WEATHER: SHOWERY

The Journal of Commerce

THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY

Vol. XXIX. No. 57 MONTREAL, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1914. TWO CENTS

We Own and Offer
Town of St. Lambert
5 1-2% Debentures, Due 1954
PRICE TO YIELD 5 3-8%
N. B. STARK & Co.
TORONTO LONDON MONTREAL NEW YORK BOSTON

MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL DEBENTURES

W. Graham Browne & Company
222 St. James Street,
MONTREAL

THE MOLSONS BANK
Incorporated 1855
Capital Paid Up - - - $4,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - - $4,800,000
Head Office—MONTREAL
88 Branches in Canada.
Agents in All Parts of the World.
Savings Department at all Branches
LETTERS OF CREDIT, TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES, DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS } ISSUED
A General Banking Business Transacted

AUTHORITIES TO ACT

Recommendations of Lord Mersey Will Have Careful Consideration of Officials of Government.

(Special Correspondence.)

Ottawa, July 13.— The judgment of the Empress Disaster Commission, which has been formally placed in the hands of the Government by Lord Mersey, who is at the Capital for a few days, will receive the immediate attention of the Government, with a view to putting into effect certain of it's recommendations.

When Hon. J. D. Hazen returns, a meeting of the Lighthouse Board, whose jurisdiction extends to supervision of navigation on the St. Lawrence, will be consulted, and it will consider particularly the recommendation of the Board that pilots, instead of being dropped and taken on at a common point, should get on and off at different points for incoming and outgoing steamers, so that the avenues of traffic shall be separated. The Board of Steamship Inspection will consider the recommendation in connection with the closing of bulkheads in case of fog. In all cases the concurrence of the British Board of Trade is necessary before recommendations are acquiesced in. So far as any action in connection with the responsibility for the disaster is concerned, it is not yet clear what action the Government here can take. The findings of the Board are not operative in that they impose penalties of any kind.

SCORES MELLEN MANAGEMENT.

(Special to Journal of Commerce.)

Washington, July 13.—The report of investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission into the New Haven Railroad presented to the Senate today scores the Mellen management, and suggests that directors should be held criminally responsible for the seventy million dollars of indebtedness which was a direct result of waste and mismanagement. The road under Mellen's presidency was characterized as a corrupt monopoly, and it is charged that the directors were criminally negligent of their duties.

POLICEMAN SHOT TO DEATH.

(Special Correspondence.)

St. John, N.B., July 13. — Special policeman, Frank E. O'Leary, who was shot on Monday last by John Braman, aged 17, a burglar suspect, died in hospital here, early this morning.

GAS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton, July 13.—In pursuance of a progressive programme outlined by Dr. J. A. L. Henderson, president Maritime Oilfields Company, for deepening of several wells, in natural gas and oilfields at McLatchys, Mr. A. Crichton, manager of the company, reports that after deepening well No. 36 Friday night, a gas sand was struck giving a flow of 2,000,000 cubic feet.

Paris special to the Journal of Commerce says notwithstanding phenomenal success of new issue of French rentes, markets are bad or apathetic, due to unprecedented abundance of cash.

CAPT. ANDERSEN IS SURPRISED

Finding of Commission Not Approved by Commander Of the Storstad

RECOMMENDATIONS

Important Part of Finding is That Which Includes Suggestions for Future Aiming to Avoid Repetition of Disaster.

(Special Correspondence.)

Quebec, July 13.—The main points of Lord Mersey's report may be summed briefly as placing the blame for the accident upon Alfred Tuftenes, Chief Officer of the Storstad. The Commission found that Mr. Tuftenes showed negligence in not calling the master when the fog shut down and an error of judgment in porting his helm while in the fog. The latter manoeuvre, the Commission contends, caused the disaster. Captain Kendall, of the Empress of Ireland, was exonerated from blame though the court held that the liner's master would have been better advised if he had given the Storstad a wider berth.

The placing of the blame for the accident, however, is not the most important part of the investigating committee's report, as they have no power to settle the claims of both parties nor deal with the certificate of the officer at fault. But the Commission has fulfilled its object in the following "Safety at Sea" recommendations, viz:

1. That all watertight doors and port holes be closed in foggy weather and between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

2. That rafts should be placed on the upper decks in such a manner that they could be instantly released either by launching or automatically floating away.

3. That different stations be fixed for taking on and discharging pilots by the inward and outward bound ships so as to avoid the necessity of their crossing each other's bows.

Surprised at Verdict.

Interviewed by your correspondent, Captain Anderson of the Storstad declared himself as being indignantly surprised at Lord Mersey's verdict. He contended that no thought had been given to the position in which the Empress now lies and its bearing in reference to the Storstad's side of the case and the courses steered at the time of the collision.

As a reason for the sudden foundering of the Empress, the court stated that it was of the opinion that the watertight doors and port holes of the Empress were not closed and the sudden inrush of water on her starboard side capsized her.

Lord Mersey will leave for England on the Calgarian, sailing from Quebec on Thursday, July 16th.

London, July 13.—Captain Kendall expressed himself as highly satisfied with the report of the Commission and voiced his appreciation of Lord Mersey's judgment and impartiality in conducting the case.

CAPTAIN KENDALL.

The Commander of the "Empress of Ireland," who was cleared of All Blame For the Disaster.

When You Go To New York

stay at the hotel that has become the headquarters for Canadians—the hotel that caters specially to them. Enjoy the best of living, luxury, comfort, and refinement at the most moderate prices. You will always find Canadian guests, and probably Canadian friends, at the

HOTEL MARTINIQUE
On Broadway 32nd to 33rd Streets
Charles Leigh Taylor, President. Walter S. Gilson, Vice-President. Walter Chandler, Jr., Manager.

The names of Canadian guests are immediately brought to the attention of the manager, who personally superintends their comfort and accommodation. The hotel is cooled by a $250,000 ventilation plant. Light rooms, $1.50 a day up; pleasant rooms with bath, $2.50 a day up. Rooms engaged by wire without cost if time is short. French and English cuisine. Three large dining rooms. Full orchestra. Singers from the Metropolitan Opera House. Refined vaudeville. Table d'hote dinner, $1.50. Club breakfast, 60c. These two meals are regarded as being the best in the city. Chaperones provided for ladies free of charge. Practically all rooms have Southren Western exposure. For literature, and reservations, address our Canadian advertising agents,

SELLS LIMITED, Shaughnessy Building, Montreal

CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK IN AND ABOUT WALL STREET

A Letter, Written by "Adams" Regarding Present Situation of United States Financial Barometer

WILSON OR ROOSEVELT

"Pithy Personalities" Take Cognisance of Political Rumors Now Prevailing, and Effect of These Rumors on Business.—Financiers Are Saying that President Wilson is Beginning to Learn.—Prefer Roosevelt and "Big Business."

New York, July 13.—Will the Southwest's stupendous wheat crop revitalize the market? Will it quicken trade? Belated answers to these queries are suggested, I believe, by accumulation of stocks by discerning operators and by the numerous signs of at least some increase in commercial activity. As the wheat yield exceeds all early calculators, so the value of the season's total farm and collateral products is likely to be in excess of all previous records—one authority placing it at eleven thousand million dollars!

Economics.

This estimate may prove too liberal. A month or so will tell. Meantime, few will question that the agricultural outlook in this country and the betterment in money conditions abroad are economic factors which make for growing confidence. The harvest now ending in the Southwest and the huge over-subscription to the $160,000,000 French loan mean return of normal conditions both in America and in Europe. And I do not hesitate to add that our leading operators and foremost financiers are sure that Washington and the drawbacks of politics weigh less marketwise than for some time back. The Senate Banking Committee's recent affront to honorable business men will rankle indefinitely. The anti-trust programme of the Administration will continue to be critized as hasty and ill-advised. The Mexicon cloud has not passed. But the potential underlying conditions furnished by the harvest outlook at home and the change in the credit position abroad, I am informed, count for far more in the view of High Finance than the forces opposing them.

The Financial Powers and Roosevelt.

History repeats itself. The Presidential campaign of 1916, I venture to predict, in one respect at least, will be a repetition of 1896. Two years hence will see the country's conservative business men lined up behind a business man's candidate, as they were lined up behind McKinley in the first Bryan year—and against the nominee of Radicalism, irrespective of party and even if its standard bearer should be William J. Bryan himself. It is a far cry to the National Conventions. Just now, however, Wall Street is looking at the longer future. Its present political horescope is a sanity landslide in the Congressional elections in November which will be followed by the figurative interment of the Democrate of 1915. Meanwhile some of the big moneyed interests in New York and Chicago, I am given to understand have made up their minds that another term for Theodore Roosevelt would be preferable, should the choice have to be made, to four years of further Democratic rule on top of the present regime. Reasons for their preference are not far to seek. Colonel Roosevelt's attitude towards the country's great trade combinations, for example, is very different from Woodrow Wilson's. President Wilson would destroy such combinations to restore competitive conditions.

Roosevelt believes in them. He is for big business—with reasonable governmental regulation. Again, even when his crusade against them was at its height "malefactors" of great wealth always found the White House open to them, and its occupant ready to hear what they had to say. Then Roosevelt is a protectionist. That alone commends his possible candidacy. Hence, certain leaders of business, multi-millionaires in and outside of Wall Street, are looking kindly on the political plans. Will Colonel Roosevelt run for Governor in this State? And if he does will he be elected? No one but the Colonel himself can answer the first question. Only the public can answer the second. Some keen politicians, however, are recalling history just now, and how the Colonel with all the prestige and glamor that San Juan conferred on him won out by only a beggardly 17,000 majority in the single contest for the Empire State Governorship in which he was a starter.

The Colonel's Health.

Gossip says that Colonel Roosevelt is none too fit—that his health, in fact, is bad, the cynical think, however, that for the next year or so his vitality will fluctuate with his views of the political prospect. If it shall appear that the Republican Presidential nomination is available to him, some politicians are unkind enough to prophecy the Roosevelt validity will have something more tangible than a psychological boom. Even though beaten in his first gubernatorial effort the Colonel, to quote his own words, "never had much use for defeats."

Objection.

Of course, in some parts of financialdom aversion for the Roosevelt presidential ambition's is marked. Boiled down it consists of the feeling that there is little to choose between the policies of the former President and those of Woodrow Wilson. I put this question squarely to a New York capitalist of large interests who sits in the boards of many corporations:

"Would not business men rather have Colonel Roosevelt in the White House than President Wilson?"

"Yes," was the reply. "But they want neither."

"But," he added, after a moment's reflection, "President Wilson at last sees the light. He is beginning to listen."

The Sanfords.

There is gloom up state. In the manufacturing towns, Schenectady, Gloversville, Amsterdam, and others I could name, many men are idle. At the last named place conditions are somewhat varied, I believe, by sentiment and romance. Thousands of Amsterdam mill hands there have lately been thrown out of work through the shutting down of the Sanford carpet works. The Sanfords, father and sons, have developed a business through generations. To-day it is one of the largest of its kind on the globe though temporarily not a wheel is turning, which is attributed to an extent to the new tariff. Yet I understand that the usual Fourth of July festivities of the thousands of employes in these mills were not at all interfered with by lack of employment. Steven Sanford, founder of the business and the big Sanford fortune is dead but his son, John Sanford, observes religiously the customs inaugurated years ago by his father. Likewise he inherits the keen love of sport which led the elder Sanford, many years ago, to establish the stock farm now known the world over as Hurricana. Well, at Hurricana, which is as much as part of Amsterdam as the Sanford plant itself, every Fourth is held almost exclusively for the pleasure of the employes.

Atchison.

"Atchison is going to have a year of big earnings," a wealthy Atchison director remarked, "in spite of hardships imposed by politics, unreasonable taxes and unfair laws."

Investment Conditions.

There is a better feeling among investment houses. Bond dealers report some improvement in the demand for their wares. Success of the Northern Pacific offering they tell me encourages their belief that investors are gradually regaining confidence. I also notice that in spite of the drastic fall in bankrupt and bankruptcy threatened securities the feeling that the strong inquiry for utility and municipal bonds will extend to other quarters of the bond market is becoming more general. So is the realization that good railway issues are cheap. To suppose that with the new currency law in operation and prolonged ease in money assured (as should shortly be the case), present prices for high grade railroad bonds will prevail indefinitely is preposterous.

Trust Legislation.

That most, if not all of the deadly fangs of the dangerous teeth of the trust bills will be drawn is daily more evident. President Wilson is not only listening but learning his first White House conference with High Finance on the subject of Big Business, his talk with J. P. Morgan, gave him new ideas in regard to the proposed laws. Exchange of views last week with J. V. Farwell and other leading Chicago financiers and merchants opened his eyes to the bad spots in the anti-trust measures and the necessity of ironing them out in the Senate. The result is that merchants and manufacturers throughout the country are breathing a little easier. It is possible the President's programme will be enacted by September. There is also a little comfort in that.

ADAMS.

THE TIMBER TRUST

Report To President Wilson Shows Concentration of Valuable Limits As To Ownership.

Washington, July 13.—Commissioner of Corporations Davies has transmitted to President Wilson a report on the "Lumber Trust," showing the concentration of timber in the country. The report says that two holders control forty-nine per cent of the vast timber district of southwestern Washington and concentration of ownership in other rich timber districts is equally great. The report sharply criticises this control, but charges it to lavish land grants, and loose and poorly enforced laws. It recommends changes in the present law to prevent too great individual possession in future allotments.

CANADA AGROUND.

Father Point, July 13.—The steamer Canada, Captain Blouin, belonging to the Gaspe and Baie de Chaleurs line, which runs between Montreal and Campbellton, and calls at all little villages along the Gaspe coast, went ashore at Cape Chatte, 75 miles east of Rimouski Sunday morning early as she was making her way slowly up the coast in a dense fog. She had quite a large complement of passengers on their way to Quebec and Montreal. All were safely landed at Cape Chatte.

The Government wrecking steamer, Lord Strathcona, which was at Rimouski, was at once engaged by Mr. McWilliams and will be alongside of the Canada early this morning, and it is hoped that she will be able to pull her off. It is not expected that the Canada will be much damaged as the weather is quite calm, and there is no sea on.

Plans are being considered for another railroad across the Siberian country some distance south of the existing line.

RUSH TRANSPORTS TO IRISH COAST

Two Troopships Convoyed By Men-of-War Anchor Off Lough Foyle

HEADS PROCESSION

Sir Edward Carson Makes Fiery Speech At Drumbeg—Even Yet People In England Convinced of Peaceful Outcome.

Moville, Ireland, July 13.—Two British transports convoyed by two warships anchored off Lough Foyle early to-day to rush troops to any point along the north coast in case of an outbreak of hostilities over the celebration of Orange day. Rifles and ammunition consigned to Nationalist volunteer supporters of Home Rule were landed to-day in a secluded spot on Lough Foyle. They were carried in motor cars to Nationalist headquarters outside Londonderry.

Londonderry, July 13.—Sir Edward Carson marched at the head of a procession seven miles long to-day to Drumbeg. At the latter place the Unionist leader made a fiery speech, declaring blood would be shed before Ulster submitted to Home Rule.

(By W. E. Dowding, Special Correspondent.)

London, July 2.—The subject that still engages general attention is the Irish difficulty. There are signs that it will not much longer be to the front, and feeling is growing that the Government will out-manoeuvre the Opposition. Indeed, a member of the House of Lords, Lord Willoughby de Broke, himself an active member of the group of young Unionists who are mainly responsible for recent tactics, has declared that the Government are difficult people to tackle by means of political manoeuvring.

Ulster, however, has till now screened almost completely other political movements which are urgently pressing to the front. We have practically ceased discussing Tariff Reform, and the Government is anxious to make land and housing reform fill the stage. But even the Government newspapers feel compelled to keep up with the Ulster excitement, and the Liberal "Land Campaign" as it is called, is getting a very poor showing in the press, although a vast amount of work is being done in the country. It may be said quite truthfully that the country is much more interested in the land campaign than in the Ulster movement.

Newspaper Fiction.

Why is this? The answer to that question exposes the unreality of the Ulster movement. In the beginning, the agitation of Ulster was largely a newspaper fiction, and right down to the present day the Opposition press has devoted many columns daily to the subject. It is, therefore necessary for the Government press to reply in equal measure and with equal vehemence. If the Ulster movement were ignored on the Government side, it would gain influence from the unchecked presentation of it in the Opposition press. And besides, the Opposition in the House of Commons succeed almost daily in finding some excuse to bring the matter forward, and it is impossible to ignore what occurs in Parliament.

This, however, is peculiarly a case where it is unsafe to judge public opinion from statements made in the press, or from the amount of space paid by the press to a particular subject. Politically, the Opposition have gained nothing in the country, because although we have had a fair number of by-elections during the Ulster agitation, the electorate has shown no sign of being influenced by it.

Behind the scenes throughout the country there are many signs to the contrary. Here lies the main proof that in English eyes Ulster is an unreality. During the last two months many thousands of meetings have been organized in order to explain and popularise the Government proposals for land and housing reform. In parts of the country where the Government has seldom found support, the meetings have been well attended and enthusiastic, and Ulster has seldom been mentioned. Farmers and landlords, whose opposition to the Liberal party has been so extreme as to make it impossible hitherto to hold meetings in their neighborhood, have not only now permitted such meetings, but have themselves attended them. True, their attitude when present has been noncommittal, and seldom friendly, but they have refrained from hostile criticism and have been content to listen to speeches from a Liberal platform on a subject which concerns their daily life so closely. This is really the remarkable feature of our political life at the present time.

May Yet Be Bloodshed.

It is true that the Opposition have held a great number of meetings "to help loyal Ulster," as the advertisements say; but while their star orators can attract large audiences to hear destructive denunciations of the Government; while crowds march in procession and wave miniature Union Jacks, and invoke divine wrath on the wicked Government that seeks to throw the Ulster Protestant sheep to the Roman Catholic wolves, the serious mind of the country is turning, without demonstration, to the constructive policy of the Government.

It remains to be said that the promulgation of revolution in Ulster may yet lead to bloodshed; but the sound and solid sense of the country has not been affected by it one jot. We have found it interesting to watch as a melodrama on the stage of life, but we have not been convinced that the actors are more than actors.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce
Head Office—TORONTO
Paid Up Capital - - - - - - $15,000,000
Rest - - - - - - - - 13,500,000

Board of Directors:
Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.
Z. A. Lash, Esq., K.C., LL.D., Vice-President.
John Hoskin, Esq., K.C., LL.D., D.C.L.
Sir Lyman M. Jones.
Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.
Frank P. Jones, Esq.
William Farwell, Esq., D.C.L.
Charles Colby, Esq., M.A., Ph.D.
J. W. Flavelle, Esq., LL.D.
Hon. W. C. Edwards.
G. F. Galt, Esq.
Gardner Stevens, Esq.
A. C. Flumerfelt, Esq.
H. J. Fuller, Esq.
A. Kingman, Esq.
E. R. Wood, Esq.
Robert Stuart, Esq.
Alexander Laird, Esq.
G. G. Foster, Esq., K.C.
George W. Allan, Esq.
Alexander Laird, General Manager; John Aird, Assistant General Manager

With Branches throughout Canada and in the United States, England and Mexico, and Agents and Correspondents throughout the world, this Bank offers unsurpassed facilities for the transaction of every kind of banking business in Canada or in foreign countries.

Collections Effected Promptly and at Reasonable Rates

The Crown Trust Company
145 St. James Street - Montreal
Paid-up Capital - $500,000.00
A trust company for the public's service; able and willing to act in any approved trust capacity. Enquiries invited.
Irving P. Rexford - Manager

MILL STILL WORKING

Dominion Textile Plant In Moncton Is Busy—Changes To Be Made There.

(Special Correspondence.)

Moncton, July 13. Mr. F. G. Daniels, General Manager of the Dominion Textile Company, Montreal, was in Moncton Saturday, and as a result of his visit the Moncton mill will not close down for the present. In order to finish up certain grade stock, upon which the mill is now working, the factory will continue to run full time, for about two weeks, when a change may be made with a view to improving conditions in mill. While nothing has yet been definitely decided, yet it is proposed to make a change in Moncton mill, whereby, finer grade goods will be manufactured here. At the end of about two weeks, the change, if decided, will be made, and work will be resumed about the first of September.

INTERMOUNTAIN CASE.

(Special to Journal of Commerce.)

Washington, July 13. The Interstate Commerce Commission has set October 1 as the date when its order in the Intermountain rate case is to become effective on all articles, with exception of those in schedule C, which include fish, fruits, canned meats, cloth, hardware, manufactured and unmanufactured metals and other articles carried in bulk.

FALL OF AVALONA.

Durazzo, Albania, July 13.—The capture of Avalona, the provisional capital of Albania by the rebels is expected momentarily. Despatches from the south say that the rebels have entered the city on the land side and residents are starving.

Federal legislation to be substituted for "blue sky" laws of various states, elimination of private banks and discouragement of practice of issuing overdrafts were favored in resolutions adopted by the National Association of Supervisors of State banks across the line. Resolution limiting interest on savings banks deposits to 4 per cent. was voted down.

DEPORT UNEMPLOYED.

(Special Correspondence.)

Ottawa, July 13. The Immigration Department will at once take steps on the recommendation of the Ottawa city charity officer to deport 40 of the Ukranians who have been numbered in the ranks of the city's unemployed, numbering over 400. These men will be deported on the ground that they are a charge upon the community. It is understood that similar action will be taken wherever similar recommendations are made by other cities.

ASQUITH'S NEW PLAN.

London, July 13.—Premier Asquith presided at a special cabinet meeting to-day at which the Ulster situation was thoroughly gone over. The Premier is reported to have outlined a new programme to prevent civil conflict and pacify Ulster. The Unionists in North of Ireland are still vehemently declaring they will never accept Home Rule.

HAS ALL THE MONEY

General Carranza Has Obtained Dies And Millions In Cash—Huerta To Resign.

(Special to Journal of Commerce.)

Jaurez, July 13.—A freight car loaded with money-making dies and five million dollars in Constitutionalist currency recently seized by General Villa, was turned over to Alberto Pana, financial agent of General Carranza today. Money and dies will be sent to Carranza's headquarters in Monterey. Development indicates that Carranza is in absolute control in northern Mexico.

Vera Cruz, July 13.—Dispatches received here to-day confirm the belief that the next few days will see the end of Huerta's reign. It is possible the dictator may announce his own resignation to-day, as he invited newspaper men to dinner at the Capital. When Huerta leaves, he will probably be accompanied by General Blanquet, his chief advisor, and the two may take refuge on a British cruiser. It is thought Doctor Cabajal, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will take up the reins of government as soon as Huerta abdicates. Cabajal's reign would not last long, as the Constitutionalist election would shortly follow.

EASTMAN KODAK.

New York, July 13.—Following is a record of dividends paid by the Eastman Kodak Co., since Jul, 1913:

Date of payment:	Regular.	Extra.
Sept. 1, 1914	2½%	5%
July 1, 1914	2½	5
April 1, 1914	2½	7½
Jan. 2, 1914	2½	...
Sept. 1, 1913	...	5
Oct. 1, 1913	2½	5
July 1, 1913	2½	5

LUMBER FROM ST. JOHN

Shipments To The United States Show Increase Over June 1913 Figures.

(Special Correspondence.)

St. John, July 13.—June exports of lumber from here to the United States as compared with June 1913, were:—

	1914.	1913.
Lumber	$114,158.29	49,154.12
Wood Pulp	43,935.97	14,563.12
Pulp Wood	10,882.50	8,793.41
Laths	28,218.447	51,596.28
Shingles	1,627.50	4,066.12
Ship's Knees	182.50	122.50
Track ties	.....	134.50
Teleg. poles	.....	190.50
Pine boards	802.91	192.10
Total	$199,808.14	$128,812.95

Increase for 1914—$70,995.19.

The June shipments to British ports were:

	1914.	1913.
Spruce, feet	11,174,774	9,217,387
Birch plank, feet	480,912	456,506
Birch timber, tons	12	.....

From January 1 to June 1, the figures are:

	1914.	1913.
Spruce, feet	39,128,351	48,587,983
Birch plank, feet	4,099,060	3,885,731
Birch timber, tons	1,411	1,589

Gaspe, Baie des Chaleurs, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, and all River and Gulf Points
ALL LINES BEST ACCOMODATIONS
Write or call for Booklets, Rates, Hotels, Lists, etc.
HONE & RIVET
9 ST. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD, MONTREAL
Phones, Main 4097-2605-7249.
(One block east of Bank of Montreal, St. James St.)