

XXIX, No. 237

IN THE

OF SPORT

A Fair Lead Over

in the N.H.A.

ace

BOX BINGHAM

champions are to be Trans-

New World's Record for

n Snowshoes.

lead in the N. H. A. by de-

more of 5 to 3 at the Capital

atter of the argument at a

until Coach Smith sent in

third period that the Can-

to take part in a boxing bog-

the members of the Mont-

row evening.

in the championship race

association. They have won

s, who were leaders at both

have now won 9 and lost 5

game to play with Sham-

al League franchise will be

Pat Powers.

atives on Saturday at the

defeated Wanderers by a

bitants were always faster

both sides went at a fast

riton O. H. A. Intermediate

of his biting his tongue in

inning set in with fatal re-

chise will be shifted with

it destination was likely

r the Bronx, in New York

mle dual ski relay race

y. of Montreal, one of the

winter carnival, at Han-

Bachewig, of Dartmouth,

a half ahead of Macleod,

game, the weighty Sham-

light Toronto, winning by

as at one stage was on the

free-for-all fight.

Richmond A. A. A. Snow-

world's record for one mile

the distance in 5 minutes

time made in 1871 by J.

o Snowshoe Club, by 14

the time of 5 goals to

giate League fixture play-

afternoon. The weat-

put up a great fight for

erved the victory.

pleans, and Johnnie Dun-

ights, fought twenty five

former city.

al Hockey Association m-

ing: Shamrocks at Mon-

bec, and Ottawas at To-

al Curling Medal, which

adian curlers for the past

ed by the curlers of the

at Utica, N.Y. The Can-

only three of the nine

e was United States 185-

therweight champion, had

at Philadelphia, with

d. The first two rounds

n then to the end of the

ampionship form to the dis-

ceeded in defeating the

ving five men a side, by a

five eggs had been played

d a number of friends at

oodlands on Saturday, fol-

game.

oklyn, knocked out Willie

the second round of their

vanna.

F LUMBER.

15.—Exports of lumber

in January, compared

1914, were:—

Jan., 1915.	Jan., 1914.
\$4,552.20	\$17,582.40
36,122.21	20,847.70
832.32	1,302.50
748.00	748.00
381.82	748.00
\$41,891.35	\$20,888.60

F NEW JERSEY.

Standard Oil of New Jer-

sey dividend of 45 a share

record February 1915.

ENTS.

MATS, WED. THURS. 11-12

All Seats Reserved 10c-15c

TENTH WEEK OF SUCCESS

Comedy Hit

INDIA

IS TO LAUGH

Mats., Tues., Thurs. Sat.

1000 Seats at 25c

Ev. 15c to 25c

ALL WEEK

ODISTE

The Journal of Commerce

THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY

THE MOLSONS BANK
 Incorporated 1855
 Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000
 Reserve Fund \$4,800,000
 Head Office: MONTREAL
 23 Branches in Canada
 Agents in all Parts of the World.
 Savings Department at all Branches.
 LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED
 TRAVELLING CHEQUES ISSUED
 DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS ISSUED
 A General Banking Business Transacted.

RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
 Special Winter Apartment Rates:
Luncheon, \$1.25
Dinner, \$1.50
 or a la carte.
 Balls, Banquets, Dinners, Wedding Receptions,
 Lectures, Concerts and Recitals. Solicited.
 Suppers from 9 till 12 p.m.
 Music by Lignante's Celebrated Orchestra.

THE DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY
 DOMINION SAVINGS BUILDING
 LONDON, CANADA
 Capital \$1,000,000.00
 Reserve 200,000.00
 T. H. PURDOM, K.C. President
 NATHANIEL MILLS Managing Director

Real Estate
 NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE
 A First-Class Residence.
 A Comfortable Dwelling House.
 A Good Investment in Business Properties or Building Lots.
 WE HAVE THEM FOR SALE.
 Or if you want to Rent a House, Furnished or Unfurnished, or a Shop, or an Office. WE HAVE THEM TO LET.
 If you want to Borrow Money on First Mortgages on Real Estate. WE ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LEND.
 The Management of Properties and Estates, including Collection of Rents, etc., is a leading feature in our business. We also place Fire Insurance risks at lowest rates in First-Class Companies; and we make VALUATIONS OF REAL ESTATE When required.
The Cradock Simpson Co.
 The Transportation Building
 120 ST. JAMES STREET
 MONTREAL

GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN STATES KNOWS WHO RULES THE SEAS
 Washington, February 16.—“The report is absurd,” declared Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, in denying a despatch from Amsterdam that he will be recalled.
 He suggested that the report developed from a rumor that he might go to Berlin in connection with the war zone negotiations, and added: “It is obvious that it would be impossible for me to make a trip back to the Fatherland. It is not true that I have been summoned to Berlin, and I do not have in mind leaving this country for any purpose.”

SCHWAB NOT INCLINED TO CONSIDER MINORITY SHAREHOLDERS
 New York, February 16.—Minority shareholders have presented no petition to C. M. Schwab, asking a dividend on the common stock. Such a petition would receive very little consideration.
 It is pointed out that for eight years, 1906 to 1913 inclusive, Bethlehem Steel showed a surplus available for the common in only five years due to contract losses and heavy discounts on bonds sold.
 As an example the surplus available for common in 1913 was only six per cent. bond discount charges aggregating \$4,180,000.
 In 1912 the surplus available for common amounted to only 1.10 per cent., due to bond discount charges \$854,300 in 1911, 6.95 per cent. in 1910; 6.50 per cent. and in 1907 3.80 per cent.
 There were no contract losses after 1906, in which year \$1,118,467 was charged off on that account.
 The statement of the company for the year 1914 is expected to be made public some time next month.
 The total surplus of Bethlehem Steel a year ago was \$2,214,000.

PLANS A BLOCKADE OF GERMANY'S COAST.
 London, February 16.—After Sir Edward Grey had presented to the Cabinet the proposition of compromise made by Germany, the members were informed plans had been made to retaliate against Germany. These are understood to include a blockade of Germany's coast.
 Announcement was made that Premier Asquith will present in Parliament to-morrow whether the government will consider the establishment of a Joint War Council consisting of representatives of Britain and the United States with a view to avoiding a recurrence of the disputes between the two countries in connection with neutral trade.

WOULD MAKE UNITED STATES ITS PAWN

German Diplomacy Appears Again To Have Over-stepped the Mark of Discretion

BRITAIN STANDS FIRM

Germany Claims That British Merchantmen, Many of Them Already Armed, are Liable to be Sunk Without Warning or Search.

(Special Cable to The Journal of Commerce.)

London, February 16.—In France and Belgium the only actions reported by the French War Office have been artillery combats.

Northeast of Ypres a German battery was silenced. To the south of Arras, in the neighborhood of Solsions and in the region of Perthes, earthworks of the enemy were destroyed by the French guns.

Paris, February 16.—The text of the communique follows: “British troops re-captured yesterday the two trenches which they had lost the night before between St. Eloi and the Ypres Canal.”

“On the battle front of the French armies the day of February 15th was generally calm. No infantry actions were reported. Our artillery won success not specially important.”

Washington, D.C., February 16.—Through the United States and other neutral countries Germany seeks to force Great Britain to relax her embargo on the importation of food stuffs by Germany.

At the same time Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking in the House of Commons, intimated that the Allies would take further steps to prevent Germany receiving food supplies in neutral vessels.

The German note handed to the State Department by Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, which the State Department transmitted to Great Britain, contains a proposal that Germany would consider abandoning her intended warfare against British shipping if Great Britain would permit Germany to receive food stuffs for her civilian population.

When this note was transmitted to Great Britain it was accompanied by a brief from the owners of the food stuffs aboard the steamer Wilhelmus setting forth why they considered the cargo immune from confiscation. The United States expressed the hope that the cargo would be released.

If Great Britain consented to this it would open the door for further complications for the United States. If the cargo is seized Germany will open her proposed warfare on shipping and vital American interests will be affected.

Receipt of food stuffs by Germany will prolong the war. The barring of food stuffs by Great Britain will shorten it. But this last action, desirable as it is that the war be shortened, may involve the United States in grave trouble.

All this, it is declared here, is a scheme hatched by Germany in which she wished the United States to play the part of a pawn.

The German note, which has been transmitted through Washington to Great Britain, announces that not only will a submarine warfare be conducted against shipping in the prescribed waters, but that mines will be sown there, greatly increasing the peril to neutral shipping.

The note says that British merchantships intend to offer armed resistance to German attacks and that some of these vessels already have been armed with naval guns.

Because of this and other precautions taken against attack, the note says, British merchant vessels no longer can be regarded as undefended and therefore may be sunk without warning or search.

Americans in Berlin are said to be feeling already the effect of the German resentment over the firm attitude of the American government and its determination to protect its shipping.

Many Americans are said to have been insulted in public places, and the situation is such that many Americans in Berlin are preparing to leave there at once for Copenhagen.

The Dutch government has protested simultaneously to Germany concerning the establishment of a war zone around the British Isles and to Great Britain concerning the use of neutral flags.

Dutch shipping is more menaced by these measures than that of any other nation, because of the amount of Dutch shipping in the North Sea and passing through the English Channel.

GERMANY WILL NOT ADMIT SHE SUFFERED TERRIFIC LOSSES.
 Berlin, by wireless, February 16.—The General Staff's report follows:—
 “Western war theatre—The enemies' attacks against the trenches taken by the Germans from the English near St. Eloi were repulsed yesterday. Otherwise there were no important events.
 “Eastern war theatre—Out pursuit of and continued fighting with the enemy on and beyond the East Prussian frontier are proceeding very favorably.
 “In Poland—North of the Vistula, Germans occupied Bielsk and Plock after short fight. About 1,000 prisoners were taken.
 “In Poland, South of the Vistula—No important events occurred.”

GERMAN PROPOSAL WAS REJECTED IN ITS ENTIRETY.
 London, February 16.—Germany's proposal that England abandon her embargo on foodstuffs consigned to German civilians in return for Germany's calling off her submarine campaign against English merchant shipping was presented to the Cabinet by Foreign Secretary Grey to-day.
 According to reliable reports the German proposal was rejected in its entirety.
 At the conclusion of the cabinet meeting it was announced that King George would hold a privy council late to-day or to-morrow.



VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JELlicoe, Commander-in-chief of the British home fleets, has been promoted to be Knight Grand Cross of the Bath for meritorious services.

Men in the Day's News

Mr. A. O. Dawson, who has been elected president of the Belding-Paul-Corticelli Company, Limited, is managing-director of Canadian Cottons, and one of the best known textile men in the country. For many years Mr. Dawson was associated with the late Mr. David Morrice in the management of his various textile interests. He worked his way up from a Junior position to be head of the Canadian Cottons, and is to-day looked upon as an authority in all matters relating to the textile trade.

The Hon. W. H. Hearst, Premier of Ontario, who celebrated his fifty-first birthday yesterday, was born in Bruce County in 1863, educated at the public schools, Collingwood Collegiate Institute, the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall, graduating from the latter in 1888. He commenced the practice of law at Sault Ste. Marie and was first elected to the Ontario Legislature for that constituency in 1908, was appointed Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines in 1911, and a few months ago was chosen Premier in succession to the late Sir James Whitney. He is regarded as a safe, conservative legislator. Premier Hearst is a prominent figure in the Methodist Church.

Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, who presided at the annual meeting of the Mackay Companies, is president of the Commercial Cable Company, the Mackay Companies, the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, and of many other telegraph and cable companies. He was born in 1874, and as a mere boy entered the services of the companies with which his father was associated. The companies which he controls are the most powerful cable and telegraph companies on the continent. Mackay is one of the wealthiest young men in the United States, but confines his activities very largely to the companies which he is associated.

Mr. D. W. Bole, who has reached his fifty-ninth milestone, is the well-known head of the National Drug & Chemical Company of Montreal. He was born in Lambton County, Ont., educated at the public schools and at Woodstock College. For two years he was in journalism, then studied pharmacy. He went west in 1882, and settled at Regina, but removed a few years later to Winnipeg, where he established a wholesale drug business. He later represented that city in the House of Commons for the four years from 1904 to 1908. On the formation of the National Drug & Chemical Company in 1905 he became its president. Mr. Bole is a Presbyterian in religion and a Liberal in politics.

The Hon. W. C. Edwards, who was yesterday elected president of Smart-Woods, Limited, in succession to Colonel Smart, who is going to the front, is a well-known lumber manufacturer of Ottawa. Senator Edwards is also a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, of the Ottawa & Hull Power Manufacturing Company, and president of the Canada Cement Company. He was born at Clarence, in Russell County, in 1844, and entered the lumber business as a young man. He started on his own account in 1864, and has built up one of the largest lumber businesses on the continent. The Senator has many outside interests which run all the way from free trade to the prevention of tuberculosis and from conservation to better farming methods. It is stated on good authority that Senator Edwards is the last surviving out and out free trader in Canada.

The Hon. Yabu Root, Republican Senator for New York, was seventy years of age yesterday. Senator Root was born at Clinton, New York, and after a brilliant college course was admitted to the Bar and engaged in the practice of law in New York State. He was Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt, and later elected a Senator from New York State. He was a member of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal of 1903, and is a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. He is also president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and associated with many other worthy movements. In the recent debate on the Ship Purchase Bill, Senator Root made a powerful address, pointing out that if the United States purchased foreign vessels that she would be purchasing a quarrel with every boat secured. He is regarded as one of the ablest legislators in the neighboring Republic.

KITCHENER'S ARMY IS NOW IN FRANCE

Between 300,000 and 600,000 Men of New Force Moved to the Front

ALL EMPIRE CONTRIBUTES

The New Troops Came to the Continent by West Coast Ports and Indians Were Landed at Marseilles.

Paris, February 16 (by mail to the Brooklyn Eagle).—Though nothing has appeared in print, it is an open secret that within the last few weeks a considerable English force have been landed in France. They are the first of the new Kitchener armies. Their numbers have been estimated at from ten to twenty army corps which would be about 300,000 to 600,000 men.

The new men have come from all parts of the Empire. Even a regiment from Malta, the little island in the Mediterranean, has recently been landed in France. The Canadian forces that have been drilling at Salisbury Plain are now in France and all sorts of extravagant rumors are about concerning the number of American citizens there are in the Canadian contingent.

To transport an army of that sort, feed it, shelter it and keep it supplied with ammunition is an undertaking of considerable proportions.

Just how it has been done will be learned perhaps ten or twenty years after the war is over. Nothing is allowed to be printed at the present time.

All that can be said is that these troops have been by no means simply taken across the Channel and landed on the north coast of France. That would be inviting too much danger from aviators and submarines.

The recent and repeated air attacks on Dunkirk have been caused beyond doubt by the movement of troops and supplies. The new troops have come into France by the ports on the west coast, from Brest to Bordeaux, while of course, the Indian contingents have been landed at Marseilles.

The command of the sea has been of great value to the Allies.

The unofficial reports are to the effect that hereafter long the British forces will take the entire battle line north of Arras, or the bend at Compeigne, all of which will be no secret to the Germans.

The most northerly British concentration camp has been laid at Etahels, a small city near the coast, south of Boulogne.

In addition to being near the coast, it is a strategic railroad centre with connections north, south and east toward the battle line.

Recent visitors there say that a whole new city has been built by the British Government for the troops. There are miles and miles of tents and to supply drinking water a new water main has been laid through the city.

Preparations on an even greater scale have been going on at Rouen, the capital of the Old Duchy of Normandy. English troops have been landed here ever since the war broke out, but recently tremendous preparations have been made.

The entire city has been as good as turned into a camp, and outside the city a whole forest has been cut down to make room for army buildings.

That the English authorities have no vain delusions about the length of the war may be judged from the fact that many of the new buildings are made of cement or reinforced concrete.

Persons who have come from England recently report that for weeks at a time practically all railroad traffic had been interrupted, because the troops were being moved to France.

The same is true of the French lines, on which the newly made English soldiers have been shipped from the coast to the points on the battle lines where they are to taste trench life and German fire.

How the new armies will stand the test remains to be seen, but the French feel much heartened by the underground reports of heavy English reinforcements. France is proud of her own army, but she has much confidence in the English. She feels more certain of ultimate victory than ever.

GRANBY DIVIDEND TO BE RESUMED AT MARCH MEETING OF BOARD.
 (C. M. Withington, Special Correspondent.)
 New York, February 16.—Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited, directors held their monthly session this morning, but took no action on the dividend.
 I have good reason for stating that dividends will be resumed on Granby shares at the March meeting of the board.
 The company at the present time is earning more than \$100,000 net monthly and this will be greatly increased when certain plans which the management has in mind are carried out.
 Another furnace will be added to the new smelter at Anox increasing the capacity of that plant by 25 per cent.
 While there will be four furnaces, it is probable that three will be kept in steady operation, leaving a fourth in reserve against accidents.
 Production should now run about 2,000,000 pounds monthly until the Grand Forks Smelter gets into full swing with its eight furnaces and the Hidden Creek Smelter fires up three of its units.
 That Granby will share as much if not to a greater extent in the improved copper conditions that most of the other copper mining companies are enjoying is a belief held quite generally in Wall Street.
 The management is second to none.

NATIONAL BRIDGE COMPANY'S ANNUAL THIS AFTERNOON.
 The annual meeting of the National Bridge Co. is being held in the Windsor Hotel this afternoon, when it is understood the question of the bond interest will be discussed.
 It is stated the company did not earn the interest, and it is as yet undecided whether or not the Dominion Bridge Co. will make up the deficiency.
 No announcement of importance is expected from to-day's meeting, but the directors of the Dominion Company are to meet later in the week.

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 Hoobin, 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 P. Jones, Esq.
 William Farwell, Esq., D.C.L.
 Charles Colby, Esq., M.A., Ph.D.
 J. W. Flavelle, Esq., LL.D.
 Hon. W. C. Edwards
 C. F. Galt, Esq.
 Gardner Stevens, Esq.
 A. C. Flomerfelt, Esq.
 H. J. Fuller, Esq.
 A. Kingman, Esq.
 E. R. Wood, Esq.
 Robert Stuart, Esq.
 Alexander Laird, Esq.
 C. G. Payne, Esq., C.
 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 UNSURPASSED FACILITIES FOR THE TRANSACTION OF EVERY KIND OF BANKING BUSINESS IN CANADA OR IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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.

GERARD BELIEVES AMERICAN AND GERMAN RELATIONS SAFE

Berlin, February 16.—“I regard the relations between our two countries calmly, and with confidence, and I believe pending questions will be solved in a manner mutually satisfactory,” declared James W. Gerard, United States Ambassador, in an interview published in the Localke Anzeiger to-day.

“The men at the heads of the governments in Berlin and Washington are not permitting themselves to be influenced either by the press or public criticism.”

The Ambassador is quoted as saying: “The public in the United States, as well as in Germany, should await developments quietly.”

NEW BRUNSWICK'S AGENT GENERAL WAS BANQUETED AT MONCTON.
 Moncton, N.B., February 16.—Many prominent men in New Brunswick attended the banquet last night here in honor of Mr. F. W. Sumner, who has been appointed Agent General of the Province in England.
 E. A. Reilly, K.C., President of the Moncton Board of Trade, presided.
 Lieut.-Governor Wood, Hon. Geo. J. Clarke, Premier of the Province, Hon. J. M. Baxter, the Attorney General, Hon. Dr. Landry, Provincial Secretary, besides members of the Legislature, were among those present.

AMERICAN CABINET MEETING DISCUSSES IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.
 Washington, February 16.—At a cabinet meeting Secretary Bryan placed before the members the latest official communications received bearing on the German war zone declaration, the flying of the American flag by the British merchantmen and the full text of the British reply to the recent American protest on the seizure and detention of American vessels.
 He also announced that the subject of the most recent Japanese demands on China were considered. The subject of the wheat embargo also was informally, but it is extremely unlikely that the Administration will support such legislation.

BERLIN SAYS BRITAIN MAY SINK NEUTRAL SHIPS—A RUSE?
 Berlin, February 16.—An official statement issued by Germany's Press Bureau follows:—
 “It is believed in shipping circles that it will aid England's interests if conflicts arise between German and neutral states. It is not improbable, therefore, that neutral ships will be purposely sunk by British submarines.
 “It is also known that England has laid large quantities of mines against German submarines.”

ITALY ASKS ROMANIA'S SAFETY.
 London, February 16.—The report that Italy has asked both Germany and Austria-Hungary to give assurances that no attack on Roumania has been repeated. A despatch from Milan quotes the Corriere Della Sera as saying the Italian Government has requested the giving of these assurances as a result of reports that Austria was about to invade Roumania.

NATIONAL BANK OF CUBA.
 New York, February 16.—The National Bank of Cuba has received \$600,000 in gold imported from London by the St. Louis.