

GREAT BRITAIN TO REQUISITION NECESSARY FOREIGN SECURITIES

Voluntary Mobilization Scheme Having Failed, Compulsion is to be Applied to Holders.

A despatch from London says: The Official Gazette announces that by a new order-in-Council the Treasury is empowered under the Defence of the Realm Act to requisition any foreign securities which may be required to strengthen Great Britain's financial position and also to require holders of such securities to make a return on them to the Treasury.

The order further forbids the transfer or sale of such securities outside the United Kingdom. The order does not apply to securities owned by persons not ordinarily residents of the United Kingdom.

\$25.00 FOR A LETTER CAN YOU WRITE ONE?

Thirteen Prizes to be Awarded in a Letter Writing Competition.

Some years ago the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., offered a series of prizes to residents of Ontario for the best letters describing cures wrought by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Hundreds of letters were submitted in this competition, and yet there must have been thousands of other users of the pills who did not avail themselves of the opportunity to win a prize.

THE PRIZES:

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., will award a prize of \$25.00 for the best letter received on or before the 17th day of February, 1917, from residents of Ontario, on the subject, "Why I Recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." A prize of \$10.00 will be awarded for the second best letter received; a prize of \$6.00 for the third best letter, and ten prizes of \$2.00 each for the next best ten letters.

THE CONDITIONS:

The cure or benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills described in the letter may be in the writer's own case, or one that has come under his or her personal observation. More than one cure may be described in the letter, but every statement must be literally and absolutely true.

The letter should be not longer than is necessary to relate the benefit obtained from the remedy in the case described. Every letter must be signed by the full name and correct address of the person sending it. If it describes the cure of some person other than the writer of the letter, it must also be signed by the person whose cure is described as a guarantee of the truth of the statement made.

The writer of each letter must state the name and date of the paper in which he or she saw this announcement. Fine writing will not win the prize unless you have a good case to describe. The strength of the recommendation and not the style of the letter will be the basis of the award. It is understood that The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. shall have the right to publish any letter entered in this contest if they desire to do so whether it wins a prize or not.

The contest will close on February 17th, 1917, and the prizes will be awarded as soon as possible thereafter. Do not delay. If you know of a cure write your letter now. Observe the above conditions carefully or your letter may be thrown out. Address all letters as follows: The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Letter Contest Department.

\$500,000 IS PAID FOR A WESTERN FARM.

A despatch from Saskatoon says: The Welzen farm, situated eighty miles from Saskatoon, on the Elrose (C.N.R.) line, has been sold to the Scottish Wholesalers Co-operative Society for \$500,000, all cash. The farm comprises ten thousand acres, eight thousand of which are under cultivation.

WILL CARE FOR 200 BELGIAN FAMILIES

A despatch from Brantford says: Brantford and Brant county will undertake the care of two hundred Belgian families at a cost of \$500 monthly, doubling their previous promise, owing to public sentiment answering to the appeal.

DIVIDING BRITAIN IN SIX DISTRICTS

Civil Marshalling of Forces to Carry On War at High Pressure.

A despatch from New York says: The Sun on Thursday morning published the following special cable from London under Wednesday's date: The first steps toward civil mobilization indicating Great Britain's adamant determination to fight to a finish and to victory have crowded out any discussion of the attitude of the United States toward distant peace league schemes.

Labor's support, expressed at the Manchester conference, has greatly gratified the Government and will pave the way for Neville Chamberlain's fast-maturing plans for mobilizing all industries and cutting down the number of men working in non-essential trades to the minimum and increasing to the maximum the efficiency of all the vital trades.

Mr. Chamberlain's scheme contemplates dividing Great Britain into six districts, Wales and Scotland each constituting a division, the other centres being Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, and Bristol. With these points as basis, he intends to push all the war work and food production to the limit of the laborers' capacity and maintain high speed until the war ends.

The first call for volunteers under the National Service rule was made, a few days ago. There is no age limit, and both men and women are accepted. Speakers are spreading all over the country to carry out a campaign of recruiting similar to the early days of the war, when soldiers for fighting were recruited. As fast as recruits are gathered they will be drafted into battalions according to their fitness for various kinds of work, the strongest women becoming members of the Land Service Corps and the weaker ones joining the munition-making army.

PARIS IS IN THE GRIP OF ARCTIC WEATHER.

A despatch from Paris says: France is in the grip of the severest cold weather for many years. The thermometer in Paris registered 17 degrees Fahrenheit on Friday and even in southern cities like Marseilles and Bordeaux there were several degrees of frost. The number of deaths from cold and the sufferings of the Parisians have been aggravated by the coal shortage. Edouard Herriot, Minister of National Subsistence, has taken energetic charge of the situation, co-operating with the city authorities. Mr. Herriot has decided to sell a large part of the reserve stock of fuel to the public and has lent military auto wagons to carry coal to the small dealers who have no conveyances. The cold has brought packs of wolves into the department, and bears are ravaging the fields in the Loir Valley.

SERBIANS ENSLAVED BY BULGAR CAPTORS.

A despatch from Paris says: The following statement from the Serbian Press Bureau is forwarded from Corfu by the Havas correspondent: "Todor Javanovitch, escaped from Bulgarian slavery, has reached our lines. He recounts that he, with other peasants, was deported by force before the Bulgarian retreat and compelled to labor in trenches under the artillery fire of the Serbians and their allies. Every male above boyhood was taken from all the villages into slavery. Fifteen hundred were so taken from Souhodol, under control of German officers." Javanovitch complained of poor food and hard labor, and said numerous deaths resulted.

IRISH-CANADIAN RANGERS ARE CHEERED IN DUBLIN.

A despatch from Dublin says: The Duchess of Connaught's Own Irish-Canadian Rangers, 700 men and 28 officers, arrived in Dublin Thursday afternoon and marched through the principal streets to Wellington Barracks. Crowds of workers watched them march along the quays. When the battalion turned into Westmoreland Street the music of the bands brought large numbers of people from shops and warehouses. The fine appearance of the men created a favorable impression. Also at College Green and Great George Street crowds collected. From here until Wellington Barracks were reached the men were heartily cheered.

BRITAIN FINANCES HERSELF AND ALLIES.

A despatch from London says: Sir Felix Schuster, speaking on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited, of which he is the Governor, discussed the British financial situation. Regarding operations in the United States, Sir Felix said: "In addition to loans, a great many American securities have been sold; it has been estimated that \$350,000,000 of American securities have been sold, but it is impossible to speak with certainty of the figures which, however, are very large. It must be remembered we are financing not only our own, but our allies' requirements."

MURAD CIGARETTES

Everywhere Why? The Blending is exceptional

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs.
Toronto, Jan. 30.—Manitoba wheat—New No. 1 Northern, \$2.06; No. 2 do., \$2.03; No. 3 do., \$1.93; No. 4 do., \$1.84; track Bay ports. Old crop trading 4c above new crop.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C. W. 71c; No. 3 C. W. 67c; extra No. 1 feed, 67c; No. 1 feed, 67c; track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.13; shipment within 30 days.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 64 to 66c; nominal; No. 3 white, 63 to 65c; nominal, according to freight outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$1.80 to \$1.82; No. 3 do., \$1.75 to \$1.80, according to freight outside.
Barley—Maltster, \$1.20 to \$1.22, according to freight outside.
Buckwheat—\$1.28 to \$1.30, nominal, according to freight outside.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$9.40; second patents, in jute bags, \$9.40; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$9.00, Toronto.
Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$7.40 to \$7.50, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment; \$7.25, bulk seaboard, export grade.
Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freight, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$24.00; shorts, per ton, \$23.00; good feed, per bag, \$2.70 to \$2.80.
Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$12; extra No. 2, per ton, \$11.50; track Toronto.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$9, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 37 to 39c; creamery prints, 44 to 46c; solids, 44 to 45c.
Eggs—No. 1 storage, 42 to 43c; storage, selects, 44 to 45c; non-laid, in cartons, 38 to 40c; out of cartons, 25 to 27c.
Cheese—Large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25 to 26c; triplets, 25 to 26c; 20 to 22c; processed—Chickens, 22 to 24c; fowl, 18 to 20c; ducks, 20 to 22c; squabs, per doz., \$4.00 to \$4.50; turkeys, 25 to 30c; geese, 15 to 18c.
Live poultry—Poultry, 15 to 17c; chickens, 17 to 20c.
Honey—Clover, 23-lb. tin, 14c; 5-lb. tin, 13 to 14c; 10-lb. tin, 12 to 13c; 60-lb. tin, 12 to 13c; buckwheat, 50-lb. tin, 9 to 10c; Gen. honey—extra, 10 to 12c; heavy weight, per doz., \$2.75; select, \$2.50 to \$2.75; No. 2, \$2 to \$2.25.
Potatoes—Ontario, per bag, \$2.50 to \$2.60; British Columbia, per bag, \$2.60 to \$2.75; New Brunswick Delawares, per bag, \$2.75 to \$2.90.
Beans—Imported, hand-picked, per bush, \$6.25; Canadian, hand-picked, per bush, \$7.00; Canadian primes, \$6.00 to \$6.50; Lima, per lb., 10 to 14c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 25 to 26c; do, heavy, 22 to 23c; cooked, 34 to 37c; rolls, 19 to 20c; breakfast, 25 to 28c; backs, plain, 26 to 28c; boned, 29 to 32c.
Lard—Pure hard, 21c to 22c; compound, 16c to 17c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 19c; per lb. clear bellies, 18 to 19c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Jan. 30.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 71c; No. 3, 69c; extra No. 1 feed, 68c. Barley—Manitoba feed, \$1.92; mulling, \$1.80. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$10; seconds, \$9.50; strong bakers', \$9.25; straight rollers, \$8.50 to \$9.00; do, bags, \$4.10 to \$4.25. Rolled oats—14-lb., \$7.05 to \$7.25; do, 30-lb., \$3.10 to \$3.50. Bran, \$3.00. Shorts, \$3.00. Middlings, \$3.00 to \$4.00. Meal, \$4.00. No. 1, \$1.75; No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$13.00. Cheese—Finest western, 25c; finest eastern, 25c. Butter—Chollet creamery, 43 to 44c; seconds, 39 to 40c. Eggs—Fresh, 50 to 55c; selected, 44c; No. 1 stock, 40c; No. 2 stock, 36c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, Jan. 30.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.75; No. 2 do., \$1.74; No. 3 do., \$1.71; No. 4, \$1.64. Oats—No. 2 C. W., 67c; No. 3 do., 55c; extra No. 1 feed, 56c; No. 1 feed, 54c; No. 2, 52c. Barley—No. 3, 98c; No. 4, 92c; selected, 70c; feed, 70c. Flax, No. 1, N. W. C., \$2.93; No. 2 C. W., \$2.94.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Jan. 30.—Wheat—May closed \$1.65; July closed \$1.80; cash, No. 1 hard, \$1.94; No. 2, \$1.89; No. 3, \$1.84; No. 4, \$1.78. Corn—No. 2 Northern, \$1.44; No. 3, \$1.40; No. 4, \$1.36. Oats—No. 2 white, 54c; No. 3 white, 52c. Flour—unchanged. Bran, 22c to \$23.50.
Duluth, Jan. 30.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.89; No. 2 Northern, \$1.88; No. 3 Northern, \$1.83 to \$1.86; May, \$1.86; Lined—To arrive, \$2.94; May, \$2.94; July, \$2.94.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Jan. 30.—Choice heavy steers, \$10 to \$10.75; choice heavy steers, \$10 to \$10.50; do, good, \$9.50 to \$10.00; do, medium, \$8.50 to \$9.00; do, rough lots, \$7.50 to \$8.00; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9.75 to \$10.00; do, good, \$9.10 to \$9.50; do, medium, \$8.10 to \$8.50; do, rough lots, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do, good, \$7.25 to \$7.40; do, medium, \$6.35 to \$6.60; stockers, \$5.25 to \$7.25; choice feeders, \$7.75 to \$8.50; canners and cutters, \$4.75 to \$5.50; Milkera, choice, each, \$7.50 to \$10.00; do, com. and med., each, \$4.00 and \$4.00; springers, \$5.00 to \$10.00; light ewes, \$9.25 to \$10; sheep, heavy, \$6 to \$7.50; calves, good to choice, \$11.75 to \$14; lambs, choice, \$13.50 to \$15; do, medium, \$9.75 to \$10.25; hogs, fed and watered, \$14.25; do, weighed off cars, \$14.50; do, f.o.b., \$13.50.
Montreal, Jan. 30.—Choice steers, \$10 to \$10.50; good, \$9 to \$10; choice butchers' cows, \$8 to \$9.50; good, \$7 to \$7.50; canners, \$5; choice butchers' bulls, \$8.25 to \$9; good, \$7 to \$8; canners, \$5.50 to \$6; calves, \$5 to \$6; milk-fed, \$10 to \$11; lambs, \$13 to \$14; choice select hogs, off cars, \$11.75 to \$13.

Fifteen airships only were being built by Britain on the outbreak of the war.

BRITISH FOOD DIRECTOR CUTS AMOUNT OF BEER TO BE BREWED

Only Half The Output of the Year Preceding the War Will Be Allowed.

A despatch from London says: In order to reduce the consumption of foodstuffs, by breweries, Baron Devonport, the Food Controller, has decided that the quantity of beer to be brewed for the year beginning in April shall be restricted to 70 per cent. of the output of the previous year. This means that only 15,000,000 barrels of beer will be produced, about half the output of the year preceding the war. Baron Devonport is explaining the object of his order, said the restriction must not be deemed a

measure of temperance or of social reform. "The fact is," the Food Controller continued, "the barley, sugar and other ingredients used in brewing are required for food. In fact, it is really a question of bread versus beer." The order of the Food Controller will withhold from breweries 286,000 tons of barley and 36,000 tons of sugar, which otherwise would be used in making beer. The order will also effect a large saving in mercantile tonnage and land transport, and increase the available supply of labor for industries of national importance.

HALF MILLION SPENT IN RELIEF WARRANTS.

Government Gave \$100,000 For Fire Sufferers, \$400,000 For Seed in West.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A statement of expenditure under Government-General's warrants during the current fiscal year tabled in the Commons on Thursday shows that the Government appropriated and expended \$100,000 for the relief of sufferers by forest fires in Northern Ontario last summer, and \$400,000 for the purchase of seed grain for farmers in distress in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

WAR TO END IN AUTUMN.

Sir Gilbert Parker Says Economic Collapse of Germany Pending. A despatch from Montreal says: Sir Gilbert Parker, Canadian novelist, and member of the British House of Commons, arrived in Montreal on Wednesday from New York, where he landed from a steamer on Sunday. Sir Gilbert predicts that the war will end next autumn, if not a little earlier than that. The end will come, he says, through the economic collapse of Germany and the smashing of the German lines on the western front by the Anglo-French forces.

GREEK GOVERNMENT APOLOGIZES TO ALLIES.

A despatch from London says: In compliance with one of the demands of the Entente Powers recently agreed to by Greece, the Greek Government on Thursday handed to the Entente Ministers a note formally expressing regret for the events of early last December, when Entente forces at Athens were fired on by Greeks.

FRANCE TO ADVANCE FARES ON RAILROADS

A despatch from Paris says: Preliminary steps toward increasing railroad rates fifteen per cent. were taken Wednesday when the consulting committee of the French companies and Minister of National Subsistence and Labor Herriot approved the proposed measures. A bill to increase the rates will be introduced in the Chamber of Deputies shortly.

PEACE WITH VICTORY IS ONLY SOLUTION.

A despatch from London says: The Bishop of Sheffield, presiding at a diocesan conference recently and making reference to President Wilson's address, said he believed with his whole heart in ultimate and complete victory in the war. He had no belief whatever in peace without victory. It was "a positively ludicrous impossibility." The bishop deprecated the talk of making compromises with evil.

1,430 GERMAN PAPERS SUSPEND PUBLICATION.

A despatch from London says: The Cologne Gazette says no fewer than 1,430 German newspapers and periodicals are no longer able to appear.

To Indemnify Losses by War.

A despatch from Paris says: The Chamber of Deputies has unanimously adopted a bill providing for the indemnification of persons whose houses and properties suffered damage by reason of the war.

ADMIT LOSSES OF 2,000,000

But Berlin Paper Claims That Germany Still Has 8,000,000 Available.

A despatch from Berlin says: Estimating the total German losses in the war at about 2,000,000, the National Zeitung, of Berlin, says that there are available sufficient forces to carry on the war for several years more. The newspaper gives available figures of casualties, and continues: "The first impression obtained from these lists is that the number of dead is relatively small in view of the fact that so many powerful offensive campaigns have been undertaken, as well as the defensive actions of the Somme. This shows that the Germans are more sparing of their forces than one believed."

"Nevertheless, the losses mean an enormous bleeding of the nation's body; but it is not so great that Germany will not be able to carry on the war for several years more. If the total losses are calculated at about two million the German reserves would still number 7,000,000 out of the 9,000,000 with which the war was begun. On the other hand, large numbers of young men have reached the age of military service during the war. According to a conservative calculation Germany has had in this way an addition of 1,500,000 to her forces."

The National Zeitung says that if the soldiers who have passed the age limit for military service have been retained with the colors the net loss as a result of the war thus far would be perhaps 650,000, or at the most one million, and continues: "Germany still has at least 8,000,000 men to use on the front or for the navy, and therefore we do not overstate the case in pointing out that Germany, by comparison with the former date (date not given), has a much larger number of men on the front. For a long time to come it cannot be expected that by any possibility the compulsory military service will break down, provided the difficulties of alimentation do not become so great that the soldiers on the front also have to suffer from them."

NEEDS OF BRITAIN TO BE FIRST SUPPLIED.

A despatch from London says: The British Government has refused permission to the Hatfields, Limited, to proceed with work on the contract for shells for the American navy "so long as the exigencies of war continue." The announcement is made in the form of an official notice by Dr. Christopher Addison, the Minister of Munitions, in which attention is called to the fact that the entire steel output is under his control.

SEVEN TURKISH VESSELS DESTROYED BY RUSSIANS

An official report from Petrograd says: "On the Black Sea one of our submarines sank four schooners near the Bosphorus. Three other schooners that were encountered by the submarine were obliged to beach themselves, breaking up in prevailing storm."