







Journal of Commerce

Published Daily by The Journal of Commerce Publishing Company, Limited, 25-45 St. Alexander Street, Montreal, Telephone Main 2662.

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Journal of Commerce Offices: Toronto—T. W. Harpell, 44-46 Lombard Street, Telephone Main 7082.

Subscription price, \$3.00 per annum. Single Copies, One Cent. Advertising rates on application.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1914.

Peace in Ottawa

The withdrawals, by the Ottawa "People's Forum" committee, of the invitation to Mr. Bourassa to speak at their Sunday evening meeting was probably the most sensible settlement of what had become a very unpleasant matter.

Foot and Mouth Disease

The foot and mouth disease, which is causing serious concern to the United States cattle men, is not a new disease, there having been several epidemics of it sweep over the United States in the past half century.

The seriousness of the present epidemic can be gathered from the fact that the Chicago Stock Yards have been closed for the first time in their history, that Canada has prohibited the importation of cattle, hides and meats, while thousands of cattle are being killed and destroyed in an effort to stamp out the disease.

Cold Weather Yarns

The Canadian Pacific Railway should expend a few dollars and establish a meteorological station in the Laurentian Mountains. A few years ago this railroad raised a great outcry against the holding of a winter carnival in Montreal, which included an ice palace, on the ground that such a display would convey a wrong impression of Canada's temperature to the outside world.

Job lot of secondhand thermometers, or else are afflicted with snow blindness, for no sooner does the first frost come than alarming stories of low temperatures are set in circulation.

The installation of a properly equipped station where accurate readings could be obtained and issued daily, would do much to counteract the present impression that the Laurentians possess the coldest climate in Canada outside of the Arctic circle.

A Hint to the Court

Some of the American journals appear to have a strange conception of the position and duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission. We have a somewhat similar body in Canada—the Railway Commission—which, although not composed entirely of lawyers, is regarded as practically a judicial tribunal.

The railroads of the country are almost as much affected by the war, not so much because their business is curtailed as because their credit is called in question by doubt as to their earning capacity.

General Joffre's "nibbling" tactics are proving effective on land, while Jellicoe's "watchful waiting" is successful in picking off German boats at sea.

Is a German revolution possible? Is the question being asked everywhere. Roman Rolland, a famous French writer asking the question before the present war broke out, said: "I for my own part believe in the necessity of a political revolution in Germany."

Now and again we read of a co-operative society making a success in this country. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company is among the number of successful co-operative companies. Their annual report just published shows a profit of \$285,181 after paying a dividend of 8 per cent, setting aside \$76,000 to elevator reserve account and allowing for depreciation and other expenses.

Sir George Paish estimates that the invisible items in the balance of trade between the United States and Great Britain amount to \$600,000,000 per annum. This he classifies as follows: Interest on investments in the United States \$250,000,000; remittances sent to relatives, etc. in Great Britain, \$150,000,000; American tourists in Great Britain, \$170,000,000; freights paid to British carriers, \$25,000,000, or a total of \$595,000,000.

Wall Street has been taking stock preparatory to opening the Exchange. For this purpose, compilations held in Europe, particularly in Germany. Of the United States Steel Corporation, Europe holds 1,224,045 shares of common and 275,142 shares of preferred. Great Britain holds the bulk of these, possessing 195,000 shares of preferred and 764,000 common.

TWO FAMOUS NAMES

"Thomas Atkins" is a specimen compared with "Jack Tar" of the ship service. "Jack Tar" as a nickname for a sailor is first recorded in 1786, but sailors were known as "tars" for more than a hundred years before that.

Humanity aside, is not the feeding of the destitute Belgians a violation of neutrality? They are to be relieved by the United States and Great Britain, countries not responsible for their present condition.

The annual statement of the "Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom for 1913" has just been issued as a blue book, and shows that during the year 78,620 vessels, of the total tonnage of \$2,148,659 entered, and 76,643 vessels, of a tonnage of \$2,661,012, cleared at ports in the United Kingdom from and to foreign countries and British possessions.

Sir Robert Borden's greatest worry is: "Whom shall I choose for the shoes of Sam Hughes?"—Toronto Globe.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN" "Oh yes, I got back all right. I had plenty of money."

A Spokane paper placed the speeches made at the apple show banquet under the head of "Apple Sauce."—Vancouver Sun.

The class had taken up the subjects of the rulers of the world. The President of the United States, the King of Great Britain and their powers and functions had been discussed.

Two Englishmen, meeting an Irish tramp coming along the road, thought to have a "rise" out of Pat. So, going up to him with mournful faces they said: "Sure, Pat, have you heard the latest news?"

A New England congressman who was visiting in the country called on a boyhood friend, now a justice of the peace. While chatting of old times a couple came in to be married. The justice performed the ceremony, and accepting a modest fee handed the bride an umbrella.

The terms "highbrow" and "lowbrow" are evidently taken seriously by exponents of Chicago culture, and a complete classification of the various kinds of "brows" has been published in a newspaper of that city. The definitions include the following: Highbrow: Browning, anthropology, economics, Bacon, the uplift, Gibbon, Euripides, "eyether," pate de fofe gras.

The wife and drum, the banners fine, Spur on the men in warring line Until the battle's lost or won; But out in lonely hamlets wait Those who can only guess the fate Of father, brother, lover, son.

The Red Cross nurses gladly go To ease the pain of those laid low By murtherous shell and gun and dart, But science has no surgery That for a moment can set free A waiting woman's grief-torn heart.

The soldiers in the deadly fight— Soon grow accustomed to the sight Of wounded men and ghastly dead, But daily deeper grows the pain That rends a mother's heart in twain When children cry in vain for bread.

O God of nations, grant, we pray, That there may be some speedy way Of quieting this warring host; And meanwhile grant thy special care To war-robbed women everywhere, For they it is who suffer most.—Alice Crowell Hoffman.

A BRUTAL THREAT

The coarse brutality of the German military machine is strikingly illustrated in the proclamation issued by the German governor at Brussels threatening that unless the Belgians return immediately to their homes and resume their former activities he will close all charitable organizations which now feed the populace.

It is indeed an affront to the United States which is sending food and clothes to the starving and naked people who have been brought into this condition through no act of their own save to defend their homes and their lives from an avowed and conscious act of wrong-doing.

Nothing that Germany has done in the present war has so alienated sympathy for its cause among neutral nations as its brutal conduct toward and treatment of Belgium. That is a standing disgrace to civilization. It cannot be palliated or excused.

Water Cunliffe, governor of the Bank of England, has been elevated to the peerage in recognition of his distinguished service during the financial crisis which followed the outbreak of war.

The reserves at once shrank in the same proportion, but the Bank was able to draw gold "out of the ground," and now has in its vaults about three hundred and fifty million dollars of the precious metal, or almost twice its average holdings in normal times.

The wonderful railway system which Germany has created embraces not only the main routes, but also the local and subsidiary lines. Most of the railways are owned by the State, but a few of the local lines are in the hands of private companies.

The statement in court of a music publishing house that it had paid \$5,535 for advertising a new song and teaching cabaret performers to sing it is interesting only because it gives the exact figure. That new songs are put forth to the public by such means has long been known.

How far the new fashion of song-making falls short of the old way is shown not only in the cost of making them go, but in the amount of gold there is in them when started. As "good wine needs no bush," neither does a genuine popular song need such elaborate presentation.—New York World.

A substantial flow of natural gas has been struck near Viking Alberta, on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The well has been bored for the city of Edmonton, eighty-two miles distant. The well is 2,340 feet in depth, and is making 3,350,000 cubic feet per day.

The last time British troops landed on the continent in the Crimean War, just sixty years ago. It is 99 years since a British force was landed in France. In 1815 the allies entered Paris after the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo.

Great crops next year will mean to Canada a plentiful supply of money; and a plentiful supply of money probably will mean a plentiful supply of work for the urban population. A country like Canada, which can multiply its soil products practically at will, sure, need not remain long in debt or long in distress.

Ottawa's present population is given at 101,687, an increase of 1,507 over last year. When there are any fat offices vacant in the capital a marked increase in population is noted.—Vancouver Sun.

The life of a horse on the firing line is said to average about five days. Even King Richard would hesitate to exchange his kingdom for so short-lived an animal.—Vancouver Sun.

Imperial Bank OF CANADA HEAD OFFICE . . . . . TORONTO Capital Paid up . . . . . \$7,000,000 Reserve Fund . . . . . \$7,000,000

BUGABOO OF A MOSLEM UPRISING IN INDIA. Great Britain does not fear a Mohammedan uprising in India. Of the 315,523,981 population (1911), only 66,823,412 were Moslems—about one in five.

GERMANY'S RAILWAYS. The wonderful railway system which Germany has created embraces not only the main routes, but also the local and subsidiary lines.

THIS FORTUNATE COUNTRY. Great crops next year will mean to Canada a plentiful supply of money; and a plentiful supply of money probably will mean a plentiful supply of work for the urban population.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY LIMITED. Notice is hereby given that quarterly dividend 1 1/2% on the Preferred Stock, and of 2% on the common stock of LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, have been declared.

N.Y. EXCHANGE OPEN WHEN Can do so for Bonds When Exceeds the Offers Sell MONEY IS ACCUMULATING

With Favorable Decision in the Freight Confidence in the Railroads' W. Be Greatly Restored. New York, November 24.—Sir Geo. Paish, Blackett, who have represented the British here on a special mission for the past year, leave for home to-morrow on the S.S. Adriatic.

FARMERS WILL HAVE TO PAY HIGHER INTEREST ON Saskatoon, Sask., November 24.—According to W. Thompson, president of the Farm Mortgage Association, farm loans have been less affected by the financial difficulties growing out of the war than any other branch of the business.

NAVAL STORE MARKET New York, November 24.—There was a little tone reported to the market for naval stores. Pitch was quoted 47 1/2 to 48 cents.

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