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T. W. Harpell, 44-46 Lombard Street. Telephone Main 7099. York Correspondent-C. M. Withington, 44

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1915.

The Way of the Transgressor.

The Dual Monarchy, Austria-Hungary, is finding the truth of the old proverb respecting the hardness of the way of the transgressor. Before the war, Austria-Hungary was getting along fairly well, considering the many diverse and excitable races living within her borders. True, chaos occasionally these things were so common as to hardly attract much notice. If the Austro-Hungarian Government with no more than the customary occasional internal disorder, and the old Emperor Francis Joseph might have spent the evening of his tragic life in The time-honored doctrine that Parliament, if it has long had ambitions for territorial expansion, and is disposed to regard the present as the right time to achieve her purpose. The Italian people, so far Germany, alive to the situation, sends one of her this move are set forth in some remarks made in most experienced diplomats to Rome in the hope of one of the London courts. A report says: persuading the Italian Government to maintain neutrality. Germany hardly expects Italy to do this for nothing, and, after the manner of Artemus Ward's riend in the American Civil War, who was ready to send all his wife's relations to the front. Ger many is ready to bribe Italy into silence by the offer of territory-not German territory, however, but

Austrian territory.

If Italy's ambition for territorial gain were a modest one, perhaps the German diplomacy would win out through the sacrifice of a small silce of Austria. Of course, Austria does not want to yield up anything, but under the influence of Germany she might be persuaded to surrender a portion of her soil. But in this matter the Italians are by no means modest. If there are spoils of war to be divided, she does not see why she should not have a large share. So it is understood that her demands from Austria are so large that, though the Germans might assent to them, they cannot possibly be entertained by the Emperor Francis Joseph. If in the end Italy makes any arrangement with Germany, it will certainly be through a large sacrifice of territory by Austria. But Absuring a separation of the second and the end of France, came home with the French soldiers from the I'm happy to say that we have not received a somshe may not unreasonably think that instead of the possibility of receiving a small slice of Austrian in West End clubs. territory from the German-Austrian combination, she may look for a readjustment of the map of Great

Bay's and gossips to Sir Thomas de Boots and Charhappen, Austria-Hungary must pay the penalty of city.—Pall Mall Gazette.

More Sober German Thought.

War naturally creates widespread anger, and anger produces violence of thought and language. On our side of the conflict these things are not unknown. Hard words are used in denunciation of German action, and, justified though they are in very feelish in the eyes of intelligent Germans, with bitter hatred. This feeling has found wide exin the utterances of German speakers and writers, including some from whom more sober ably be expected, even in the salutation "God Punish England!" now in common sacrifices need and deserve practical re use in Germany, express too well the feeling towards

They mean a very grave financial loss to the

"For months we have experienced all sorts f wonderful letter headings and forms of alutation and smillar things which are fun-amentally un-German, inasmuch as they un-German, inasmuch as they from Gallic theatricality. While of Hate may spring from genuine i excitement, saluations such as the ted 'God Punish England' are not lly tasteless and histrionic.

but are quite ridiculous because they pr pagate a spirit, even though only superfi-cially, which is not compatible with the futheless must come to pass again at some time. We are deep in war, and we have to collect all our strength to beat our enemies, and especially to subdue our most danger ous enemy, England. But, after the war must follow a peace which shall render ossible calm and assured work. This must be performed in conjunction with other eoples whom we cannot exterminate, who will renew their intercourse with us as we shall with them."

Montreal sub-division sharks, who formerly sold land miles from the centre of the city at abnormal of grass, and a man is a man because of it. prices, should cheer up. The land at the head of Wall Street on which Trinity Church and cemetery, omprising a plot of 391 feet long by 27 feet broad, is valued at \$17,000,000. Perhaps some day land fifsomething as truck farms.

In the neighboring Republic measures are under way for the deepening and improving of many of habit of sickness. their waterways. One of the projects has to do with the connecting of Lake Michigan with the Mis-broke. Yet in the city of Cleveland, for example, together the last Congress appropriated \$25,000,000 of life and industry.—The Ground Hog, Cleveland. for river and harbor improvement

A large manufacturing concern in Delaware makes appeared in the Legislative Chamber at Vienna, and the pleasing announcement that its workmen are to worse than chaos in the Chamber at Budapest. But receive an advance of twenty per cent. in their wages. This is a very gratifying condition of af fairs. But, alas! the establishment in which this had gone its own way and not listened to the voice happy situation is found proves to be a gunpowder of Berlin, the Dual Monarchy might have continued factory. It is in the arts of war that industrial

comparative peace and comfort. Anowing the Gers so desires, can do almost anything except make a man Government to work out their intrigues. Austria-Hungary made the death of her Archduke the given in the Manitoba Legislature is to stand as a excuse for demands upon Serbia, not for real jus- good Parliamentary law, (harters have been granttice, but for concessions which no self-respecting ed by the Manitoba Legislature to certain clubs nation could be expected to make. Probably Auswhich, it is alleged, have proved to be of very obto certain clubs tria thought that Serbia might be crushed easily, jectionable character. A member introduced a bill Germany probably knew much better, and was pre- to repeal the charters. Thereupon a Minister raised pared for the war with Russia, which was likely to the strange contention that since in each case the be the outcome of the trouble with Serbia.

If, however, Austria desired war, she has had it to the full- of it, a bill to repeal the charter could not be received. est extent, and not to her satisfaction. Her armies ed by the flouse unless somebody petitioned for the have had to bear a very large share in the battles repeal. This remarkable Parliamentary doctrine with the Russians, with but small success to re- was upheld by the Speaker of the House. Whether encourage them. She is finding an alarm- it would be wise or expedient to repeal such a priing situation with regard to the position of her old vate act without anybody petitioning for such action enemy, and more recently her nominal friend, Italy might well be a matter for discussion. But to say The possibility, if not the probability, of Italy join that a Legislature cannot receive and consider a ing the Allies against the German Austrian alliance bill to repeal one of its own acts unless somebody is most alarming to both Berlin and Vienna. Italy petitions in favor of such a moven-car is a marvellous piece of Parliamentary ruling.

Further testimony to the value of restrictive reas reports inform us, seem to be largely in sympathy gulations respecting the liquor traffic comes from with the Allies. Indeed, it is only by the occasional England. Soon after the outbreak of war orders interference of military and police that public de- were issued requiring all the public houses of Lon monstrations in favor of the Allies are suppressed don to close at an early hour. The good results of

"In his charge to the Grand Jury at Lon don Sessions, Mr. Robert Wallace referred to the diminution of crime in London since the war. He believed that the number of cases now before the Grand Jury was only about one-third of the number which the Grand Jury had to deal with four years ago. Before the war there had been a diminution of about 30 per cent., as the result of the new methods, which endeavored to prevent first offenders from sinking into the ranks of criminals. Other causes had operated since. Even among the criminal class there had been a marvellous restraining influence at work during the war. The early closing of public-houses had had a marvellous effect reducing crime. Anyone who knew must have been aware that the drinking habits of the people were one of the greatest causes of crime in the past."

ABSINTHE AS A BEVERAGE.

Absinthe-drinking, now permanently banned in the war it will be the Allies and not Austria-Hun. Algerian War (1844 to 1847). The green devil soon plaint from a single one of our cows." pushed its way across the channel, for by 1854, when "The Newcomes" was written, it was a familiar drink When Barnes seats himself by the window at

Britain and her Allies, in the course of which Italy's ley Heaviside, he orders "an absinthe and water" to

The Day's Best Editorial

*************** THE WAR AND THE UNIVERSITIES.

(Manchester Guardian) Mr. Asquith, in a few words which preceded the most cases, probably many things that are said on undisputed second reading in the House of Commons the British side are extreme, and will seem to be yesterday of the Universities (Emergency Powers) bill, summed up very clearly the splendid response se chief fault, after all, is too great a devotion that Oxford and Cambridge have made to the need of to a military system, which in their eyes is identified with patriotism. On the other hand, it is evimen to the services, and many of the little remainder dent that the mass of the German people have been are qualifying for commissions. Such university life as there still is—and it is little more than formal of their country has been frustrated by the action of England, and that therefore it is the duty of Germans to regard all things British, now and forever, spare man of the Oxford boat have gone, nine of the with hitrer barred. cricket eleven, and five of the lawn tennis six the new army has drawn brains as readily as it has muscle, for Oxford has given it forty Fellows of colleges and 300 holders of scholarships, Pembroke Col wiews might reasonably be expected, even in the midst of war. The "Hymn of Hate," for which the authors received honors from the Kaiser, and the authors received honors from the Kaiser, and the as a whole has decreased from 3.181 to 1.227. Such as a whole has decreased from 3.181 to 1.227. Such sacrifices need and deserve practical recognition Britain that has grown up in that country since the ties. The Emergency Powers measure will partially Britain that has grown up in that country since the ties. The Emergency Fowers meet this by allowing the colleges to borrow to meet the colleges to borrow to be colleges t deficits caused by the war, to encroach upon their gard for the future are asserting themselves. The influential German journal, the "Frankfurter Zei- will also by nestroning the responsibilities of loans, It tung," in a recent issue, contains an article, of which ships and suspending residence conditions, secure that the undergraduate who has enlisted shall not suffe more than can be helped in his academic career. The bill deals only with Oxford and Cambridge, for though the response from all the universities has been good notably in the contributions to the Army Medical Service of Edinburgh and Glasgow, the war has not else where so shattered academic life and endangered university finances as in the south. Such help as legis-

lation can give Oxford and Cambridge is small enough

return for the burden they have shouldered.

A RAINY DAY PROVISION.

"Life insurance is the agent by which gaint famine, many a time and off, has been driven from the door of the widow and fatherless. It has taught the thrift-less and the spendthrift the virtues of laying by a little something for the proverbial rainy day.

"Life insurance is one of the strongest moral forces on earth. Like Charity, it suffered long and is kind; it envieth not, and is not puffed up. It is strength in weakness. It stands four square to all the winds of heaven, and seals the mystic bond of bretherhood which makes all mankind as one. It is a full moon in harvest, it tempers the winds to the shorn lamb, it keeps going the cruise of oil so that it falleth not. Its strength is the strength of the everlasting hills, Its strength is the strength of the everlasting hills, it is as manna in the wilderness, and as bread cast upon the waters. It is as a drop of dew to the blade

STRINGENCY AMID PLENTY.

In February and March, particularly, the downtown streets of northern cities are covered with a decomteen miles from St. James Street may be worth posing mass of slush and filth—beds of disease germs Persons that live in suburbs are struck by the effluvia at once they enter town. Those that live in town are "used to it." There is such a thing as the

broke. Yet in the city of Cleveland, for example, this young man, who as a bank junior had been at the sissippi River. The Hudson River in New York is there is a site-value of \$600,000,000, accumulated by to be deepened to thirty feet as far up as the city the mass of the people, that might and should be taxed for public health measures and to the benefit

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

****** Teacher-"If a batted ball travels 2841/2 feet in a second, how far will it go in 3 1-3 seconds Boy .- "It depends on the outfielders, ma'am."

Johnny-Say, paw. I can't get these 'rithmetic 'zamples. Teacher said somethin' 'bout we'd have to find the greatest common divisor.

Pa (in disgust)-Great Scott! haven't they found Why, they were hunting for it when that thing yet? was a boy .- New York Times

"What makes you think the baby is going to be a great politician?" asked the young mother, anxious-

I'll tell you," answered the young father, confi- his own. dently: "he can say more things that sound well and mation of the Metropolitan Bank, and became its first mean nothing at all than any kid 1 ever saw."-Ex- president, a position he relinquished, however, after a

"William," asked the teacher of a rosy-faced lad, can you tell me who George Washington was?" "Yes, ma'am," was the quick reply. "He was an

American gen'ral.' "Quite right," replied the teacher. "And can you

An American travelling in France was delayed at a small country station and, wandering about, lost his way. Fearing to miss the train he made a desperate effort at his almost forgotten college French and addressed a passer-by.

"Pardonnez-moi," he mispronounced. "J'ai quitte le train et maintenant je ne sais pas ou le trouver encore. Est-ce que vous pouvez me montrer le route a la train? "Let's look for it together," said the stranger. "I

don't speak French either."-Life.

The other day a dairy company's complaint clerk

was called to the telephone.

"This is Mrs. Mixin," said a woman's voice. want to know if your cows are contented?"

"Wha-a-at?" asked the amazed clerk. The woman repeated her question: "I see that your rivals advertise that their cows are all contented said she. "I will begin to take their milk unless I am assured that your cows are all happy."

The clerk begged her to hold the 'phone a moment. Then he went away and gnawed a corner of his versity, and also subscribed \$10,000 towards the desk. When he returned to the 'phone he said:

One day a tall, gaunt woman, with rope colored hair and an expression of great fierceness, strode into the office of a county clerk in West Virginia. "You sir the person that keeps the marriage books,

"What book do you wish to see, madam?" asked the polite clerk. "Kin you find out if Jim Jones was married?"

Jones, for whose marriage a license had been issued he has put in long and arduous days. If he has a ed the name of James

Elizabeth Mott." oughter come in an' tell ye that Jim has escaped!"

WE SWEEP THE SEAS.

We sweep the seas Our glorious flag, unfurl'd From north to south, from east to west Shines o'er the world!

Our cannon's bellowing thunder Roars with the roaring waves-For Britain's foes wild ocean holds Nothing but graves !

Up with the country's flag! Wide be its folds unfurl'd We sweep the seas we keep the seas For the freedom of the world !

We sweep the seas! On waters far and near Our signals flash and write in fire Our meanings clear ! No other land, no other race Can match our British men-

They've won a thousand fights before, They'll win again! We sweep the seas! We rule the restless foam-We struggle not for place or pelf,

We fight for home ! Loud let our shout of "Victory!" Ring on the favoring breeze-Down with the foe ten fathoms deep !

We sweep the seas!

-Marie Corelli.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

A Series of Short Sketches of Prominent

There is an old Scotch saying that the son of the manse does not turn out well. This has often been disproved, but the belief still sticks. Perhaps the same theory does not apply to the same extent to the son of the parsonage. At any rate the subject of this sketch is a living refutation of the old theory. Mr. A. E. Ames, head of the brokerage firm of A. E. Ames and Co., Toronto, is a son of the late Rev. William Ames, a Methodist minister. Mr. Ames was born at Lambeth, Ont., in 1856, educated at the Brantford Collegiate Institute, and then turned loose to make his way in the world. At the ege of fifteen he entered the services of the Merchant's Bank, later going to the Imperial and then to the Ontario Bank. Pron tion came rapidly to him, and he soon became manager of the Ontario Bank at Mount Forest and the at Lindsay. He left the banking business in 1889 or after but eight years experience, and went into the banking and brokerage business on his own account In a half dozen years he was able to purchase a seat

In 1902 he was the prime mover in the forfew months. Mr. Ames' interest were not by any means con-

fined to the banking and brokerage business. He has long been looked upon as one of the most publicspirited and progressive citizens Toronto possesses, and a record of the offices he has filled and the move ments he has fathered, bear out the contention that tell us what George Washington was remarkable he is one of the big business men of that progressive burg. To Mr. Ames and the late Senator Jaffray, con-"Yes. ma'am," replied the little boy. "He was siderable credit must be given for the opening up of remarkable because he was an American and told the truth."

Northern Ontario. Mr. Ames was the first chairman of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission. As is well known, the building of that railway opened up and gave to the world Cobalt, Porcupine and, what will prove of more lasting benefit, the Great Clay Belt, with its sixteen million acres of arable land. Mr. Ames is an ex-president of the Toronto Stock Exchange, of the Toronto Board of Trade, of the Canadian Lake & Ocean Navigation Company, and a director of a half score financial and industrial corporations

Through his marriage to Miss Cox, daughter of the late Senator Cox, Mr. Ames was brought into close contact with the huge Cox interests which, added to his own growing powers as a financier, made the asso ciation known as the Cox, Ames and Flavelle group one of the most powerful combinations in the coun try. They remained closely associated, being bound together not only by personal and, in some cases family ties, but by a similarity of tastes and outsid

Mr. Ames, like Mr. Cox and Mr. Flavelle, has bee and is a prominent figure in the Methodist Church. He has been a generous contributor to its educational and religious funds. He founded the William Ames Scholarship in Modern Languages in Victoria Unilege endowment fund. He is one of the regents of "I've just been looking up the books, madam, and the university, and is personally looked upon as one of the pillars of the Methodist Church in Canada. Mr. Ames is a Liberal in politics, but has not taken a very active part in political affairs due, doubtless to the fact that he has led an exceedingly busy life, and assumed such heavy responsibility as to requir his full time and energy.

Mr. Ames is singularly free from hobbies unles an innate capacity for hard work can be regarded He started out in life to make his own way at the age of fifteen and could not have accomplished as much as he has unless he had diligently applied himself to his daily tasks. value of work, and is not ashamed of the fact that "Married Elizabeth Mott, didn't he?" asked the other young men to make good in life. In his church hobby apart from work, it is to assist and encourage oman.

"The license was issued for a marriage with Miss tions, and especially through the Y.M.C.A., he has "Well, young man, I'm Elizabeth. I thought I a living example of what a young man can accomalways been the friend of the young man. He is plish by hard work and the conscientious performance of his duties

THE DIFFERENCE EXPLAINED.

The difference between life insurance and all other branches of insurance is very well stated in a recent issue of the Chicago Inter-Ocean to be that, in the latter, risks are assumed, while in the former, they are not. The payment of an agreed sum to the life policy-holders is as near as any business agreement can be a certainty, either at the head of a stipulated period if he is living, or to his heirs when he dies. Life insurance companies accept the downright certainty of having to meet the maturity of every persistent policy while in all other forms of insurance some policies will have to be paid, most will not. The young insurant may have fifty years of life before him or he may die to-morrow and his company must be ready at any time to meet his claim promptly and in full. He is not a "risk," he is a certainty, and it is out of this knowledge which has grown the present well-managed and reliable system of life insurance.

BIG, FAST SHIPS.

The battle cruiser represents the naval means of "getting there fustest with the mostest men." It has When Jonah in his submarine went bobbing through won the sea fights which have been fought in this war. It is light and quick. Armor is sacrificed, in part, to speed. Speed and range are sought with the most powerful engines and the most powerful The battle cruiser is expected to outsteam and outhit its enemy. It may accept or refuse battle. With a slower, heavier opponent it chooses its own conditions. It makes the fight the way it wants to make it. The United States navy has none of these ships.-Chicago Tribune.

Imperial Bank

OF CANADA

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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 through. out the Dominion of Canada

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HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG. Paid-Up Capital

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This Bank having over 320 Branches in Canada extending from Halifax to Prince Ruper, offers excellent facilities for the transaction of every description of banking business.

Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit issued payable all over the world.

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.

3,400,000 Over 80,000,000

Lendon, Eng., Branch. 6 Princes St. F. W. ASHE, Manager

West End Branch, G. M. C. Hart Smith, Acting Manager, Haymarket, S. W. Cerrespondence Solicited.

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 in

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

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH **AMERICA**

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that a dividend of 40 shillings per share. Tax, will be paid on the 3rd April Proprietors of shares registered in ion of Canada, being at the rate of per annum for the year ending 30t

The Dividend will be paid at the change current on the 3rd day of April next be fixed by the Managers.

No transfers can be made between the 20th inst. inclusive and the 1st prox. inclusive a the books must be closed during that period. By Order of the Court.

No. 5, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 2nd March 1915.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA HEAD OFFICE: - OTTAWA, CANADA.

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E. C. WHITNEY GEORGE BURN, General Manager.
D. M. FINNIE, Asst. General Manager.
W. DUTHIE, Chief Inspector.

AS IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING.

(New York Sun.)

the brine wasn't worried with the thought that he might hit a mine.

When Lijah in his aeroplane went aviating up He wasn't bothered with the guns of Busy Bertha Krupp.

Navigation's pioneers, whether air or ocean. Missed a lot of modern thrills and latter-day er

FAIRLY STRO Large Interests were Inc

the Brakes on Less Ma From Rush of E MARKET MOVE

Steel Was Strong Fe Upward-Market Had and More Order

lusive Leased Wire to The Jour New York, March 20,-Strength ailed at opening and market was which Wall Street has had on an long time past. There was consid the trading and commission houses ting more orders than on any other teel opened up at 44% and advan few sales. The first transaction in was at 63½, unchanged from Fride price soon rose to 68. Amalgamat in up at 56% and all the other co gains. New Haven was a particula of the railroad list. The first sale and there was a gain of % additio a few minutes.

New York, March 20 .- Aggressive ed in the market during the first he arge interests seemed inclined to p lest bears might be driven in a disover and the market's technical p ened by elimination of short interest There was some hurried coveri Steel as a result of which the price compared with 631/2 at Friday's however, there was a moderate remost urgent demand of the shorts h The fact that the general market c up even while Bethlehem Steel w very rapid pace strongly indicated belief in important quarters that th hem Steel would find justification event.

first hour the market became compa it maintained a good tone, and in co rease of bullish sentiment was I The sinking of three battleships in id not effect the sentiment advers adhered to the belief that the Al rce their way into the Black Sea f Constantinople would be the b end of the European conflict. Willys Overland made a new high 21/2 points to 1121/2. It was said tha nonths of 1914 the company earned \$ dividend requirements and that a large

New York, March 20 .- Towards

would soon be declared, the six per being maintained on the increased a A rise of 5 points in Kresge was favorable dividend rumors. Stock sol NEW YORK STOCK SA New York, March 20 .- Sales of stoo 11 a.m. to-day numbers 100,476

Thursday 71,4000 Bonds to-day \$682,500, Friday \$61 NEW YORK CURB ACT New York, March 20.—Curb mark and irregular. Dome Mines Limited

selling up to 121/8. Western Pacific 5s sold at 34, com rday's low of 31 1/4.

In the oil group South Pennsylvania ly lower on the announcement of cruc with the rest of the list about steady

Stewart Mining quoted 1% to 15-1 to 12%. Stores, 9% to ½. Riker, 6% to Pacific, 5s 34 to 34½. Film, 4% to ½. ania Oil, 253 to 257. Anglo, 15 to 1/8. field, 112 to 113. Braden, 71/4 to 73/8.

GINNING RETURNS ashington, D.C., March 20 .-- Ginr the principal states, excluding linter

1914-19 Alabama 1,730,6
 Arkansas
 998,

 Georgia
 2,718,

 Louisiana
 450,
 Mississippi 450, North Carolina 964,
 Oklahoma
 1,231,

 South Carolina
 1,550,

 Tennessee
 371.
 Texas; 4.383, The average gross weight of bales, s, was 507.2 pounds. In the previous

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATT Camden, N.J., March 20.—The Electri tery company reports for the year ende

1914. Gross earnings \$1,395,78 Expenses, discounts, etc. 547,16

Net earnings 848,62

Other income 254,86

Total income 1264,86 Total income 1,103,23 Dividends 649,96 Total surplus 3,690,06

NEW TELEPHONE LINE BRINGS IN GRATIFYIN

Vancouver, B.C., March 20.-About made during February, the first month tion, over the new Dominion Governm line between Nelson and Trail, via Such results are considered gratifying ness is reported to be steadily growing which average five per day are mostly and in this way proves, it is pointed which the line is proving not only to men and settlers of the district but to nen of Trail and Nelson.

OIL PRICE IS CUT. Pittsburg, Pa., March 20.—A further barrel in Pennsylvania crude oil has l