

**WEATHER:**  
FAIR AND COOL.

# The Journal of Commerce

THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1915

ONE CENT

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**NEW BRUNSWICK IS NOT UNPROGRESSIVE**

Possesses Character of Wealth That Cannot be Readily Reduced to Numerals

**BANKER MADE AN LL.D.**

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor Gives It As His Opinion That Men Who Make Acquisition of Riches Sole Object in Life Are Poor Creatures at Best.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)

Fredericton, N.B., May 14.—When Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor came here to be invested with the honorary degree of LL.D. by the University of New Brunswick, he delivered an address in which he outlined eight rules for the conduct of life which should prove of inestimable value to his youthful hearers. And Sir Frederick, who stood before them as the general manager of the Bank of Montreal—Canada's premier financial institution—alluded to the fact that there were none of them less equipped for the battle of life than was he when he started forth from his native Province of New Brunswick thirty-seven years ago. The Banker-Knight spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chancellor and members of the Senate of the University of New Brunswick,—It is difficult, if not impossible, for me to adequately express to you in words the depth of my pleasure, the height of my pride, in the signal honor of which I have to-day been the recipient.

I must content myself by saying that there is no titular honor in the gift of any public body in this our country, or of any government thereof, that could so touch my heart—that could afford me such intense satisfaction—as the honorary degree conferred upon me by the University of New Brunswick.

**Necessity's Stern School.**

From my earliest youth the power and pleasures of education, the hidden mysteries of the law have filled me with a feeling of profound awe and veneration. This feeling grows with passing time and is accentuated by the fact that I am not among those privileged to claim this University as Alma Mater. My education was acquired in that exacting universal school—the school of stern necessity. It is thirty-seven years since I entered as a pupil that ever open school of which we all are lifelong scholars, and though the demerits in my case are obvious, yet the

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**GERMANY ENDEAVORS TO PURCHASE INFLUENTIAL NEW YORK NEWSPAPER.**

Washington, May 14.—It is reported in diplomatic circles that representatives of the German government are making efforts to purchase a New York newspaper. Germany wants only one of the really big newspapers, and is willing that the owners shall name their own price.

Controlling interests in one of the largest newspapers in New York were approached during the last few days, it is said, with an alluring proposition, but without hesitation announced that their paper was not for sale "at any price." Offers in other quarters are said to have received a similar reception.

**ALLIED AEROPLANES ATTACK ENEMY.**

Paris, May 14.—A fleet of British and French aeroplanes has delivered another aerial attack on the German positions along the Belgian coast, destroying a number of bridges.

A despatch to Le Figaro says the French captured 6,000 Germans in the battle north of Arras.

## PURSUING BEATEN Foe SAY AUSTRIANS

### Sweeping on Towards Warsaw but Disaster Believed to be Awaiting Them

## FRENCH DROVE IN WEDGE

### Penetrated Three Miles Into German Line Jeopardizing Kaiser's Hold on Lens—British and Belgians on Defensive Repelled Attacks.

(Special Cable to the Journal of Commerce.)

London, May 14.—Following their defeat of the Russians on the Dunajec, the Austrians assert that the Teutonic allies are still pursuing a bolder beaten foe and are sweeping on toward Warsaw from the south west. German troops have already captured Kielce, it is declared, and a little further south the Austro-German forces are crossing the Sappica. Of the operations in Galicia and south-western Poland the Russian report says nothing.

The enemy has driven further into Russian territory at previous times, only to meet disastrous defeat at a time when he appeared in the full tide of victory. For this reason the enemy's successes are causing no alarm here or in Petrograd, for it is believed that the Austro-German forces are again marching on to the disaster they will meet, when the Grand Duke Nicholas decides it is time to deliver the counter stroke.

**Germans Have Been Checked.**

The English correspondents at Petrograd insist that the Germans have been checked. The Daily News correspondent declares it is evident that General Von Mackenzen's attempt to drive the Russians back across the Saz River has failed.

French troops are following up their victory at Carey, north of Arras, and have succeeded in driving a wedge three miles into the German line, jeopardizing the Kaiser's hold on Lens.

British and Belgian troops are on the defensive and it is reported officially to-day that they have repelled a series of fierce counter-attacks. In their rapid retreat from Carey, the Germans left behind a huge amount of military supplies, including several cannon and howitzers, 3,000 rifles and much ammunition. At two other points on the western front the Kaiser has received severe set-backs.

The Paris War Office reports that the last German trench in the wood of Le Pêtre has been carried, and in another attack at Hill No. 125 three companies of infantry were annihilated by the Allies' artillery.

The sharpest fighting is taking place to-day around the newly established French positions before Carey. The Germans still hold a few houses along the river, and are desperately fighting to keep them from being cut off.



**PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON,**  
Author of the American Note to Germany.

## Men in the Day's News

Mr. Alan I. Richardson, a member of the Second Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery who met death at the front, is the youngest son of Mr. J. A. Richardson, Montreal manager of the Imperial Bank. He was born at Ingersoll, Ont., twenty-four years ago and educated at Montreal High School and at McGill, from which institution he graduated three years ago as an architect. When war broke out he was in the West, but immediately came east and joined the Westmount Battery. He was a particularly fine type of young Canadian manhood.

Captain A. C. Bastedo, of Toronto, who was killed in the fighting at Langemarck, was born at Milton, Ont., in 1866. He was educated there and at the University of Toronto, where he was in his third year when war broke out. Owing to illness he was unable to go to the front until April 1st, so that he was only on the firing line some three weeks when he met death. He was an enthusiastic military man, being connected with the 20th Halton Rifles, for the past nine years. He was a well-known athlete and a varsity held the Undergraduate Tennis Championship.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Railways at Ottawa, was born at Woodville fifty-two years ago to-day. He studied engineering and for years carried on an extensive practice in municipal engineering in Western Ontario. He is popularly known as "Good Roads" Campbell, as it was very largely the result of his untiring efforts that the Good Roads Movement came into being in Ontario. He was appointed Good Roads Commissioner for Ontario in 1896, and shortly afterwards made Deputy Minister of Public Works for that province. In 1910 he was made Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals at Ottawa. Mr. Campbell is a competent official and has done excellent work in every position he ever occupied.

Count Okuma, the Japanese Prime Minister, is largely responsible for the successful outcome of Japan's demands upon the Chinese Republic. He is regarded as one of the most astute statesmen in the world. Count Okuma, an Oriental of the orientals, possesses many characteristics of the occidental. He is a tall, grey, stern-looking individual of a physique uncommon among the Japanese. He is possessed of one of the keenest minds and the most dominating will of any statesman in the world. The Count is now seventy-seven years of age. He has been twice Premier of Japan, first in 1898 and again in 1911. He has travelled widely, has studied abroad, is familiar with political conditions throughout the world and is a man of the widest possible culture and ripest scholarship. He is one of the most progressive men in Japan and has done much to make that Empire adopt western ideals.

Captain A. J. Meiklejohn, president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada, and vice-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters in Montreal. For some years he has been in charge of the Confederation Life Association Agency in Ottawa, but is moving to Montreal on the first of June, when he will take over the company's branch in this city.

Captain Meiklejohn was formerly a high school teacher, being English master at St. Thomas Collegiate Institute, then principal of Dundas High School and later English master in the Ottawa Collegiate Institute. Six years ago he resigned his position and entered the insurance business with the Confederation Life. He has made a marked success in his chosen field and stands high in the estimation of his associates as is evidenced by the recent honors conferred upon him. He also takes a keen interest in military matters, especially in rifle shooting. He is a former member of the Bisley team.

General Sir Henry Rawlins, in command of the 4th Army, is the man who "blundered" at Neuve Chapelle. A great deal of criticism has been made regarding the costly sacrifices made by the British in securing the advance at Neuve Chapelle. The place was captured at eleven in the morning, but a delay of nearly six hours occurred before the next forward movement was made, during which time the Germans were able to bring up masses of new troops which made a further advance a costly affair. Apparently Rawlins was not where he should have been and the necessary orders to advance were not given to his brigadiers. To make matters worse, his telephone connections with the troops had been cut and six precious hours were lost. It is now certain that if Rawlins had advanced as General French had arranged, the city of Lille would have fallen into the hands of the British. General Rawlins is a thorough soldier of the scientific order and has had a lengthy experience in India, in the Sudan and in the Boer War. He has written a number of military books, including a standard publication known as "The Officers' Handbook." He knows his works, but on this occasion blundered.

## NATION'S RESOLVE SUPPORTS WILSON

### Note Affirms Inalienable Rights which U. S. Will Not Easily Give Up

## PIERCE RHINOCEROS HIDE

### Even if Fails to Penetrate Skin of German Statesmanship, says Tribune—Stars and Stripes Only Flag for German-Americans, Admits Staats-Zeitung, So Wants Peace.

New York, May 14.—Below are presented points in editorial comment by the various papers on President Wilson's note to Germany:

**SUN.**—Without vaporing, without a trace of rdonatide, it affirms with the quiet resolution that is one of Mr. Wilson's most salient characteristics, old, inalienable right, justice and humanity which the American people will not easily give up. The President has spoken firmly. The country, supporting him as firmly awaits without passion the German reply.

**Puts Choice on Germany.**

**TIMES.**—It may be said that we have left to Germany a hard choice. Can it be harder for her to disclaim the intent to carry on maritime warfare barbarously, in disregard of the laws of nations and of humanity? Would not her admission that she had ordered the officers of her navy to make war say ageily in defiance of the laws of God and man be an infinitely harder choice? It is the great diploma achievement of the note that it puts upon Germany the choice, not only of what her reply shall be, but of what is to follow. The President's eloquent appeal to her great traditions, to her sense of honor and of justice, must triumph over any warlike inclination she may feel to pursue a course that can have but one ending.

**No Right to Destroy Non-Combatants.**

**WORLD.**—A nation that can go half way in correcting a wrong may be expected to go all the way. If Germany is able without special pressure to admit the error of its policy toward neutral ships, it is not unreasonable to suppose that on due reflection, stimulated by vigorous and truthful representations, such as appear in the American note, it may also recognize the fact that it has no right to destroy the lives of neutrals and non-combatants even when they are found on enemy ships. By the strength of his case and the moderation of his tone, President Wilson has made it as easy for Germany to do right as to do wrong. If he is to fail in his effort, it will be in good conscience, and in a good cause.

**Acted With Calm Directness.**

**TRIBUNE.**—What he had to do, Mr. Wilson has done with utmost simplicity, clarity, completeness. Those who feared Mr. Wilson would shrink from this ineluctable duty will find no confirmation of their apprehension in the text of his message. The discernment with which the President disposes of the Bernstein warning is calculated to penetrate the epidermis of a rhinoceros, even if it fails to pierce the skin of German statesmanship. But questions of detail are of little moment now. It is only important to note that the President of the United States performing a high and almost tragic duty, has acted with calm, statesmanlike directness, deserved well of his nation and earned the respect of the world.

**Passing into Hands of the People.**

**PRESS.**—If this were spoken in the straight, terse language of a Jackson, a Cleveland, or a Roosevelt, no one would mistake it for anything but an ultimatum, for of course, language direct or indirect, means not one whit more and not one whit less than the man behind his words means, and is understood to mean by those whom he addresses. The Berlin Foreign Office now knows beyond the possibility of misapprehension that this crucial issue between the German Government and the United States Government is passing, if it has not passed already, out of the hands of Mr. Wilson and into the hands of the American people. With relieved and grateful satisfaction, therefore, we say that this note to the Berlin apostles of lawlessness may carry conviction because behind the words of the Chief Magistrate of this nation is the resolve of the American people to enforce it.

**Staats-Zeitung Wants Peace.**

Hermann Ridder, in a signed article in the Staats-Zeitung, says: "The people of this country are overwhelmingly for peace, yet a large section of the press which claims to voice them is clamoring for war. The American press seems to be incapable of understanding that this is no time for war talk. Nor is this a time to burden millions of the American people with unjust and unnecessary anguish of mind. The German Americans must suffer, in any conflict which their fellow citizens can never know anything. It is rather a time for showing them the greatest degree of consideration. They have fought to uphold the flag in the past, and they will do so again against any enemy whatsoever. There has never been but one flag under which the German-American flag under which he will ever fight. And that flag is the Stars and Stripes."

**Vigorous but Dangerous.**

**AMERICAN.**—The President's letter is undeniably vigorous, but it is possibly dangerous as well. The nation desired that its rightful demands should be laid before the German Government, but it did not anticipate that the President would go so far beyond the plainly and soundly rightful scope of those

(Continued on Page 5.)

**BRITISH SUBMARINE HAS PENETRATED THE DARDANELLES.**

Athens, May 14.—Warships of the Anglo-French fleet have increased the intensity of their bombardment against the Turkish forts on the Dardanelles since the sinking of the British battleship Goliath. Reinforcements for the Allies have arrived from France and Egypt.

The British submarines penetrated the Dardanelles and part of the Sea of Marmora, reaching a point within 90 miles of Constantinople.

**ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ HAS RESIGNED, SAYS REPORT.**

London, May 14.—An Exchange Telegraph Co. despatch from Copenhagen says Admiral von Tirpitz, German Minister of Marine, is reported to have resigned as a result of a disagreement with other members of the German government over the sinking of the Lusitania.

**Col. Bertram Shows That \$154,000,000 Worth of Shell Contracts Have Been Placed Here**

**ALL CONTRACTS PLACED**

Daily Shipments Have Multiplied Twenty Times in Four Months—Must Double This by July—Toronto Paper's Statement Severely Criticized.

Since the Shell Committee, operating in Canada for the British War Office, commenced to place orders among Canadian manufacturers, for shells, the contracts so far have amounted to over \$154,000,000, according to the statement of Colonel A. Bertram, chairman of the committee, made to a representative of the Journal of Commerce.

Four months ago (February), the committee commenced shipping the shells. The average shipment, per day then, was five hundred shells. Today, the daily shipments average ten thousand and before the first of July, these must be brought up to a daily average of forty thousand per day. This must be done, according to Colonel Bertram, in order to complete the order before its expiration date at the end of the year.

**Every Plant at Capacity.**

The number of plants working upon the contracts let out by the committee, have been steadily increased until at the present time, every available machine shop, railroad shop and other plant capable of turning out shells or parts of shells is working to capacity.

"As an instance of the efficiency of the work," said Colonel Bertram, "the first contracts we placed for two hundred thousand shells, were completed exactly one month ahead of time. That was an excellent piece of work."

Colonel Bertram stated further that to date, four hundred and thirty thousand shells have been shipped from Canada.

He said that the shell contracts have been a very good thing for this country as not only have they served to keep a great many plants working at capacity, but they have also gone far to enrich the mechanic. He said that he knew of some mechanics working piece work on the shells, who were making as high as eight and ten dollars a day. This is a thing they seldom have done in the past.

**To Spend Many Millions.**

"In order to appreciate the work that the shell committee is doing," said Colonel Bertram, "you must consider the amount of money they are spending. It is quite a thing to say that a committee, at the end of fifteen months will have spent considerably over \$150,000,000 and we have done exactly that."

Colonel Bertram was considerably displeased by an editorial statement in the Toronto Mail and Empire, in their issue of May 10 in which they deplored the fact that no official announcement had been made regarding the progress in enlarging the production of munitions of war, particularly of shells. In the editorial it was further claimed that much more can be done to enlarge the output of munitions of war.

**Unjust Comment.**

Colonel Bertram is of the opinion that not only was the comment unjust, and he cites the above figures in backing up his contention.

"If the writer," he said, "would take the trouble to leave his Toronto office and go about the town, he would be able to see what the committee had been doing in his own city. If he had taken the trouble to do this, he would never have written what he had."

The editorial said: "The labors of the Shell Committee, of which Col. Bertram is chairman, seem to be principally devoted to distributing shell orders"

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**The Canadian Bank of Commerce**  
Head Office—TORONTO

Paid Up Capital - - - \$15,000,000  
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