

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

Published Daily by The Journal of Commerce Publishing Company, Limited, 35-45 Alexander Street, Montreal.

Telephone:—Business: Main 2662. Reporterial: Main 4702.

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Journal of Commerce Offices: Toronto—T. W. Harpell, 44-46 Lombard Street, Telephone Main 7099.

Subscription price, \$3.00 per annum. Single Copies, One Cent. Advertising rates on application.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1915.

The Eastern Provinces.

The readjustment of the numbers of the Canadian Senate consequent upon the large increase of population in Western Canada will require an amendment of the British North America Act, and it is proposed by the Dominion Government that in connection with such amendment, provision shall be made that no Province shall at any time have fewer representatives in the House of Commons than in the Senate.

The Province of Quebec being allowed the fixed number of sixty-five members, a division of the population of that Province by sixty-five after each decennial census, establishes the unit of representation for the rest of the Dominion. Each Province becomes entitled to as many members in the House of Commons as it has units. If other Provinces increase in population in the same degree as Quebec, there is no change in the number of representatives.

There is evidence that the British Government does not stand alone in the desire for total prohibition during the period of the war. It seems hardly credible that workmen will indulge in selfish pleasures while the lives of their fellowmen and the very existence of the nation is at stake.

It is to be hoped that the Board of Control and the City Council will generously support the recommendations made by Dr. Boucher, Medical Health Officer, in his effort to secure a special hospital to combat tuberculosis. There is no more worthy object in the world than the effort being made to stamp out the great white plague.

Already the Island representation at Ottawa has fallen from six to four. In the new Representation Act, which is to take effect at the next general election, provision is made for only three members from that Province. It will be seen that as the population of Quebec increases the unit of representation must become larger, and if Prince Edward Island should not have a corresponding increase, her representation might ultimately be reduced to one, if not actually wiped out.

It is reasonably certain that if, in the negotiations which preceded Confederation, the representatives of the Maritime Provinces had asked to have a clause inserted providing that in no case should the representation of a Province be lower than that which it was proposed to establish at the time of the union, such a proposal would readily have been agreed to.

awake as they are sometimes supposed to have been. Undoubtedly they missed a favorable opportunity to obtain guarantees which at the time would have been deemed reasonable. By their lack of foresight they left to the Maritime men of later years a very difficult problem. The wise men are commonly said to come from the East. In this matter the rule does not seem to have held good.

Italy is anxious to realize her aspirations, but she would like to do so without encountering the disabilities of warfare. From day to day she delays in the hope that the situation may so develop as to render this possible.

The women of Pennsylvania are laying themselves out for a high old time in the Fall. At Troy, N.Y., to-day, they are to cast a duplicate of the Liberty Bell, which they hope to ring in November if woman suffrage wins.

Where divorce is in the air one never knows what new developments will transpire. Some of them are quite ludicrous. John MacEvoy, of Camden, N.J., aged 68, for example, has filed a divorce action against Emma MacEvoy, aged 70, alleging desertion.

Pierre Loti, the author, certainly had all producers out-distanced when he secured from Madame Sarah Bernhardt the pledge of her support to an entertainment to be given in Paris with a view to buying clothes for the wounded. Fancy being the first to secure the services of the great French actress after her operation!

After the torpedoing of a passenger steamer, throwing the helpless victims into the water and then laughing at their death struggles, one would be prepared to believe anything of the Huns. Arson, murder and theft are among their highest accomplishments. A German tribunal at Strassburg has just decided that Georges Weill, a former deputy from Metz, but now a private in the French army, is a deserter, and confiscated his property.

It now seems that Sir Max Aitken, the Canadian official eye-witness, was one of a party of press representatives who went to the front to see the attack on Neuve Chapelle. This may explain the excellent account of the struggle which has appeared. The probabilities are that Sir Max got some trained journalist to write the story and then put through a "merger" by which he incorporated it and sent it to Canada as his own. Sir Max always had the faculty of getting others to work for him.

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Two battleships were begun in 1912, the Pennsylvania in America and the Queen Elizabeth in England. For weeks the Queen Elizabeth has been pounding with her mighty guns at the Dardanelles. Recently the Pennsylvania was launched. The Queen Elizabeth travels at 25 knots an hour and mounts eight 15-inch guns. The Pennsylvania will qualify with 21 knots and mount twelve 14-inch guns. Main batteries are given here.

In speed, range and shocking power the English superdreadnought exceeds the American. Only in tonnage and number of guns is the Pennsylvania "the greatest warship in the world." This is not written to take the edge off anyone's enthusiasm over the ceremony at Newport News. The vessel named after this Commonwealth is a mighty man-of-war. But our naval designers (and Congress) should know that the people know the facts about her—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

The appointment of General Sir John Robertson as Lord Kitchener's chief of staff goes far to refute the charge that the British army offers no career to the lowly born. General Robertson enlisted as a private, and before he enlisted he was a footman.—Hamilton Herald.

Henry James, the veteran American novelist, coined a phrase that will last when he alluded, the other day, to Britain as "that decent and dauntless nation."—Hamilton Herald.

An English writer, in describing a tiger hunt in India, says: "The tiger came toward me, bellowing and grunting, and when he got opposite the screen he gave one of those fearful coughs which only a man who has been close to such a beast can appreciate. It was eleven feet long."

The old gentleman's wife was getting into her carriage, and he neglected to assist her. "You are not so gallant, John, as when you were a boy," she rebuked him. "No," said her husband, "and you ain't so buoyant, Mary, as when you were a girl!"

A New Yorker was spending a night at a "hotel" in a Southern town, and told the colored porter that he wanted to be called early. The porter replied: "Say, boss, I reckon you ain't familiar with these heeb modern inventions. When you wants to be called in de mawnin', all you has to do is jest to press de button at de head of you' bed. Den we comes up and call you."

A small henpecked little man was about to take an examination for life insurance. "You don't dissipate, do you?" asked the physician as he made ready for tests. "Not a fast liver, or anything of that sort?"

The little man hesitated a moment, looked a bit frightened, then replied in a small piping voice: "I sometimes chew a little gum."—W. S., in Collier's.

A traveling man tells of his sojourn at a "hotel" in a Missouri town. When, on the evening of his arrival, he entered the dining room, and was shown to a table by a waiter, the latter asked, when he had brought the customary glass of water: "Will you have some pork and beans, sir?"

An American and a Scotman were walking in the Highlands, and the Scot produced a famous echo. When the echo returned clearly after nearly four minutes, the proud native, turning to the Yankee, exclaimed: "There, mon, ye canna show anything like that in your country."

"Oh, I don't know," said the American. "I guess we can better that. Why, in my camp in the Rockies, when I go to bed, I just lean out of my window and call out 'Time to get up! Wake up!' and eight hours afterward the echo comes back and wakes me."—Bristol Times.

An Irishman applied at the wharf for work as a stevedore. He was only four and a half feet in height, and the boss was dubious. "We're loading 300-lb. anvils into that steamer," said he, "and a little chap like yourself couldn't handle 'em."

Pat hustled the anvils aboard all right. The cargo was nearly all stowed in the hold when the boss heard a splash. He ran to the rail, and, looking over, saw Pat struggling in the water. "Throw me a rope!" he yelled, as he went under. He came up, called for a rope, and went under again. Again he rose to the surface. "If you don't throw me a rope," he sputtered angrily, "I'm going to drop this anvil!"

THE DESPATCH RIDER, 1914. (Dudley Clark, in London Opinion).

As the Arab is wed to his steed, so the man and the metal are one; Linked by the list of speed, pledged to the thing to be done; Having one end to gain, moulded in one desire; A hand, a heart and a brain; a tank and some hidden fire!

And it's ride, ride, ride, in the sun, the rain and the wind; The eyelids are red with fatigue; the bearings are clogged with dust! Cries the Iron to the Man: "D'ye think we can?" Says the Man to the Iron: "We must!"

Swift through the quivering air Death from the hill descends; Leaps from the treacherous snare; lurks where the roadway bends; Death with the twin doth ride when the parching cylinders fret; But the throttle is open wide, and the teeth of the rider are set!

For it's ride, ride, ride, in the glare of an autumn moon; And it's ride, ride, ride, by the gleam of a wintry moon! The forehead is streaked with blood; the lubricant's dried in a crust! Cries the Iron to the Man: "D'ye think we can?" Says the Man to the Iron: "We must!"

WAR LYRICS. (By Walt Mason.) ANGUISH OF ANANIAS.

Throughout these broad United States the German lecturer orates; he charts every empty hall, in which to raise his cultured bawl. He'd prove his Government was right, that Kaiser Bill was forced to fight, and Balmey Peace he hungered for, when other countries howled for war.

"We did not violate a vow," the lecturer is saying now; "we did not wreck a town or church, unless some snipers, from their perch, assailed our cultured soldiers first—this by the sacred Vernerst!"

"The Belgian land we did invade," goes on the speaker, undismayed; "but we were forced to do that same to block the brutal British game. The same excuse we can advance for burning synagogues in France, for every bloody move we've made, for every dirty trick we've played. When forced to war we hoped to bring like Germans cultured and polite, to follow up the golden rule, and make it like a Sunday school. But Britain wouldn't stand for that; she's like a fierce Kilkenny cat; she jumped on us with open jaws, and fought with teeth and tail and claws."

And Ananias, on his pyre, his hair and whiskers all and aff, remarks: "This ends my claim, alas! I am not in that Dutchman's class!"

When Professor William Howard Taft, discussing President Wilson's ship purchase project, says: "I am vigorously opposed to government ownership in any form," he is, of course, not to be taken with undue literality. An ex-president is always entitled to a considerable margin of hyperbole for oratorical and rhetorical effect. As a matter of simple fact, President Taft is in favor of lots of forms of government ownership, such as roads and post offices and schools and fire departments and penitentiaries and navies and forts and custom houses and public buildings of all kinds and parks and Panama canals and Philippines and many other things which for the moment we are unable to recall, but which would add nothing essential to the thought.

War-making is not, and it is to be hoped that it may never be, the business of Canada. Critics of the Government at Ottawa, we should think, might well remember this for the good of the country. The truce of the parties was a wise proceeding. It should be renewed, notwithstanding that it may be hard for either side to deny itself the privilege, or the satisfaction, of attacking the other. A general election in Canada at this time, with all the disturbance incident—with the possibility that plans at length working out more smoothly will have to be altered or abandoned—it would seem to the impartial observer of the situation across the line, is a thing to be studiously avoided.—Christian Science Monitor.

Movement of gold from Ottawa to New York emphasizes a recent statement of Sir George Paish that "America is swimming in gold." He pointed out the fact that by the Federal Reserve Act, releasing over \$400,000,000 of gold, the lending power of bankers was increased as much as \$3,000,000,000. Our stock of gold is about \$1,800,000,000 of which the Federal Reserve banks hold approximately \$256,000,000. It is apparent, therefore, that the amount of gold eventually to be set free for banking purposes will be further increased. From the way the foreign balance of trade is growing there would seem little need to import gold for some time to come.—Wall Street Journal.

Wall Street says that men may talk as they please, but the ticker tells what they think. This being so, the ticker is now telling a very optimistic tale that includes a general revival of industries and better conditions for the railroads.—New York Commercial.

1914 fire losses in Boston were \$3,975,877, of which \$2,824,629 was insured.

The Day's Best Editorial

THE SNEAKS OF WAR. If the twenty-nine members of the crew of the German submarine U-8, sunk by a French cruiser, were captured and taken into Dover, as is announced in the official statement, they were far luckier men than their fellows in other submarines fallen prey to an enemy. Never before has a single man of a worsted submarine survived to tell her story.

A submarine struck by shell fire or rolled under a rammer's forefoot goes to the bottom with her company cased inside her steel hull. If the gash be deep and wide there comes probably a merciful rush of sea and the end. But if, as is more likely, the wound be sufficient only to overcome the reserve buoyancy or ruin the equilibrium, there is only a slow, relentless sinking to the imprisoned men working like demons for their lives, only to be crushed to pulp by pressure or to wait upon the bottom for death by slow suffocation. How horrible this can be we know through the careful record kept to the last and left by the commander of that Japanese submarine which her rescuers raised from the mud too late.

There is little glorious about the service of a submarine. She is the sneak of war's bloodthirstiness, creeping upon her victim like a murderer in the dark. For her there is no defiant battle-flag, no glint of sun on wave, no thrilling roar of battle. She worms her slimy way through the murk to kill or be killed in the horribly practical business of slaughter. Her seamen toil in silence amid mere machines. For the scent of burning powder she supplies the reek of gasoline. Her crashing broadside is but the backing cough of compressed air. And her end comes not with masted ensign, but upside down with her people tangled in the gear.

And this is the service which takes the strongest, the bravest, the dauntless. There can be no trepidation in the spirit which guides the submarine (wasting through the depths where, if she cannot be seen, she cannot see, and where death lurks everywhere, even in such unheroic form as the barnacled prow of a neutral's grimy collier.—Hartford Times.

BANK OF MONTREAL. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. CAPITAL paid up \$16,000,000.00. REST. 16,000,000.00. UNDIVIDED PROFITS. 1,322,669.42. Head Office—MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: H. V. MEREDITH, Esq., President. R. B. Angus, Esq., F. J. Cockburn, Esq., Sir William Macdonald, Hon. Robert Mackay, Sir Theo. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., C. R. Hosmer, Esq., A. Baumgarten, Esq., C. B. Gordon, Esq., H. R. Drummond, Esq., D. Forbes Angus, Esq., W. McMaster, Esq.

UNION BANK OF CANADA. Established 1865. HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG. Paid-Up Capital \$5,000,000. Reserve 3,000,000. Total Assets Over 80,000,000. JOHN GALT, President. G. H. Balfour, General Manager. H. B. Shaw, Assistant General Manager. This Bank having over 320 Branches in Canada extending from Halifax to Prince Rupert, offers excellent facilities for the transaction of every description of banking business. Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit issued payable all over the world. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. London, Eng., Branch, 6 Princes St. F. W. ASHE, Manager. West End Branch, G. M. C. Hart Smith, Acting Manager, Haymarket, S. W. Correspondence Solicited.

ESTABLISHED 1864. Paid-Up Capital \$7,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits \$7,246,124. THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WORKING OUT RAILROAD PROBLEMS. The railroad companies will work out the problems which have been so disquieting of late. The transportation lines are managed to-day by men of the highest sense of right and most unflinching spirit. They stand in the forefront of modern progress. They accept Government regulation and do this for the roads and a good thing for the public. But they are right in protesting that they have a tendency on the part of some officials to persecute rather than aid the Government in that would promote businesslike regulation. The more extensive the railroad systems become the greater the business administration needed by the executive officials, and the dominant members of boards of directors. Modern conditions have developed this class of men. The railroads of the East and West and the North and the South all have men of exceptional capacity and exceptional public spirit in their executive and managerial ranks.

UNSUNG DEEDS OF VALOR. There is no noble chapter of the whole war more than that which tells the deeds of the men who defend the seas about our islands for the better days and for the commerce of our country and the well-being of the future little about government ownership. Birmingham Age-Herald.

FROM "ROADWAYS." One road leads to London. One road runs to Wales. My road leads me seawards. To the white dipping sails. One road leads to the river. As it goes singing slow. My roads leads to shipping. Where the bronzed sailors go. Leads me, lures me, calls me. To salt green tossing seas. A road without earth's road-dust. Is the right road for me. John Macdonald.

N.Y. GENERAL CONTINUED. Although Some Trade Heavy Realizing in Issues. STRENGTH IN. Continental Can's Surplus on Co. Above that of 1914, When It 10 1/2 Per Cent. (Exclusive Leased Wire to the Journal) New York, March 31.—A morning of strength was shown at opening today since the advance started. Business was large, and public opinion was weakening. There was greater commission houses than on any day of the first sale. Amalgamated up 1/2 and advanced to 63 1/2 on actions. Inspiration made a new opening at 15 cents in the price of the completion of arrangements for the uncompleted shipments to new hull factor. Allis Chalmers was a point to 12 1/2.

New York, March 31.—Trading was the first half hour but industry failed more than their share of it. There was evidence of considerable buying but sales were absorbed at a price. An accumulation of good dividend seemed to be in progress. Marcell Motor issues were strongly particularly the common which advanced to a rise of 6 1-8 in Tuesday. Goodrich sold at 44 1-4 a gain of 1/4. A big demand for tires and their resumption of dividends within the Inter-Net. pfd. was a strong feature. Sellers said buying was of excellent lead was in demand in loan was laid for use of the stock.

New York, March 31.—Heavy selling hour was absorbed and at 11 o'clock active and strong. Some traders, weakly disposed than they had been, were not inclined to buy much. Expectation that the governing committee to the petition for a holiday street in general appeared to be of closing. Rock Island advanced with 3 1/2 at close on Tuesday and last week. Accumulation appeared and it was expected that financial road would be adequately provided. It was asserted very emphatically that New Haven had sold a common in the Ontario and Western to the wana and Western. This transaction was partly the reason for the recent advance. Continental Can's advance to 60 1/2 at close on Tuesday, was attributed. Indications are that for the current common will be well above that of earnings exceeded 10 1/2 per cent.

New York, March 31.—Activity continued through the second hour and constant tendency to broaden. New strong feature showing an advance response to the report previously in reply had negotiated a sale of its holdings in the Lackawanna. A considerable degree of strength in the stock advancing a point to 24 1/2 which it has held this week. The advance response to February statement of showed an increase of \$583,592 in net. A movement in Rumely took the stock to the preferred advancing to 9 1/2 and compared with 4 bid for the former at later at the close on Tuesday. Investors preferred advance to 66 1/2. The interest in the rumor of a holders of that issue to accept dividend, per annum and abandon their dividends, it being asserted that if this the stock would at once be placed on a basis.

New York, March 31.—There was a of activity in the early afternoon, market continued strong, although heavy realizing in standard issues. Possibly what was looked upon as an actual accumulation for a rise to 100 of a British credit, which would purchase of securities in the past ten days. Europe is now buying stocks instead of selling on balance. 10 1/2 issues were strong, the common to 25 1/2, the second 24 to 32 1/2, and the 17 1/2 to 40 1/2. It was predicted that the bullish act of that road would extend into other M. K. & T. advanced to 14 on the arrangements to take care of the May 1. It was said that Rock Island had the to pay April 1st interest, and the bond advanced with the stock, the 5 1/2 selling at 39 1/2 at the close on Tuesday.

MONTREAL CLEARINGS IN Bank clearings in Montreal for the month a substantial decrease from the month a year ago. Here is the comparison: 1915 ..... \$198,451,527 1914 ..... 212,186,652 1913 ..... 207,856,732 ROYAL BANK'S SOLDIER One hundred strong, the Royal Bank Montreal Home Guard held its first on last night for inspection by Lieut.-Col. Starke. The squad, in command of A. McArthur, from the Grenadier Guards' armory to of the city and back.