

The Journal of Commerce

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THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY

ONE CENT

WEATHER:
Cloudy and Mild.

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CARRIED OUT MANY PERMANENT WORKS

St. Lambert 1914 Developments Compare Well With Total Work of Past

LAI D 26,513 FT. OF SEWERS

Water Mains Lengthened by 21,830 Feet—Permanent Sidewalks on 21 Streets—Laying Out of Parks.

The annual report of the town of St. Lambert presented at the Council meeting last night, illustrated the progress and development of the South Shore municipality during 1914, the amount of permanent improvements carried out comparing most favorably with those effected in the years previous. It is about eighteen years since sewers were first laid, yet 26,513 feet were placed last year, compared with 38,118 feet during the eighteen years or so previous. There were 1,381 feet of storm sewers laid before 1914 and 38,370 during that year; 21,830 feet of water main were laid in 1914; 42,065 feet being constructed previously.

Permanent Sidewalks Laid.
Permanent sidewalks have been laid on twenty-one streets.

The water main service of the Town has been extended by 21,830 feet, 42 fire hydrants and 48 valves. During the past year the work of the scavenging department has increased upwards of 33 per cent, owing to carrying out By-Law No. 61, and the collection averages nearly 200 loads per month.

Water Mains Increased.
The water works system has been maintained in good order and the main system has been increased by 21,830 feet, and 42 fire hydrants. The work and cost of the surveys are completed for new town plan. When complete this will give true lines and boundaries and areas of town. The total area of the town is now found to be 1,192.52 acres; the town boundaries are in length 7.26 miles; length of streets, 44.61 miles; length of concrete sidewalks, 63,066 lineal feet, an increase over 1912 of 29,928.

Financial Statement.
The financial statement shows that the total receipts for the year were \$406,124, of which \$325 was a balance from 1913. Municipal taxes provided \$36,811 and special assessments \$4,320. The rate of bonds and accrued interest provided \$265,115.

GERMANS FORCED INTO A PRECARIOUS STATE

On Both Fronts They are Making Desperate Efforts to Maintain Their Positions

CHANCES APPEAR SLIM

Already the Allies Have Individually Secured Pronounced Successes Which Have Given Them Command of Vital Strategic Spots.

(Special Cable to The Journal of Commerce.)
London, February 11.—Reverses have been suffered by the Kaiser on both the western and eastern fronts.

In France, where German forces are being concentrated for a new attack on the Allied lines between La Bassée and Bethune, the French have taken the hill of Notre Dame de Lorette, which had been fiercely disputed for weeks, while the British troops have occupied strong German positions which overlook La Bassée.

Driven back by the Russian army advancing in East Prussia, the Germans are preparing to make a stand at Interberg, which commands the railroad down the Valley of the Pregel to the German fortress of Koeningberg.

A despatch to the News from Cologne says that the civilian population of Interberg has been advised by the military authorities to leave there.

Despatches from Petrograd declare that the evacuation of Lodz by the Germans has been confirmed. They occupied this city on December sixth. They are now reported sending all military stores and transports to Kalisz.

The Allied victories near La Bassée have been won from an enemy who is constantly being strengthened.

The Kaiser, who is said to have censured the commanders responsible for the failure to win a notable victory against the British on his birthday, is said to have ordered the concentration of a great mass of troops for another effort to pierce the Allied lines between La Bassée and Bethune.

The army of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, which faces the Allies here, has been strengthened by drafts from the troops about Ypres and those just west of the Argonne.

The struggle for the hill of Notre Dame has been bitter for several weeks. The French, by the use of the bayonet, finally obtained possession of it, and have maintained their positions in the face of furious attempts by the enemy to take it.

The British troops in the meantime attacked and succeeded in capturing positions near the Violaines station, overlooking La Bassée.



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, Ex-President of the United States, who is delivering a series of lectures at the University of Toronto.

Men in the Day's News

Mr. George P. Schofield, general manager of the Standard Bank, whose annual report has just appeared, was born in Toronto in 1867, and educated at Upper Canada College in that city. He has spent practically his entire business life in the service of the Standard Bank, serving as manager at Brussels, Chatham and Toronto. He has been general manager of the bank since 1905. He was formerly a Major in the 24th Regiment, and as a young man was one of the best lacrosse players in the country, going to Great Britain with the Toronto team in 1888. Mr. Schofield is regarded as a safe, conservative banker.

Lord Charles Beresford, member of Parliament for Portsmouth and former Admiral of the Channel Fleet, was sixty-nine years of age yesterday. "Condor Charles," as he is known, is one of the most picturesque figures in British public life. He made a great name for himself as a naval officer, and is today recognized as one of the world's greatest naval authorities. He retired from the navy in 1911, and shortly afterwards was elected member of Parliament for Portsmouth. In the House he is pronounced critic of all things naval and during the present war has been very much in the limelight, the question as to the relative superiority of submarine and battleship furnishing Beresford with plenty of material for controversy. The ex-Admiral has written extensively, his best known publications, being "Nelson and his Times" and "The Breakup of China."

Mr. Walter H. Gordon, who was banqueted and presented with a military wrist watch by his press associates last night, is the youngest son of Professor J. A. Gordon, of the Baptist College at Brandon, and formerly pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city. Mr. Gordon, who is a McGill graduate of 1907, was formerly city editor of the Gazette, but left that paper to join the Journal of Commerce as news editor when the latter commenced publication as a daily. At the outbreak of war Gordon commenced training with the McGill Battalion, and was also taking up the officers' training course. He gave up both to enter the Artillery as a private, but has since been promoted and is now a corporal. Gordon is one of the most competent as well as being the most popular newspaper men in Montreal, possessing an almost uncanny power to make friends. He expects to leave Montreal inside the next day or two.

Mr. S. H. Ewing, president of the Montreal Cottons, Ltd., has issued an optimistic statement regarding the cotton situation which follows the declaration of dividends on both the common and preferred shares of the Montreal Cotton Company. Mr. Ewing, who is a well-known manufacturer and capitalist, was born in Ireland in 1854 and came to this country with his parents when a mere boy. For a time he carried on with his brother, a coffee and spice mill business, but returned from the firm in 1892. He is president of the Montreal Cotton Company and the Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Ship Canal Company, vice-president of the Molsons Bank, a director of the Sun Life, Montreal Trust Company, Illinois Traction Company, and many other financial concerns. Despite his great age, he takes the most active interest in all the companies with which he is connected.

The Hon. W. J. Hanna, who has been elected a director of the Imperial Bank, is Provincial Secretary in the Province of Ontario. He was born in the township of Adelaide, Middlesex County, in 1862, and studied law. He commenced to practice in Sarnia in 1890, and soon became one of the leaders in the Western Ontario Bar. He has represented West Lambton in the Ontario Legislature since 1902, and was made Provincial Secretary in 1905, a position which he still retains. Mr. Hanna has long been regarded as the ablest man in the Ontario Cabinet. In addition to the political positions he occupies, Mr. Hanna is becoming an increasingly important figure in the financial and industrial world. It was largely through his efforts that the Standard Oil Company formed a big Canadian branch, while his recent appointment to the directorate of the Imperial Bank is another indication of his growing importance in the business world.

Ex-President W. H. Taft is at the present time delivering a series of lectures at the University of Toronto. In an interview the ex-President said that he had not the slightest intention of re-entering politics. Mr. Taft, who was the twenty-seventh President of the United States, was born at Cincinnati in 1857, and is a graduate of Yale. For some years he practiced his profession of law in Cincinnati, later becoming a Judge of the Superior Court in that city, then Solicitor General of the United States, and still later head of the Philippine Commission appointed by the United States. He was a member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet as Secretary of War, and was elected President of the United States on November 3rd, 1908, for the term extending from March 4th, 1909, to the corresponding date in 1913. In the last presidential election, which was a three-cornered one, he was defeated by Woodrow Wilson, leader of the Democratic Party, Ex-President Roosevelt, as head of the Progressive Party, being the third candidate. Mr. Taft is now a professor at Yale.

PRIDE OF CORPS IS BASIS OF NEW ARMY

Continuity of Regimental Traditions Has Developed a Spirit Unsurpassable by Others

EMPIRE AND THE MASSES

Citizen Army Initiated Into New Citizenship to be Born Out of World Conflict—Canada's Sacrifice an Example.

(By W. E. G. Murray, McGill's Rhodes Scholar at the Front.)

In a previous article there were outlined some of the general considerations which make the creation of Britain's Citizen Armies of so great significance to the Empire and to the course of the World War. While it would be unpatriotic and ill-advised to discuss in detail any military matter, knowledge of which would be of advantage to the enemy, it is nonetheless possible to deal with many points of great interest, the publication of which may act as a reminder of the momentous issues at stake.

When the British Government decided to create its Citizen Armies by which alone the Empire could undertake its share in the land campaign, there was some difference of opinion as to the best principle on which to work. Now, after half a year of organization and training, it is more than gratifying to note that the principle finally agreed upon by His Majesty's Ministers was undoubtedly the best. Both in war and peace the foundation principle of the British Army has been the regimental spirit.

The continuity of regimental traditions and institutions has developed a spirit which no other army can hope to emulate. Pride of corps is the work of many generations of brave men; its best fruit has yet to be borne. It was only natural, however, that those who were responsible for the custodianship of regimental traditions should be zealous of indiscriminate additions to their regiments. When it was proposed to raise the new armies by adding service battalions to existing regiments, there were not a few dissenting voices. But in the end, the scheme was adopted, and there is no indication that those who entertained misgivings will be the least ready to congratulate themselves and their regiments, when the World War has assumed its proper proportions.

The regimental spirit has caught on like wildfire. Those who have been able to enlist under colors such as those of the famous Highland regiments, have had more than their patriotic motives to spur them on. They have resolutely determined to do honor to their regiments, and increase their battle-scarred banners. And if the Citizen Armies are the determining factor in the World War, the regimental spirit will have had a great deal to do with their success. The use of this spirit in the newly-created battalions is all the more wonderful, when it is considered how remote was any such ideal from their former vocations.

What chance had a Glasgow hawker, or dock laborer to understand or appreciate pride of corps? Now to-day, it is even such as these who are the most ardent in their devotion, and the most oblivious of adversity, to bring honor to their King and regiment. They literally clamour to be told of the records of their regiments and what they have done in building up the Empire. And out of this come more than one excellent result. There comes a definite consciousness of a Greater Britain and a world responsibility, such as no other agency could bring into being in the same measure. It is dawnning on the masses of Britain that there is such a thing as the Empire, and such a thing as the unity of the Empire.

Canada's splendid rally has touched a note which many generations of localists and "Little Englanders" shall try in vain to drown. Pride of corps is the foundation stone of the Citizen Armies in their military organization; but it is also their invitation into the new citizenship which must be born out of the world conflict. These thoughts are forced irresistibly upon one who has seen the people of the United Kingdom under widely differing conditions. Not one of those who in recent years entertained growing doubts as to the soundness of the Imperial spirit would find anything but denial and contradiction in the ranks of Britain's Citizen Armies. To whatever expedient it may be necessary to take recourse in order to make the strength of the Empire felt in full measure, so long as we emerge successfully from (Continued on page 5.)

WILL INSIST ON PURCHASE OF NO INTERMED SHIPS.

Washington, February 11.—According to an announcement at the White House, President Wilson has decided to stand on the Ship Purchase Bill.

No compromise will be acceptable to him. The Gore Bill as it stands will be adhered to by the Administration.

The President intimates that he will "go to the country on it if necessary."

Senator Smith, who led the caucus fight to make the Shipping Bill an emergency measure and to give the Government ships operated by private corporations under lease, states that all democratic senators have agreed to a compromise providing that the Government sell its ships within two years after the close of the present war, and that the Government purchase no intermed ships.

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DENY UNUSUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS AMONG THE CANADIANS

London, February 11.—The War Office has finally taken cognizance of the statement recently published by the World, a weekly publication, regarding an unusually large number of deaths in the Canadian contingent camped on Salisbury Plains.

In reference to the exaggerated reports of heavy losses from disease among the Canadian troops it was officially said that only sixty-five Canadians had died in this camp, and that the total loss from meningitis has been twenty-four men out of forty cases reported.

It had been reported that an entire Canadian battalion was suffering from meningitis, and the inference had been drawn that the epidemic was due to bad camp conditions.

According to the War Office, however, the disease was brought with the contingent from Canada.

In reference to the report that 70 per cent. of the Canadian horses are suffering from mud fever, the War Office says that only 10 per cent. of the Canadian horses are sick, and that only a proportion of these had mud fever.

The War Office also denies the report that it had received applications to billet the men instead of leaving them in camp.

The World, a London weekly publication, said, in a recent issue, that it was reported that the Canadian contingent in England, out of a total of 30,000 men, had lost 500, who had died as a result of their exposure to the weather.

A whole battalion was described as suffering from meningitis, 70 per cent. of the horses, according to the World, had mud fever, and the artillery did not have sufficient animals to draw its ammunition wagons.

RETAILERS ALARMED OVER CO-OPERATIVE TRADE MOVEMENT.

Regina, Sask., February 11.—Two thousand Saskatchewan farmers, assembled as Grain Growers' Convention, unanimously decided to ask for provincial legislation to confirm upon the association "full and ample power to manufacture, produce, purchase, sell and generally deal in live stock, farm implements, farm produce and supplies, and any goods, wares and merchandise whatever and generally to obtain such legislation as may seem to be necessary to fully and effectually enable the association to go into business and obtain capital therewith and to provide for the distribution on the co-operative plan or otherwise of the profits made therefrom."

The Grain Growers have been conducting a co-operative business on a limited scale the past twelve months and their encroachment upon established trade interests is viewed with alarm by retailers.

A circular letter addressed to the retailers by the provincial secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada advising retailers to boycott wholesalers supplying local co-operative or Grain Growers' Associations was hard.

MUCH HARD FIGHTING IN ARGONNE.

Paris, February 11.—The Argonne region is again being drenched by the blood of the opposing French and German soldiers. An official communique issued here tells of hard fighting around Fort Marie Therese. It says the German losses were heavy but also admits that those of the French were serious though they held their ground.