

# Journal of Commerce

Published Daily by  
The Journal of Commerce Publishing Company,  
Limited,  
35-45 St. Alexander Street, Montreal.  
Telephone Main 7099.  
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J. C. ROSS, M.A., Managing Editor.

Journal of Commerce Offices:  
Toronto—T. W. Harpell, 44-46 Lombard Street.  
Telephone Main 7099.  
New York Correspondent—C. M. Withington, 44  
Broad Street, Telephone 343 Broad.  
London, Eng.—W. E. Dowling, 25 Victoria Street,  
Westminster, S.W.

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

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1915.

## The First Imperial Federationist.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Tabernacle, the church once presided over by Henry Ward Beecher, recently spoke of an Imperial Federation, representing all parts of the British Empire, as one of the things that would probably be brought about by the present war. Referring to this the Brooklyn Eagle, in an article which manifests an exceptional knowledge of the relations between Great Britain and her Overseas Dominions, draws attention to one of the earliest projects of Imperial Federation. In Canada, Joseph Howe's famous speech on "The Organization of the Empire," is regarded by many as the first substantial presentation of the scheme. But Joe Howe must give place to Ben Franklin, whose plan is thus set forth by the Brooklyn writer:

"Not long after Wolfe's victory on the plains of Abraham sealed the fate of Canada, Franklin published a plan for the federation of the empire. It placed Canada, then a geographical term, comprising the present Province of Quebec and part of the Province of Ontario, on the same plane as the colonies of New York and Pennsylvania. Each of these three divisions of the North American Continent was to be entitled to three members in an Imperial House of Commons, Massachusetts Bay, Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina were to be given four members each. Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and some of the smaller colonies in North America and the West Indies were to be allowed one member each, and a representation of colonial peers not to exceed ten in number was to be created for the House of Lords. Ireland, then having its own legislature, was included in the federation." Benjamin Franklin's plan, the Eagle says, "never received more than academic consideration." As much may almost be said of all proposals of the kind that have since been made. The idea of a federation of the British Empire is a grand one, that must strongly appeal to the imagination of Britons. But the difficulties in the way of a realization of it are many, and nobody has yet been able to outline a scheme that would be likely to find general favor. The events of the war will undoubtedly strengthen the Imperial sentiment everywhere. But the many difficulties will remain and will not easily be overcome. If the war has stimulated Imperial sentiment it has, at the same time, shown that the present form of connection between the mother country and the colonies, slight and illogical though the bond may seem to be, is capable of producing the warmest loyalty and devotion to the interests of the Empire.

## Poor Poland.

The world has sympathized, and rightly so, with the unfortunate lot of Belgium, which has for centuries been the cockpit of Europe, and which has suffered severely from the German invasion. Eyewitnesses, however, who have been over both Belgium and Poland declare that the latter country is deserving of greater sympathy than "The Little Kingdom by the North Sea."

Belgium is a united people, and while the country has been overrun by hordes of Germans, and the people have been subjected to all kinds of indignities, it has not suffered to the same extent as has unhappy Poland. Poland, as is well known, is divided between Germany, Austria and Russia. Poles, related to one another and bound by sentimental ties, have been forced into the different armies and made to fight against one another. At the same time, the fortunes of war have caused first one army and then the other to sweep over Poland, with the result that the whole country has been laid waste, villages destroyed and all movable property carried off. In Belgium, the Germans invaded the country and remained; in Poland, army after army has crossed the country as the tide of victory ebbed and flowed. The result is that the country is absolutely devastated. No matter what political autonomy is granted after the war, it will be many long years before Poland recovers from the effects of the present struggle.

## Pollution of Boundary Waters.

After two years' work, the International Joint Commission, appointed under the treaty of 1909, which has been examining into the pollution of the boundary waters between the United States and Canada, presented a short time ago an interim report.

This report contains the results of the first of the two investigations the Commission is prosecuting. It answers the question:

"To what extent, and by what causes, and in what localities, have the boundary waters between the United States and Canada been polluted so as to be injurious to the public health and unfit for domestic or other use?"

The second investigation, as to the remedying or prevention of the pollution, will proceed immediately.

The Commission found three sources of pollution. The first and greatest is the discharge of untreated sewage by municipalities. The second in importance is the discharge of sewage from vessels, which, it is estimated, carried fifteen million persons during the navigation season of 1912. The third source is the discharge of water ballast, taken on in polluted harbors.

The report also notes the common practice of filling drinking water tanks in polluted areas, and the transportation across the boundary of persons thus infected.

All this is in contravention of the treaty, which provided that:

"The waters defined therein as boundary waters, and waters flowing across the boundary, shall not be

polluted on either side to the injury of health or property on the other."

The Commission consists of six members, three of whom are representative of each of the two countries concerned. They have employed the services of a field staff of thirty trained and expert assistants. The boundary waters examined reach from the St. John River to the Lake of the Woods, a distance of nearly two thousand miles. Upon these waters more than seven million people live.

The most pressing problem of sanitation is this matter of the disposal of sewage. No subject has so engaged the attention of sanitary experts during the past ten years. Such a report as this cannot fail to be of immense value, not only for the huge problem of larger community services and health everywhere. The two most essential and elementary processes of any organism are alimentation and waste. In every city these two things stand first, having precedence over all financial, industrial and aesthetic matters—how shall the people be fed, and how shall the sewage be disposed? The health and the lives of the citizens and their children hang on the answers given to these two questions.

It is reported that the Turkish crown jewels have been removed from Constantinople into the interior of Asia Minor. Can the Germans and the Turks have fallen out?

An amusing telegram from London states that Canada has arranged with a syndicate for the floating of a loan of \$500,000. It does not take much of a syndicate in London to handle a loan of that size, and Canada is not likely to be in the market for the amount named. If the Canadian Government are doing any financing over there it will be necessary to add a few figures to the amount named.

The announcement of Premier Asquith in regard to the reprisals will be awaited with a great deal of interest. It is expected that this announcement will be made on Monday, and will likely contain information that drastic measures will be taken to meet the German submarine raids. Probably the most effective means that can be taken is to make all food destined for Germany absolutely contraband.

Toronto will doubtless turn green with envy when they learn that work upon the Union Station at Quebec will commence in the spring. The Queen City has had an old barn doing service for a Union Station for a score or more years, while the proposed site for their new station has been an eyesore along the water-front for upwards of a decade. Perhaps when Quebec, White River, Powassan and other large centres are properly equipped, Toronto will get an innings.

During the Australian fresh fruit importing season of 1914, extending from September to December, Canada exported but 60,939 cases of apples to that country, a decrease of 4,060 cases from the previous year. In the same time, from San Francisco the exports increased from 17,500 to 61,000 cases, a gain of 43,500. Canada had a bumper fruit crop last year, yet our exports showed a decrease. At times it is discouraging to see the lack of initiative and enterprise shown by our business men. The only way to get business is to go after it.

Flanders, where the hardest of the fighting has been going on for some months, played an important part in the Middle Ages. It was to Flanders that William Caxton went to learn the art of printing. He returned to England in 1470, taking with him a printing press, which he set up near Westminster, and advertised that he would do printing "right chepe." He was patronized by the Court, the Knights, and by the Clergy. The first book printed in 1477 was entitled "The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers." The first weekly newspaper did not appear until 1622.

One very satisfactory outcome of the present war will be found in the improved relations between Great Britain and Russia. The announcement made by Sir Edward Grey that Great Britain would aid her in securing control of Constantinople as an outlet to the south will remove an old grievance. For years Great Britain and Russia were more or less at variance over Constantinople, Persia, India and the Far East. If Russia's reasonable request in regard to an outlet to the south be granted, there is no doubt at all but that she will make similar concessions to Great Britain wherever their interests clash, or appear to clash, throughout Asia.

Some other method of appointing judges should be taken than simply that of political activity. In a despatch contained in a local paper it is announced that Mr. L. P. Crepeau, K.C., a leading lawyer of Arthabaska, is to be made a judge. The report goes on to say that "Mr. Crepeau for a number of years directed La Gazette d'Arthabaska, which made such a brilliant campaign against the Laurier Government from 1907 to 1911." The article also recites other political activities on his part. Both Parties are doubtless equally guilty in making appointments to the Bench, but surely some other basis should be used than merely activity in political matters.

## The Day's Best Editorial

### "MURDEROUS WAYS" OF WARFARE.

There is a certain ingenuousness in German diplomacy which is not complimentary to the intelligence of those with whom it is dealing. The latest note from Berlin is in effect an attempt to strike a bargain with the United States. After making various charges against Great Britain, it goes on to say that Germany has been compelled to issue the war zone order by "the murderous ways of British naval warfare," and to intimate that it is the duty of the neutral Powers to protect against the British destruction of legitimate neutral trade and starvation of the German people. That is to say, Germany will be very glad to drag these Powers, and especially the United States into the conflict. Such would be the certain result of interference of the kind suggested.

So far as Great Britain has troubled the vessels or cargoes of neutrals it has been the exercise of the undoubted right of search. She has not endeavored to avoid the responsibility or to evade giving compensation where it was proper. What Germany proposes to do is a different matter altogether. She would sink enemy vessels without regard to the passengers or the cargoes they may carry, and she cannot be expected to distinguish between them and neutral vessels. That is one of the "murderous ways" of warfare on commerce by submarine. True, Germany has at present no other means of carrying on that warfare. Great Britain has bottled up her cruisers and dreadnoughts. Yet the absence of legitimate weapons does not justify the use of illegitimate ones. If the war zone decree is put into operation it will be an interference with neutral commerce unprecedented in the history of war.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

## THE CONTENTED UNEMPLOYED.

The towns and cities of this country have a problem to deal with for which they have no solution. The fact that the unemployed in the city of Toronto prefer the hospitality of the city soup kitchen rather than the honest employment on a farm in Huron county is conclusive evidence that the unemployed are not a result of economic conditions which exist in this country. They are unemployed by choice, and will remain unemployed so long as they receive free meal tickets or free soup. Toronto does not stand alone as a city with this class of unemployed; they exist in every city in Canada, and the cities which harbor them are at present, not altogether to blame. There is a certain class of mankind which has little ambition for work, and they are stealing from the working people just as much as the "honest" laboring man with a large family who steals a few bushels of coal with which to warm his home. The provincial secretary has initiated a commendable scheme in the northern part of the province where people out of work "may" assist in clearing waste lands and transforming it into productive areas. The word "may" should be changed to "must" in relation to these satisfied unemployed in our cities. They should be compelled to work, or starve in a pursuit that will result in production in some shape or form.—Farmers' Advocate.

## NOT SO BAD.

With his gifts to benevolence of \$324,657,359, no matter how he got the money, Andrew Carnegie sizes up pretty well with various noisy gentlemen who never earned more than \$10 a week in their lives and never gave away a dollar.—New York Herald.

## "A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

"Has anybody here seen Calais?" is the Kaiser's daily query.—Wall Street Journal.

Italy is at present in the anxious situation of a nation all loaded up and nowhere to go.—Chicago Herald.

A New York judge has issued an injunction against a student of the cornet. Peace also hath her victories.—Detroit Free Press.

Sunday School Teacher—"What do you understand by suffering for righteousness sake? Little Girl—Please, miss, it means having to come to Sunday school.—Tit-Bits.

"I wonder what has become of the old-fashioned dime novel?" remarked the Old Fogey.  
"It has gone up to a dollar and a half," replied the Grouch.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mrs. Nixdore (angrily)—I want you to keep your dog out of my house; it's full of fleas.  
Mrs. Naylor—Your house is? Mercy, I certainly shan't let Fido go in there again.—Boston Transcript.

Not a few Canadian examiners of recruits would do well, says the Toronto Globe, to remember the story of the Scotsman who, upon being rejected because his teeth were not quite up to standard, remarked to the examining officer: "Man, I dinna want ta bite the Germans; I'm offerin' ta shoot them."

An amusing story comes from a remote station in South Africa, where news is not received from the outside world every hour. A young British officer in charge of the station received a message last August from his superior officer, saying: "War has been declared. Arrest all enemy aliens in your district." There was nothing in the message to tell who were "enemy aliens," but the young officer followed instructions and sent this answer: "Have arrested seven Germans, four Russians, two Frenchmen, five Italians, two Roumanians and an American. Please say who we're at war with."

A deep sigh of sorrow broke from the lips of little Freddie. "I wish," he said plaintively—"I wish I was Billy Smith." His mother was astonished—shocked. "Why, Freddie?" she asked. "Billy Smith has none of the nice things you have. He doesn't get any pocket money, and he isn't as big as you, and he's not nearly so strong. His father never buys him presents, or—" "Yes; I know all about that," said Freddie. "But—" And then look what a nice home you have, and nice books, and you never have to go out when it's cold and wet to carry papers, and—" "Yes, I know that," said Freddie irritably, annoyed at his mother's strange lack of sympathy and understanding. "But, Billy kin wiggle his ears."

## THE NORWEGIAN SONG OF THE NORTH.

From the Norwegian of Bjornsterne Bjornson.  
"Norsk Faedrelands-Sang."

Norway's child shall love the north, and  
Far and wide he roams,  
Where the headland stretches forth, and  
Bears a thousand homes:  
Dreams of father's love compelling,  
Dreams of mother's praise,  
Dreams of long nights spent in telling  
Tales of olden days.

Norway's sons hard times have sighted;  
Trained by war and need,  
They, not men to be affrighted,  
Learned to strive and bleed.  
They have conquered Freedom's treasure,  
—All our fathers gray—  
They have trod the soldier's measure  
On their youthful way.

Norway's men in tents and houses  
Thank their God on high,  
That their northern breeze arouses,  
And their northern sky—  
Father's courage for the danger,  
Mother's patience, for the pain;  
Thus, the Christ-child in the manger,  
Thus, clear shining after rain.

Norway's child must love the north, and  
Far and wide he roams,  
Where the headland stretches forth, and  
Bears a thousand homes:  
Fathers first from small beginnings  
Fought their way to fame;  
Sons must keep their fathers' winnings,  
And their fathers' name.

\* The "Bagnat" is the Norwegian home.  
\* Cf. II. S. xxiii, 4.

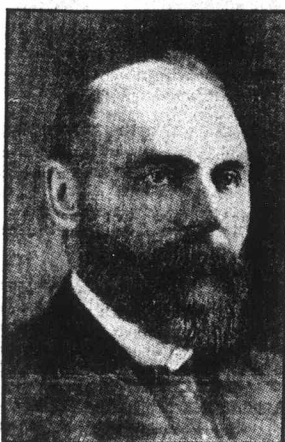
(Translated by Rev. M. O. Smith, M.A.)  
Montreal, June 4th, 1914.

## IN THE LIMELIGHT

A Series of Short Sketches of Prominent Canadians.

M. J. O'Brien, the owner of the mine of that name at Cobalt, which seemingly, to judge by the report for 1914 that has just been made public, continues to amplify his already ample fortune, is a man of varied pursuits. Primarily a railroad contractor, to which calling he has devoted the greater part of his life, he has interested himself in a great many other undertakings with almost equal success. Perhaps there is no other man in Canada who is any luckier than O'Brien. If there is a voting contest would have to be inaugurated in order to determine the fact. A man who has made money in railroad building all over Eastern Canada, who has gleaned riches from mines of different sorts in all parts of the world, who has bought town lots, erected houses, and established factories—all of them affording him a profitable return—may surely be said to be lucky enough to suit even the most captious. And O'Brien has never been known to doubt the ascendancy of his own pet star or to refrain from playing his luck to the limit. Perhaps therein lies the explanation of his unvarying prosperity.

Making his home in Renfrew, Ont., M. J. O'Brien has established the headquarters for his firm—Messrs. O'Brien and Doherty—in Montreal, and it is from this city that the enterprises in which he is interested are now directed. Born at Lochaber, Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, O'Brien is a Bluebonnet, possessing all of the admirable qualities of the people who inhabit that section of the Dominion. It may not have been because the daily momentum of events is not very great down by the sea that O'Brien elected, when



still a very young man, to come to the Upper Provinces. The probabilities are that he was influenced more by the fact that he had been forced, at the age of fourteen, to leave school in order to secure some of that education which was to fit him for active participation in the affairs of life and because there were not enough railways—to the building of which he had decided to devote his energies—in process of building at that time in his immediate vicinity. He had been foreman in a construction camp on the Intercolonial. But this work was through, the outlook appeared circumscribed, and, besides, he longed for other realms to conquer.

When first he landed in these parts O'Brien secured a contract to construct a portion of the C. P. R. short line work well, in conjunction with the other contractors, is evident from the fact that, when traffic was opened up, the trains, in keeping to scheduled time, frequently hit up a clip of sixty miles an hour. And so far as the layman is aware the road-bed did not suffer. Following this he entered into partnership with a man named William Chisholm and together they built the Kingston and Pembroke Railway. It was at this stage in his career that he came in touch with Renfrew, and, meeting the daughter of an old settler of the district, Miss Jennie Barry, there was nothing more natural than that he should determine to marry and make the "Creamery Town" his future home. This he did and ever since he has acted the fairly good father to his adopted townsmen. O'Brien has done as much for Renfrew as could be reasonably expected. His money has served to establish many fine industries and to re-establish many others that were in a condition of chronic lassitude before he deigned to wield the magic wand. Talk about teaching geography, O'Brien is the greatest living instructor. He placed Renfrew distinctly on the map for innumerable small boys, and for a scarcely less numerous following of grown-up boys, when he stood behind the town's senior hockey team at a time when it took a capitalist of no mean proportions to even think of an all-star aggregation.

But undoubtedly the most pregnant feature in M. J. O'Brien's career was his introduction to the Cobalt camp. When this great silver field was first opened up he happened to be the client of a lawyer in Toronto of a name somewhat similar to his own—J. B. O'Brien. The latter had another client, a man named King, who had a mining claim that he desired to sell. J. B. O'Brien brought his near-nameake and King together and the upshot of the whole matter was that the lawyer in question and the subject of this sketch came into nearly four hundred acres of mining lands. Then was established the O'Brien Mine from which millions of dollars of ore have been taken in the last decade. M. J. O'Brien is now the sole owner, having bought out the interest of his former partner, who retired with a sum that is reputed to be in the neighborhood of a million. Before his possession of the property was made secure, M. J. O'Brien was forced to fight a lawsuit with the McMartin-Timmins group. They got forty acres of the land he claimed, La Rose got another forty acres and the balance, indicated in the figures previously mentioned, went to O'Brien.

## MAKES LITTLE DIFFERENCE.

The worst that can be said against equal suffrage is that it has made little difference where it has been tried. Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming have been neither better nor worse than other Far-West States. Women are more emotional than men; and politicians, knowing this, are careful not to arouse public indignation, which is a good thing. Suffragist leaders are generally disappointed with the results of the elections where women vote because they do not stick together. The greatest political danger that confronts any democratic country is "the solid vote" which signifies clanishness, class hatreds or racial or religious bigotry. There is not and never has been any solid women's vote in the states that have tested equal suffrage for twenty years or more, and there will be none in New York. If the wives and

## Imperial Bank OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - - - TORONTO

Capital Paid up ..... \$7,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... \$7,000,000

This bank issues Letters of Credit negotiable in all parts of the world.

This bank has 127 branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.

## SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

at each branch of the bank, where money may be deposited and interest paid.

MONTREAL: Cor. St. James and McGill Sts.  
BRANCHES: St. Lawrence Blvd.

## THE DOMINION BANK

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President  
W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-president

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

## Trust Funds Should Be Deposited

In a Savings Account in The Dominion Bank. Such funds are safely protected, and earn interest at highest current rates.

When payments are made, particulars of each transaction may be noted on the cheque issued, which in turn becomes a receipt or voucher when cancelled by the bank.

## THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Established in 1856  
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1849.

Paid up Capital ..... \$4,866,666.65  
Reserve Fund ..... \$3,017,333.33

Head Office: 5 Gracechurch Street, London  
Head Office in Canada: St. James St. Montreal  
H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager

This Bank has Branches in all the principal Cities of Canada, including Dawson City (Y.T.), and Agencies at New York and San Francisco in the United States. Agents and Correspondents in every part of the world.  
Agents for the Colonial Bank, West Indies. Drafts, Money Orders, Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued negotiable in all parts of the world.

## SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

G. B. GERRARD, Manager, Montreal Branch

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

### DIVIDEND No. 112

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up capital Stock of the UNION BANK OF CANADA has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in the City of Winnipeg and at its Branches on and after Monday, the 1st day of March next.

A bonus of 1 per cent. approved by the shareholders at the last Annual General Meeting will be paid at the same time and places to shareholders of record at the close of business on the thirtieth day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 27th of February, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.  
G. H. BALFOUR,  
General Manager.

Winnipeg, 22nd January, 1915.

## ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid up Capital ..... \$7,000,000  
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... \$7,245,114

## THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

## DESCRIPTIVE WRITERS.

Two Tommies, now at the front, half from the same little Yorkshire village, one of them was a student, the other a young butcher. The two mothers have recently become acquainted and even friendly, and they compare their sons' letters. The student describes the trenches as "monotonously parallel longitudinal furrows," whereas the young butcher cheerfully describes them as "our little ruts"—which is much more descriptive.—Daily Sketch.

mothers of this state want to vote they will have the right after the votes on the constitutional amendment are counted next November. The decision rests with them, for the men will do what they say.—New York Commercial.

## NEW YORK CENTRAL

Scattered Selling by willing to Stay Over Sunday

## NEW YORK CENTRAL

International Harvester Sold Official Minimum—California Heavy.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The New York, February 27.—The opening was light but the night gains, although in a number of places there were fractional declines. The attendance was comparatively was a desire to increase community Amalgamated Copper made an opening at 54½, but it dropped a few sales.

The arrangement of the through the recent sale of \$16.00 has produced a better sentiment. New York Central was an exception in standard issue generating ¼ off at 82½.

New York, February 27.—Trading the first half hour, but the seemed to be good despite the little scattered selling by speculators willing to remain on the long side. International Harvester Corporation above the official minimum to indicate that in the case of the others in which repeated reduction price have been made, a level secure an open market had at last. California Petroleum was held 17½, compared with 18½ at the there seemed to be some dissatisfaction that the surplus applicable shown in the annual report was the previous year.

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New York Central met with a day's low figure, which was 81½, a decline which would, however, reduce the official minimum price. The stock, however, seemed to have moved from the minimum level. Decline in California Petroleum due more to the recent decision upholding the action of the Tax withdrawing oil lands than to it was said that the company had of certain properties which are a loss.

## SUGAR PRICES

New York, February 27.—All quote standard granulated on receipt Federal Co. whose list prices cents and selling price at 5.75 cents. Raw sugars unchanged at 4.77.

## LONDON MARKET

London, February 27.—Markets, 6½. War loan, 94 1-16. R. 8's, 70. Bar silver, 23 1-16d.

## STOCKS OF GRAIN ON

Washington, D.C., February 27. Department will announce on Monday 2:15 p.m., stocks of grain on farms.

## Khaki League's

Initial Entertainment in a Long Series This Evening.

It is interesting to note that Khaki League by prominent Montreal excellent progress and to-night Drummond building at the corner St. Catherine street, will be formed soldiers, for whose benefit the formed.

The rooms have been furnished kinds will be provided in addition to the Khaki League.

Prior to the opening a general committee has been called to be place at five o'clock in the afternoon from the committee who movement will be welcomed.

The appeal for subscriptions is responded to and owing to the large who are anxious to demonstrate their ally and otherwise, it has been record subscribers of \$50.00 and up to the Khaki League.

At the evening proceedings a programme has been arranged under Mr. Browning, who is the chairman of the committee.

This is only the beginning and of the League to endeavor to prove at frequent intervals in order to together during the time they in the city.

The annual meeting of the Bank America is to be held in London, England.

No. 29.

## THE BANK OF OTTAWA

Dividend No. 94.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend, being at the rate of Twelve per cent. upon the paid up capital stock of the Bank of Ottawa, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in the City of Ottawa and at its Branches on and after Monday, the 1st day of March, 1915, to shareholders of record on the 15th of February next.

By Order of the Board.

Ottawa, Ont.  
January 18th, 1915.