

# Journal of Commerce

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MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1915.

## The Truce

It is much to the credit of the two Ministers, Hon. Mr. Doherty and Hon. Mr. Casgrain, that they refused to give any countenance to a convention called, apparently, by persons not in close touch with the party organization, to nominate a Conservative candidate for the County of Jacques Cartier, the seat held by the late Hon. Mr. Monk. The holding of an election there, Mr. Doherty says, would be a breach of the truce arranged between the two political parties. Once in a while it may become necessary for independent electors to repudiate arrangements made by party leaders, but as a rule, while the party system exists, it will be found expedient to loyally uphold agreements so made. Mr. Doherty, according to a report, informed the Jacques Cartier Conservatives that while the truce is on the Government do not intend to issue writs for by-elections. Perhaps this, from a practical point of view, is the best way to avoid the party controversy so undesirable at this time. But without being too great a stickler for constitutional methods, one might find room for criticizing such a course. The right of the people to be represented in Parliament cannot lightly be denied. If a considerable number of seats should fall vacant, and Parliament should proceed to transact its business while many sections of the country remained unrepresented, there might be good ground for complaint. In England, where the truce of parties is being magnificently carried out, writs for by-elections are not withheld. They are issued promptly, and the people are thus placed in a position of having the representation which the constitution contemplates. But an understanding seems to have been reached that in no case shall there be a party fight. Where the deceased or retiring member was a Conservative, the electors of that party are invited to select a successor, who is, thereupon, elected without opposition. In like manner, where the Liberals held the seat they are allowed to elect a Liberal without a contest. Occasionally the arrangement puts a severe strain upon the active members of the respective parties. A notable case lately was that of the Irish city of Londonderry. The seat had been won by the Liberals by a small majority in the midst of the strenuous battle on the Home Rule question. Another contest might easily have had a different result. The temptation to the strong Conservatives of the district to put up a candidate was hard to resist. But the party leaders stood loyally by the truce. Reluctantly the militant Conservatives of Londonderry yielded to their pressure, and the Liberal candidate was elected.

In a general view of the matter it would seem that the British way of dealing with it is better than the Canadian. However, many things which would be of very questionable propriety at other times have to be accepted in time of war, and this may be one of them.

## The Audacious

The mystery concerning the loss—if the ship was lost—of H.M.S. Audacious, revealing a mystery—in Great Britain at all events. While detailed accounts of the disaster, including photographs, are given in the American journals which are found in the clubs and reading rooms of London, wild horses could not draw from the Admiralty any reference to it. The Admiralty will neither confirm nor deny the report, nor give a word of explanation or comment. The silence of the authorities is proving exasperating in some quarters, and adverse comment is not lacking. A curious feature of the affair is that even in the articles criticizing the Admiralty the name of the vessel is suppressed, presumably by orders of the censors. Thus the London Morning Post, which chafes under the party truce and censorship, and loves to have a crack at Mr. Winston Churchill, devotes a long article to the subject, under the heading, "We never mention it," but fails to name the ship.

"The proud Briton, after reading a diatribe in his favorite organ on the inspired and mendacious German Press, enters his Club, and takes up by chance an American newspaper. There he sees a full and circumstantial account of—shall we say it—a certain naval mishap now a month old. Everything is there, date, circumstances, the narratives of eyewitnesses. Americans home from Europe tell the melodramatic story of how a whole ship was sworn to secrecy so that the hideous truth should not be known. The proud Briton has probably already heard it as a vague and disastrous rumor, but he has thrust it aside as incredible. But here the evidence stares him in the face. What is he to say? What is he to think? What is he to believe? His own favorite newspaper says nothing. He feels himself surrounded by an impalpable web of mystery, of deceit, of shadowy and impending calamity. His national self-confidence and self-respect are shaken, if not destroyed; he is from that time a nervous and unhappy man, apprehensive of fate, credulous of evil, ready to believe the worst. Such is the result of lack of candour at headquarters; one piece of moral cowardice infects and disturbs the whole public.

"We should like to speak plainly on this subject, yet the Tower may await us if we do. The British Press is, in fact, forbidden to mention a mishap to the British Navy, of which the Press of the whole world is speaking. The German Press has for some time been in full possession of the facts, which they gathered from America, and are gloating over them, not so much because they relate to a material loss, but because their suppression in England seems to them to offer evidence that the British nation is in a state of panic, and is not to be trusted with the truth."

A couple of correspondents of the Post write sympathetically to the editor, but they, too, are made to understand how wicked a thing it would be to men-

tion the name of the club. So the letter of one of them reads, in part, as follows:

"Sir,—The nation owes you a debt of gratitude for having—at the risk of being thrown into the Tower, as they used to say—dared to attack the Admiralty's conspiracy of silence over the loss of His Majesty's ship—, i.e., if she has been lost. I say 'if'—because although of course we have most of us heard mysterious rumors, like those about that phantom Russian army, but we only laughed at them, we know that if there is one thing which will weaken our confidence in our Admiralty it is any attempt to keep dark or keep back any news of disaster." No amount of criticism, it would appear, will induce the Admiralty to say a word on both sides of the Atlantic, this attitude seems very strange, if not indeed ridiculous. However, we suppose the British public must be content and assume that the Admiralty have some reason for their mysterious course.

## The Latest Profession

The young man, in choosing his profession, has now another addition to the list of possible alternatives. It is that of municipal manager. He may manage a city as his father managed a farm or a store.

It is a profession which already has "a local habitation and a name." Its first convention was held in Springfield, Ohio, the first week in December. It elected to call itself the City Managers Association. The movement has developed from the commission form of government, and is simply the application to municipal government of the familiar plan of organization in business corporations. The voters are the stockholders. They elect a city council which becomes a board of directors. These directors select a general manager, who is the administrative head of the city, and by whom the other employees are appointed.

It would seem that this form of city government is equally applicable to large and small cities. Dayton, Ohio, is a corporation including one hundred and twenty-five thousand inhabitants. Amarillo, Texas, numbers only fifteen thousand souls. In each of these the city manager has made good.

The chief question discussed at the convention was the supply of men for the profession. A great demand for city managers has arisen, and there are few to supply the demand. One member expressed the opinion that a city manager should be a civil engineer. The general consensus of the meeting, however, followed the judgment of Mr. C. E. Chappell, city manager of Big Rapids, Mich., himself a civil engineer. Mr. Chappell said, "A knowledge of engineering is only a tool to work with. And the city manager who is an engineer has the advantage in this respect, just the same as managers with a knowledge of accounting, sanitation or criminology would have in other respects. The prime requisite of the city manager is tact, the ability to get along with his people and still do his duty, and a character above reproach."

It seems reasonable, does it not, that a device which has carried the field against all rivals in the "business world" should prove efficient also in municipal government? An hundred years of experiment in business administration has evolved a policy which has gained the force of an axiom or a law of nature. That policy is, develop the capable man and make him responsible. Thus authority is centralized. The entire working force is unified. Each employee holds his job by service and not by influence. The great advantage of the city manager method of city government would appear to be that thus the storms of election day blow themselves out before they reach the policeman or the gas-meter inspector. It seems worth trying in Canada. In so far as we know, Westminster is the only city where the practice is in operation.

In Vienna a newspaper editor has been executed for making a seditious speech. The most our War Lord ever did was to put an editor in jail.

Toronto's new City Council is composed of seven Conservatives, six Liberals and one Laborite. We were not aware that there were so many Liberals in Toronto, but apparently they have been hiding their light under a bushel.

After four years study, a new building by-law will shortly be submitted for the approval of our City Council. The new building by-law contains ninety special regulations, which it is hoped will overcome many of the defects of the present bill-and-mass method of building. Many of our big fires have resulted from our poor building by-laws.

Apparently Ontario is not following the example of Russia and other progressive countries in the matter of temperance reform. Yesterday Local Option contests were held in thirty-one municipalities in the Province of Ontario, but in none of the towns did the temperance party secure a victory. In the villages and townships the sentiment also appeared to be against temperance.

An able year-end survey has just been issued by the Toronto Globe, covering the whole range of the country's financial, commercial and industrial activities. The special articles and summaries are of unusual merit, and are characterized by conservative optimism. Running through them all is the idea that while this is a testing time for Canada, she will emerge stronger and better than ever, owing to the fact that her great basic industries are in a sound condition. Financial Editor, Victor Ross, who writes "1914 and After," and whose guiding hand is seen in the compilation of the number, is to be congratulated on the excellence of his effort.

Despatches from Austria-Hungary state that outbreaks against the Government have occurred. It would not be at all surprising if this marked the beginning of the end for Austria-Hungary. The unhappy Dual Monarchy has had its usual bad luck in this war. Austria-Hungary started out to crush Serbia, but has failed utterly to achieve her object, while she in turn has been beaten by the Russians, and is being unmercifully pounded by the Russians. The country is composed of a great many separate peoples whose sympathies are with Serbia, Roumania, Bulgaria and Russia rather than with the Magyars and Austrians, who dominate Hungary and Austria respectively. It is a certainty that the collapse of the Dual Monarchy is near at hand.

## THE CRISIS PAST.

For the allies the crisis is past. In the stages of the war still to come they will have ample opportunity to call into play that superiority in resources on which in the long run victory must depend.—New York Tribune.

## CHICKENS COME HIGH.

The German tax chickens in Belgium. There is no tax to be paid on them in Canada, but that does not prevent the price being high enough.—Stratford Beacon.

## HOLLAND HEAVY SUFFERER.

In relation to its size Holland is probably the neutral country which has suffered most severely from the war. Not only has its trade been brought almost to a standstill but it has been compelled, in order to be prepared to protect its neutrality, to keep a large army of men under arms and has in addition provided for hundreds of thousands of Belgian refugees who have been driven over the border by the conditions in their own country.

The Netherlands is suffering on account of its geographical position. Holland displayed splendid spirit when its generosity refused to allow any other nation to aid in taking care of the Belgian refugees who had sought haven within the Netherlands borders and the government at The Hague is credited with having made an honest endeavor to preserve the neutrality of its country with impartiality.—Nelson News.

## "A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

Kaiser seems to have the courage of his previous convictions.—Wall Street Journal.

The Germans should pass up Calais and make for New York. Ten million barrels of beer were brewed there last year.

Bix I see there's a report from Holland that concrete bases for German cannon have been found there. Dix—Don't believe a word you hear from Holland. The geography says it is a long, lying country.—Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

Ten dollars a pair for shoes in this country is a possibility within the next two years, according to Government experts. Oh well! The people of Holland got along very tolerably for many generations with wooden shoes, and there are many excellent carpenters among us.—Manchester Union.

A number of Irish soldiers were burying German dead.

Suddenly out of the trench came a voice: "I voss not dead!" The soldiers stopped shovelling and looked to the sergeant for instructions. "Go ahead," said the sergeant. "Ye can't believe a word those damned Germans say."

Among the Monday morning culprits haled before a Baltimore police magistrate, says the Green Bag, was a dandy with no visible means of support. "What occupation have you here in Baltimore?" asked his honor. "Well, judge," said the dandy, "I ain't doin' much at present—jest circulate' round, suh." His honor turned to the clerk of the court and said: "Please enter the fact that this gentleman has been retired from circulation for sixty days."

Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., who has done so much lately to stimulate recruiting, has probably more amusing stories to tell of the House of Commons than any other member.

"One afternoon," he said on one occasion, "a Scottish friend of mine, a new member, had been speaking for an hour, and looked as if he was going on for an eternity. The Speaker (Mr. Gully) beckoned to me and asked: 'Can't you get that dreadful man to sit down?'"

"I replied: 'If I was Speaker I would rule him out of order.'"

"Yes, so would I if I could understand what he was saying," replied the Speaker.

"Before I agree to undertake your defence," said the eminent criminal lawyer, "you will have to tell me the whole truth. Did you embezzle the \$100,000 you are accused of having taken?"

"Yes, sir," replied the accused man. "I'll not attempt to conceal the fact from you. I stole every cent of it."

"How much of it have you still?"

"It's all gone but about a couple of dollars."

"Young man," said the eminent lawyer, buttoning his coat about him and putting on his gloves, "you'd better plead guilty and throw yourself on the mercy of the court."

"I'll do it if you say so, sir. What are you going to charge me for the advice?"

"Two dollars."

## THE LITTLE TOW-HAIR KID.

(Nellie L. McClung)

Just a little tow-haired kid,  
Nothing smart in what he did.  
No one wanted him,  
Mother gone to hospital,  
Doctor said her chance was—well,  
Course he really couldn't tell,  
But chance was slim.

I can see her yet that day,  
Running back again to play  
Some fool game!  
Kept him laughing all the time,  
Telling him some little rhyme,  
I could see that she was cryin'  
Just the same.

I must say he was no care,  
Sittin' mostly watchin' where  
He saw her go;  
Lookin' always down the track,  
Thinkin' maybe she'd come back—  
I don't know!

Night we heard that she had died—  
He asked me straight, and then—I lied;  
Seemed I could not tell;  
Then he looked me through and through,  
Like I never saw him do,  
And I knew he knew it, too,  
Knew it well!

Never watched the track no more—  
Seemed to play more than before—  
Talked more, too!  
Seemed real well till Christmas night,  
Then took measles, took them light—  
Doctor said he'd be all right  
In a day or two!

Neighbors couldn't quite decide,  
How it happened that he died,  
One or two!  
Tho' he had been doctored wrong;  
Maybe, never had been strong;  
I just let them talk along—  
Because I knew.

Through the starlit Christmas air,  
Angels ever bright and fair,  
Downward flew!  
Kissed his little tear-stained face,  
Wrapped him in their warm embrace,  
And said: "A lady—at our place—  
Sent us—for you!"

The grief of the mother has touched your hearts, the desolation of the wives has moved your pity, you see the pathetic side of the children left fatherless, praying for Daddy, prattling about him, but, happily, unable to understand their loss, though some of them know, poor things, that they have had to go hungry because that vague and overwhelming thing, the Government, that took the father away forgot, temporarily, to make adequate provision for the children left behind.

Remembering the fatherless children let us not forget the childless "Daddy" far away. How many pathetic notes have been in the letters home. "I expect Charlie is getting a big boy now!" Or "Is wee Jeannie running about yet?" is the bald question, but as it is written (for the eye of the Censor on the battlefield, first of all), what a tugging there is at the heart strings. Even Hans, like Jacques and Tommy, has his pictures of the little ones at home, though his fatherly feelings may be so queerly distorted that he finds some satisfaction in robbing little Pierre of his shoes in the hope that they may fit baby Hermann. One of the few stories of the war that the Germans need not be ashamed of is that of the dying Uhlan child who begged for a kiss from a fair-haired Flemish child that he might dream in his last moments of the line of his blue-eyed Gretchen.

Many of our fathers at the front have never seen their babies, for in the past three months, while the Angel of Death has been busy in the trenches the Angel of Birth has come to soldiers' homes. Belgian refugees, whose husbands are still fighting on their nation's soil, have brought to our country little ones whom the eager father has not yet seen, and the tiny exile has made life endurable for the woman robbed of all the rest. To the poor homes of our soldiers' wives babies have come, and the father, fighting for his country, has his arm strengthened by the thought of the bonnie bairn who has never seen the Daddy, maybe when the war is over only a memory to the child, who has never gladdened his eye and for whom his heart is hungering all the more.

It is only one of the many splendid sacrifices made continually for all of us whose lot is cast so pleasantly at home. And yet with such sacrifices to inspire we can dare to say glibly that we, too, are doing all that we can afford.—Glasgow News.

## A NEW BRITISH INDUSTRY.

It has been decided to proceed with the Government scheme for establishing the British dyeware industry on a basis which will make this country entirely independent of German supplies of synthetic dyes. The scheme, which was drafted under the authority of the Lord Chancellor and the President of the Board of Trade, originally provided for the formation of a limited company with a share capital of £2,000,000, and for the issue of £1,000,000 four per cent. first mortgage debentures, of which the interest would be unconditionally guaranteed by the Government for twenty-five years. Within the last few days it has been arranged that the assistance afforded by the State will take the form of a loan to the company of £1,500,000 at 4 per cent. interest, the total amount to be repaid only out of profits at the end of twenty-five years.—Liverpool Post and Mercury.

## A STRAIGHT ANSWER.

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz wants to know what the United States will say if Germany declares submarine war on all enemy merchant ships, torpedoing every British or allied vessel which nears any harbor in Great Britain.

Well, the people of the United States of America, including a good many of German blood, would probably say that Germany was warring on non-combatants, was killing men without weapons in their hands, and therefore was no longer fit to be numbered among the civilized nations of earth. Their verdict probably would be that Germany had become a pariah government, an outlaw among the peoples of the earth, a public menace.

## SHIPPING AND THE WAR.

New York is suffering from the war possibly as much as any city in the United States. There are no less than forty-five ocean liners tied up at that point and the pilots alone are losing from ten to fifteen thousand dollars a month. Out of the forty-five liners tied up, thirty-five are Germans, the other ten, French or English. The Allied ships are tied up from the lack of business and not from fear of going to sea.—Moncton Transcript.

## AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY RECORDS.

Both Queensland and South Australia report that the past year was a record one as regards railway earnings. Queensland's total earnings, amounting to £3,556,000, were £356,800 in excess of the previous year's. South Australia's railway revenue showed an increase of £136,100.—London Financier.

## The Day's Best Editorial

### THE SPECIALIZED PAPER.

(By Elbert Hubbard.)

I know hundreds of high, prosperous business men, manufacturers, dealers, jobbers, craftsmen, and I cannot recall a single instance in which the mentally successful man does not read his specialized paper. He subscribes for it and he pays for it promptly.

When you subscribe for your specialized paper and assimilate it, you are uplifted, inspired, given courage, pep, intellectual vim and vigor and enough trade information to make you free from the trials and tribulations which beset the man who "doesn't know."

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## WHY MAN ELEVATES HIS FEET.

It is an admitted fact that a man rests much more easily with his feet on another chair, or—in the privacy of his own room—perhaps with his feet on the table, but it is not always understood why this is a more restful attitude. Perhaps women do the same thing in the privacy of their own apartments, but as no one ever is supposed to know this, the question must be left open. If they do, however, it is equally sure they gain a greater sense of rest thereby. The reason for it is not always realized, yet it is very simple. The hardest piece of work the body does is the continual pumping of the blood. Not to burden the reader with statistics, let it merely be said that the heart beats with a normal pulse of seventy-eight beats to the minute, and that with every beat the ventricles of the heart have contracted, driving the blood with tremendous force into the arteries, the auricles sucking back the blood by a tremendous pull through the veins. The blood passages are narrow and the force exerted must be great to keep the current flowing swiftly without a moment's pause.

It is easier to keep a channel filled when it is upon the level than when the force needs to be exerted up and down. Water will flow almost of itself on a slight grade, but great power is needed to bring up water from a deep well. When a man is standing up, or when he is sitting with his feet upon the floor, the heart has to drag a considerable portion of the blood up the whole length of the legs. When a man's feet are on another chair a considerable strain upon the heart is relieved, and when his feet are on the table, the position requiring a reclining posture, the greater blood vessels of the abdomen are nearer the level of the heart, and consequently the sense of relief is still greater.—Chicago Tribune.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The completion of Mackenzie and Mann's Pacific extension to the coast, if it has, restored, as Sir Richard McBride said it would, the general optimism has come too late to shore up a house built on sand. The province has come through an orgy of speculation. The factor of first importance is the insignificance of agricultural development. Of that we judge from the census of 1911, which showed a total population of little more than 330,000, of whom only 188,000 were classified as rural, and of these 24,000 were Indians. Among those classified as rural were included not only the farmers, but also largely those engaged in mining, lumbering and the fisheries. The romantic fancy of the east that agriculture would take hold in "a sea of mountains" is at last dispelled. The river valleys are narrow and afford little room for cultivation or pasture. Irrigation is necessary in the Okanagan Valley. On the coast, the cost of clearing land is said to be not less than three hundred dollars an acre or, at all events, more than it is worth. A supreme difficulty of roads and communication, which will require generations to surmount. That the government is extremely reckless, if not corrupt, is sufficiently proved by the reverse collected, which exceeds that of Ontario having a population seven times as great, and by the enormity of the guarantees given to railways, which in the case of Mackenzie and Mann are said to be forty-five millions.—Weekly Sun.

## OLD FASHIONED WINTERS.

Many of us will be able to bear it if only a few old-fashioned winter blows and snows. A really old-fashioned one is heard of no more. Our great-grandmothers could tell of houses so buried in the snow that only the smoke from the chimney revealed them to snow-shod, wandering, peaceful Indians, who rescued the women and children, cut off from the world and short of rations, the men folks immured somewhere else. Or if the folks were all at home they were forced to sit at the nearest trees for fuel, and the next spring these trees were seen to be chopped off ten or fifteen feet from the ground. Winter has notably reformed and improved.—New York Sun.

## BY THE FIRESIDE.

(By Ernest Warburton Shurtleff.)

When skies are cold with wintry stars, and hills are white with yester-even's snow, and lie in ghostly state beneath the ghostly sky. When many a gusty blast the darkness fills. With ever lonely, homeless sound, and chills. The window panes with frost; when crackling fire. The sparks about the hearth, and glow and die. While in the pause his note the cricket trills. Oh, then how dear is home! and what a sense. Of ruddy warmth and peace beguiles the mind. And what a charm in listening while the wind. Blows fierce outside, through winter's starry veil. And dies away around the window-pane, And ever rises loud, and dies again!

## STOCK DULL AND PRICES FALL

New York Traders Said the Standard Issue About Overvalued.

## BEARS NOT ENCOURAGED

Central Leather Developed Consistent View of Market.

New York, January 5.—The stock market was quiet and steady, a little close. There was evidence of a short side for a turn, arguing that more than a trading market which on reactions and sold on quick reactions. Union Pacific gained 1/4 on the line at 117 1/2, being apparently a little overvalued. There were a few other issues but their apparent strength was due to the fact that on Monday they were sold from the high to a greater extent than on the previous day. United States Steel opened 1/4 of 1/2, but lost 1/4 of 1/2 on the first day. Rumley preferred, on which the price was reduced to 16, was one of the first to be sold in a transaction and its price was at 16.

New York, January 5.—After some quiet trading the market became quite active at the first hour with a pronounced activity on the rise. That there was a demand for stock was conceded by the market, though the reason for it was not clear. There was difference of opinion. Reinvestment of January interest was as reasonable an explanation as any. Southern Pacific became quite active at 81. The rise reflected a liquidation had run its course and that as a 6 per cent. stock whose well secured price should not be lowered on which the rate is only 5 1/2.

New York, January 5.—The stock market was not such as to encourage a few shorts who had sold stock turned around and tried to buy minutes later. This resulted in a recovery of a recession and a few issues rose to the level of the previous movement. Bethlehem Steel was the strongest, rising to 49 1/2. United States Steel sold at 50 1/2. Reading recovered 1/4, or 1/4 of 1/2 above American Can rose to 25 1/2, compared with Monday's closing, the rise being in many in the company's favor given in the anti-trust suit.

New York, January 5.—During the stock market was dull and prices from the best. Traders said advances were about over, but that the activity in specialties keeping up strength in general list after it had to sell stocks.

Central Leather developed confidence and sold up to 38 1/2, compared with Monday. Bulls said the advance by the earnings, the strong condition and the 3 per cent. dividend rate. Active stocks ranged:—

	High.	Low.
Amal. Copper.....	53 1/2	52 1/2
Reading.....	146 1/2	145 1/2
Union Pacific.....	118 1/2	118 1/2
U. S. Steel.....	51 1/2	50 1/2
Sales—Stocks 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.		
Monday 102,998; Thursday 58,730.		
Bonds—To-day \$1,549,000; Monday \$1,549,000.		
Thursday \$577,500.		

## EDISON OPTIMISTIC

Declares War Should Have No Effect on Industries—Can Manufacture More.

New York, January 5.—Attributing no effect to the war, Thomas A. Edison, after a long interview on Saturday, predicted the most prosperous year for manufacturing in the history of the country.

"We can manufacture cheaper than ever before," declared Mr. Edison, "and our business men seem to be in a pound of foolishness. I am surprised that the industrial America has been affected by the war. It is all due, however, to the 'railroad rate decision,' Mr. Edison said. 'The railroad barometer, when you cry of trouble there is always trouble. The increased rate, and it will cost more dollars, but I am going to get it all trade. I think that public opinion will increase. The Federal Reserve Act is worth anything.'"

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

The Intercolonial Railway advises a general change of their timetable, January 10th, and on and after which Limited, between Montreal and Halifax, and that the Maritime Express, which has been running between Montreal and a daily connection to and from Trains 153 and 155, between Montreal and Halifax, will be discontinued.

## TO A FINISH.

"War without mercy" this is in word, not of a French ministry, a French nation; it is the calm, deliberate resolve of three empires who exceed the half of this planet. I resolve which a century ago wrecked and the power of the most brilliant wonderful master of men the world. Germany has waged a "war with the opening days. The trail of her retreat now stretches from Liege to Warsaw; her imprint is stamped on the coast.—New York Sun.