a basis of sales agreed for securities not yet delivered, a few large blocks on basis of quoted prices, and the balance on a basis fixed by the special committees, would show an increase in surplus of more than \$250,000, bringing the actual surplus on April 24, 1915, up to more than \$800,000, or slightly larger than that shown in the balance sheet of December 31, 1914. This would be after providing for all dividends paid in the past year.

Chairman White says that all connected with the organization heartily co-operated to meet the unexpected difficulties brought about by the war, and the members of the companies' staffs cheerfully accepted temporary cuts in salaries and in other ways showed their loyalty and good will to the interests of the companies.

NEW YORK PRESS COMMENT

TIMES.—Uncertainty over our relations with Germany, mingled with more or less wonderment over the delay in dispatching the American note, disappointment that the favorable decision in the Steel suit was not to be permitted to stand without an appeal, satisfaction in the improved market position of certain commodities in which the stock market has a large stake, notably copper, and speculation based on the profits believed to be accruing from war orders, all found expression in yesterday's stock market. This included no single new factor, although the day's events served to give increased emphasis to some of them.

SUN.—Probably the action of stocks yesterday was no more than might have been expected in consequence of such a session as last Friday. The sudden expansion of dealings then to an aggregate fully three times the average volume of trading in recent weeks brought a large supply of stocks into the market. This suggested the likelihood of subsequent recessions in the process of absorption when there was no immediate reason for a sustained scale of active strength against the restraints provided by the present doubtful posture of international affairs. At all events the initial market of the week was curiously irregular with a good deal of special strength and quite a little general heaviness.

Heard Around the Ticker

The fact that the Germany Embassy has rented a summer home at Cedarhurst, Long Island, is taken in some quarters as an indication that Count von Bernstorff has no expectation either of being ordered home or being handed his passports. But our American cousins should remember the attitude of the Captains of those interned cruisers who bluffed as long as bluff would be tolerated by the authorities at Washington.

If the man who married the Kaiser's daughter were as great a soldier as he is a sportsman he would be all right. The Duke of Brunswick, son-in-law of Emperor William, will establish a racing stable.

The annual meeting of the P. Lyall and Sons Construction Company, Limited, was in progress this afternoon. No changes in the Board of Directors are anticipated. Otherwise the proceedings no doubt will be devoted to routine. The gross earnings for the year were \$209,677.99, which, considering the fact that the building trade was particularly dull since the middle of last year, does not fall far below the total for the preceding twelve months. Prospects for new construction do not look very favorable, but the company is fortunate in having large contracts in active operation still to complete. Several contracts, on which work had been commenced, were closed down, but it is anticipated that at an early date authority will be obtained to again proceed with these.

At this juncture a little more enthusiasm in recruiting might be reasonably displayed in Canada. Over in Australia, in response to an urgent call for troops, all the men that can be raised will be placed in the field at once.

German thugs, besides being ubiquitous, are practically omnipresent. Five monks from the Dominican Monastery at Bari, Italy, were arrested, suspected of being spies.

The Canadian Pacific and the Union Pacific, each paying 10 per cent., are now selling at fairly low levels, the former around 150 and the latter some 25 points lower. Both roads have suffered through the recent business depression and the war, but the April showing of the Canadian road was less favorable than that of the American line, the Canadian Pacific gross earnings falling off 23 per cent. as compared with 7 per cent. for the Union Pacific. The good crop in the West and an improvement in business conditions are expected to materially improve the position of the Canadian Pacific.

The wives of those men who have been driven through tyranny to go to the war ought to make good policemen. More than 11,000 women have been enrolled in Great Britain as custodians of the law.

All doubt as to whether a man is in the millionaire class is dissipated when his fellow-townsmen are expected to get him to erect libraries for them. Highland Park, a Detroit suburb, has been refused a library by the Carnegie Library Corporation, with the suggestion that the town let "Henry Ford build it" for them.

A strange looking old fashioned craft is now in Halifax harbor, the Discovery, from Falmouth, England, for New York. The Discovery, it will be remembered, gained fame as the ship which carried Captain Scott's ill-fated expedition into the Antarctic regions about four years ago, the expedition in which Captain Scott lost his life. Since that time the vessel has made several trips to the Hudson Bay and has also been laid up at Falmouth, England, until a short time ago when she was chartered by the French Government.

For one bass, not ten inches long, \$15. That's what it cost Christopher Glenn, of Patterson, to teach one smaller than the game laws of New Jersey allow. He went to jail in default.

Private George Joseph Lucas, who is a prisoner of war at Giessen, Germany, pulls a new one on us when he asks, not only for tobacco, but for soap. One would think that even the Huns, as a measure of self-protection, would provide their prisoners with the necessary articles wherewith to keep themselves clean.

The Phoenix Bridge and Iron Works, Limited, is holding its annual meeting this afternoon, but it is understood that it is not the intention of the management at the moment to issue any statement regarding the operations for the year. The company, which is engaged in the business of manufacturing and fabricating structural steel for use in the construction of buildings and bridges, has been in existence since 1888, and during that time, has carried out many important contracts. The company has also derived considerable profit in the past from the erection of the manufactured product. The raw material utilized consists of uncut beams and kindred products, most of which is imported from Great Britain and the United States, and to some extent from Continental countries.

Just because a man has come into possession of a motor is no reason why he should go out and kill himself and all the neighbors. Howard J. Russell, of St. Johns, N.Y., was killed when an automobile he had just purchased with money he inherited two weeks ago overturned.

It is estimated that war orders aggregating \$250,000,000 have been placed with Lohigh Valley, Pa., plants, where about 15,000 men are employed.

The National City Bank of New York has already opened five branches in South America and the West Indies. Apparently the large American banking institutions are going to make a serious effort to capture the banking business and through the banks the trade of South America and the West Indies.

United States war department has on hand 600,000 rifles of latest and most improved models. It also possesses 350,000 Krags, which a dozen years ago were considered the best of their kind in existence. Allies in the present war have tried their best to buy these Krags from the United States Government.

Exports of fresh beef from the United States since the war in Europe began have aggregated nearly 100,000,000 pounds, compared with 5,000,000 pounds for the corresponding period of previous year. Between \$0 and \$0 per cent. of this beef, however, was brought from South America for reshipment to European ports.

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

Government crop report at 2.15 p.m.

Zinc ore at \$112 to \$115, new high record.

Germans are on the offensive in Baltic provinces.

Missouri Pacific announces that only \$2,543,000 notes were undeposited.

New York, Ontario and Western orders 120 locomotives from American Locomotive.

Purchasing department of Canadian Pacific is already buying supplies for the British army.

Reported that Bethlehem Steel will lease Cramps' Shipbuilding Company.

Progress being made on both French and British credit to be established here.

Average price of twelve industrials 90.16, up 0.79; twenty railroads 93.06, off 0.43.

The Daily Citizen, a London labor organ, suspended publication because of lack of support.

Percentage of unemployed union men in Great Britain is lowest in 25 years.

Chicago special estimates that \$1,000,000 of German war bonds have been marketed in that city.

Italian troops are making progress along a front of 335 miles but Austrian resistance is becoming stronger.

Nicholas F. Brady paid \$185,000 for a 75-acre tract at Scarborough, Long Island, where he will erect a country home.

Senator Cummins of Iowa announced he has prepared a bill for the next Congress creating a force of interstate reservists.

Austro-German troops are threatening Lemberg and the encircling movement on that point is duplicating that at Przemyel.

Weeds cost Iowa farmers \$25,000,000 a year, according to a bulletin of the Agricultural Extension Department of Iowa State College.

President Wilson intimated that the German note is not delayed but is being prepared with utmost care and expedition. Will probably be forwarded to-day.

It is reported from Rotterdam that the new German Zeppelins are armed with aerial torpedoes, sustained by gas and controlled by wireless from the airship.

While trying to escape pursuing dogs, a young buck deer ran in front of an express train of the Central New England Railroad, near Brewster, N.Y. It was struck and killed.

Chicago special says Senator Weeks of Massachusetts appears at present to be the man on whom most potent Republicans have their eye for Republican Presidential candidate.

Six per cent. notes of Lord & Taylor, due Jan. 1, 1915, of which about \$5,000,000 are outstanding, and which were extended to July 1, have been further extended to Jan. 1 next.

Within the past year \$5,500,000 Salem fire building permits have been issued for new buildings. By Jan. 1, 1916 it is estimated total property valuation of city will exceed total before the fire.

Because it made a protest against the sinking of the Lusitania, the socialist newspaper Goerlitzer Volkzeitung was ordered by the commander at Posen, Poland, to suspend publication.

Report from Athens says that Krupp has established large munition factory near Constantinople, where 4,900 German workmen are turning out ammunition for the Turkish troops.

Paris despatch says representatives of largest American clock manufacturing companies and of the Remington Co., have closed down their businesses in Germany and are leaving the country because of the anti-American feeling.

HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Spring Meet of Montreal Jockey Club Opens This Afternoon at Blue Bonnets

M. A. A. LAWN BOWLERS

Flanagan is Heavyweight Boxing Champion of Lower Canada College—Manager Clymer Incited Fans to Root Against Royals and Was Removed From Field.

The spring meet of the Montreal Jockey Club was inaugurated at Blue Bonnets this afternoon. The pari-mutuel system of laying wagers will be introduced in this city for the first time. The plan in this connection has been well arranged, affording every convenience for the public. The purchase of tickets will be made on one side while winning tickets will be cashed on the other side of the building.

The Royals travelled over to Buffalo yesterday only to meet defeat by the narrow margin of 2 to 1. The Royals were assisted by errors on the part of the visitors. Richter was selected to do the hurling for the Royals and had a little the worst of the argument with Beebe, who was selected to bowl for the herd. However, had the Montreal bowler been given perfect support he would very likely have gone away with the verdict.

In the heavyweight class for the championship of Lower Canada College there were three aspirants. Flanagan was in both of the encounters necessary to determine the title and succeeded in winning from Paterson and Ramsey. Thus is the Irish nation once more vindicated. Much credit is due to Capt. Thomas who has worked hard in training his pupils. Referee Roberts congratulated the boys upon their good work.

Manager Clymer was removed from the coaching line in one of the games against the Royals at Toronto by the umpire for inciting the populace to riot. That only raised them to a higher pitch of frenzy, and they vented their disapproval in a way that beat any rooting they otherwise might have done.

Fred Stagg, the big Toronto defence player, has joined the Tecumseh and with the eleven players to strengthen up the defence field the Indians will give Rosedale a great battle next Saturday at the Island. Stagg is a product of St. Catharines, the home of many good players, and there is little question about his ability. Tall and rangy, with a great burst of speed, he makes up the ideal forward.

McGraw used fifteen men the other day, including four heavies, in a vain effort to stop the charging Cubs. Teareau, Schaffert, Schupp and Ruter were the goats.

The initial matches in the rink competition of the M. A. A. Lawn Bowling Club, scheduled for last night, were postponed and will be played on Thursday night, while the second round will be played on Friday night. The first of the Hurry Scurry games will be played to-morrow night.

Sammy Ross leads the Canadian League pitchers with four straight wins. Riley is second with 3 wins and 1 defeat. Shocker stands 3 and 2, Kubler 1 and 1 and Peterson 1 and 4. At that his own mates say that Pete ought to have several victories to his credit.

Frank G. Robinson, of this city, who has taken out a commission for overseas service, is about to dispose of the Toronto Hockey Club professional franchise, and, with that object in view, has given an option to a syndicate of Queen City sportsmen for \$10,000. In the trade which was put through recently in which Toronto players went to consideration, Toronto secured Macdonald and George and Howard MacNamara. This means that with Carpenter Toronto will have a strong defence, while a nucleus on the forward line and the infusion of a little new blood should work to the team's advantage. A couple more good forwards will round off a formidable line up next winter.

It is barely possible Mr. McGraw is looking about until the 16th of July, but Mr. McGraw undoubtedly remembers that on that date the Braves started their climb, and perhaps he's superstitious.

The Honorary Chinese Commercial Commissioner visited the Polo Grounds in New York the other day and had the pleasure of seeing "Ty" Cobb knock a home run.

SHARP CRITICISM IS NOW LOOKED FOR

(Continued from Page 1.)

Illustration of my meaning is the armaments question. Deficiencies too long have been allowed to continue in the supply of the material necessary for carrying on the war. The root of the evil is contained in the amalgamation of two entirely different spheres of work; the civil and the military.

The satisfactory organization of the business of manufacturing war material demands qualities differing in a thousand ways from those required in a director of military operations. There is little in common between carrying on a war whose operations extend across the whole of one hemisphere and half the other, and organizing a commercial trust which leaves even the greatest of transatlantic combines in the shade. Take again the question of Admiralty administration. The time has now arrived when a stricter line of demarcation must be drawn between the activities of the civil and the sea lords. The fact cannot be denied that a great deal of unnecessary trouble and possibly of unnecessary failure has arisen owing to the absence of such a boundary line. In the new order of things a remedy is going to be found.

It may be said that this country has awakened to realities rather late in the day, but at least it is awake. The Government in giving a consent, however reluctant, to the changes now in progress has simply given one further proof of its firm resolve not to withdraw from the conflict of war until the predetermined results are achieved.

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HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

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GERMANS HAVE EVACUATED NEUVILLE

Berlin, June 8.—Neuville St. Vaast, a village for which the French have been fighting for more than a fortnight, has been evacuated by the Germans. It was admitted in a despatch given out by the German War Office that the evacuation was the result of a statement issued by the last group of German troops out of the French attacking force.

French attacks at Lorette Hills have been repulsed. The French War Office also claims that the German force in the Forest of Le Pretre were repulsed. The German force in the Forest of Lorette Hills have been repulsed. The German force in the Forest of Lorette Hills have been repulsed.

GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS TRYING TO SURROUND THE

Berlin, June 8.—German and Austrian troops are now engaged on the night side of the Danube. They are in the eastern theatre of the war, and are making an effort to surround the Russian army. The German force in the Forest of Lorette Hills have been repulsed.

General von Linzenger's forces are now engaged on the night side of the Danube. They are in the eastern theatre of the war, and are making an effort to surround the Russian army. The German force in the Forest of Lorette Hills have been repulsed.

CHICAGO STREET CAR EMPLOYEES WILL STRIKE

Chicago, June 8.—A strike of 11,000 street car employees and 3,500 elevated railway workmen is expected to take effect at 11 a.m. Friday, June 9. The strike is being called by the union's demands for increased wages and better conditions are granted before the strike is called off by the union officials. The strike is being called by the union officials.

DEMAND FOR STEEL BARS

New York, June 8.—The demand for steel bars for the manufacture of shrapnel continues to be one of the most important in the market for steel products. To turn out 35,000,000 shrapnel shells, some of which are pending will require 100,000 tons of steel and close to 125,000 tons of copper.

KAISER'S ENVOY TO SAIL

New York, June 8.—Dr. Bernard Dernburg, Kaiser's envoy to the United States, is expected to sail for Norway on the Norwegian-American Line. The ship sails from here on Saturday for New York.

CAPTURE THREE GERMAN TRENCHES

Paris, June 8.—The French army driving the German position in the Forest of Lorette Hills. The French army driving the German position in the Forest of Lorette Hills. The French army driving the German position in the Forest of Lorette Hills.

SCHWAB IS IN BETHLEHEM

New York, June 8.—Chas. M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, is in Bethlehem, Pa. He is expected to return to New York until early next week. It is stated there is no prospect of a strike at Bethlehem passing to other plants.

BANK OF ENGLAND GOLD

London, June 8.—Bank of England has sold \$120,000,000 of gold in bars, has sold £120,000,000 of gold in bars, has sold £1,000,000 in foreign gold, and has sold for account of Argentina £500,000.

BREWERY DAMAGED IN EARLY MORNING

Washington, June 8.—After a conference with Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior, the President announced that the American note will be sent to Berlin to-day and that it will be published in the United States Friday.

GERMAN NOTE SIGNED