PRESS OF ENEMY FINDS BRITISH WAR AIMS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE

Insider Lloyd George's Conditions Only Possible for Defeated Power.

Amsterdam, Jan. 8.—Discussing the statement of war aims made Friday by Premier Lloyd George, the Rhenische Westfaelische Zeitung of Essen says:

"When Lloyd George and British labor demand Alsace for France and the German colonies, Arabia, Syria and Palestine for England, and speak of the war indemnity we will have to pay, the answer in view of the actual war situation is, 'it is too much.'"

The newspaper thinks, however, that the calmer tone in which Lloyd George spoke is worth noting, and adds:

"Well, Lloyd George, too, will one day become reasonable. Until then, the U-boats and Hinderburg's sword will help."

Wants Lloyd George Replaced.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"Only a defeated Germany could think of negotiating on the terms laid down by Lloyd George. It is a new war speech and a way to terminate the war will only be open when the movement which has begun in England and other Entente countries is strong enough to replace Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Baron Sonnino by men who recognize the impossible nature of such speeches and draw conclusions from such recognition.

"How far we are from that time it is hard to say."

"No Alsace-Lorraine Question."

The Nachrichten of Dusseldorff says:

"That main point of the speech is that Lloyd George binds Great Britain to fight to the last breath for Alsace-Lorraine. We don't believe, however, that the British people will fight to the last breath for this war aim.

"There is no Alsace-Lorraine question for us and the speech cannot, therefore, aim at promoting peace with us. It was intended to throw suspicion on the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. The sword alone can convince this enemy and make him ready for peace."

Victors and Vanquished.

The Berliner Tageblatt says:

"Everybody will have expected in the speech a definite reply to the question whether the present British intentions will bring us nearer to peace. We are unable to find a single word in this long statement of very calm tone and, for the speaker, very moderate and pertinent character, which justifies an affirmative reply."

"Lloyd George's terms," says the Morgenpost, "are such as only a victor dare offer the vanquished. We must show Great Britain by deeds that we are the victors, not the vanquished."

EXORBITANT, SAYS LUDWIG.

Amsterdam, Jan. 8.—King Ludwig of Bavaria is quoted in a Munich dispatch having said yesterday at a reception on his birthday, that the terms of Germany's enemies were exorbitant. Asserting that the Bavarians, like the other Germans, were victorious everywhere, the king said: "May we succeed also in defeating our latest enemies, the Americans."

TURKISH DEFENSES OF HATUM SMASHED BY BRITISH FORCE

Severe Casualties Inflicted on Enemy

SOUTHERN ARABIA

Military Operations of Note in This Region Since 1915.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—An official report received today from Aden, a British port on the southern coast of Arabia, says that the British destroyed the defences of Hatum on Saturday. Severe casualties were inflicted on the enemy. The text of the report says:

"On Saturday a strong reconnaissance was made towards the Hatum and Jabir defences, the former being destroyed by us. Airplanes co-operated with our artillery, which did great execution on the enemy's infantry in the open with direct observation at effective range. The enemy suffered severe casualties from both our artillery and rifle fire."

Aden is a heavily fortified British protectorate at the entrance to the Red Sea. There have been infrequent efforts of fighting in this region, but neither the British nor the Turks have had large forces engaged. In the summer of 1915 it was reported that the Turks, supported by Arabs, were threatening Aden, but since that time the numbers of the Arabian tribesmen have risen against the Turkish domination, and there have been no military operations of consequence. The British effort, for instance, was probably for the purpose of strengthening their defensive position.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK BY TORPEDO

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A British torpedoboat destroyer has been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean Sea, according to an admiralty announcement issued tonight.

All the officers of the destroyer were saved, but ten members of the crew are lost

OTTAWA VOTES FOR CIVIC FUEL YARD

Bylaw to Build Returned Soldiers' Home Also Carries.

OTTAWA, Jan. 7.—A bylaw to build a civic fuel yard was carried by nearly [illegible]00 majority. Another bylaw to give aldermen a two-year term was defeated, and another to erect a returned soldiers' home carried.

CONDEMNED OF MURDER MAY GET NEW TRIAL

MEDICINE HAT, Jan. 7.—Application for stated cases has been granted in favor of Adam Neighel, a farmer, of Schuler, under sentence of death for having murdered his wife.

The case will be heard at the supreme court en banc at Edmonton on January [illegible]

OSTEOPATHY.

CATON, OSTEOPATH, 171 KENT street. General practice. Lady attendant. Phone 1573.

BARKLIE, OSTEOPATH AND chiropractor, electro-therapeutics, etc. Fourteenth year drugless methods. 226 Dundas avenue. Phone 2565

ACCOUNTANTS.

H. WILLIS, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT—Audits, Investigations and Systems. 384 Burwell street. Phone 2720.

240,000 MILITARY AND NAVAL VOTES CAST IN ELECTION

Great Percentage of These Can Be Used in Guillotining Liberals Who Secured Majorities — Allocation of 40,000 Starts Tomorrow.

OTTAWA, Jan. 7.—Two hundred and forty thousand military and naval votes were cast overseas in the general elections. In North America the military vote totalled approximately 40,000.

Allocation of the overseas vote is now well in hand. Votes cast on the European continent are allocated and counted at the office of the Canadian Commissioner in Paris. Those cast in Great Britain at the office of the high commissioner in London. Allocation of the North American military vote begins in Ottawa this week, possibly on Wednesday.

TOMMY'S PETROL TIN AND SANDBAG ARE MIRACLES FADING ALLADIN'S LAMP

Thousand and One Uses May Be Made of Either, and a Thousand and One Stories Can Be Told of These Uses—They Supply Every Want in Trenches.

By W. A. Willison, Staff Correspondent of the Canadian Press, Limited.

Somewhere in France, Dec. 13.—By Mail. — Aladdin had his lamp. The soldier has his petrol tin. The soldier wins. Kipling writes of "Her Jollies, Her Majesty's Jollies," that you could leave them at night on a paid man's head to paddle their own canoe.

You could leave Tommy in No Man's Land under a full moon, adjacent to the German wire, with a petrol tin, and tell him to build a house, start a fire, cook his dinner, and have the odd "cocktail." Kipling does not say what happened to the Jolly. Nor is it written what might happen to Tommy.

But this is true. He can take a petrol tin—width some four inches, length some eight inches, depth roughly ten inches, cubic contents about 320—and work miracles with it. It has a handle and a spout. Therefore it is an excellent coffee pot, or water jug. It can be cut with a knife. Tommy cuts it and kindles a fire in it and cooks a meal. Or maybe, he has two pieces of stove pipe, a hole in the wall and no shoulder. The petrol tin fills the hole. It is smashed in at both ends. The pipes are inserted. Result—a "jake" chimney—the odd bit of smoke leaking through the cracks, which may be many, but the new fire burning well under the draught.

Firing-Line Cocktails.

I mentioned that awesome word "cocktail." Tommy is in the firing line He is thirsty as "h—" is avaria. Ye petrol tin is passed up. Now you must be thirsty to drink stagnant pool water. You must be very thirsty to drink heavily chlorinated water, but you must be trench or "h—" thirsty to drink firing-line cocktails—for the petrol that was in the tin gives flavor unto the water which is stale—and the cocktail is only "nectar" when the mouth is very dry.

So much for Tommy and the tin. Your batman brings you hot water in the morning. He has warmed it in the petrol tin over the fire. You want hot water all day, the same tin is a boiler. You want a bath. Ye stalwart batman curses laboriously over the tin with a blunt knife and one side is no more. There is your bath. It is small but it holds more than a small basin, and it is four inches deep over all. Why your batman can turn it into a laundry or a water tank or a strong box. He can punch holes in it for candles and produce a veritable "footlight" display. He could make an aquarium out of it or an ash-box—a garden plot or a waste paper basket.

Used for a Bomb.

And when Tommyy and batman return home they will be found in the centre of the family circle, sitting on the floor, building a doll's house for the very youngest. It will have windows and doors, a chimney made out of the spout, a detachable top which when removed will show myriads of rooms with tables and bureaus and staircases—it will be an adjuster of wonderful house. And Aladdin will throw his lamp away and give up the ghost—waiting only to hear the builder tell how he repulsed a host of Germans with just such a petrol tin which he had turned into a hand grenade, and which exploded with such force that half the onrushing host was killed and the rest cried, "Kamerad."

Men will write songs about the petrol tin. Just as they will write them about the sandbag. For the sandbag is the first cousin, once removed, of the petrol tin. It has manifold uses, known to Tommy, batman, et al., just as they know the merits of its first cousin. It is a most convenient "carry-all." It makes a splendid overshoe, keeping off the worst of the mud. It can be filled and used as a pillow. It may be turned into a hat or a pair of gloves, a knapsack or a bootbag. Many of them make a house, a mattress, a barricade, a table, a chair. One can be used as a "blackjack," a duster, or a suitcase. In fact the story of the petrol tin and the sandbag is the story of a thousand nights and a night, and a thousand tales and a tale.

German Government Controls Public Opinion By Wielding Club Over the Newspapers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Evidence of the care the German Government is taking to direct public opinion and to deceive, not its enemies, but its own people, is contained in a series of secret instructions issued to the German press by the censorship authorities, which have fallen into the hands of the state department. These instructions cover a period of less than three months last year, but they tell a very complete story of how the Teutonic war lords control public opinion.

Owners of newspapers and publishers generally not only are limited as to the character of the articles printed, but in many cases are told what they should publish and in what terms. Labor disturbances, food shortage and difficulties in securing and distributing coal are placed under the ban, but newspapers are urged to give prominence to enemy losses and to certain prescribed interpretations of international situations.

A hint of the relentlessness of the authorities in punishing infractions of orders is contained in one notice in which attention is called to the fact that the police "have again been notified to seek out and to bring to ruthless punishment originators and communicators of untrue military, political, financial and economic reports." In another notice similar warning is given that the police will "proceed energetically" against those who repeat untrue reports.

View of U. S. Entry.

Interesting light is thrown upon the Berlin view of the preparations for war in the United States by a paragraph of an order dated June 6 last. It says:

"While the news about America's war preparations, such as the organization and outfitting of an army one million strong to reinforce the French-English is looked upon in this form as 'bluff' the spreading of which may unfavorably affect the opinion of the German people, yet the fact must not be overlooked, on the other hand, that the United States, with the support of its capacity for material and industrial management, is arming itself for war with great energy and tenacity. The war preparations in America are, therefore, as was intimated in the Reichstag at the time, not at all to be made little of, but must be taken seriously without on that account being made a source of worry."

Prescribed Commentories.

Another dated June 9 says:

"Petit Parisiene informs us that five American divisions, numbering 125,000 men, may be expected in France in the autumn of 1917. It is urgently requested not to reproduce this information without some comment. We do not wish to under-estimate the ability of America to accomplish things, but we must not, on the other hand, over-estimate it. In order to bring a division over from America, 75,000 tons must make the trip twice. Therefore, from the mere fact of lack of space, the transportation of such a body of troops within certain fixed time limits is impossible. Moreover, it is impossible to train these troops properly by autumn. These facts which have recently been discussed in the German war news cannot be too strongly emphasized in the discussion of that French newspaper."

Printing anti-German speeches in the Austrian Parliament is forbidden in various instances.

Dog-Meat for Sale.

Serious economic conditions are disclosed by the censorship orders. One forbids the publication of advertisements of dog-meat for sale.

Samples of some of the other orders or memoranda follow:

"There is no objection to the reprinting of the manifesto of the Independent Socialist party in case it is adversely commented on, even without irritating sharpness."

"In the interest of a victorious carrying through of the war, which is endangered by every stoppage of work, expressions of the press which recommend a strike or express themselves otherwise in favor of a strike, are forbidden. Utterances which are directed against strikes are indeed not subject to censorship."

"Reports concerning disturbances in Koenigsburg in Prussia and concerning a warning from the commander of the first army corps, which followed in the Koenigsburg press, are unpermissible."

Bolstering Up Hope.

"It is desired that it should be clearly and distinctly put in the foreground that the enemy offensive has utterly failed on all fronts, that the Entente has no alternative but to attempt a new offensive, as the enemy's statesmen are still against peace."

"Recently Reuter dispatches have entirely English reports from Russia concerning commencing dissolution, chaos, etc., and strikes are worthy of notice, it is requested to always make such news as English reports and to assume an attitude of reserve toward them and occasionally to add thereto a critical word.

"Concerning the most recent bomb attack by a German flying machine on London, nothing may be published.

"The publications and discussions of the resolutions adopted in a strike meeting of the Leipzig unions and of a telegram sent to the imperial chancellor are not permissible.

"The publication is to be avoided of anything concerning the state of the clothing material business and concerning the purchase of clothing material in the occupied districts, as well as in Switzerland.

"Advertisements of undertaking establishments which seek the removal of bodies of alien soldiers are not to be accepted.

"It is not desired to discuss or even to mention the German importations from abroad, especially from Holland."

JOHN EVANS DROWNED WHILE SERVING ON BRITISH BATTLESHIP

St. Marys Merchant Loses His Son in Empire's Cause.

ST. MARYS, Jan. 7. — John C. Evans, son of W. J. Evans, local merchant, has been drowned while serving on a British battleship. No particulars have been received.

Laugulin Cameron has been notified that Gunner S. L. Cameron, his son, had been admitted to the 58th casualty station on January 2, seriously ill.

The municipality will install a new electric fire whistle at the powerhouse on St. George street. The old steam whistle has been transferred to the St. Marys Cement Company's factory until the new one has been installed.

WINFIELD SCOTT SIMMS, WAR MACHINE INVENTOR, DIES IN HIS 75TH YEAR

NEWARK, N.J., Jan. 7.—Winfield Scott Simms, inventor of the Simms-Dudley dynamite gun, died in a hospital here today from a complication of diseases. He was born in New York City 74 years ago.

Among Mr. Simms' inventions was the wireless dirigible torpedo, five of which he sold to the Japanese Government in 1907. He was the first to apply electricity for propulsion of torpedoes, his device of a torpedo being a submarine boat with a cylindrical hull of copper and conical ends, furnished with screw propeller and a rudder, and driven by electricity generated on shore or on ship-board for propelling, guiding and exploding the torpedo.

Later he devised a boat with a speed of 22 miles an hour to carry a 500-pound charge of dynamite. He also designed an aeroplane dynamite gun, and when his health failed him two years ago he was working on a dynamite cruiser to carry 100 tons of high explosives.

Mr. Simms was president of the New York Ordnance Company.

GREAT BATTLES ARE SHAPING IN TWO WAR ZONES

Artillery Duels Particularly Severe in Ypres and Cambrai Areas.

ALSO IN NORTH ITALY

French Repulse Raid Against Hill 304, With Heavy Loss to Enemy.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Although infantry operations in the major war theatres are of a minor character, signs are not wanting that big battles are in the process of making in Flanders, France and Italy. At various points in these three war zones intensive artillery duels are going on day and night. They are particularly severe in the region of Ypres and the Cambrai sector, where the British are facing the Germans; along the Aisne, the Verdun sector, and along the Moselle River, where the forces of the German crown prince and Grand Duke Albrecht are opposing the French; and in the Italian highlands region from Lake Garda eastward to the Piave River, where the Austro-German troops are aligned against the Italians, French and British.

Southwest of Ypres, in Flanders, the Germans have made an attempt to enter British positions, but met with repulse and heavy losses under the fire of the British infantry and machine guns.

French Mow Them Down.

Likewise, an attempted raid against the French positions on the historic Hill 304, in the Verdun sector, was stopped with sanguinary losses to the Germans. These two manoeuvres constitute the only activity by infantry forces at any point, except that small British patrols at several places forced crossing of the Piave River against the Teutonic allies.

"A raid attempted early this morning southeast of Ypres," says the report from British headquarters in France, "was repulsed with losses by our rifle and machine gun fire. The hostile artillery was active this afternoon in the neighborhood of Passchendaele."

RAID TOWARD HILL 304.

PARIS, Jan 7.—Heavy artillery firing occurred during last night near Bezonvaux and Chambrettes, northeast of Verdun, the war office announced tonight. A German raid on French trenches north of Hill 304 on the east bank of the Meuse was repulsed. The text of the statement reads:

"In the Champagne our own and the enemy's artillery was active in the region of Monthaut.

"On the left bank of the Meuse our troops repulsed an attempted German raid upon our trenches north of Hill 304. On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery fighting attained keen intensity during the course of the night in the region of Bezonvaux and Chambrettes. In the sector north of St. Mihiel a French patrol took prisoners. Nothing else of importance took place on the remainder of the front.

"During the day of January 5 four German aeroplanes were brought down by our pilots, and a fifth by our special guns."

FINE BRITISH BAG OF MEN AND GUNS DURING YEAR'S WAR

Prisoners Taken Numbered 114,544, and 781 Cannon.

London, Jan. 7.—The war office has issued a summary of the British captures and losses in the war during 1917.

The total captures on all fronts numbered 114,544 prisoners and 781 guns.

The losses numbered 28,379 prisoners and 166 guns. The items include:

Western theatre——73,131 prisoners; 531 guns, captured, and 27,200 prisoners and 166 guns lost.

Palestine—17,646 prisoners and 103 guns captured.

Mesopotamia—15,944 prisoners and 124 guns captured.

No guns were lost in any theatre except the western.

ENEMY USING FOOD OF PRISONERS TO PLACATE NEUTRALS

Belgium Robbed To Provide Grain for the Dutch and Scandinavians.

London, Jan. 8.—The Bolsheviki government, the Times says, it understands, is offering to Norway the wheat stored on the Murman coast and shipped from America for use in Petrograd. It says that as the offer is made at a time when Petrograd and Finland are both said to be on the verge of starvation, and the Finns are appealing to Sweden, Great Britain and the U. S. to send wheat, it would seem to have been made at the instigation of Germany, which wishes to pose as a friend of Norway.

Germany itself is offering wheat to Holland and the Scandinavian countries, it is added, although the only supplies available for exportation are those in Belgium and other occupied territories and the food of prisoners.

LATE MICHAEL SCULLY CAME FROM BRANTFORD

OWEN SOUND, Jan. 7. — There died here today one of Owen Sound's best-known citizens, Michael Scully, aged 75. Fifty-one years ago he came to Owen Sound from Brantford, where his family had settled after coming to Canada from Dublin, Ireland. For many years Mr. Scully was in the wholesale produce business here, and established wide connection throughout this part of the province.

Word reached here today that Capt. Russell Gordon, son of Town Clerk Charles Gordon, had been wounded. He was attached to a railway corps on duty at Cambrai.

LOST AT SEA.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 8. — George A. Warburton received a cable yesterday stating that his son, Hugh Warburton, B. A., has been lost at sea while on his way from England to Nigeria, South Africa, to resume his duties as assistant commissioner. The ship was torpedoed and sunk with all on board. Warburton was one of the island's Rhodes scholars and had graduated with honors from McGill University.

CARLETON YOUNG DEAD.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 8.—James Carleton Young, owner of what is said to be one of the most valuable individual book collections in the world, died suddenly at his home here last night. In 1910 he received the Cross of the Legion of Honor from the French Government in recognition of his work.

Mr. Young owned more than 75,000 acres of land in Minnesota, Iowa and North and South Dakota. He was 61 years old.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

INACTIVE TRADING ON LOCAL MARKET

Little or No Demands for Vegetables—Grain Prices Maintained.

Today's session on the local market was decidedly inactive. Little or no demand was displayed for vegetables. Hay and oats were sold in fair quantities, the prices of the grains being all maintained. Despite the light offerings of meats and poultry, values are unchanged. As was predicted, butter sales are particularly slow. As yet no distinct change in values has occurred as a result of the importations of oleo, but butter decreases are daily expected.

The light fall of snow deterred farmers from coming in the city to dispose of their produce. On Monday the road conditions were such that wheeling was good and consequently a fair supply of produce appeared. However, with the change over night, wheeling was made difficult and sleighing impractical.

Hides are unchanged. The quality of skins appearing locally is inferior, which fact is said to account to an appreciable extent for the decline in prices, registered here during the past two weeks.

One of the revelations of the week is the fact that there are more eggs in the country than it would appear from the price. On Saturday the supply of eggs was the largest of the season. The explanation of this unusual occurrence, according to market officials, is that farmers have been holding their eggs for the high winter prices. The egg market was at its height in value last week, and the result was that an influx of eggs from all over the district occurred. The market for eggs is now poor. Prices are unchanged at present, although decreases are anticipated shortly.

Live hogs are unchanged.

A number of shipments of hogs entered the city last week, and these assisted in a maintenance of prices.

Grain, Cwt.—			
Oats, per cwt.	$2 30	to	$2 40
Grain, Bushel—			
Wheat, per bu.	2 12	to	2 12
Oats, per bu.	80	to	82
Vegetables—			
Celery, per doz.	30	to	50
Cabbage, dozen	40	to	60
Home-grown potatoes, per bag	2 00	to	2 25
Hay and Straw—			
Hay, ton	12 00	to	14 00
Straw, per ton	7 50	to	8 50
Dairy Products, Retail—			
Butter, creamery, lb.	48	to	50
Butter, dairy, lb. rolls	48	to	50
Butter, crocks, lb.	48	to	50
Butter, store lots, lb.	48	to	52
Eggs, per doz.	50	to	55
Dairy Produce, Wholesale—			
Butter, creamery lb.	46	to	50
Butter, dairy, lb rolls	47	to	50
Butter, crocks, lb.	48	to	52
Eggs, crate lots, doz.	45	to	46
Eggs, basket lots, doz.	45	to	52
Poultry, dressed, Retail—			
Spring chicken, lb.	22	to	22
Ducks, pound	23	to	26
Geese, pound	23	to	24
Turkey, pound	30	to	32
Live Stock—			
Hogs, per cwt.	17 50	to	17 50
Small pigs, pair	12 00	to	16 00
Butchers' Meats—			
Dressed hogs, cwt.	22 50	to	22 50
Fat sows, cwt.	13 50	to	13 50
Beef, per cwt.	13 00	to	16 50
Veal, per cwt.	20 00	to	22 00
Heifer beef, cwt.	16 00	to	16 00
Lambs, per cwt.	20 00	to	22 00
Hides and Wool—			
Wool, unwashed, lb.	50	to	50
Wool, washed, lb.	60	to	62
Calfskins, per lb.	19	to	20
Cow hides, No. 1	15	to	15
Cow hides, No. 2	14	to	14
Cow hides, No. 3	13	to	13

GRAIN.

Winnipeg, Jan. 8.—Oats opened unchanged for May delivery at 85⅝c.

At 9:45 there were no quotations posted for flax or barley.

Cars inspected on Monday were 957 for all grains. The contract grades of wheat were 488.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Opening: Corn—May, $1 25⅝.

Oats—January, 80½c; May, 77½c.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Firmness, but no tendency toward any material advance, characterized the corn market today. The chief reason appeared to be that the crop movement was still hindered by the effects of the big snowfall. Meanwhile traders were inclined to restrict selling to a minimum.

Opening quotations, which ranged from unchanged figures to ⅛c off, with January at $1 27¼ and May at $1 25½@1 25⅝, were followed by a slight hardening of values.

Scantiness of receipts upheld oats as well as corn. Trade was very light.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—The trade at the Union stockyards was medium this morning, hogs, sheep and cattle steady. Receipts, 47 cars, with 58 cattle, 39 calves, 1,408 hogs and 353 sheep. Quotations:

Cattle—Exporters, choice, per cwt, $10 50@11; do, bulls, $9@10 25; butchers, choice, $10 25@11 50; do, medium, $8 50@8; do, common, $6 25@7 25; do, cows, choice, $8 75@10; do, medium, $7 50@8 25; do, canners, $5 50@5 75; do, bulls, $7 50@8; feeding steers, $8 50@9 75; stockers, choice, $7 75@8 75; do, light, $6 50@7; milkers, choice, each, $80@140; springers, each, $90@140; calves, $14@16.

Sheep—Ewes, cwt, $12@14; bucks and culls, $7 50@9 50; lambs, $18 50@19.

Hogs—Fed and watered, per cwt, $18 25.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 375 head; steady and strong.

Calves—Receipts, 150 head.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,500 head; steady; heavy, $17 30@17 40; mixed, $17 25@17 35; yorkers, $17 20@17 25; light yorkers, $16 50@16 75; pigs, $16 25@16 50; roughs, $16@16 25; stags, $14@15.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,200 head; lambs easier, $13@18 35; yearlings, $12@15 75; others unchanged.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.—Cotton—Futures closed steady. New contracts: January, 23.33d; February, 23.25d; March, 23.03d; April, 23d; May, 22.87d. Old contracts: January, 22.07d; January and February, 21.97d; February and March, 21.88d; March and April, 21.79d; April and May, 21.71d; May and June, 21.63d; June and July, 21.55d.

FLOUR

Toronto, Jan. 7.—Listed quotations at Toronto are:

Flour—Manitoba: First patents, $11.50, bags; second patents, $11; strong bakers, $10.60@10.80; Ontario winter, 90 per cent patents, $9.80, seaboard.

Milfeed—Manitoba bran, $35 per ton; shorts, $40 per ton on track, Toronto.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, $11.60; seconds, $11.10; strong bakers, $10.90; straight rollers, bags, $5.20@5.37½.

Rolled Oats—Bags, 90 lbs., $5.30.

Bran—$35.

Shorts—$40.

Middlings—$48@50.

Moullie—$56@58.

Minneapolis, Jan. 7.—Flour—Unchanged.

Bran—$32.50

HAY

Montreal, Jan. 7.—Hay—No. 2, per ton, carlots, $14.50@15.50.

MONEY.

London, Jan. 8.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were weak.

The sales of National war bonds last week were near to the £23,000,000 mark, constituting a new high record.

London, Jan. 8.—Bar silver, 45⅛d per ounce.

New York, Jan. 8.—Bar silver, 90½c per ounce.

WALL STREET.

New York, Jan. 8—Wall Street, 10:30 a.m.—Industrials, motors, oils and related specialties were the prominent features of the early trading in today's stock market, advancing from 1 to 6 points. Rails, coppers and shippings also were moderately higher, the entire list indicating a revival of speculative interest for the long account. Trading was broad, with many large individual transactions, especially in United States Steel and other leaders. Liberty bonds were firmer.

Noon.—After a brief pause occasioned by profit-taking, the market gathered fresh strength. The further rise accompanied the announcement that the president would again address Congress on international matters. Rails, industrials and equipments almost without exception extended early gains. Striking advances were made by a few specialties, American Tobacco gaining 14 points and Texas Company 6½. Liberty fours sold at 97.76, the converted 3½'s or "second fours," made the new minimum of 96.26, and the 5½'s were quoted at 98.88 to 98.80.

1:30 p.m.—The stock market's initial response to the proposals in the president's address to Congress today was a slump. Trading virtually ceased while the address was being printed on the news tickers, but as soon as the essential points in the address became known, general selling, aided by the short interest, began.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thomson & McKinnon, brokers, Royal Bank Building, report fluctuations in New York stocks for The Advertiser as follows:

New York, Jan. 8.

	Open.	High.	Low.	1:30.
Trunk Lines and Grangers—				
Baltimore & Ohio.	54¼	54¼	53½	53½
Erie, com.	16	16⅜	16	16¼
Erie, 1st pfd.	26⅞	..	..	..
Great Northern.	90¼	..	..	..
New York Central	71½	71½	71¼	71½
Rock Island.	20½	20⅝	20¼	20½
Atchison, com.	86⅛	..	..	..
Canadian Pacific.	137¾	139⅜	137¾	138½
Pacifics and Southerns—				
Missouri Pacific.	22½	23	22½	23
Northern Pacific.	85⅛	..	..	..
Southern Pacific.	83	84⅜	83	84⅜
Southern Railway	23¾	24	23½	24
Union Pacific.	115	116½	114	114¾
Coalers—				
Ches. & Ohio.	53½	54	53	53¼
Lehigh Valley.	57	..	..	..
Norfolk & West.	95½	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	46½	..	..	..
Reading Railway.	74	75¾	74	75
Tractions—				
Brooklyn Transit.	43⅞	43⅞	43	43
Industrials—				
Allis-Chalmers	20	..	..	..
American Can	39	39½	38¾	38¾
American Car.	70½	70⅞	70¼	70¼
Am. Locomotive.	56½	57	56¼	56¼
American Sugar.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞
Am. Smelters.	79⅛	80½	78¾	79⅜
Am. Tel. & Tel.	103⅜	104¼	103⅜	103¾
American Wool.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝
Baldwin Loco.	57⅞	60¼	59	59¼
Central Leather.	64½	67	64½	66¼
Corn Products.	32⅝	32⅞	32	32
Distillers	34½	35¾	34½	35½
General Electric.	130	133	130	130¼
General Motors.	117¼	120	116½	116½
Goodrich Rubber.	39½	..	..	..
G. Northern Ore.	27	..	..	..
Inter. Nickel.	29	29⅜	29	29¼
Maxwell Motor.	26	28⅜	26	26⅜
Marine, com.	22¾	23	22	22
Marine, pfd.	86½	86⅜	85	85⅜
Studebaker	51⅜	52⅞	50¾	52
Westinghouse	40¾	41¼	40¾	40⅞
Willys-Overland.	17⅝	18⅝	17	17¾
Oils—				
Cal. Petroleum.	12¼	..	..	..
New Mexican.	82¾	84	82	82⅝
Texas Oil.	145	146	143¼	143⅜
Steels—				
Bethlehem Steel.	80	82¼	79⅝	80⅝
Crucible Steel.	54¼	56	54¼	54¾
Lackawanna	77	78⅜	77	78⅜
Pressed Steel Car.	60	..	..	..
Republic Iron.	78¼	79⅝	78¼	78¾
Railway Steel.	46	46¼	46	46¼
U. S. Steel.	95¼	97	94¼	94⅞
U. S. Steel, pfd.	109	..	..	..
Bonds—				
Anglo-French 5's.	88½	89¼	88½	89½

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 8.—The stock market was quietly cheerful today. There was a further slight hardening in Allied bonds, especially French and Russian issues, and the latter were hard to obtain. Mining shares experienced a broadening demand, and Argentine rails, Brazilian bonds and shipping stocks were firmly maintained.

Closing prices were:

British 5 per cent loan	93¾
British 4½ per cent loan	95¾
Consols, for money	55¼
Baltimore & Ohio	56
Canadian Pacific	159
Chesapeake & Ohio	56
Chicago Great Western	9
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	52
De Beers	13¾
Denver & Rio Grande	9
Erie, com.	21
Erie, 1st pfd.	32
Grand Trunk	9⅞
Illinois Central	95
Louisville & Nashville	116
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	7½
New York Central	74
Norfolk & Western	109
Ontario & Western	21½
Pennsylvania Railway	48
Rand Mines	3⅛
Reading Railway	76½
Southern Railway	25½
Southern Pacific	87
Union Pacific	120
United States Steel	100

GRAINS DEMAND GOOD AT WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Jan. 7.—The demand for grains was good, with premiums for cash grades narrowing half a cent. Cash barley was in good demand, with No. 3 and 4 grades ½c lower. Other grades were unchanged. There was a good demand for cash flax. Offerings were light in all grains, and requirements were not filled. Oats futures closed ¾c higher for May and ⅞c up for July. Flax closed unchanged for January, and May ¾c higher.

Futures:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oats—(Old contract)—				
May	..	..	..	85⅝
Oats—(New contract)—				
May	85⅝	..	..	85⅝
July	83½	..	..	84⅜
Barley—				
May	..	..	..	1 45½
Flax—				
Jan.	..	..	..	3 16
May	3 23	..	..	3 22¾

Cash grain:

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 86⅝c; No. 3 C.W., 80⅛c; extra No. 1 feed, 80⅛c; No. 1 feed, 77½c; No. 2 feed, 74½c.

Barley—No. 3 Canadian western, $1.38; No. 4, $1.33; rejected, $1.15; feed, $1.15.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $3.17½; No. 2 Canadian western, $3.13; No. 3 Canadian western, $2.96.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—Grain quotations are as follows:

Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 winter, $2.22, in store, Montreal; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, $2.23½, in store, Fort William; No. 2 northern, $2.20½; No. 3 northern, $2.17½.

Oats—Canada western, No. 2, 86¼c; No. 3 Canada western, 80⅛c, at lake ports for immediate shipment; Ontario, No. 2 white, 81@82c, outside; No. 3 white, 80@81c, outside.

Peas—No. 2, $3.70@3.80.

Rye—No. 2, $1.78.

Barley—$1.36@1.38, outside for malting.

Buckwheat—$1.55; shipping points, $1.58.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Jan. 7.—In sympathy with the continued upward tendency of prices on the Winnipeg option market for oats, and an increased demand on spot for supplies, which are none too plentiful, a stronger feeling developed in the local market for oats today, and prices were marked up ¾c or more per bushel. The trade was more active for local and country account than it has been for some time, and there was a good demand for carlots.

Corn—American, No. 2 yellow, $2.15 @2.30.

Oats—Canadian western, No. 3, 92¼c; extra No. 1 feed, 92¼c; No. 2 local white, 89@90c; No. 3 local white, 88@89c; No. 4 local white, 87@88c.

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ST. THOMAS ASKED TO GET ALONG WITH MINIMUM OF HYDRO

Requirements Must Be Cut to Limit, Commission Urges.

M.C.R. MEN GET INCREASE

Boilermakers Given Forty-Five Cents Per Day.

ST. THOMAS, Jan. 7.—The hydro-electric power commission of Ontario has requested the local commissioners to urge upon St. Thomas consumers the absolute necessity of co-operating with the commission in the reduction of the demands for power and lighting. The requirement must be cut down to a minimum, stated Manager Caughell today.

Given An Increase.

In connection with the called-off strike in the locomotive departments of the Michigan Central Railway shops, those employed as boilermakers have been given an increase in wages of 7½ cents per hour. This will mean an increase of about 45 cents a day in the pay of most of the men. Word to this effect reached the local union on Monday through their representatives.

Gets Fine Promotion.

Jack Jagoe, formerly of this city has been appointed traveling inspector of mot