

**WEATHER:**  
FINE AND COLD.

# The Journal of Commerce

**THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY**

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MONTREAL, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1915

ONE CENT

## THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.  
Paid-up Capital \$4,000,000  
Reserve Fund \$4,800,000

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Special Winter Apartment Rates:  
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Balls, Banquets, Dinners, Wedding Receptions,  
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Suppers from 9 to 12 p.m.  
Music by Lignante's Celebrated Orchestra.

## HUGE DECLINE IN BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS' NET PROFITS

Philadelphia, Pa., March 1.—The report of the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the year ended December 31, 1914, shows net earnings available for dividends of only \$350,229, against \$4,017,800 in the previous year. This was equivalent to 1% per cent. earned on the preferred stock, against 20% on preferred in 1913.

Dividends of 7 per cent. on the preferred and 2 per cent. on the common were paid out of the company's surplus, which was reduced thereby from \$4,887,791 to \$4,436,921. Gross earnings were \$13,616,162, against \$37,839,969 in 1913.

"The business outlook at the beginning of 1915 is somewhat more favorable, but there is nothing to indicate more than moderate activity during the first half of the year," says President Alba B. Johnson.

"During the latter part of 1913 and the first half of 1914 the falling off of railroad revenues, due to the unfavorable attitude of the Interstate Commerce Commission, caused a general cessation of purchases of railroad equipment, and this condition was made more acute by the reduction of railroad revenues resulting from the slowing down of business due largely to the adoption of lower tariff rates. During the last half of the year 1914 these unfavorable conditions were further affected by the paralysis of business which followed the breaking out of the war in Europe.

"The stress of competition forced the prices of orders obtained close to the cost of production. It is obvious that under these conditions only extreme economies made it possible to carry the overhead expenses and pay interest on the bonded indebtedness."

"The expenditure for real estate, buildings and machinery for the year aggregated \$65,118; there has been charged against the operations of the year, for maintenance and renewals \$69,524. The quick assets as specified in the indenture securing the bonds amount to \$13,391,428 and exceed by \$1,932,227 the total liabilities, including the \$10,000,000 of bonds themselves.

"Total sales of Standard Steel Works Co. for 1914 were \$2,985,993, and the net profits \$359,558. After providing for sinking fund payments of \$200,000 and dividends of \$300,000, the balance remaining in surplus account is \$343,428.

"Of the \$5,000,000 Standard Steel Works Co. bonds originally issued, \$1,400,000 have been cancelled by the provisions of the sinking fund, leaving the amount outstanding \$3,600,000."

The financial statement for the year ended December 31st, 1914, compares as follows:—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross sales	\$13,616,162	\$37,839,969	\$28,924,385
Exp. dep. com. etc.	12,255,174	33,744,494	25,371,668
Mfr. profits	320,999	3,886,474	3,552,669
Other income, includ.			
div. Standard Steel			
Works	661,145	787,164	830,933
Total income	982,144	4,673,638	4,383,602
Charges, etc.	631,224	655,853	685,031
Net profit	350,920	4,017,800	3,698,571
Div. divs.	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Deficit	-1,049,770	*2,617,800	*2,298,571
Common divs.	400,000	400,000	400,000
Deficit	-1,449,770	*2,217,800	*1,898,571
Prev. surplus	4,887,791	2,669,991	771,419
Pft. and loss surp.	3,438,021	4,887,791	2,669,999

## RUSSIANS IMMUNE FROM MILITARY SERVICE TAXED.

March 1.—A war tax has been imposed on men immune from military service and who are under 48 years of age.

The tax varies from six roubles (about \$3) on incomes of \$500 or less, to \$100 on incomes of over \$10,000.

**"THE MOST DEPENDABLE PAPER"**

A Prominent Kingstonian writes:—

"I believe in your paper—it is the finest, most instructive and most dependable financial paper in the country."

## GREAT BRITAIN TO ISOLATE GERMANY

No More Food is to be Permitted to That Country From Outside Sources

## IMPORTANT FRENCH SUCCESSES

Lloyd George Says United States Could not Protect the World from the Huns were the Power of the Allies to be Destroyed.

(Special Cable to The Journal of Commerce.) London, March 1.—No more food for Germany from outside sources will be permitted by the Allies in retaliation for her war of submarines and mines against shipping about the British Isles, it is expected, will be the gist of the announcement made to-day by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons of the measures to be taken by the Allies against Germany, Austria and Turkey.

This policy, it is said, is not to be put into effect at once, but its announcement is to inform the United States and other neutrals of the course to be taken to meet the German method of maritime warfare.

Coincident with the announcement that the French had had important successes in the West come despatches from Bucharest announcing that the Roumanian Minister of the Interior, M. Joneescu, states that a formal agreement for Roumania to take common action with the Allies has been made. Ten classes of reserves have been called out for March 13th, and senior students in the Roumanian military colleges have been drafted into the regular army.

In France, the seizure of the steamship *Dacia*, now flying the American flag, has been hailed with satisfaction. The *Tempt*, commenting on the seizure of the vessel by a French cruiser, says that Germany has given the Allies a free hand by placing herself outside the laws. It adds: "We will not abuse our power. We will award free compensation and will continue to respect neutral property."

In a speech at Bangor, Wales, Mr. David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, asks to what country Great Britain could look for protection should Germany be victorious, and become practically dictator of the world. America could not do it, he said, adding: "It would be more than America could do to defend her interests on her own continent. America is more unready than we were."

Mr. Lloyd George also attacked drinking, declaring it was doing the country more harm than the German submarines, and intimated that Great Britain might follow the example of Russia and France to some extent in restricting the traffic.

King George has returned to London after inspecting the warships of the grand fleet. The progress of the great Allied fleet through the Dardanelles continues. The mine sweeping operations and the bombardment of the inner forts is proceeding. Detachments of artillery are reported to have been landed near the demolished forts, over which now fly the British and French flags.

The Turks have practically evacuated the Sinai Peninsula, from which their invasion of Egypt was attempted.

American workers of the Belgian Relief Committee are hostile to the much embarrassed by the growing hostility of German officials against America. A German staff officer at Antwerp is quoted as saying: "American neutrality now means friendship for England."

Lieutenant-Colonel Roustam Bek, the French military expert, says he agrees with his Russian colleague, Colonel Shumsky, that the war will be over in six months.

Important gains in the Champagne country, and in the Argonne are recorded by the French War Office. From Compiere to the North of Perthes new gains were made and positions previously occupied were held and organized. Marked progress was made, especially in the wooded country between Perthes and Beaucourt.

**DIRECTORS PLEAD NOT GUILTY.** New York, March 1.—A tentative plea of not guilty for Lewis Cash Ledyard, and the other New Haven directors was entered by their attorney Delancy Nicoll. The court gave the defendants until March 22nd to demur to the indictments or to take any action they saw fit.

**PURCHASED 500 BONDS.** New York, March 1.—William A. Read & Co. have purchased \$2,000,000 Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway first consolidated 5 per cent. bonds due 1938, this being the first issue under the mortgage to bear 5 per cent. interest. The bonds are being offered by the bankers at 105 1/2.

## GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO UNITED STATES NOT TO BE RECALLED

New York, March 1.—Dr. Bernard Dernburg, credited with being the personal representative in America of Emperor William, to-day branded as "bunk" a report that Ambassador von Bernstorff would be recalled to Berlin and succeeded by Baron Treutler, a German diplomat of high repute.

"This statement is part of a deliberate attempt of English agents to discredit prominent Germans in America," said Dr. Dernburg.

**OIL COMPANY'S BIG SURPLUS.** New York, March 1.—The California Petroleum Corporation and subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 1914, reports a balance of earnings for the year of \$212,642, as compared with a surplus of earnings in the previous year of \$19,881. The better showing in surplus was made through the omission of the common stock dividend, which amounted to \$271,925, in the previous year.

Gross earnings for 1914 were \$2,867,117, as compared with \$2,885,188 in 1913. At the close of 1914 the total surplus of the company was \$258,228, as compared with \$95,968 the year before.

The Hague, March 1.—All Dutch officers on furlough have been ordered to rejoin their regiments. This action was taken after the conference between the foreign Minister and Queen Wilhelmina.



GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS, The Russian Commander, who has just won an important victory over the Germans.

## Men in the Day's News

Mr. John Anderson, of Chase & Sanborn, coffee manufacturers, starts his day by reading the results of the curling matches. The front page story relating to the war is left to one side until he finds out who won the game played the previous evening. Apart from his keen interest in the roarin' game, Mr. Anderson finds his chief pleasure in life in following the development of the Single Tax propaganda and other more or less radical movements. He is a wide reader along progressive lines, and is one of the clearest thinkers and best debaters in the city, having thought his way through many of the problems which confuse the ordinary individual. He has an unusually large number of friends among his business associates.

Colonel F. D. Farquhar, who is in charge of the Princess Patricia's at the front, is a thoroughly competent officer, and is admirably fitted to command this coldstream regiment. He was formerly attached to the Coldstream Guards and saw service with them in South Africa, where he won the D. S. O. decoration. Shortly after the close of the Boer War he took part in the Somaliland Expedition, where he further distinguished himself and won more decorations. He then entered the Foreign Office, later coming to Canada, where he joined the staff of the Governor-General. He is a fearless rider, a well-known hunter of big game, and altogether is an excellent type of the British army officer. He was married in 1905 to Lady Evelyn Hely-Hutchinson and is the father of two handsome girls.

Sir Frank Youngblood, who attracted world-wide attention as a result of his explorations in Central Asia and particularly from the fact that he was the leader of the British Expedition which took possession of Lahasa, the capital of Thibet, is now connected with the War Office in London. Col. Youngblood has charge of all war news which is to be distributed among the three hundred odd million people of India. He is admirably suited for the task. He was born within sight of the Cashmere Mountains, and is a member of a family that has been prominent in Oriental affairs for generations. He is said to know India better than any other living Englishman, as practically his whole life has been spent in the service of the Indian Office and in connection with the army in India.

Sir Cecil A. Spring-Rice, who celebrated his fifty-sixth birthday on Saturday, is British Ambassador at Washington. He was born in London, England, and educated at Oxford. On graduation he entered the Diplomatic Service as a clerk in the Foreign Office; later acted as secretary to Ambassadors at Brussels, Washington, Tokio, Berlin and Constantinople. He was appointed to his present post in May, 1913. During the somewhat trying period of the past six months, when a great deal of diplomatic correspondence was passing between Great Britain and the United States, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, by his tact and good judgment, created a very favorable impression and tended to improve the already excellent relations existing between the neighboring Republic and Great Britain.

Mr. C. E. Gordon, who presided to-day at the annual meeting of Penmans, Limited, is the leader in Canada's textile industry. He was born in this city in 1867 and educated at the Montreal High School. He commenced his business career with McIntyre Sons & Company, wholesale dry goods merchants, but left that firm to organize and manage the Standard Shirt Company, which was subsequently merged with other concerns into the Canadian Converters Company. Later he organized the Dominion Textile Company, of which he is now president and managing-director. He is also associated with a large number of other financial and industrial corporations, including a directorship of the Bank of Montreal, the presidency of the Hillcrest Collieries and of Penmans, Limited.

Mr. C. W. Barron, author of "The Audacious War," is one of the best known journalists in the United States. He is now head of the Boston News Bureau, the Philadelphia News Bureau and the Wall Street Journal, the greatest combination of high-class financial papers on the continent. He commenced his career some thirty odd years ago in Boston, where he started to issue a news service to brokers, bankers and business men. This grew to very large proportions and necessitated the publication of a paper, which took the form of the Boston News Bureau. He later established a similar service in Philadelphia and added the Philadelphia News Bureau to his list of publications, and a few years ago he acquired the Wall Street Journal and the Dow Jones News Service. At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Barron, who is a close student of political, economic and social conditions, went to Europe and made a firsthand study of the causes leading up to the outbreak of hostilities. These ran in his own publications and in this paper and attracted wide and favorable comment. He has now embodied the series in a book, which is undoubtedly the best and clearest summary of the causes of the war that has yet appeared.

## AMERICANS ALMOST WHOLLY WITH ALLIES

Norman Hapgood Thinks Present War Will be Productive of Untold Good to Race

## INTERESTING PHASE OF TALK

Improvement in Social, Moral, Industrial and Political Well-Being of Nations Would Amply Justify Tremendous Cost of Present Conflict.

"Just as the French Revolution, while a terrible thing in itself, contributed so materially to the progress and enlightenment of the world, that no one to-day re-making history would leave it out of the world's events, so I believe that the present war, terrible in itself, will be productive of untold good to the human race," declared Mr. Norman Hapgood, editor of Harper's Weekly, in his address before the Canadian Club to-day.

Speaking on "War and Progress," Mr. Hapgood showed that there was every likelihood of the present war putting an end, not only to militarism, but an end of all hostility and jealousy between nations. He foresaw great possibilities in a closer understanding between the different peoples when consideration for others would take the place of the present selfish-aggrandizement.

An improvement in the social, moral, industrial and political well-being of the nations would amply justify the tremendous cost of the present conflict. Mr. Hapgood believed that business and morals intimately associated was the goal of the nations, and that this ideal would be hastened by the war.

Referring to the attitude of the United States, he pointed out that with the exception of the German-Americans and the Russian-Jews, the people of the United States were overwhelmingly on the side of the Allies.

"It is a tremendous exception to find an American who is not on the side of the Allies. Sir Edward Grey's presentation of the case was a masterly effort, and in the judgment of the American people was unanswerable. Britain very rightly has let her case speak for itself, while Germany has made so many explanations and excuses that she has rendered her case utterly hopeless."

Mr. Hapgood rather criticized the American Government for its literal interpretation of what neutrality meant, and clearly demonstrated that the people of that country were overwhelmingly with the allied cause.

An interesting phase of his talk dealt with the industrial and social progress of the world, and the introduction of such legislation as the eight-hour day, the liability of employers and other kindred questions. These movements were hindered by war, but after this great struggle was over, and militarism would be at an end, the social betterment of the common people would receive the attention which it deserved.

## NEW PRICES ON STEEL BARS.

New York, March 1.—New prices of \$1.15 per 100 pounds for steel bars, plates and shapes become operative to-day. Buying in February in anticipation of this advance was not large. Some producers have named \$1.20 as the price for delivery in the second quarter of this year, but there has been little response to either the March advances or second quarter advances.

United States Steels orders continue to run between 25,000 and 30,000 tons a day. Operations of mills continue around a 60 per cent. basis.

## LITTLE DEMAND FOR COPPER.

New York, March 1.—Copper agencies continue to hold electrolytic copper around 13 1/2¢ a pound, notwithstanding demand for both foreign and domestic account is light.

Second hands report sales around 14%. Developments in copper during February were not favorable to the industry. Exports from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia amounted to 22,000,000 pounds. This is the smallest in any month since war was declared.

## BANK OF ENGLAND BOUGHT GOLD.

London, March 1.—The Bank of England bought £60,000 in bar gold, and £123,000 in foreign gold coin, and sold £124,000 in foreign coin.

## ROUMANIAN RESERVES MOBILIZE.

Paris, March 1.—Ten classes of Roumanian reserves have been ordered to mobilize by March 13th, according to a despatch from Bucharest.

## BRITISH AEROPLANE FORCED BY GERMANS TO DESCEND

Berlin, March 1.—The official statement says:—"Near Verwicke an English aeroplane was forced by the German fire to descend yesterday."

"On one place in German front the French again, as some months ago, used shells which develop illuminating asphyxiating gas when exploding. No damage was done by them."

"The German positions in Champagne were attacked several times by at least two army corps. The army was everywhere repulsed."

"After violent hand to hand fighting in the Argonne, two mine throwers were captured. Between the east edge of the Argonne and Voulois the French tried yesterday five times to break through the German lines. All attacks failed with heavy French losses."

"The positions east of Badonviller, in the Vosges, which were taken by Germans were also yesterday successfully held against the enemy attempt to recapture them."

"Russian attacks north of Lomza and Northwest of Ostrojeka were repulsed."

"Otherwise nothing important occurred in either theatres of war."

## LOWELL LIBRARY DESTROYED.

Lowell, Mass., March 1.—The Lowell Public Library was totally destroyed by fire to-day. The loss was probably \$100,000.

## The Canadian Bank of Commerce

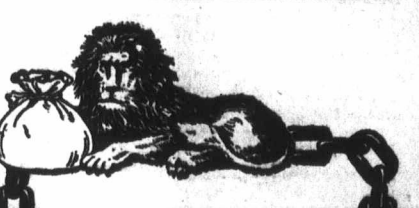
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## BRITAIN CONFIDENT OF AN ULTIMATE, DURABLE VICTORY

London, March 1.—Premier Asquith declared in Parliament that the government is well satisfied with the recruiting done in England.

He announced that, in addition to the \$50,000,000 advanced to Belgium and the \$4,000,000 advanced to Serbia, further advances of money to these countries are under consideration.

The cost of the war up to March 31st, he estimated at \$1,810,000,000. This represented a daily expenditure of \$7,500,000 in excess of the government expenses in time of peace.

The total war expenditure after April 1st will be \$10,000,000 per day, said Premier Asquith. This would be inclusive of the expenses of the army and navy and any extraordinary expenditures which might arise.

"The Government has never been more confident of the power of the Allies to achieve an ultimate, durable victory than at present," declared the Premier.

London, March 1.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons that the British Government had decided to prevent commodities of any kind reaching Germany or leaving that country.

This means that no foodstuffs of any kind will be allowed to reach Germany. The embargo also includes raw materials.

Action was taken by the British Government in retaliation for Germany's submarine warfare against English merchant-shipping.

London, March 1.—The Premier's announcement in effect, declares a blockade of the German coast. Some ships may be able to run this blockade, but the Admiralty officials are confident that not enough will be able to get through to remove from Germany the danger of starvation.

London, March 1.—"There is no possibility of peace at this time." This was shown by Premier Asquith's words.

"This is not the time to talk peace. Those who do so are the victims of self delusion. The Allies will never sheath the sword till all objects wherefore they have gone to war have been achieved."

## NIPISSING MILL CLOSED.

Cobalt, Ont., March 1.—The Nipissing low grade mill, which treats from 250 tons upwards from the various shafts every day, was closed down last week, taking its turn in that fashion owing to the shortage of power.