

The Journal of Commerce

THE BUSINESS
MAN'S DAILY

MONTREAL, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1915

ONE CENT

MOLSONS BANK
Incorporated 1852
Capital \$4,000,000
Reserve \$4,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

63 BRANCHES SCATTERED
THROUGHOUT CANADA

The Crown Trust Co.
145 St. James Street - Montreal

Paid-up Capital - \$500,000

A conservative trust company for the
public's service, able and willing to act
in any approved trust capacity.

Enquiries are cordially invited

WHY CIRCULATED THAT AMERICANS ARE UNWELCOME IN CANADA

Montreal, Ont., June 28.—Letters have been received
from Toronto boys and friends of the Canadian
Exhibition in various parts of the United
States informing Mr. Percy Rogers, Associat Man-
ager, that there is an ever-growing impression
that Americans are not allowed over the border
because of the great harm that this may do the Fair is indi-
cated by the fact that 150,000 visitors from American
States come here annually for the C. N. E. This
is owing to the disturbed conditions in Europe. It
is confidently expected that a record number
of United States people would come to the Exhibition.
An effort will be made by the railways and Exhibi-
tion officials to set right any such harmful reports
and to make it plain that Americans are perhaps more
welcome to Canada this year than ever before.

WINDMILL GETS DIVIDENDS FOR YEAR FROM SHRAPNEL ORDERS.

Montreal, June 28.—It is understood that
the Windmill Electric will make profits out of the
shrapnel and steel orders which it has taken large
orders to pay a year's dividend at the 4 per cent.
rate on the \$35,700,000 common stock. These shrapnel
orders are of course entirely aside from the
steel orders and amount to between \$6,500,000 and
\$10,000,000. Practically speaking, therefore, all that
the company needs to do in its current fiscal year
is to make enough out of its regular electrical busi-
ness to cover interest and depreciation charges. The
dividend will be provided from shrapnel
orders, while profits from the rifle order can ultimately
be used for bond retirement purposes or other
purposes.

TO INVESTIGATE CALGARY OIL COMPANIES.

Calgary, June 28.—Early in July Judge Carpenter
will begin the investigation of over one hundred oil
companies.
There were 435 oil companies formed last year.
The 190 failed to file any returns whatever, while
the rest filed only partial returns.
It is expected that serious embezzlement charges
will be taken to clean up the whole oil situa-

GERMAN FORT DESTROYED.

London, June 28.—It is announced that a German
fort and wireless station near Bokaba, on the shore
of Lake Victoria Nyanza, German Africa, were de-
stroyed by a British expedition from Uganda.
The British boats, field guns, rifles and valuable docu-
ments were captured and two machine guns were
destroyed.

RUSSIANS IN FULL RETREAT.

London, June 28.—The report printed in the Giornale
d'Italia that the English naval base for operations
against the Dardanelles was removed from Egypt
to an Italian port was confirmed to-day in military
circles.

GERMANY WILL CONCILIATE.

Washington, June 28.—Germany's reply to Presi-
dent Wilson's second note on the Lusitania tragedy
is conciliatory and will be favorable to the Am-
erican position. Ambassador Gerard at Berlin cabled
the State Department to-day. His information is
that a reply had been obtained in an interview
with Foreign Minister Von Jagow.

GERMAN REPLY ON JULY 5.

Hague, June 23.—Messages received from Ber-
lin indicate that the German reply to the American note
will be presented to Ambassador Gerard on July
5, following day. Dr. Dernburg who has reached
Hague conferred with the Foreign Office officials to-
day. Berlin advises that the German government
is confident there is the greatest optimism on the
part of German-American relations.

WILL NOT BOMBARD ROME.

London, June 28.—According to a despatch from Rome,
Benito XV has received a letter from Emperor
Charles in which the Austrian ruler promises
that Austro-Hungarian aviators will not bomb
Rome.

STEAMER FOR QUEBEC TORPEDOED.

London, June 28.—It is announced that the steamer
"British" used for transporting war
supplies from Canada to England has been torpedoed
on a route from Glasgow to Quebec. The crew

HUN ADVANCE NEARS STRONGEST DEFENCE

Meeting With Russian Forces on Bug
River Expected to Develop
Important Battle

WARSAW DRIVE IS SPENT

Rather a Demonstration in Force Than the Begin-
ning of a Drive—Austrians are Now Using
Asphyxiating Gas.

(Special Cable to Journal of Commerce.)
London, June 28.—Although pressed back at two
points in the Dniester region, south of Lemberg, the
Russians, counter-attacking as they withdrew, have
inflicted heavy losses on the enemy north of Lem-
berg. The enemy has taken positions north of Hava
Ruska, but the Russian retirement east of Lemberg
has robbed these positions of their strategical value
and the enemy by his success has gained only a tac-
tical advantage.
North of Zurawno the Teutons, after crossing the
Dniester, have advanced about six miles, while Gen-
eral Von Linsingen has taken the Russians on the
flank and forced them to retire to a point about half
way between Rohatyn and Halicz.
The enemy forces are now close to the strongest
Russian forces east of Lemberg, defenses erected and
greatly strengthened in the last few days at Husk,
where four streams unite to form the Bug River, and
the railroad from Lemberg to Brody crosses the Bug.
Here before the end of the week a battle of great im-
portance will probably develop.
The attack on the Russian lines defending Warsaw
began by Field Marshal von Hindenburg on Prasa-
nyz almost due north of the Polish capital in which
he forced the Russians to yield the secondary fortress
of Ostrolenka, appears to have spent itself, and mil-
itary experts here are to-day inclined to believe that
it was rather a German demonstration in force than
the beginning of a drive meant to carry the enemy into
Warsaw. That Germany will eventually make a de-
termined attempt to sweep to Warsaw from this di-
rection is generally believed.
Poison gas and burning fluids lavishly used have
not enabled the Germans to recover their lost trench-
es on the heights of the Meuse. For a day and a
night, beginning Saturday at dawn, the Germans have
made determined efforts to expel the French from
the positions they had captured.
Advancing in great force and with their artillery
maintaining a curtain of fire designed to prevent
the French reserves being brought up, the Germans
swept forward and by the aid of clouds of their gas
fumes, reached what had been their first trenches,
where they sprayed the French defenders with flam-
ing liquid.
Held Second Line Trenches.
Despite the frightful weapons they employed the
Germans were repulsed here with great losses, the
French not only holding possession of what formerly
had been the German first line but also the second
line trenches previously conquered.
North of Arras and Belgium the Germans are main-
taining a violent bombardment of the Allies' lines,
but there have been no infantry engagements in the
region. One woman was killed at St. Die when a
German aviator dropped bombs there.
The Austrians are now employing asphyxiating gases
against the Italians, particularly on the Isonzo front.
On the Tyrol-Trentino front the Italians have dam-
aged and interrupted the Hydro Electric installation at
Ponale on the Lago di Garda. The enemy has made
furious attacks on the heights of Zellenkofel, which
the Italians have captured, but without success.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN JUAREZ, MEXICO, BY VILLA

Juarez, Mexico, June 28.—Martial law was declared
here to-day. All amusement places were ordered
closed by order of Colonel Hipolyto Villa, brother of
the revolutionary leader, and all streets are being
patrolled by troops. All funds in the Villa treasury
have been taken to El Paso by Colonel Villa though
his scouts have reported finding no trace of the
Huerta forces under General Salzar reported march-
ing on Juarez. After taking the treasury funds across
the river in an automobile, Colonel Villa remained in
El Paso and later Thomas Ornela, commander here,
in Villa's absence sent an appeal for reinforcements.

NEW BRITISH NAVAL BASE.

Rome, June 28.—The report printed in the Giornale
d'Italia that the English naval base for operations
against the Dardanelles was removed from Egypt
to an Italian port was confirmed to-day in military
circles.

CAPTURED 6470 RUSSIANS.

Berlin, June 28.—General Staff reports that in the
operations culminating in the capture of Halicz, Gen-
eral von Linsingen's forces have captured 6470 Rus-
sians since June 23.

ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION.

Utrecht, Holland, June 28.—A great anti-war de-
monstration by socialists took place here and else-
where in Holland on Sunday. It was directed particu-
larly against the government bill providing for an
increase of the Lanstrum. Resolutions supporting the
international peace movement of the socialists were
adopted.

GERMANS MADE TWO ATTACKS.

Paris, June 28.—The official statement says: Noth-
ing of importance occurred during the night except
two German attacks, one at Calonne trench and the
other to the east of Metzeral, both of which were re-
pulsed.



SIR EDWARD GREY,
Great Britain's Foreign Secretary. He is said
to have been in Roumania recently in connection with
that country's entry into the struggle.

TRAWLERS CAPTURE GERMAN SUBMARINE.

Passengers of the liner Gramplan, just arrived from
Great Britain, stated to-day that while near the Eng-
lish coast the liner passed three trawlers towing a
German submarine which was on its side up.
The submarine craft was floating too low for the
number to be made out, but the trawlers had it safe,
and it is in a British port long before now.
Two of the small vessels had lines on the pirate,
the third was steaming along to give aid if any was
required.
Where it was captured, or under what circum-
stances, no one had any idea.
The fate of the pirate crew was probably sealed, as
the vessel was upside down; all of them were un-
doubtedly dead.

Men in the Day's News

Lieut.-Colonel Fred. A. Gascogne, who is to com-
mand the 60th Battalion now being recruited in Mon-
treal, is an employee of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
He joined the Canadian Pacific as a clerk at Brock-
ville in 1883, coming to Montreal the following year
and winning rapid promotion until he became super-
intendent of the Car Service of the Eastern Lines, a
position he gave up to go to the front. He is an
enthusiastic and an efficient officer.

Ex-Governor John M. Staddon, of Georgia, who had
to call out the militia to protect himself from a mob,
changed from a popular to an unpopular governor
over night. He became Governor of Georgia in 1912
and was regarded as one of the most popular heads
of the State ever had. The change in feeling was due
to the fact that he commuted the death sentence which
had been imposed on Leo M. Frank, and this incited
a great deal of hostility which culminated in riots as
the Governor was giving up the seals of office to
make way for his successor.

Mr. Herbert S. Houston, president of the Associated
Advertising Clubs of the World, has just been elected
to this position at the annual convention in Chicago.
He was born in Champaign, Ill., and educated at
the University of Chicago. He has been in journalism
all his life, serving on a number of papers in the Mid-
western States and in New York to which city he
went twenty years ago as advertising manager of
"Outing." For the past fifteen years he has been
connected with the firm of Doubleday, Page & Com-
pany. He is regarded as an authority on advertis-
ing.

Hon. Samuel Barker, Privy Council and member
of the House of Commons for East Hamilton, died
suddenly at his home in that city on Saturday night.
He was born in Kingston in 1839, educated at the
London Grammar School, in which city he took up
the practise of law. In 1872 he became counsel for
the Great Western Railway and some years later be-
came manager of the Northern and Northwestern
Railways, lines which subsequently were absorbed by
the Grand Trunk. He was a director of the Union
Trust Company, of the Union Bank, Crown Life As-
surance Company, and several other corporations. He
was first elected to Parliament in 1906, holding his
seat ever since.

Nicholas Maklakoff, who has been dismissed as
Russian Minister of the Interior, lost his position
as a result of having permitted anti-German riots to
go unchecked in Moscow, as a result of which some
twenty million dollars' worth of property was de-
stroyed. Maklakoff was dismissed despite the fact
that his brother is one of the most important mem-
bers of the Duma, and despite the fact that the
family possesses great wealth and social prominence.
Maklakoff is also of a somewhat reactionary type;
for example, disapproving of the liberty of the press
and holding to the view that there should be State
control of it. He has also been out of sympathy
with the Jews.

Sir Herbert B. Ames was born in this city fifty-two
years ago and educated at Amherst College, Mass.,
and in France. For a time he was in business in
his father's firm, Ames, Holden, Ltd., later going into
municipal politics and finally into Dominion politics.
He was first elected for St. Antoine, this city, in the
Conservative interests in 1904, and has retained his
seat ever since. Sir Herbert was knighted a few
weeks ago, being one of the Canadians honored by
the King on his last birthday. He is one of the most
tireless workers on the Government benches, but also
devotes a considerable part of his time to philan-
thropic and sociological problems. He is a frequent
contributor to the press dealing with matters relating
to civic government and social and economic ques-
tions.

MUNITION STORIES ARE MOSTLY LIES

Concocted to Drive Home Views Tot-
ally Unconnected With Shells
and Explosives

CONSCRIPTION MAY COME

But Great Britain is Not Yet Ripe for Institution of
Compulsory Military Service or Compulsory
Labor in Producing Adequate Supplies.

(BY W. E. DOWDING)
London, June 11th (by mail).—The topic which is
absorbing most attention just at present, as might
be anticipated, is the all important one of military
supplies. Unfortunately what is known as the "muni-
tion question" has, by a loud voiced and somewhat
unscrupulous section of the Press, been used as a blud-
geon to try to drive home views, totally unconnected
with shells and explosives, which are finding very
few sympathizers among people generally. The re-
sult has been that such an enormous volume of fic-
tion and perverted fact has been recently dished up
that the man in the street hardly knows what to
believe. If we who are on the spot, therefore, find
it impossible to discover where Truth stands, people
overseas and on the Continent are likely to be even
more confused, and that is worse, to get some very
wrong impressions. I have said it is impossible to
find out the truth, but we have at any rate the sat-
isfaction of learning, from official sources, that
the stories now being written unofficially are mostly
lies.
The urgent necessity of supplying unlimited muni-
tions of war, is of course clearly recognized, not only
in Great Britain but also in France; and all that is
humanly possible is being done in both countries to
speed up the work. But the statements that have been
scattered broadcast, especially since the announce-
ment in Parliament of our total of a quarter of a
million casualties, charging ministers with what
amounts to criminal neglect, are the vapourings of
armchair critics who picked up their theories of war
making in Fleet Street.
It is important, in this connection, to remember
that there is still one point upon which the opinion
of this country is divided—the question of compulsion.
Rightly or wrongly we are not ripe for the institu-
tion either of compulsory military service or compul-
sory labour in the manufacturing of military sup-
plies.
It is possible that conscription in both senses may
have to come, and if it is shown to be the one and
only way to end the war the country the Empire will
certainly acquiesce. But it is not too much to say
that it will only tolerate the principle of compulsion
when circumstances become compelling. We have
had a platitude that the Empire was built by volun-
teers.
The advocates of conscription have recognized this
fact and so are making it their business to demon-
strate the compelling nature of existing circumstances.
Every casualty, whether in Flanders or in the Dar-
danelles, is traced with more ingenuity than reason,
to the lack of high explosives, every trench lost
to the enemy is a proof of the need for fresh recruits.
They have not feared to do what they can, to create the
impression, at home and abroad, that the sole hope
of the salvation not merely of the British Empire,
but presumably of the other nations in alliance with
it, lies in the application of the principle of compulsion
in Great Britain.
Had the clamour stopped short at a scheme for
greater national organization there would have been
a readier response, for the Government and the coun-
(Continued on Page 5.)

BRITISH SUBMARINE SUNK SEVEN TURKISH VESSELS

Athens, June 28.—The British submarine that pene-
trated the Sea of Marmora by diving underneath the
Turkish warships at the eastern end of the Dardan-
elles is keeping up its attacks on shipping there.
Seven Turkish merchant vessels carrying food sup-
plies for the Gallipoli army have been sunk.
Most of the Turkish warships have sought shelter
in the Golden Horn as a result of the submarines' op-
erations.
The resumption of aeroplane activity on Gallipoli
Peninsula indicates a renewal of the Allies' assaults
there on an unprecedented scale, according to ad-
vices received here to-day.

BULGARIA'S DEMANDS REJECTED.

Bucharest, June 28.—Bulgaria's demands condi-
tional to its participation in the war on the side of
the Allies has been rejected by the quadruple entente,
according to advices received here. The reply is said
to have been presented at Sofia Sunday by the British
Minister.
Shortly after receipt of the reply M. Tchoeff, Bul-
garian Minister to Turkey, left for Constantinople. He
had been summoned by his government in anticipa-
tion of a favorable reply from the Allies.
It is believed he would have stayed in Sofia if the
Allies had accepted Bulgaria's terms.

MEXICO CITY HAS FALLEN.

Washington, June 28.—Mexico City has fallen be-
fore the attack of Carranza's army under General
Gonzales, consul-general Silliman at Vera Cruz re-
ported to the State Department.
The date and circumstances of the defeat of the
Zapatistas army defending the capital were not given
in the message.
The despatch from Mexico City was carried over-
land, presumably to Pachuca, to be telegraphed to
Vera Cruz.
This was first word out of Mexico City in ten days.

AUSTRIAN WAR LOAN.

Amsterdam, June 28.—According to a message from
Vienna, the Imperial Austrian Savings Bank an-
nounces that more than 2,400,000,000 kronen of \$400,-
000,000 has been subscribed to the second Austrian
war loan. The lists have been extended until July

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Head Office--TORONTO

Paid Up Capital - - - \$15,000,000
Rest - - - - - 13,500,000

Board of Directors:
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John Laird, Assistant General Manager.

WITH BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CAN-
ADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES,
ENGLAND AND MEXICO, AND AGENTS
AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT
THE WORLD, THIS BANK OFFERS UN-
SURPASS'D FACILITIES FOR THE
TRANSACTION OF EVERY KIND OF
BANKING BUSINESS IN CANADA OR IN
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Collections Effected Promptly and at Reasonable
Rates

NEGOTIATING SUB-CONTRACTS WITH GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

New York, June 28.—The fact that the Interna-
tional Steam Pump Company has practically closed
negotiations for the acceptance of a sub-contract for
war supplies from the General Electric Company,
makes it plain that rapid progress is being made by
the latter company in its plans for the centralization
of manufacture of munitions for the Allies under its
supervision.
No official announcement has as yet been made
by the electrical concern of negotiations which it
has been conducting with Great Britain through J.
P. Morgan and Company, for production of war ma-
terials, but such a stage has been attained in the
matter as makes some announcement in the near
future probable. One concern or more may be able
to speak definitely within a week of the closing of
sub-contracts with the General Electric. Some bank-
ers familiar with negotiations predict a flood of
such announcements very shortly.

DU PONT POWDER SHARES AT \$700.

New York, June 28.—Common stock of Du Pont
Powder Company is reported as having been sold in
Wilmington, the home of the Du Pons on Saturday
last, at \$700 a share. This is a new high record
for the stock which at the beginning of the year sold
at about \$200 a share.
About five months ago a syndicate made up of the
company's officials purchased about 100,000 shares
from General T. Coleman Du Pont, paying him about
\$200 a share or \$20,000,000 in all. Since that time
the company has closed powder contracts with Euro-
pean nations aggregating about \$100,000,000 and on
this business the stock has had its sensational ad-
vance of 500 points. To-day the syndicate's invest-
ment of \$20,000,000 has a market value of \$70,000,-
000 which means a profit of \$50,000,000.
The rise in stock is accompanied by rumors that
stockholders will participate in enormous profits
which the company will obtain in some quarters. A
big cash or stock dividend is looked for while others
are of the opinion that the company's bonds will be
retired.

THUNDERSTORMS TO-MORROW NIGHT.

Light winds, fine and warm. Tuesday, fine at first,
followed by thunderstorms before night.
Since Saturday morning showers have occurred in
nearly all parts of the western provinces with fairly
high temperature in Manitoba and cooler conditions
further west.
From Ontario eastward the weather has been fine
and moderately warm.

WHEAT IS FIRMER.

Chicago, June 28.—Wheat is firmer on rains in the
harvesting district and some complaints of excessive
rains in parts of the spring wheat belt. Corn was
firm on wet weather in the west. Oats steadier on
complaints of delayed harvesting.

SPICE MARKET UNCHANGED.

New York, June 28.—The market for spices lacked
new features at the week end, trading being rather
quiet. There has been a moderate demand of late,
however, and the market presents a steady appear-
ance.

Find it Very
.. Readable ..

"I must congratulate
you on the high char-
acter of your daily. It
is always full of just
what one wants to
know. I find it very
readable."

Writes a Doctor from
an Ontario town.