

WORLD OLD IN BRIEF

of Egypt Likely to be
d owing to Vast
difficulties

CONTRABAND
Subject to Seizure by British
Dardanelles Forts.

of Egypt is likely to be aban-
according to well-founded dis-
erlin. Although there are 150
y of invasion, commanded by
through the expedition in Ger-
and engineering, the German
that it would be better to
carry it out at huge expense
at difficulties.

at London, called the U.
day that the British fleet had
argoes of grain and flour des-
Austria as conditional contri-
and confiscation. This step
followed the announcement
ment had decreed confiscation
four to conserve the nation's

problem incident to the war
United States yesterday by the
Horn, who, operating on the
order, dynamited the railway
River, and then escaped into
hours later, he quietly sub-
immediately proclaimed himself
an army and set up the claim
an act of war, and, having
could not be legally surren-
e Fatherland. The Canadian
ent view of the matter and
obtain the extradition of the
destruction of railroad pro-

papers of which still have con-
nople, has forwarded a pro-
that the Anglo-French fleets
Dardanelles forts, and the
Turkish capital, where the de-
armies in the Caucasus
becoming known.

says the Germans have been
to break the deadlock
ong on both the eastern and
delivered a series of at-
artillery activity, on the al-
France, and while in ad-
won a preliminary ad-
was concluded the French
able to regain the
and in some cases to occupy
these attacks, according to
and French general staffs,
severe losses.

in England have been
ond to a call to the col-
sions 20,000 Italians are
the Adriatic for the
nialia.

British Parliament yester-
responsibility for the war,
support and the Ministry
I readily reply to all con-
controversial matters.

from Balfour, have diplo-
Balfour, doing considerable
tion, and also to the pe-
aeroplanes chased the
away successfully.

K AND SUIT CO.
The National Cloak and
er ended December 31st,
1914. After deducting divi-
dend stock there was left a

ORPC CORPORATION.
3.—Studebaker Corpora-
quarterly dividend of 15
cent, payable March 1st in
cash.

F CALIFORNIA.
Standard Oil of Califor-
terly dividend of \$2.50
of record February 24th.

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GERMANS INSTIGATED STRIKES IN RUSSIAN SHIPBUILDING YARDS

Petrograd, February 4.—The Russian Minister of Marine has published an order congratulating the workmen employed at State-owned and private work yards on the patriotism displayed by them in the national emergency.

He says: "Thanks to the intrigues of our enemies, there took place in 1913 and at the beginning of the present year at many State-owned and private works engaged in supplying the requirements of national defence strikes which considerably delayed the new shipbuilding programme.

"The strikes that had the greatest influence on shipbuilding were those at the Oboukoff Steel Works and in the result one ship was delayed for a whole year.

"When the war began, the employees of the Oboukoff Works, swayed by the sentiment of duty and the call of their chief, unanimously set to work, and in four months made amends for the delay, for during this short time they accomplished as much work as would have required 12 months under peace conditions."

The Naval Minister expresses thanks to all employees and chiefs of works, who have labored in an extraordinary manner for the good of Russia. The workmen have, indeed, he says, devoted themselves closely to their tasks that they have often been exhausted after several days' continuous employment, and have been sent home to recuperate.

HEAVY ARTILLERY SHELLING THE RUSSIANS DAY AND NIGHT.

Petrograd, February 4.—The official statement follows: "The Russians in East Prussia have occupied fortified positions at Gross Medunshaken on the left bank of the Angerap, which our troops have succeeded in capturing after obstinate resistance.

Fighting is becoming more frequent there and also more extensive.

"On the right bank of the Vistula, Northern Poland, shelling is proceeding on the Lipno Biezan front. The Russians have captured Skempe and repelled the enemy from Blino with heavy loss. We captured the commander of a German battalion, three other officers and 100 men.

"Vigorous fighting is in progress on the second Vistula front, which runs through Borzhy Goumine, Wolzke Lowiczka, Tartak and Bolimow, west and southwest of Warsaw. The enemy's first line consists of more than 14 regiments (42,000 men), altogether with large artillery. Heavy artillery is shelling our positions day and night.

"Fighting at Goumine is especially stubborn. The enemy's hand to hand attacks have been repelled but at the cost of his enormous losses he is sending fresh reinforcements.

"Fighting in the Carpathians is progressing. The Germans have been reinforced in this region."

SHIP PURCHASE UNWISE AND WRONG IN PRINCIPLE.

Washington, February 4.—The formation of a Federal Shipping Board and a Marine Development Company, the company to be capitalized at \$30,000,000, and advance funds to buyers or builders of steamers, and the board to supervise shipping, are advocated to report of the Committee on Merchant Marine appointed to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The Administration Ship Purchase Bill is declared to be unwise and wrong in principle.

OTTAWA SELLS \$1,000,000 NOTES.

New York, February 4.—The City of Ottawa has sold to the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company \$1,000,000, 5 per cent. one-year notes.

It is estimated that the Canadian municipal and provincial issues to the amount of \$15,000,000 have increased here during the past two months.

DELIVERY SERVICE.

Subscribers in the down town business section should receive the Journal of Commerce between 4 and 5 p.m. If received later, please telephone the Circulation Department, No. 2682, or No. 4702.

BELGIANS AGAIN DISPLAY HEROISM

In Vicinity of Yser, Near Westende, Important Gains Have Been Made—Russians Move Forward

RUSSIAN AVIATORS BUSY

Swiss Fire Upon German Aeroplane—Boer Rebels Surrendered—Turks Defeated—Are Advised to Make Peace With Allies.

(Special Cable to The Journal of Commerce.)
London, February 4.—Severe fighting on the coast in Belgium among the sand hills beyond the great dunes and especially on the Yser near Westende, has brought about important gains for the Allies and again demonstrated the worth of the heroic little Belgian army as a fighting force. The Belgians on the Yser for two days have been called upon to meet a series of German attacks, which they have successfully repelled after desperate bayonet combats.

In France the fighting has been chiefly in the Champagne country and the Argonne.

Russian successes in the east are expected to change the situation on the front soon to the decided disadvantage of the enemy. The Russians have swept over the crest of the most important Carpathian passes, and their advanced cavalry has descended the further slopes into Hungary. In the north, on the right bank of the Vistula, the Russian cavalry is moving forward constantly in touch with the enemy, while a despatch from Cracow by way of Switzerland states that the withdrawal of 200,000 German troops from the front west of Warsaw is imminent, these troops to be sent to Galicia in an attempt to relieve Przemysl.

Men in the Day's News

Colonel J. P. Landry, who is to command the Infantry Brigade which is expected shortly to leave for the front, is Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Connaught. He was born at St. Pierre in 1870 and is a son of the Hon. A. C. P. Landry, speaker of the Senate. Colonel Landry was educated at Quebec Seminary, Ottawa College, the University of Lille, France, and at McGill University, and was called to the Bar in 1896. He has had a lengthy military experience, having commanded the 61st Montserrat Regiment for six years, the 11th Infantry Brigade for four years, and now commands the 5th Divisional area. He is regarded as an unusually well qualified officer.

FRENCH COUNTER ATTACKS REPULSED BY GERMANS.

Berlin, by wireless, February 4.—The official report says: "On the front between the North Sea and Rheims there were only artillery duels yesterday. Renewed French attacks near Perthes were repulsed with losses for the enemy.

"North and west of Massiges, northwest of St. Mencheville, the Germans attacked yesterday. They stormed three successive trenches one behind the other and occupied the main French position on a front of about 1 1/2 miles. All the French counter-attacks, which continued during the night, were repulsed.

"Seven officers and 651 soldiers were taken prisoners. Nine machine guns, nine smaller guns, and much material were also taken.

"In the central Vosges the first fight of the German Ski troops against French Chasseurs resulted successfully for the Germans.

"In East Prussia feeble Russian attacks against the German position south of the Mena river were repulsed.

"In the Carpathian Mountains for some days the Germans have been fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Austro-Hungarian armies. The Allies troops obtained a series of good successes in the difficult, snow covered mountainous country."

FRENCH ARTILLERY DESTROYED GENERAL GERMAN BLOCK-HOUSES.

Paris, February 4.—The official communique says: "To the north of the Lys there was an artillery combat yesterday, this being particularly violent in the region of Nieuport.

"At Notre Dame de Lorette, southwest of Lens, a German attack launched on the afternoon of February 3rd, was repelled by the fire of our artillery which likewise arrested a bombardment directed against the road between Arras and Bethune. In the region of Albert and of Quesnoy en Santerre we destroyed several blockhouses.

"Throughout the Valley of the Aisne there was an artillery combat in which we gained the advantage.

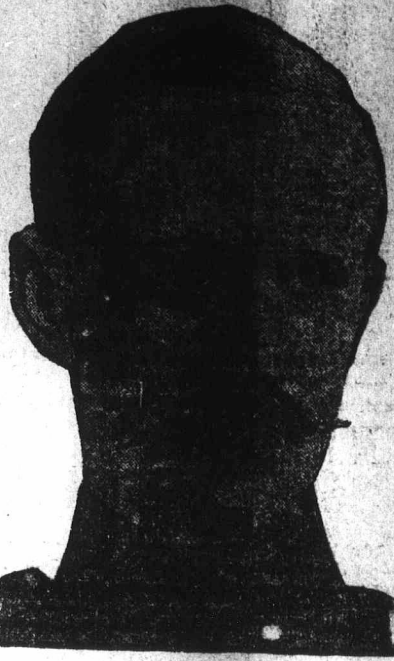
"To the north of Massiges, the enemy took advantage of the explosion of a mine to force itself forward. The entire position was retaken by us.

"New trenches were built by us at a distance of several yards from those which the German miner wrecked and which had become uninhabitable."

PRAISE CANADIAN TROOPS.

London, February 4.—Letters received from the front are unanimous in praise of the Canadian troops that have joined the British army in France.

Princess Patricia's regiment has been under fire four times.



LIEUT.-COL. F. D. FARQUHAR, Commanding the Princess Patricia's, now fighting in France.

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Handing Down

(By Harold Bekkie, in London Chronicle.)

Soldier, what are you writing
By the side of your cooling gun?
Sir, since I'm stopped from fighting,
A word to my little son.

Tell me the thing you've written,
For I love the writer's art;
Sir, that to be a Briton
Is worth a broken heart.

Show me so fine a letter
That you write in iron's mud;
Sir, you could read it better
Were it not for the stain of blood.

Soldier, tell me your story—
Your eyes grow bright and wide;
Sir, it's a taste of glory
To think of the young one's pride!

Would you like to be a soldier, little Tommy—all-my-own?
Would you like to tip the Kaiser off his high and mighty throne?
Would you like to be with father in a well-dug trench,
Knocking spots off German generals and saluting General French?

Would I like to be with Tommy, little Tommy—all-my-own?
Would I give a month of Sundays just to see how he has grown?
Yes! I'd like to be a dustman in the poorest London street,
For the chance of seeing Tommy with a gumbol made of sweets.

If you want to be where I am, then I want to be with you,
But I'm here to show a traitor that a Briton's word is true;
We must stand by Britain's honor, we must fight till fighting ends,
We must show the foes of Britain that we don't desert our friends.

Don't you go and think of Tommy little Tommy—all-my-own,
That we're squabbling here for nothing, that we're growing for a bone;
We are here for Britain's honor, for our freedom, for our peace,
And we're also here, my Tommy, that these wicked wars may cease.

Don't you say that I am funky, don't you say that I am sick,
Boy, I'm half afraid to tell you, but I love it when it's thick—
When the shells come screaming, bursting and whistling bullets wall;
God forgive me, but I love it, and I fight with tooth and nail.

But it's after-looking round us, missing friends, and finding dead,
It is then the British soldier gets a fancy in his head,
And he swears by God in heaven that the man who starts a war
Should go swimming into judgment down a cataract of gore.

That's what makes us such great fighters, and I'd have you be the same;
Love your country like a good 'un, hold your head up, play the game;
Be a straight and pleasant neighbor, be a cool, unruddied man,
But when bullies want a thrashing, why you thrash 'em all you can.

While you say your prayers, my Tommy, little Tommy—all-my-own,
Asking God to save your daddy, I send this one to His Throne;
Save my little lad from slaughter, guard his heart and mind from wrong,
Keep him sweet and kind and gentle, yes, but make him awful strong.

Good night, my little Tommy, here's your daddy's good-bye kiss,
Don't forget what I have told you, and remember also this—
If I don't come back to see you I shall die without a groan,
For it's great to fall for freedom, little Tommy—all-my-own.

WAR WILL REVIVE FISCAL CONTROVERSY

Revival Partly Due to Unwillingness of Government to Call Imperial Conference This Year

FEATURES REVEALED

Government Has Carefully Safeguarded Itself—Hopeless to Expect Promise of Protection from Free Trade Government.

(BY W. E. DOWDING.)

London, January 22.—(By mail.)—In several recent letters I have said that the war's foremost political outcome in the United Kingdom will be a fierce revival of the fiscal controversy. I can now say that the controversy has begun, although there is no sign of the end of the war. The revival is partly due to the unwillingness of the Government to call the Imperial Conference this year, which is the year of its appointed meeting; and it is also partly due to the difficulties raised as between the makers and users of textile dye wares. On both points discussion is acute: Members of Parliament addressing their constituents speak boldly of Protection; some manufacturers demand it; newspapers write leading articles upon it; and now we have Mr. H. G. Wells, a famous novelist, who outrides his opinions on every subject under the sun, announcing his conversion to some limited form of Protection.

The question comes up in this general form. Of what use is it to seize Germany's trade during the war, if we are to have no protection against German competition after the war? The occasion of the anti-dye proposals is made the particular illustration. In a recent letter I summarized the anti-dye controversy. Shortly, it reveals the customary features of all fiscal disputes.

There is a shortage of dye stuffs owing to the cessation of supplies from Germany; and the textile trades are threatened with a partial breakdown. The Government has offered financial assistance to a scheme which the interested industries are discussing. It is announced that the scheme is to be reconstructed, and there is some hope of soon getting to work. The public feeling is that some definite arrangement ought to have been made sooner than this; but, as I have indicated, political considerations have complicated matters and have actually threatened the breakdown of a promising and necessary scheme. It has even been said that the Government has shown by its offer of financial assistance that it is in favor of State protection.

But it now appears that the Government has carefully safeguarded itself. A prominent member of the committee has stated publicly this week that the Government laid down three conditions, which were:—

- (1) That the scheme should remain British;
- (2) That there should be no bargain entered into to raise prices artificially; and
- (3) That with regard to the company's output everybody, large and small, should get fair play, both as to price and as to supplies.

Now these conditions, in my opinion, exclude the possibility of Government participation in any scheme of tariff protection, for a tariff is always held by Free Traders to be a means of raising prices artificially. The conditions are also directed, though not explicitly, against the formation of anything in the nature of a trust, which again, is a form of commercial protection.

(Continued on page 5.)

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GERMANS PREPARING FOR MORE TERRIFIC ASSAULTS

London, February 4.—Within the past three days the British War Office has sent about 47,000 fresh British troops across the Channel to meet a new offensive movement which the Germans are expected to make all along the line in West Flanders and Northern France.

Preparations made by the Germans indicate that they are getting ready to launch the most terrific assaults yet made on the Anglo-French lines.