

Royals Yesterday by  
Wins --- Newark ---  
Series Divided  
LOST TO BISONS

... Ten Rounds, Despite  
... Clever Exhibition  
... Successful.

... that the jinx was off  
... their way to victory in two  
... In the morning, the score  
... of the afternoon's labors  
... Royals just one down from

... took a hard-fought game  
... of 5 to 4. They won out  
... when Lalonges' single scored

... defeated the representa-  
... in Bowling Club on the Ken-  
... yesterday afternoon by a ma-  
... annual friendly match be-  
... berkins competed in the match  
... Westmount skips were suc-

... to start his horse Vile,  
... was entered, after the judges  
... horse, was suspended from  
... entries of his horses are to  
... Driving Club in future.

... fourteen pounds in  
... the lightweight champion  
... heavier opponent too to be  
... ten-round bout before  
... Canadian Athletic Club at Sob-  
... cleverness the match over-  
... between Welsh and Lustig, as  
... to fight him at all stages,  
... the difference in weight the  
... did no doubt have made his  
... try champion. Welsh used  
... advantage against Fleming by  
... clinches throwing it against  
... meant to wear the Can-

... MANY EARNED  
... PER CENT. ON COMMON  
... The Westinghouse Electric  
... in its report for the  
... ed yesterday, gives no in-  
... orders it recently received  
... for the Allies. The  
... the period covered in the

... conditions for the year shows  
... in a comparison  
... us year. Gross earnings  
... \$43,733,645. Net income  
... depreciation charges and  
... \$4,958,809. This  
... earned on the common  
... preferred stock dividend,  
... in the previous year.  
... adjustment charges were  
... year before to \$441,498  
... charges and of dividends  
... for the year by \$185,715,  
... profit and loss account.  
... at the end of the year was  
... the year before.

... on March 31 of this  
... \$7,951,385 at the close of  
... of course does not include  
... came later. The average  
... the year was 15.15, com-  
... 18,635 during the previous

... The sales billed for  
... ducts as compared with  
... to the unfavorable busi-  
... period, but partly to the  
... y 13, 1914, the main works  
... are practically closed by  
... the reduction in sales bill-  
... reduction in the net in-  
... by the conditions due to

... inaugurated a service  
... designed to provide a per-  
... employees upon their re-  
... reasonable conditions as  
... At the death of such per-  
... to the widow and to  
... of age."

### THE MOLSONS BANK

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5% BONDS DUE 1943.  
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5% BONDS DUE 1943.  
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INVESTMENT BANKERS  
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## TEXTILE PROFITS WERE \$1,230,767 NET

This Compared With \$1,196,990 the Previous Year --- Statement Showed Surplus of \$52,546  
YEAR'S SALES \$7,643,674

The tenth annual meeting of the Dominion Textile Company was held at the head offices of the company this morning at 11.30, and the annual report was presented to shareholders. The report showed that net profits for the year after paying all current interest on loans, all mill charges and writing off \$204,949 for repairs and improvements to the mills, amounted to \$1,230,767, compared with \$1,196,990 last year. To these profits were added a dividend received from the Dominion Cotton Mills Company, amounting to \$74,250, in all \$1,305,017. After paying bond interest and preferred and common stock dividends and rental of the Dominion and Mount Royal Mills, there is left a surplus of \$52,546, making the total amount to the credit of profit and loss account on March 31, 1915, of \$581,926. This latter is comparable with \$329,379 for the year 1914-15.

It makes very interesting reading to note that although the company's sales showed a considerable falling off from the preceding year, there was not a very great deal of difference shown in profits. This is accounted for by the fact that the company was able to take advantage of the heavy decline in the price of raw material which occurred shortly after the outbreak of war, as they were fortunate enough not to have any cotton carried over at the high prices which prevailed during the first half of 1914.

Sales of the company for the year amounted to \$7,643,674 as compared with \$8,899,718 for the preceding year.

	1913-14.	1914-15.
Profits	1,196,990	1,230,767
Dividend	73,335	74,250
Net revenue	1,270,375	1,305,017
Rentals	551,172	564,252
Balance	719,203	740,765
Written off	15,389	344,228
Balance	703,814	706,537
Bond interest	219,138	219,121
Balance	484,676	487,417
Preferred dividend	2134,653	124,870
Balance	349,421	362,547

(Continued on Page 8.)

## ITALIAN INVADERS PENETRATE FURTHER

### Across Frontier From Lombardy to Coast and Enemy Moving Down to Attack

### OCCUPY PORT O BUSCO

Troops Have Disembarked Following Bombardment—Austrians Abandoned First Line and Retired, Destroying Bridges and Railroads.  
(Special Cable to The Journal of Commerce.)  
London, Wednesday, May 26.—Monfalcone, only sixteen miles from Trieste, has been bombarded by the Italian aviators. The aeroplanes were subjected to a heavy fire while springing over the Austrian lines, but succeeded in accomplishing their mission.

The Italian troops have now pushed over the Austrian border from Lombardy to the Adriatic. The severest fighting reported to-day is on the lower Isonzo, where the Italians are establishing themselves on the line of the river, preparatory to crossing and attacking Gorizia and Gradiz. The right flank of this force is supported by Italian warships.

Italy has gained the advantage of making the first offensive move, but Austro-German troops are reported moving down the Adige Valley from Innsbruck apparently with the intention of striking at the rear of the Italian advance.

Naval Battle in Adriatic.  
There has been another naval encounter in the Adriatic, Vienna reporting that an Italian destroyer was forced to surrender off Barletta. The Austrian destroyer Caspel was damaged when two Italian battleships got in range and opened fire. The Austrian cruiser Helgoland and three destroyers were engaged in this encounter with two Italian destroyers. The Italian Ministry of Marine reports that an Austrian warship with a heavy list, believed to have been one of those engaged off Barletta, was sighted by a steamship off the promontory of Gargano. This warship was escorted by four torpedo boats.

Abandoning their first line of defences to the Italians, the Austrians, retiring, have sought to impede the Italian advance by the destruction of bridges and houses and by tearing up the railroads. Following the bombardment of Portu Busco, troops were disembarked and the port occupied. The invasion of Austria is being made in two directions, one northward toward the Carnic Alps and the other through Friuli along the coast.

The Advance Toward Trieste.  
The immediate task of the troops thrusting toward Trieste will be the crossing of the Isonzo which is expected to develop the first serious fighting of the Italian campaign. The Italians have already occupied the heights on the right bank of the river. The greatest enthusiasm prevails throughout Italy over the quick movement of the Italian troops into Austrian territory, although it is realized that the real test will not come until the Italians encounter the Austrians resting on their prepared line of fortifications.

That Italy could take the first move, however, is considered of great importance, showing, as it did, the complete preparedness of the Italian military authorities. From Lombardy to the coast, it is reported, the Italians are over the border. Rendered desperate by the determined attacks of the Allies, the Germans have had recourse to the most lavish expenditure of asphyxiating gas in Flanders preceding an attack east of Ypres, according to a report issued by the War Office and which is based upon a communication from Sir John French.

Fighting Near Przemysl Again.  
For a period of four hours and a half the Germans employed the cylinders which emitted noxious and deadly gases, while at the same time continuing a bombardment of the lines with asphyxiating shells. So great was the pressure in the cylinders that at places the gas clouds rose forty feet from the ground.

Fighting of the most desperate nature has been resumed north of Przemysl on both banks of the San as far north as Jaroslau. The Germans assert that General Von Mackensen has successfully resumed the offensive in this region and 153 officers and 21,000 men have been taken prisoners. Petrograd declares that the enemy attacked in great force, but that the Russian artillery fire shattered the ranks of the enemy.

STEEL PLANT PRODUCTION HAS BEEN WELL MAINTAINED.  
New York, May 26.—The Iron Age says: The rate of production at largest steel plants has been maintained, and in some cases particularly in Pittsburgh and near-by valley districts, slightly increased. On selling side some of the heavier lines show more activity while lighter products are quiet. Buying for domestic use is marked by caution in view of the issues raised with Germany, but there is no uneasiness. After some weeks of small business in rails several orders have come out together. 25,000 tons for Southern Pacific, 15,000 tons for Lake Shore, 8,000 tons for Chicago and Alton, and 4,000 tons for Chesapeake and Ohio, all to be rolled in the Chicago district. Chesapeake and Ohio's total purchases are about 15,000 tons.

S. S. NEBRASKAN SAFE SO FAR.  
Queenstown, May 26.—The S. S. Nebraskan passed Queenstown this afternoon on her way to Liverpool. She was steaming 8 knots an hour.



MR. C. B. GORDON, President Dominion Textile Company, whose annual meeting was held here to-day.

## Men in the Day's News

Sir Edward Carson, Attorney-General in the Coalition Cabinet, is the well known leader of the Ulsterites opposed to Home Rule. He was born in Dublin in 1854 and educated for the Bar. He was Solicitor-General for Ireland for one year and Solicitor-General for Great Britain for the years 1909 to 1906. He is best known, however, for his violent opposition to the Home Rule measures proposed by the Asquith Government. His inclusion in the Cabinet is evidence of the unity of the British nation.

Count Luigi Cadorna, head of the General Staff of the Italian Army and as such the virtual head of the nation's forces, is a native of Piedmont, in Northern Italy. He is a reticent, taciturn, unemotional man—quite different in this respect to the ordinary Italian. General Cadorna, who is also a Senator, was placed in charge of the army last year and has worked wonders with it. As a matter of fact he is the man who is primarily responsible for the placing of the Italian army on a war footing and for Italy's entry into the conflict.

Major-General Zupelli, Italian Minister of War, is in reality an Austrian by birth, as he was born in Capodistria, part of Italia Irredenta, which is still subject to the sway of the Austrians. With General Cadorna it has been his duty to prepare the north-eastern frontier of Italy for a war with Austria. When General Cadorna was made commander-in-chief of the Italian army, he used his influence to have Zupelli appointed Minister of War. The two men have worked harmoniously together, and have in the Italian army one of the most effective and best-organized forces in Europe.

Mr. James Cradock Simpson, the well-known Montreal Real Estate Agent, was born at Pentungushen, Ont., seventy-seven years ago to-day. He studied surveying and for several years was engaged in civil engineering and land surveying, later joining the Ontario Department of Public Works, from which he retired in 1884 on account of ill-health. He then removed to Montreal and formed his present real estate connection, where he has been successful in building up a large and profitable business. He also publishes the Real Estate Record. Mr. Simpson is interested in many worthy philanthropic movements, such as the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, the Citizens' League and the Boys' Home.

Lieutenant C. M. Horsey, one of the men wounded in the recent fighting in France, is a son of J. Haydn Horsey, for many years manager of the Montreal office of the Dominion Bank and now manager of the bank's office in London, England. Lieutenant Horsey is a graduate of the Royal Military College at Kingston, and was in attendance at McGill when war broke out. He immediately joined the 5th Royal Highlanders and was given a commission, although only twenty-three years of age. In the fighting at Langemark he had his back shot from his back and was buried three times by earth thrown by exploding shells. He spent a few days in the hospital recovering from shock, only to return to the front and be wounded.

The Rt. Hon. Walter Hume Long, who has joined the Coalition Cabinet as President of the Local Government Board, is one of the outstanding men in the Conservative party. As a matter of fact he was one of the men mentioned for leadership of the Conservative party which was finally conferred upon Andrew Bonar Law. Mr. Long was born at Bath in 1854 and educated at Harrow and Oxford. He first entered Parliament in 1889 and held office at various times in Conservative Cabinets. He owns extensive estates and is generally looked upon as the representative in Parliament of the old aristocracy and the landed interests. The new Minister will undoubtedly bring a considerable measure of strength to the Coalition Cabinet.

Lieutenant J. G. Ross, who has just been reported wounded, was in command of the Machine Gun Section of the 5th Royal Highlanders which formed part of the 13th Battalion. Lately he has been acting as adjutant of the regiment. Lieutenant Ross was born at Embro, Ont., some thirty odd years ago and educated at the Woodstock Collegiate Institute and at McGill, where he graduated in science in 1903. Following his graduation he took a trip around the world, in which he explored many inaccessible and out-of-the-way mining districts. For the past few years he has been a member of the firm of Milton Hersey & Co., where he is recognized as one of the best mining engineers in the country. "Jim," as he is popularly known, is also prominent in athletic circles. Two years ago he and Lieutenant Talbot Papineau, of the Princess Pats, took part in the two hundred mile canoe race and came in second. Lieutenant Ross is a son of Captain D. R. Ross, of Embro, and is one of three brothers serving at the front. Major R. B. is in charge of the Transport Department, while Major J. M. is Major and Adjutant of the 28th Vancouver Regiment. The former has been on the firing line for some weeks, but the latter only sailed for the front last month.

## CROP PROSPECTS IN WEST EXCELLENT

### Grain has Been Planted Deep, Says E. Cora Hind and can well Stand Adversity

### GROWTH WILL BE R. . .

Estimates That With Good Weather, West Will Have 200,000,000 Bushels of Wheat to Harvest—Acreage in Almost All Grains Has Increased.  
(By E. Cora Hind.)

The matter of prime importance to Canada at the moment is the condition of the grain crop in the West. The writer, whose special business it is to secure fortnightly crop reports for the Manitoba Free Press, published the first of these reports on the 11th day of May. Three days prior to that 158 points were queried, asking a list of questions which covered:—the percentage of seeding done; the height of the wheat; the damage from drifting; general condition of the soil; whether rain had fallen or was needed and the probable increase in acreage of each grain. The men upon whom the Free Press relies for its crop news are independent men with practical experience of crop conditions and always before asking for a report at the beginning of the season, a letter of instruction is sent out and every man is required to report as to whether he is, or is not, in a position to undertake the work for the season. Out of 158 points queried, reports were received from 155, the correspondents being given a limit of three days in which to procure their information and wire in their report. The reports showed that practically all wheat was seeded and was up from three to five inches; that 75 per cent. of the oats were seeded and a start had been made with barley and flax. The spring of 1915 has been a hard one, but has had the drawback of high winds and as there was very little snowfall during the winter, and as the cultivation had been exceptionally well done, there was a good deal of apprehension as to the amount of damage done by drifting soil, so that this point was emphasized in the inquiry. There was also apprehension as to whether there was sufficient moisture to give the crop a sufficient start. Ninety-eight points out of 158 admitted the need of rain; 55 points included in this, stated that they wanted rain very badly; 35 points stated that no rain was needed and a few admitted that while not needed, it would do good. Since this report was issued, the West has had a pretty thorough wetting down. The change of weather came on Thursday, May 13 in some sections, and between Thursday night and Sunday night of the 16 all the districts that had complained of dry weather had from twelve to forty-eight hours of rain. At a few points there was a little wet snow. The weather during Sunday was cool, which, of course, is very desirable after rain and considering the fact that the grain was put down to moisture at the time of seeding and that a very large percentage was packed, the rains that have fallen should be amply sufficient to carry the crop to the first of June. There were a few sections where the winds were sufficiently violent to expose the roots of the growing wheat and some fields will, undoubtedly, have to be re-seeded. There was a very sharp frost on the nights of Sunday the 16th, and Monday 17th, which would nip the tops of the grain in some sections and retard growth for period. There were a few complaints that barley was sufficiently nipped to be permanently injured. This is a matter of regret, because barley seed is exceedingly scarce and re-seeding of this grain will be difficult. As a matter of fact, the extremely early season tempted men to sow barley sooner than was at all wise. The loss from this, however, will be very small in the aggregate. With the very superior cultivation this season and anything like a fair supply of June rains, a large crop is assured. The soil was so warm when the rain began to fall, that growth will be rapid with the return of really warm weather. Altogether, the outlook at the present time is an encouraging one. The fact, which many would be experts overlook in speaking of the present crop, is that having been planted deep, it has an exceptionally good root and should be able to stand a great deal of adversity, which, of course, everyone hopes it will not receive.

What Markets.  
The average price of May wheat during the month of April, was \$1.57; of July, \$1.56, and of October, \$1.20. The highest point made by May wheat during the month of April was \$1.64 on the 24th of the month and that figure was, up to that date, the record of the year; the previous high being \$1.61, wheat having touched that price on two occasions. The average price for May wheat during April, was 67 cents higher than for March and 9 1/2 cents higher (Continued on Page 6.)

## OFFICIAL ITALIAN STATEMENT.

Rome, May 26.—The report from General Cadorna, Commander-in-Chief, is as follows: "We have occupied the frontier passes near Cadore. The enemy bombarded Conquensurina without result during the night. "We took Valinfero Pass with the bayonet. "The enemy is retiring everywhere, destroying bridges. "Our aviators threw bombs on electric works and railway station at Monfalcone, 16 miles northwest of Trieste. "Our troops on May 24 occupied Forcella, Montozzo, Tonale, Ponte di Caffaro, Giudicaria, the territory north of Ferrara, Monte Baldo, Monte Corne, Monte Foppiano, Pasubia, Monte Boffelani, at extremities of the Agno and Leogra Valleys, and high defiles of Brenta Valley. We made several prisoners. "Along Friuli frontier and Middle Isonzo we continued successfully on May 25. At Caporetta we disposed of the troops on the heights and won the Judrio and Isonzo. On the lower Isonzo we continue our offensive in order to remove the line of the river. "Austrian artillery at Santa Maria, at Santa Lucia and southwest of Tolmino opened fire on our positions on the heights of the Judrio and Isonzo without result."

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## PIRATES HAVE FOUND ANOTHER U. S. VICTIM

### American Steamer Nebraskan Flying Stars and Stripes Torpedoed off Irish Coast

### IS STEAMING TO LIVERPOOL

Belonged to American-Hawaiian Line, But Was Chartered by the Atlantic Transport Co., a Subsidiary of International Mercantile Marine.  
(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)  
London, May 26.—Lloyd's Maritime Agency announced that the American steamer Nebraskan bound from Liverpool to United States was torpedoed off the Irish coast at 9.05 o'clock last night. The Lloyd's announcement added: "The Crookhaven wireless station has received the following: The Nebraskan is calling for help. The crew are in boats and are standing by. The weather is fine and calm." It was stated at the American Embassy later that the British Admiralty had sent it a notification that an armed trawler had reported the Nebraskan making for Liverpool with her forehold flooded.

New York, May 26.—It is stated at the offices of the American-Hawaiian Line that the steamer Nebraskan was under charter to the Atlantic Transport Line when she left Liverpool for New York in ballast. This statement controverts a report to the effect that the Atlantic Transport Company's charter of the Nebraskan had expired when the Nebraskan reached Liverpool and effected delivery of her cargo.  
New York, May 26.—The American-Hawaiian Line Nebraskan was under charter to the Atlantic Transport Company, one of the subsidiary lines of the International Mercantile Marine. The vessel flies the American flag. Latest advices obtainable here are that the Nebraskan was proceeding back to Liverpool under Admiralty escort. The vessel was in ballast.

London, May 26.—President Harold Sanderson, of the International Mercantile Marine, late this afternoon officially confirmed the torpedoing of the American steamer Nebraskan by a German submarine. The ship was under charter to the concern of which Mr. Sanderson is head, though owned by American, Hawaiian Steamship Company. "The Nebraskan was flying the American flag when she was torpedoed," said Mr. Sanderson. "She was chartered by us to bring over a cargo, but was returning in ballast. The ship had not a single thing in the cargo which could come under contraband. The German action is astounding in view of the fact that the Nebraskan was flying the American flag, and was bound for an American port." The Nebraskan incident has caused a profound sensation here. The general impression is that it will affect the German American situation acutely.

Washington, May 26.—Although Secretary Bryan appeared disturbed he emphasized the fact that the department is still without details of the affair and could not be expected to form an opinion on it until all the facts were known.  
New York, May 26.—The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has given out the following wireless despatch from Captain John S. Greene, of the S.S. Nebraskan: "Struck either mine or torpedo 48 miles west of Fastnet, Ireland. No one injured. Have water in lower hold. Am steaming to Liverpool."

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