

Journal of Commerce

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MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1915.

Employers Hindering Recruiting.

It would be well if all corporations and big employers of labor were as patriotic as the banks and our railroad corporations.

The Journal of Commerce understands that some employers of labor, instead of encouraging enlistments on the part of their employes are putting obstacles in the way of the man going to the front.

This is not as it should be. Young men without home or business ties should be encouraged to enlist. Certainly there should be no obstacles placed in their way by employers.

Both Sides of the Case.

The Toronto Globe is popularly spoken of as "The Scotchman's Bible," probably due to the fact that nearly every Scotch Presbyterian in Ontario is a Grit, and consequently a reader of that excellent paper.

Kitchener and Northcliffe.

The feeling of hostility to Lord Northcliffe's newspapers, on account of their attacks on Lord Kitchener, must be strong indeed when the London Times and its halfpenny brother, the Daily Mail, are publicly burned on the London Stock Exchange, and are officially barred out of the Carlton Club, the head centre of English Conservatism.

It is to be regretted that the Times no longer holds the high position which for a very long time it occupied at the head of British Journalism.

Some men would rather go bare-foot while waiting for a dead man's shoes than get out and earn sufficient money to buy a new pair.—Cincinnati Times Star.

to the editorial columns of the Times to learn not merely what the editorial writer thought, but what might be regarded as the thought of the average Englishman of the influential classes.

It is not often that a Canadian goes up in the air, but when he does he usually brings down something. That Zeppelin was a fine bag.

The news from Russia is distinctly more cheerful. It looks as if the German-Austrian drive had spent itself, and that the Russians will shortly be able to take the offensive.

Minister of Defence Pearce, of the Australian Commonwealth, announces that Australia will send as many infantry brigades as can be raised, the country being determined to contribute its last man in defence of the Empire.

It is expected that Great Britain, who is the banker of the Allies, will loan this year to her associates in the struggle the sum of £200,000,000, or \$1,000,000,000.

Japan, in the number of persons who make their living by fishing, leads the world. In actual value of fish taken a number of other nations surpass Japan, but in the number of men engaged in fishing and in the proportion of these to the total population, Japan leads the world.

The late John Hay, American Secretary of State, was no lover of the Germans. Selections from his unpublished letters are now being printed. Referring to the German treatment of the Chinese in the Boxer Rebellion he said: "At least we are spared the infamy of an alliance with Germany."

The June number of the Round Table, just received is of more than usual interest as it is practically all devoted to the war in which the Empire is engaged.

"The war cannot be won on any principle of limited liability. The French are already putting every available man in the field. How can we expect our Allies to fight on to that bitter finish which alone will end the domination of Europe by the Prussian cult of power, unless we make efforts as great as theirs?"

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A FRANK RULER.

A frank old ruler is President Yuan Shi Kai of China. "Our rights and privileges in Manchuria have suffered enormously," he says in his proclamation to the Chinese people, explaining the concessions made to Japan.

A LOST LADYSHIP.

Mrs. W. O. Powell will leave Tuesday for Milestone, Canada, where she has been called by an accident to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Horace Woodward.

A QUESTION OF VALUES.

No doubt these titles conferred by His Majesty on Canadians were all earned, but where is there the man in this great Dominion who wouldn't swap them all for one of the medals won by those five privates for bravery on the firing line?

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

When a farmer has nothing much to do, and intends to spend the day loafing around he sometimes lies in bed until six o'clock in the morning.—Harrisburg Patriot.

First Idiot—Terrible accident in the victrola factory. Party of the Second Part—How's that? First Idiot—This year's sales broke all the records.—Harvard Lampoon.

Ship's Officer—Oh, there goes eight bells; excuse me, it's my watch below. Old Lady—Gracious! Fancy your watch striking as loud as that!—Sailor's Magazine.

Yankee—If some one were so ill-advised as to call you a liar, colonel, in what light would you regard the act? Kentucky Colonel—I would regard it simply as a form of suicide, sah.—Dallas News.

An officer was showing an old lady over the battleship. "This," said he, pointing to an inscribed plate on the deck, "is where our gallant captain fell." "No wonder," replied the old lady. "I nearly slipped on it myself."—Everybody's.

The doors of a certain new house had shrunk horribly, as is the way of the modern door made of unseasoned wood. The builder would not send the joiner to repair them, so the householder tried the ironical method and wrote.

"Dear Sir—The mice can run under most of our doors, but our cat cannot follow them. Will you please send a man at once to make room under the doors for the cat, and much obliged?"

Charles W. Morse, the noted financier, began life humbly and hates false pride. "False pride," Mr. Morse said at a dinner in New York in honor of his new steamship line to Bermuda, "besides being silly is a very real impediment to business success."

"I'll never forget the wise advice that an old employer of mine once gave to a youth who had a good deal of false pride. "The youth was complaining about the hard times his enforced idleness and so forth. My old employer cut him off abruptly with the words:

"Well, George, if you can't obtain a position these days, why don't you look up a job?"—Exchange.

The Marquis of Bute, who recently sold his extensive colliery property in the Aberdare district of Glamorgan, is one of the wealthiest members of the peerage. He is a first-rate all-round sportsman, and is very fond of a good story.

He tells an amusing yarn about a certain clergyman who asked a small boy: "Who is that elderly gentleman I have seen you in church with?" "Grandpa," was the reply.

"Well," said the clergyman, "if you will promise to keep him awake during the sermon I will give you a penny a week."

The boy agreed, and for the next few Sundays the old grandfather was made to hear the sermon. The clergyman was delighted at the success of his little scheme and handed over the weekly penny according to the contract.

One Sunday, however, the old gentleman went to sleep as before. Very much vexed, the clergyman accosted the boy at the end of the service.

"I am very angry with you," he said. "Your grandfather was asleep as usual during the sermon to-day, I shall certainly not give you a penny this week."

"It doesn't matter," replied the boy coolly; "grandpa gives me twopence not to disturb him!"—Exchange.

THE REFUGEE.

Mist creeps in all of the valleys. With only the glint of one star. To point the long road, and the weary, To the place where you are.

I heard the May storm on my casement, And saw its light lightning recede. While I lay wide awake in the midnight—As you bled, so, in fancy, I bled!

I thought that the wind bore a whisper. Where it swept, wet and sweet, through my room. To breathe, like your lips, on my forehead—"Come, make haste!" in the gloom.

So I've drawn my soft mantle about me. And sped out, in the damp, fragrant night. To find you. Alas! here is no one. Save the star, and its light!

Kind eyes watch me well in the daytime, Kind hands lift my burden of care, And I know their strange tongues speak in welcome. And their England about me is fair:

For the lanes run full white 'twixt the hawthorn, And the apple blooms stoop since the rain. Yet I wait, all unwon by their beauty, In my heart a wild pain.

And mad sorrows that spurn my snug safety, In a longing to fling My life where your life, in red anguish, Flowed out before Spring. —Edna Mead, in N. Y. Times.

TINY BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

When some five or six years ago a certain Coastly Island was annexed to the British Empire by Royal proclamation, it was stated in some quarter to be the smallest single bit of territory under any flag.

This statement, however, is by no means correct. For Coetivy, although little more than a bit of volcanic rock dumped down by nature in the middle of the Indian Ocean, is between eight and nine square miles in extent, and this, for a desert island, is quite respectable size.

It is for instance, at least ten times as big as Flying Fish Island, in the South Pacific. The strangely named Stinking Island, in the Royal Company group, again is only 1,000 yards in circumference.

Then there is Ten Stick Island in the New Hebrides. This is an isolated obelisk shaped islet, which is used as a target for the British men of war patrolling that turbulent archipelago, wherever gun practice is ordered. Owing to this circumstance it is not possible to state its exact dimensions at any given time, as bits of it are being continually shot away; but by latest account it measured 89 feet in height by 600 feet in circumference. It derives its curious name from the fact of its having been bought from the native chieftain who formerly claimed to own it, for 10 sticks of tobacco.

Ten Stick Island is generally spoken of among British sailors as Britain's tiniest possession. But whether it really is so or not even the Admiralty is unable to say off-hand. Nor is it to be wondered at seeing that in the Pacific Ocean alone there are more than 3,000 atolls and isolated islands that nominally belong to Great Britain.

One of the most curious of these is Beehive Island, which rises from the centre of a perfectly circular platform to the height of 400 feet in a smooth, dome-shaped hill of polished basalt in shape exactly resembling a beehive.—Buffalo Express.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

Germany, practically cut off both from importing and exporting, has only a domestic financial operation to carry out. Financially her people have, so to speak, only to take in one another's washing until the time comes to redeem the piling up of paper obligations. But we, with our importing and exporting facilities still open by our command of the sea, and with a large balance of trade against us, have our international position to maintain. We have, indeed, our accumulated wealth, and our 4,000 millions of capital invested in foreign and colonial securities to realize—if we can find a market.—London Times.

THE SENIOR NATION.

Italy may fairly claim to be senior among the nations of Europe, so far as its name is concerned. The peninsula has been "Italia" almost as far back as even legend reaches. According to Mommsen the "Itali" proper were the inhabitants of the southern part of the country. As to the origin of the name, there is the normal legend of a King Italus; but his name means a bull-calf, and it is easy to recognize in it an allusion to Italy as the land of cattle.—London Chronicle.

RACCOON CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

Harry Parker, a resident of Alton, has gone to the country near to Alton for eight weeks and will live on the meat of raccoons, rabbits and other wild animals as a cure for rheumatism. Several years ago, when attacked by the disease, he was removed to the country. He started a diet of wild animal flesh and was cured. He again is suffering and will try the cure that brought him relief before.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Day's Best Editorial

THE BABY'S JAM.

A London newspaper poet protests in rhyme against the censorship which tells only half the truth. He wants to know the whole truth, the best and the worst of it. He hates having anything nasty hidden in a table-spoon of jam. His last couplet runs: "The bits of 'art' truth doled out now, to us, ain't worth a damn. So give us powder fit for men and chuck the baby's jam."

Perhaps no finer example of "the baby's jam" was the rush of everybody around the official London circle to cable their congratulations when the Canadians made their stand at Langemarck. They never said a word about the huge losses, and never a word as to the blunder that caused such a tremendous sacrifice of human life. All they had to say was to the effect that the men, who were so bumpulous and lacking in discipline at Salisbury that they were not worth moving out of the mud and miasma of a swamp, had suddenly proved that they were heroes.

Let us admit that these officials have treated us no worse and no better than they treated the people of Great Britain and Australia. Their conduct has been uniform enough. But it seems a bit childish.

The Canadians we now know were unsupported by adequate reserves of either infantry or artillery. They were without protection against the gases which, three weeks earlier, were mentioned as being probable by the "official eye-witness." This one division of 18,000 men were opposed by four army corps, or 160,000 men, in spite of the much vaunted superiority of British aeroplane scouts. They were without adequate supplies of ammunition, and some of them went three days without food or sleep. They suffered untold agonies and endured terrific punishment.

Yet no one word of explanation in the month that has elapsed. We are expected to believe that this blundered. Under these circumstances most of us will echo the words of Dick Richards and ask them to "chuck the baby's jam!"—Canadian Courier.

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OUR GROWING STRENGTH.

(New York Commercial.)

Russia is losing ground along the eastern battle front because she has not enough ammunition for her field artillery. Modern tactics as pursued in this war call for the use of artillery and machine guns on a scale never before seen. Every foot of ground is showered with shells and shrapnel before an advance is made. In open country the army that lacks plenty of field guns and ammunition cannot make a stand against a well equipped enemy. The comparatively small British army in the western field is said to have used more ammunition in one day than was consumed in the Boer war.

This adds enormously to the cost of the war. The millions of shells for field guns that are being used so prodigally cost from ten to twenty-five dollars apiece, and those fired from large siege and fortress guns cost hundreds of dollars apiece. The United States is becoming well equipped for such warfare. Our steel mills now turn out more products than the entire normal output of the mills of England, France and Germany. We have five steel centres which have a greater capacity than Essen. Our powder mills and ammunition factories are being enlarged to supply the demands of half of Europe, and they certainly could supply all that we ourselves could need.

We have learned much about modern warfare in the past ten months and we are becoming well equipped for it at the expense of others without adding a cent to our own taxes. We will be in less danger than ever when the new private works are completed and in full running order three or four months hence. We will also see a boom in shipbuilding. Many capitalists are contemplating the building of ships as a speculation. Our lack of ships is our weak point and the whole outside world knows it even better than we do. We are indeed fortunate in that we are outside the war zone and are being strengthened at the expense of others.

SLEEPING ON THE TRAIL.

One of the best beds for this purpose is that made out of a heaping pile of balsam boughs, all laid pointing the same way and having the shiny under sides up so as to take full advantage of the spring of the boughs. When boughs enough have been heaped up so that one actually rests several inches off the ground the heat loss in that direction is very greatly diminished. Also, the bed is a deliciously comfortable one.

Dry leaves are an autumn substitute for balsam in regions where the latter is not to be found, but they are more difficult to collect and it takes a larger heap to give the same effect.

Where one is reduced actually to sleeping next to the ground it is always well at least to spread a canvas or slicker under one's blankets and then use the heavy one for underneath. This may not seem especially sound advice at sundown, but its wisdom is apt to sink in during the night.—June Outing.

AUSTRALIA'S CITIES.

(London Financier.)

The latest available statistics indicate that the population of Sydney (725,400) represents 612 persons per acre. Sydney is thus the most densely populated city of the Commonwealth. Melbourne (population 651,000) has 230 per acre. Brisbane, with a population of 151,300, carries only 0.76 per acre. Adelaide has 1.33 persons per acre, with a population of just over 200,000. Perth's 121,700 people represent only 1.42 per acre. Hobart is still the most sparsely populated city of the Commonwealth, its population of 40,000 representing only 0.68 per acre.

THE ARTILLERY HORSE.

Dragging the great wheels forward. Straining through bog and mire. Over the steep slope, upward. Under the cannon's fire.

Caught in a barbed wire tangle, Torn by his splintering points—How the iron splinters mangle, Tearing at limbs and joints!

Never a pause in horror, Never a moment's ease. Till from the burning torture Death brings at last release.

Do not begrudge us, dying, Sympathy from your kind. Bear that our pangs and sighing Echo in large hearts find! —London Times.

If you are not already a Subscriber to the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE--the Business Man's Daily--fill in the Coupon: You are authorised to send me THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE for One Year from date at a cost of Three Dollars.

TRADERS DIFFER ON MARKET P

Some Claimed it was for While Others Maintained Position was Str

OIL STOCKS DRO

Early Market was Interesting, ing Seven Full Points, Shortly Market May Advan

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal

New York, June 8.—There was r at the opening of the stock market, newly greater in industrial than in United States Steel was rather h

off at 89. The fact that the stock i appreciable recovery from its decline h

ing effect on the sentiment, as the important bull movement could no as that stock hung back.

Coppers made a good response to further advance to 19 3/8 cents in pri Amalgamated Copper and Utah cop

of 1/2 and American Smelting and Re a moderate gain.

Bethlehem Steel opened 3 points up advanced to a new high record at 1

of negotiations for control of the C Company, and Baldwin Locomotive of their war orders gained 1/4 to 5/8.

New York, June 8.—An improving spect not only to strength and activi of trading developed in the first half

clock there were indications of vigor of the upward movement. Some of t

ers thought there was a fairly larg and that stocks in general were in st

American Smelting and Refining member of the metal group, having tr

rise in price of lead, the advance in dication of an improvement in politic

Mexico, where it owns valuable pr advanced to 7 1/2 compared with 7 1/4 Monday.

Federal Mining and Smelting wi Smelting and Refining controls thro

Security Securities Company and whic of lead, advanced to 21, while the pr

4 1/2, gains of 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 respectively

New York, June 8.—At the end of the market was quiet and prices were a

best figures. Traders said the rally 10:30 o'clock had resulted from mista

squeeze of shorts held by rumors t of the note to Berlin would be postp

derline of the market, however, appea Weakness of grain markets increas

tion of a favorable showing in the g report to be published in the afternoo

ervative quarters it was argued that bright prospects for crops were ma

might furnish an "important stimulus" by.

Steelers stock and bonds advanc confirmation of the report published

negotiations for the sale of the compa Industrial Alcohol for approximately 2

New York, June 8.—Around mid-da was quiet with prices off a little from

ures, the Street showing an inclinatio relopments in international affairs.

Private despatches from Washington President Wilson was much increased

reports of a modification of this cour which have created a wrong impress

and tended to make the situation mor despatches further asserted that the

usually approved the stand taken by the that so far from the administration wea

slanders that there be no further attacks demands without warning would be

as it could be made.

There was a spurt of activity in A disclosing a condition of temporary se

about 19 the stock was supplied and aft reaction there was a relapse into inacti

New York, June 8.—There was a wid of news among traders regarding the p

market in the early afternoon. Some w was full of stocks and others expresse

that the technical position was very st On the announcement of a decision in

government by the district court at Lo six suits involving ownership of oil la

Pacific sold off to 87 1/2, compared with day's close. Union Pacific declined s

The stocks, however, seemed to meet w the recession.

Missouri Pacific advanced 1/4 to 12 3/4 fact that the notes continue to com

plan to extend them for a year. Tennessee Copper was strong advanc

on reports of a large sale of copper.

THE WEATHER MAP.

Cotton Belt—Scattered showers in Ka

sa, Georgia and Tennessee. Temperat

Winter Wheat Belt—Scattered showe

light to moderate rains in Ohio Valley

perature 48 to 62.

American Northwest—Showers in Minn

perature 24 to 52.

Canadian Northwest—Scattered rain

ture 34 to 52.

N. Y. COTTON RANGE.

New York, June 8.—Cotton range:

July..... Open..... High..... Lo

August..... 9.57..... 9.57..... 9.5

September..... 9.93..... 9.97..... 9.9

October..... 10.20..... 10.22..... 10.1

November..... 10.26..... 10.27..... 10.2

December..... 10.50..... 10.50..... 10.4

ST. PAUL'S MAY LOADINGS

Chicago, June 8.—St. Paul's May loa

a small increase for the eastern line,

ern lines almost broke even. It is uncer

May earnings will show a small gain

AMERICAN CLEARINGS.

Bank Clearings

New York..... \$348,880,380

Boston..... 30,765,055

Philadelphia..... 27,502,427