

The War Day by Day

1914:

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.
 July 23—Austria sends ultimatum to Serbia.
 July 31—Russia orders general mobilization.
 August 1—Germany declares war on Russia—French Cabinet orders general mobilization.
 August 2—German forces enter Luxembourg—Germany addresses ultimatum to Belgium demanding free passage for her troops.
 August 4—England sends ultimatum to Berlin, demanding unqualified observance of Belgian neutrality—Germany rejects ultimatum—German troops begin attack of Liege—President Wilson issues proclamation of neutrality.
 August 5—England announces existence of state of war with Germany—President Wilson tenders his good offices to the warring nations.
 August 7—Germans enter Liege—French invade southern Alsace.
 August 8—Italy reaffirms neutrality.
 August 15—Austrians enter Serbia—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.
 August 17—British expeditionary force completes its landing in France—Beginning of a five days' battle in Lorraine, ending in repulse of French across frontier with heavy loss—Beginning of five days' battle between Serbians and Austrians on the Jadar, ending in Austrian rout.
 August 20—Germans enter Brussels—Belgian army retreats on Antwerp.
 August 23—Germans enter Namur and begin attack on Mons—Austria announces victory over Russians at Krasnik.
 August 24—British begin retreat from Mons—Zeppelin drops bombs into Antwerp.
 August 25—Moubaix evacuated by the French.
 August 27—Louvain burned by Germans—Japanese blockade Tientsin.
 August 28—British fleet sinks five German warships off Heligoland.
 August 29—Russians defeated in three days' battle near Tannenberg.
 September 2—German advance penetrates to Creil, about 30 miles from Paris, and swings eastward—French centre between Verdun and Rheims driven back—Seat of French Government removed to Bordeaux.
 September 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.
 September 5—Battle begins south of the Marne and east of Paris in which the German right wing is pushed back, followed by a general retreat.
 September 7—Mauveuge taken by the Germans.
 September 12—Germans retreat half on the Aisne.
 September 16—Belgian commission protests to President Wilson against German "atrocities."
 September 20—Germans bombard Rheims and injure the famous Cathedral.
 September 22—German submarine sinks British cruiser Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue in the North Sea—Russians capture Jaroslav and Invest Przemysl.
 September 26—British troops from India land at Marcella.
 September 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.
 October 2—End of week's battle at Augustow in which the Germans are defeated and forced out of Russian territory.
 October 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.
 October 7—Bombardment of Antwerp begins—Japanese seize Caroline Islands.
 October 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.
 October 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.
 October 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.
 October 14—Allies occupy Ypres—Battle begins on the Yser.
 October 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.
 October 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.
 October 18—Belgian army effects junction with Allied left, battle on from Channel coast to Lille.
 October 20—English gunboats participate in battle at Newport on Belgian coast.
 October 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.
 October 27—South African seditious spreads.
 Gen. De Wet in revolt—Russians pursue retreating Germans and re-occupy Lodz and Radom.
 October 28—Berlin admits retreat from Warsaw and Ivangorod.
 October 29—Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attacks on Odessa, Novorossiysk, and Theodosia in the Crimea.
 October 30—Col. Maritz, rebel leader in Cape Province, beaten and driven out of the colony.
 November 1—A squadron of five German cruisers, including the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, defeat a British squadron off Coronel, on the coast of Chili—Turks bombard Sebastopol.
 November 3—German squadron makes a raid to British coast near Yarmouth.
 November 4—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay and sinks—Heavy fighting around Ypres.
 November 5—England and France declare war on Turkey—Dardanelles forts bombard—Russians re-occupy Jaroslav.
 November 6—Tientsin surrenders to the Japanese.
 November 7—Russians reach Pleschen in Silesia and enter East Prussia.
 November 10—The Emden defeated, and forced ashore at North Keeling Island in Bay of Bengal, by Australian cruiser Sydney.
 November 11—Germans capture Dixmude—German submarine sinks British gunboat Niger off Deal.
 November 12—Russians occupy Johannsburg in East Prussia—Russians defeated in Viotslavsk.
 November 15—Russians defeated at Lipno and Kutno—Battle in Flanders attains climax with charge of the Prussian Guard against Ypres.
 November 16—The Sheikh-ul-Islam at Constantinople proclaims a Holy War against the Allies—British House of Commons votes a war loan of £225,000,000.
 November 23—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men—More than 1,100,000 men already under arms, exclusive of Territorials—Germans place Russian centre south of Lodz.
 November 25—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River—Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz.
 December 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks—King George visits the army in Flanders.
 December 2—Austrians take Belgrade by storm—Gen. De Wet captured.
 December 3—London War Office announces landing of Australians and New Zealanders in Egypt—Italian premier in Parliament finds no reasons for a change of policy—Serbians turn on Austrians in three days' battle which ends in a notable Serbian victory.
 December 6—Germans occupy Lodz.
 December 7—French attack to the north of Nancy repulsed.

December 8—The German squadron under Rear-Admiral von Spree is attacked in the South Atlantic off the Falkland Islands by a British fleet under Admiral Sturdee, and the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nürnberg are sunk—British occupy Bussorah, in Asia Minor.
 December 13—British submarine sinks the Turkish battleship Mesudieh in the Dardanelles.
 December 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.
 December 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough, Hartlepool, and Whitby on English coast.
 December 17—Berlin announces general Russian retreat in Poland—Survivors of Emden captured.
 December 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate—Gen. Botha regards Boer rebellion at an end.
 December 23—French Chamber votes war credit of eight and a half billion francs.
 December 25—British naval and aerial raid against Cuxhaven—Russians defeat Austrian army at Tuchow near Tarnow—German offensive in Central Poland halted—Italian marines occupy Avlona.
 December 28—French occupy St. Georges near Newport.
 January 1—British battleship Formidable sunk in the Channel.
 January 3—French capture Steinbach, east of Thann.
 January 3—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus at Sarikamych and Ardahan—Russians overrun Bukovina and enter Carpathian passes.
 January 8—French advance across Alsace north of Solothurn.
 January 13—Turks occupy Tabriz—Count Berchtold resigns.
 January 14—French driven back across Aisne River east of Soissons, after a week's battle—Russian advance in Miava region.
 January 15—British victory at La Basse reported.
 Germans being forced back one mile. The French cut off from reinforcements by floods, driven back at Soissons.
 January 16—French partly retrieved losses—News of gallant bayonet charge by Princess Patricia's Infantry reached the outside world.
 January 17—Russian official statement told of extermination of 11th Turkish army corps.
 January 19—German Zeppelins raid England killing four civilians and damaging property with bombs.
 January 20—British Government refuses to guarantee "Dacia" will not be seized but offers to buy cargo or deliver it.
 January 24—British fleet under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty defeated German squadron in the North Sea, sinking the battle-cruiser Bluecher, and the light cruiser Kolberg.
 January 26—All stocks of wheat in Germany seized by Government.
 January 28—First fighting in Egypt near Suez Canal reported.
 January 30—German submarine U-31 sank three British steamers in the Irish Sea, and two others sunk in the English Channel.
 February 2—British again repulsed Germans at La Bassée, and advanced. British fleet ordered to treat cargoes of grain and flour consigned to Germany and Austria as conditional contraband.
 February 3—British Parliament, at opening of session, decided to confine itself to Government measures.
 February 4—Announcement made that finances of Britain, France and Russia for the purposes of the war will be pooled.
 Turks driven back from Suez Canal with heavy losses.
 Feb. 6—British liner Lusitania arrives at Liverpool flying American flag.
 Feb. 8—British Government introduces "blank cheque" budget providing for army of 3,000,000 men.
 Feb. 9—Russians begin to evacuate Bukovina before Austro-German advance.
 Feb. 10—U. S. Government sends note to Britain pointing out danger of using neutral flag and note to Germany warning against menacing lives or vessels of Americans.—Canadian budget provides for tariff increases of 7½ per cent. and 5 per cent. preferential.
 Feb. 12—British aviators raid Ostend and surrounding districts, damaging submarine bases.
 February 13—Russian retreat in East Prussia announced.
 February 15—Announcement made that between 300,000 and 600,000 of new British army, including Canadian contingent, have landed in France.
 Forty Allied aeroplanes attacked German positions on Belgian coast.
 February 17—Britain's complete reply to American note on shipping question made public, Britain pointing out that the United States troubles were due to German mines, and not British navy.
 February 18—German "war zone" edict goes into effect.
 February 22—First American ship, the Evelyn, sunk by German mine.
 February 23—Allies announce that retaliatory measures will be adopted against submarine blockade. German advance turned by Russians in the eastern theatre.
 February 24—Loss of British armed merchant cruiser Clan MacNaughton with 280 men announced.
 February 25—Outer Dardanelles forts reduced by allied fleets.
 February 26—Russians defeat Germans in Przasnysz region. Wreckage picked up near Christiansburg indicates loss of German submarine U-9.
 February 28—Dacia arrested by French cruiser.
 March 1—Agreement said to have been reached between Allies, giving Russia future free passage through Dardanelles. Great Britain announces that Germany will be blockaded.
 March 4—German submarine U-8 sunk by Dover flotilla.
 March 6—Russian Black Sea fleet sails for Bosphorus forts.
 March 7—Greek cabinet resigns on account of war policy.
 March 9—Three British steamers sunk by submarines.
 March 10—German submarine U-12 sunk, British win important victory near Le Jasse. German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich arrived at Newport News.
 March 12—Admiralty announces loss of auxiliary cruiser Bayano, with 190 men.
 March 14—German cruiser Dresden sunk.
 March 17—German cruiser Karlsruhe reported sunk.
 March 18—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean, and French battleship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles action.
 March 21—Fall of Przemysl announced.
 March 24—Allied army landed on Gallipoli Peninsula.
 March 25—Admiralty announces German submarine U-20 believed to have been sunk.



COL. SIR WILLIAM PRICE.

Whose general manager at the Rimouski mills, Herr W. Baubacher, a former German officer, has just been interned.

March 26—Russians win victory, giving them dominating positions in Carpathians.
 March 27—Over 130 lives lost when British steamers Falaba and Agulla were sunk.
 March 28—Russian Black Sea Fleet shells Bosphorus forts.
 March 30—Clash reported between Italian customs officials and Austrian troops on frontier.
 April 10—British steamer Harpalyce, first relief boat of New York State, and under charter to Belgian Commission, sunk by torpedo.
 April 11—German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm goes into port at Newport News.
 April 14—Field-Marshal French gives British casualties at Neuve Chapelle as 12,811, and reports that disorganization of infantry was due to orders being observed.
 April 15—"Soldiers Vote" bill passed Dominion Parliament.
 April 17—Turkish torpedo boat sunk in attack on British transport.
 April 18—British capture Hill 60 south of Ypres, and push lines forward three miles.
 April 20—Turkish Black Sea Fleet cut off by Russian mines off Bosphorus.
 April 21—Allies land 20,000 troops near Enos, European Turkey.—U.S. refuses to place embargo on export of arms.—Announcement made that Britain has 36 divisions of 750,000 men in France.
 April 22—North Sea shipping suspended and warning given that English ports may be closed without notice.
 April 23—Brilliant rally of Canadian troops, recovered lost ground and guns in battle north of Ypres. This was the first serious engagement in which the Canadian division took a prominent part, and the casualties were heavy, some 90 officers being killed or wounded.
 April 26—Reports of serious risings in India and Burma received from Straits Settlements.—German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm interned at Newport News, Va.
 April 27—Allied armies commenced advance against Turks on shores of Dardanelles.—Reinforcements of Canadians in England sent to the front as a result of the recent heavy casualties.
 April 28—German attempts to break Allied line at Ypres definitely stopped.—Women's Peace Congress at The Hague opened.
 April 29—New liquor taxes announced in British Parliament to reduce drinking in England.
 May 1—American steamer Gulfight torpedoed by Germans off Sicily Islands—Two German torpedo boats and British destroyer Recruit sunk in running fight in North Sea.
 May 2—Swedish steamer Elida torpedoed by German submarine in North Sea.
 May 3—Canadian casualties in Ypres fighting total 6,000 is announced.
 May 4—War costing Britain \$5,000,000,000 a year, and national debt already doubled, says Lloyd George in budget speech.
 May 6—Russian lines reorganized after defeat on Lomajee.
 May 7—Canadian liner Lusitania torpedoed by German submarine off Old Head of Kinsale on the Irish coast, with loss of 1,500 passengers, only 658 being saved.
 May 9—Germans announce capture of Libau.
 May 10—Coroner's jury, investigating Lusitania disaster, charge Kaiser and his government with murder.
 May 11—Allies make gains north of Arras and Belgians again cross Yser.
 May 13—American note calls on Germany to prevent recurrence of submarine outrages and make reparation for American losses.
 May 14—Official announcement made in Rome that that part of Triple Alliance Treaty concerning Austria was abrogated on May 4.
 May 17—Preliminary stages of new British drive finished.
 May 18—Russians routed Austrians in Bukovina and captured 20,000.
 British army to use gas in future.
 May 19—Military authorities take control of Italian railways.
 Premier Asquith announces that non-partisan coalition cabinet will be formed in England.
 May 20—Germans took Russian port of Riga.
 May 23—Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary and May 24—Germany's Galician campaign stopped at River San.
 May 25—New British Coalition Cabinet formed.
 May 26—Italian troops cross Austrian border from Lombardy to Adriatic.
 U. S. steamer Nebraska torpedoed, but reaches port.
 Italy declares blockade of Austrian coast.
 British battleship Triumph sunk in Dardanelles.
 May 28—British battleship Majestic sunk in Dardanelles and mine layer Princess Irene blown up at Sheerness with loss of over 300 killed.
 Admiral Sir H. H. Jackson appointed First Sea Lord of Admiralty.
 May 28—Italians continue advance and threaten defenses of Trent.
 Canada has 56,000 troops overseas.

SENTIMENT FAVORS BETTER MARKETS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Or so experience attests. Much whiskey is still sold, in one way or another, in states where its sale is forbidden by law. It does not look, therefore, as if prohibition would put the distillers out of commission. It does seem as if, like other businesses, they will continue to fare well or ill according to the times. Evidently distillers are now progressing prosperously. There is pretty nearly a normal demand for alcohol for liquors. Consumption of it in the arts and in other ways seems to be gradually increasing with recovery in general affairs.

Bonds.

Investment houses anticipate a good mid-year absorption of investment issues—especially in the bond department. Money is a drug. Only a month away are interest and dividend disbursements totalling a quarter of a billion dollars or thereabouts while with many freight rates higher and most industries better, buyers presently should show keener interest. That, anyway, is how some experienced dealers look at things.

The Jitney.

In numerous western cities jitneys are like the leaves of a forest. For example, in Frisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis and dozens of other important centers I could name. They are, it is claimed, a menace to the trolleys, these privately-owned motor-busses. That may or may not be true. On the other hand a fact no one will dispute is that they are far from being a menace to the Ford Automobile Co. "All the jitneys are Ford cars," said a gentleman who knows the conditions in the above-mentioned places. The new public vehicle is not as yet plentiful in the East. Should it become so it is doubtful if even the tireless Henry Ford could immediately supply the demand for the wonderful motors he has introduced throughout the world. Real vogue for them in the metropolises alone would, needless to say, add enormously to the output of his plants. It may come. New York would welcome increased facilities for getting about. Physically it is not as promising a territory as some of the western cities that are using them so extensively just now. But there is no reason to doubt that the public would patronize them.

War Stocks.

There are war stocks and stocks which masquerade as such. The big, absolutely genuine non-counterfeitable war stock, of course, is Bethlehem. War helps the auto issues. It will add to the income of New York Air Brake. Also it goes without saying, to that of Westinghouse Electric. Indirectly, if not directly, it will add the Steel trust since to the latter the smaller companies have named, to say nothing of Pressed Steel and American Car & Foundry and American Locomotive, it will go for steel. Crucible Steel has not yet to prove itself. Meanwhile only the most optimistic of its friends claim that it belongs legitimately in the war class. I hear, indeed, that at least one prominent insider sold out when it reached 25 and was duly grateful. As for American Can insiders are content with the knowledge that while war has materially increased exports of canned goods the company is not depending on such a temporary assistance, its business being up to that of a year ago and perhaps a little better as a result of normal demand and growth.

that part of Triple Alliance Treaty concerning Austria was abrogated on May 4.
 May 17—Preliminary stages of new British drive finished.
 May 18—Russians routed Austrians in Bukovina and captured 20,000.
 British army to use gas in future.
 May 19—Military authorities take control of Italian railways.
 Premier Asquith announces that non-partisan coalition cabinet will be formed in England.
 May 20—Germans took Russian port of Riga.
 May 23—Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary and May 24—Germany's Galician campaign stopped at River San.
 May 25—New British Coalition Cabinet formed.
 May 26—Italian troops cross Austrian border from Lombardy to Adriatic.
 U. S. steamer Nebraska torpedoed, but reaches port.
 Italy declares blockade of Austrian coast.
 British battleship Triumph sunk in Dardanelles.
 May 28—British battleship Majestic sunk in Dardanelles and mine layer Princess Irene blown up at Sheerness with loss of over 300 killed.
 Admiral Sir H. H. Jackson appointed First Sea Lord of Admiralty.
 May 28—Italians continue advance and threaten defenses of Trent.
 Canada has 56,000 troops overseas.

DOMINION IRON SEES BETTER TIMES AHEAD

Largely the Result of Special Demands From Abroad Arising out of the War

NET WAS \$3,571,058

Decrease From Previous Year of \$270,973, or Approximately 20 Per Cent.—Surplus After Meeting All Charges, Was \$435,000.

An improvement in trade conditions is shown in the annual statement of the Dominion Steel Corporation, which has just been issued. This outcome, however, is largely the result of war orders.

In his report, Mr. J. N. Plummer, the president, says: "The operations of the coal company were affected unfavorably by the closing down, for some months of the steel plant, but its business was, on the whole, well maintained. The prospects for the coming year are good, but the requisition of our colliers by the Admiralty is seriously affecting the question of transportation."

"In the early part of the year a distinct revival in the demand, but business came to a standstill with the outbreak of the war. We have as yet experienced no revival of the Canadian demand, but there is a considerable tonnage of steel required for war purposes, and the demands for the export trade are large while prices abroad have risen to a level more in keeping with the heavy cost of transportation. Your company is receiving a full share of business in these lines."

"The only material addition which your directors have made to your properties since the last annual report is a plant for the recovery of benzol and other hydro-carbons, the erection of which was undertaken in February. The plant, although not quite complete, is producing a considerable quantity of these by-products, which are now greatly in demand. Even under normal conditions, the plant should yield a very good return on its cost."

"The properties of the Corporation and their equipment have been maintained at the usual high standard of efficiency and repair."

"On the whole, your directors are pleased to be able to report a marked improvement in the outlook for your constituent companies in the coming year, as a result, mainly of the special demands from abroad."

Net earnings for the year, before making provision for depreciation, sinking funds, etc., were \$2,571,058, a decrease of \$270,973, or approximately 20 per cent. Depreciation allowance was about \$17,000 higher, interest charges about \$74,000 higher, and discount on bonds and notes about \$37,000 higher. After deductions under these heads, a balance of \$500,000 remained available for the dividend on the Corporation's \$7,000,000 preference stock. This was 7 per cent. less than the preference balance of the previous year, a decrease of 54 per cent., while the proportion of earnings shown on the stock fell from 26½ per cent. to 12½ per cent.

Comparisons of the Corporation's profit and loss figures for two years are as follows:

	1915.	1914.
Net earnings	\$2,571,058	\$2,842,031
Deprec. sinking funds	920,932	967,889
Balance	\$2,650,965	\$2,555,142
Interest charges	11,651,522	1,725,384
Balance	\$855,256	\$1,813,825
Prof. div. (corp.)	420,000	120,000
Balance	\$435,256	\$1,693,825
Prof. div. (subsidi.)	210,000	200,000
Balance	\$225,256	\$1,493,825
Common dividend	—	900,000
Balance	\$225,256	\$593,825
Prev. balance	796,907	833,812
Total balance	\$1,022,163	\$1,427,637
Deficit.		
The balance sheet shows notably a reduction from \$5,476,940 to \$3,865,958 in bank loans; that is, a reduction of \$1,610,982 within the year, while the cash on hand has risen from \$259,833 to \$795,164.		
Inventories stand \$1,320,000 lower than a year ago and accounts receivable \$238,000 lower.		
In all current assets total \$8,495,363, as against current liabilities of \$4,222,082, leaving a surplus of working capital of \$4,273,281.		
A year ago the surplus was \$2,521,603, when the Corporation reported current assets of \$9,727,365, as against current liabilities of \$6,005,965.		

BETHLEHEM STEEL'S PRESENT ORDERS APPROXIMATE \$15,000,000

New York, June 1.—The orders on the Bethlehem Steel at the present time amount to approximately \$15,000,000. Last year Bethlehem's gross business was approximately \$50,000,000. This year the gross business, including shipbuilding, is estimated to be approximately \$60,000,000. In all its plants, including shipbuilding, nearly 2,000 men are now employed by the company.

Bethlehem Steel is now spending at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year for new construction, and expects to spend \$2,000,000 within a period of three years of the expense in connection with new construction. Expenditures are largely to increasing output of commercial and developing Chilean ore properties.

The amount of money being spent for the manufacture of ammunition is still small, but other developments work. The full capacity of the company's plants will be written off the books. Bethlehem Steel is not now working on orders for Germany. Before the war the percentage of ordnance exported by Bethlehem Steel, who was the company's best customer.

Of course, the \$150,000,000 of orders of Bethlehem Steel include the war orders of the company, including Bethlehem's own orders, and the orders of the company's subsidiaries, including Bethlehem Steel Co. These outside orders include shipbuilding, machine tools, and other work.

The important work, including the steel for the parts, is done by the Bethlehem at 1 South Bethlehem, Pa. Bethlehem Steel is turning out thousands of steel plates a day from its own plants, but the capacity to handle all the business is not yet reached.

COTTON FUTURES DULL.

Liverpool, June 1.—Cotton futures opened 1½ points. At 12.30 p.m. the market was dull. At 12.30 p.m. the spot market was dull. Barely steady with middlings at 5.13d. Sales: receipts, 29,000 bales, including 38,000 Spot prices at 12.45 p.m. were: American fair, 6.03d; good middlings, 5.44d; middle middlings, 4.65d; good ordinary, 4.25d; 2½d. Liverpool, June 1.—2 p.m.—Cotton futures (10 point off). Sales 4,000 bales, including 1,000; July-Aug. 5.10½d.; Oct.-Nov. 5.34d. 1½d.

LONDON STOCK MARKET DULL.

London, June 1.—The stock markets are dull 6½-9½; War Loan 94-3-16.

NEW YORK CURB WEAK.

New York, June 1.—The curb market opened flat.
 Ann. Zinc 66½
 Atchafalca 102½
 Can. Pacific 163
 Erie 26
 N. K. & T. 11½
 Union Pacific 128
 Southern Ry. 16½
 Southern Ry. 90
 U. S. Steel 55½
 Demand sterling 4.80.

TEA MARKET WAS QUIET.

New York, June 1.—The tea market was quiet, there being few of the trade business owing to the holidays, and mere affairs being transacted. The activity in the market was down some days before, and the buyers were to await developments before further commitments.

WOMEN MAKING SHELLS.

Barrow, Eng., June 1.—At the Vickers Main Works, where already 600 women are employed in making shells, it has been decided to add an additional 1,000 immediately. Experience has shown that women are very efficient in this class of work and other Great Britain are expected to follow the example.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

New York, June 1.—The market for naval stores was heavy on Saturday, and prices easier. Turpentine, which was quoted at 44½ cents per barrel, was better weather, however, should help demand.

It is repeated at the basis of \$5.75 for kiln-dried pitch was steady at \$3.75. Resins, common to good strained \$3.45. The following are the prices for rosin in R. C. \$3.40; D. \$3.50 to \$3.55; E. \$3.60; F. \$3.70; H. \$3.75; I. \$3.80; K. \$3.90; M. \$4.00; W. G. \$5.95; W. V. \$6.10 to \$6.15. Savannah, June 1.—Turpentine, quiet, 44½ cents; receipts, 522; shipments, 448; 67½.

MONTEAL COTTONS, LIMITED.

Montreal Cottons has declared its quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the common and 1½ per cent. on the preferred, payable June 15th to shareholders of record June 5th.

REAL SUMMER COMFORT

The housewife will appreciate this handy

TANK-WATER-HEATER

No trouble, steam or heat in the house and you can have hot water any time and all the time. A good point to note is the economy. Come and investigate.

ONLY \$6.00 DOWN

And \$1.00 a Month for 14 Months, or \$17.50 Cash

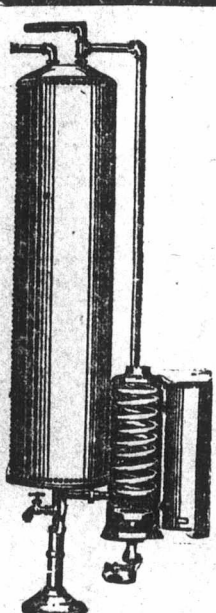
Buys this Heater

Visit our Showrooms and inspect

The Tank-Water-Heater

OPERATED BY GAS

The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co.



POWER BUILDING,
 Craig and St. Urbain St.
 Phone Main 4040.

LACHINE BRANCH,
 55 Notre Dame St.
 Phone Lachine 385.

UPTOWN SALESROOM,
 358 St. Catherine W.
 Phone Uptown 4310.

NORTH-EAST BRANCH,
 1007 Mount Royal Ave.
 Phone St. Louis 9090.

EAST END BRANCH,
 834 St. Catherine, East
 Phone La Salle 1850.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY

GENERAL SALES OFFICE
 100 MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE
 MONTREAL