KEEP NEWSPAPERS TO SEND OVERSEAS, ROTARIAN SUGGESTS

Club Plans Good Works For Present Year.

COMMITTEES ARE NAMED

To Deal With Various Questions Touched Upon During Luncheon.

Plans for work for the year were discussed at some length at noon today by the Rotary Club, and many good suggestions were made, and will be acted upon.

D. H. McDermid wanted the newspapers kept and sent to the boys in hospitals in England during the war. There is a constant cry for them, and the Rotarians could do a good work, he said, by supervising the collection of these papers, and sending them through the Red Cross to the boys in England. He also suggested that a plan for utilizing the vacant lots in London for growing supplies be formulated.

Inspector Edwards thought the idea a good one, and pointed out that the board of education was considering the proposition. A committee composed of Mr. McDermid, Ernest Yeates and Inspector Edwards was named to meet the board of education, and work out a scheme covering the whole of the city.

"There are between 500 and 1,000 boys over 12 years of age in our public schools, who could be used on the farms of this county during July and August," said Mr. Edwards. "Some definite plan to get them on the land should be devised." This idea will be worked out also.

To Help Win War.

Geo. T. Brown favored a committee to assist in winning the war. The realization of the enormity of the struggle had not been borne in upon the people of Canada as it should be, and the Rotarians could assist in speeding them up. A committee will look into the proposition.

Frank G. Jewell suggested a ladies' night every three months, and the entertainment committee will make the necessary arrangements.

W. G. Young wanted a censorship of moving pictures. Many of them were not desirable, and he thought a committee could be named to grade the shows, so that those desiring to attend could go and see nothing but the best. He also wanted an improvement in business morals. These matters were referred to a committee.

Dr. E. E. Braithwaite of the Western University was of the opinion that with much building of a public nature being planned for the future, some scheme of town planning should be adopted. R. H. Dowler spoke along the same line. The public affairs committee will deal with this problem.

Walter Damrosch, leader of the famous Damrosch Orchestra, which will appear in London on February 12, will address the club. The hour was set for 1 o'clock to enable Mr. Damrosch to be present. He is a strong pro-Ally, and his address is expected to be most interesting.

To Assist Patriotic Fund.

Philip Pocock appealed on behalf of the Canadian Red Cross, and suggested that the Rotary Club indorse the proposition that all citizens either continue their present subscriptions or increase them, in order to do away with the necessity of a personal canvass of the city. Much money was needed, and he hoped the club would assist. The resolution was carried unanimously. W. A. Martin moved that the usual grant of $10 a month from the club be continued during the present year, and it was carried unanimously.

Sir Herbert Ames, Montreal, will address the Canadian Club on Friday at noon on the work of the Patriotic Association, and the Rotarians accepted an invitation to be present and hear the lecture.

The following committees were named: Sergeant-at-arms, James Gray; public affairs committee, Philip Pocock, George H. Belton, D. H. McDermid, Lieut.-Col. W. M. Gartshore and eGo. T. Brown; fellowship committee, Ray Lawson, W. R. Yendall, W. McPhillips, Frank Ashplant and Controller E. S. Little; entertainment and service committee for February, Frank Ashplant (chairman), Frank Adams, E. P. Brockman, Dr. N. H. Beal, H. B. Beal, J. C. Beemer, George H. Belton, Victor Blackwell, E. C. Bowker, Fred H. Beltz, John Bridge and W. L. Boughner.

R. K. McIntosh, successor to Robert Wallace, as manager of the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flakes Company here, was introduced as the new member.

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RAIDER

Scandinavic, three times repeated, and on the last call very faint, were picked up Friday morning by the British freighter Start Point, her officers reported upon the steamer's arrival from Liverpool today. As the Scandinavic's calls gave no position, and as the Start Point at the time was battling with a gale, it was explained, no attempt was made to reach the distressed vessel.

CAPE RACE GETS CALL.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 20.—The which was reported yesterday through the Cape Race wireless station as being in distress, is believed to be the Swedish liner Scandinavic, reported in shipping circles as being at Norfolk, Va., January 8, from Christiania. The identity of the distressed ship has not, however, been definitely established.—

The report was forwarded to the Cape Race wireless station by the Standard oil tanker Archbold.

GERMANY IS EXPECTING TO SETTLE STATUS OF ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

BERLIN, via London, Jan. 21.—A summary of the German admiralty's official statement on the detention as prisoners of war of neutral sailors aboard armed merchantmen captured by the German naval forces was cabled to the state department at Washington by Ambassador Gerard last evening. This is the only information yet available regarding this development in naval procedure. German official circles profess to regard the case as affording an opportunity for negotiations looking to the settlement between America and Germany of the status of armed merchantmen.

Since the issuing of the German memorandum on armed merchantmen earlier in the war, German authorities have held that a ship which mounts guns, whether they be intended for defence or offence, loses its status as a private commercial class, and becomes a warship. Sailors taking service on such a ship, these authorities contend, lose their neutral status, just as if they had enlisted in the naval forces of a belligerent. Therefore, these sailors are liable to treatment as prisoners of war, it is held.

These grounds are set forth in the second annex to the German prize code, which states explicitly that the crews of armed merchantmen which offer resistance to German naval forces shall be treated as war prisoners.

Of late the armed merchantman issue has again become pressing, and the belief is growing that the Government will take advantage of the situation created by the bringing into a German port of the prize ship Yarrowdale, with the crew held as prisoners of war, to bring the question to a head.

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TEUTONIC ATTACK

lated clauses during reconnoitering operations there have been no important events."

TOOK NANESTI BRIDGEHEAD.

BERLIN, via Sayville, Jan. 21.—The entire bridgehead position at Nanesti, on the Sereth line in northern Rumania, fell into Field Marshal von Mackensen's hands with the town, capture of which was reported yesterday, the war office announced today. The Russians suffered severe losses in retreating across the Sereth bridges, and 556 prisoners were taken.

An attempted attack by the Russians in the Putna Valley, on the western Moldavian front, was broken up, and minor attacks elsewhere along the line were repulsed.

Only minor operations in the other war areas are reported in the official statement.

Tonight's supplementary official statement on war operations announces that there have been no important events on either the eastern or the western front.

PETROGRAD ADMITS IT.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 21.—Via British wireless.—In the face of an attack of considerable forces in the Nanesti sector along the Sereth line on the Rumanian front, the Russians were pressed back towards the Sereth, the war officer announces. Heavy fighting along the Moldavian frontier is continuing, and an attempted offensive by Teutonic forces was checked by the Russians south of Lamuntelu Mountain, as was another offensive movement further to the south.

"Western front: Along the entire front scouting reconnaissances and infantry firing have taken place.

"Rumanian front: In the region of Baras, ten miles south of Lamuntelu Mountain, the enemy attempted an offensive, but was thrown back by our fire. Southeast of Rakotiach the enemy also assumed the offensive without success. In this section the enemy used exclusively explosive bullets.

Have Crossed Putna.

"Southwest of Pralea, the fighting continues. Our scouts, having crossed the River Putna in the region of Olezeeschi, ten and three-quarter miles north of Fokshani, annihilated an enemy field post. The greater part of the men were bayonetted and the remainder taken prisoner.

"Under cover of concentrated fire by light and heavy artillery, the enemy launched an attack with considerable forces on the Nanesti front in the vicinity of Rimnik, and pressed back our detachments towards the River Sereth.

Explosive Bullets Used.

"During the last engagements with the Turks it was discovered that they used explosive bullets."

Conditions along the Rumanian front were generally quiet yesterday, according to today's war office announcement, the only developments reported being successful reconnoitering by Russian and Rumanian scouts. Similar conditions prevailed on the front in Russia and Galicia. The official statement reads:

Fighting Around Kovel.

"Western front: In the direction of Kovel, in the region west and northwest of Velisk, we made two artillery attacks on some sectors of the enemy's positions. At various points the enemy's wire entanglements were damaged and many successful hits were observed. In one blindage an explosion occurred.

"The enemy bombarded with heavy artillery our positions north of Bolchovce on the Narayuvka River, and slightly damaged our trenches in the region of the village of St. Skomorokhe. South of Stanislau our scouts attacked a reconnoitering party in the region of the village of Dagivozd, and after a hand-to-hand struggle of Austrians, were bayonetted and others made prisoner.

"On the rest of the front there was an exchange of fire.

"Rumanian front: No events of importance occurred. At some points successful reconnoitering operations by our scouts and Rumanian scouts took place.

"Caucasus front: The situation is unchanged."

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CZAR'S RESCRIPT

"The present Government, under Prince Golotzin, has a difficult task to perform in realizing the aims set forth in the rescript. The predecessors of Prince Golotzin had little success. Whether the present premier succeeds or not, the task is now clearly defined, and it remains only to find some effective measure of accomplishing it."

POSTPONEMENT CAUSED GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT.

London, Jan. 22—(N. Y. Times Cable).—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Petrograd, January 19, says:

The postponement of the opening of the Duma from January 25 to February 27, is regarded in the present difficult situation as symptomatic. Great hopes were set on the Duma, and the postponement aroused disappointments. The official declaration is that the new cabinet will not have had time by next week to decide its policy on the chief questions of the day. The press points out that when M. Trepoff was appointed premier he interrupted the Duma session for only ten days in order to define his policy, whereas Prince Golitzin is taking six weeks.

Questions of Policy Held It Up.

In an interview in the Retch, Prince Golitzin declares that when he was appointed he was confident that he would be ready to meet the Duma on the date originally fixed, but has found there are so many difficult and complicated questions to be considered that he and the members of his cabinet requires a longer period for drafting a program. He gives positive assurance, however, that there will be no further postponements.

The press comments reflect the general disappointment. The Rech notes that on his appointment the new premier categorically declared the Duma would meet January 25, and adds:

"In such a time as that through which we are now passing six weeks count as a year, and if, generally speaking, the work of the Duma is considered useful, if the treacherous advice of the machinations to dissolve the Duma altogether has not been accepted, there is no need to prove that the enforced inaction of an element in the organism of the state which enjoys authority simply throws into relief that general state of disorganization which veils all prospects of the future."

Situation Grave.

The Bourse Gazette says: "The situation is grave, and its gravity is enhanced by the postponement of the Duma session for even a short period."

In the meantime, apart from the personality of the new ministers, there is practically nothing to indicate the probable policy of the new cabinet. Another of the under-secretaries for the interior has resigned. M. Protopopoff, minister of that department, is an extremely influential member of the government, and a statement of his on its proposed policy that appears in the Russkoe Slovo is hardly calculated to conciliate the Duma.

His suggestion is that if the Duma continues to criticize the government the Duma should be dissolved; that the press should be gagged; that all public bodies should be placed under government control, and that no congress or public meetings should be held except those of a purely technical character.

Moreover all criticism of the government should be rigorously punished. Then when the government had the country completely under its control, it should carry out reforms, establish zemstovos where none already exist, abolish the Jewish pale, and affirm the principle of religious tolerance. Fundamental laws are to be ignored, the country is to be bound hand and foot, and then reformed by administrative order.

The Russkoe Slovo adds that this policy is to be carried out in event of the Duma being dissolved or prorogued.

SUPPLIES CHIEF CONCERN, DECLARES CZAR.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—An imperial rescript has been addressed by Emperor Nicholas to the new Russian premier, Prince Golotzine, calling upon him, among other things, to see that the Government devotes its first attention to the question of supplies for the armies of Russia and concentrate itself upon the development on a large scale of the measures recently taken in this connection. The text of the rescript as transmitted by Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says:

"Having intrusted you with the responsible post of president of the council of ministers, I deem it opportune to point out to you the pressing problems the solution of which should be the main object of the Government's attention.

"At the present moment, when the tide of war has turned, all thoughts of all Russians without distinction of nationality or class, are directed towards the valiant and glorious defenders of our country, who, with keen expectation, are awaiting a decisive encounter with the enemy.

Solidarity With Allies.

"In complete solidarity with our faithful allies, not entertaining a thought of the conclusion of peace until final victory has been obtained, I firmly believe that the Russian people, supporting the burden of war with self-denial, will accomplish their duty to the end, not stopping at any sacrifice.

"The natural resources of our country are unending. There is no danger of their becoming exhausted, as apparently is the case with our enemies. All the greater is the significance attached to the settlement of the question of supplies, which under present conditions is so important and so complicated.

Keep Armies Supplied.

"Accordingly, I call upon the Government, unified in your person, to devote its attention first and foremost to the provisioning of my valiant armies, and behind the firing line lessening those difficulties connected with supplies inevitable in a world war. I count on it that the joint labors of the whole Government will be concentrated in the realization on a large scale and the development of the measures recently taken toward this end.

"The question of provisioning the armies and the civil population demands the combined action, not only of all the authorities at the front and in the rear, but also of all the different departments united under the control of the council of ministers.

Must Improve Transportation.

"Another problem to which I attach supreme importance is the further improvement of transport, railway and water way. The council of ministers should in this connection work out decisive measures which will assure the full utilization of the means of transport in order to be able, through the co-operation of all departments, to furnish our troops on the firing line and behind it with all that they require.

"In pointing out these pressing problems for your attention, I express the hope that the activity of the council of ministers under your presidency will meet the support of the council of the empire and the Duma united in a unanimous, ardent desire to carry on the war to a victorious completion. It is furthermore the duty of all persons called upon to serve the state to act with good-will, uprightness and dignity towards the legislative institutions.

"In its coming activity in organizing the economic life of the country, the Government will find invaluable support in the Zemstvos, which, by their work in time of peace and of war, have proved that they piously maintain the shining traditions of my grandfather of imperishable memory, Emperor Alexander II."

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GERMANY PREPARED

land, India and Japan. My impression is that if Germany offers to surrender Alsace, even at heavy price, it is merely with the intention of taking it back in the next war, while keeping Indo-China."

HARDEN DECLARES ALLIES' TERMS JUST.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Jan. 21.—Maximilian Harden, commenting in the Zukunft (Berlin) on the Entente note to President Wilson, says:

"An understanding seems possible on the general principles of the note. Freedom, justice, civilization, peace—that is what all who return from the trenches are willing to develop, as well as the reduction of militarism.

"Rude words do not ring long. A greater obstacle is the territorial question, and our enemies rightly consider their claims small as compared with those of the people who want to eat up Belgium, northern France, Belfort, Poland and Courland, Serbia and Rumania, even Venetia and Egypt. The great difficulty will be Alsace, but I have reason to believe that the peace possibilities will not be smashed on the walls of Strassburg.

"Nine-tenths of the French nation does not wish to challenge Germany's revengefulness and would be satisfied with a beau geste on Germany's part. It is a pity that the heads of the central powers failed to say on what reasonable terms they were ready to end the war and arrange to live at peace with the rest of humanity. Now we see impossible terms stated and the people gnashing their teeth. Remember this: The great Frederick also signed a peace treaty which at the time was considered unsatisfactory, but which his grandson regarded as a work of courageous wisdom."

LADIES INVITED TO HEAR DR. BRAITHWAITE TONIGHT

Will Deliver Lecture on "Canada and the Empire" at Liberal Club.

There will be a big crowd at the Liberal Club this evening when Dr. E. E. Braithwaite of the Western University will deliver a lecture on Canada and the Empire. He is a gifted speaker, and his address will be listened to with much interest.

The Liberal Club has invited the ladies to come to this function, and already a large number have signified their intentions to be on hand.

Ed. S. Crawford has prepared a fine musical program, and there is expected to be a crowded house.

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this Government should frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would feel justified in asking our people to approve its formal and solemn adherence to a league for peace. I am here to attempt to state those conditions.

Much Depends on Terms.

"The present war must first be ended, but we owe it to candor and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that so far as our participation in guarantees of future peace is concerned, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms it is ended. The treaties' and agreements which bring it to an end must embody terms which will create a peace that is worth guaranteeing and preserving, a peace that will win the approval of mankind, not merely a peace that will serve the several interests and immediate aims of the nations engaged. **We shall have no voice in determining what those terms shall be but we shall, I feel sure, have a voice in determining whether they shall be made lasting or not** by the guarantees of a universal covenant and our judgment upon what is fundamental and essential as a condition precedent to permanency should be spoken now, not afterwards, when it may be too late.

"No covenant of co-operative peace that does not include the peoples of the new world can suffice to keep the future safe against war, and yet there is only one sort of peace that the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing.

Must Satisfy Americans.

"The elements of that peace must be elements that engage the confidence and satisfy the principles of the American governments, elements consistent with their political faith and the practical convictions which the peoples of America have once for all embraced and undertaken to defend.

"I do not mean to say that any American government would throw any obstacle in the way of any terms of peace the governments now at war might agree upon to seek to upset them when made, whatever they might be. I only take it for granted that mere terms of peace between the belligerents will not satisfy even the belligerents themselves. Mere agreements may not make peace secure.

Must Create Force.

"It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantee of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected, that no nation, no probable combination of nations, could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to endure it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind.

"The terms of the immediate peace agreed upon will determine whether it is a peace for which such a guarantee can be secured. The question upon which the whole future peace and policy of the world depends is this:

Is It Struggle for Power?

"Is the present war a struggle for a just and secure peace or only for a new balance of power? If it be only a struggle for a new balance of power, who will guarantee, who can guarantee, the stable equilibrium of the new arrangement? **Only a tranquil Europe can be a stable Europe. There must be not only a balance of power, but a community of power, not organized rivalries, but an organized common peace.**

"Fortunately, we have received very explicit assurances on this point. The statesmen of both of the groups of nations now arrayed against one another have said, in terms that could not be misinterpreted, that it was no part of the purpose they now have in mind to crush their antagonists. But the implications of these assurances may not be equally clear to all—may not be the same on both sides of the water. I think it will be serviceable if I attempt to set forth what we understand them to be.

"They imply first of all that it must be a peace without victory. It is not pleasant to say this. I beg that I may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it and that it may be understood that no other interpretation was in my thoughts. I am seeking only to face realities and to face them without flinching or compromise.

Accepted With Humiliation.

"Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand. Only a peace between equals can last, only a peace the very principle of which is equality and common participation in a common benefit. The right state of mind, the right feeling between nations, is as necessary for a lasting peace as is the just settlement of vexed questions of territory or of racial and national allegiance.

"The equality of nations upon which peace must be founded, if it is to last, must be an equality of rights; the guarantees exchanged must neither recognize or imply a difference between big nations and small, between those that are powerful and those that are weak.

Based on Common Strength.

Right must be based upon the common strength, not upon the individual strength, of the nations upon whose concert peace will depend. Equality of territory or of resources there, of course, cannot be; nor any other sort of equality not gained in the ordinary peaceful and legitimate development of the peoples themselves. But no one asks or expects anything more than an equality of rights. Mankind is looking now for freedom of life, not for equipoises of power.

People Must Rule.

And there is a deeper thing involved than even equality of rights among organized nations. No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no dight anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property. I take it for granted, for instance, if I may venture upon a single example, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent and autonomous Poland and that henceforth inviolable security of life, of worship and industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto and the power of governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own.

Sea Must Be Free.

"And the paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free. The freedom of the seas as the sine qua non of peace, equality and co-operation. No doubt a somewhat radical reconsideration of many of the rules of international practice hitherto sought to be established may be necessary in order to make the seas indeed free and common in practically all circumstances for the use of mankind, but the motive for such changes is convincing and compelling. There can be no trust or intimacy between the peoples of the world without them. The free, constant, unthreatened intercourse of nations is an essential part of the process of peace and of development. It need not be difficult to define or to secure the freedom of the seas if the governments of the world succeed in the task they come to an agreement concerning it.

Must Face Disarmament.

"It is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments and the co-operation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe. And the question of limiting naval armaments opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies and of all programs of military preparation. Difficult and delicate as these questions are, they must be faced with the utmost candor and decided in a spirit of real accommodation if peace is to come with healing in its wings and come to stay.

Concession Essential.

"Peace cannot be had without concession and sacrifice. There can be no sense of safety and equality among the nations if great preponderanting armies are henceforth to continue here and there to be built up and maintained. The statesmen of the world must plan for peace, and nations must adjust and accommodate their policy to it, as they have planned for war and made ready for pitiless contest and rivalry. The question of armaments, whether on land or sea, is the most immediate and intensely practical question connected with the future fortunes of nations and of mankind.

Only One at Liberty.

"I have spoken upon these great matters without reserve and with the utmost explicitness, because it has seemed to me to be necessary if the world's yearning desire for peace was anywhere to find free voice and utterance. Perhaps I am the only person in high authority among all the peoples of the world who is at liberty to speak and hold nothing back. I am speaking as an individual, and yet I am speaking also, of course, as the responsible head of a great government, and I feel confident that I have said what the people of the United States would wish me to say. May I not add that I hope and believe that I am in effect speaking for liberals and for conditions of humanity in every nation and of every program of liberty?

I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere who have as yet had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out concerning the death and ruin they see to have come already upon the persons and the homes they hold most dear.

"And in holding out the expectation that the people and Government of the United States will join the other civilized nations in guaranteeing the permanence of peace upon such terms as I have named, I speak with the greater boldness and confidence because it is clear to every man who can think that there is in this promise no breach of either our traditions or our policy as a nation, but a fulfillment, rather, of all that we have professed or striven for.

"I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Munroe as the doctrine of the world: That no nation should seeg to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful.

Four Steamers Sunk: the Vauban Is Safe

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The sinking of four steamers, one of British and three of neutral registry, was announced last night by Lloyd's. The Britisher was the steamer Nailsea Court of 2,152 tons net.

The neutral steamers sunk were the Spanish Parahyba, 1,887 net tons, and the Norwegians Marietta Di Giorgo, 988 gross tons, and Asp, 1,100 tons net.

The crew of the Norwegian steamer Gaea, previously reported from Madrid as having been torpedoed, has been landed, according to a Lloyds' report.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 21.—The British steamer Vauban of 10,660 tons, for whose safety much anxiety has been felt, has arrived safely at Bahia.

COURT TO PROBE MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF SOLDIERS

Will Try to Find Cause for Rejection of 118th Men.

The whole question of medical examinations of members of the C. E. F. both on enlistment and prior to being sent overseas will be threshed out by a court of inquiry which is to be held shortly.

The primary cause of the inquiry is the recent rejection of more than one half of the total strength of the 118th Battalion. It is not intended as a criticism of the medical officers who examined these men, as it has been stated that they were acting under orders. But an attempt will be made by investigation to determine just what ought to constitute medical unfitness, with the idea of co-ordinating the work of the medical boards in Canada and in England.

Up to the present there has been no specific ruling on the matter with the result that many men sent overseas have been there, rejected as unfit for trench duty. It is hoped to solve the difficulty by the present inquiry.

The board of inquiry will consist of Col. F. W. Marlowe, Lieut.-Col. H. L. Milligan and Lieut.-Col. F. S. Batch.

NORTHERN LIFE PURCHASES WINNIPEG BUILDING SITE

Assurance Company to Erect Handsome Western Headquarters There.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 22.—The Northern Life Assurance Company of London, Ont., has purchased a piece of property on Main street, in the centre of the business district, on which it will erect a handsome office building this spring, to be used as headquarters for Western Canada. T. H. Purdom, president, was in the city recently and completed negotiations.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S TRAIN TWO HOURS LATE

Major-Gen. Lessard, inspector general of forces in Eastern Canada, was due to arrive in the city at 10:50 o'clock this morning to conduct an inspection of the 149th Batalion. His train was reported more than two hours late, and headquarters considered it doubtful if the inspection would take place today.

BECOMES CAPTAIN.—Lieut. D. E. Dewar, Canadian Ordnance Corps, has been promoted to be captain.

MONEY.

London, Jan. 22.—Bar silver, 37¼d per ounce.

COTTON.

New York, Jan. 20.—There was a sensationally rapid break of approximately half a cent in the cotton market here early today. May contracts sold off to 16.90—55 points under the closing price of yesterday, and $4.50 per bale below the high level of yesterday morning. A rally 17.20 followed, but was barely maintained with May closing at 17.14, while the general list closed steady at a net loss of 27 to 33 points. Increased uneasiness over ocean freight affairs and rather vague rumors that spots were being offered more freely seemed to be chiefly responsible for a renewal of active general liquidation. The market opened steady at an advance of two points to a decline of seven points, but weakened and for a short time seemed to be almost demoralized. Inside of ten to fifteen minutes there was a break of 43 to 55 points from yesterday's final quotations, with March selling at 16.80 and July 16.93. Numerous stop orders were uncovered, while the suddenness and violence of the decline rendered sentiment nervous. Below the 17-cent level, however, there was an improvement in demand and the market firmed up on covering. There was also some demand from spot house brokers and there were rallies of 25 to 30 points from the lowest. But the tone remained feverish, and bulges seemed to bring out renewed although violent fluctuation, later fluctuations being nervous and irregular.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
[Reported by Thomson & McKinnon.]
New York, Jan. 22.

	Open.	High.	Low.	2 p.m.
January	16.68	16.72	16.49	16.49
March	16.95	16.95	16.45	16.60
May	17.05	17.05	16.64	16.79
July	16.96	16.96	16.62	16.88
October	15.90	15.90	15.56	15.72
December	15.90	15.90	15.53	15.80

Liverpool, Jan. 22.—Cotton—Futures closed steady: January, 10.33d; January and February, 10.33d; February and March, 10.34d; March and April, 10.37d; April and May, 10.34d; May and June, 10.34d; June and July, 10.30d; July and August, 10.26d; August and September, 10.03d; September and October, 9.74d; October and November, 9.62d; November and December, 9.55d; December and January, 9.52d; January and February, 9.49d.

HOPS.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.—Hops (in London)—Pacific coast, £4 15@5 15s.

Financial, Market and Commercial Section

THE LOCAL MARKET

Because the roads were blocked with snow, there was practically no market today. Not even a load of hay reached the city, and there were no farmers who would take the risk of bringing in the lighter sleighs.

Lower prices ruled for dairy produce. Creamery butter dropped a cent, the retail price for it being 46c a pound. The highest offer for dairy butter, in rolls, was 42c a pound, while for dairy butter, in crocks, 40c to 41c a pound was offered.

Dealers offered $13 a cwt for live hogs, the highest price in the history of the market. The prevailing price for dressed hogs was $17.50 a cwt.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.
[Reported by Thomson & McKinnon.]
Chicago, Jan. 22.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—					
Sept.	135⅝	137	133⅝	136½	134⅝
May	187⅛	187⅞	183⅞	186⅞	186⅜
July	152	154	150¼	153⅜	151⅝
Corn—					
May	101⅝	101⅞	100	101⅜	100½
July	99½	100	98¼	99⅞	99
Oats—					
May	58⅜	58⅝	57⅝	58⅜	58¼
July	55½	56	55	55⅞	55⅝

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.
[Reported by Thomson & McKinnon.]
Winnipeg, Jan. 22.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—					
May	187¼	187½	183¼	186⅝	186½
July	184¼	184¼	180¼	183½	183⅛
Oats—					
May	61⅜	61⅜	60½	60⅞	61⅛
July	60¼	60¼	59¾	60	60⅛
Flax—					
May	272⅞	272⅞	272⅞	272⅞	272½

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.
[Reported by Thomson & McKinnon.]
Minneapolis, Jan. 22.—Wheat—Close—May, $1 82⅝; July, $1 82⅝.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN MARKET.
[Reported by Thomson & McKinnon.]
Kansas City, Jan. 22.—Wheat—Close—May, $1 82⅞; July, $1 49⅜.

Winnipeg, Jan. 20.—May wheat closed 1¼c lower, and July 1⅜c down. Oats were ¼c to ⅜c down, barley 1c lower, and flax ⅛c down.

The changes in the prices for the week-end were small, with wheat and barley down, and oats and flax up. Stocks in terminals showed an increase all around. The closing market was a tame affair, with the dullness which has featured the other markets prevailing. Trade was a light, scalping one, and the crowd, although talking bearish, showed the same disinclination to sell short.

Wheat declined locally in sympathy with the American markets.

In the cash market there was a light trade, with many buyers those who can hold the wheat until the opening of navigation, expecting better premiums, and protect themselves with hedges. The spreads today were little changed. Oats were in fair demand, with little interest in barley or barley.

FLOUR.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.—Flour—Winter patents, 47s.

PROVISIONS.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 88s; clear bellies, 111s; long clear middles, light, 106s; do, heavy, 108s; short clear backs, 103s; shoulders, square, 97s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, new and old, nominal.

CHEESE.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.—Cheese—Canadian finest white, new, 142s; do, colored, new, 142s.

Toronto, Jan. 20.—Cheese—New, large, 25½c to 26c; twins, 26c to 26½c; triplets, 26½c to 27c; Stiltons, 27c to 27½c.

Montreal, Jan. 20.—Cheese quiet on account of small offerings. Receipts, 4,369 boxes as compared with 669 a year ago.

Cheese—Finest westerns, 25½c @ 25¾c; finest easterns, 25c @ 25¼c.

New York, Jan. 20.—Cheese steady; receipts, 1,141 boxes; state, whole milk, flats, held specials, 24¾c @ 24¾c; do, average fancy, 23½c @ 24c.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.—Cheese—Canadian finest white, new, 141s; do, colored, new, 141s.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.
[Reported by Edward Cronyn & Co.]
Toronto, Jan. 22.

	Ask.	Bid.		Ask.	Bid.
Am Cy..	27	24	Rogers..	..	75
do pfd.	54	49	do pfd.	93	90
Barcelona	12⅝	12½	Russell.	80	75
Brazilian	45¼	45⅛	do pfd.	108	105
B C Fish	60	..	Sawyer.	20	..
Bell Tel.	147	..	do pfd.	66	..
Burt, c..	79	75	SWheat	139	..
do pfd.	93	..	Spanish.	16	15½
C Bread.	17	16	do pfd.	57	52
do pfd.	90	86	Std Can.	80⅝	65¼
C Car...	30	28	do pfd.	96½	95
do pfd.	64½	62	T Paper.	..	73¼
Cement..	63	62¼	Tor Ry.	82	81½
do pfd.	95	94	Tucketts	..	22½
C S L..	34	33	Tw City.	95	94½
do pfd.	92	91½	Win Ry.	85	78
CG Elec.	112	112	Banks—		
C Loco..	58	57	Com'ce	187	185
do pfd.	90	88	Dom ...	212	..
C P R...	163½	162½	Hamil'n	196	192
C Salt..	140	120	Imperial	200¼	197
ConLife	335	320	Ottawa.	202	..
Coniag.	450	440	Royal ..	214	211½
C Smelt.	33	32	Standard	..	211¼
Can Gas.	165	164½	Union...	..	138
Cr Nest.	73	..	Loans, etc.—		
Canners.	20	19½	C Land.	..	158½
do pfd.	65	63	C Perm.	..	170
Detroit.	126	124	C Invest	..	75
D I & S	69	65½	H Prov.	..	141
Dom Tel.	90	..	H & L..	..	209
Dulu'th.	50	48¼	20% pd	..	196
La Rose	55	51	OntLoan	..	175
Mackay.	88¾	88	T Trusts	..	211
do pfd.	68	67	T Mort...	..	140
M Leaf.	103	100	Bonds—		
do pfd.	95¾	95	C Bread.	94	93½
Monarch	41	40	C Loco..	95	..
do pfd.	82	..	Mex Elec	30	..
NStl Car	18	17	M L & P	45	35
do pfd.	69	..	P Rico..	..	84½
Nipis'g.	850	825	Quebec..	69	67
NSSteel	117	114	Rio Jan.	..	86
P Burt..	29	28	Spanish.	83	..
do pfd.	80	..	Stl Can.	..	97
Petrol.	1250	1143	War Loan.		
P Rico..	..	25	1925...	98	97⅞
Quebec..	31¼	30¾	War Loan.		
Riordan	122	120	1931...	97¾	97⅝

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto, Jan. 20.—Latest livestock quotations are:

Choice weighty steers	$8 75 to $10 25
Do. medium	9 00 9 50
Butchers choice handy	8 75 9 50
Do. good	8 25 8 75
Do. medium	7 00 7 50
Do. common	6 25 6 75
Butchers choice cows	7 00 7 50
Do. good	6 00 6 50
Do. medium	5 00 5 50
Butchers bulls choice	7 50 8 50
Do. good	6 75 7 25
Do. medium	5 75 6 50
Do. bologna	5 00 5 50
Feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	6 75 7 25
Do. med. 700 to 800 lbs.	6 00 6 40
Stockers, 700 to 800 lbs.	6 25 6 60
Do. com., light	5 00 5 75
Cutters	4 50 5 25
Canners	4 25 4 50
Milkers, good to choice	80 00 100 00
Do. com. to med	50 00 70 00
Springers	55 00 100 00
Calves, veal, choice	12 00 13 50
Do. medium	8 00 10 50
Do. common	5 00 7 50
Do. grass	5 00 6 00
Spring lambs, choice	13 50 14 75
Do. culls	8 00 10 50
Sheep, ewes, light	9 50 10 00
Do. heavy and bucks	7 50 9 00
Do. culls	4 00 7 00
Hogs, weighed off cars	14 25 .. ..
Do. fed and watered	14 00 .. ..

Less $2.50 to $3.50 on sows; less $5 on stags; less $2 on light; less $1 on heavies; less ½ per cent Government condemnation.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—Receipts of live stock at the Union stockyards today were 1,941 cattle, 174 calves, 1,231 hogs and 385 sheep. Demand was good and prices were steady. Quotations:

Cattle—Exporters, choice, per cwt, $9 50@10 50; butchers, choice, $8 75@9 50; do, med