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# The Journal of Commerce

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ONE CENT

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## GERMAN STATEMENTS WERE UNTRUE SAYS RUSSIAN OFFICIAL REPORT

Petrograd, May 12.—War Office statement follows: "Our troops have fallen back without disorder to positions assigned them. There they have checked the enemy's impetuous attacks which for a time threatened disaster to a large part of our forces."

"The Russian lines are intact on the new front. At not a single point has the foe succeeded in piercing our front."

"The German official reports last week disseminated misleading information in regard to the position of the Russian front. German statements referring to the capture of 12 guns during the occupation of Libau were untrue. The artillery detachment covering Libau consisted of only four guns. In region of Rossijny the Germans neither inflicted heavy losses on the Russians nor achieved any general success. It is not the Russians but portions of the enemy's forces that are being forced to retreat, while the Russian offensive gains daily from 10 to 50 versts."

"The report that Russian attacks at Kalwarja, Augustow and Pzarnysz were repulsed with heavy loss is untrue."

"As regards battle in Galicia except for the failure of the enemy in an attempt to surround the 48th Russian division, fighting for the last nine days, has consisted of uniformly frontal attacks by the enemy against the Russian fortified positions. These the Germans gradually occupied, but if the Russian losses were great the enemy's were enormous."

"In the direction of Olyty we continue to press the Turks who are retiring south, southeast. The Turks have evacuated district of Tortumghal and Eitke."

"In the direction of Alashkert we dislodged the Turks in the region of Doutank and Klabrira. In the same district on the left bank of the Euphrates our cavalry successfully engaged Kurd tribesmen. In the direction of Tapanaz we occupied the Abaga Valley."

## GERMANS RE-TOOK TRENCHES.

Paris, May 12.—Official admission that part of the trenches captured by the French at Vermelles had been taken by Germans in a furious counter assault was made to-day by the French War Office. The official communique shows that a great battle north of Arras still continues over ground which has been much furiously fighting since the war began.

Germans have taken up strong artillery positions along the La Bassée-Lens Railway in the Arras sphere of operations. At some points the Germans had massed an unexpected number of men and guns and were able to assume the offensive after the battle had really been launched by the Allies.

A French aviator made a daring flight over the German lines, destroying bridges across the canal near Courrières and Douai. The village of Beaumetz has been completely destroyed by artillery fire, 23 persons being killed. So terrific is the bombardment by the Germans that all villages along the battle front have been deserted.

## KAISER'S VIEWS PREVAILED.

Amsterdam, May 12.—Emperor William of Germany was responsible for the concessions made to Italy by Austria, according to advices received from Berlin. These reports stated that in a final effort to prevent Italy joining the Allies, the Kaiser hastened to Vienna and held a conference with Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Kaiser's views were accepted and Austria immediately notified the Italian Foreign Office of the concessions granted.

## CONTINUE CASE UNTIL MONDAY.

Washington, May 12.—On the motion of Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Treasury officials, the case of the Riggs National Bank against Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Comptroller of Currency Williams, and Treasurer Burke, was continued until next Monday in the Supreme Court of the district of Columbia.

## JAPANESE CRUISER RE-FLOATED.

Tokyo, May 12.—The Japanese armored cruiser Asama, which ran ashore on the coast of Lower California has been refloated. The Asama will probably to-day be re-floated. The Asama will probably be docked and repaired at San Francisco.

## BIG SHELL ORDER FOR SCOTIA STEEL.

It is officially announced that Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, has received new shell orders aggregating \$3,600,000 from the Imperial Government.

## RUSSIAN SECOND INTERNAL LOAN.

Petrograd, May 12.—A government announcement made public instructs the Ministry of Finance to issue a second internal loan of 1,000,000,000 roubles, (\$50,000,000).

## FRENCH ADMIT GERMAN GAIN.

Paris, May 12.—French admit German gain at Vermelles.

## ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS IN LONDON—AIR RAIDS EXPECTED.

London, May 12.—A special cabinet meeting was called as a result of anti-German riots. Anti-German riots are growing in violence. Pitched battles are being fought between mobs and police. Many have been injured and scores arrested. Special constabulary force organized for service will be called out to protect German subjects if Zeppelins raid London.

## GERMAN LINE BROKEN IN BATTLE AT ARRAS

### Allies win Important Victories and Belgian Troops Have Again Crossed the Yser

## FRENCH TOOK MANY TRENCHES

### Field Works at Notre Dame de Lorette Also Fall—Russians are Retiring to New Positions in Good Order.

(Special Cable to The Journal of Commerce.)  
London, May 12.—In a battle equalling in ferocity the fighting at Neuve Chapelle and at Ypres, the French have broken down the German lines north of Arras, and have taken a position at Notre Dame de Lorette, which the Germans had converted into a fortress and held successfully for months.

The British, protected by masks against poisonous gases, have repulsed another German attack east of Ypres, while the Belgians, north of Dixmude, have crossed the Yser and are holding a bridgehead against the German attacks.

## Charged Through Artillery Fire.

North of Arras, the French, charging through intense artillery fire, captured an important German field work, and the entire system of trenches along the road from Loos to Vermelles. South of this point was a block house, and the chapel of Notre Dame de Lorette turned into a fortress by the Germans. The French, despite the most stubborn resistance, surrounded and took this important position. South of the chapel all the German trenches have been taken.

At Souchez and Carency other gains are recorded; a strongly organized position in the cemetery of Nouvelle St. Vaast was also taken, permitting the French to advance to the southeast of the village.

The British and Canadian troops are now provided with masks to save them from the German poison gases. Near the Meun Road, east of Ypres, the Germans prepared for their attack by the use of saw gas. Protected by these masks, the British were able to hold the trenches until the gas had passed over.

The Germans, advancing in their favorite massed formation, were then annihilated by the rifle and machine gun fire from the trenches and the shrapnel which tore their ranks.

The fighting in France and Belgium now extends from Arras northward to the sea, a distance of more than seventy miles.

A Turkish official communication reports the sinking of the Australian submarine A6-2 by Turkish warships when the submarine attempted to enter the Sea of Marmora. The Admiralty has not received confirmation of this report.

## Captured Turk Positions.

A French official report of the Lardaralles operations says the Allies launched a general attack on the Turks, carrying several lines of trenches with the bayonet and consolidating and fortifying the captured positions.

Among those reported killed in the fighting on the Dardanelles is the famous New Zealand lawn tennis player, Second Lieutenant A. F. Wilding, who was serving with the Royal Marines.

While Berlin asserts the German and Austrian advances in Western Galicia is continuing, Petrograd announces success in the stubborn rearguard actions, which are holding the enemy's advance well in check and that the Russians are retiring in orderly fashion to a prepared line of defence.

A despatch from Amsterdam states that an unidentified steamship has been torpedoed and set adrift in the North Sea, off the Island of Schiermonnikoog. Nothing is known of the fate of the crew.

Zeppelins have again appeared over England, apparently engaged only in reconnaissance, for no damage is reported done by them. One was seen over Sunderland, and was later reported turning back toward the sea. A despatch from Amsterdam says two Zeppelins passed over the Island of America, headed toward the English coast.

Paris was darkened early on Tuesday evening, it being reported that a Zeppelin raid was to be made. None of the giant dirigibles appeared, but a German aeroplane early in the day dropped five bombs in one of the suburbs.

## WILL RE-SHIP AMERICAN BODIES FREE OF CHARGE.

New York, May 12.—The Consular office here has received a cable from Liverpool to the effect that arrangements are being made to ship back the remains of the identified dead to this country free of charge.

The cable does not make clear that it includes Americans only, but the presumption is that it has reference to the bodies of Americans recovered.

## MARTIAL LAW IMMINENT IN LONDON.

London, May 12.—Martial law here is imminent. The War Office has ordered 10,000 troops to various sections of the city.

The authorities fear that German homes will be burned. Anti-German riots are spreading not only throughout London, but in various sections of England.

## PRINCESS PATS BADLY CUT UP SAYS DISPATCH FROM FRANCE

London, May 12.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Northern France says the Princess Patricia's regiment of Canadian Light Infantry, backed by other British regiments, suffered terribly during the furious bombardment by the Germans of the British trenches west of Zonnebeke on Saturday. The bombardment was among the heaviest of the war. The Germans had an overwhelming mastery of artillery. Many deeds of heroism are credited to "a small group of the Canadians, who stood back to back, firing in both directions at the enveloping Germans. The trenches in which they were fighting were soon knocked out of shape by the heavy shells, but the Canadians continued fighting, their ranks being cut to pieces."



SIR RODMOND ROBLIN.  
Who has resigned the Premiership of Manitoba.

## PETITIONS PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT TO INTERN ALL GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS.

London, May 12.—Petitions bearing 509,000 names and demanding of the government that it intern all Germans and Austrians of military age now at liberty and remove 30 miles inland all others living on the coast, were presented in Parliament by W. Johnson Hicks and Lord Charles Balfour.

## WAR ORDERS HELP STEEL CONDITIONS.

New York, May 12.—Steel requirements of American Locomotive Company, New York Air Brake Company, and Westinghouse Air Brake Company, for the manufacture of 5,000,000 shrapnel shells will amount to about 54,000 tons. Contracts for this tonnage of steel bars will be closed shortly. The United States Steel Corporation last week exported about 75 per cent. of its ingot capacity. Deliveries of finished steel show very little change, if any.

## Men in the Day's News

Mr. J. M. Teller, who it is rumored has declined the portfolio of Secretary of State now held by the Hon. Louis Culler, was formerly leader of the Conservative Opposition in the Quebec Legislature. Mr. Teller is a lawyer and practices his profession at Joliette. He was born at Ste. Marie in 1861 and educated at Joliette College and at Laval University. He has represented his native county in the local Legislature since 1892, being elected leader of the Opposition in 1909. A few months ago he resigned from this position.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. G. Desjardins, Clerk of the Quebec Legislative Assembly, was born at St. Jean, Que., on May 12th, 1849. He was formerly editor of "Le Canadien," Quebec, and is the author of a number of pamphlets. He sat for some years as Conservative member for Montmorency in the local House and also represented L'Islet in the House of Commons for two years when he resigned and was appointed Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. He served during the Fenian Raids and holds a long service decoration. He was formerly in command of the 17th Regiment.

Lord Gairies, a scab of the Scots Guards is one of the thirty-nine captive officers which the Germans are keeping in close confinement in retaliation for Great Britain's refusal to treat members of submarine crews as ordinary prisoners of war. Lord Gairies, who is only twenty-three years of age and unmarried, is the eldest son and heir of the Earl of Galloway, who claims to be chief of the House of Stuart. The family resides in the South of Scotland and are the scene of many of Sir Walter Scott's novels, including "Guy Mannering," "Red Gauntlet" and "The Bride of Lammermoor."

Sir Rodmond P. Roblin, who resigned the Premiership of Manitoba to-day, has been directing the affairs of that province since 1900. Sir Rodmond, who is of German descent, was born at Sophiasburg, Ont., in 1853, and educated at Albert College, Belleville. He went West in 1880 and settled at Carleton Place, where he engaged in farming, later moving to Winnipeg where he engaged in business as a grain merchant. He was first elected to the local House in 1888 and was made Premier in 1900. His party barely escaped defeat at the general election held a few months ago securing a majority of but two or three.

Major Donald Sutherland, who was wounded in the recent fighting in France, has been nominated as Conservative candidate for the House of Commons by the Conservatives of North Oxford. Major Sutherland is a doctor by profession and practices his profession at Princeton. "Don," as he is known to his friends, was born at Norwich and educated at the Woodstock Collegiate Institute and the University of Toronto. He has always been an enthusiastic military man and when war broke out was one of the first to offer his services. It is believed that he has undertaken an almost hopeless task to redeem North Oxford, that constituency having been Liberal from pre-Confederation days. When the Honorable James Sutherland represented the constituency he used to receive a majority of from twenty-two to twenty-four hundred. Major Sutherland will probably find it an easier task to take Berlin than to "take" Zorra.

Chief Justice Sir W. G. Falconbridge was born at Drummondville, Ont., sixty-nine years ago to-day, and was educated at Barrie and at the University of Toronto. As a young man he engaged in professional work, teaching modern languages at Yarmouth Seminary and later lecturing in Italian and Spanish at University College, Toronto. He then studied law and practised his profession in Toronto, but still retained his interest in educational matters and remained an examiner in the University of Toronto and was also a member of the Senate. For some years he was chairman of the Public Library Board. He was appointed Judge of the Queen's Bench in 1887, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1900, and received his knighthood in 1908. The Chief Justice has written extensively and is regarded as one of the greatest authorities in Canada on the practise of law as well as being unusually well informed on all public questions.

## BRITAIN IS EVOLVING ORDER OUT OF CHAOS

### Giving lie to old Story That she Muddles Through if she gets Through at all

## GIFTS IN ABUNDANCE

(BY W. E. DOWDING.)

London, April 30.—(By mail.)—It is impossible to think that the generous impulse the Nation has displayed during the War, as it has never been displayed before, should be reaching the point of exhaustion. Yet there are so many claims for national and individual sacrifice that it would not be surprising if the volume of our generosity showed some sign of declining. This week the National Relief Fund has reached a figure nearly five times as great as that which was attained in the South African war. The actual amount reached exceeds \$25,000,000, of which some \$10,000,000 has been spent in the relief of distressed civilians and naval and military dependents; the fund continues to grow at the rate of \$50,000 a day, and yet there is little sign that the spring of imperial charity is drying up. This week also a fresh claim is being made upon us in behalf of the destitute Belgians, who, if they are to be fed, must be fed at the cost of tens of millions of dollars drawn from individual sources in all parts of the world. Here, as in the case of the Prince of Wales' Fund, the heart strings not merely of the British Empire but of the whole world have responded to the touch, and money is pouring in from every quarter of the globe. These two examples show at once what we can do and what remains to be done.

The immensity of what has been done already must have escaped the measure of most of us. Ever since the war began there has been almost daily additions to the organizations set up to deal with the distressful emergencies of modern warfare; and it is gratifying to be able to think that so small a portion of these agencies have been set up in vain. The nation seems to have approached the vast problem with a single and sincere mind. There has been, if it may be so put, a conspiracy of public opinion that has destroyed spurious efforts almost before they were originated. Some examples may be quoted of overlapping and wastefulness through competitive efforts, but generally speaking the competition has been kindly, and there are many instances of unification and co-operation.

The Government itself has used its great influence in this direction. There is at present a Committee sitting to frame an effective scheme for dealing, for example, with the employment of disabled soldiers and sailors; and if the recommendations of this Committee are to be effective they must involve the disappearance of some of the organizations now existing. Another example of the same kind was given so long ago as last August, when it was arranged that the National Relief Fund and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association should work in co-operation. The new National Committee, whose formation is announced this week to raise funds for relief in Belgium, will probably exert a similar effect upon the splendid group of organizations working in this country for the good of our Allies. The tendency, therefore, is in the right direction; order is evolving out of chaos, and our national instinct for really efficient and not merely paper organization, is giving the lie once more to those who still believe the old story that the British muddle through if they get through at all.

The recapitulation of the names and objects of the organizations which have sprung up to cope with every emergency would be sufficient to fill a column or two of your Journal. Even a summary of all could not be attempted on this page. A mere catalogue of one small section of gifts, namely, the gifts that have been showered upon our soldiers and sailors, would be too long. The twenty-five millions in the National Relief Fund of which more than two-fifths has been spent, represents only a part of the money raised for the relief of distress throughout the country. The addition of local relief funds having precisely the same objects would probably bring the total up to forty millions of dollars of which it may be said that nearly a half has been spent. There are other great funds. The Red Cross Society has got its five millions and more. The Y. M. C. A. has raised over \$15,000,000 for its beneficent work in the army. For the first time in our history we have voluntarily organized succor for wounded horses on the battlefield itself, and the R. S. P. C. A. has administered a special fund of over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for this purpose. These are only examples. The wonderful story might be gloriously prolonged; but it may be sufficient to say that I calculate that in this country alone there has been given in money and in kind, for charitable objects connected with the war, a sum approximating to one hundred and fifty million dollars. Of other parts of the Empire it is difficult for me to speak with any degree of definition. But what has been done in Canada is well known, of course to Canadians, and the same must be predicated of the other nations of the Em-

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## AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN CONSULS ARE PREPARING TO LEAVE ITALY

Rome, May 12.—Austrian and German Consuls in towns of Southern Italy are returning to their respective countries and those in Central and Northern Italy are also preparing to leave. Despatches from frontier points say that notwithstanding the substantial concessions Austria has made, the Dual Monarchs believe Italy will enter the war and is taking every precaution.

The Italian Government is still withholding details as to concessions made by Austria but interventionist leaders declared that the cabinet had determined to carry out its programme, regardless of the facts that Austria had yielded.

To-day's cabinet meeting was awaited with great interest, but it is believed no definite action will be taken as it was announced early in the day that King Victor Emmanuel would consult with several leading statesmen in the near future.

## AMERICAN NOTE FIRM—MAY ASK RECALL OF DERBERG.

Washington, May 12.—The American note probably will be despatched to Germany within the next 24 hours. It is learned that the note is firm. Reports that the action to be taken, looking to the removal of Dr. Bernhard Dernberg from American shores, could not be confirmed to-day. It is now well known, however, the Dernberg case was discussed at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, and that a disagreement took place as to the handling of the matter. It is understood that definite decision was not reached as to whether a request should be made to Berlin to recall Dr. Dernberg.

## DEMAND ABSOLUTE SAFETY FOR NEUTRALS ON HIGH SEAS.

Washington, May 12.—The President's note to Germany will demand absolute safety of neutrals on the high seas, especially of American citizens and American property.

## THREE TURK SHIPS SUNK.

Petrograd, May 13.—Russian Black Sea fleet has sunk three large Turkish ships near Soongut, according to advices received from Sebastopol.

They have all of them done their share. All this is more than a token of our generosity as an Imperial race. It is a sign of the determination with which we entered upon this war, and of the eagerness with which everyone yearns to do his part toward gaining the victory. So long as this spirit animates us, we may feel sure that no deservingly object will go without support.

Edited  
by  
Two  
Former  
Ministers  
of  
Finance

"Hon. W. S. Fielding, former Minister of Finance for the Dominion of Canada, has just completed his first year as Editor-in-Chief of the Montreal Daily Journal of Commerce.

"That paper had been published for many years as a weekly, in which form it had for some time as Editor the late Sir Francis Hincks, also former Minister of Finance.

"Mr. Fielding was, in his earlier life, a journalist, having risen from a very subordinate position on the staff of The Halifax Morning Chronicle to be its Managing Editor, before he entered on his very successful Parliamentary career of nearly thirty years."—The Toronto Globe.