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CABINET SHIFTS MARK NEW YEAR

Prime Minister of Canada Announces Changes Before Going on Vacation.

Special Correspondence to the Canadian Section of THE SUN.

OTTAWA, Jan. 5.—An important Cabinet resignation, followed by a Cabinet shuffle, has marked the political beginning of the new year. Before leaving for a prolonged rest in a final attempt to regain his health before abandoning public life, the Prime Minister announced that Gen. Mewburn, who entered the Unionist Ministry at its birth and who has been Minister of Militia since, has retired to his law practice; that Hon. A. L. Sifton has been moved from the Department of Public Works to the Secretaryship of State; that Mr. Burrell, whom he succeeds, has gone to the Department of Customs, and that the departments of Works and Militia, vacant as a consequence, have been placed under the temporary leaderships of Hon. J. A. Calder and Hon. J. D. Reid.

The reasons for Gen. Mewburn's resignation are simply that he is more a soldier than a politician, and that with the war and demobilization over he desired to return to private life. The object of the Cabinet shuffle is not quite clear. Manifestly not a measure to strengthen the Ministry, and impossible of being construed as even a step toward reorganization, no clear explanation for what has been done has been offered by the Prime Minister. The Premier, in fact, appears, particularly in regard to his conduct of policy, to be following President Wilson's policy of isolation from his colleagues, and few outside a very intimate circle of friends have either understanding or knowledge of his motives. At all events, the shuffle and the resignation have both taken place, and the Prime Minister is absent from Ottawa and the net result is that the Ministry has lost a good man, that two important departments—Militia and Public Works—are being given but divided attention, and that during a vital period of economic and political reconstruction the Government is left without active leadership and lacks any very definite policy.

Country Is Critical.

The situation thus created is not accepted without criticism by the country, and particularly by Unionists. It is pointed out that delay in Cabinet reorganization, as well as the failure to give the Government strong, aggressive leadership, promotes unrest and uneasiness in the country, is adding strength to the Radical and Agrarian movement and daily making more difficult the formation of a permanent Unionist party.

And so it was a troubled situation that Sir Robert Borden left behind him this week when he left Ottawa in search of health. The parliamentary session, which opens in February, may be a most momentous one. For one thing it is almost sure to determine the future of the Unionist party. As soon as the House meets a caucus of Government supporters will be called to decide as to whether or not a permanent organization can be guided upon the platform which the Prime Minister outlined last session. The groups which go to make up the Ministry's majority in Parliament will then have to make their choice. They will either have to come together on some common ground to be reached by mutual concessions and compromises behind a leader whom they will support, and then put on their fighting clothes, or they will have to honestly admit that they cannot agree—in which case anything would be likely to happen.

It is this uncertainty—an uncertainty not without danger in these times—that causes the Canadian people to await the coming session with the greatest of interest. For which ever way events develop the situation will be of first rate importance. If the Unionists determine to continue their partnership, then the country will witness the birth of a new and the passing of an historic party. If, on the other hand, they decide to separate, then things will be thrown into a state of fluidity and confusion and an election will be hardly avoidable.

Meanwhile the Agrarian movement, taking advantage of the weakness of Unionism, has been pursuing a militant policy. With Mr. Crerar openly acknowledged as its leader, it has been carrying on an aggressive campaign throughout the country. The West has been a thoroughly organized; Ontario revolutionized; the Maritime Provinces successfully invaded and even Quebec attacked. A leader of considerable force and ability, daily increasing his strength on the platform, with a definite object in view and with a powerful politico-economic organization behind him, Mr. Crerar has become one of the dominating forces on the political stage. A former Liberal, and at heart a Radical, Crerar's objective, beyond question, is an alliance between the Farmers and the anti-Gouin Liberals of the Province of Quebec, with the idea of becoming sufficiently powerful to overwhelm the supporters of Protection in the Province of Ontario.

The Position of the Liberals.

As for the official Liberal Opposition, its strength is considered negligible. Never, indeed, in all Canadian political history, has the flag of Liberalism drooped so low. Mackenzie King, able, honest and sincere, sees his army desert him for a more militant and radical command. His forces west of the Ottawa River have all but dwindled away. In a few days Mr. King leaves on a speaking tour of the country, beginning in the Maritime Provinces and swinging westward right through to the Pacific coast. A cultivated, forceful speager, he is bound to make an impression, but his task is too difficult to permit of even a fair chance for success.

The truth is that Canada, like Great Britain and many other countries, is in the throes of political upheaval. The old political landmarks are being destroyed and party streams have overflowed into strange new channels of thought. What the effect will be upon the political and emonomic future of the country, what new standards and creeds will arise to replace those which are being swept away, the future alone can tell.

PAPER AND STEEL SHOW ACTIVITY

Toronto Stock Market Opens Year With Strength and Firmness.

Special Correspondence to the Canadian Section of THE SUN.

TORONTO, Jan. 5.—The year has started out with a stock market that promises well from its present strength and firmness. The general industrial list had an active week, with special attention again centered on the papers and steels. There is not much evidence of speculation on the Toronto market at present, though it would appear to be creeping in again at Montreal.

A sign of the desire of the public for higher returns is seen in the weakness of Canadian war bonds. Bond salesmen report a general inquiry for bonds, especially of the higher yielding varieties, so that the war bonds may be in for depression in price for a time.

Mining stocks have been generally firm on both the Toronto and Standard Exchanges, as might well be the case with the improving conditions in northern Ontario. Reports from the north show that silver production is increasing under the stimulus of high prices, and gold production showed an increase for the year.

Ontario's output of gold in 1919 was $10,000,000 compared with $8,502,543 and of silver $12,300,000 compared with $17,209,826. The decrease for the year in silver was, of course, due to the long strike at Cobalt in summer and early fall.

The following is a summary of the week's trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.	Ch'ge.
2830	Atlantic Sugar	77½	72	75¼	+5¼
395	Barcelona	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅝
606	Brazilian	51¾	50½	51	+ ¼
10	B C Fishing	65	65	65	+3
20	Bell Tel x d	110¾	110¾	110¾	—4¼
17	Burt, F N	110	107	110	+3
193	Burt, F N pf	110	108	108	—2
357	Can Bread	30	28¼	30	+1
5	Can Bread pf	86	86	86	..
420	Canada Cement	73½	71	71½	—2½
36	Canada Cem pf	98½	98	98½	..
50	C C & F Co	65	65	65	—4½
272	Can Gen Elec	104	103	103½	—½
2051	Can Gen Elec rts.	50	15	15	—15
10	Can Loco	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ¾
90	Can S S Lines	78½	77¾	78	+1
406	Can S S Lin pf	84½	83	83½	—⅝
5	City Dairy	60	60	60	+4
10	Consumers Gas	144½	144½	144½	—3¼
75	Crow's Nest	60	59¾	59¾	—⅞
75	Dom Canners	58½	57½	58	..
470	Dom Steel Corp	75	74¾	75	+½
246	Mackay	75	73½	74½	—½
290	Mackay pf	69½	69	69	..
15	Maple Leaf	196	196	196	—4
5	Maple Leaf pf	104	104	104	..
5	Monarch pf	90	90	90	+2
150	N S Car	8½	4½	4½	—1
45	N S Car pf	30	30	30	..
5	N S Steel	80	80	80	—5¼
20	Pro Paper	82	82	82	+1
40	Pac Burt	39	38½	38½	..
20	Porto Rico Ry	23	23	23	..
10	Que R L H & P	28¾	28¾	28¾	—¼
290	Riordon	190	180	187	+8¾
3	Rogers pf	95½	95½	95½	+5½
15	Sawyer-Mas	18	17	17	—1
25	Spanish River	88	88	88	—2
25	Spanish Riv pf	128¼	128¼	128¼	—¼
357	Steel of Can	88¼	86	88	—¼
43	Steel of Can pf	100	99½	100	..
63	Toronto Ry	42	41	42	—2
15	Tuckett's	58	57½	57½	+¼
50	Twin City	33	33	33	—3¾
12	Winnipeg Ry	34¼	33	33	—2
	MINES.				
40	Cons Smelters	28¾	28	28¾	..
1100	Contagas	3.15	3.00	3.10	+.10
1000	Crown Reserve	44½	44½	44½	+1
15	Domes Mines	14.00	14.00	14.00	—.20
1200	La Rose	45	44	44	—2
320	Nipissing Mines	14.00	13.35	13.75	—.45
1500	Trethewey	50	50	50	+1
	BANKS.				
46	Commerce	196	195	196	..
30	Dominion	203	202	203	+1½
2	Hamilton	192½	192½	192½	+2½
14	Imperial	196	196	196	..
50	Merchants	190	189	189¾	+1¼
25	Molsons	187	187	187	—3
73	Royal	215	215	215	+½
17	Toronto	195½	194½	195	—1½
28	Union	160	159	159	—1
	LOANS, TRUSTS, &C.				
6	Canada Landed	137¾	137¾	137¾	—2¼
149	Can Permanent	170	169	170	..
1199	Colonial Invest	81	78	81	+4
6	Real Estate	96	96	96	—3
25	Tor Gen Trusts	210	210	210	..
	BONDS.				
$1000	Penman's	89	89	89	—2¾
5000	Quebec L H & P	64	64	64	..
1200	Rio Janeiro	75	75	75	..
	VICTORY BONDS.				
181100	1922 5½s	99	98½	99	+½
199550	1923 5½s	99½	98½	98½	—½
7100	1927 5½s	101	99½	99½	—1
303100	1933 5½s	102¾	101¾	102	—¼
122890	1937 5½s	103½	102¾	103½	+⅜
	WAR LOANS.				
20300	1925 5s	96	95½	95¾	—¼
22800	1931 5s	96	95	95¾	—½
54200	1937 5s	99½	98½	99½	+¼
	UNLISTED.				
1348	Dom Foundry	87	84	86½	+1
45	Dom Foundry pf	104¾	104	104	..
1868	Hollinger	7.10	6.90	7.00	+.20
700	Brompton	88½	85	88½	+3
8440	Nth Am Pulp	6¾	6	6½	+1½
1100	McIntyre	2.15	2.13½	2.13½	—½
95	Black Lake	6	5½	5½	+½
25	Blake Lake pf	15	14¾	15	—½
$500	Black Lake bonds	26	26	26	—10
1050	Temiskaming	51	47	47	—10
1000	Beaver	52½	52½	52½	—2½
200	Porc Crown	28	28	28	..
65	Car Fact pf	79½	79	79½	..
1000	Dome Ex	36½	36½	36½	+2½

Total sales:
Listed shares, 16,136.
Unlisted, 17,935.
War bonds, $914,950.

PROFITS PASS $3,000,000.

Canadian Bank of Commerce Sets New Mark.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce in the annual financial statement for 1919 shows net profits amounting to $3,074,892, an increase of $224,574 over the preceding year. This is the first time in the history of the bank that profits have crossed the $3,000,000 mark. Two years ago they stood at $2,637,555. After paying dividends to the amount of $1,800,000, or at the rate of 12 per cent., $150,000 war taxes, $250,000 for depreciation in bank premises, $120,000 for pension fund, $22,000 in patriotic and philanthropical objects, and setting aside $750,000 for the adjustment of values of British and foreign investments the sum of $1,427,735 was carried forward.

The value of the bank's total assets increased $39,333,502 during the year. They now stand at $479,644,205, compared with $440,310,703 in 1918 and $344,375,232 in 1917. The assets classified as quick, or readily transferable into cash, stand at 49.11 per cent. of the liabilities to the public, which, according to the report, amount to $447,762,467.

Manufactures Grow Steadily.

There was little manufacturing in Canada in 1867. In 1917 manufacturers of the country paid wages and salaries amounting to over $60,000,000 a year and produced manufactured articles valued at $1,329,500,000 a year.

BORDEN HELD AS GREATEST CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER

War Chief of the Dominion Looms Larger in Retrospect as He Enters Upon a Prolonged Vacation.

By LT.-COL. HUGH CLARK, M. P.,
Parliamentary Secretary, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, Ottawa.
Written especially for the Canadian Section of THE SUN.

The announcement just made that Premier Borden, though not resigning (as was at first reported to be his intention), has entered upon a prolonged vacation, brings him once more into special international prominence—a prominence in which profound respect and deep and sincere sympathy are mingled.

The historian will not do justice to history and to Sir Robert Borden if he fail to appraise Sir Robert as Canada's greatest Prime Minister. Lacking the magnetism and picturesqueness of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he probably would not have been so successful had he been Prime Minister in their day. In the piping times of peace Canada demanded magnetism and picturesqueness in her leaders, and it is doubtful if Sir Robert would have filled the bill. It is equally doubtful if either one of them could have filled the bill in Sir Robert's time. Picturesqueness and personal magnetism, and the gentle art of jollying, would have cut but a poor figure in the strenuous eight years of Sir Robert's Premiership.

With the single exception of Louis Botha he is the only Prime Minister who lived through and survived the war. He was able to accomplish this feat because a sufficient number of his political opponents recognized that in him they had a leader whose every energy was devoted toward winning the war.

From the fateful 4th of August, 1914, until the present day not one sentence has crossed his lips that could be distorted into an expression of political partisanship. He could not display partisanship because he did not have it in him. The magnitude and momentous consequences of the matters at hand were too great to incline him that way.

Among Canada's Immortals.

He recognized that the total strength of all the people in Canada who were similarly minded would require to be mobilized to accomplish the defeat of the enemy, and he started out to bring about such mobilization. Enormous difficulties had to be overcome. The sometimes silly—and always senseless—fetishism of party names and shibboleths in Canada was itself an almost insuperable obstacle; but by dint of sheer patience and persistence he accomplished his object at a moment when his nearest political friends had abandoned all hope of success. That alone entitles him to a place among Canada's immortals.

With the motley aggregation of Ministers, secured on a fifty-fifty basis from his political friends and opponents, he swept the country in 1917. He has held them together, and to-day the Liberals who accepted portfolios with and under him, and Liberal members who support his policies in the House, are unanimous in their appreciation of his work and worth and fairness. He has completed the work at hand, and is entitled to honorable discharge, but it will be a great regret to him if the Unionist party, which he brought about, cannot remain united under a leader of its own choice.

Thoroughness is a word I dislike to use, but it is probably the only way in which can be described one of Sir Robert's greatest characteristics. He had an "infinite capacity for taking pains." He was not an orator, for the reason that he was exceedingly careful of the spoken word. He measured and weighed his views before he put them on the market. He was quite as careful and scrupulous with his pen, and consequently none of his critics can say "here and here and here is an indiscretion." His supporters on the hustings and in Parliament never were called upon to explain or apologize for an indiscretion in word or deed on the part of their leader. Few men could see as far into the future, and fewer still fortified themselves so well against the mischance of having future events play ducks and drakes with their opinions or policies or prophecies.

A Peerless Parliamentary Leader.

As a parliamentary leader he was without a peer. Skilful and adroit in debate and in piloting Government measures through a critical House, as he was, he still retained the reputation of being "too much of a gentleman" to make a success as a parliamentary of party leader. He had a marvellously retentive memory, which enabled him on many ocasions to confound his critics by quoting extracts from their own speeches.

With a reputation for aloofness he was, nevertheless, a charming companion when he had a few spare moments which he could devote to personal conversation. He held no animosities, and seldom criticised any person, even a political foe, unkindly. He was exceedingly thoughtful, and even when distraught with business or political cares he would still take time to write personal letters or messages of congratulation or condolence.

It will always appear to me the irony of an unkind fate that thrust him into the Prime Ministership of Canada in the most exacting and distressing period of her history. He was not built for the buffetings and turbulence of strife. He was essentially a student, and had a competence which would allow him to devote the rest of his days to the congenial company of books. He could easily have become a recluse, but events forced him into a position where he had to "ride the whirlwind and direct the storm." He did his work and did it well. He wore himself out in his country's service. It did not occur to him, though it sometimes did to others, that he was wearing himself away in the service of a carping and too often ungrateful people.

MONTREAL STOCKS CONTINUE TO GAIN

New Year Trading Opens With Confident Tone That Marked Close of Old.

Special Correspondence to the Canadian Section of THE SUN.

MONTREAL, Jan. 5.—In two days' trading in 1920 the Montreal market has continued to exhibit the same general buoyancy and the same tendency to rapid price gains in particular securities as it did for the last six weeks of the old year.

The papers are still the leaders. Price Bros., which has been selling just below 260 ex-dividend, took a sudden jump to 295, thereby ousting Abitibi from the position of highest priced paper security, although Abitibi itself, allowing for an ex-dividend of 4½ per cent., is within a fraction of its high record at 290. Brompton, Laurentide and Riordon all moved to new high levels and remained there. Wayagamack and Spanish River, both of them rather heavily speculated in in recent weeks, were the only weak spot in the paper group.

Dominion Bridge made a rise of 7¾, chiefly on reports of a probable enlargement of its newsprint machinery business. There are predictions of a small boom in equipment and machinery companies, largely on realization of the thoroughly worn out condition of the railway plant, both in the United States and in Canada. Forgings, for example, rose 4 points to 199.

The one reactionary feature of the week was Canadian Car, which lost 10 points on the common, but this was entirely due to exaggerated buying on reports of a conflict for control. There has been a great deal of dissension in Canadian Car ever since the unfortunate Russian shell orders, and there will probably be a cleaning out in the near future, but that does not seem to be any reason for buying the stock at abnormal prices. Ames Holden continued its upward way and put on 2 points to 132. Nobody dares to sell it short owing to the strength of the group which is putting it up, but everybody is convinced that it must come down some time, and is not worth anything like its price.

There will shortly be listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange the securities of the Canadian Fur Auction Sales Company of Montreal, Ltd. This concern is engaged in an apparently promising effort to withdraw the trading in Canadian furs from St. Louis, where it has largely been conducted since the European markets ceased to be attractive and to centre it in this country. Lord Shaughnessy, Sir Herbert Holt and Lorne C. Webster are among those financially interested in the undertaking, along with several of the largest fur trading firms of the Dominion. It is believed that if the furs can be marketed in this country instead of abroad it will be possible to work them up to a more advanced state of manufacture before exporting them, thus giving this country an industry in respect to which it is eminently well supplied with the raw materials.

The following cable gives the total sales, high, low and last prices and net changes of all stocks and bonds traded in the Montreal Stock Exchange for the week ended January 3.

Sales.	Stocks.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chgs.
325	Abit P & P L e d	291½	290	290	+ 4½
65	Abit P pfd ex div.	97¾	97¾	97¾	..
235	Am Hold McC Ltd	132	120	132	+ 2
1311	Am H McC Lt pf	114	104½	114	+ 5
195	Ash Cor C Lt e d.	94¾	84	84¾	+ 3
168	Ash C C Lt pf e d	97	93	93	—1¾
2230	Atlan Sug Ref Lt.	76¾	72	74½	+ 3½
300	Atlan S R Lt pf	120	120	120	+ ¼
291	Bell Tele ex div	111	111	111	+ 1
198	B C Fish & Pack.	66½	64	65½	+ 2
1284	Brazilian T L & P	51	50½	51	+ ½
9697	Bromp P & P Lt	88¾	84	88	+ 2¾
730	Can Cement ex d.	73½	71	71	— 1
94	Can Cement pf	98½	97	97½	— 1
1195	Can Car & Fdy Co	72	61	61	— 9
2761	Can C & F Co pf	109	107	108	+ 1
179	Can Converters	71	69	71	+ 1
145	Can Cottons Ltd	95	92	92½	— ½
1025	Can F & P Ltd	199¼	195	199½	+ 3¼
171	Can Gen Electric	104	104	104	..
2231	Can Gen Elec rts.	32	10	12	—18
725	Can Steamship	78½	77¾	78	— ½
543	Can Steamship pf.	84	83¾	84	..
405	Carriage Fac Ltd	31	30	31	..
245	Carriage Fac pf	80	79¼	79¼	— ¾
773	Con Min & Smelt.	28½	28	28	— ½
2429	Detroit United Ry	112½	107	112	+ 4
280	Dom Canners	88½	87	88½	..
3134	Dom Bridge Co	115	107	114¾	+ 8¾
23	Dom Coal pf	95	95	95	— 2½
670	Dom Glass Ltd	66	64	66	+ 3
20	Dom Glass pf*	91	90	90	..
87	Dom Ir & St pf	92	92	92	..
8515	Dom Steel Corp	75¼	74½	75	..
893	Dom Textile	123	120½	120½	— 1½
20	Goodwins Lt pf	80	80	80	..
136	Howard S P ex d.	145	145	145	— 1
16	Illinois Trac pf*	66¼	66	66	..
83	Lake of the W rts	33½	33	33	—2
503	Laurentide	274	266	274	+ 1
75	Laurentide P*	*76	74½	74½	..
101	Lyall Cons ex-d	86	85	85	+ 2
1307	Macdonald	44½	43	44	— ⅝
30	Mont Cotton Ltd	85	85	85	+ 1
30	Mont Cotton pf.	104	104	104	—
969	M L H &P Cons.	90	89½	90	—
27800	Mont Tram Deb.	70¼	70	70	—
6778	Nat Breweries	199	186	197	+15¼
77	Nat Breweries pf.	97	97	97	— 1
20412	No Am P & P	*6¾	6	6¾	+ 1¼
85	Og Flour M	277	277	277	—
40	Og Flour M pf	105	105	105	+ ¼
85	Ont Steel P	58	56	56	—1¾
5	Ont Steel P pf	90	90	90	—
1	Ottawa L H & P	85	85	85	—
60	Penmans Ltd	110	110	110	—
331	Price Bros Ltd	295	287	295	+35
78	Prov Paper Ltd	82	81	82	+ 2
1900	Que Ry L H & P	28½	28	28	— ½
4320	Rion P & P	191	181	188	+ 8
129	Rion P & P pf	100	99	100	—
1253	St L Flour	137	134	135	+ 1
2571	Shaw W & P	119½	116	119	+ 2
167	Sherwin Will P.	80	74	75½	— ½
6070	Spanish River	89½	85¾	87¼	— 2
1081	Spanish River pf.	130	128	130	+ 1½
4198	Steel Co of Can.	88¼	86¼	87½	— ¼
42	Stel Co of Can pf	100	100	100	—
17	Toronto Ry	*41	43¾	44	—
205	Tooke Bros	73	71½	73	—
755	Tramway Power	22	19	20	— 1½
35	Tuck Tob ex div	57	57	57	—
45	Tuck T pf ex div	90½	90½	90½	+ 1¾
2839	Way P & P Lt	87	84¼	85¾	— 1
5	Winn Elec Ry	38	38	38	..
19	Woods Mfg Lt pf.	85	85	85	..
	BANKS.				
45	Commerce	197	197	197	..
3	Dominion	201½	201½	201½	..
37	Hochelaga	157	157	157	+ ½
81	Merchants	190	190	190	..
37	Molsons	187	187	187	..
37	Montreal	209	209	209	..
31	Nova Scotia	272	272	272	— 1
204	Royal	215	215	215	..
6	Toronto	194¼	194¼	194¼	..
	BONDS.				
$2000	Can Cement 6s '29	100	100	100	+ ⅜
2000	Can C & F 6s '79	88¼	88¼	88¼	— 1¾
3500	C R M & P 5s '53	87½	87½	87½	+ 1½
400	C of M 6s Dec '22	100½	100½	100½	..
400	C of M 6s May '23	101	100½	100½	..
22700	D Can W L 5s '25	95½	95½	95½	— ⅝
34000	D Can W L 5s '31	95½	95½	95½	— 1
21500	D Can W L 5s '37	99	98¾	99	— ¼
618350	V B '17 1s 5½s	99	98¼	98¾	— ½
22500	V B '17 1s 5½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	..
102750	V B '17 1s 5½s	103½	103	103	— ¼
209650	V B '18 1s 5½s	99	98½	99	+ ¼
168200	V B '18 1s 5½s	102½	101¾	101¾	— ⅝
700	Dom Coal 5s 1940	87	87	87	..
500	Dom Tex S C 6s '25	99½	99½	99½	..
20000	L'ke of the W 6s '23	99	99	99	..
2000	Nat Brew's 6s '39	100	100	100	..
2000	Ogil Fl M A 6s '32	102	102	102	..
2600	Penmans Ltd 5s '26	89	89	89	..
23300	QueRyL,H&P 5s '29	65	63½	63½	— 1
5000	QRyLH&P 6s'26 fl.	63	63	63	..
21000	Span R x-tal 6s '31	96	96	96	..
15500	WayP&PLtd 6s '51	86	86	86	— ½

*Fractional lots. †Unlisted.

The unit of trading in the Montreal Stock Exchange is: Stocks, 25 shares; banks, 10 shares; mining, 100 shares, and bonds $2,000.

Irrigation Planned in Alberta.

Estimates are being prepared on the cost of the large irrigation scheme that is being projected northwest of Lethbridge, Alberta, and which will embrace 100,000 acres of some of the most fertile farm land in the country. It is anticipated that the figures will run between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. The farmers in the district are getting ready to send big delegations to the Provincial and Dominion Governments for the purpose of pushing this and other projected irrigation schemes in southern Alberta.

Congratulates THE SUN for Spreading Light

HON. N. W. ROWELL, President of the Privy Council, telegraphs the following New Year greeting to the Canadian section of THE SUN:

"Misunderstandings between nations; as well as between men, usually arise out of a lack of knowledge and appreciation of the viewpoint of the other. THE SUN, by devoting a portion of its columns every week to the dissemination of news about Canada, is rendering a valuable public service and is deserving of the congratulations and good wishes of all who desire to see good relations maintained between our two countries and the ties strengthened which bind together the several branches of the Anglo-Saxon race."

BELGIAN POET'S WORDS RECALLED

Canadian Statesman Finds New Inspiration in Maeterlinck's Tribute to Allies.

By HON. H. HARTLEY DEWART
of Toronto.
Written Especially for the Canadian Section of THE SUN.

The writer of the following article has long been prominent in Ontario. Born in St. John's, Quebec, he received his education in Toronto (B. A., Toronto University, 1883), and began in that city the practise of law. Industry and ability made him quickly a noteworthy figure at the bar, and equal success has attended his activities in political life. Mr. Dewart is now Leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature.

The brilliant "Blue Bird" revival and the regal reception given to Maurice Maeterlinck in New York have called deserved attention to the greatness of his literary achievements. But I think that the finest insight into the mind and character of the man is to be found in his splendid tribute, "For Honor," in the too-little-read "Bank of Belgium's Gratitude." I frequently quoted his words in patriotic and recruiting addresses, as expressing the greatness of soul and the inspiration of sacrifice that lifted our peoples out of their sordid materialism during the war.

In 1916, after what the editors aptly termed "the Second Christmas of Exile," "A Bank of Belgium's Gratitude" was published "in recognition of the help and hospitality given by the British Empire and of the relief bestowed by the United States of America during the great war."

The King of the Belgians joined, as he says, "with all my heart in the expression of gratitude." Queen Elizabeth, in another autograph letter, says: "The generosity of Great Britain and her colonies and of the United States of America is a magnificent example of charity." Baron Moncheur, Belgian plenipotentiary, pays his "Homage to America." His concluding paragraph may be reproduced here:

"The American nation had been witness, for nearly a century, of the pacific but victorious struggles of the Belgians in the field of commerce and industry. It now admires their indomitable courage in the defence of their Fatherland. When the hour of resurrection shall sound that nation will hold out its hand to Belgium rising from the tomb; and its generosity, I know full well, will aid our desolated country once more to blossom like the rose under the sun of Liberty."

Poet's Tribute to Canada.

To Canada a special tribute is paid by the Dominican Father Rutten, whose journey with the Belgian mission through Canada convinced him that "There is no country where the sympathy for Belgium is more unanimous, keen and generous than Canada. . . . I am voicing for certain the thoughts of my compatriots when I declare that we owe to Canada a debt of imperishable gratitude."

I can only quote the concluding paragraph of his beautiful prose apostrophe to the beauties of Canada, particularly applicable just now:

"Thou art glorious, even in winter, land of Canada, when the snow hides thee completely beneath a cloak of white—not as a shroud, but as a garment, guarding thy slumber, that at their awakening thy fields, thy forests and thy prairies may yield once more, to the millions who depend upon them, their cattle, their timber and their corn!"

But I consider the tribute of Maurice Maeterlinck, addressed as it was to England in the beginning of 1916, the finest expression of the real inspiring thought of the Allies, that made it possible to withstand the German hordes in the darkest of the earlier days of the war. M. Maeterlinck's words may be transcribed as a message to all the people of our two North American countries, for the principles of honor were and still be the moving springs of our cordial and willing response to the appeals that the great Belgian envoy is making to the hearts and generosity of our peoples. I add M. Maeterlinck's tribute "For Honor" in full:

"The British people, like the Belgian people, did not enter this appalling conflict from motives of self-interest, or because of an ancient hatred, but for the single reason that their honor compelled them. If the other combatants are the soldiers of necessity we are honor's volunteers; and this title, without in any way detracting from the merits of our Allies, at least adds to our own all that a pure and disinterested idea can add to the most splendid acts of courage.

"And therefore has this sacrifice of ours been understood, admired and loved in Great Britain more than anywhere else in the world. In us you recognized yourselves. It is beyond all doubt, and we feel it as profoundly as you feel it, that in our place you would have done precisely what we did. You would have done it as simply, as calmly, with the same devotion and the same good faith. You would have offered yourselves as entirely, with the same contempt for useless phrases, with the same conscientiousness and the same resolve. And if I am not afraid once again to praise before you what we have done it is because that praise falls equally on yourselves, who would unhesitatingly have done the same.

Conception of Honor the Same.

"The truth is that we have both of us the same conception of honor; and the same idea must bear the same fruits. To you, as to us, the formal promise, the given word, is the most sacred thing that can pass between two men. Thereby we judge a man's worth; but the worth of a people means more—it goes further and deeper, and must be judged by the idea it has formed of its honor, and, above all, by the sacrifice it is capable of making for that idea. There are others that sway humankind, notably the religious one, on which it is permitted to differ; but who does not agree on this one forfeits his right to the name of man. It is the serene abiding place, the glowing centre of all virtue and human dignity.

"You have sacrificed yourselves entirely to this idea, which lives as mightily in your soul as it does in our own. It was because of this idea that you came to our help, as we knew that you would, for we counted on you as surely as you counted on us. You are ready for the same sacrifices; you are making them now, and the greatest of all. And therefore are we united, in this vast struggle, by bonds still more fraternal than those which connect us with our other allies. Our union is deeper and more unselfish, for it rests on the noblest thoughts and emotions of which the heart is capable.