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MONTREAL, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1915.

A Wise Settlement.

It is gratifying to learn that the regrettable shooting of two American duck-hunters by Canadian officials at a point near the boundary line is not to become a matter of international dispute. Sir Joseph Pope, Under-Secretary for External Affairs, acting for the Canadian Government, and a member of the United States Congress acting for the wounded duck-hunter, and for the parents of the man who was killed, have agreed upon a settlement under which the wounded man received \$5,000 and the family of the dead man \$10,000 from the Canadian Government. The settlement, it is announced, was made outside the State Department, but with the Department's knowledge and approval. The men who were fired upon were, it is alleged, violating the Ontario game laws, and the probability that in event of an international dispute this could be established, no doubt had influence in the fixing of compensation at such moderate figures. If the violation of Canadian laws were admitted, there would remain the fact that the shooting of the men was an extreme measure of punishment for a comparatively small offence. Affairs of this kind occurring at or near the international boundary may easily become the causes of misunderstandings between the Governments of the two countries. To avoid such it is well that on both sides there should be a willingness not to stand too strictly upon legal rights, but rather to find a way to the friendly adjustment of any question that arises. Sir Joseph Pope is to be congratulated on the satisfactory result of his mission to Washington, in which, it may be taken for granted, he had the cordial co-operation of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador. The sums to be paid by Canada are but trifles compared with what might have been the cost of an international dispute over the incident. The settlement is one that may be accepted with satisfaction by everybody—excepting, perhaps, the legal fraternity, who, in event of the case remaining in dispute, might have reaped a harvest of costs many times greater than the amount now to be paid. The Canadian officials who did the shooting have to answer for their conduct in the Canadian courts, but beyond this the matter is well disposed of.

Alsace-Lorraine.

With part of Alsace in the hands of the French, and growing evidence that their drive into Germany will take place through that province, coupled with the additional fact that Alsace-Lorraine has been a big factor in the maintenance of strained relations between France and Germany, arouses fresh interest in these two conquered provinces. For centuries France has fought for the maintenance of what she calls "good frontiers." These seem to be marked out by nature. On the east there were the Alps and the Rhine, on the south the Pyrenees, and on the west the sea. After the war of 1870-71 Germany took Alsace-Lorraine from France, and as these two provinces lie west of the Rhine, and were French in sentiment, their acquisition has remained an open sore. They had been part of France since 1648, and have become one in political sentiment with the French people, although Alsace to a considerable extent retained her German speech. The two provinces possess an area of 5,600 square miles, and a population of 1,874,000, of whom 1,400,000 are Roman Catholics. They possess valuable mines, and in an industrial sense are an important part of the present German Empire. It is a foregone conclusion that as a result of the war France will take back these two provinces, and once more extend her boundaries eastward to the Rhine.

The Vanceboro' Crime.

The case of the German Horn, who partially destroyed the Canadian Pacific railway bridge on the boundary line at Vanceboro' and is now under arrest in Maine, will naturally be watched with much interest by Canadians, though it is not likely to become a matter of international importance. Horn may be, as he alleges, a German officer, in the sense of having served as such in a country where military service is compulsory, but that he is a German officer acting under authority and commissioned to undertake such disreputable work as that in which he engaged at Vanceboro' is highly improbable. What is much more likely is that he is a German adventurer seeking notoriety. His readiness to talk of his exploit and tell all about it suggests rather the latter character than the former. It is not easy to see how any intelligent German and nobody attributes to the German authorities a lack of intelligence—could suppose that the German cause could be served by the damaging, or even the total destruction of a bridge crossing a small stream between Canada and the United States. It is not reasonable to suppose that the German authorities believed the Canadian Pacific the only Canadian railway line to the seaboard. We may be sure that they are quite well aware that in the Intercolonial Railway Canada has a route to the sea entirely on British territory. Even if the Canadian Pacific were the only available line, the destruction of the Vanceboro' bridge could not for any length of time interrupt traffic, for in these days of efficient organization the railway company could in a very short time provide a temporary structure. The damage to the company's property is, of course, of some consequence, but it is a small matter in the affairs of a great corporation. If the incident can have any effect in Canada it will be to spur our people to greater effort in the war against German barbarism, and to make our authorities more vigilant in the protection of our public works. As to Horn himself, he will probably, after the usual formalities, be handed over to the Canadian authorities, for there is no reason to suppose that the American officials will desire to

keep such a rascal in their country. As a New York journal points out, Horn will have reason to be thankful that he will have to answer to British justice, which will insure him a fair trial. A British subject committing a similar crime against Germany and arrested, would be shot down without a day's delay.

The United States press is unanimous in condemning the latest German naval proclamation. It would not be at all surprising if it eventually led to war between the United States and Germany.

The poor old Turks have been badgered about so much in the past few years that it is not surprising to learn that they are in full retreat from the Suez Canal. In securing Turkey as an ally Germany certainly picked a lemon.

Canada exported nickel last year to the value of \$5,218,822, of which \$3,725,000 went to the United States and \$1,493,822 to Great Britain. Although the Government report does not state where the refined nickel goes, it is a well known fact that Germany secured a considerable portion. Steps should be taken to prevent any of it reaching that country while we are at war with her.

In the six months of fighting Prussia alone has lost 953,000 men in killed, wounded and missing. These losses do not include those of Bavaria, Saxony or Wurtemberg, nor does it include the naval losses. A conservative estimate places the total German losses at 2,000,000. As everyone admits that the severest fighting is to come, another such loss of war will see total German losses of at least 4,000,000 men. This cannot keep up indefinitely. If it is a case of slaughtering men, the Allies have many times the number to draw upon that their enemies possess. There is and can only be one end to the struggle.

The bombastic talk of the Germans in regard to what they are going to do with submarines is apt to make us overlook the fact that both Britain and France have far more of these vessels than Germany possesses. Great Britain has 248 torpedo destroyers and 95 submarines, of which 30 are the latest ocean going type. France has 83 destroyers and 102 submarines, of which 20 are ocean going vessels. Germany can muster but 126 destroyers and 46 submarines, although she may have added a few more of the latter kind of craft since the outbreak of war. It is extremely doubtful if Germany possesses more than 25 or 30 ocean going submarines, and yet with these she expects to destroy the shipping carried on by 12,000 British vessels.

Street car franchises, the supply of cars, overcrowding and many other questions relating to tramways continue to be live issues throughout the country. Probably the most satisfactory solution of a street car situation is that adopted in the town of Bahia, on the east coast of Africa. In that progressive place each white resident has been provided with a private street car. The cars, which are small, are pushed by native blacks. The tracks of the private road lead through the main streets of the town, with switches to the chief hotels and clubs, while each owner of a car has a switch to his own yard. If should be pointed out, however, that the road is financed by the car owners, but on the other hand, the road is used for no other purpose than to carry the owners about town. We commend the scheme to the careful attention of our City Fathers, who seem disposed to give the Tramway Directors all they ask for.

THE KAISER'S HATE.

In bestowing an imperial decoration upon Ernst Lissauer, the author of the Hymn of Hate against England, the German Kaiser has done a significant thing. Herr Lissauer is the only German man of letters who has been thus honored by the Kaiser since the war. Probably every literary man in Germany has written about the war and has upheld the German cause; but the chanter of hate is the only one of them all whom the Kaiser has chosen for special distinction. This means, if it means anything, that the Kaiser desires the world to understand that he approves of the sentiments expressed in the Hymn of Hate and is himself moved by them. His will is that a lasting national vendetta be declared against the nation that he hates.

In making this public confession William II. has acted imprudently. His action will be remembered when the time comes for fixing the terms of peace. In making this public confession William II. has acted imprudently. His action will be remembered when the time comes for fixing the terms of peace. British statesmen will be undoubtedly shortsighted if they fail to give weight to the fact that they are dealing with a foe who has sworn eternal hatred of England, and to make such provisions that his hatred cannot for a long time to come take form in dangerous action.—Hamilton Herald.

THE ORDER OF MERIT.

In the whole of the Almanach de Gotha there is no decoration so exclusive as the Order of Merit which has just been personally conferred on Sir John French by King George. The commander-in-chief of the British Army in the field shares this distinction with only one other British soldier—Lord Kitchener—and three admirals, Lord Fisher, Sir Edward Hobart Seymour and Sir A. K. Wilson. Marshal Oyama, Admiral Togo and Marshal Yamagata are the only foreign members of the order. Instituted in 1902 by King Edward for those pre-eminent in the fighting service, in literature, art, and science, the order is essentially democratic, and confers no special title or personal precedence on the holder.—London Chronicle.

A FIERCE STRUGGLE.

Herr von Loeb, of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior, in opening a course of lectures in Berlin designed to prepare public speakers for instructing the populace on economy in eating, declares: "As the soldiers are fighting in arms against the enemy, so must we battle with all our might against gluttony and stomach." There's a fierce struggle predicted.—Buffalo Commercial.

THE SHIRKER.

The man of serviceable age and without ties who remembers that he turned away in the days of Great Britain's travail will bear his shame to the day of his death. He will be ashamed to meet the mothers of the men who have died. He will be ashamed to speak to his fellows home again bearing the scars of war. He will be ashamed to look his children in the face.—London Express.

"WHAT A MINORITY!"

"One man with God is a majority," says the Kaiser. But suppose the one man is not with God, what a minority he is in!—New York World.

BILLY SUNDAY IN THE EAST.

Wicked cities often have turned affectionately toward prophets who scolded them brutally. It was one of the tribulations of Jonah that Nineveh repented of its sins within the prescribed time. A prophet with a lip or a monople, one who was particular to have English breakfast tea and his toast crisp but not buttered, never could win anything but gloved applause. A man preaching hell's fire and damnation is the prophet who catches the attention of the vigorously wicked.

The reason New York has become so inordinately interested in the Rev. Billy Sunday is because he talks so refreshingly of hell. New York would not be interested in smooth rhetoric and parlor phrases. Precise critics of the Rev. Mr. Sunday say that, although he shouts much and loudly against profanity, he is in essence profane. He spreads an unctuous over the word hell which, to the precise mind, indicates that he enjoys the word.

At present Mr. Sunday, working in Philadelphia, is a more controversial subject along the Atlantic seaboard than the war. His gymnastic and colloquial dexterity, the way he comes to grips with the devil and rolls him physically on the mat, the way he approaches the portals of the hereafter and communicates with the Lord within—these and other aspects of his attack upon wickedness appall the judicious, but his persuasiveness is conceded.

It is admitted even by clergymen who grieve as they contemplate his doctrines and who are aghast when they observe him in action that he has a way of vitalizing religion. A critic who believes that his doctrinal teachings will have to be uprooted says that his power is in bringing religion out from under the blanket of reticence and making it a topic for the man in the street.

Ever since Mr. Sunday said that he would not mind tackling the devil in New York the folk of that city have been writing letters to the newspapers on the subject of evangelical religion.—Chicago Tribune.

"CONSISTENT FEMINIST."

Isadora Duncan, the famous dancer, is a feminist with the courage of her convictions. She has written to the New York papers a vigorous letter asserting the moral right of women to bear children without the formality of marriage. Isadora regards marriage as an obsolete institution which does more harm than good. As we have said, she is a consistent feminist. There are many other feminists who hold the same views as she does, but are afraid to avow them.—Hamilton Herald.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

A Scottish recruit stood on guard before a colonel's tent, when the colonel, putting out his head, said sternly to the new soldier:

"Who are you?"

"Fine! 'Hoo's yerse?"

An elderly farmer drove into town one day and hitched his team to a telegraph post. "Here," exclaimed the burly policeman, "you can't hitch there!" "Can't hitch!" shouted the irate farmer. "Well, why have you got a sign up, 'Fine for Hitching'?"

In Hudson County Court, Isaac Kohansky is seeking \$5,000 damages from a man who pulled his whiskers five times. We're not sure, Isaac, but from here it looks that \$1,000 for each pull at your spinnage was a pretty high price.—Guelph Mercury.

In a railway station at Bath, Ill., "No loafers allowed except employees." In Appleton, Wis., "Everything in Sausage." In Ann Arbor, "Hand Pressing—Ladies' work a specialty." At Fourth and Sycamore, "Our magazines, newspapers, candies and confectionery contain all the latest reports from the front." Cincinnati Ad Club News.

There is a good story in the London Nation about one of the slighter accidents of the fleets. The other day the commander of a destroyer, rolling heavily in a gale, and with her engines disabled, tried to lessen the strain by lading out oil. The seaman engaged in this work was washed overboard, and washed back again by a returning wave. He picked himself up, saluted his officer, and said: "Very sorry, sir; lost the bucket!"

When unexpected company came to dinner, little Betty was told privately that she and mother would have to have oyster soup without the oysters. The young lady was much flattered at her share in this sacrifice to hospitality, and apparently disappointed when she found one small oyster in her plate. Holding it up on the spoon, she inquired in a stage whisper:

"Mother, shouldn't Mrs. Smith have this oyster, too?"—New York Evening Post.

In John Hay's diary, written when he was Lincoln's secretary, and published for the first time in Harper's Magazine for January, appears the first record of one of Lincoln's most famous sayings: "The President to-night (December 23, 1863) had a dream," writes Hay. "He was in a party of plain people, and as it became known who he was they began to comment on his appearance. One of them said: 'He is a very common-looking man.' The President replied, 'The Lord prefers common-looking people. That is the reason He makes so many of them.'"

IF.

(From Town Topics.)

If you can wear your flannels when your neighbors are shedding theirs and poking fun at you;
If you can take precautions, though your labors are watched and criticized by quite a few;

If you can swallow suppur and molasses,
And calmly wear red flannel round your throat;
And take bad doses from alternate glasses,
Until you feel your very heart's afloat;

If you can catch a cold and keep your temper,
While all your friends suggest a dozen cures;
If you have influenza and distemper,
Yet sympathize with cases "worse than yours";

If you hear "How is your cold?" and answer sweetly,
Or hear "I told you so," and not get cross;
If suddenly you lose your voice completely,
And never breathe a word about your loss;

If you can stick to rubbers and umbrella
When all the world is wearing summer suits,
And smile benignly at the other fellow
When he makes fun of you with jeers and hoots;

If you can grapple with that tired feeling,
And force yourself to work that must be done;
Then summer time your ills will soon be healing,
And probably you'll live till full, my son.

WHO COMPELS YOU TO ACT?

Don't fool yourself with the idea that you are compelled to do or be anything. You are not doing things because you are compelled to, but because you choose to. Because there is one line of reasoning within yourself that keeps you choosing to do them. You never lift your hand unless you choose to. You never get out of bed in the morning except as you choose to. You could lie down on the bed this moment and never move hand or foot again if you choose to, and your friends, or your town, or somebody, or something, would take care of you.

Quit fooling yourself by laying the blame for your condition, or your feelings, or your thoughts or actions onto somebody else. Trace everything back to its root in your own choice. Ask yourself why you choose to do what you do, and keep asking until you know the truth.

Lay the blame for everything on your own choice; review the conditions and make the right choice for every step; and you will very quickly find yourself walking the straight and narrow path that is infinite peace and freedom. You will find your prayers rising to the Infinite and their answers lifting cheerfully in your own heart.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

SOME WHOLESALE WRITING.

It is something of an achievement to work eight hours a day as a journalist and in addition write more than 500,000 words of fiction a year, all of which finds a market. According to a recent interview, that is the normal record of Mr. Albert Payson Terhune, of New York. He explains that the secret of his large output is partly his physique. "My chest and shoulders help me in writing stories just as they would help me in puddling steel. They give me a natural primitive advantage over the little shaver. After writing four or five thousand words straight away, he is worn out, wilted. I am tired, but a brisk walk in the open air clears my brain, and, if necessary, I can sit down and write several thousand more." Mr. Terhune uses no typewriter himself, but can turn out in longhand an average of 1,200 words an hour or four or five hours running. But his handwriting, he confesses, is intelligible only to himself and his stenographer.—Manchester Guardian.

JAPANESE VIOLINS FOR AMERICA.

Any exportation of western musical instruments made in Japan to the west may sound strange, but it is true, according to an Osaka newspaper. A violin manufacturer in Nagoya has sent a shipment of violins lately to the United States to fill an order for tens of thousands of them. The instruments mostly in demand in America are chiefly German-made, costing \$3 to \$8. At the outbreak of the war Germany ceased to send them, and the supply is being drawn from Japan. The manufacturer, encouraged by the new business, is said to be planning to double its yearly output, probably organizing a joint stock company with large capital. In 1910 this violin manufacturer reported a yearly output of \$5,000.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

LATE ADMIRAL MAHAN'S ADVICE.

Almost the last public utterance of Admiral Mahan, made early last August, before Belgian neutrality had been violated, was emphatic counsel to Great Britain to throw her preponderating fleet against Germany for the maintenance of British world power against what he regarded as a pre-determined war of calculated aggression by its most dangerous enemy.—London Chronicle.

The Day's Best Editorial

A DESPERATE BLUFF.

When General von Kluck was defeated in his attempt to carry the city of Paris in one supreme rush, it was pointed out in these columns that Germany was beaten, and that she had an opportunity to make peace on more favorable terms than she could ever get again. Events have justified that inference. But no man could have foreseen that in a bare six months Germany, blind, furious, futile and despairing, would be fighting like a cornered rat, and screaming like a smacked baby.

Without exception, the world's most tremendous bluff was the German war machine. Every threat is a bluff; and that was a threat which terrorized the world for forty years. Admiral von Tirpitz announces a blockade of the British and French coasts by means of submarines. In defiance of the laws of war and the rights of neutrals merchantmen have already been sunk, without ascertaining whether they contained the property of neutrals as international usage and common humanity require.

But if this desperate bluff had anything behind it, why has the German submarine not sunk a single one of the thousands of transports which have been carrying men and supplies to France? As Germany has ruthlessly disregarded every single one of the laws of war established by the Hague convention, and observed immemorably by all but savages, no consideration of humanity prevented her making a successful attack at a point so vulnerable. If her power were so small in this connection, where a genuine military advantage was to be obtained, why should the world be terrified by attacks upon unarmed merchantmen, having no more military advantage than the bombardment of Yarmouth or Scarborough?

These measures are not military, but political. The German people had been flattered to the top of their bent. They had been promised victory in six weeks, and they are facing starvation in six months. Something desperate has to be done to give them the impression they are getting value for their money. The Hohenzollern dynasty is tottering, and the conscript is beginning to think.

The last development is a desperate bluff, indeed. But the world will realize that it is not an evidence of strength, but a confession of weakness. The history of humanity and civilization does not record a spectacle so humiliating.—Wall Street Journal.

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THE MOTHER.

Re-published by Special Request.
I hear the gliding bands go by; I hear the marching feet;

All day they drum their dreadful dirge along the dusky street,
I hear the crowds give cheer on cheer of fierce delicious joy.

And wonder if they see him there, my little, little boy,
A baby only yesterday, with soft and sunny hair,
So helpless and so innocent; so fragile and so fair!

So strong I felt to shield him then; safe sheltered in my arm
It seemed to me the whole wide world could never do him harm,
And, oh, the long, long nights I watched beside his trundle bed,
To fight away the pain that racked his little fevered head.

I fought his battles for him then he leaves my side to-day
To fight for greater ones alone, and, oh, so far away!

The little dimpled hand that lay so trustfully in mine
Must grasp a rifle barrel soon along the firing line;
My baby boy; I held so close I felt his fluttering breath
Has left me empty-armed and gone to see the face of death.

And never mother's voice to soothe nor mother's arm to shield,
From all the direful perils of the smoke-hung battle-field.

Oh, why must mothers stay behind? Is not a mother's place
Beside the baby that must look in Death's remorseless face?
The years have wrought a change in him that only others see—
For all the soldier uniform he's still a boy to me.

Sent forth to kill, he knows not why, a perilled nation's toy,
While I must wait and pray at home—my baby, baby boy!—J. J. Montague.

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Leather Stocks Were Notably Strong
Petroleum Was Active and Steady
Gold at New High Record.

New York, February 9.—At the opening of the stock market was active and strong with fractional gains, while Canadian Pacific was the declaration of the regular dividend points up at 159 1/2.

To advance the stock was supplied in quantities causing a little recession but the market seemed to be large.

Union Pacific and United States Steel of advance of 1/4 in each case, the former a little later at 4 1/4.

American Petroleum was active and was affected by current reports of a suspension of bull campaign in the stock market. Business conduct of the exchange Alaska Gold made new high record at 90 1/2, the rise being in response to news on Monday that the company's mill operations this week.

New York, February 9.—During the first part of the day the market was active and strong with a general upward movement of the list. The break in foreign exchange on Monday was the enormous volume of commodity and the statement of President Ford of United States Steel Corporation, that company's earnings every day also tended to stimulate.

United States Steel, although not very active, was selling up to 4 1/4, highest price since the stock was added since the official minimum was reached.

Leather stocks were notably strong, Central Leather advancing 1/4 to 26 1/2 and Hide and Leather moving up 1 1/2 to 28 1/2.

Bull bulls are operating in both those stocks, removed that Central Leather directors at a meeting this month will declare a dividend of 1/2 on the stock on a quarterly basis.

New York, February 9.—Traders raided the stock market after 10.30 o'clock as they had done earlier, but as their object was to get stock cheap they did not carry their selling operations far and it is doubtful if they gained any.

At the end of the first half hour the market decidedly firm, but with only a moderate activity.

A great deal of interest was taken in the New York Central financing and it was generally expected that the new issue of bonds which was started under the blanket mortgage and converted stock for a long period with interest at 4 1/2 will be one of the most attractive issues for investors for a long time past.

Lead in which members of the Guggenheim were said to have been buyers advanced 2 1/2.

New York, February 9.—In the early afternoon the stock market was dull with a sagging tendency, a complete lack of bullish initiative and all the room traders favored the bear side, little stock whenever they detected evidence of activity.

American Sugar Refining, after a good recovery, following the announcement of the dividend which had been discounted. The stock is high as 105 but soon dropped back up there were reiterated predictions of an upward move in the forthcoming annual report.

A reaction to 157 in Canadian Pacific high point of 159 1/2 at the opening indicated that the start was due to covering of shorts, the demand became less urgent, some bought the short interest was still of large amount.

Bethlehem Steel sold off to 56 compared with price of 57 1/2 in the forenoon, but was afraid to sell that issue short because it was the outstanding amount is less than the possibilities of a squeeze are great.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

Sales on the Montreal Stock Exchange to-day following:

Brazilian—4 at 54.
Cement, preferred—1 at 90 1/2.
Dominion Textile—5, 5 at 64.
Montreal Power—5, 5 at 211.
Montreal Telegraph—3 at 136, 2 at 136 1/2.
Shawinigan—25 at 117, 5 at 116.
Union Bank—4 at 140.
Quebec Bank—4 at 119.
Cedar bonds—\$3,500, \$600, \$200, \$400 at 81.
Ottawa Common—5 at 115.

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