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MONTREAL, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1915.

The Session and the Truce.

The formalities of the opening of the session at Ottawa have been completed, and the business of Parliament will now be taken up. A good beginning is to be made by an understanding that the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne will be confined to a couple of speeches on each side of the house. Under our Parliamentary system the debate on the Address sometimes plays an important part, affording the country an oppor tunity of observing the lines of difference between the two political parties. Occasionally the circum stances may justify an extended debate, though as a rule the business of Parliament would be promoted by a brief discussion on the Address, leaving the special topics of the time to be considered as they arise. Just now there is nothing that calls for de bate at the beginning of the session, and the leaders do well to discourage it. If one may judge from the Speech from the Throne the work of the session is likely to be devoted chiefly to measures bearing on the war. It is to be hoped that this will be the case. Other measures no doubt there will be, but they should be of a non-contentious character. the political calm that prevails may afford a particu larly favorable opportunity for the consideration and enactment of measures on which the two political parties are in accord.

In England the party truce has been carried much further than in Canada. With respect to a considerable part of the business of the Imperial Parlia ment there has virtually been a Coalition Government since the outbreak of war. In the case of financial measures particularly, there has been closest co-operation between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his chief political opponents. Mr Austen Chamberlain was one of the first men consulted by Mr. Lloyd George. Lord St. Aldwyn (for merly Sir Michael Hicks-Beach), another ex-Chancellor, was invited to join in advising as to the financial policy required, and quite recently, in a pub lic speech, he paid a high tribute to Mr. Lloyd George for his patriotic course.

Here in Canada there has not been similar close co-operation, but the Government, in taking the president of the German Navy League, in an adsteps which they deemed necessary, have had the tinuance of this condition during the present ses-when they were assured of a victory." This, cou-sion is much to be desired. No doubt there will be so effective in making the people of Canada prace navy. tically a unit in the prosecution of the war, and in the adoption of measures to that end. That there neasures to be submitted by the Government may tinues, the worse it will be for Germany. be such as will not entirely commend themselves to their opponents. Nevertheless the latter may well of their right to inquiry and criticism at a later stage. 16th inst., is generally regarded as a bluff on It would require a very strong reason-stronger than part of the German nation. If they had been in a anything at this moment in sight—to justify a reposition to do so they would have sunk British newal of party strife in the present state of the war. A united people and a united Parliament should stand before the rest of the Empire, and before the world at large, as evidence of the determination of Canada to do her part to the uttermost in this crisis. Channel and the Irish Sea.

A little while ago there were rumors of an intended early general election, and there are still whispers that such an event is contemplated in some according to millers and grain dealers, it is likely believe the people generally, would be gratified if in some form assurance could be given that no such only is there a scarcity of grain throughout the world, but freight rates are abnormally high. Freight the year 1916. There is therefore abundance of time for the present session, and for another to be one cents. These figures naturally affect the cost of held a year hence, before dissolution will be te- grain. quired by law. Let us indulge the hope that by that time the war will be at an end. If, unfortunately, this hope should not be realized, a new problem will surance companies are holding their annual meetpresent itself. An election during the war is, for every proper reason, undesirable. In England this the public mind over the use of the two words. upon his duties, made an authoritative announcement that the Government would not bring on an election during the war. Indeed, so strong is this feeling that if the war should be so protracted as to be still in progress when the Parliamentary term tions made in Great Britain. is approaching its end, it is understood that a special measure will be adopted to extend the term The reasons which make such a course proper in England will apply with as much force to Canada The term of the House of Commons of Canada should be extended, if necessary. That, of course, could only be done by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, in amendment of the "British North America Act." But upon a unanimous address of the Canadian Par liament, setting forth the desirability of the extension, there is no doubt that the Imperial Parliament would readily pass such legislation as would author ize the Canadian Parliament to extend its term, within proper limitations, to meet the exceptiona conditions arising from the war. Perhaps ment has not yet arrived for such action. At a session held a year hence there would still be tin cessary application to the Imperial Par llament. But it is not too soon to have the matter it seems as if "Dig, dig, dig, the boys are digging considered, and to have the fact clearly under-stood that, if the war continues, this method can, and will be, employed to avoid in Canada, as well as in England, the embarrassments and difficulties that would arise from a general election conflict the fight in the North Sea, and put out of business, while the Empire is still engaged in the world's Let's have the Home Guard do a little "firing" at the

greatest war.

The Suez Canal.

In discussing the legal aspect of the question the

Law Times has the following to say:—

The state of war between Great Britain and Turkey, and the anticipated belligerent operations with Egypt as their objective, will direct attention to the fact that it is the task of Egypt, under arts. 8 and 9 of the Convention of Constantinople of the 29th Oct., 1888, to secure the carrying out of the stipulated rules for the pre servation of the neutralization of the Suez Canal, while the Consuls of the Powers in Egypt are charged to watch the execution of the The attitude of Turkey, as prescribed by the Convention of Constantinople, in respect of the Suez Canal is enunciated in arts. 4, 5 and 6 of that convention, which declare that in time of war, even if Turkey is a belligerent, no act of hostility is allowed either inside the canal itself or within three miles from its ports. Men-of-war of the belligerents have to pass through the canal without delay. They may not stay more than twenty-four hours, a case of absolute necessity excepted, within the harbors of Port Said or Suez, and twenty-four hours must intervene between the departure from those harbors of a belligerent man-of-war and a vessel of the enemy. Troops, munitions, and other war material may be neither shipped nor unshipped within the canal or its harbors, and all rules regarding belligerents' men-of-war are likewise valid for their prizes. To the Convention of Constantinople Great Britain, Austria Hungary, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Spain, Russia, and Turkey were parties. Certain reservations under which Great Britain be-

shows very clearly that the British officer leads, and does not drive his men into the fight.

came a party to the Convention with reference

to the occupation of Egypt by British forces

were waived by the declaration respecting Egypt

and Morocco signed at London on the 8th April,

1904, by Great Britain and France. The disem-

barkation in Egypt of the Australian and New

Zealand contingents to assist in the defense of

that country before they join the other British

troops in Europe is yet another indication that

render the continued neutralization of the Suez

Canal a matter of difficulty likely to give rise to

further international complications.

Turkey in the war will

Germany has lost 15,000 marines since the out break of war, or approximately one quarter of her available men. We are apt to over-estimate the British losses, and forget that the Germans, both in men and ships, have suffered much greater losses than we have with the additional fact that she can afford it less.

The Germans are slowly learning wisdom. The most cordial support from the Opposition. A con- man navy will only accept battle on the high seas temptations on both sides to terminate the truce big guns mounted on the stern of their ships, shows which, if not very formal in its character, has been that they have a proper appreciation of the British

Too much importance cannot be attached to the add, be reasonable inquiry into matters relating fighting now taking place between the Germans and to Canada's part in the war is to be expected, but it Russians in East Russia, Central Poland and the should be undertaken in a patriotic spirit, for the Carpathians. Along this entire front of seven hunobtaining of necessary information, and not for the dred miles the Russians are making steady progress. purpose of party strife. Questions and motions for The slaughter on both sides has been enormous, but papers, if put forward in the right spirit, and re-Russia can stand the loss of men much better than sponded to in the same way, can do no harm. The Germany and Austria. The longer the struggle con

The threat of the Germans to torpedo all merbe content with brief comment, and the reservation chant ships around the British Isles on and after the able to destroy some merchantmen, but this is not to

Wheat is selling at abnormally high prices, but The business world, carticularly, and, we to go still higher. There are many factors contricharges on a bushel of sent Parliamentary term will not expire until late in gentine to Liverpool amount to fifty cents, while the

At the present time a number of life and fire inings ,and considerable confusion seems to exist in recognized, and assented to by all parties, surance and assurance. According to Webster's dictionary and usage in Great Britain, the word as surance and assurance. According to Webster's dicsurance has been used in that country in rela life contingencies and the word insurance in relathe words are used without regard to the distinc-

The Germans "protest too much." Despite their repeated denials, evidence is accumulating that the German people will shortly be facing starvation. The many governmental restrictions which have bee placed upon food supplies, coupled with the well known fact that there was a food shortage in Europe last year, in wheat alone of 357,800,000 convinces the public that all is not well in Ger Germany and Austria both use large quan titles of rye, but Bloomhall's estimate shows Ger many to be short 109, J0,000 bushels of wheat and rye, and Austria-Hungary to be short \$2,400,000 these two grains

TRAMPING AND DIGGING

The British troops in France have taken to singing "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching," bu would be more appropriate.-Boston Globe.

METER AND METEOR.

Gas Meter.—Calgary News-Telegram.

PATROLLING THE NORTH SEA.

The Suez Canal.

Interesting international problems are likely to arise as a result of the Turkish invasion of Egypt to reach Egypt they must cross the Suez Canal, which has been specially set aside as a neutral zone if the nations ignore the "neutrality" of the Canal, just as Germany rode rough shod over Belgium, we may expect some complications from neutral countries, such as Italy.

The raid of German cruisers on the Northesas coast of the North Sea as a rather big lake some idea of its northern limits, but the most moderate estimate of its area just as Germany rode rough shod over Belgium, we may expect some complications from neutral countries, such as Italy. the British fleet now extends to Iceland, and altoge ther not less than 400,000 square miles of water have to be partoiled by the second of the grand fleet. Big as time fleet is, it is not big enough to prevent a sur-prise raid at some point of the seven hundred miles f coast on our eastern seaboard.

To insure every square mile of the North Sea itself, rom the Shetlands to the mouth of the Thames, being kept under observation, at least six hundred scouting vessels would be needed, for under the most favorable atmospheric conditions barely three hundred square miles can be swept from the crow's nest of a cruiser; and the German fleet can select its own time and place for its heroic bombardments of undefended towns. And in the Pacific and Indian oceans, whe eriod German cruisers were at large, the water area for their operations extended to 90,000.000 square miles!-Pall Mall Gazette

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

***** "Have you a careful chauffeur?" Very. He never runs over any one unless he's

are he can make a getaway."—From Judge. "Pop. what's a monologue?" asked a boy known to sumer. Indirect advertising, which assures the conthe Houston Post. "A monologue is a conversation sumer that by using Canadian-made materials he or between husband and wife." "I thought that was a she is putting bread and butter into the hands of "No, a dialogue is where two persons are

"I guess we'd better fix up our advertisement for summer boarders right now," said Farmer Corntossel. "What for?" asked his wife. "I don't want to write anything that ain't truthful. There ain't any mosquitoes now an' the nights are always cool."

speaking.

"Where do you suppose we got the saying: 'He laughs best who laughs last ?" asked Mrs. Binks any central fund, as has been proposed, is the of her husband. "Probably some Englishman first effective means. What is required now is more than said it," replied Mr. Binks. "He was doubtless trying an appeal and the time is very opportune. to set a national falling in a favorable light."

The late Archbishop of Canterbury, dropping into a on the part of every textile mill in the country. Up to the present time the British have lost in killed, wounded and missing, 4,453 officers. This hymn with whose turns and time he had not the faintest acquaintance. A working man in his pew to familiarize the people of each district with the whispered hoursely to him at the conclusion:-oomin' congregation provin' it."

> Pat was employed on an engineering job, a few ever, the train rushed through the cut without reduc. have the manufacturer's name in prominence. "Hello, Pat! Where did you get off?" Pat turned effort. stiffly, and waving his hand toward the steep embankment, sighed: "Oh-all along here!"

"Hum, ho!" sighed a New Hampshire man as he the Canadian product conducted through the proper came in from downtown, according to the New mediums, that is, the newspapers and periodicals that York Evening Post. pall-bearer again to his wife's funeral." "Wal, you're fers a wide opportunity and an effective campaign goin' to be, ain't ye?" asked the farmer's better half, could easily be conducted to familiarize the people "I dunno. Y' know, when Deacon Jones's fust wife with the industry, what it means to Canada, how it is died, he asked me to be a pall-bearer, an' I did; and carried on, the extent to which we have been depenthen his second wife died, an' I was the same again, dent on imported goods in the past, the excellence of An' then he married that Perkins gal, and she died, the domestic product and a hundred other points in and I was pall-bearer to that funeral. An' now- which there is much ignorance. The label, as prowal, I don't like to be all the time acceptin' favors posed above, would also be most effective in such a without bein' able to return 'em."

A Youth's Companion substriber, leafous of the classic languages to superiority even in salers of the country. They cater to the public taste interfere, and with force, because England is relly the length of the words the ancients could upon occa- and if the consumer an be trained to favor the do-fighting our own battle, the battle for deliverage panion says, 'No one can compete with the Teuton suit. in word Joinery." Greek lexicon? "Lepadotemachoselachosaleokranolein- It is now up to the manufacturers to do their share. mean is 'A dish compounded of all kinds of dainties, the right goods, at the right time, in the right quantish, flesh, and fowl.' That is certainly an elaborate way of saying "hash.

THERE IS BLOOD ON THE EARTH. There is blood on the face of the earth-

It reeks through the years, and is red; Where Truth was slaughtered at birth, And the veins of Liberty-bled

Lo! vain is the hand that tries To cover the crimson stain: It spreads like a plague, and cries Like a soul in writhing pain.

It waisteth the planet's flesh; It calleth on breasts of stone Till the hearts of men atone.

Blind, like the creatures of time: Cursed, like all the race, They answer: "The blood and crime-Belong to a sect and place!"

What are these things to heaven-Races or places of man? The world through our Christ was forgiven, Nor question of races then

The wrong of to-day shall be rued In a thousand coming years; The debt must be paid in blood, The interest, in tears!

Shall none stand up for right Whom the evil passes by? But God has the globe in sight And hearkens the weak one's cry.

Nay, principles never die!-And a people share the lie-

Where right is crushed by force And manhood is stricken dead— There dwelleth the ancient curse, And the blood on the earth is red; John Boyle O'Reffly in the Springfield Republic

EDUCATING THE CONSUMER.

The "Made-in-Canada" campaign has a good the country with ream upon ream of copy advan their theories in an effort to discredit the attempts b sale of their products within the country. omic discussions on the subject and, in a few case have been advanced in an effort to call our attention to the fact-as they put it-that we must gonize the manufacturers in the United States of unrestricted business dealings after the war (?) W directed by importers, but circumstantial evidence very much in favor of that view. In any event the opposition to the "Made-in-Canada" campaign is viggrous and, therefore worthy of note.

The textile manufacturers in this country have great deal to gain or lose in this period. Even among the most influential dry goods wholesalers and mer chants in the country there is a pronounced antipath toward Canadian-made textile materials which is ever ore in evidence at this time than formerly and they by getting in their say at every opportunity, are doing mestic product. In some cases they have been great ly hindered in their business through not having ac cess to the foreign markets and, failing to understand the circumstances under which our mills are now operating, they stand only too ready to criticize and condemn the efforts being made by the mills to cope with the situation.

It is very evident that if any lasting good is to be accomplished in the way of better acquainting the Canadian consumer with domestic textiles, it is not to be done through the wholesaler or large merchant, but by systematic education applied direct to the cor many working people and keeping the industrial wheels in operation, is not the most effective so far as the textile mills are concerned. The average Canadian is hopelessly ignorant of the high class of materials that are made in Canada and it is the average Canadian that should be appealed to. Educatio regarding the varied and high class goods manufac tured in Canadian mills at prices on a fair basis with the imported product is what is needed. In that case therefore we do not think that contributing to

Such an educational campaign can be carried ou by a combination of individual and concerted effort goods made therein by displaying the goods in the "Gaffer, if you can't sing, don't upset the whole shop windows and having the merchants display only domestic goods a large proportion of the con sumers in the country would be reached.

Another scheme is to have every yard of material miles out of the city, and was carried to his work every garment, fabric of any kind, or textile materia by an express train, which accommodatingly slowed stamped or labelled with a distinct label denoting that up near the scene of his labors. One morning, how- the material as Canadian made, and where possible ing speed, and the superintendent of the job looked in a label might be advertised throughout the country At last he saw a much-battered Irish- until every consumer in the Dominion is familiar with man limping back down the ties, and called to him: it. This might easily be accomplished by associated

> are not to be found can be covered just as thoroughly by an advertising campaign dealing specifically with "Deacon Jones wants me to be reach and are read by the consumer. This field ofcampaign.

A Youth's Companion subscriber, jealous of the to take the upper hand over the importers and wholesion invent. Writes thus: "I notice that the Corp. mestic product the importer and wholesaler will follow A number of large merchants, as well as hun-But what do you think of the fol- dreds of the smaller ones, have already recognized this lowing word that you can find in Liddell & Scott's fact, and their actions have been most commendable. sanodrimupotrimmatosilphloparaomelitokatakechume- A systematic and directly applied educational camnokichiepikossuphophattoperisteralektruonoptegkeph. paign will accomplish the desired end and the busialokigklopeleiolagoosiraiobaphetraganopterurgon." The ness can be held by getting into the market with Canadian Textile Journal

A SERIOUS NOTE.

begin his source as Visiting Professor of English cause of the Allies, has the sincere sympathy of all Literature at Princeton, strikes the keynote of his the American copies save a part of those whom tit teaching in the following words, quoted by The of blood bind to the German cause. For the German Princeton Alumni Weekly :-"The war is bring us right upagainst things

that we have been ignoring, such as ethics and religion. It is going to put an end to the frive lous, non-moral literature—the sticky stuff-that has been flooding our bookstalls lately. It will tend to bring a more serious tone into literature."-Halifax Chronicle.

STATESMEN NEED THEM.

are responsible for the present conflict are more in support than has already been plentifully given need of the Gospel than the soldiers in the trenches.

that put the pest in Budapest.-Wall Street Journal. attention to the matter.

Write Plaints

Business Man's Daily--fill in the Coupen:

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Address

Royal Bank of Canada \$11,000,000 \$110,000,000 \$100,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL SIX HERBERT B. HOLT, Procedure PEASE, Vice-Freedment and General Cor. William ---

ROMANCE IN THE CITY.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS at all Branches

God opens doors to those who knock. He sends His dreams to those who pray For some romance the while they toil In dingy offices all day, When fog hangs over London town, And City streets are cold and gray

Each Bill of Lading's a romance To make me dream of Eastern seas, Of towns with strangely sounding names. Of shining harbors, sun-bathed quays; I picture grave-faced merchant-men In dim bazaars as consignees.

I write the vessel's name and port. And lo! her halliards sing to me I am on board and Eastward bound For Smyrna and Gallipoli, Through archipelagoes that gleam Like opals on a sapphire sea.

I see the goods I invoice home'd In palaces of dusky kings, In corrodors all pearl and gold. In courtyards full of splendid things. Where slave-girls dance, magnificent Beyond a man's imaginings

When fog comes down on London town And City streets are cold and gray, God opens doors to those who knock, And sends romance to those who pray For warmth and color, while they toil n dingy offices all day.

-"Westminster Gazetta."

****************** The Day's Best Editorial

A WORD WITH OUR ENGLISH FRIENDS (New York Times.)

Assurance of American sympathy with the English ause does not meet the hopes of all the English people. From Canada, from Australia, and from England itself we have received expressions disappointment at our attitude of neutrality. Something more helpful than sympathy, something more partial than neutrality, protests against the doings of Germany, and in some quarters policies not dis tinguishable from actual interference in aid of the Allies, seem to have been expected. In its most widely prevalent form this feeling is based upon the belief that in the general interest of neutral Powers now and hereafter we ought to have protested under the terms of The Hague Convention against the violation of Belgium's neutrality, against the destruction of precious monuments of architectural or saved to the whole world, against the laying of The time is at hand for the textile manufacturers been proved. In another form, and less frequely manifested, there has been a feeling that we ought to from the spirit of military conquest and world domination which, we are reminded, unless it now b crushed, will ultimately endanger our own peace and perhaps our national existence

These views are not those of men in authority. Official England knows very well that they are measonable, that the theory of international action which they correspond could not be defended either in law or in morals. They are largely of emotional origin, due in some part to the passions of war, and to the perfectly natural disposition in times of that and danger to turn for help to any source from which men can persuade themselves that help ought to be Alfred Noyes, the English poet, who is about to expected. The cause for which England fights, the people we have feelings of friendship and admiration; is the ideals, the spirit, and the patible with freedom, with peace, and with the deep ar interests of humanity which a militaristic imperial ism has forced upon them, that we find totally unacceptable. To those ideals and purposes we are opposed, from them we withhold our sympathy, and nothing can shake our faith in the justice of the cause in which the allied forces are arrayed. With that our English friends must be content. Bibles are to be supplied to all the soldiers in the field. It is apparent that some of the statesmen who any other demonstration of our friendliness and moral is only because in times of great psychological disturbance the suggestions of the emotional and the thoughtless may find too wide acceptance and lead le Rest in Bucharest was taken out by the same hand misunderstandings that we have felt it well to dil

New York, February 8 .- During the fi the stock market was fairly active an loped an advancing tendency although argued probably because they were not with an upward movement that rise i was too rapid for general markets Bethlehem sold up to 55%, a net gain United States Steel, while not active sess underlying strength and from th

114 it advanced to 41, although buying ed to follow the price up. Reading advanced % to 145%. Union Pacific rose to 119 % a gain of 3 ern Pacific gained % by selling up to 84 Norfolk and Western, which had been lay, recovered a point on the first sale

VOL XXIX No. 231

Hoped to Get Prices Do

PITTSBURG COAL COM

Time to Bring Out a Plan For Pa Back Dividends on the Preferred

York, February 8.—Stocks in ger

me close obse

s firm tone at the opening and the vo

market's technical position was good b

were not likely to advance much per claration of Canadian Pacific dividen

of widespread expectation of a reducti

Bethlehem Steel was the strongest fee

ing 1% to 55%, a new high record. Ex

nighly favorable annual report was t

United States Steel was unchanged at

Canadian Pacific opened ½ down at 11 was quoted at an advance of a point

London did not expect that the rate

duced at this time, although a big s

has been formed on this side in expe

bution on that stock.

ing was fairly large.

Decide That the Present is

Advantageously

New York, February 8 .- Traders raid ket shortly after 10.30 a.m. in the ho ces down so as to cover their shorts alv but their sales were so well taken was futile, and those who conducted it worse position than they had been bef When they twied to cover, the market rength and activity prevailed at the

Canadian Pacific recovered sharply a 157% compared with 155 at the cluse or Buying represented covering by specwere unwilling to take chances on the Alaska gold on a moderate volume of

need 1% to 29%. The rise was attribut Among other notably strong specialties

ker and Pittsburg Coal preferred.

New York, February 8.—During the there was some irregularity in the stock prices in general held well and strength d number of industrial issues in which th viously been much bullish activity. The factor of cheap money is encouragi tion of bull pools.

It was reported that a meeting of Pitt ton had been held Saturday and that med that the present is an auspicious tir est a plan for the payment of back dilvde rred stock. The plan said to be favored by directo the payment of the 42 per cent. accumi

inds in preferred stock, this issue to b to five per cent. dividends instead It as a 5 per cent. stock the preferred rorth 80, the payment of back divide ne a present value of aboue 113 or 114. rise in Smelters to 64 and in Nat

49, again of 21% in the former and tw latter, was attributed to buying by n Guggenheim family, who formely owne rest in the National Lead. New York, February 8 .- In the early aft

market was quiet, awaiting action or ividend, but the general was firm, and a number of industrials disp ed strength Bethlehem Steel was a star performer, ri

mpared with 53% at the close on Saturds rted that the advance was the result of pool operations. cording to those stories the pool which

om the thirties up to about 54, s he January rise, and some of its members g the decline to about 48. A new and stronger pool, however, had a

operations, and took all the stock which cleaning up the entire floati forcing the members of the old pool in ding to bull tips, Iowa Central 4

d to 52, compared with 481/4 at the close w, and a proce around 35 a few weeks ago Great Northern Ore, on a few transactio 14 points by selling up to 32, buying be M2r 6% einr erm % TQ FNHGth. Ru

COMMERCIAL PAPER QUIET. Terk, February 8.—Commer names are unchanged at 3% to 4 in Government bills are being closel in the purchasing syndicate and ther ter being offered in the open market. A fe on Saturday at 2 9-16 per cent. ceptances are passing in moderate volume

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO. York, February 8.—The United Star Alcohol Company reports for the year ber 31 gross earnings of \$1,069,601, again in 1913. The surplus of earnings for the stress earnings for the stress earnings for the state against \$121,358 in 1913, no reserve a for exterred dividend having been made in 1814. The total surplus at the end of the stress. ST. DA. 228. LOS STONE STREET AND PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O

If you are not already a Subscriber to the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE--- the You are authorised to send me THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE Gien Town and Province