

al Bank
ANADA

TORONTO
\$7,000,000
\$7,000,000

of Credit negotiable in all
branches throughout the

PARTMENT
of the bank, where money
and interest paid.
St. James and McGill Sta.
Frederic Blvd.

RSATION.
Mr. Herrick, is glad that
gives people something to
arouse their lazy and em-
become a lost art. It has
story telling, the women
the men the story telling
to kill conversation—Mr.
ch is the worst.

he says in favor of the
er real conversation than
rel to the main dependence
ive to be seen. This is of-
ambitious hostess leads a
company to substantial con-
versations and fundamen-
don't do this half as much
eight three ladies and three
in a parlor and the ques-
tion and return of the Jew-
they resorted to history and
ent in question, but the
rhymes about Nebuchad-
at women have—when
incline to assume it is time
standing the women do the
ry-telling, society would
were not for the women-
nal.

DE SUPREMACY.
dent of the United States
that "every day records a
the general situation." He
and it is idle to doubt the
may say what they please
the courts, and the labor
ates is the most prosperous
and is the only one that is
te of the war. We have
thankful that we should be

business get it. Those who
horrow all the money they
need more real wealth than
is history, whether weighed
in dollars and cents. Our
and is very profitable. Al-
hit hard by the war has
says.—New York Com-

RAL PRODUCTS.
the United States are dis-
now being distributed by the
Survey. In one table are
all production from 1880 to
ed at \$155,000,000 in 1880
000 in 1913. The increase
om \$173,000,000 in 1880 to
the total mineral production
00,000. This total for 1913
of more than \$200,000,000.
imported for consumption
of those exported \$135,000,000.
total mineral production
was \$35,197,000,000.

of general interest, but the
ies in the figures and dis-
decreased production of
years.

ANGER LINE.
sequences of the sinking of
a flag and perhaps carry-
of any supposition that
s, appease the indignation
this country would surely
themselves. If Germany ac-
extraordinary proclama-
deputies that those who are
e intercourse of their na-
highest order of skill and
ling short of superhuman
ent appalling results—De-

IPPERARY.
Temperance Union which
at Atlanta, Georgia.
Prohibition, the know-
o Prohibition
to go.
Option.
at Spain.
re.
Christian Commonwealth

TISM.
Scott.)
th soul so dead,
h said.
land?
within him burned.
hath turned,
foreign strand?
mark him well:
ures swell;
oud his name.
ish can claim:
and self.
n self.
known.
o down
hence he springs.
unsung.

EXTREME DULLNESS
PREVAILED IN N.Y.

Wall Street Confident Britain and
States will Amicably Adjust
All Differences

RALLIES WILL BE LIMITED

Traders Said There Were a Great Many Selling Or-
ders, but Except in Mexican Petroleum, There
Was No Pronounced Weakness.

New York, February 16.—There was moderate ac-
tivity at the opening of the stock market and prices
rallied a little under Monday's close.

Traders said there were a great many selling orders
but except in Mexican Petroleum there was no pro-
nounced weakness.

However, international uncertainties still over-
shadowed the market and it was not expected that ral-
lies would go far for the present.

Mexican Petroleum opened 1/2 off at 72, and soon
sold down to 70 1/2.

The selling orders appeared to originate with Con-
text & Company and some observers were inclined
to regard this as good selling.

New York Central was affected by the recent de-
cline in new bonds and opened 1/2 lower at 84 1/2.

Traders predicted that there would be no little value
in the rights when the time came for making sub-
scriptions that a large proportion of the bonds would
be left on the hands of the underwriting syndicate.

New York, February 16.—Extreme dullness pre-
vailed in the afternoon, but stocks seemed to possess
a good undertone and there was increasing confidence
that diplomatic questions between this country and
Great Britain and Germany would be satisfactorily
adjusted.

A great deal of interest was taken in the article
in which it was stated that the committee appointed
to handle the exchange situation between this country
and Great Britain so as to maintain something
like stability would probably devise a solution in the
near future, taking the form of the establishment of
large British credit in New York.

Bethlehem Steel developed positive strength and
advanced to 57 1/2 compared with 55 1/2 at the close on
Monday.

NEW YORK CURE MARKET
WAS DULL AND HEAVY.

New York, February 16.—Cure market dull and
heavy.

Ohio Oil and Prairie weak features, selling off
several points on reductions in oil prices.

United Cigar Stores declined from 9 1/2 to 9 1/4, off 1/4
from previous close.

Kelly Springfield Tire declined from 110 1/2 down to
109.

Stores 9 3/4
Kelly Springfield Tire 108 110
Tob. Products Pfd. 92 1/2 94
Atlantic Refining 555 560
Prairie Oil 214 218
Riker 6 1/2 7 1/2

COPPER EXPORTS LOWER.

New York, February 16.—Exports of copper for
the first week of February amounted to 9,714,000
pounds, comparing with 15,889,000 in the last week
of January, and 23,057,000 pounds for the week end-
ed January 23rd.

TIME MONEY DULL.

New York, February 16.—The time money mar-
ket is dull. Nominal rates are unchanged at 2 1/2 to
3 per cent. for 60 days, 3 per cent. for 90 days, 3 1/2
for 4 months and 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per cent. for five and six
months.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Furnished by Jenks, Gwynne & Co.)

	Open.	High.	Low.	11 a.m.
Amal. Copper	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54
Amal. B. Sug.	39 1/2	40	39 1/2	40
Am. Can.	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	24
Am. Loco.	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	24
Am. Smelt.	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	66
Am. T. & T.	120	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 3/4
Anacosta	27	27 1/2	27	27 1/2
A. T. & S. P.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94	94 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Beth Steel	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56
Bk. R. T.	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87
Can. Pacif.	158	158 1/2	157 1/2	158 1/2
Can. Leather	35 1/2	35 1/2	35	35 1/2
Chas. Ohio	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
C. M. S. P.	86	86	85 1/2	86 1/2
Chino Cop.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Cons. Electric	21 1/2	22	21 1/2	21 1/2
Gen. Elec.	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Int. Mer. pfd.	115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115
Inter-Mex. pfd.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57	57
Lough Valley	132 1/2	132 1/2	132	132 1/2
Mam. Cop.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
N. Y. Cen.	84	84 1/2	83 1/2	84
N.Y. N.H. & H.	49	49	49	49
N. Y. Pac.	103	103	102 1/2	103 1/2
Pen. R. R.	105	105	104 1/2	105 1/2
Ray Cons.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Reading	148 1/2	148 1/2	148	148 1/2
Southern Pacific	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Southern Ry.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Union Pacific	119 1/2	119 1/2	119	119 1/2
U. S. Rubber	56	56	56	56
U. S. Steel	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Do. pfd.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Utah Copper	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2

NOTHING DONE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

New York, February 16.—H. P. Davidson, who
went over to London recently to discuss with the
British Treasury officials the exchange relations be-
tween the two countries, says that so far nothing
has been done in regard to the present situation in
foreign exchange market.

It is his opinion that exchange has reached a point
which might reasonably call for some action in view
of the international agreement between New York
and British Treasury officials to take care
of an abnormal situation in the balance of trade.

SPECIAL GOLD TRANSACTION

New York, February 16.—The \$600,000 gold coin
imported from London by the National Bank of Cuba
may be re-shipped to Havana later on. It is describ-
ed as a "special transaction."

BETTER TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
FOR BUILDING UP BUSINESS

Boston, Mass., February 16.—A plea for better
transportation facilities, different taxation laws and
less destructive legislation was made last night by
John N. Cole, chairman of the Boston Industrial De-
velopment Board, in an address before members of
the Boston Credit Men's Association.

"Massachusetts has been cursed with legislation
which has hurt business," declared Mr. Cole. "We
have had in this State a good deal of constructive leg-
islation, but the main fault of those in the Legisla-
ture has been that they have failed to sift the good
from the bad, and as a result business has suffered."

In the course of his address, Mr. Cole declared that
the chief thing needed to build up business in Bos-
ton is to have better transportation facilities. He
said:

"In the last fourteen years about \$17,000,000 were
spent for the development of the port of Boston. With
the exception of the amount for the dredging of the
harbor, it would have been better that the rest of
the money had been thrown into the sea, unless we
can have transportation facilities keep pace with
the development of business in the city."

"Transportation in New England, especially in
Boston, has been strangled. It is well and good to
talk about the fact that Boston is nearer European
ports than other ports in this country, and point with
pride that this city is one of the best ports for dis-
tribution purposes, but of what avail is it if the goods
consigned to this port cannot reach here, or get out
once it gets here."

In the textile industry in New England, he said,
there is an annual loss of \$1,000,000, because of poor
transportation facilities. He also told those present
that if there were clearing yards in Boston where
freight could be easily handled, teaming and trucking
in the city would be reduced 65 per cent.

NEW MEMBER ELECTED.

Mr. Richard V. Johnson was elected a member of
the Montreal Stock Exchange to-day, and will be
the floor member for Messrs. Greenshields and Com-
pany.

SHIP PURCHASE BILL TO PASS.

Washington, February 16.—A special rule for the
consideration of the Administration Compromise Ship
Purchase Bill was adopted by the House by a vote of
186 to 139, practically assuring the passage of the Bill
to-night.

CONSUMERS GAS COMPANY HAD
INCREASE OF \$374,671 FOR 1914.

Toronto, Ont., February 16.—The annual report of
the Consumers Gas Company has been presented to
the shareholders and shows that the combined re-
serve and revenue funds of the company nearly
equal the whole of the capital stock. The figures
are as follows: Capital stock \$4,882,000; reserve fund
\$3,354,000, renewal fund \$1,199,000.

During the year 1914 gas sales amounted to \$2,
453,417, as against \$2,294,308 for 1913, an increase of
\$159,109. Other items of income brought the in-
crease in income up to \$374,671. Total operating and
manufacturing expenses amounted to \$2,633,032, as
against \$2,361,328 for 1913, an increase of \$271,703.
The annual net profit, dividend amounting to \$483,
337 was paid.

The value of plant, real estate and equipment of
the company, on September 30, 1914, is placed at \$9,
655,352. The company's investments consist largely
of city of Toronto bonds.

FISHERIES DISPUTE TO BE SETTLED.

Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, an-
nounces that it is his intention to soon confer with
the representatives of the State Department at Wash-
ington, with a view to settling disputes arising out
of the fisheries award at the Hague in 1910.

It is understood that the claims amount in the ag-
gregate to about \$100,000.

Sir Edward, in an interview, stated that "about
fifty fishing firms of Gloucester have filed claims
in three classes as a result of the Hague fisheries
award. The claims are classified as, first, claims
by the United States against Great Britain and vice
versa; second, claims by the United States Govern-
ment against Canada and vice versa; third, claims
by the United States against Newfoundland.

"These claims are for what are known as dues for
lighthouse maintenance, for seizures by the New-
foundland Government, and claims due to the New-
foundland assertion that the Gloucester fishermen
were indulging in commercialising instead of fishing
as permitted by the treaty of 1818. Such matters
have brought about seizures and claims which are
directly due to the Hague award, and which must
now be settled."

Should an amicable settlement not be arrived at
the cases will go to arbitration.

TIN MARKET WEAK.

New York, February 16.—Metal Exchange quotes
tin market weak, 5-ton lots \$35.87 1/2 to \$36.37 1/2.
Twenty-five ton lots offered at \$36.37 1/2.
Lead \$3.82 1/2 to \$3.87 1/2. Spelter \$8.55 to \$8.90.

AMERICAN BANK CLEARINGS.

Chicago clearings, \$63,336,317; increase, \$4,946,355.
St. Louis clearing, \$11,910,775; decrease, \$1,707,891.

ALBANY COUNTY BONDS.

Albany, February 16.—Albany County \$400,000 issue
of 4 1/2 per cent, 25 year bonds have been sold to Har-
ris Forbes Company at 101.05.

COPPER VISIBLE SUPPLY.

London, February 16.—Copper visible supply in
England, France and afloat thereto increased 442
tons from February 1st to 10th instant, being 20,-
444 tons on latter date.

COPPER OFFERING AT 14 1/2 CENTS.

New York, February 16.—There have been offer-
ings of copper by second hands at 14 1/2 cents a pound.
The larger agencies claim they are making fair
sales on basis of 14 1/2 cents. There has been some
falling off in demand for export and domestic buying
is not brisk.

GOLD COIN AT OTTAWA.

New York, February 16.—A foreign exchange house
has cabled a bid of 77 1/2 for gold coin at Ottawa for
shipment to New York.

It is not believed that gold for import will be ob-
tained at this figure.

At the prevailing sterling exchange rate of 4.75,
England, in taking our exports, is virtually paying a
premium on gold of about 1 per cent.

It is understood that a considerable higher premium
or lower exchange rate will obtain before gold im-
ports of consequence occur again.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE TO-DAY.
Cement preferred—1 1/2 per cent.



SIR HERBERT HOLT.

Re-elected a director of the Shawinigan Water
and Power Co. at the annual meeting held to-day.

WAR LOAN AS AN INDEX OF
BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL STATUS

Sir Felix Shuster, governor of the Union of Lon-
don and Smith's Bank, in his annual address to stock-
holders, made a particular point of the strength of
British financial affairs as indicated by the sale of
the war and the Treasury bills. He said:

Treasury bills, £15,000,000 of which were is-
sued at the end of August, found a ready mar-
ket, and their issue was subscribed three times
over. The expenses of the war continued to be
met easily by the issue of such Treasury bills,
amounting in the aggregate to £90,000,000, un-
til the end of November, when the issue of a
£50,000,000 war loan took place and proved an
unqualified success. It required considerable
boldness on the part of the authorities to ap-
peal to the public for so unprecedented and gi-
gantic an amount. No such issue had ever been
made or attempted before; but the appeal was
not made in vain, and when it is remembered
that at the time the Stock Exchange was closed,
so that no securities could be sold to provide
subscribers with the necessary funds, and that
it did not appeal to any foreign investors owing
to its high price, which returns barely 4 per cent.
to the investor, we see ample proof of the finan-
cial strength of the country. Moreover, a great
part of the loan has already been paid up in full
long before the installments are due.

WHEAT ADVANCED OVER
FOUR CENTS IN CHICAGO PIT.

Chicago, February 16.—Wheat was strong at the
start to-day, showing advances of from 3 cents to
4 1/2 cents.

There were reports of good export demand, and
outside markets displayed considerable strength with
advances of 2 to 3 cents.

Cash houses continued good buyers. There were
advices from Italy which were unfavorable to the
crop and the removal of the snow covering in the
winter belt opens possibilities of severe damage to
the crop in the event of a severe cold wave.

In the late forenoon, however, there was a set-
back owing to the increasing receipts, larger offer-
ings, and active selling by cash houses.

There was some hedge pressure and scattered sell-
ing of corn, but the firmness of wheat served to par-
tially check the decline.

Cash prices were slightly lower, and receipts were
larger than expected. The oats market was firm
with the advance in wheat, but eased off a trifle in
the afternoon with the break in the latter cereal.

Range:—
Wheat:—
May 161 1/2 162 1/2 161 1/2 162 1/2 160 1/2
July 135 137 1/2 135 135 1/2 134 1/2
Corn:—
May 80 1/2 80 1/2 79 1/2 79 1/2 78 1/2
July 81 1/2 81 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2 79 1/2
Oats:—
May 61 1/2 61 1/2 61 1/2 61 1/2 61 1/2
July 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2

AMERICANS FIRM AT LONDON.

London, February 16.—American stocks at mid-
day generally firm.

Amal. Copper 56 1/2 54 1/2 Up 1/2
Aitchison 98 1/2 94 1/2 Up 1/2
C. P. R. 164 1/2 158 1/2 Up 1/2
Erie 23 1/2 21 1/2 Unch.
Southern Pacific 87 1/2 84 1/2 Off 1/2
Union Pacific 123 1/2 119 1/2 Off 1/2
Demand Sterling—4.81.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

Sales on the Montreal Stock Exchange to-day were
the following:

Textile—4 at 64 1/2, 1.5, 2 at 65, 10 at 64 1/2.
Canada Cotton, Pfd.—2 at 71.
Montreal Tramways Debentures—500 at 51 1/2.
Shawinigan—25 at 116.
Porcupine Crown—25, 25 at 80.
Wayagamack—2 at 25.
Cedars bonds—\$100, \$100 at 88.

FIVE MILLION GOLD ON PRESENT
MOVEMENT FROM OTTAWA.

New York, February 16.—Lazard Freres have en-
gaged an additional \$5,000,000 gold in Ottawa for im-
port to New York.

This makes a total of \$5,000,000 on the present
movement of gold.

COPPER STATISTICS DECREASE.

London, February 16.—Fortnightly statistics of
copper shows stocks decreased 88 tons.

A \$500,000 rush order for 100 locomotives for the
French government was received by the Baldwin Lo-
comotive Works.

Germans are said to be using 30,000 motor cars in
operations in Poland.

HOWARD & ROSS, E.C.
EUGENE & ANGERS

ROSS & ANGERS
BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS

Suite 326 - Transportation Building, Montreal

DEMAND FOR NICKEL INDUCES
RE-OPENING CANADIAN COPPER MINES

Copper Cliff, Ont., Feb. 16.—The Canadian Copper
pany, the largest producer of nickel in this district,
will immediately re-open its No. 2 mine in this city
and the Green Hill mine.

Last August the Canadian Copper Company cut its
production to the lowest possible point compatible
with retaining its organization.

All the mines with the exception of the Mammoth
deposit at Creighton were closed down.

Since then the demand for nickel has been gradu-
ally regaining its former proportions as business con-
ditions have improved until now the company feels
justified in re-opening two of its other mines to sup-
plement Creighton.

The Mond Nickel Company, which has its smelter
at Coniston, although a relatively small producer,
have been little affected by the war. Its product is
almost entirely taken by Great Britain and the plant
has been running to capacity without interruption.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION FOR
SIX MONTHS OF THE WAR.

Washington, D.C., February 16.—In six months
since the European war began, to Jan. 1, 1915, only
204,884 alien immigrants arrived in the United States,
compared with 734,859 in the same six months of
1913.

The total for 12 months of 1914 was 688,495, against
1,387,318 in 1913.

United States citizens who returned from abroad
in the six months of the war are stated at 170,653,
and non-immigrant aliens arriving were 71,001.

The nationalities of some of the alien immigrants
compare:—

English	26,467	33,409	51,746	55,522
French	8,258	12,243	18,166	20,862
German	15,667	51,127	79,871	80,885
Greek	8,900	20,267	15,881	38,644
Irish	12,127	18,514	33,898	37,023
Italy (north)	7,214	29,940	44,892	42,534
Italy (south)	29,320	171,330	251,612	231,613
Polish	8,242	97,660	122,657	174,365
Russian	2,517	33,321	44,957	51,472
Scandinavian	16,088	21,054	36,053	38,737
Scottish	3,820	12,347	18,897	21,293
Hebrew	22,951	104,367	158,051	101,330
Total for all lands	204,884	734,369	1,218,840	1,197,892