

THE Journal of Commerce
 Published Daily by
 The Journal of Commerce Publishing Company,
 Limited,
 25-45 Alexander Street, Montreal.
 Telephone:—Business: Main 2662. Reportorial:
 Main 4702.
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 Journal of Commerce Offices:
 Toronto—T. W. Harpell, 44-46 Lombard Street,
 Telephone Main 7099.
 New York Correspondent—C. M. Withington, 44
 Broad Street, Telephone 333 Broad.
 London, Eng.—W. E. Dowling, 25 Victoria Street,
 Westminster, S.W.
 Subscription price, \$3.00 per annum.
 Single Copies, One Cent.
 Advertising rates on application.
 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1915.

A Labor Minister.

The Labor Party in England, like some other parties, has its branches and divisions which do not all think alike. One of these divisions not long ago assumed an attitude towards the war which was entirely at variance with the patriotic spirit of the country and was quickly seized upon by pro-Germans as an indication that the people were not strong for the war. That branch, however, did not represent any large number of working men. The recognized Labor Party in the House of Commons, represented by Mr. Arthur Henderson and his associates, has throughout all the consideration of war measures given a cordial support to the Government. It is gratifying to find that in recognition of this loyal service Mr. Henderson has been offered a place in the new National Government, and that he has accepted the office. The trade unionists, who are told by a despatch, are highly pleased with his appointment, and this no doubt is correct. For the moment they are pleased, as they should be, at this recognition of the interests of labor and this high honor to one of their representatives. Experience has shown, however, that the workingman's member appointed to high office, as Mr. Henderson has been, has a very thorny path to travel. If he is to hold his position and accomplish anything, he must learn the importance of moderation, conciliation and compromise. He must pay reasonable deference to the wishes of his colleagues if he is to enjoy their confidence and obtain their co-operation in measures in which he may feel the warmest interest. He will often have to subordinate his own opinions to those of the majority of the Cabinet. It is here that he may find himself out of touch with his trade union friends. These sometimes, in dealing with current events, hold very strong views which they are not disposed to modify. At such times the workman's member of the Cabinet does not serve them as completely as they desire, and an estrangement begins. Mr. John Burns who was a sterling representative of the workingman, often found himself out of touch with many of his own class, and in his later years of Parliamentary life he hardly received from the working classes the cordial support that he desired.

Let us hope that in the case of Mr. Henderson those whom he is in a special manner represents will be prepared to give him their full confidence and loyal support, and that they will not be disposed to embarrass him by requiring the impossible from him. Compromise, where it does not involve the sacrifice of any important principle, is an essential element in the carrying on of the business of government—a fact that must be recognized by the Labor Party as well as by others.

Agriculture in Nova Scotia.

Premier Murray, of Nova Scotia, has always taken particular interest in the Agricultural Department of his Government. Professor Cumming, principal of the Nova Scotia Government's College of Agriculture at Truro, and Secretary of Agriculture, in presenting the report of the Department for 1914, writes to Premier Murray a most encouraging letter. He says, "I wish to call your attention to the progressive movements under way which are discussed in this report, and which lead me to believe that the farmer will unquestionably rise to the occasion in this crisis of Empire's history. Never have I been so encouraged by the results which are now accruing from organized agriculture in Nova Scotia. At first movements were slow and at times one could not feel encouraged. Things have changed, and it now appears that Nova Scotia is gradually taking her proper place in the agricultural development of Canada. I now realize, as never before the faith that was required on the part of yourself and the Government of Nova Scotia when the building of an Agricultural College and the development of an Agricultural Department was undertaken. I can only hope that the results, which are now being harvested, will prove at least a partial reward for the anxious thought of earlier years."

An interesting report of the Women's Institutes of Nova Scotia is given by Jennie A. Fraser. Fourteen Institutes are receiving the McGill University Travelling Libraries of from twenty-five to thirty books, the books to be kept for three months.

A most interesting and valuable contribution to Poultry Husbandry is contained in the report of Mr. J. P. Landry, Manager and Lecturer of the Poultry Department, who has gathered together a series of articles on the poultry industry, all the articles being written by persons who give the results of their practical experience in greater detail than is given in text books. He also reproduces extracts from many highly instructive articles which have appeared in the general agricultural and poultry press during a number of years past. Most of the articles are splendidly illustrated. Many extracts from the publications of the Dominion Department of Agriculture are given. Professor M. A. Jull, of Macdonald College, Que., writes on The Rural School and The Poultry Industry. He writes of conditions in Quebec: "Conditions are changing, however, and there seems to be a greater interest as well as more organization being undertaken, both in the French-speaking and the English-speaking districts."

Professor Landry, with his articles, A Two Pen Farm Poultry House, and The Maine Colony House, gives some plans of pens and houses.

Professor Fuller reports that alfalfa (Ontario variegated seed), in spite of past failures, grew well and showed a remarkably luxuriant growth.

Reference is made to the legislation of 1912 and 1913, making it compulsory for everyone keeping a stallion in Nova Scotia for public service to have the name, description and pedigree of such stallion enrolled in the Department of Agriculture, and a certificate must be secured. Owners of stallions which can be enrolled in the Crossbred or Grade classes are trying to replace them with pure bred stallions.

Italy and Her Former Allies.

In some quarters there is a disposition to criticize the Italian people for having broken with the Triple Alliance and formed an alliance with the Allies. At first sight there might be some reason for criticizing the Italians, but a study of the history of the Triple Alliance and Italy's part in it will show that the country was justified in breaking with her former associates.

Italy has always regarded Austria as her traditional foe, and in the long series of struggles of the past century Italy was thwarted and coerced at every turn by the Austrians. When the Triple Alliance was formed some thirty-three years ago Italy was isolated and was in need of friends. Bismarck was clever enough to know that unless he secured Italy as an ally she would cast in her lot with France, who was then just commencing to recover from the devastating effects of the Franco-Prussian War. Italy knew at the time that the advantages from such an alliance were of a temporary nature, but pressure from Bismarck overcame her natural sympathies and fondness for France. For many years Italy has regarded her part in the Triple Alliance as an important factor in the maintenance of peace. When the peace of Europe was broken by Austria's attack on Serbia, Italy felt free to break with her former associates. Italy also feared Austria's aggression in the Balkans as well as her growing power in the Adriatic. She claims that Austria used the Triple Alliance to further her own interests at the expense of Italy.

It should also be pointed out that an important factor in Italy's entry into the fight is found in the possession by Austria of several Italian provinces around the head of the Adriatic. These people—Italian by race, language and sympathy—were forced to submit to many humiliating impositions. These lost provinces constitute as great a grievance in Italian-Austrian relations as the provinces of Alsace-Lorraine did between France and Germany.

Italy found herself faced with three alternatives. One that she should continue as part of the Triple Alliance only to realize that such an alliance would be crushed in the end; two, to stand aloof and find herself at the end of the war in a position of splendid isolation; three, to consult her own interests and take sides with the Allies and forcibly take from Austria the territory which she felt was wrongfully taken from her nearly fifty years ago. Italy cannot be blamed for seeking to profit by the war. Austria made war on Serbia without consulting her, while Germany and Austria went into the struggle from purely selfish interests and without any regard to Italy's desires or ambitions. They have no reason to complain if Italy is now consulting her own interests. That these interests should clash with those of Austria and Germany is so much the worse for the latter.

"If blood be the price of admiralty,
 Lord God! we have paid in full!"

The gas poisoning practice adopted by the Germans seems to be growing in popularity. A night watchman employed in a building in Montreal has just been found dead as a result of inhaling illuminating gas. He was probably preparing to go to the front.

Italy's many months of preparation for the conflict are bearing fruit. She is making a successful invasion of Austrian territory, and at the same time has by means of her fleet blockaded the entire Austrian coast. Within a very few days the effects of the Italian invasion will relieve the pressure on both the eastern and western frontier.

The entry of Italy into the struggle with her 35,238,000 population brings the total population of the four chief nations comprising the Allies up to 686,366,000. The British Empire has a population of 438,165,000, Russia a population of 173,359,000, France 39,602,000, and Italy 35,238,000. The total population of these four countries is more than four times as great as that of Germany, Austria and Turkey.

The loss of several hundred men through the sinking of the "Triumph," the "Majestic," and the "Princess Irene" is a serious blow. Great Britain can stand the loss of the ships, although they were all valuable, much better than she can stand the loss of the men. Several hundred trained men snuffed out are not easily replaced. The loss of these ships will only make Great Britain more determined than ever to see the thing through to a successful finish.

In a letter giving an account of the battle of Langemarck, written by a Canadian officer and published in yesterday's Journal of Commerce, a splendid spirit of unselfish devotion was shown. The officer in question went to the assistance of a brother officer who was holding an exposed point of the line. In modestly telling of the work which they accomplished, the officer gave the credit to his men. It is not any wonder that the Canadian boys fight well when they are led by officers of that nature.

A feature of the present war is the comparatively small opportunity afforded for the use of cavalry. The artillery and infantry are much in demand, but the need for cavalry is so small that many cavalry men are being transferred to infantry regiments. In the House of Commons in England recently, Mr. Tennant, Under Secretary for War, gave particular credit to the Canadian cavalry, who, under Colonel Seeley, ex-Secretary for War, are adapting themselves to the circumstances by going out as infantry men.

Under normal conditions Great Britain saves in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000,000 a year, but under stress of war economy might increase this sum to \$3,500,000,000. These savings will be a big factor in the financing of the war, which with the profits from overseas commerce and the ordinary channels of trade, places Great Britain in a vastly more favorable position than Germany, which, deprived of returns from her small foreign investments, cut off in a commercial sense from the outside world, must keep churning over her money within her own borders, and to quote Lloyd George, must keep putting "paper girlders in the financial bridge."

NATIONS PILING UP DEBTS.

A few days ago the British Chancellor of the Exchequer made his budget speech to Parliament. Having learned a lesson in the past, Parliament makes its military and administrative grants yearly. Consequently it is now called on to authorize an appropriation of \$5,682,000,000 for the prosecution of the war during the next 12 months. It is stated that the war is now costing Great Britain approximately \$19,500,000 a day. The cost to the other nations involved is, in most instances, about the same, while in Germany it is said to be much greater. Recently there appeared in the London "Economist" an estimate of accumulated war debts should the war continue for one year, that is, until July 31 next. The figures were compiled by Secretary Crammond of the Liverpool Stock Exchange. Taking into account the various losses, it is found that the burden is distributed as follows:

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Great Britain | \$4,700,000,000 |
| Germany | 9,480,000,000 |
| France | 6,800,000,000 |
| Austria-Hungary | 6,310,000,000 |
| Belgium | 2,482,000,000 |
| Russia | 6,000,000,000 |
| Total | \$38,702,000,000 |

If the capitalized loss of life is included, the estimate becomes \$45,740,000,000. The destruction of the Lusitania, aside from the loss of life, represented between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000. Grim as the tragedy was, it was but an incident in the large work of annihilation. For all this waste of value there must be a day of reckoning. A writer in the "Outlook" Mr. Price, raises the question of whether the people of Europe, finding themselves loaded with this tremendous burden, will not seek to repeat history and repudiate the obligations. Operations are being carried on now largely by means of credits. To be sure, munitions obtained in the United States are being paid for chiefly with gold, but credit funds have been established. Mr. Price insists that the shadow of repudiation has already appeared, for gold is at a premium of about 13 per cent. in Germany, 11 per cent. in Italy and 5 per cent. in France. Even in England, as indicated by the price of sterling exchange in New York, it costs about 1 1/2 per cent. to convert British credits into gold.—Indianapolis News.

THE WHITE SHIPS AND THE RED.

(By Joyce Kilmer, in New York Times.)

With drooping sail and pennant
 That never a wind may reach,
 They float in sunless waters
 Besides a sunless beach.
 Their mighty masts and funnels
 Are white as driven snow,
 And with a pallid radiance
 Their ghostly bulwarks glow.

Here is a Spanish galleon
 That once with gold was gay,
 Here is a Roman trireme
 Whose hues outshone the day.
 But Tyrian dyes have faded
 And proofs that once were bright
 With rainbow stains wear only
 Death's livid, dreadful white.

White as the ice that clove her
 That unforgetten day,
 Among her pallid sisters
 The grim Titanic lay.
 And through the leagues above her
 She looked, aghast, and said:
 "What is this living ship that comes
 Where every ship is dead?"

The ghostly vessels trembled
 From ruined stern to prow;
 What was this thing of terror
 That broke their vigil now?
 Down through the startled ocean
 A mighty vessel came,
 Not white, as all dead ships must be,
 But red, like living flame!

The pale green waves about her
 Were swiftly, strangely dyed,
 By the great scarlet stream that flowed
 From out her wounded side.
 And all her decks were scarlet
 And all her shattered crew,
 She sank among the white ghostships
 And stamned them through and through.

THE PERIL OF VENICE.

With Italy in the war a spot dear to the tourist, the traveller and the lover of the artistic and romantic is in peril. Venice, of all the Italian coast towns, is the most vulnerable. When she was mistress of the sea and her merchantmen sailed the waters of the known world, while her colonies spread over the Levant and her warships humbled the Turks, the lagoons and the long sand bars were effective protection. But to-day these waters are too shallow for the Italian fleet and her protectors must come from the nearest naval base at Taranto to save her from the modern long range guns of the Austrian ships that could attack from Pola, less than 150 miles across the Adriatic.—New York Sun.

BACK TO BARBARISM.

The sinking of the British liner Lusitania by the torpedo of a German submarine, with terrible loss of life, is the worst crime against civilization and humanity that the modern world has ever known.—Boston Post.

A FLYING VISIT.

Mr. and Mrs. Batt and daughter of Frog Pond, made a flying trip to Huntsville Saturday, reports the Huntsville, Alabama, Mercury-Banner.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

From a sailor's letter to his wife:
 "Dear Jane,—I am sending you a postal order for 10s, which I hope you may get—but you may not—as this letter has to pass the Censor."—Punch.

What position should a gentleman assume to lace for a lady a shoe that laces in the back? One who knows answers: The horsehoof's position. The hoof is held firmly between his knees.—Chicago Tribune.

Lawyer (to kicking client)—Well, have you at last decided to take my advice and pay this bill of mine?
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David's father is a doctor. As David recited his nightly prayer at his mother's knee, he said:
 "God bless mamma, and papa and me, Amen."
 "But David, dear, you have forgotten to ask God to bless little sick brother and make him well," said mother.

"Oh, brother is all right, papa is taking care of him," was David's response.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A private, anxious to secure leave of absence, sought his captain with a most convincing tale about a sick wife breaking her heart for his presence. The officer, familiar with the soldier's ways, replied: "I am afraid you are not telling the truth. I have received a letter from your wife urging me not to let you go home because you get drunk, break up the furniture and maltreat her shamefully." The private saluted and started to leave the room. He paused at the door, asking: "Sir, may I speak to you, not as an officer, but as man to man?" "Yes, what is it?" "What I am saying is this," approaching the captain and lowering his voice: "You and I are two of the most illigant liars the Lord ever made. I am not married at all."

At a meeting at which a minister, who is short in stature, was to speak, the chairman, endeavoring to be witty, observed that he was somewhat disappointed about the minister's physical proportions.

"I had heard so much about Mr. _____ he said, 'that I naturally expected to meet a big man in every sense, but—'"

Many a one would have been upset by such an unfortunate beginning to the proceedings, but not so the minister.

"I am grieved to find," he said, with mock seriousness, "that your chairman is disappointed in my size, but this is owing to the way you have here of measuring a man. In Assyria, where I come from, we measure a man from his chin up, but you evidently measure him from his chin down!"

A CONTINENT AT WAR.

Ten of the nations of Europe are at war and three more on the verge. On its map are but three areas of neutral color, Norway and Sweden and Denmark in the North, with a neighboring spot on the Dutch Coast, Roumania and the Balkan States, including Greece, in the Southeast, with a belligerent patch in Serbia, and Spain and Portugal outlying on the Southwest. The Balkan region is almost sure to be brought into the conflict, for it is in its very pathway, with the Turkish hold upon Russia's access to the sea to be shaken off. Virtually it is Germany's hold upon the road to the Orient, and its menace to French and English interests there, that is to be broken. So it is that the two central empires of Europe are almost surrounded with foes through whose lines it can hardly hope to break. These coils are struggling with increasing strength to press those foes back into their own domain and to crush their power, while their resistance must be wanting. This leaves out of account the distant enemy in Japan and the defeat of aspirations for domination in the Far East.—New York Journal of Commerce.

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 REST. - - - 16,000,000.00
 UNDIVIDED PROFITS, - - - 1252,864.00

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THE GREAT ISSUE.
 The greatest issue in this conflict after all is that between a centralized autocratic power in the hands of a ruling caste, entrenched by military force, and government of the people, by the people, for the people, based upon the consent of the governed. Can there be any doubt on which side in such a contest will be the fighting force of the world, as well as the power of opinion and moral conviction? Can there be any doubt of the result? Can the civilized world afford to allow any alternative proof?—New York Journal of Commerce.

AMERICA TO GERMANY.
 New York World.
 Cambridge, Mass., May 11.—The following poem was written especially for the World by the author of "Gott Mit Uns," the poem that won the recent students' prize at Harvard University, and aroused a storm of adverse criticism from Germans.

The Day's Best Editorial

GERMAN DECEIT AND TREACHERY THE SUPREME MENACE.

The government and the people of Britain have found the Kaiser and the Germans out; that they were guilty of deceit and treachery, and that they went any length in deceit and treachery if they served Germany thereby! Britain should have smashed the German navy years ago, because it was a mass of deceit and treachery.

The United States are now finding out the same thing; and the Germans will resort to deceit as long as Americans will stand for it. They bought up American journals—the some of the big ones—to mislead the American public; they sent Dornburg to boss the job; and they wound up by murdering hundreds of innocent and helpless American citizens travelling at sea in non-belligerent ships!

The Germans hate Britishers and they hate Americans. Roosevelt has found this out and Wilson is finding it out.

And not only are the Germans treacherous, but there is fair reason for believing that the Kaiser is mad.

Britain and America are asked by the kinds of submarines to stand for treachery and for the Kaiser's madness.

Treachery and madness of this kind must be destroyed—as long as tolerated it will be a continuous menace.

Germans and the Kaiser are a menace to the world; and the world is finding it out, and the world will insist on them both being put out before there is any peace.—Toronto World.

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Wills and Mines. | Ozs. |
| Alme | 1,500.00 |
| Dome | 51,016.12 |
| Dome Lake | 556.60 |
| Hollinger | 134,000.00 |
| Porc. Crown | 57,518.00 |
| Porc. Pet. | 580.40 |
| Ree | 6,444.00 |
| McIntyre | 27,500.00 |
| Vipond | 8,217.95 |

| | |
|-------|------------|
| Year. | 282,327.47 |
| 1910 | Bullion |
| 1911 | 1.9 |
| 1912 | 8 |
| 1913 | 83.7 |
| 1914 | 207.5 |
| 1915 | 282.3 |

N. Y. COTTON RANGE.
 New York, May 28.—Cotton range at

| | | |
|----------|-------|-------|
| July | Open. | High. |
| October | 9.40 | 9.43 |
| December | 9.71 | 9.78 |
| January | 9.96 | 9.99 |
| March | 9.95 | 10.04 |
| | 10.23 | 10.23 |

PRICE OF LEAD ADVANCING
 New York, May 28.—American Smelting advanced price of lead 10 points to

TRADERS SATISFIED TO AWAIT

There Were no Further Dips and Market was Even Than Usual

ATTENDANCE VERY

There Was Nothing Lost in Prices Market Remained Firm Through Some False Rumors

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal)

New York, May 28.—At the opening of the market the Street held the same position as it did on the previous day, and that therefore it did not produce any change in this country's relations with the world. The German reply to the British statement of facts as they were given in Berlin, led to the belief that the market was long-drawn-out and that the market had many ups and downs but no real change.

United States Steel opened 1/4 up, but gained 1/2 by opening at 94. Locomotive started unchanged at 47. Postponement of action on its dividend postponed Metropolitan issues were down 1/4 at 22 1/2 and the preferred stock fell confident that the stock market was subjected to pressure to the extent of its force and at the end of the trading was quiet with prices generally steady. Commission houses continued to avoid bull companies, pending some news in this country's relations with the world. The opening price of 66 1/2, a drop to 65 1/2, or 1/4 under Thursday's Street expected the dividend would be about a 1/4 rate had been discounted through a report of the Princess Irene being a factor in Canadian Pacific, although was raised whether as the British had taken over the steamer it would be for the loss. Stock sold off 1 1/2.

New York, May 28.—At the end of the market was dull and net price chart. The best that anybody expected was that an offering opportunity for small profits or the other.

Strength in Butte, Superior revived increased disbursements to stockholders in regular rate or the payment.

Big demand and high prices for steel in a large increase of the company.

New York, May 28.—Stocks had a show of increase of strength early in the hour when word was received of the French liner La Champagne. The Street concluded that the ship had not been probably neutral among the traders spoke of it as the answer to the note, but the wrong impressions faded as definite news was received. It was an indication of the underlying market that stocks eased off when the Street had a wrong impression of the submarine attack upon the Argyl.

New York, May 28.—Very little change in afternoon and attendance thin from the thin as the day advanced. Even then, however, traders seemed to be reconciling a waiting attitude although it was generally felt that stocks held well considering the sentiment. Favorable dividend developments Coppers had been discounted.

MINES AT PORCUPINE HAVE PRODUCED \$110,000

In five years time the Porcupine mine produced \$11,275,511 of gold, of which represented the 1914 production, according to a report by Mr. A. A. Cole's review of the industry of Metallizing.

The 1914 production of Porcupine was 294,228, produced by nine companies. Last year the Hollinger was the principal taking 134,000 ounces from 208,925 tons which was valued at \$2,688,354.80. The Dome had a larger tonnage, which was much lower, the total tonnage valued at \$1,054,503.24.

During the year the total tonnage camp was 560,539 tons.

The tables showing the production of mines and the total production 1910-1915 are as follows: