







Journal of Commerce

Published Daily by The Journal of Commerce Publishing Company, Limited, 35-45 Alexander Street, Montreal. Telephone:—Business: Main 2662. Reporterial: Main 4702.

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Journal of Commerce Offices: Toronto—T. W. Harpell, 44-46 Lombard Street, Telephone Main 7099. New York Correspondent—C. M. Withington, 44 Broadway, Telephone 333 Broad. London, Eng.—W. E. Dowling, 25 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Subscription price, \$3.00 per annum. Single Copies, One Cent. Advertising rates on application.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1915.

The Eastern Provinces.

The readjustment of the numbers of the Canadian Senate consequent upon the large increase of population in Western Canada will require an amendment of the British North America Act, and it is proposed by the Dominion Government that in connection with such amendment, provision shall be made that no Province shall at any time have fewer representatives in the House of Commons than in the Senate.

The Province of Quebec being allowed the fixed number of sixty-five members, a division of the population of that Province by sixty-five after each decennial census, establishes the unit of representation for the rest of the Dominion. Each Province becomes entitled to as many members in the House of Commons as it has units.

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It is to be hoped that the Board of Control and the City Council will generously support the recommendations made by Dr. Boucher, Medical Health Officer, in his effort to secure a special hospital to combat tuberculosis. There is no more worthy object in the world than the effort being made to stamp out the great white plague.

Already the Island representation at Ottawa has fallen from six to four. In the new Representation Act, which is to take effect at the next general election, provision is made for only three members from that Province.

It is reasonably certain that if, in the negotiations which preceded Confederation, the representatives of the Maritime Provinces had asked to have a clause inserted providing that in no case should the representation of a Province be lower than that which it was proposed to establish at the time of the union, such a proposal would readily have been agreed to.

awake as they are sometimes supposed to have been. Undoubtedly they missed a favorable opportunity to obtain guarantees which at the time would have been deemed reasonable.

Italy is anxious to realize her aspirations, but she would like to do so without encountering the disabilities of warfare. From day to day she delays in the hope that the situation may so develop as to render this possible.

The women of Pennsylvania are laying themselves out for a high old time in the Fall. At Troy, N.Y., to-day, they are to cast a duplicate of the Liberty Bell, which they hope to ring in November if woman suffrage wins.

Where divorce is in the air one never knows what new developments will transpire. Some of them are quite ludicrous. John MacEvoy, of Camden, N.J., aged 68, for example, has fled a divorce action against Emma MacEvoy, aged 70, alleging desertion.

Pierre Loti, the author, certainly had all producers out-distanced when he secured from Madame Sarah Bernhardt the pledge of her support to an entertainment to be given in Paris with a view to buying clothes for the wounded. Fancy being the first to secure the services of the great French actress after her operation?

After the torpedoing of a passenger steamer, throwing the helpless victims into the water and then laughing at their death struggles, one would be prepared to believe anything of the Huns.

It now seems that Sir Max Aitken, the Canadian official eye-witness, was one of a party of press representatives who went to the front to see the attack on Neuve Chapelle. This may explain the excellent account of the struggle which has appeared. The probabilities are that Sir Max got some trained journalist to write the story and then put through a "merger" by which he incorporated it and sent it to Canada as his own.

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It seems as if the attacks on Judge Lindsey would never end. Indeed, when the complete story of his life comes to be written it will form a record almost parallel for insistent and malicious persecution. If it isn't a recall election, it is a bill to abolish his court. If it isn't that, it's a campaign of slander.

The Paris Matin says the Germans had plans not only for the occupation of Paris after what they presumed would be its easy conquest, but also for using the capital as a means of blackmail for imposing a shameful peace on France.

Herman Rosenthal was murdered in New York, July 16, 1912. Charles Becker was convicted October 24, 1912. Upon second trial he was convicted May 22, 1914. An appeal is going on still. Becker will soon have had three full years of law. That has had even more. Despite the German trouble, it is clear that there can be too much law.

As another example of the policy of watchful waiting, observe the British cruisers hanging around, just outside the Virginia Capes, while the Etzel Friedrich is not hurrying about refitting to go to sea.

Two battleships were begun in 1912, the Pennsylvania in America and the Queen Elizabeth in England. For weeks the Queen Elizabeth has been pounding with her mighty guns at the Dardanelles. Recently the Pennsylvania was launched. The Queen Elizabeth travels at 25 knots an hour and mounts eight 15-inch guns.

In speed, range and shocking power the English superdreadnought exceeds the American. Only in tonnage and number of guns is the Pennsylvania "the greatest warship in the world."

The appointment of General Sir John Robertson as Lord Kitchener's chief of staff goes far to refute the charge that the British army offers no career to the lowly born.

Henry James, the veteran American novelist, coined a phrase that will last when he alluded, the other day, to Britain as "that decent and dauntless nation."

An English writer, in describing a tiger hunt in India, says: "The tiger came toward me, bellowing and grunting, and when he got opposite the screen he gave one of those fearful coughs which only a man who has been close to such a beast can appreciate. It was eleven feet long."

The old gentleman's wife was getting into her carriage, and he neglected to assist her. "You are not so gallant, John, as when you were a boy," she rebuked him.

A New Yorker was spending a night at a "hotel" in a Southern town, and told the colored porter that he wanted to be called early. The porter replied: "Say, boss, I reckon yo' ain't familiar with these heah modern inventions. When yo' wants to be called in de mornin', all yo' has to do is jest to press de button at de head of yo' bed. Den we comes up and call yo'."

A small henpecked little man was about to take an examination for life insurance. "You don't dissipate, do you?" asked the physician as he made ready for tests.

The little man hesitated a moment, looked a bit frightened, then replied in a small piping voice: "I sometimes chew a little gum."—W. S., in Collier's.

A traveling man tells of his sojourn at a "hotel" in a Missouri town. When, on the evening of his arrival, he entered the dining room, and was shown to a table by a waiter, the latter asked, when he had brought the customary glass of water:

An American and a Scotman were walking in the Highlands, and the Scot produced a famous echo. When the echo returned clearly after nearly four minutes, the proud native, turning to the Yankee, exclaimed: "There, mon, ye canna show anything like that in your country."

An Irishman applied at the wharf for work as a stevedore. He was only four and a half feet in height, and the boss was dubious. "We're loading 300-lb. anvils into that steamer," said he, "and a little chap like yourself couldn't handle 'em."

The Despatch Rider, 1914. (Dudley Clark, in London Opinion). As the Arab is wed to his steed, so the man and the metal are one; Linked by the list of speed, pledged to the thing to be done;

Having one end to gain, moulded in one desire; A hand, a heart and a brain; a tank and some hidden fire! And it's ride, ride, ride, in the sun, the rain and the wind; The eyelids are red with fatigue; the bearings are clogged with dust!

Swift through the quivering air Death from the hill descends; Leaps from the treacherous snare; lurks where the roadway bends; Death with the twain doth ride when the parching cylinders fret; But the throttle is open wide, and the teeth of the rider are set!

WAR LYRICS. (By Walt Mason.) ANGUISH OF ANANIAS. Throughout these broad United States the German lecturer orates; he chatters every empty hall, in which to raise his cultured bawl.

"We did not violate a vow," the lecturer is saying now; "we did not wreck a town or church, unless some sniper, from their perch, assailed our cultured soldiers first—this by the sacred Wienerwurst!"

"The Belgian land we did invade," goes on the speaker, undismayed; "but we were forced to do that same to block the brutal British game. The same excuse we can advance for burning synagogues in France, for every bloody move we've made, for every dirty trick we've played."

When Professor William Howard Taft, discussing President Wilson's ship purchase project, says: "I am vigorously opposed to government ownership in any form," he is, of course, not to be taken with undue literality.

War-making is not, and it is to be hoped that it may never be, the business of Canada. Critics of the Government at Ottawa, we should think, might well remember this for the good of the country.

The truce of the parties was a wise proceeding. It should be renewed, notwithstanding that it may be hard for either side to deny itself the privilege, or the satisfaction, of attacking the other.

Movement of gold from Ottawa to New York emphasizes a recent statement of Sir George Paish that "America is swimming in gold."

Wall Street says that men may talk as they please, but the ticker tells what they think. This being so, the ticker is now telling a very optimistic tale that includes a general revival of industries and better conditions for the railroads.

If the twenty-nine members of the crew of the German submarine U-8, sunk by a French cruiser, were captured and taken into Dover, as is announced in the official statement, they were far luckier men than their fellows in other submarines fallen prey to an enemy.

The Sneaks of War. There is little glorious about the service of a submarine. She is the sneak of war's bloodthirstiness, creeping upon her victim like a murderer in the dark.

There is no noble chapter of the whole war, other than that which tells the deeds of the men who stand for the commerce of our country and the welfare of their families. In tiny craft, exposed to all the perils of storm and sea, they labor at their task, manfully facing the death in its most terrible form.

One road leads to London. One road runs to Wales. My road leads me seawards. To the white dipping sails. Where the bronzed sailors go.

One hundred strong, the Royal Bank Montreal Home Guard held its first meeting last night for inspection by Lieut.-Col. Starke. The squad, in command of A. McArthur, of the Grenadier Guards' armory to of the city and back.

BANK OF MONTREAL. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. CAPITAL paid up... \$16,000,000.00. UNDIVIDED PROFITS... \$1,322,669.42. Head Office—MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: H. Y. MEREDITH, Esq., President.

UNION BANK OF CANADA. Established 1865. HEAD OFFICE... WINNIPEG. Paid-Up Capital... \$5,000,000. Reserve... \$3,000,000. Total Assets... Over \$8,000,000.

ESTABLISHED 1864. THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.

WORKING OUT RAILROAD PROBLEMS. The railroad companies will work out the problem which has been so disquieting of late. The transportation lines are managed to-day by men of the highest sense of right and most patriotic spirit.

UNsung DEEDS OF VALOR. There is no noble chapter of the whole war, other than that which tells the deeds of the men who stand for the commerce of our country and the welfare of their families.

FROM "ROADWAYS." One road leads to London. One road runs to Wales. My road leads me seawards.

MONTREAL CLEARINGS IN Bank clearings in Montreal for the month a year ago. Here is the comparison: 1915... \$198,451,527. 1914... 212,188,662. 1913... 207,856,732.

N.Y. GENERAL CONTINUED. Although Some Trade Heavy Realizing in Issues. STRENGTH IN. Continental Can's Surplus on CO. Above that of 1914, When It 10 1/2 Per Cent. New York, March 31.—Trading was the first half hour but industry since the advance started. Business was large, and public opinion was weakening.







