ROMANS THROWN INTO FRESH PANIC BY SECOND EARTHQUAKE

(Continued From Page One.)

doctors to care for the injured. The list includes the Duchess of Aosta, who has gone to Monteroduni as a nurse.

ESTIMATE 15,000 DEAD.

Rome, Jan. 14.—1:15 p.m.—Official reports received in Rome from Avezzano declare that the dead in that city and in its vicinity in the earthquake yesterday number more than 15,000 persons.

OTHER ESTIMATES.

(Canadian Press.)

Rome, Jan. 14.—Late reports from the zone which suffered from yesterday's earthquake, while still fragmentary, indicate that there has been appalling loss of life and property. Estimates of the number killed ranges last night as high as 12,000, while the number of people injured was placed at 20,000. Estimates made this morning, however, in the light of fourther information from the stricken districts placed the number of killed and wounded together at not more than 5,000.

FIFTY THOUSAND VICTIMS.

Rome, Jan. 14—8:45 a.m.—The victims of the earthquake disaster, according to latest reports received here, number about 50,000, dead and wounded.

The earthquake zone, so far as can be gathered here, extends for a distance of nearly three hundred miles, from below Naples in the south to Ferrara in the north, and practically across the entire width of the country in the district indicated. The country to the east and southeast of Rome suffered the most apparently, for reports of loss of life and damage to property come from all over this district.

Avezzano, a town with 12,000 inhabitants, 63 miles east of Rome, seems to have been the centre of the disturbance and this place, with a number of nearby towns and villages, is reported as having been destroyed. Great loss of life occurred at Avezzano and its vicinity.

Many Towns Destroyed.

Among the towns in the earthquake district reported entirely destroyed are Bussi, Capello, Scurcola, Magliano, Cappadocia, Celano and Pesciro. Sora and Arpino are said to have been partially wrecked.

Naples felt the shock severely, but suffered only slight damage. Sulmona and Aquila, in the Province of Abruzzi, and other towns in that region report much damage and some loss of life.

No one was killed in Rome, but there is considerable material damage. Several of Rome's historical structures were damaged, but it is hoped not irremediably so. About 100 persons were killed in towns near Rome, according to reports.

Relief work is already under way, and it is stated that King Victor Emmanuel will visit the more severely stricken districts at the earliest possible moment.

Premier in Charge.

Premier Salandra has personally taken charge of the relief work. He has established quarters in the home office from which he will direct the rescue work in the earthquake district. Special trains, with doctors, medicines, ambulances and nurses have already been dispatched, and Government officials have been given carte blanche to provide all necessaries to the victims.

Queen Helena has expressed deep sorrow at the fact that she is still obliged to remain in bed, owing to the recent birth of a princess, as she ardently desired to go personally and give succor to the victims. The Duchess of Aosta has gone to Monteroduni, where she has installed herself asa hospital nurse for the wounded.

Pope Would Go.

Pope Benedict is awaiting a report from Monsignor Sagni, Archbishop of Aquila, on the gravity of the situation and the probable loss of life. He has expressed a desire to go to the spot if his presence is necessary to encourage and comfort the distressed.

The anxiety concerning the Province of Potenza seems unnecessary, as the latest reports say that while the earthquake damaged buildings there, it caused no loss of life. The greatest injury occurred in the villages around the extinguished volcano Vulture.

Director Friedlander, of the International Vo[illegible]ological Institute at Naples, says the origin of the earthquake is geological and not volcanic, with its epicentrum in the valley of the Garigliano River. The registration of the earthquake at the observatory lasted for forty seconds and was so violent that the needles broke.

Mount Vesuvius, according to the observers in that district, has shown no signs of unusual activity.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Jan. 14—7:35 a.m.—The Express, in an edition issued at 7 o'clock today, estimate the dead at Avezzano, Italy, as a result of the earthquake, at 15,000.

The correspondent of the Express in Rome, in his story of theearthquake, says the shocks were felt with varying results throughout the whole district between Rome and Naples. In Rome, he declares, it is established that there was no loss of life, although many ancient works and buildings were severely damaged.

"The serious loss of life occurred outside of Rome," the Express correspondent continues, "especially in the mountain to ns on the road to Naples. The towns entirely destroyed include Bussi, Scurcola, Capello, Magliano and Cappellocia. The shock was severe in Naples, but the damage was slight.

15,000 Buried.

"The heaviest casualties undoubtedly occurred at Avezzona, where 15,000 persons are reported buried in the ruins.

"Troops are being rushed to the afflicted districts. There is need for the quick[illegible] assistance, owing to the fact that [illegible]ow covers the country and blocks the roads. Communication over the entire [illegible]recked section is exceedingly difficult.

"King [illegible]tor Emmanuel is leaving Rome at o[illegible] for the afflicted district.

"Accordi[illegible] to the Rome correspondent of the Dai[illegible] News there is still no news from Avez[illegible]o, which is reported razed to the gro[illegible]."

A dispa[illegible] from Rome to the Daily News give[illegible] the following official statement issu[illegible] there regarding the earthquake:

[illegible]ficial Statement.

"The district of Sulmona is badly damaged and the victims are numerous. Twenty persons were killed and many injured at Vilalago. Rescue work has been started at Popoli and Pentina, where many houses are damaged.

"The damage is extensive at Aquila and Isola Delliri and seven other small towns in the Province of Rome. The village of Sora has been razed to the ground.

"At Sulmona, the barracks, St. Dominic's Church and many houses collapsed, while others threaten to fall.

"Loss of life is feared at Chieti, Teramo and other towns in Abruzzi."

Communications Blocked.

The railways in the stricken district are well nigh useless, the Daily Mail's correspondent says, as the bridges and tunnels were destroyed and the tracks broken and covered with debris. The highways are impassable, owing to the heavy snowfall.

The officials in Rome make no efforts to estimate the extent of the damage in the provinces, the correspondent says. They are bending all their energies to hasten the work of relief.

The loss of life in the vicinity of Rome, it is estimated by the Daily Mail's correspondent, is about 100.

The latest Rome dispatch to the Times reports that 80 houses were destroyed in Rome. The dispatch adds that telegrams received from the province announce further damage and additions to the death roll, especially at Tivoli, where the populace is camping in the open in fear of further shocks. It is feared that serious damage has been done in the department of the Abruzzi.

Results Not Known.

Calabria and Sicily report that the shocks of the 'quake was not felt there.

Other special dispatches say that, owing to the breaking down of the telegraph and telephone lines, it has been impossible to ascertain the exact results of the disturbance.

The Daily Telegraph's Rome correspondent declares that the damage done was very great, especially in the environs of Rome and in the Abruzzi, where, he says, some villages were entirely destroyed. The correspondent adds that the number of victims has not been ascertained, but that certainly there are some thousands of them.

The Standard's Rome correspondent, referring to the report that there were 8,000 victims at Avezzano, says that in all probability this report is exaggerated, but that in any case the loss of life is appalling.

COUNTRY IN MOURNING.

Rome, Jan. 14.—The fate of Avezzano, 63 miles east of Rome, and the surrounding Abruzzi country, called the Italian Switzerland, and which has become one of the most fertile lands of Italy, has plunged the whole country into the deepest mourning.

In this section, which suffered most severely from the earthquake of yesterday, there seems to have been a repetition of the earthquake disaster at Messina. It is in part a rocky and inaccessible country, and practically all communication has been interrupted. A train, which should have arrived in Rome yesterday morning from Aquila, has disappeared, and so far it has been impossible to trace it.

Despite the fact that communication even by carriage roads has been interrupted, King Victor Emmanuel, notwithstanding contrary advice, intends to attempt to reach the place of disaster by automobile.

Forty Killed.

News received here from Arpino, 30 miles south of Avezzano, says that 40 persons were killed there and 110 wounded. The Cicero Tower at Arpeno, in memory of the great Ro[illegible] an orator born there, collapsed as a r[illegible]lt of the earth shock.

The under prefect of Sc[illegible], 25 miles south of Avezzano, telegra[illegible]s that half the town has been razed. He implores assistance.

Part of a hospital in A[illegible]lla collapsed as a result of the earth[illegible]dake. Several of the inmates were killed and a number injured.

At Solmona, southeast of Aquila, the barracks of St. Dominic tumbled down, killing five soldiers.

Advices received here from Subiaco, 33 miles northeast of Rome, report that the cathedral there is in danger of falling.

AVEZZANO DESTROYED.

Paris, Jan. 14.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Aquila says that late news received there confirms the report that Avezzano has been completely destroyed by the earthquake. The towns of Celano and Pascina, close to Avezzano are partially wrecked.

There are a great number of dead, says the dispatch, and many victims are buried in the ruins.

TRAIN GETS THROUGH.

London, Jan. 14—9:35 a.m.—A train has just arrived at Rome with 100 injured from Avezzano and Tagliacozzo, says a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from the Italian capital, who confirms the news that Avezzano has been completely destroyed.

BUT FEW ESCAPED.

[Canadian Press.]

Rome, Jan. 14.—Judging from the most recent reports, it appears that comparatively few people escaped from the city of Avezzano.

Those who got away and were only slightly wounded, insisted upon returning to search among the ruins of their homes for relatives and friends.

Many heartrending scenes were witnessed. Survivors dug hastily into piles of plaster and stone, often stained with blood. The gruesome search was only too often successful.

Woman Went Mad.

At Scurcola, a woman who unearthed the body of her 3-year-old child suddenly became insane. At Popoli, a young husband, returning from the fields where he had been at work, rushed to his home and found it a heap of ruins. He tore away the fallen masonry and entered what remained of his home, only to find his wife lying dead with the baby in her arms.

At Sora an old grandfather, the sole surviver of his family, insisted on forcing his way through the shattered walls of what once had been his home. Suddenly the walls collapsed, and the old man was buried with the other members of his family.

KINGLY SENTIMENTS.

Rome, Jan. 14.—King Victor Emmanuel, at a late hour last night, left in a motor car for Avezzano, accompanied by Gen. Brucati, one of his aides.

Before leaving the city the King was reminded of the international situation, it being the aim to keep him home. The King said: "The sufferings of my people are nearer my heart than anything else."

OIL MAGNATE DEAD.

[Canadian Press.]

Washington, Jan. 14.—James McDonald, a former director of the Standard Oil Company, and organizer and manager of the European branch of that organization, died here last night of heart disease. He was born in Scotland in 1840.

NEW SALVADOR PRESIDENT.

[Canadian Press.]

San Salvador, Jan. 14.—Don Carlos Melendes was chosen president of the republic of Salvador in the presidential election which terminated yesterday. Alfonso Quinorez was elected vice-president. There was virtually no opposition.

VENOMOUS ATTACK ON BISHOP FALLON

Armand Lavergne Says the Churchman Is French-Canadians' Worst Enemy.

SLATES "ORANGEISM" TOO

Calls the Protestant Organization a "Low Secret Society."

[Canadian Press.]

Quebec, Jan. 14.—The expression of a belief that "the Government should put something in the hands of the poor French-Canadians in Ontario to enable them to fight their battles" formed the most striking contention made by Armand Lavergne, Nationalist, in the course of a debate in the Legislature yesterday on a motion of W. S. Bullock, M. L. A., asking for fair play for the minority in Ontario. Mr. Lavergne said the Orange Order in Ontario, which was responsible for the agitation against the French, was made up of "the lowest classes of Irish Protestants."

Interest was lent to Mr. Lavergne's attack on Bishop Fallon of London, seeing that he was at one time one of his pupils. Mr. Lavergne bracketted the bishop and the Orangemen in allotting the blame for the position of the French-Canadians.

Bullock Protests.

Both Hon. J. M. Tellier, leader of the Opposition, and C. E. Gault, St. George, Montreal, protested against Mr. Lavergne's attack.

Mr. Lavergne said: "Mr. Bullock, by his speech, has just given us an example of justice, tolerance and generosity. I have no doubt that, representing as he does the minority in this province, his words will echo widely in the sister provinces."

Mr. Lavergne then went on to trace the history of the language question in Ontario. It was only in 1908, he said, that the treacherous agitation against the French language was begun. He attributed this agitation to two causes—the Orange element and the preachings of Bishop Fallon, whose tyrannical spirit, he said, spoiled everything and set fire to the powder.

Mr. Lavergne then quoted from various authors to show that "Orangeism" was a "low secret society," and he gave a number of examples to prove that its object was a merciless war against the French language and the Catholic religion. The order was given up to much drum-beating and raising of race cries which brought about disorder. Mr. Lavergne went on to declare that Bishop Fallon was the worst enemy of the French-Canadians in Canada.

Continuing, Mr. Lavergne quoted documents to show that the teaching of the German language went before that of the French language in Ontario.

"Justice."

"We have, therefore, the right," he affirmed, "to protest against this infamous system which the Prussians never even dared to apply in Alsace-Lorraine." The Canadians, he said, were not a people to endure persecution without defending themselves against it. The Society of Education was formed and had begun a campaign which would only terminate with the complete triumph of right and justice. Tyrants passed away, but liberty remained. As an example of the spirit of justice among certain tyrants, he said that while a bigoted press was praising Carson for causing a revolution, this same press was scandalized at the campaign of the Society of Education in Ontario. There were two standards of justice for those narrow minds.

Mr. Lavergne denied the contention of some that the French spoken in Canada was only a patois. He affirmed that French-Canadians spoke the French tongue as it was bequeathed to them by their ancestors.

Mr. Bullock's motion was adopted by the House.

SWITZERLAND MAKES HEAVY SACRIFICES

President Tells of Result of War—Absolute Neutrality Necessary.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Jan. 14.—Dr. Guiseppe Motta, president of Switzerland, in an interview Wednesday, said that neutrality was costing Switzerland enormous sacrifices in money and trade, according to the Berne correspondent of the Daily News. Dr. Motta asserted that the budget deficit in money and trade for the last current year was in the neighborhood of $5,000,000.

Dr. Motta added that he hoped the belligerent nations would recognize the sacrifice which Switzerland is making.

The executive further said that in order to meet the views of certain belligerents on the question of contraband Switzerland already had provided that only the state could import cereals and forage and that all suspicion that these would be re-exported would be eliminated. In conclusion Dr. Motta stated emphatically that public opinion in Switzerland was absolutely impartial and the public conscience had awakened to the necessity of national feeling remaining neutral.

DRIVEN INTO BANKRUPTCY.

[Canadian Press.]

Turin, Italy, Jan. 14.—The Franco firm, dealers in precious metals, went into bankruptcy yesterday. There is a deficit of 10,000,000 francs ($2,000,000), it is stated in the papers, due to the arrest of trade with Belgium, especially with Antwerp, from which place it is impossible to exact debts.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN TRAIN SERVICE, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Commencing January 17, 1915, the following changes will take place and remain effective until further notice:

Train No. 25, leaving Toronto 9:15 a.m. daily, except Sunday, and train No. 26, arriving Toronto 6:40 p.m. daily, except Sunday, will be operated between Toronto and Coldwater only, connection to and from Port McNicoll being made at Coldwater.

Train No. 755, leaving Toronto 11:30 a.m. daily, except Sunday, arriving Hamilton 12:33 p.m., will be withdrawn, and train No. 764, leaving Hamilton 9:15 p.m. daily, arriving Toronto 10:18 p.m., will be withdrawn.

Train No. 16, leaving Montreal 6:35 p.m. for St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., now runs daily, except Saturday, from Montreal; therefore, train No. 30, leaving Toronto 9:00 a.m. daily, makes direct connection at Montreal for St. John and Halifax daily, except Saturday.

Particulars from Canadian Pacific ticket agents, or write

M. G. Murphy, district passenger agent, Toronto. 41c

RECRUIT STREAM REMAINS STEADY

Number Accepted For Thirty-Third Infantry Is Now 119.

MANY UNDER NINETEEN

Canadians Formed a Large Percentage of Wednesday's Recruits.

Recruiting into the Thirty-third Infantry took another turn today, all of the five recruits accepted being English-born, and with the exception of one, all were under 19 years of age.

Canadians formed a large percentage of yesterday's recruits, and it is still thought that Canadian-born applicants will increase in number.

Recruits now number 119. Only five were examined today, and all of them were accepted. They are:

John Amroch, no address, born in England.

William Leonard Asser, 501 Simcoe street, born in England.

Leonard Morgan, R. R. No. 3, Granton, Ont., born in England.

Henry Perkins, St. James' Postoffice, born in England.

John Faulkner, 15 Clark street, born in England.

Those accepted yesterday afternoon and evening are:

Dikie Mills, 472 Park avenue, born in London, Ont.

James Moffat, 37 Gunn street, born in Carlisle, Eng.

Robert Blackwell, 177 Clarence street, born in London, Ont.

Arthur Bainey, 1 Shirley avenue, born in London, Eng.

Albert Parsons, Knollwood Park, born in London, Eng.

Henry Steele, 7 York street, born in London, Ont.

James Curran, 22 Gunn street, born in Wigton, Eng.

James Bear, 583 Hill street, born in Manitoulin Is., Ont.

Henry D. Andrews, 1049 Mabel street, born in Folkestone, Eng.

SCHARNHORST LOST ALL MEN.

Amsterdam, via London, Jan. 13—11:30 p.m.—Information received at Berlin is to the effect that none of the officers or men were saved from the German cruiser Scharnhorst, sunk off the Falkland Islands by the British squadron. Seven officers and 171 men were saved from the Gneisenau, seven men from the Nurnberg, and four officers and fifteen men from the Leipzig.

RIGHT OFF THE REEL

Some Notes of the Movie Plays and Players Garnered by The Advertiser—Questions in Regard to Motion Pictures and Their Players Will Be Gladly Answered.

Miss Lillian Russell and a company of 30 players are now at Charleston, S. C., to take exteriors for her production of "Wildfire." The scenes for the screen will be taken on and about the Charleston racetrack.

Some of the thrillers in the "Valley of Lost Hope" are: Burying a mining town under tons of rock; a head-on collision of two trains, and the explosion of many tons of dynamite.

"Help Wanted," a melodrama written by Jack Lait, a Chicago newspaperman, will soon be shown on the screen.

Edith Wynne Matthison, the noted English actress, has signed a contract to play the leading part in "The Governor's Lady," a big feature film which will be produced shortly.

Jess Willard, the prize fighter, is now a movie actor. Jess broke into the game when he signed a contract for the coming fight with Jack Johnson. The proceedings were filmed and may be shown here in the near future.

Pictures showing the second contingent at Salisbury Plains will be shown here shortly.

MONEY TIGHT AT JAIL

But They Have a Grand Collection of Ties, Razors, Rings, Etc.

"Is money tight? Well I should say so!" declared Acting Jailer Archie Campbell at the county jail today. "At least it is around this institution. We have 36 prisoners here at present and they haven't a nickel between them."

"What about all that filthy lucre that you are counting?" inquired the reporter as the acting jailer thumbed over a large wad.

"Belongs to, or did belong to, Edward Derrick, and Charles and Emerson Brock, who came down from the police station. Their friends have just paid their fines," said Mr. Campbell. "Now that safe over in the corner looks as if it held a million, but I'll just show you what it contains," and thereupon a magnificent collection of tooth brushes, rings, razors, tooth powder, tie-pins, handkerchiefs and many other articles, too numerous to mention was displayed to the astonished gaze of the reporter. A large signet ring, belonging to Benjamin Sturney, was the show piece of the collection.

RUSSIAN BAYONETS CLEAR VILLAGES

Vanguard Columns Make Splendid Advances in East Prussia.

SEVERAL VILLAGES TAKEN

Austria Says 10,000 Russians Were Slain in Second Siege.

[Canadian Press.]

PETROGRAD, Jan. 13. — The official statement issued from the general staff of the commander-in-chief of the Russian army today was as follows:

"Cannon and rifle fire prevailed on the night of Jan. 12 all along our front. Engagements of more importance took place in some districts on the road followed by our vanguard columns advancing in the regions to the east of Rozog, East Prussia.

"Our troops, having repulsed the enemy's cavalry suported by infantry, occupied several villages, one of which, strongly fortified, could only be cleared of the Germans by a bayonet attack.

Enemy Easily Repulsed.

"To the southwest of Mlawa we advanced in the direction of Radzanowa. On the front, comprising Kozlow, Biskupe, Zakrzew and Sucha, the Germans, after having prepared the ground by an intense artillery fire, made an offensive movement against the southern section of this front. We, however, repulsed them easily.

"In the region of Borjimow, Gaimine, Wolla and Szidlowska, the enemy made many unsuccessful attacks. The Germans, in their advance against Gaimine, tried to take cover under shields.

"In the region to the south of the Moghely Farm the enemy delivered a series of attacks, all of which were easily repulsed."

10,000 RUSSIANS SLAIN AT PRZEMYSL.

BERLIN, Jan. 13. — (By Wireless to Sayville.)—Included in the news items given out today by the official press bureau were the following:

"Special correspondents with the Austrian army headquarters mention the terrible losses sustained by the Russians around the Austrian fortress of Przemysl. These losses were inflicted partly in repeated sorties of the garrison, and partly during the storming tactics adopted by the Russians upon the fortress. The total number of Russians killed in the second siege of Pezemysl is estimated to number far above 10,000. Of late the activity of the Russians has subsided, some of the troops having been withdrawn to fight elsewhere."

REPULSES FOR CZAR ALONG NIDA RIVER.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.—(Via London, Jan. 14, 2:08 a.m.)—The following Austrian official statement has been received here from Vienna:

"The Russian infantry attempts to gain ground along the entire front of the lower Nida River (Southern Russian Poland), have been repulsed, with heavy losses. In the Carpathians it is generally quiet. Fogs and severe snowstorms prevail. Only minor engagements have taken place.

"In the southern war theatre, there have been only reconnoitering skirmishes."

GERMAN BOMBS DAMAGE WARSAW.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—11:15 p.m.—A Berlin dispatch received by the Exchange Telegraph Company by way of Copenhagen says that a German airman on Sunday dropped bombs on Warsaw. Several buildings in one of the principal streets were set afire.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE LOCAL MARKET

There was a good-sized winter market today. The weather being fine and the roads in good condition, brought a number of farmers and their wives in. Produce of all kinds seemed to be having a ready sale.

Butter sold at 30 cents a pound. A few dozen strictly fresh eggs sold at 50 cents a dozen.

Hay has dropped 50 cents a ton. The top price today was $16 per ton, and the lowest $14 per ton. There has been over 120 loads of hay in this week. It is hardly likely that the price will go up again this week, although the remounts at Queen's Park use up several loads a day.

Wheat sold at $1.15 per bushel. There was an excellent demand at this price.

Butchers' meats were slow. There was no drop in the prices.

Grain Per Cwt.			
Wheat, per cwt	$1 50	to	$1 83
Oats, per cwt	1 55	to	1 61
Grain Per Bushel.			
Wheat	1 10	to	1 15
Oats	48	to	51
Vegetables.			
Potatoes, load, bag	50	to	55
Potatoes, per bag	55	to	60
Beets, per bu	40	to	40
Lettuce, per doz	40	to	40
Cabbages, each	5	to	5
Radishes, per doz	50	to	50
Turnips, per bu	25	to	30
Carrots, per bu	40	to	40
Celery, each	5	to	10
Parsnips, per bu	50	to	50
Onions, per peck	25	to	25
Fruits.			
Apples, per bag	75	to	1 00
Apples, per bbl	1 50	to	2 25
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, per ton	14 00	to	16 00
Straw, per load	5 50	to	6 00
Straw, per ton	8 00	to	8 50
Dairy Products, Wholesale.			
Butter, dairy, lb	25	to	25
Butter, crocks, lb	25	to	25
Butter, rolls, lb	25	to	25
Butter, store lots, lb	23	to	24
Eggs, per doz	35	to	36
Eggs, basket, doz	35	to	36
Dairy Products, Retail.			
Butter, rolls, lb	28	to	30
Butter, fancy, lb	28	to	30
Butter, dairy, lb	26	to	30
Butter, crocks, lb	25	to	29
Eggs, per doz	40	to	50
Eggs, per basket	33	to	40
Eggs, store lots, doz	33	to	35
Honey, strained, 10 lb.	1 40	to	1 50
Poultry, Alive, Wholesale.			
Old fowl, lb	8	to	9
Young chickens, lb	9	to	10
Ducks, per lb	10	to	10
Geese, per lb	9	to	9
Turkeys, per lb	13	to	15
Poultry, Dressed, Wholesale.			
Chickens, per lb	12	to	14
Turkeys, per lb	17	to	20
Geese, per lb	11	to	13
Ducks, per lb	11	to	13
Poultry, Dressed, Retail.			
Spring chickens, pair	1 00	to	1 50
Ducks, per pair	1 25	to	2 00
Chickens, per lb	14	to	15
Turkeys, per lb	20	to	22
Geese, per lb	14	to	15
Live Stock.			
Hogs, per cwt	7 15	to	7 15
Fat sows, cwt	5 50	to	5 50
Small pigs, pair	5 00	to	10 00
Export cattle, cwt	8 00	to	8 50
Milch cows, each	75 00	to	80 00
Butchers' Meats.			
Dressed hogs, carcase	10 25	to	10 50
Veals, per cwt	13 00	to	14 00
Beef, per cwt	9 50	to	11 50
Mutton, per cwt	8 00	to	10 00
Spring lamb, carcase	13	to	14

GRAIN.

Winnipeg, Jan. 13.—New high records for wheat were created this morning on the grain market during the early hours. May touching, $1.39⅝, and July, $1.40½; previous high points were made some days ago, May being $1.38½ and July, $1.39¾. Trading in futures was light, comparatively, and the brokers to some extent were discouraging the speculative element.

The cause of the advance was the strong export inquiry, overnight offers being all accepted this morning. One export house had contracted for over 50,000 bushels early in the day. The cash situation continues strong for all grains and all grades, but only odd cars are being offered.

The number of cars inspected yesterday was 135, as against 390 cars last year, and in sight today were 160 cars.

At about noon values had declined from the high points, ¾c to ⅞c. Wheat futures closed 1¼c to 1½c higher, cash 1⅝c higher for contract grades, oats, ⅛c to ¼c higher, and flax, 3½c higher for May.

Cash grain; Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.34¼; No. 2 northern, $1.31¼; No. 3 northern, $1.28; No. 4, $1.24; No. 5, $1.20; No. 6, $1.15; feed, $1.11.

Oats—No. 2 Canadian western, 56¼c; No. 3 Canadian western, 53½c; extra No. 1 feed, 53½c; No. 1 feed, 53c; No. 2 feed, 52c.

Barley—No. 3, 70½c; No. 4, 66½c; feed, 61c.

Flax—No. 1 N. W. C., $1.53; No. 2 Canadian western, $1.51.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Skyscraper prices in the wheat market today made the less venturesome dealers cautious, and there was free selling to realize profits. On an early advance, quotations had risen to within 1⅛c to ¾c of the topmost pinnacle reached since the war began. Urgent demand from exporters continued, and so, too, did the difficulty of obtaining supplies from first hands. After opening ¼c to ¾c higher, prices hardened a trifle more, and then receded to a little below last night's level.

LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 400; slow, unchanged. Veals—Receipts, 50; active, $4 to $11.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; market active; heavy and mixed, $6 90 to $7; yorkers and pigs $7 to $7 25; roughs, $6 15 to $6 25; stags, $5 to $5 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,000 head; sheep active, lambs slow, at $5 to $8 75.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—Trade continued dull at the Union stockyards today. The run was common, no real good cattle being offered. Prices for the week dropped 50c per cwt. Lambs were steady, and sheep, calves and hogs were unchanged. Receipts, 543 cattle, 36 calves, 2,944 hogs and 519 sheep.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market firm; steers, $5 65 to $9 50; western steers, $4 85 to $7 50; cows and heifers, $3 25 to $8 10; calves, $7 50 to $10 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 22,000; market weak; light, $6 50 to $6 85; mixed, $6 60 to $6 90; heavy, $6 50 to $6 85; roughs, $6 50 to $6 60; pigs, $5 25 to $6 80; bulk of sales at $6 65 to $6 80.

Sheep—Receipts, 14,000; market slow; natives, $5 70 to $6 50; yearlings, $6 75 to $7 65; lambs, native, $6 75 to $8 65.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—Cattle—Butchers, choice, cwt, $7 25 to $7 60; do, medium, $5 25 to $6; do, common, $4 75 to $5 25; butcher cows, choice, $6 to $6 50; do, medium, $4 75 to $5 50; do, canners, $3 to $3 90; do, bulls, $6 50 to $6 75; feeding steers, $6 50 to $7; stockers, choice, $6 to $6 50; do, light, $5 50 to $6; milkers, choice, each, $65 to $85; springers, each, $50 to $85; calves, $8 to $11.

Sheep—Ewes, cwt, $5 to $6; bucks and culls, $3 50 to $4 50; lambs, $7 25 to $9 10.

Hogs—Fed and watered, cwt, $7 65; f. o. b., $7 30.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

J. M. Young, 3 London Loan building, reports fluctuations in New York stocks as follows:

New York, Jan. 14.

	Open.	High.	Low.	1:30.
Trunk Lines and Grangers—				
Baltimore & Ohio	69⅝	70¼	68⅝	70¼
Erie, com	22	22	21¾	21¾
Erie, 1st pfd	34½	..	..	..
Great Northern	114½	114½	114¼	114¼
New Haven	54⅞	..	..	..
New York Central	88⅝	89⅛	88⅝	89
Rock Island	⅞	..	..	..
Soo, com	112	..	..	..
Pacifics and Southerns—				
Atchison, com	94⅛	..	..	..
Canadian Pacific	158½	159⅛	158½	159
Kansas & Texas	9½	9½	9	9
Kan. & Tex., pfd.	27	..	..	..
Louis. & Nash.	115⅝	..	..	..
Missouri Pacific	6⅝	..	..	..
Northern Pacific	102½	102¼	102	102
Southern Pacific	85⅝	85⅛	84⅝	85
Southern Railway	15½	..	..	..
Union Pacific	118⅝	118⅞	118⅝	118⅞
Coalers—				
Lehigh Valley	134½	134½	134⅛	134⅛
Pennsylvania	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105½
Reading Railway	146⅝	147½	146⅝	147⅜
Traction Shares—				
Brooklyn Transit	85⅞	..	..	..
Interboro, com	11	..	..	..
Third Avenue	41¼	41½	41¼	41½
Twin City	99	..	..	..
Industrials—				
Am. Beet Sugar	35	35⅝	35	35⅝
American Can	29⅜	..	..	..
American Car	47¼	47¼	47	47
Am. Locomotive	27½	..	..	..
American Sugar	106⅞	106⅞	106¾	106¾
Amer. Smelters	60⅝	61¼	60⅝	61
Central Leather	35	..	..	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	24½	..	..	..
Consolidated Gas	118	..	..	..
Ice Securities	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛
Virginia Chemical	18	..	..	..
U. S. Rubber	58	58½	58	58⅝
Western Union	59⅝	60½	59⅝	60⅜
Copper Shares—				
Amal. Copper	55⅛	55½	54⅝	55½
Anaconda Copper	26½	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
Tennessee Copper	31⅛	31⅝	31	31⅝
Utah Copper	51¼	51½	51¼	51½
Oil Shares—				
Amer. Cotton Oil	48½	..	..	..
Mex. Petroleum	51	..	..	..
Steel Shares—				
Bethlehem Steel	52	..	..	..
Pressed Steel Car	35	36¼	35	36¼
Republic Steel	20⅝	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
Republic, pfd	76¼	..	..	..
U. S. Steel	51⅞	51⅝	51¼	51⅜
U. S. Steel, pfd	107⅞	..	..	..
Money, per cent	2			

Sales to noon, 52,900 shares.

Sales to 1 p.m., 66,100 shares.

New York, Jan. 14—Wall street, 10:30 a.m.—Speculative issues showed all of their recent uncertainty at the opening of today's stock market. United States Steel and Reading selling lower, while United Pacific and Amalgamated Copper were fractionally higher. New York Central was strongest of all the railway issues, soon rising a point. Baltimore and Ohio, whose directors meet today to act on the dividend, held steady, despite the general belief that a lower rate of disbursement will be declared. United Railways Investment preferred added a point to yesterday's gain, while the common yielded fractionally after opening at an advance.

Noon.—Leading stocks continued to react during the morning, selling at yesterday's low quotation. Other speculative favorites showed little disposition to move forward. Toward midday, however, improvement in Amalgamated, Smelting and some of the motor shares stiffened the list elsewhere. Baltimore and Ohio issues were the real features of the railway group, with a gain of 1¾ for the common. Canadian Pacific made an initial rise, but fell back, presumably on weakness in Soo issues, the preferred falling 5 points to its minimum. United States Rubber, Goodrich and Western Union gained a point or more. Bonds were steady.

PARIS BOURSE.

Paris, Jan. 14.—The tone of the bourse was quiet today. Three per cent rentes, 73 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 19 centimes.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 14.—Markings extending to the industrial shipping and rubber shares indicates that outsiders are becoming more confident. Home rails were active and dearer on dividend anticipations. Foreign bonds and American railway bonds received quite small attention.

The American section was fairly active and steady, with the most business in Canadian Pacific shares.

The approval of the board of governors of the New York stock exchange to restore arbitrage dealings between New York and European markets raises hope that London will soon follow suit.

Money and discount rates are easy.

BANK OF COMMERCE HAS SPLENDID REPORT

Sir Edmund Walker Comments Upon Few Defaults on Loans.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was held at Toronto on Tuesday. The statement of the general manager, Alexander Laird, shows that the net profits for the year were $2,668,233.29, a decrease of $324,717 from last year and represented 9.36 per cent on the capital and rest combined. Dividends at the rate of 10 per cent, amounting to $1,800,000 with extra bonus dividends of 2 per cent, were paid. Eighty thousand dollars went to the pension fund and $35,000 to the patriotic fund. The balance carried forward to profit and loss is $1,117,763.27, as against $384,529.98 a year ago. No appropriation has been made in bank premises account, which shows an increase over last year of $405,510. This is mainly accounted for by the final payments on some of our larger buildings and by the sums expended in purchasing sites for a number of the smaller offices.

The president, Sir Edmund Walker, in his address, reviewing the financial and commercial year in Canada and the outlook, gave what appeared to him to be two examples of essentially sound financial conditions.

The speaker had recently seen the returns of four large lenders by mortgage, the total principal of whose loans amounts to $60,000,000. On these loans interests had been paid in the East with only a very trifling percentage of arrears, while in the West about 92 per cent to 94 per cent of all interest has been paid on time or within three months thereafter.

One company, owning about $15,000,000 in Canadian municipal bonds, had at the end of the year only three town and three school sections, aggregating $4,500 of principal in default and this temporary default has taken place since August and has no real significance.

The bank's notes in circulation were $14,942,557 at the close of the year. Deposits decreased $11,304,905 accounted for by a general reduction in current account balances. Bills payable account representing participation in international exchange transactions amounted to $3,924,151, being a reduction of $5,581,626 from the figures of the last report.

Call and short loans were $27,677,386 and other current loans and discounts $124,588,076, as compared with $25