

GERMAN INVASION TALK

RECALLS THE FENIAN RAIDS ATTEMPTED ON CANADA.

U. S. Government Took Firm Neutral Stand, Cutting Off Raiders' Supplies — Invaders Driven Across Border in Disorder.

Rumors of a German invasion of Canada by way of the United States recalls the Fenian raids of nearly a half century ago, 1850 and 1879, and the enforcement by the United States at that time of the neutrality law.

Fort Erie was captured on June 1, 1866, after a short and picturesque but not very desperate battle. The Fenians quickly relinquished it and returned across the Niagara River to Buffalo. The Canadian frontier was crossed from St. Albans, Vt., on June 7, 1866. There was a short battle, and the Fenians, after a temporary success, were forced back into Vermont.

The Fenian campaign was elaborately and skillfully arranged. There were tens of thousands of Irishmen in the United States ready to take up arms and march boldly into Canada, not, they explained, for any sinister designs on the Canadians, but to strike the first solid blow for the liberation of the Emerald Isle, Canada was worried. England was aroused.

Fenians streamed toward the border from a score of American cities and a hundred villages. Guns and supplies were shipped to the boundary. Soldiers who had served through the civil war stood ready to lead thousands of privates with the smoke of Chancellorsville, Antietam, and Gettysburg still clinging to their frayed uniforms awaiting the bugle call. Wealthy Irishmen in the great cities of the United States opened their purses for the cause.

Fort Erie Captured.

After hundreds of mass meetings had been held in 1866 in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, and smaller cities and the railroads running toward the border had for weeks been filled with mysterious persons who seemed to have no particular business, there was a bold march on Canada, across the Niagara River at Buffalo. Fort Erie was taken. This was in June, 1866. It was a village with about two hundred inhabitants. There were two regiments of Fenians who were victorious. There were about fifty persons injured altogether and about a dozen fatalities.

Then the Fenians had to retreat because of lack of reinforcements. The United States authorities had held up all reinforcements, in which the Fenians were victorious. There were about fifty persons injured altogether and about a dozen fatalities.

Initial success marked the advance of a Fenian force across the Vermont border from St. Albans, also in June, 1866. But again the inability of the invaders to get reinforcements and the United States efforts, and they had to retreat from Canada.

A force estimated at perhaps three thousand got across the border, and the men fought very well in one skirmish. They had good generals to lead them and they had good soldiers in the ranks, but the Canadians easily drove them back, and they retreated in much disorder.

The Second Raid.

Both there and along the Niagara frontier the leaders were arrested. A few were dealt with summarily, but the great majority of prisoners were taken by the United States government and were released after the excitement had abated.

Again in 1879 there was a concerted and formidable move to invade Canada by way of St. Albans. More than 5,000 Fenians gathered at Potsdam, Malone, Ogdensburg, and St. Albans, and with arms concealed and under cover of darkness crossed the border and started triumphantly on a march for Montreal and Toronto. This move was quite as serious as the one four years earlier and both countries were thoroughly aroused.

There was a light near Pigeon Hill after which the Fenians became demoralized. They could not keep themselves supplied with food and ammunition, partly through lack of management and partly because of the action of the United States government following a proclamation by President U. S. Grant, warning citizens of the republic against aiding the raiders and ordering the American authorities to stop the Fenians' "unlawful proceedings."

As soon as the Canadians began to gather in force the Fenians fled over the border and this was the last of the raids.

Has Sold His Farm.

Emerald, Dec. 26.—The recent snowstorm has put the roads in good condition for sleighing. The ice bridge has formed between the main land and the island. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Wempe and two children, Hilda and Wallace, Viking, Sask., are spending a few weeks with friends here. The pupils of schools No. 1, of Stella and No. 4 of Emerald held Monday last, Frank Henderson, Ont., Edward Abrams is renewing acquaintances. Mr. and Mrs. John McMullin, Stella, spent Christmas with James Gibson, Frederick McKee has purchased a handsome new top cutter. Samuel Reid has sold his farm to Royal Wempe for a neat sum. Mrs. John Beggs has returned home from Toronto. W. Wilson has been sawing wood in this vicinity.

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

DRIVEN TO DESPERATION.

SAVAGES INTEND TO FLOUT EVERY LAW OF HUMANITY.

Paris, Dec. 29.—Rendered furious by continuous reverses, the Germans are making violent efforts, though vainly, to recapture some of their ground lost. "That," says Lieut.-Col. Rousset in the Liberté, "is their indisputable right, but what is the right of reprisals which is the sole prerogative of belligerents, and which is the form of attack upon a civil population by means of air raids. Yesterday a Zeppelin dropped fourteen bombs on Nancy and killed two innocent citizens. It is manifest of humanity and civilization. We will bear this in mind when the Law of Justice arrives. I hope then no one can be found to talk of moderation or leniency for such bandits."

"Blotting the military operations in France and Poland are developing favorably for the allies, and particularly the failure of the counter-attacks on our positions at Verdun. Their pitiful collapse will not contribute to instill courage into the troops which invariably are repinned at every point."

Financing the Dominions. Toronto, Dec. 29.—A treasury minute issued recently, Mr. Lloyd George explained the arrangements made with the government of certain of the imperial dominions with the object of avoiding the disadvantage of loans required to meet the necessary and heavy war expenditure. So far as they could they be estimated the amounts required were for Canada \$60,000,000, Australia \$60,000,000, New Zealand \$25,500,000 and South Africa \$35,000,000.

The proposal is that the sums required by the dominion governments from time to time should be advanced out of the proceeds of the general war loans made by the imperial authorities—that is out of loans raised otherwise than by loan or term securities, such as treasury bills. These advances are for the specific objects of providing funds to meet the naval and military expenditures and other charges directly due to the crisis incurred by the dominions, but are not intended for the financing of development services.

The sums advanced are to be applied primarily to meet the obligations of the dominions in the United Kingdom in respect of debt services and purchases in the British market. Except in very exceptional circumstances—such, for example as the case of operations carried on by the dominion itself, as is now occurring in South Africa—no part of the advances is to be used for cash requirements from the United Kingdom.

The arrangements will, however, set free corresponding sums in the dominions for local war expenditure. Interest will be charged at the same rate as is paid by the imperial government, and the principal will be repayable out of public issues of stock or securities to be made at such times as may be agreed upon by the chancellor or of the exchequer and the dominion governments concerned.

Arrangements have also been made with the Bank of England for temporary advances in anticipation of the general loan.

Camel's flesh tastes like beef, though it is white like veal. The head of the camel's hump is regarded as a delicacy by the Arabs.

Siam last year imported \$508,968 worth of drugs.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO KINGSTON BRANCH, H. E. Richardson, Manager.

THE business man who has customers in various parts of Canada or elsewhere will find the services of this bank of invaluable assistance in collecting drafts, etc.

A Change in Ownership of Carleton Place Mills. Carleton Place, Ont., Dec. 28.—The Hawthorn Mill here, formerly owned and operated by the Canada Woolen Company, Ltd., has been taken over by C. W. Bates, president of Messrs. Bates and Innes, Limited, of this town, and is operating to full capacity on government orders of blankets for the French government. The other two mills operated by Bates and Innes here are also running to capacity on blankets and underwear orders for the government.

Offer For Scroggie's. Montreal, Dec. 28.—The liquidator in charge of the insolvent concern of Scroggie's Limited, has received an offer from Mrs. E. S. Amy and Henry Walker of Salem, Mass., to buy out the business on a basis of 35 cents on the dollar, based on the actual cost price of the \$500,000 worth of stock at present figuring amongst the assets of the liquidation.

Dividend Reduced. Toronto, Dec. 25.—The directors of Dominion Park company have declared a one per cent. dividend for the quarter, payable January 2nd to shareholders of record December 21. The shares have been on a six per cent. basis since 1911. The cut to four per cent. per annum was no doubt due to the decrease of \$34,643 in the earnings for the year ended October 31.

To Honor Committee Of Five. New York, Dec. 28.—Members of Stock Exchange are discussing plans for honoring the special committee of five for its work in taking charge of affairs during period of suspension.

Denies Nickel Reports. Montreal, Dec. 28.—Ambrose Monell, president of the International Nickel Co., denies recent reports as to a controlling European influence existing in its affairs, and affirms, in effect, that a close censorship on nickel shipments originating in Canada and the United States has been in force since the war started.

Oil Co. In Trouble. Calgary, Alta., Dec. 28.—A creditor has entered application for the winding up of the Union Oil company, alleging the company is insolvent.

Commercial Notes. Jerome P. Travers, of amateur golf fame, has applied for membership in the New York Cotton Exchange.

Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce estimates, gathered in more than twenty of the largest American cities, indicate that "war orders" so far placed in the United States aggregate \$509,000,000.

The state of Wisconsin has authorized an increase of \$21,000,000 in the capital stock of "Soo" railway, which is controlled by C. P. R. This increase had already been ratified by "Soo" shareholders.

The United States Steel Corporation is receiving new steel business at the rate of about 20,000 tons a day. This is an increase over the recent rate of about 15,000 tons a day.

For the purpose of electing a president of the Canadian Bankers' Association a special general meeting will be held in the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, on January 15th.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Canadian General Electric company Hon. J. S. Hendrie, lieutenant-governor of Ontario, was elected a director to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Senator Jaffray.

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