

WEATHER: Fair and Cold

The Journal of Commerce

THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1915

ONE CENT

THE MOLSONS BANK
Incorporated 1855
Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000
Reserve Fund \$4,800,000

RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
Special Winter Apartment Rates:
Luncheon, \$1.25
Dinner, \$1.50

ARREST PRODUCERS OF "THREE WEEKS"
Mr. John H. Roberts Announces will Swear out Warrants Against Those Responsible for Play

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"AN IMPROPER PERFORMANCE"

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The announcement was made to the Journal of Commerce this afternoon by John H. Roberts that he will swear out warrants for the arrest of the producers of "Three Weeks" at His Majesty's Theatre before the Court's close today.

The charge is one of producing, or allowing to be produced, a public performance of an immoral character.

A representative of this paper informed Mr. Hill, manager of His Majesty's Theatre, of the impending warrant, whereupon Mr. Hill made the following statement:

"This is a huge joke, and a lot of notoriety for Mr. John H. Roberts, who has been sadly neglected of late. His Majesty's will continue its performances just as though nothing had happened, and when the case comes to the Court, lawyers will be on the scene, and they will fight it out."

"We are not looking for this kind of publicity, and will do nothing to help it along. The performance at the theatre this week is a god one, and does justice to the play."

In a letter to Mr. Del. S. Lawrence, manager of the company, in which he threatened legal action if the play were continued, Mr. Roberts, who is first vice-president of the Canadian Vigilance Association, told of his visit to His Majesty's Theatre on Monday night.

"I found the story and teaching a replica of the book 'Elmer Gribble', which, I am informed, is on the prohibited list, and cannot be imported into Canada. In my judgment the play is immoral in its teaching. Its effect will be to undermine the sanctity of the marriage vow. The play in its suggestiveness is more dangerous than many performances where the vicious and immoral are more crudely depicted."

"Most reluctantly, but most emphatically, I, therefore, give you notice that if any further performances of the play named are given by your company I will take immediate action to have the company arrested for giving an immoral and indecent performance. It will then be for our Canadian courts to decide upon the character of the play."

"In giving you this notice, I am going out of my way to show you and your company consideration. If you appreciate that consideration you will cancel the rest of the performances of the play. If you do not the law will take its course."

SEABOARD CLEARANCES.
New York, January 12.—Seaboard clearances to-day amounted to 14,000 barrels flour; 854,000 bushels of wheat; 112,000 bushels of corn and 17,000 bushels of oats.

Twenty-five per cent. reduction on all leather goods. The Big Gift Store is now offering you a special January discount of 25 per cent. on its splendid line of leather goods, including Ladies' Hand Bags, Party Cases, Wallets, Travelling Cases, Leather Novelties, Etc.

MAPPIN & WEBB LIMITED
CANADA
St. Catherine St. At the Corner of Victoria

GERMANS PLAN BIG SETBACK FOR FRENCH

In Region of Leon Great Body of Enemy Assayed to Capture Important Railroad Centre

OFFENSIVE ON RHINE
General Gallieni Will Lead Operations—Fighting in Snowstorm in Alsace—Further Recruiting in Russia—Turks Fighting Strongly.

(Special Cable to The Journal of Commerce.)
London, January 12.—Fighting of the utmost importance is in progress to-day to the northeast of Soissons. Alarmed at the progress of the French, who had been working forward in the general direction of Laon, to get around the flank of the German positions guarding that important railroad centre, the Germans concentrated a great body of troops in that region, and have delivered a blow designed to crumple up the French offensive.

The midnight report of the French War Office reports that the battle at this point is still undecided. Now that the French have thoroughly felt out the German strength on the Rhine, it is reported they are straight toward it. General Gallieni, with ten army corps, is to be in command of those operations. A French attack here was repulsed, the German report says, but the battle was resumed by the French.

The German report tells of a battle for the possession of importance south of Comy. A French attack here was repulsed, the German report says, but the battle was resumed by the French.

Roumania is now reported to be prepared to enter the war in February. Italy will join at practically the same moment, it is said. A bellicose demonstration was made in Rome on the 11th of the body of Constantino Garibaldi, killed fighting for France.

The Czar has issued an order for further recruiting, which will give Russia a new army of 600,000. Reports have come from various sources that Austria is massing a large force, to which the Germans have sent troops to crush Serbia thoroughly. These reports are discounted by the obvious need the Teutonic Allies have of all available men to oppose the Russians.

It is believed that behind the German lines in Poland troops are being moved southward to strike at the Russians in Galicia, and to make an attempt to dislodge them from Bukovina, where their progress has not been checked by the Austria-Hungarian forces. Leading Bohemians have petitioned Emperor Francis Joseph for more energetic measures for the protection of Bohemia. In the event of a refusal, it is declared that the Bohemians are ready to join the Russians.

In the Caucasus region the Turks are maintaining a strong resistance about Kara Urgan.

DEMAND FOR HAMILTON BONDS.
(Special to Journal of Commerce.)
Hamilton, Ont., January 12.—Ontario municipal debtors will find a ready market if the offer received by the city of Hamilton for its 1915 issue may be taken as a criterion.

Offers have so far been received from brokers arranging from 92 to 95, while certain banking institutions has offered no high as 96 1/2. These debentures are the regular 4 1/2 issues. Local bond business is developing very briskly and is taken as an assurance of war success by the Allies on the part of Ontario money interests.

Lord Mount Stephen, who has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the Royal Montreal Regiment, was born at Dunfermline, Scotland, in 1829. He came to Canada as a young man of twenty-one and engaged in business in Montreal. He is best known through his association with the Bank of Montreal, and the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was president of the former institution for some years. In partnership with his cousin, Donald Smith, later Lord Strathcona, he purchased the St. Paul and Pacific Railway and later engaged in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway which was completed in 1885. He left Canada in 1888 and has since resided in Great Britain. He was raised to the peerage in 1891. Lord Mount Stephen has given very generously to philanthropic and charitable institutions, both in Canada and Great Britain. He is an uncle to Colonel Frank McLeighen, commander of the Royal Montreal Regiment.

Railway men have been knighted, have had cigars named after them, some have even been sent to jail, but in so far as we know, Mr. Guy Tombs, of the Canadian Northern is the only railway man living who has had a march dedicated to him. Professor A. J. McCreary, organist of Ereking Church, Montreal, is the author of a new military quick-step entitled, "Canadian Volunteers," which bears the inscription, "Dedicated to my friend, Guy Tombs, Esq., of the Canadian Northern Railway, Montreal." Mr. Tombs was born at Lachute, P. Q., in 1877, and educated at the Montreal High School. He entered railway service in 1892 with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and has also filled various positions on the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont Railways. For the last few years he has been associated with the Canadian Northern, and is now General Freight Manager of the company's lines in this Province. "Guy" is an ardent Imperialist, and is keenly interested in all progressive movements, having to do with the city's welfare. He is regarded as a coming man in the railway world.



MR. W. H. ROWLEY.
President E. B. Eddy Co. of Hull, who died suddenly in Toronto last evening. He was a former President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Before joining the E. B. Eddy Company, he was manager of the Merchants Bank at Ottawa. Mr. Rowley, who was born at Yarmouth, N.S., was in his 65th year.

TURKS VIE WITH GERMANS IN CLAIMING UNIFORM VICTORIES.
Constantinople, January 12.—An official statement says:—
"The Turkish troops have taken all the dominating frontier positions of the enemy during the past fortnight's fighting."

"Snow and frost are delaying operations in the region of Oty and Ardahan.
"Despite the bad weather the Turks operating near Azerbajan are pursuing the enemy having occupied Urina."

TWO NEW WARSHIPS FOR U. S.
Washington, January 12.—The House Naval Affairs Committee voted to authorize two battleships in the Naval Appropriations Bill, in accordance with recommendations of Secretary of the Navy.

Men in the Day's News

Mr. Alexander Laird, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who gave an excellent summary of economic conditions at the annual meeting held in Toronto, yesterday, was born at Ballater, Scotland, in 1852. He came to Canada as a child and was educated at Sarnia and afterwards in Scotland. He obtained his first banking experience in the North of Scotland Bank at Aberdeen and joined the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1877. He worked his way up through various positions until he was appointed general manager in 1907. He is active in Y. M. C. A. church work and in all other progressive movements. He is regarded as one of the most competent banking men in Canada.

Sir Alexander Lacoste, who celebrated his seventy-third birthday yesterday, was born at Beauport, Que., educated at St. Hyacinthe College and Laval University. He was called to the Bar in 1882, and practiced his profession in Montreal. He was successively a Legislative Councillor of the Province of Quebec and a member of the Senate at Ottawa, being appointed to the latter position in 1881 and made Speaker in 1891. In the same year he was made Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, and retired on a pension in 1907. He was knighted by the late Queen Victoria. He is a director of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, and president of the Board of Directors of La Banque Provinciale.

Thomas Bart, Labor Member of Parliament for Morpeth, who has just resigned his seat in the British House of Parliament, was born in 1837, the son of a Northumberland miner. After a very meagre education in the village school, he worked in a coal mine from the time he was ten years of age until 1862, when he was elected secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Protection Association. He was elected President of the Miners' National Union in 1882. For three years he was parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade, and was made a Member of the Privy Council in 1906. He is known as "the Father of the House of Commons" and was recently described by Earl Grey as "the finest gentleman he knew." His achievement of advancement from pit boy to Privy Councillor is somewhat unusual.

Paris, January 12.—The official afternoon statement says: "The bad weather which prevails along the entire front renders operations difficult, especially in Belgium, where great sand storms in the dunes near the sea are occurring."

"In the region of Neuport and at Ypres our artillery has been successful against the works of the enemy."

"On the Aisne, to the northeast of Soissons, the fighting around Hill No. 132 has been very severe and lasted during the whole of a day."

"The Germans employed in these engagements large bodies of troops. We have maintained our position on the heights of Pentes to west of the hill. Toward the east our troops have been compelled to relinquish some ground. The fighting continues."

"Between Soissons and Berry Au Bach the fire of our artillery has caused, in many places, explosions in midst of the enemy's batteries."

"In the region of Champagne from Rheims to the Argonne, violent artillery duels have taken place."

"In the region of Soissons the salient of the field forts to the north of the Farm of Beausjour referred to in yesterday's communication, remains in our hands and we have established a trench at a distance of 60 yards from that of the Germans."

"In the Argonne, rain and wind have interfered with infantry action."

"Between the Argonne and the Moselle River, there has been an intermittent cannonade."

"In the Vosges, fog and heavy snowfalls have hampered operations."

LITTLE BELGIUM THE COCKPIT OF EUROPE

Seven Million Belgians Now Need Feeding as Result of War—Will Not Leave Native Soil

GERMANY'S WAR TAX LEVIES
A Heroic but Irreconcilable Nation—Never a Tear Seen on the Cheek of a Belgian Woman—No Neutrality Over Belgium—Allies Must Win.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)
New York, January 12.—Before Germany launched her thunderbolts of war Belgium had an industrial, frugal, hard-working, saving population of nearly 8,000,000 people. Of these, 450,000 are now refugees in Holland where the magnanimous Dutch are providing for them with an outside assistance. Queen Wilhelmina declares, "These are our guests and we will care for them." Nearly 30,000 Belgian troops have also been interned in Holland. It was expected that they might leak out, but the Dutch are stern in their present position of neutrality. They understand that their very existence depends upon it. Some of the interned warriors attempted to escape and six were shot by the Dutch. Nor will the Dutch permit contraband articles of war to go through their country. While the Dutch may sell their own supplies as they please, all imports of rubber, copper or petroleum must be accounted for, and its re-export to Germany is forbidden.

Germany also holds 30,000 Belgian soldiers as prisoners. England holds 18,000 severely wounded Belgian soldiers in her hospitals and 80,000 refugees are being cared for. The losses by the war are difficult of estimation. But at the present time there are 7,000,000 people in Belgium, most of whom must be fed by the outside world.

No Migration From Belgium.
Belgium is the one nation from which people have never migrated. Beyond war there is only one power that can move the Belgians from their soil and that is the influence of the Church.

Representatives of American rail and American industrial interests are in Europe endeavoring to induce emigration from Belgium to the United States, but it is doubtful if these efforts will meet with any success. There are in the United States to-day only two Belgian settlements, one of about 1,000 people in Montana and one of about 1,500 in western New York. The Belgian loves his land and sits by his home though it be in ruins. The history of the land of the Belgians shows that it was the cockpit of Europe, the battle ground of centuries; yet her people are more immobile than those of any other country in Europe. Earthquakes do not make sunny Italy or golden California less attractive to her inhabitants.

The Starving Belgians.
About 35,000,000 (more than 10 per cent. of this came from Belgian people) have been raised to feed starving Belgians and 20,000,000 more must be forthcoming. The English war office objected at first to the American proposals for food supplies to the little country. It was held that it was the duty of the invading Germans to feed the population of the conquered country as the Germans had appropriated large stores of supplies that were in Belgium notably at Antwerp.

England has finally assented to the proposal, as well she might, for Belgium would starve without food from the outside irrespective of war losses. In normal times Belgium imports 2,000,000 tons of food every month. She also imports most of her raw supplies for manufacturing. She is therefore, to-day without food or raw materials for her industries and probably without outlet had her industries the ability to produce. Although about fifty ships are bringing food to Belgium they are of small capacity and in the aggregate represent less than one month's supply.

(Continued on Page 2.)

FRENCH HAVE BEEN COMPELLED TO RELENSH SOME GROUND

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BOMBARDING BY MISTAKE, TURKS FORCED OWN GARRISON TO RETIRE

Petrograd, January 12.—An official statement issued to-day follows:
"The Turks, who are fighting around Karaurgan on the Erzerum Road, are remnants of the force that was defeated at Sar Kamisch."

"Enver Pasha is in command of the Turkish forces around Ardahan, but they have been too badly scattered to give any help to the balance of the Turkish army of invasion."

"During the early stages of the fighting near Karaurgan, the Russians captured Murry Bey, chief of staff of the third Ottoman army corps."

"The following details of the Russian naval activities on the Black Sea have been received from Sebastopol.
"On January 6th, our cruisers sighted the Midirli, (formerly German cruiser Breslau), and Hamidieh, in the middle of the night. A second broadside from our ships destroyed the Midirli's searchlight. The two vessels ceased firing, and disappeared in the darkness."

"At the Turkish marine base of Sourmeine and Rija, we destroyed 51 vessels. The Turkish cruisers bombarded the port of Hopa, setting many buildings on fire."

"The Turkish cruiser Midirli, by mistake, bombarded the position of the Turks near Liman, north of Hopa, causing the Turkish forts to evacuate the points they held."

SOME MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.
St. John, N.B., January 12.—It was announced to-day that Major Frank Black, of Sackville, will be second in command in the mounted rifles regiment to be organized in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Ryan, of Kentville, N.S., will be commanding officer.

GERMANS ATTACK DOVER.
Dover, England, January 12.—Another German submarine attack against Dover was attempted to-day, but was repelled by forts guarding the harbor. When the submarines were seen the land batteries opened fire, and the vessels disappeared.

It is reported that airships were seen over the English Channel, heading for the English coast, last night.
SEVERE EARTHQUAKE AT ROME.
Rome, January 12.—The most severe earthquake ever felt in Rome rocked the city to-day. It lasted for several seconds and did extensive damage to buildings.
The populace was thrown into a panic, and thousands of people fled from the city.