

WINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Hockey Matches on Saturday Overtime to Determine Result

BOWLING SCORES

Ent Golfing Fictures are Announced, as to Amateur Skating Championship of United States.

Teams in the National Hockey Association rounded approximately into their indicated in the result of the matches on Saturday night. In all three instances it was necessary to determine the result.

bowling match between the directors department executive of the M. A. A. were successful by a margin of 100 runs. The complete program follows:—

between the Canadians and the West- was anted placed in this city for many years of "Neway" Latonde on the liner worked wonders. Overcoming the Canadians sailed ahead and were at the wire. Score, 6 to 4.

Foules, of Victoria, is awarded first official ranking of the North Pacific Association. He is one of Canada's foremost and is now with the first contingent at M. Garrett, of Victoria, ranks second.

was and the Torontos were inclined to meet at the Capital. Durrash may play for a week. Wilson required more a collapse on the ice. The Ottawa selling experience, were the victors.

Ontario Sporting Club, in the gymnasium Arthur Street East, Harry "Flying" mpion of Canada, and Jack Reed, mpion of Australia, will go to London. The complete program follows:—

ated, 10 rounds, 8 rounds, Lewis, 6 rounds, Lewis, 6 rounds, Dougherty, 6 rounds.

provided a surprise when they defeated Queen City by 3 to 2. Quebec put a bitter fight, but the Queen City boys won. Dave Ritchie and Joe Malone led, the former having a tendon in his latter spraining his ankle.

still retains his lead in the averages of the Montreal Bowling Association, at the present he looks to be on a straight price of the most consistent of his team-mates, Meunier and second and third respectively.

Wanderer game here on Wednesday. The Ottawa fixture at the Capital will provide all followers of hockey with talk about.

one of the big American golfing stars named as follows: National Amateur (2nd); Women's National, Lake Forest; National Open, Shortfalls, N. J.;

skating championship of the East terminated at tournaments in Cleveland and at Soranac Lake, N. Y. (Edmund title will go to the skater making the most points in the various races being credited for a victory 20 places, and 10 for winning first.

STEEL MADE A NEW RECORD AT 32 1/2 TONS.—Towards the end of the week the market became somewhat stiff and a little reactionary. There is a tendency to relax into dullness and prominent interests seemed to be with the course of the market.

made a new high record by about a gain of 1 1/2. It was quite generally felt that the market was overdone. Justification for the stock's 1913 earnings were equal to about 20 it is estimated that results for 1913. Furthermore there is a practical larger earnings in 1915.

ers for equipment was reflected by an in Pressed Steel to 37 1/2, and of 15 can Car and Foundry.

BRUMLEY COMPANY. January 11.—According to the Economic company has a cash balance on hand immediate needs if the notes do not extended, but the bankers dare not extensions until the noteholders out of the last extension agreement.

HUMORIST PASSES AWAY. n, January 11.—Marshall J. White, humorist, died at a hotel here early

AMUSEMENTS. Playing High Class Attractions

PRINCESS - MAT. AND EVE, 25c to \$1.50. ect from the Playhouse.

"Things That Count"

ESTY'S MATS, WED. THURS. SAT. EL S. LAWRENCE Stock Co. HIS WEEK Elmer Cly's Story 'THREE WEEKS'

The Journal of Commerce

THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1915

WEATHER: Local Snowfalls

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FRENCH ARTILLERY FIRED WITH GREAT PRECISION
Paris, January 12.—The official afternoon statement follows:
"From the sea to the Obse there has been an intermittent cannonade very violent at some points.
"To the north of Sousse some violent combats have been fought around the trenches captured by us on January 8th and 10th. The enemy during yesterday made several counter-offensive movements, which we repulsed and we gained new parts of the trenches.
"On the Argonne and in the Meuse there were artillery duels, our heavy pieces responded effectively to the batteries and bomb throwers of the Germans.
"In Champagne, in the region of Souain, our artillery fired with great precision on the opposing positions.
"Near Perthes the field forts, located to the north of Beaugor Farm, was the scene of a sanguinary battle.
"The enemy succeeded in establishing a trench inside of the works, of which we hold the salient. The battle continues.
"In the Argonne and as far as the Meuse there is nothing to report.
"On the heights of the Meuse two German attacks, one in the direction of Consenvoye, the other at Bellemeuse, were repulsed.
"To the southeast of Metz, near Veizeux, one of our batteries captured and put to flight a German company which was judging the village of St. Saur.
"In the Vosges and in Alsace the day was quiet.
"In the eastern theatre there is nothing new in the East Prussia.
"Russian advances in Northern Poland were unsuccessful.
"Our attacks in the district west of the Vistula progressed notwithstanding the bad weather.
"The situation on the east bank of the Pilica is unchanged."

ONWARD SWEEP OF ALLIES CONTINUES

Sharp Fighting With French on Offensive on Meuse and Moselle—Germans Re-enforced

SIGNALLING BY WINDMILL

German Ranks Swept by Their Own Quickfiring by Strategic Move—Allied Fleet May Soon Force Open Dardanelles—French Warship Sunk—Developments in East.

(Special Cable to Journal of Commerce)

London, January 12.—In an offensive movement between the Meuse and the Moselle, the French have made distinct gains, their artillery and infantry clearing the way for their sappers to blow up the German defensive works. In the fighting at one point the Germans were driven into the fire of their own quick-firing.

Brussels is being swept by a conflagration, according to reports brought into Holland by refugees. Disorders are feared there. Throughout Belgium to the rear of the present German lines the Germans are strengthening their defences and bringing up artillery to their positions near the coast. Their aviators have been unusually active in the last few days, a squadron of fifteen German aeroplanes dropping bombs Sunday night in and about Dunkirk.

Italian troops have been sent to strengthen the garrisons of the Italian Islands of Aegean group, it is reported.

The Roumanian army of 600,000 has now been fully equipped. It is declared and both Roumania and Italy are reported fully prepared to join the Allies in the field.

When the French were ordered to take the offensive between the Meuse and the Moselle four days ago, the sharpest fighting for weeks occurred in that region. While on the wings, the infantry attacked in La Perrie wood and the Forest of Apremont, the artillery was massed behind Fleury. In the morning the Germans found the masked batteries and although positions were changed, continued to search the guns out with their shells. It was then discovered that a German spy was signalling with the sails of a windmill. He was shot.

At noon when the French guns opened, an aviator reported the German centre weakened to support the heavily pressed left in La Perrie Wood. The German sappers were put out of action and the French infantry charged. The German quick-firing failed to stop the charge and when the German ran out to meet the attack they were forced back upon their own quick-firing, which swept their ranks. The French engineers then blew up the main German works. The engagement lasted all day and resulted in a half-mile advance by the French.

Despatches from Athens and Rome indicate that the Allied fleet which has been shelling the defences may soon force the passage of the Dardanelles. The fort at Chanak Kalesi, which is on the south side of the entrance is reported destroyed, while two others have been damaged badly, but are still replying to the fire of the warships.

No confirmation has been given in Paris of the wireless report from Vienna by way of Berlin, of the loss of the French dreadnought Courbet, a vessel of 23,467 tons. The Vienna report says that the Austrian submarine No. 12 hit the Courbet. The Jean Bart, a sister ship of the Courbet, attempted to tow her, says the report, but rammed and sunk her instead.

Several violent encounters have taken place between the Russians and Germans in Poland. In recent fighting at Bolnow, the Times' Petrograd correspondent says, the bodies of the enemy were heaped so high in front of the Russian works that they were piled up to form embankments for machine guns.

In the Caucasus a battle is developing with the Turks in the region of Kara Craan.

GERMANS ISSUE GENERAL DENIAL OF ATROCITIES THEY COMMITTED.

Berlin, January 12.—An official statement issued here, denying charges of cruelty made against the German troops, says: "German army commanders have by every means and with full success effected a maintenance of discipline and observation of all the rules of civilized warfare in all the theatres of war."
Continuing the statement says: "All accusations are made in general terms, and as far as is known the French publication is nothing more or less than an unbroken series of slanders with no other object than to create hatred against the German people. All the general points are without any particulars as to time and place of commission, and no proof is given as to the guilt of any particular persons."

DEMANDS AN INQUIRY.

St. John, N.B., January 15.—New Brunswick is to have another inquiry. Hon. John Morrissey, Minister of Public Works, has asked the Lieut.-Governor in Council to appoint a commission to inquire into his department because of statements made "by certain men." It is understood his wish will be complied with.



HON. W. H. HEARST, Premier of Ontario, who speaks to-night at the Canadian Club dinner in New York City.

HON. MR. WHITE ON ADDITIONAL DOMINION NOTE CIRCULATION

Ottawa, January 12.—Asked to-day as to the issue of additional Dominion note circulation since the outbreak of the war, the Minister of Finance stated that, apart from notes issued against securities, gold to the amount of 62 per cent, was held against the remaining outstanding circulation.

It was not until 1902 that the percentage of gold as held rose to sixty per cent.

Dominion notes aggregating about twenty-five million dollars have been issued since August, chiefly against the deposit of Dominion, Dominion-guaranteed and municipal securities.

Any necessary legislation confirmatory of the action of the Governor-in-Council in exceeding the legally authorized note issue will be obtained at the coming session of Parliament, as was done in 1908, following an authorization in 1907 of an excess issue of ten million dollars.

In Great Britain, the Imperial Government has issued since the war broke out currency notes to an amount as high as two hundred and seventy million dollars, while the United States, between August 1st and October 31st, issued three hundred and sixty million dollars of "Emergency Currency."

The Canadian situation is exceptionally strong, and there is no sign of redundancy of circulation, the Minister of Finance declared, in conclusion.

Men in the Day's News

Mr. J. Olski, who has been elected chairman of the Chambre de Commerce for 1915, is a well-known mining engineer. He was born in France in 1852, educated in that country, and came to Canada when a young man. He was appointed Superintendent of Mines for the Province of Quebec in 1881, and held the position for twenty-eight years. He has explored the whole of the Province, and has written extensively on mining matters. The writer once met him on one of his exploring expeditions near the height of Lake St. Lawrence, as one of the best known men in the Eastern Townships. He was born at Compton, Que., in 1852, educated at Sherbrooke and at Harlow High School. As a young man he engaged in mercantile business for some years, later going into banking. He worked his way up through the Eastern Townships Bank to the office of general manager in 1902 and then president of that bank until its amalgamation with the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He is a director of a number of companies throughout the Eastern Townships, and a trustee of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. He resides at Sherbrooke.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, who has just sent a despatch to London saying that unfavorable ice conditions has delayed the sailing of his ship, the "Endurance," is well known in Canada. He was born in England in 1874. This is his third trip to the Antarctic, the first one, however, he took but a minor part as a junior officer. In 1908 he led an expedition which got as far south as 88 degrees 23 minutes, where they were forced to turn back. He made a number of interesting scientific discoveries, among others finding coal at the latitude of 85 degrees south. He was knighted on his return and was awarded a government grant of £20,000. He started on his present expedition shortly after the outbreak of war.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston, who was fifty-six years of age yesterday, is one of the best known statesmen in the British Empire. He was born on the 11th of January, 1859, and was the eldest son of Lord Scarsdale. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and on graduation became private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury. Later he became Under-Secretary of State for India, and still later Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In 1898 he went to India as Viceroy, and held office until 1905, when, through a disagreement with Kitchener, he was forced to resign. He has written extensively, is a clever speaker, and is possessed of more than ordinary ability. He is regarded as a typical representative of the ultra-Conservative Party.

General Joffre, who is sixty-three years old to-day, is Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies fighting in France and Flanders. He was born at Rivescourt, Oriental-Pyrenees, on the 12th of January, 1852. He was educated as an officer in the Polytechnic School, graduating in 1870 with the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. He fought through the Franco-Prussian War. Promotion came rapidly to him because of his thorough knowledge of military matters. He is regarded as the greatest builder of fortifications in the world, but has a thorough knowledge of all kinds of military tactics. In 1911, he was placed in command of the French Army, and in the crisis which faced his country during the past few months, has given an excellent account of himself. He is known as "Joffre the Silent."

UNFAIR STATEMENTS MADE AGAINST MILLS

Millers and Bakers Doing all in Their Power to Keep Price of Flour and Bread Down

WHEAT IS SOARING

Col. Labelle States That Although Wheat and Flour are High, Bakers Have Not Yet Followed the Advance—Public Should Cease Criticizing Until Given Cause.

In the local flour market to-day, first patents were selling at \$7.40 and seconds at \$6.90.

It is the generally popular belief among the consuming public of all nations that in the matter of foodstuffs, they are the sufferers and are at the mercy of the so-called "tyrants" at the heads of the large companies and corporations. There are people who will not take the trouble to study out basic conditions controlling certain commodities in the public market, nor the causes which go to affect the action of these commodities from time to time.

The situation in flour in Canada, has at last arrived at this stage of the game, and the public and in some cases the press, are criticizing the concern, which to a very great extent control the flour markets. This might be stated is extremely unfair at the present time, for the large milling companies, without one exception, have been out to protect the public and the country and so far have succeeded in doing so.

It must be admitted that the advance in the price of flour since the beginning of the war, or say from the first of August has been particularly stiff, but as yet, the public has suffered but little therefrom. Wheat in the primary market has been acting in a most erratic and entirely baffling manner and advances have, as a rule, been steep. As pointed out in the Journal of Commerce yesterday, however, the advance in Winnipeg wheat since August has amounted to 45 cents per bushel, which is equal to an advance of \$2.10 per barrel in flour, when correctly proportioned out while flour itself has only been advanced a little over two-thirds the advance in wheat, or an all of 80 cents per barrel. This is moderate in the extreme when it is taken into consideration that the action of flour in the United States has to date forced over three hundred bakers out of business in Chicago alone.

Nothing of this nature has been reported in Canada to the knowledge of the writer, and it is not thought that anything of this description is likely to happen in the very near future. Take the local bread situation, for instance. Bread has not as yet been advanced, the public are getting the benefit of wheat which was purchased at much lower levels than those at present prevailing—bakers could claim loss of profit and raise the price to meet their own ends—but are they doing this? No! Their action in this time of crisis is commendable.

The Ottawa Citizen made what appears to be an erroneous statement, when in its issue of January 11, under the sub-head "Looks Like a Hoaxing" it printed the following:
"There would seem to be good ground for the allegation that Canadian millers have taken advantage of Britain's difficulty in getting grain from the Baltic ports. This difficulty, which has arisen since the war began has caused wheat to rise in price in Liverpool, and Canadian millers say the Winnipeg wheat prices are governed by the Liverpool price; they are always the same in the two places, less the difference of freight charges from Winnipeg to Liverpool. Yet Chicago has started the advance in price whenever a favorable excuse presented itself and Winnipeg market should not be affected by Chicago."
It is an open secret that several millers in Canada make abnormal profits by buying wheat from farmers who were hard pushed for money in 1913 and perhaps they are playing the same game just now. The Government could find out.

It is quite evident that the writer of the above has not taken the trouble to study the underlying or even the most outstanding features of the Canadian market, or he would not have been prompted to suggest a government protest. The stand taken by the Ottawa Citizen seems to be extremely unfair to millers and bakers alike.

When asked by a representative of the Journal of Commerce this morning to explain the situation as it now stands, and to point out the difficulties under which the mills are working, Col. A. E. D. Labelle, managing-director of the St. Lawrence Flour Mills, said:
"It seems a shame that people will not cease to complain over nothing. The increase in the price of flour has had very little effect upon them as yet, and it is not likely that it will hurt them greatly for some time to come, if it ever does. Accusations are continually being made against the large milling companies of reaping too great a profit from their business, at the expense of the public. This is not the case. When one hears of a milling company closing a successful year and showing a large margin of profit, one does not readily see just how much business the company has to do before this is possible. The profits made in proportion to the vast amount of business they do. The profit on flour is smaller than almost any other industry."
"At the present time, the millers and bakers are doing much for the public, who do not realize it. Although flour is at the highest point it has ever reached since 1870, with the exception of 1899, the 'Letter Year' the price of bread has not been raised one cent as yet. Even if it was, the public would have no reason to complain. There is nothing cheaper than bread at the present time. If bread went up in price, the advance would not amount to as much as the average family expends upon magazines. No, the public have no cause for complaint."

When asked what the possibilities in the flour market were, Col. Labelle said: "It is hard to make a forecast of the flour and grain markets as they now stand. The only hope I can see is in the conclusion of the war. The opening of the Dardanelles would help to some extent, but would not solve the high price problem. When the end of the war does come, it will be about a year before the markets regain their normal character."

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

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TURKEY DECIDES TO GRANT ITALY ENTIRE SATISFACTION

Rome, January 12.—Turkey has acceded to all of Italy's demands and arrangements are under way which the Ottoman Government will give satisfaction for the invasion of the Italian Consulate at Haidada and the dragging there from the British Vice-Consul who had sought refuge there.

A date will probably soon be set for the firing of the military salute to the Italian flag at Haidada. A commission has been appointed to investigate the incident before a final granting of reparation which Italy insists upon having.

GERMAN CRUISER BREMEN BADLY DAMAGED BY A MINE.

Petrograd, January 12.—The German cruiser Bremen has arrived at Wilhelmshaven, the German naval base on the North Sea, in a badly damaged condition, as the result of coming into contact with a mine, according to information received by the Russian Admiralty today.

The Bremen is a protected cruiser of 3,200 tons, and is capable of 23.2 knots an hour. She was laid down in 1902 and completed fifteen months later. She carries 287 men according to the Naval Register.

JAPAN SENDS NO WARSHIPS.

Tokyo, January 12.—Owing to the war, Japan has decided not to send any warships to the Panama-Pacific exposition.

"WE ARE STARVING" WRITES BRITISH WOMAN IN BERLIN

St. John, N.B., January 12.—Concealed under the postage stamp of a letter received here from Berlin were the words "We are starving."

It came from a British woman, wife of a German officer. The hidden message, placed to avoid censorship, was found through a clever hint in the matter-of-fact text.

AMERICANS RECEIVE IN FRIENDLY SPIRIT REPLY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

London, January 12.—In commenting on the attitude of the American Government toward the reply of Great Britain to President Wilson's shipping protest, the Evening Standard predicted to-day that "a bargain between the two countries should be easily struck."

The Evening Standard goes on to say: "Sir Edward Grey's reply has been accorded a friendly reception in the United States."
The Star: "The tone of the American press toward our reply is just what we expected it would be. It is fair and it is friendly."
The Globe:—"The American press comment on the English preliminary reply is, on the whole, friendly."

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