

**Imperial Bank
OF CANADA**

AD OFFICE - - - TORONTO

Paid up.....\$7,000,000
Fund.....\$7,000,000Issues Letters of Credit negotiable in all
the world.The bank has 127 branches throughout the
of Canada.**BANK DEPARTMENT**Each branch of the bank, where money
may be deposited and interest paid.HEAD OFFICE: Cor. St. James and McGill Sts.
BRANCHES: St. Lawrence Blvd.**GROWTH OF AGRICULTURE.**

It is significant that while the crops in the three
provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Al-
berta, the total production of 2,395,500 bushels, those of
the provinces, Prince Edward Island, Nova
Brunswick and Quebec, show an increase
of 100,000 bushels. The farmers of the Maritime
and Quebec are thus clearly exempt from
the consequences of the European war. And
the war, by increasing the demand for the
soil, has given them an opportunity to
sell at enhanced prices. Thus the rural
life continues to live in comfort,
and prosperity should considerably aid in over-
coming the unsatisfactory situation in other parts
of the world.

Day's Best Editorial**LESSON AND THE HOPE.**

War began in irony almost in blasphemy.
It is a lifting aloft to invoke
the wrath of the Prince of Peace. That
righteousness which subsequently the chief
of God for sundry technical triumphs
and infantry. Now, at a climax of the
festival of peace, comes a climax of iron-
ies of a widening of the vast arena
of ill will by the entrance of Portugal,
Rumania, Milan sang a universal peace
about the Nativity; here and now is
contrast thereto ever known to unhappy

In its reflections and emotions, the
war-minded about all irony or pettiness,
reary of controversy and bombast, and
slaughter and suffering. Its heart has
and its mind moved, first by immense
by cumulative impressions, as never
vast majority of its inhabitants war-
ren but a literary and hearsay figment,
and reality not only comes on an unpre-
cedented immensity and intensity, but also
world newly vulnerable in its interdepen-
dence.

of gigantic warfare have given about
the world's Christmas musings. The
shaken the world's thought and feel-
ing, and materially in a host of ways
as individuals, as cosmopolitans. It has
a world consciousness at least one deep
firm resolve of hope, as well as sup-
erficial convictions and consuming man-

conclusions only need to-day be cited,
by the churchmen's failure to secure
peace other than what the sentiments of
the trenches may inspire. It is rein-
forcement to date of all profers of help
whether by Pope or by President. It is
that this catalytic conflict, so vast
direct a clash of systems and interests,
through to a conclusive decision. War
arbitration of justice and principle;
can be no cheap compromise, no dead-

conviction comes also the lesson won so
precious of peace. The sick leaf of
the appraisal of the boom of health. De-
realization have been needed to teach
real meaning and value of peace-
work and play. Hitherto, it is to be
as almost as unappreciated, as an in-
existence, as in the atmosphere. War
and stimulate and clarify much, as a
the world's destruction; not the least of its
will confer upon us an appreciation
basis. Deprivation and sacrifice teach
this Christmas learns what peace is,
that lesson comes the resolution of
when it comes, shall be genuine and
be an intelligent, a logical, peace. It
is natural or malicious, or contain the
in undoing. There must not be cause
to break it lightly; and the world heretofore
abolish the breakers of peace or
many Christians also will to-day
cherish hope that with such readjustment
there may come a removal of general
strife by progress toward arbitration.

world a bitter-sweet Christmas. Not
the body, but of the mind and the
interpreted.—Boston News Bureau.

L OF COMMERCE--the
Coupons:
AL OF COMMERCE
asa.

Give Towns and Provinces

**UPWARD MOVEMENT
EXPECTED SHORTLY****Conciliatory Reply is Expected From
Great Britain on the Contraband
Question****GOOD BUYING DEVELOPS****Union Pacific's Statement For November Unfavorable,
But it Produced Practically No Effect
on Market For the Stock.**

New York, December 29.—The selling movement
which occurred at and immediately after opening,
soon spent its force. In the case of stocks which
had advanced most rapidly in Monday's market, it
amounted to about a point, the losses being greater
in those than elsewhere in the list. On the decline
good buying was met and at the end of the first half
hour stocks in general showed recoveries which in a
number of cases brought the prices close to Monday's
closing figures.

Traders tried to make a bear argument out of the
administration's protest to Great Britain against in-
terference with American commerce but no one seri-
ously expected trouble to develop in this country's re-
lations with any of the European powers and those
who sold stock on that fact found that others were
willing to buy all they had for sale.

New York, December 29.—In the afternoon practi-
cally nothing was done in the stock market. Traders
said that the market was waiting for Great Britain's
answer to the protest of our government
against interference with American commerce, but,
in conservative quarters, the belief prevailed that a
conciliatory and favorable reply would be forthcoming
and that the outcome would be to the advantage of
American trade.

Union Pacific's statement for November was un-
favorable, but it produced practically no effect upon
the market for the stock.

Increasing ease of the money market was a favor-
able factor. Usually at this time of the year money
is tight and it is argued that the present ease is
likely to promote an upward movement in the market
within the next week or ten days.

LONDON SECURITIES WERE**STEADY BUT FEATURELESS.**

London, December 29.—Money loaned at 1 to 1½.
Bills were steady at 2½ per cent.
Dutch exchange was offered freely and rate is mov-
ing in favor of England.

Silver was better at 22½ pence, up 1-16 pence; due
to Indian buying. Securities were steady but feature-
less. American stock were firm on receipt of prices
from your side. Atchison sold at 91½, Amalgamated
61½; Erie, 22; Union Pacific, 15½; Canadian Pacific
15½; United States Steel, 48½; Southern Pacific,
82½; Rio Tinto closed 57½.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA.

New York, December 29.—Reports that the Central
of Georgia Railroad had failed to declare its regular
semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the preferred
stock were at least premature, as the regular semi-
annual action is not due until the meeting of the
board on January 15th.

President Markham says that what action will be
taken at that time has not been considered as it will
be based on the showing of the road up to the end of
the year.

NEW MONTREAL LOAN.

E. H. Rollins and Son, A. B. Leach & Company, and
Kountze Brothers, jointly were awarded \$6,900,000
city of Montreal 5 per cent. loan at 98.671 and interest

COPPER PRICES LOWER

New York, December 29.—There has been further
lowering of copper prices by certain of the important
agencies.
Electrolytic is being offered freely at 13 cents a
pound by dealers who two weeks ago were asked 13½
cents.

Second-hand dealers are naming 12½ and 12½
cents. The demand has dwindled to small propor-
tions, which producers claim is a natural result of
recent heavy buying movement and the holidays.
They are hoping for better market after first of the
year.

One of the main obstacles to a rising copper mar-
ket is the large amount of copper held up at Gibrat-
ar and other European ports which was destined
for neutral countries. It is estimated that close to
45,000,000 pounds of American copper, of which no
disposition has as yet been made, has been seized by
British warships.

THEY ARE WINDOW-DRESSING.

New York, December 29.—Bids for larger purchases
of paper have given the discount market a trifle bet-
ter tone, which is indicated in the widening of range
of rates for prime names from 4 to 4½ per cent.
against 4½ to 4¾ per cent. Monday.

A moderate increase in the movement of paper is
usual at this season, due partially to the progress of
some institutions to window dressing.

NO BOND ISSUE CONTEMPLATED.

New York, December 29.—Commenting on the re-
port that Lehigh Valley is contemplating a bond issue
on Buffalo terminals, Vice-President Smith, of Le-
high Valley, said that no immediate issue of bonds
on the terminal at Buffalo is contemplated. In pre-
liminary plans for the new terminal, it was decided to
create a new mortgage thereon, although such plan
may be subject to changes in details.

Such action, however, according to Vice-President
Smith will not be taken for the present and financing
awaits actual construction work.

MR. YARKER REMEMBERED.

Mr. George W. Yarker, who has been manager of
the Toronto Clearing House for thirteen years, was
presented by the clerks with a box of cigars at
Christmas.

BAR SILVER AT NEW YORK.

New York, December 29.—Handy and Harman quote
silver 45½; London silver 22½d.

THE JOB IN EAST AFRICA.

We have the power to reinforce our troops by sea;
the Germans have not. We shall presently have
forces in British East Africa sufficient not only to
clear the Germans out of our territory, but to pro-
ceed to the conquest of the neighboring German
colony.—Westminster Gazette.

**MUST BE SUPPORTED BY
ABSOLUTELY HONEST MACHINERY**

Washington, December 29.—The President stated
that the great embarrassment to the government in
dealing with this whole matter is that some shippers
have concealed contraband under cargoes of non-
contraband articles; for example, under a cargo of
cotton.

So long as there are instances of this kind, suspi-
cion is cast upon every shipment, and all cargoes are
liable to search.

This government, he said, can deal confidently with
this subject only if supported by absolutely honest
manifests.

ITALY WILL NOT WAIT ON TURKEY.

Rome, December 29.—At Wednesday's session of
the Cabinet Council a decisive step will be taken
with regard to the Koda Ida incident.

Turkey is to be notified that further delay cannot
be tolerated, and that an immediate reply and apology
to the Italian Government is expected. A demand will
be made for the immediate release of the British Con-
sul seized from the Italian Consulate, and also the
punishment of the gendarmes who violated the Con-
sulate at Koda Ida.

LINOTYPE COMPANY GETS DECISION.

New York, December 29.—Judge Hough, in the
United States District Court, filed opinion granting
the decision in favor of the Mergenthaler Linotype
Company in the action involving patent rights against
the International Type-setting Machine Company, of
which Herman Ridder is president. The Interna-
tional Company went into receivership ten days ago.
Amount involved is understood to be large, but ac-
tion stated that patent rights involved and amount of
damages will have to be determined in action in law.

COTTON DECLINES 13 POINTS.

New York, December 29.—Further hedge selling by
Liverpool and southern spot houses, cotton prices
broke from 13 to 18 points from the opening levels.
Georgia and North Carolina report easier spot quotations
and undoubtedly southern hedge selling was at-
tacked by the higher quotations recently established
in the futures market.

There is a smaller demand now that the local traders
have covered and foreign buying is smaller.

FEW TIME LOANS.

New York, December 29.—Bidding for time accom-
modation is of moderate dimensions at rates ranging
from 3½ to 4 per cent. Except in case of a few short
time loans put out at 3½ to 4 per cent., there is vir-
tually no business done as the institutions still gen-
erally insist on 4 per cent. as a minimum figure.

INTERNATIONAL POWDER CO.

Trenton, December 29.—Edward Maxon, of New
York, has been appointed commissioner to take testi-
mony in the New York State insolvency proceed-
ings against the International Powder Company.

THEY OFFSET SHRINKAGE.

New York, December 29.—Express companies during
the Christmas holiday period just concluded did a
sufficient amount of business to more than offset the
shrinkage of 25 per cent. which they suffered during
the Christmas holiday rush of 1913, when considerable
business went to the "Parcel Post."

AMERICAN BANK CLEARINGS.

New York clearings, \$255,277,522; decrease, \$118-
132,803.
Philadelphia, \$24,145,386; decrease, \$6,761,410.
Boston, \$18,409,517; decrease, \$8,884,288.

REFINED SUGAR FIRM.

New York, December 29.—Sugar market firm. All
refiners quoting 1.95 cents on granulated. Raw
market unchanged at 4.01 cents.

TIN MARKET QUIET.

New York, December 29.—Metal Exchange quotes
tin quiet, 5 ton lots \$33 to \$34; 25 ton lots offered at
\$34; tin sold, 5 tons spot \$33.25. Lead, \$2.75 to \$2.85;
spelter, \$5.55 to \$5.60.

EXCESSIVE GRAIN RATE FROM ARGENTINA.

Chicago, December 29.—Grain exporters report that
the wheat freight rate from the Argentina to England
is 34 cents a bushel and the seaboard rate to the United
Kingdom on oats is 11½ cents bid, with 15½
asked.

MAHONING COAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

New York, December 29.—Mahoning Coal Rail-
road Company declared its semi-annual dividend of
\$5 a share, or 10 per cent. on common stock, pay-
able February 1st to stock record January 8th, and
usual dividend of 2½ on preferred, payable January
1st, stock record of January 28th.

COUPON DIVIDEND NOTICES.

New York, December 29.—The curb market has is-
sued a notice that coupon No. 49, of the British Amer-
ican Tobacco Company, Limited, represents 7½ per
cent. dividend, and coupon No. 50 represents 2½ per
cent. dividend.

MOHAWK MINING DIVIDEND.

New York, December 29.—The Mohawk Mining Co.
declared its dividend of \$1, payable February 1st.
Books closed January 9, reopen January 15th. Six
months ago a dividend of \$2 was declared, a year
ago \$3; 18 months ago \$2.50; and two years ago \$1.

IMPERIAL BANK DIVIDEND.

The Imperial Bank of Canada has declared its regu-
lar quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., payable Febru-
ary 1st to shareholders of record January 16th.
The books will be closed from January 12th to Feb-
ruary 1st, both days inclusive.

U. P. EARNINGS DECREASE.

Union Pacific—November gross \$7,592,182; decrease
\$955,927.
Net \$2,777,894; decrease \$211,377.
Five months gross \$41,984,379; decrease \$2,533,833.
Net \$16,719,849; decrease \$673,241.

Members of the Typographical Union on all New
Orleans papers have gone on strike.

Standard Oilcloth Co. has reduced its capital from
\$6,000,000 to \$600,000, by retiring \$5,000,000 common
and \$2,940,000 preferred stock.

The Sharkey Athletic Club, New York, was raided
by detectives, who expected to find a pool room in
operation.

The American consul-general at Berlin has arranged
for American ships to carry cotton to Germany in
return for German drugs.

**GREATEST WAR EVER
SAYS JOURNALIST**

(Continued from page 1).

Submarines, when detected, are the most easily de-
stroyed craft. They have no protection against even
a well-directed rifle bullet. Their whole protection
is that of invisibility. Their plan of operation is to
reach a position during the night, whence in the early
morning they can single out an unprotected warship
or cruiser not in motion, and launch against her side
a well-directed torpedo, before help can be discovered.

The place for England's battleships is where they
are: in the harbors with their protecting nets down
until they are called for in battle. In motion or ac-
tion, submarines have little show against them.

The Japanese at Port Arthur found that protecting
nets picked up many torpedoes and submarines.
Since that time, torpedoes have been made with cut-
ting heads to pierce steel nets encircling the war-
ships, but their effectiveness has not so far been prac-
tically demonstrated.

It is Kitchener's idea to keep the enemy guessing.
Therefore he was rather pleased than otherwise when
the story of Russians coming through England from
Archangel was told all over the world. The War Of-
fice winked at the story and certainly had no objec-
tion to the Germans getting a good dose of it. I
think that story might have been helpful at the time
when the Allies were at their weakest, but the Allies
do not now need any Russians or stories of Russians
from Archangel.

The story must also go by the board that a sub-
marine north of Ireland meant a new type of boat
to go so far from Germany or an unknown base near
Scotland.

Submarines as now built could go from Germany
around the British Isles and then across the Atlantic
—in fair weather.

The Battle Line.

The eastern boundary of France divides itself into
four very nearly equal sections. Italy and Switzer-
land are the lower quarters of this boundary line and
of the upper quarters Belgium is the larger and Ger-
many the smaller. The southern half of the German
quarter boundary is a mountain range and on the
open sections stand the great fortifications of France
and Germany regarded by both countries as practi-
cally impregnable. The defense of France on the Bel-
gium frontier was the treaty which guaranteed the
neutrality of the smaller country.

When Germany's conquering hosts came through
Belgium, the war soon became a battle of human
beings rather than of fortifications. Neither the
French nor the Germans had learned from practical
experience the modern art of fighting human legions
in ground trenches, but both sides quickly betook
themselves to this rabbit method of warfare.

To-day from Switzerland to the North Sea is a
wall of 4,000,000 men all fighting not only for their
own existence but for the existence of their national-
ity—their national ideals. They are protected by
aeroplanes, flying above, that keep watch of any
large movements.

They are backed by 1,000,000 men in reserve and
training who keep the trenches filled with fighting
men, as 10,000 to 20,000 daily retire to mother earth,
to the hospitals or the camps of the imprisoned. On
the North Sea and the English Channel they are sup-
ported by fleets of battleships, cruisers, submarines
and torpedo boat destroyers that occasionally "scrap"
with each other. The German boats now and then
attacking the English coast and harbors and the En-
glish boats now and then assisting to mow down the
German troops when they approach too near the coast.
But the great dread and key to this naval warfare
is the modern submarine.

War by Gasoline Motors.

Submarines, aeroplanes and motor buses are three
elements of warfare never before put to the test and
the greatness of these thus far is the gasoline motor
car. By this alone Germany may be defeated. France
and England are rich in gasoline motor power and
supplies from America are open to them. A year
ago there were less than 50,000 motor cars in Ger-
many and Prince Henry started to encourage motor-
ing to supply this defect, but the Germans are slow
to respond in sport. Indeed they know little of sport
as the English understand it, of sportsman ethics or
the sense of fair play either in sport or war. They
do not comprehend the English applause for the cap-
tain of the "Emden" and stand aghast at the idea that
he would be received as a hero in England. When a
daring aeroplane flier in the performance of his
duty has met with mishap and landed on German soil,
he is not welcomed as a hero. He is struck and
kicked. The German is not to be blamed. It is the
way he has been educated to "assert himself," as the
Germans phrase it. Indeed, when the captain of the
"Emden" was taken prisoner and was congratulated
by the Australian commander for his gallant defense,
he was so taken aback that he had to walk away and
think it over. He returned to thank his adversary
for his complimentary remarks. With true German
scientific instinct he had to find his defeat in a phys-
ical cause, remarking, "It was fortunate for you that

HOWARD S. ROSS, K.C. EUGENE A. ANGERS
ROSS & ANGERS
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS
Suite 326 - Transportation Building, Montreal.

**STEEL MILLS OPERATING BELOW
30 PER CENT. OF CAPACITY**

New York, December 29.—Although many steel
mills are operating below 30 per cent. capacity
through the holidays, a sharp increase in output is
expected after the first of the year. New orders have
been coming in at the rate of close to 50 per cent. ca-
pacity, or double what they were a month ago.

More inquiries from railroads are in the market
than at any time since the war was declared, and
these inquiries will soon develop into orders.

A slightly better demand for steel has resulted in
the maintenance of bars, plates and shapes on a \$1.10
basis, compared with a minimum of \$1.05 per 100
pounds.

RANGE OF ACTIVE STOCKS.

New York, December 29.—Sales active stocks, 10
a.m. to 2 p.m.
Amal. Copper .. 52½ 51 51½ 6,010
Reading .. 142½ 142½ 143½ 9,900
Union Pacific .. 116½ 115½ 116 3,500
U. S. Steel .. 49½ 48½ 49½ 4,460
Sales—Stocks, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.—To-day, 48,231;
Monday, 101,787; Thursday, 100,352.
Bonds—To-day, \$797,000; Monday, \$992,000; Thurs-
day, \$958,000.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET.

New York, December 29.—Curb markets, 2 p.m.
United Cigar Stores .. 9¼ 9¼ 9¼
Tobacco Products, pfd. .. 85 85 85
United Profit Sharing .. 17½ 17½ 17½
Braden Copper .. 6 6 6
Anglo-American .. 15 15 15

FOREIGN EXCHANGE STEADY.

New York, December 29.—Foreign exchange steady.
Sterling—Cables, 4.85½ to 4½; demand, 4.85½ to 4½.
France—Cables, 5.16½; demand, 5.17.
Mark—Cables, 88 5-16; demand, 88 3-16.
Guilder—Cables, 40 7-16; demand, 40 5-16.

CURB MARKET STEADY.

New York, December 29.—The curb market opened
steady.
United Profit Sharing .. 17¼ 17¼ 17¼
Hegeman .. 7¼ 7¼ 7¼
Stan. Oil, N.J. .. 399 403 403
Anglo Amm. .. 15 15½ 15½
World Film .. 3½ 3½ 3½
Nevada Utah .. 3-16 3-16 3-16

**U. S. NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN PLEASES
BERLIN.**

Berlin, December 29.—News of the transmission of
a note by the United States Government to the Brit-
ish Government warning England against the contin-
ued interference with American shipping on the high
seas, created intense satisfaction in official circles.
The belief was expressed, however, that England
would give way to the desires of the United States,
rather than risk incurring the hostility of the Ameri-
can government.

PHILADELPHIA OPENING.

Philadelphia, December 29.—Market opened dull
and irregular:
Phil. Elec. .. 28½
P. R. T. .. 11½ bid
Baldwin preferred .. 103 off ½

BOSTON MARKET QUIET.

Boston, December 29.—The Boston market opened
quiet.
United Fruit .. 115, up ¼
American Tel. .. 118½
United States Smelting .. 25½, off ¼

Your first shot took away my speaking tubes."

The English are sports in war, too sportsy in fact.
General Joffre warned General French over and over
again, "Your officers are too ambitious; you will soon
have none to command," and his words proved true.
The English officers felt that the rules of the game
called upon them to lead their men. They became
targets for the guns of the front line of the pre-
sented embarrassments in England is the unprecedented
loss of officers.

This has been now changed and Kitchener insists
that both officers and men shall regard themselves
as property of the Empire; that the exposure of a
single life to unnecessary hazard is a breach of dis-
cipline. For this reason Victoria crosses are not nu-
merous, less than two dozen having been conferred
thus far; and it has been quietly announced that no
Victoria crosses will be conferred for single acts of
bravery or where only one life is involved. It must
be team work and results affecting many.

The Boys From Canada.

For this reason also it has been decreed that the
32,000 Canadians in training at Salisbury Plain shall
not be put in the front until they have learned dis-
cipline in place of the American initiative.
These Canadian boys receive their home pay of
four shillings, or \$1 per day, while the English Tom-
mies get one-third of this amount. The Canadians
are fine fellows, feeling their independence and anxi-
ous to be on the firing line, but the War Office re-
cognizes that soldierly independence cannot be allow-
ed in this war. It is not improbable that the Cana-
dian troops will eventually be dispersed and their
training finished under the severest English discipli-
narians, that their strong individual initiative may
be thoroughly harnessed under the organization be-
fore they are trusted in the trenches. They are not
to be permitted to go there to be shot at but to use
their splendid physiques, fighting abilities and pa-
triotism—more British than the English themselves—in
strict organization.

This is not to be an audacious war on the part of
the allies. It is first a defensive war in which the
Germans are the heaviest losers. On the part of the
Germans it is an audacious war and its very audac-
ity is what has astounded the whole world. But Ger-
many never meant to go to war against the whole
world. That result was the accident of her bad di-
plomacy.

The Audacity Of It.

The audaciousness of Prussian war conceptions be-
gan in the latter part of the last century. They did
not grow out of the war with the French in 1870, for
Bismarck's legacy to the German nation was a warn-
ing against any war with Russia. The German scheme
was concocted by the successor of Bismarck himself,
none other than Kaiser William II. He planned a
steady growth of German power that would first van-
quish the Slav of southeastern Europe and give Ger-
many control through Constantinople and Asia Minor
to the Persian Gulf; then, as opportunity arose, a
crushing of France and repression of Russia; and
later the overthrow of the British Empire; and then
the end of the Monroe Doctrine, to be followed by
American tariffs dictated from Germany.

This seems so audacious a program as to be almost
beyond comprehension in America. Yet it shall be
made clear in the next article.

**SMELTING CO. HARD
HIT DURING 1914****By Rapid Succession of One Revolu-
tion After Another in
Mexico****COAL PRODUCTION LESS****Public Has Gained the Impression That One Serious
Trouble With the Company Has Been the
Cyanide Supply.**

Boston, Mass., December 29.—It is understood there
has been a recent increase in the percentage of opera-
tions at the important Real del Monte & Pachuca
mines of the United States Smelting Company in
Mexico. These silver mines produce about 47 per
cent. of the company's mineral values and have been
hard hit during 1914 and part of 1913 by the Mexican
chaos and the rapid succession of one revolution after
another.

Until a month ago these mines were operating at
about 33 per cent. of capacity. Then conditions in
this district began to become more normal; the Amer-
icans who were ordered out of the district were al