

THE MOLSONS BANK
 Incorporated 1854
 Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000
 Reserve Fund \$4,800,000
 Head Office—MONTREAL
 22 Branches in Canada
 Agents in all Parts of the World.
 Savings Department at all Branches.
 Letters of Credit ISSUED
 TRAVELLING CHEQUES ISSUED
 DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS ISSUED
 A General Banking Business Transacted

RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
 Special Winter Apartment Rates:
Luncheon, \$1.25
Dinner, \$1.50
 or a la carte.
 Balls, Banquets, Dinners, Wedding Receptions, Lectures, Concerts and Recitals, Solicited.
 Suppers from 9 till 12 p.m.
 Music by Lignante's Celebrated Orchestra.

THE DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY
 DOMINION SAVINGS BUILDING
 LONDON, CANADA
 Capital \$1,000,000.00
 Reserve 200,000.00
 T. H. PURDOM, K.C. President
 NATHANIEL MILLS Managing Director

COL. SAM HUGHES IS TO BE UNDER FIRE
 Both Sides of Parliament Will Take a Fling at the Minister of Militia
MUCH GRAFT CHARGED
 Sir Robert Borden Does Not Consider That Any Investigation of the Boot Question is Necessary—Distributing Party Literature.
 (Special to the Journal of Commerce.)
 Ottawa, February 9.—The Conservatives will hold their first caucus of the session to-morrow when the general session programme and other matters will be discussed. It is expected that the caucus will be of considerable duration and that many matters which have been more or less controversial between Government members will be under consideration.
 Probably the most important of these will be the question of contracts and of how far the Government is prepared to go toward providing full information and toward permitting Parliamentary enquiry if demanded.
 Premier Borden yesterday stated that a full statement of expenditure since war broke out would be tabled in the House at an early date. Whether this will contain the various detailed contracts and the name of the contractors, together with itemized accounts, is not known.
 So far the departments have refused to give a list of contracts awarded on the grounds that the publication of such a list might create jealousy among the less fortunate firms.
 Yesterday Sir Wilfrid Laurier pressed for an investigation of the boot question. In this respect Sir Robert Borden did not seem inclined to think that such an investigation was necessary, stating that the boots had been manufactured upon specifications in the possession of the Department of Militia for several years. He also stated that the weather was such at Salisbury that no type of boot would have stood the test.
 It is believed, however, that many members of the caucus will press for a full investigation on the matter.
 It was further hinted by E. M. MacDonald that there was a poor standard that they were not sent abroad, while there are indications that the purchases in Ontario have not been up to standard and that graft has been made from the purchases.
 William Smith, a prominent horseman and member for South Ontario, is authority for the statement that many horses purchased in Ontario were not fit for use at the front.
 Whether these and other matters will be given the full light of day is a question which the caucus will be called upon to decide.
 The Minister of Militia and his general administration of the department will be the centre for consideration. It is a matter of general knowledge that Toronto members, and also certain Government members from the West, at one time urged a change in the Militia portfolio—a change which Premier Borden strenuously opposed.
 Major Sharpe, of North Ontario, clashed ferociously with the Minister at Valenciennes and left his battalion and the camp under exceedingly strained conditions so far as his relations with the Minister were concerned.
 The question of permitting the distribution throughout the country of party literature in the case of Dr. Clark's protest last evening will also be discussed in the caucus.
 No date has yet been set for the first Liberal caucus, though it is expected that it will be held some time during the week.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.
 New York, February 9.—Exports of general merchandise from New York for the week ended February 6th totalled \$23,514,847, a decrease of \$1,412,235 compared with a year ago.

ALLIES CONTINUE TO ADVANCE STEADILY
 Great Battle Progressing in Argonne—German Attacks Heavy—French Make Good Gains
DANZIG PORT CLOSED
 All Vessels Advised to Cease Communicating With Outside World in Any Manner—Greater Part of German Fleet Concentrated There—Russians Continue Sweep.
 (Special Cable to The Journal of Commerce.)
 London, February 9.—At Bagatelle, in the Argonne, where the Germans have been launching attacks continuously for days, a battle of much importance has been in progress for the last three days, the enemy in great numbers attempting to batter down the French defence. By weight of numbers the Germans have succeeded in reaching part of the outer trenches, but have been unable to gain further.
 In the Champagne country the French have taken a wood from the enemy, while at La Boisselle, to the northeast of Albert, they are engaged in a furious struggle for the possession of the village, in which they have gained a lodgment.
 The craters formed by the explosion of a series of mines in front of the houses occupied by the French have been occupied and organized by them. The enemy first took possession of the excavations, but were dislodged by the French bayonet in a hand to hand fight, in which two hundred German dead were left in the craters.
 Since Sunday a battle in which the infantry has been severely engaged has been fought in the Argonne, at Bagatelle, where for many days the Germans have been seeking to push the French by constantly repeated attacks by night and day. To offset this success, the French have made an important gain to the north of Meunil les Hurus, where they carried a wood in which the Germans had been strongly established.
 The German naval port of Danzig, has been cut off from communication with the rest of the world, according to despatches to the Daily Mail from Copenhagen, which states that all telegraphic communication has been prohibited and neutral vessels in port forbidden to use their wireless or the mails. The greater part of the German fleet is said to be lying there.
 Germany and Austria, it is reported here, are not likely to receive an American protest over the German declaration of a war zone about Great Britain in any friendly spirit. It is said that they will regard this or any other interference with the following good of the announced naval programme as an unneutral act.
 Despatches from Berlin show the Germans, however, feel that further explanations of the announcement are necessary. It is now said no action against neutral shipping is intended, and that every precaution against mistaking a neutral vessel for one belonging to the belligerent powers will be taken.
 The Paris newspapers assert that the part of the German memorandum sent to Washington declaring German naval commanders had been instructed to do all possible to avoid endangering the neutral vessels did not appear in the original text of the announcement published in the Reichs Anzeiger.
 Commenting on Great Britain's scheme to cut off food supplies from Germany, the Cologne Gazette says: "Prisoners of war must starve first. We have 600,000 prisoners, and the parts of Belgium and France contain 11,000,000 persons. If it comes to starving, the subjects of hostile countries will suffer first."
 The Germans are again shifting their point of attack against the Russians. Unable to reach Warsaw, the enemy's troops are being moved in great numbers to East Prussia in an attempt to break up the Russian forces there, which are moving toward Koenigsberg. Meanwhile the Russian cavalry is sweeping the right bank of the Vistula, and the Russians have been victorious in encounters in Central Poland.
 It is officially charged in Petrograd that in the fighting near Borjowim the enemy has been using explosive bullets.



GENERAL ALDERSON,
 Commander of the Canadian Expeditionary Force which is now in France.

Men in the Day's News
 Sir Francois X. Langellier, Lieutenant-Governor of this province, who died yesterday, was born at Ste. Rosalie on December 24th, 1838, so that he was in his seventy-seventh year. He was educated at St. Hyacinthe College and Laval University. For years he was an outstanding figure at the Quebec Bar, and was also a lecturer in law at Laval University. He sat in the House of Commons for Megantic, Montmagny and Pictou, and later for Quebec Centre. He was also elected to the Local Legislature and was a member of the Government of Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere. He was knighted in 1907, and appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the province in May, 1911.

Dr. G. R. Parkin, head of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, was sixty-nine years of age yesterday. He was born at Salisbury, N.B., educated at the local schools, at the Normal School, St. John, and at the University of New Brunswick. As a young man he entered the teaching profession, where he made a pronounced success, ending up his teaching career as principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto. Since 1902 he has been the organizing representative of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust. Dr. Parkin, who is an ardent Imperialist, has travelled extensively, written a great deal and is a well-known lecturer. For the past few years he has been a resident of England.

T. H. Purdom, K.C., who presided at the annual meeting of the Dominion Savings & Investment Co. held in London to-day, is one of the best known lawyers in Western Ontario. He was born in London in 1853, educated at the London Grammar School and at Osgoode Hall. For a time he was a partner of the late Hon. David Mills, and is now head of the firm of Purdom and Purdom. He is a director of the Trust and Guarantee Company, of the Canada Trust Company, president of the Northern Life Assurance Company, president of the Dominion Savings & Investment Company and of the London Advertiser Co. He is an ex-president of the St. Andrew's Society and has been a prominent figure in politics in Western Ontario. He is a Liberal and a Presbyterian.

America's two richest men, Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller, have both given evidence before the Commission on Industrial Relations. Carnegie, the "canny Scot," told the history of his whole industrial career, not omitting the disastrous Homestead strike riots when some of his workmen were shot. Andy, who saw trouble coming, had put the ocean between himself and the strikers and left the settling of the dispute to his subordinates. Carnegie is now far past the allotted "three score and ten," but is as active in his movements and as clear-minded as he was a score of years ago. He divides his time between Skibo Castle, near Dorchoch, in the North of Scotland and New York. He told the Commission that he was happier now than at any time in his life because he was giving away his money as fast as he could.

Mr. F. W. G. Johnson, like Caesar, who divided all Gaul into two parts, divides the year into two seasons—when there is curling and when there is no curling. During the time when the "roarin' game" is the vogue, he lives, the rest of time he merely exists. Mr. Johnson is one of the most versatile, popular and interesting chaps at large. He started life as a railroad clerk, but turned to banking and for many years was connected with the Molsons Bank, severing his connection with them a few years ago when manager of their St. Catherine street branch. He then entered the insurance field, in which business he has been very successful. Although not of a robust nature, he has taken the keenest possible interest in all kinds of outdoor sports and is probably one of the best known devotees of sport in the city of Montreal. He reads widely, has a fine line of good stories, and has even been known to write poetry.

The Honorable Nathaniel Curry, who presided at the annual meeting of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, held here yesterday, is a "Blue Nose" who has made good in the larger field of Canadian finance and industry. Senator Curry was born at Port Williams, N.S., on March 26th, 1851, and as a young man formed a partnership in 1877 with his brother-in-law, the late R. A. Rhodes, under the name of Rhodes, Curry & Co., as manufacturer and builders. Their plant, which was a small one, was located at Amherst, N.S. It soon developed into the largest car building plant in Canada and later formed the basis of the merger which included the majority of the car manufacturing plants in the country. Senator Curry became president of the merged companies, which went under the name of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company. He is a director of the Bank of Nova Scotia, a director of the Canadian Light & Power, of the Montreal Trust and of many other financial and industrial concerns. He is also an ex-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

CONSCRIPTION NOT POPULAR IN BRITAIN
 Agitation in Favor of Peace Would Follow When Last German Soldier Had Left Belgian Soil
PLENTY READY TO SERVE
 Britons Will Preserve a Very Clear Distinction Between Times of Mere Stress and Times of Emergency.
 (BY W. E. DOWDING.)
 London, January 26.—(By mail.)—Lord Haldane, in his recent statement in the House of Commons with regard to compulsory military service, unwittingly revived a question which has always been ruffling, more or less, the surface of our domestic peace for the last thirty years. When he declared his acceptance of the principle that the obligation of every able-bodied citizen to bear arms in defence of his country was inherent in the British constitution, it was construed into an announcement that conscription was crossing the threshold of our doors. A certain section both of the public and the press have seized the opportunity to bring compulsion once more into the arena of active possibility; and it is not an exaggeration to say that the question is becoming acute.
 Naturally every man in the United Kingdom agrees, that, in a great national emergency, when all other considerations have proved unavailing, it might become the duty of every able-bodied citizen to bear arms in the defence of his country. But there exists just at present a little uncertainty in the public mind as to the exact circumstance under which this duty becomes a necessity.
 The "national service" advocates think that present circumstances are sufficient warrant for the creation of a conscript army. But facts as opposed to theory are against them; as a brief recital of what has taken place will sufficiently demonstrate. Colonel F. N. Maude, C.B., in the current number of the "Nineteenth Century and After," has given what may be considered, in the absence of official figures, a very complete summary of the results of five months' recruiting.
 When it became clear to the Government on 2nd August that war was imminent, the mobilization of the whole of the British Army was begun, and completed within seven days. It is important to remember that every man of the resultant force had entered his country's service of his own free will. The Regular Army completed its mobilization first. With the calling up of the reserves—and no absentees were reported—the first or expeditionary line consisted of 300,000 men, with a further line of 100,000 to fill up the wastage due to casualties. The Special Reserves, also numbering 100,000, returned to the colors at the same time. Thus, at the end of the first week in August, we had assembled ready for service a regular force, completely equipped, horsed, and gunned, of half-a-million men.
 Mobilizing the Navy.
 The mobilization of the Navy and Marines, completed on the evening of the 3rd, brought another 130,000 men into the fighting line, while the calling out of their reserves, naval and volunteer, added another 70,000. To these forces the British Battalions in India, Egypt, the Dominions Overseas, and the Crown Colonies, must again be added. Colonel Maude gives 100,000 as the most probable round figures. The total number of men, therefore, in active service in the British navy, and regular army, on the 12th August, was not less than 1,120,000.
 The mobilization of the Territorial Army took exactly a week. The full establishment of 230,000 men was reached a few days later—the vacancies being filled by the return of time-expired men who flocked back to their old regiments. New recruits had reluctantly to be rejected, for the time being.
 With the appointment of Lord Kitchener to the War Office, came the first definite appeal to the country to rally to the defence of the Empire. Five hundred thousand men were called for. A million responded. So seriously did the rush of new recruits try the existing and the improvised resources of the Army Reserve.
 (Continued on Page 6.)

ISSUE OF BONDS BEARING A HIGH RATE OF INTEREST.
 New York, February 9.—It is expected that a complete announcement regarding the New York Central financing will be made by the directors at the close of their meeting to-morrow afternoon.
 Inasmuch as the stock is now selling around 99, it is plain that most attractive feasible plan would be the issuance of a bond bearing a high rate of interest, and at the same time carrying a privilege of conversion at a later date into the company's stock.
 With a floating debt of over \$100,000,000, the company is certainly planning for an issue of at least that amount.
 Although New York Central has a large amount of floating indebtedness nevertheless the treasury contains unpledged an amount of liquid stocks and bonds exceeding the entire floating indebtedness of the whole property.
 The list includes valuable stock of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, over \$80,000,000 of Reading stock, nearly \$2,000,000 of American Express stock, almost \$6,000,000 of Mahoning Coal, \$9,000,000 of Nickel Plate and other stocks.
 It is understood that the announcement to be made on Wednesday will state how the entire floating indebtedness is to be provided for, thus tying up all the loose ends in New York Central's finances.
 If the company decided to issue a straight convertible bond to the amount of \$100,000,000, such an operation will yield an added equity at the rate value behind the present refunding bonds, and bankers believe it ought to improve their position materially. Such an issue would mean the privilege to stockholders of subscribing to little over 40 per cent. of their present holdings.
 There is some talk that the Central directors know that the wealthy interests identified with the management of the company will be likely to take up their allotments in full.

LEAVES BIG ESTATE.
 New York, February 9.—It is estimated that the value of the estate of the late Norman B. Beam will run between \$50,000,000 and \$75,000,000.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce
 Head Office—TORONTO
 Paid Up Capital - - - \$15,000,000
 Rest - - - - - 13,500,000
 Board of Directors:
 Sir Edmund Walker, C.Y.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
 John H. Egan, K.C., LL.D., Vice-President
 John H. Egan, K.C., LL.D., D.C.L.
 Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.
 Sir F. J. Jones, Bt.
 William Farwell, Esq., D.C.L.
 Charles Colby, Esq., M.A., Ph.D.
 J. W. Flavelle, Esq., LL.D.
 Hon. W. C. Stewart, Esq.
 G. F. Galt, Esq.
 Gardner Stevens, Esq.
 A. C. Flatters, Esq.
 H. J. Fuller, Esq.
 A. Egan, Esq.
 R. Wood, Esq.
 Robert Stuart, Esq.
 Alexander Laing, Esq.
 C. G. Fraser, Esq., K.C.
 George W. Ross, Esq.
 ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager.
 JOHN AIRD, Assistant General Manager.
 WITH BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND AND MEXICO, AND AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THIS BANK OFFERS UNSURPASSED FACILITIES FOR THE TRANSACTION OF EVERY KIND OF BANKING BUSINESS IN CANADA OR IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
 Collections Effected Promptly and at Reasonable Rates

PINKERTON & COMPANY
 ESTABLISHED 1833
 24 GUARDIAN BUILDING
 160 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL
 We do not acknowledge any relation to or connection with Pinkerton's National Detective Agency.
OUR DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.
 Investigations along all lines of Secret Service conducted on a scientific basis. We have an efficient staff of operatives and can give all commissions careful and immediate attention.
OUR COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
 Handling, the collection of all accounts offers business community an exceptional medium of recovering their most difficult outstanding accounts. We guarantee results to our clients. Testimonial letters from clients furnished on request.

Exclusive Apartments-- "THE CHOMEDY"
 TO RENT—Apartments in this newly erected building. Every modern improvement which combines the comfort of the home with the best features of Apartment service. Situated on westerly side of Cote des Neiges Road, near to Sherbrooke Street.
 For Rents and other information, apply to—
The Cradock Simpson Co.
 The Transportation Building
 120 ST. JAMES STREET
 MONTREAL
 MAIN 9000

GERMANS BOMBARD SOISSONS WITH INFLAMMABLE PROJECTILES.
 Paris, February 9.—The official communique says: "In Belgium there was an intermittent artillery battle yesterday. Ypres and Furnes were bombarded. Soissons was bombarded with inflammable projectiles.
 "On all the Aisne front and in Champagne our artillery effectively replied to German batteries.
 "In the Argonne the battle raged around Bagatelle developed in one of the thickest parts of the forest and therefore assumed most confused character. The front was maintained on both sides.
 "During yesterday only one of our battalions was engaged.
 "In Lorraine and in the Vosges there were artillery engagements."

GERMANY'S PURSUING TROOPS CAPTURED 400 RUSSIANS.
 Vienna, via Berlin and Amsterdam, February 9.—An official statement issued at the War Office says: "Our troops have been victorious in Bukowina. "Austrian and German forces have driven the enemy out of the snow-filled Carpathians after heavy fighting.
 "Russians have retreated to the Upper Suctawa Valley with our troops in close pursuit.
 "On February 7th our pursuing troops captured 400 Russians attempting to cover retreat of their main forces. We also took 7 guns and a quantity of supplies."

PROMINENT LUMBERMAN DEAD.
 St. John, N.B., February 9.—Charles T. White, a prominent lumberman and mill-owner, died at his home in Sussex to-day, aged 75. He was three times married. He held extensive lumber areas in this province and in Nova Scotia.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
 London, February 9.—The Bank of England sold £207,000 in foreign gold coin.

WAGES, WED., THURS, SAT
 All Suits Reduced 15c - 25c
FIFTH WEEK OF SUCCESS
 Bench's Story
"BARRIER"
 a Lavish Splendor.