

Journal of Commerce

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1915.

Germans Vindictive Wrath.

Dr. Lyttelton, Head Master of Eton, one of England's greatest public schools, has incurred some severe criticism from the British press on account of an address delivered by him at St. Margaret's, Westminster, in the course of which he treated Germany's attitude towards England with what many thought undue tenderness. Among other things he said: "We had no right to expect that the Germans should hold any other feeling towards England than that of vindictive wrath." The London Investors' Guardian of the 3rd inst. strongly protests against this, and appeals to history from the beginning of the nineteenth century to contradict Dr. Lyttelton. England, it points out, fought side by side with Germany to annihilate the Napoleonic despotism, and the friendly feeling between the two countries continued until 1870, when British sentiment allied itself to Germany until "the conduct of Bismarck and von Moltke in jockeying France into war was discovered, and her ruthless spoliation and dismemberment accomplished. England's friendly commercial policy towards Germany is thus emphasized.

"During all this long period and up till a quite recent date Great Britain made no effort to secure any advantage for her exports to any of her colonies, notwithstanding the large expense entailed on the Home Government by their defence. For nearly a century since 1800 German goods entered all British colonies with the same freedom as British goods. No additional duty was levied on them. Canada was the first to appreciate the severity of the burden which the mother country was bearing in the interests of the Empire, and Mr. Fielding, the Minister of Finance in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government, was the first to take the initiative in granting a preference to British-made goods. Up till the declaration of war German goods entered Great Britain on exactly the same conditions as the goods from the Dominions beyond the seas: free of duty as to nearly all of them, notwithstanding that the Germans had greedily imposed almost prohibitive tariffs on our exports to that country and to their colonies. In other words, we gave to Germany the commercial benefit of our courage and of our enterprise, as well as of our expenditure of life and treasure in the acquisition and maintenance of our colonies, and we permitted her to sell her untaxed goods to the teeming millions in Great Britain and Ireland on exactly the same terms as if she were a constituent part of the Empire, without asking her to contribute a penny for these privileges. If in the carrying-out of this ultra-liberal policy to Germany Dr. Lyttelton still maintains 'that we have no right to expect the Germans should hold any other feeling towards England than that of vindictive wrath,' then he must be quite incorrigible."

Sir Percy Giroud.

The return of Sir Percy Giroud to active service is a matter of much interest to his fellow Canadians. Sir Percy, a son of the late Judge Giroud, of the Supreme Court of Canada, rendered valuable service as an officer of The Royal Engineers in Egypt and the Sudan, and later in the capacity of High Commissioner and Governor of Northern Nigeria. While still young he retired from active service to become a director of the Armstrong-Whitworth Company, one of the largest British concerns engaged in shipbuilding, and the manufacture of armament. The vastness of the operations now being carried on by Great Britain will afford many opportunities for the employment of Sir Percy's abilities, and we look with confidence for a repetition of the good record he made in his former period of service.

May Moving Nuisance.

Montreal's annual May moving day, when chaos takes possession of our otherwise orderly, peaceful lives, is fast approaching. Each year from twenty to thirty thousand families move on May 1. To know just what this means, and what tremendous strains are put upon public utility corporations cannot be realized unless one has gone through the ordeal. Such corporations as the Bell Telephone Company, the Light, Heat and Power Companies, the Waterworks Department and other organizations serving the public are deluged with orders around May 1st, while at other times of the year they have practically nothing to do. Owners of moving vans charge exorbitant prices during their few days' harvest, but in a measure they cannot be blamed, they must make hay while the sun shines. The poor tenant who fits from place to place is called upon to pay the bill.

If Macaulay were alive at the present time he would liken Montreal on May 1st to Rome, when Larc Porcena of Clusium was on the march to that historic city, and when the thousands of Roman subjects dwelling outside the confines of the capital fled in terror before the advancing host. Macaulay thus described it:—

"And endless trains of wagons
That creaked beneath their weight
Of corn-sacks and household goods
Choked every roosting gate."

In Montreal every kind and character of vehicle known to man is pressed into service in order that the householders' Larc and Penates might be moved to their new abode.
It is a foolish and antiquated custom. There is no

reason in the world why this practice should continue except that the landlords have the upper hand and decreed that it shall be so. An effort on the part of the laboring men and the Public Utility Corporation could easily bring about a readjustment of existing conditions and substitute for the present chaotic medieval custom that of leasing houses by the month. There is no reason in the world why every person should move on a given day. This Province is too conservative in matters of this kind.

The Lindsay Post has just attained its majority, celebrating a few days ago its twenty-first anniversary as a daily paper. Under the editorial management of Mr. Wilson it has become one of the brightest and most progressive papers in the Midland District of Ontario. Here's hoping that it will grow and expand in usefulness!

There is talk in some quarters of an American brigade being made up and sent across to fight side by side with the Canadians. The brigade in question would be composed of American citizens and be officered by military men from the United States. The neighboring Republic owes Canada a few soldiers, as during the American Civil War some forty thousand Canadians took part in that struggle.

The Carpathian Mountains over which the Russians are endeavoring to force their way to the plains of Hungary are about seven hundred miles long, but are not very high. In some places the mountains have only an elevation of 3,600 feet, while the highest point is 9,000 feet. However, such an elevation presents excellent opportunities for defence, which accounts for the difficulty Russia is experiencing in forcing her way through.

In 1913 more than one-half of the deaths which occurred in the United States were due to nine causes, while three, tuberculosis, heart disease and pneumonia, were responsible for more than thirty per cent. of the nation's total mortality. Tuberculosis in its various forms claimed 93,421 victims, or 147.6 per 100,000 of population. In the last ten years, however, the death rate from this cause declined from 200.7 to 147.6. The death rate from tuberculosis in the country was 28 per 100,000 less than in the cities.

One of the richest prizes which will fall into the lap of Great Britain is the Baghdad Railway. Already a British-Indian force has been pushing its way up from the head of the Persian Gulf, and driving before it the Turkish forces. The operations of the Allies on the Bosphorus will cut the railroad at the other end, and in time it will pass from the possession of Turkey and Germany. The railroad is an immensely valuable concession, as it runs through the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates, once the world's most fertile region. This district is not only a great oil producing area, but is capable of growing the finest wheat in the world.

The war has shown that Germans removed from the influence of Prussian militarism make good Canadian citizens. Sir Adam Beck, whose father was born in Germany, is a case in point. Sir Adam has been giving his services since the outbreak of the war in connection with the purchase of remounts. A more striking case, however, is that of Lieutenant Herbert M. Klotz, who was killed in the recent fighting around Ypres. Lieutenant Klotz, although born in Canada, had German ancestors. Young Lieutenant Klotz was a graduate of the University of Toronto, and was one of the best scientists in the country. When war broke out between Great Britain and the Fatherland, he was one of the first to offer his services to fight the battles of the British Empire.

Ebenevolent Uncle Sam Stands No Fooling.

In many ways persons so inclined can play horse with Uncle Sam with impunity. He has stood much nonsense in the past; he has paid out much good money in bad causes; he has been imposed upon by men he trusted. Probably he will suffer all this in the future and more. Men who ought to be in better business are constantly studying out new methods of tapping Uncle Sam's treasury.

It is never safe, however, to try to make Uncle Sam a party to any fraudulent deal, as by using the mails. Many a man and firm has come to grief by trying that. A man in Cartersville, Ga., for example, is under indictment on a charge of selling a dog that had no teeth. The selling of dogs is a legitimate business, and one to be encouraged. Every man who has a dog ought to sell it, but he must do business on the square if he does a mail order dog business. This Cartersville man was not square, for, besides selling this dog, whose teeth fell out as soon as he was delivered, it was testified that others who ordered dogs got no dogs at all.

A toothless dog is an abomination, particularly in the south, where the Sunday dinner often depends on the catching of a "piksum" or where the safety of the few chickens raised depends on the vigilance of "Old Towshaw." Uncle Sam is doing well to nip in the bud this nefarious traffic in dogs whose teeth are not sound.—Minneapolis Tribune.

JITNEYS MENACE IN OHIO.

Findlay, Ohio, April 28.—Jitney buses are raising hobb with the earnings of street car companies in Ohio, as well as the gentlemen in the legislature. One country representative has introduced a bill making the jitney bus a public utility, and making owners pay excise tax on the gross receipts. At Sandusky, General Manager Coen, of the Lake Shore Electric, has announced that the city service at Sandusky will be seriously curtailed if the receipts persist in falling off. He estimates the loss per year at \$10,000 to his company in that city. At Youngstown there is similar complaint. All proposed extensions of the city lines have been indefinitely abandoned because of the arrival of the jitney and the cutting down of receipts of the car companies.

APRIL'S CHARMS.

April—the most fickle and capricious month of the year; coy, demure, lovable, in turn—like a spoiled child shedding tears one minute, laughing gleefully the next, and smiling with wondrous transient sunshine. Coaxing buds and blossoms with warm rain, whisking the ugliness of the winter away with a smile, laughing buds into birth, and luring us out with roguish gulls, only to drench us with sudden shower. Bewitching as youth, lovable as a mischievous child, like a winsome Irish colleen, all tears and laughter. Yet, with all her faults, how we adore it, and how our spirits rise in answer to her. April is the house-cleaning season of the year, washing the whole world from top to toe and ornamenting it anew with gay trimmings.

The Figaro of Paris, France, announces that an electro magnet has been utilized by an engineer named Beviere to draw sustained, continuous organ-like tones from stringed instruments, such as the piano, violin and harp.

LACROSSE: CANADIANS vs. GERMANS.

Over five hundred lacrosse sticks are being sent to the Canadian troops at the front. They may be used in part for exercise, but the main purpose of the shipment is reported to be nothing less than their use for throwing hand grenades into the German trenches. With a lacrosse stick the grenades can be thrown farther, with less risk and greater accuracy, than by any other means. The results of the trial may not prove as successful as expected, but the scheme will be given a thorough test. There is one thing about it, if it does pan out, and that is that the Germans cannot readily adopt it. The use of a lacrosse stick requires long practice and skilful operation is seldom acquired by an adult. The crack players are those who have played the game since they were first able to swing a diminutive stick. The grown person who has endeavored to toss a ball with a lacrosse stick only to have it roll off the end and drop at his heels knows the embarrassment of attempting to handle the apparently innocent instrument. But in the hands of an expert the ball can be thrown with deadly precision and velocity for great distances.—Wall Street Journal.

Life insurance claims which have been paid on British officers killed in the war amount to \$9,500,000.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

Reading between the lines is not popular at the front.—Wall Street Journal.

"What is a sense of humor?"
"A sense of humor," replied Mr. Growcher, "is what makes you laugh at something that happens to somebody else which would make you mad if it happened to you."—Washington Star.

Stranger—"Think a show would pay around here?"
Villager—"What kind of a show?"

Stranger—"Why, a show of wild, untamed man-eaters."

Villager—"Shucks! There be too many wild man-eaters around here now."

Stranger—"What kind of man-eaters are they?"

Villager—"Skeeters, sir, skeeters!"

The new judge had been elected on the strength of party usefulness rather than upon his fitness for the office. The argument in the first case to be tried before him had been closed. The judge, knowing that something was expected of him, looked helplessly at the assembled lawyers. One of them stepped to his side and whispered:

"You should charge the jury now, your honor."

The judge looked at the jury box and at the twelve dejected individuals who occupied it.

"It's been a long, hot day, gentlemen," remarked the judge. "I'll only charge you a quarter apiece."

Judge.

Recently a woman paid her first visit to the ocean and as she stood on the beach gazing at the great expanse of water a friend happened along.

"They tell me, Mrs. Jones," said the friend, "that you never saw the ocean before. Is that true?"

"Yes," answered Mrs. Jones, "most of my life has been spent in the Middle West, you know."

"Think of the wonderful treat you had!" eagerly exclaimed the other. "How did it impress you?"

"Well," thoughtfully answered Mrs. Jones, "when I looked at the amount of water they have down around here it struck me that fish might be a little cheaper."

A good many years ago, says the National Magazine, a steamer was sailing down a certain river, with shrewd old Yankee captain in command. Suddenly the engines stopped, and the steamer remained motionless for several minutes. The passengers began to talk among themselves, and one of them, a portly, pompous person, advanced to the captain.

"What seems to be the trouble, captain?" he inquired. "Why have we stopped?" "Too much fog," answered the captain curtly. "But I can see the stars overhead quite plainly," argued the persistent individual. "Mebbe ye can," admitted the captain grimly. "But unless the bilers bust, we ain't goin' that way!"

John Henry had been calling at the home of Myrtle Marie for months without making much headway toward matrimony, but eventually little Cupid chased him out of the bashful gloom.

"Dearest," suddenly remarked John Henry one night going over and sitting close by the side of the beautiful girl. "I intend to see your father to-night and ask him for your hand."

"You make me sigh," wearily responded the fair one. "Why will you insist on being so old-fashioned?"

"Old-fashioned?" wonderingly rejoined John. "I don't get you, dearest."

"Don't go and ask him," imperiously answered dearest. "Go tell him!"—Philadelphia Telegraph.

WHERE THE FOUR LEAF CLOVERS GROW.

I know a place where the sun is like gold,
And the cherry blossoms burst with snow,
And down underneath is the loveliest nook,
Where the four leaf clovers grow.

One leaf is for love and one is for faith
And one is for hope you know,
And God put another one in for luck,
If you search you will find where they grow.

But you must have hope and you must have faith,
You must love and be strong and so
If you work, if you wait, you will find the place,
Where the four leaf clovers grow.

—Ella Higginson.

CHANT BEFORE BATTLE.

(Leolyn Louise Everett, in New York Life.)

By the grey smoke athwart the skies,
By the hot tears in mothers' eyes,
By the wee babes that cry for bread,
By our own wounded, by our dead,
We swear that there shall come a day
When Germany shall pay!

By Rheims' great towers that ages wrought,
By Brussels with starvation bought,
By the read ruins of Louvain,
By Liege and its bloody pain,
We swear that there shall come a day
When Germany shall pay!

By every outraged maid and wife,
By every child that felt the knife,
By every shot and shell, we fling,
By Belgium's self, by Belgium's king,
We swear that there shall come a day
When Germany shall pay!

Y SAVES LIFE OF SOLDIER.

With the scars of three severe wounds still red on his body, a young French reservist, discharged from service, returned recently to New York. One of the scars was left by a bullet which tore through his throat, another crashed through his right shoulder, and a third severed the muscles of his left thigh. Any one of these wounds would have been serious for a man in ordinary condition; yet he recovered quickly, and was on the road to regaining his strength completely. A friend, surprised at the record of health he had made, asked him what he thought had made it possible.

"Well, you know," said the reservist, "when I was living in New York before the war, I always used to make a point of keeping myself in good physical form. I used to train regularly at the gymnasium at the 23rd Street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association; and I was in one of the big Marathan competitions. So I was able to withstand the shock of the wounds better than many of the men."

The question has been put to him by a Young Men's Christian Association secretary, who had himself been with one of its branches at the front in the early months of the war, as part of the big organization which the Association mobilized at short notice when war was declared, to follow the men into the field and carry on the work it had been doing for them at home.

"We hope," said he, in telling the story, "that it will be the last time that we shall prove to have trained men physically for war."

Nevertheless, having accepted the war as an unpleasant fact, the associations abroad have been doing quietly a big constructive work in helping to carry men through it. Disregarding the lives that it may have preserved indirectly, as it did that of the French reservist, by its ideals of clean and vigorous living, it has undoubtedly been saving many more directly by carrying these ideals to the fighting men in active work with the armies. The work it is doing has won for it the enthusiastic co-operation and confidence of the military leaders themselves.—Cleveland's Young Man.

GERMANY'S SUPPLY OF COPPER.

About nine-tenths of Germany's supply (of copper), comes from the United States, and her dependence at the present time is completed by the curious fact that the chief supplementary sources on which she has previously relied are Australia, Belgium, Japan, Serbia and Great Britain, all now enemy countries. The only neutral country in a position to supply copper to Germany is Sweden, but the amount is small, and, unless we are mistaken, Sweden has prohibited exportation.—London Times.

"MUDDLED THROUGH" AGAIN.

We have "muddled through" once more. For the discredit of not having foreseen and provided for an emergency that threatened a universal catastrophe our whole happy-go-lucky way of doing things must be held responsible. The credit, on the other hand, of saving the situation at the eleventh hour must unquestionably go in the first place to Mr. Lloyd George.—London Daily Mail.

I WONDER.

(Hermann Hagedorn in the Outlook.)

"When stars go out, I wonder where they go?
I wonder where the flowers get their smell?
I wonder what the talking squirrels tell,
And what the quiet, shiny fishes know?"
From dawn to eve, but most when lights are low
And sunset ray and vapor weave their spell—
"I wonder how the small birds fly so well,
And why the winds that blow the birds won't blow
Me, too, up through the low, green tops of trees?"
All day "I wonder"—faintly as a prayer—
"I wonder," and her deep eyes, unregarded,
Study the flight of swallows on the breeze,
As lips, half open, murmur to the air
The tremulous "I wonder" of mankind.

The Day's Best Editorial

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BUSINESS.

Farming is the world's greatest business. It is the foundation of all other businesses and industries; as it prospers, so do the others prosper. As the efficiency of the world's agriculture is increased, it becomes possible for other industries to be developed and increased. As it lags in its efficiency, so are they forced to lag in their development and operations; for it is the surplus of food produced by the farmers of the world which makes it possible for others to devote their energies to activities other than farming.

It is a privilege to be engaged in the world's greatest industry. This privilege carries with it a dignity and a responsibility which are all too often overlooked, both by the farmers themselves and those others whose diverse occupations the farmer's efficiency makes possible.

The growing of crops and the production of raw food materials is a service which we are rendering to the world. In doing it we are not only serving ourselves, we are serving others and thereby making it possible for them to serve us. By the quantity and the efficiency of the service which we render to others do we determine the quantity and the efficiency which they shall render us.

The demand which is being made upon the farmers of America this year is the greatest which has been made upon them in the history of the country. To meet this demand we must put forth such energy, and put it forth before, but in it all we should not forget the importance of that item of efficiency, for on it depends the net return which we shall receive for the energy we employ.—The Farming Business.

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UNION BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 113

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the UNION BANK OF CANADA has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in the City of Winnipeg and at its branches on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
G. H. BALFOUR,
General Manager.

Winnipeg, 16th April, 1915.

ESTABLISHED 1864
Paid Up Capital - - - - \$7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits - - - \$7,248,134

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

PAYS SPECIAL ATTENTION TO SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

INTERNATIONAL HATREDS.

One disquieting thing about the bases underlying the present war is the venomous hatreds which seem to inspire it—more especially in Germany.

Apparently there is no further attempt to disguise the fact that the most bitter hatred of the English exists there, and it is increasingly evident that it pervades about every stratum of society in Germany. It is openly avowed by German writers, whose productions have been widely quoted, that a peace in which their nation could live in neighborly content with France and Russia is conceivable, but that no peace can be tolerated while the hated English enjoy a command of the sea, or a considerable foreign empire.

Americans returning from Berlin confirm the universality of this feeling—yet curiously enough Americans returning from London report that the general feeling in England toward the Germans is not one of similarly bitter hatred at all. England may be thoroughly scared by the menaces of German success, but for the German people there exists at present nothing approaching the vehement detestation of all things English that prevails everywhere in the German Empire. It may be too much to say that this feeling is shared by every German, high-born or peasant; but the exceptions appear to be very few, and the animosity toward England has come to be, so far as one may judge at this distance, a national obsession. It is a disquieting thing, because it seems to be so ineradicable. Were Germany to conquer and humiliate England, German hatred of the British might indeed cease—but the burning hatred would then be manifested the other way about.—Lowell Courier-Journal.

New York, April 28.—Trading was early afternoon, and stocks in general were a little

Many experienced traders were of the advance in the general list had culminated through there might still be upward movement particular reasons in specialties.

Interboro, Met issues showed well strength and dealings in them were on a

Assuming that the plan will go through, it is now selling on a basis to yield 8 per cent. It is contended that it should sell up to a level the yield would not be above 7 per cent.

Equipment issues were strong. American being helped by the announcement that already been started on the \$70,000,000

Allis Chalmers showed a tendency to the decline caused by the rather disappointing figures in the annual report.

Western Union crossed 70 for the first years in response to an increase in the earnings.

WESTINGHOUSE UP 4 3/4.

New York, April 28.—Westinghouse Electric

STOCKS OFF L... FROM BEST FI

But on the Whole New Did not Move Much—Quiet

EQUIPMENT ISSUES

American Locomotive Helped by An Work Has Already Been \$70,000,000 War Order

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal)

New York, April 28.—Rapid recovery conditions indicated by earnings March, more than four times larger produced a good effect on sentiment. Gains were shown practically throughout. Evidently there was covering of shorting by experienced speculators.

Steel trade developments would give impulse. To make the opening on were done at 58 1/2 and 2.500 at 58 1/2.

At the close on Tuesday, 58 1/2 short interest in the stock, and now is beginning to earn something over a

Experienced traders take the view possibilities in the common have

haunted. Inter-Met. issues were situation of success of the plan which would

dividends on the common.

New York, April 28.—A rush of

caused sharp upturn in market

but buying did not follow prices

end of the first hour the trading

quiet while leading stocks were

of their best figures. Some houses

active on the buying side had been

es sellers in