

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO

AND BAY OF QUINTE CHRONICLE

ESTABLISHED 1841.

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO. THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1916. MORTON & HERITY, Proprietors.

REVOLUTIONARY REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT THREATENED IN GREECE IS REPORTED

Loyalty of Grecian Army to King Constantine is Doubtful—Allies Deny That an Ultimatum Has Been Presented to Greece—News From Greece Rigidly Censored—British Steamers Landing Serbian Troops at Saloniki—United States Declared to be Germany's Worst Enemy

ALLIES DENY ULTIMATUM TO GREECE.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The allied war council met here today. An official denial that an ultimatum had been presented to Greece was made.

REVOLUTIONARY REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN GREECE.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Despatches from Rotterdam and from German points report that a revolutionary republican movement is on foot in Greece. The despatches add that the loyalty of Greek army to the King is doubtful.

BRITISH LANDING SERBS AT SALONIKI.

ATHENS, Jan. 19.—British steamers are landing Serbian troops at Saloniki.

GREEK ARMY WITHDRAWS FROM FRONTIERS.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—An Athens despatch says the Greek army has been withdrawn from both the Serbian and Bulgarian frontiers. The Allies have urged this move for some weeks. News from Greece is now rigidly censored.

GERMAN SUBS. AGAIN OPERATING IN NORTH SEA.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A message from Lowestoft reports that two fishing boats from that port have been sunk by submarines indicating that Germans are again operating in the North Sea.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 19.—A conference of the finance ministers of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria will be held next week in Vienna. The chief purpose of which it is said is the discussion of the financial position of the Teutonic allies and the adoption of measures to meet certain contingencies.

CONSCRIPTION WILL ENSURE FULL VICTORY.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The second day of the committee stage of the military service bill in the House of Commons was chiefly interesting from the fact that it elicited the opinion of Earl Kitchener, secretary of war, that the bill would provide all the men he required to enable him to do all necessary to be done in order to secure victory.

This was announced by Walter Hume Long, president of the local government board, who in behalf of the government resisted an amendment seeking to bring under the scope of the bill all youths attaining the age of 18 years. This amendment was lost.

The greatest discussion centred around Sir John Simon's amendment, which, if adopted, would virtually prevent any enlistment until investigation by a military tribunal proved the existence of a substantial number of single men not already engaged in war services.

Premier Asquith opposed this on the ground that the amendment struck at the basic principle of the bill, and the amendment was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

An amendment was accepted giving the Admiralty first call on enlisted men desiring to enter the navy. T. J. Macnamara, secretary to the Admiralty, in this connection announced that supplementary estimates would be presented for another 50,000 men for the navy by next March.

Another proposed amendment brought out the interesting announcement that not a single soldier of the 3,000,000 enlisted had suffered capital punishment, and on behalf of the government assurance was given that no man would be sentenced to death for any offence for which conscientious objection could be pleaded in defence.

LORD DERBY'S CONFIDENCE BOLDLY EXPRESSED.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Lord Derby replied the correspondent of the Associated Press at the war office yesterday afternoon and discussed the war outlook resulting from the Derby recruiting scheme and the compulsory military service bill, more particularly their effect in assuring the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion.

Asked how many men would come forward under the Derby plan, and what the British fighting force in the field would be, he said:

"It is impossible to make estimates on the numbers of men, for if the angel Gabriel made an estimate one would be found in the House of Commons to rise and challenge the estimate. But one essential thing is sure—it has been a complete answer to Germany and has shown that we will have enough men to carry forward the war to a successful conclusion."

He said that by a "successful conclusion" he meant that the war would be prosecuted until it was certain that there would be no more war for generations. Lord Derby had no doubt of the outcome, and he referred to the ability of the rapidly expanding army to give Germany "a good licking," and, he added, "it will do it all right."

Asked about the quality of the new men, he said:

"It is of a high order in physique, stamina and intelligence. We have three sizes of recruits—big, medium and small—but it has become necessary to discontinue the small size entirely, and the medium partially, and the intelligence of the new man is of such a high order that it helps to solve the problem of supplying sufficient trained officers."

FULL BLOCKADE OF GERMANY TO BE DECLARED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Plans of the entente allies to declare a formal blockade of German ports, it was learned last night, have been the subject of exchanges between diplomatic representatives of the allies here, and in an informal way between the diplomats and officials of the state department. According to information here, the program contemplates a virtual extension of the blockade to the European neutrals by rigid application of the "ultimate destination" doctrine, and delay in putting the plans into execution is attributed entirely to reluctance on the part of France, and possibly Italy, to accept the British view of the rights of a belligerent in this respect.

The subject has been approached here with great caution, and it is said, with a thorough appreciation of the probability of an outbreak of anti-British feeling in congress. An effort is being made by the diplomats to determine the strength of American feeling generally on this subject, and the European chancelleries are being kept fully advised of the daily developments.

Application of the blockade to neutrals, for which the British contend the United States established a precedent in the civil war, is fully expected to result in supplementing the opposition of the United States by the very bitter protests of Holland, Denmark and Sweden and possibly Norway.

Except for this feature, there might be little objection to the substitution of a real blockade for what are regarded here as the "wholly illegal orders-in-council."

As present the allies are stopping all commerce with the Teutonic powers directly by these orders-in-council, and are restricting indirect commerce by actual seizures through agreements with the neutral countries of northern Europe to embargo exports to Germany and Austria. One of the interested diplomatic representatives pointed out today that therefore, the promulgation of a blockade really would not very greatly change existing conditions so far as the admission of American goods into the Teutonic countries was concerned.

U. S. AMONG GERMANY'S WORST ENEMIES.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—In the Prussian chamber of deputies yesterday, Herr von Heydebrandt, the Conservative leader in a speech referred to America as among Germany's "worst enemies."

THE RYNDAM AGROUND AT GRAVESEND.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The steamship Ryndam of the Holland American line is aground at Gravesend. None of the passengers or crew are allowed to leave the vessel pending investigation of the accident at sea.

SWEDEN'S PROTEST AGAINST SEIZURE OF SHIPS.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 19.—The Swedish government has protested to Berlin against the steamships Capella and Hildur captured two months ago. Both vessels are declared to have been taken in Swedish waters.

GREEK GOVERNMENT MAKES FURTHER PROTEST.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Temps Athens correspondent says the Greek government has sent another note of protest of the Entente powers regarding the destruction of the railroad bridges at Demir Hissar and Killindir.

COOL HOUSE STILL IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative has not gone to the Continent as reported but is still in London conferring with Ambassador Page and others. He will go to Paris within a week.

GERMANS EVACUATING BIG LUTSK FORTRESS.

KIEV, Russia, Jan. 19, via Petrograd and London.—Lutsk, the important fortress in Volhynia, one of the triangle of fortifications there, is being evacuated by the Germans, according to information obtained from prisoners arriving here. Four thousand prisoners have recently arrived here from the southwestern front.

Mr. L. McGowan is very low today and is not expected to recover. Magistrate Masson is indisposed today.

ASQUITH'S BILL WILL UNDERGO LITTLE CHANGE

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The proceedings in committee in the House of Commons yesterday, resulted in no modification of the military service bill. The government strongly resisted an attempt to include married men in the scope of the bill.

The most important amendment sought to include Ireland. This also was negated after a hot very exciting debate, in which John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, eloquently appealed to the house not to endanger Ireland's unity, displayed by her splendid recruiting campaign, by an attempt to employ force.

The only amendment accepted was one providing that men married before Nov. 2—the day Premier Asquith gave his pledge—should be regarded under the bill as married men. An amendment that the bill should not apply to single men above the age of thirty years was defeated.

Premier Asquith was again in communication with the labor party last night, with a view to arriving at an agreement upon amendments which would be acceptable both to the government and the laborites, providing safeguards against the bill being utilized for industrial compulsion.

FLEET TIGHTENS GRIP ON NECK OF GERMANY.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—In connection with foodstuffs reaching the central powers through neutral states, the British government recently sent a specially qualified business man on a mission to Holland and Scandinavia to investigate whether the legations at the various capitals were doing their work efficiently in supervising agreements and contracts for preventing leakage to Germany. On his return he reported to the government that everything possible was being done to prevent such leakage.

In behalf of the government it is argued that, although in the early months after the order-in-council, large amounts of contraband did succeed in reaching Germany, the blockade since June has been very strict and is ever growing more efficient. Moreover, it is added, the Danish agreement only became operative in November and if the statistics of trade were published, they would show how the blockade is continually tightening.

PUGSLEY URGES DEEPEST PROBE INTO CONTRACTS.

OTTAWA, Ont. Jan. 19.—In the debate upon the address last night Hon. Wm. Pugsley disturbed the harmony which has heretofore prevailed by a sensational attack upon the imperial shell committee of which General Sir Alexander Bertram was chairman. He demanded that a commission be appointed to investigate certain serious charges and alleged that the shell committee had let contracts for large amounts to firms in which General Bertram and Mr. Carnegie, another member of the committee, were respectively interested. He also claimed that contracts had been let to middlemen who had no factories of their own and that legitimate manufacturers had been asked to pay commissions when seeking orders. Mr. Pugsley was careful to exonerate members of the committee and members of the government of any charges of a personal wrong doing but he contended that a situation was presented which required a searching investigation. He will continue to develop this line of argument when he resumes the debate today.

BANDITS LOOT AND BURN LARGE CHINESE VILLAGES.

HONG KONG, Jan. 15.—Bandits have looted and burned Saratsai and other villages in the province of Shansi and are threatening Kdel-Huastang, Missionaries at Postowitcheng, Saratsai and Patscholong in Mongolia are in danger. The government is rushing troops.

BITTER BATTLE IN BESSARABIA.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Although the Russian war office reports that there has been no change in their western front, reports from Vienna tell of a continuation of the battle in eastern Galicia and on the Bessarabian front, with bitter fighting. The Austrians say that Russian columns, as many as 12 to 14 lines deep attacked their positions as many as four to six times, but desperate conflicts led to a Russian repulse, often not before it came to a struggle with the bayonet. They claim that they have taken 240 Russians and one officer prisoner, and that the Russian losses have been appalling.

BRITAIN WILL IGNORE DEMANDS OF WILSON

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Accepting as authoritative cabled quotations from American newspapers to the effect that President Wilson is about to demand a modification of the British methods of restricting maritime trade The Evening Standard asserts such a demand has "no chance of success."

"The patience of the British public is exhausted. The ministers are going to be forced to stop the loopholes through which Germany is getting supplies from neutrals and (to our shame) from this country. So, if the American government believes its demand (prompted by Berlin) for more loopholes is likely to be successful, Washington is making a big mistake."

PROHIBITION IS FEDERAL ISSUE.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—What effect will the propaganda for nation-wide prohibition during the war have upon the present session of parliament?

This question is being asked by the members spending Sunday at the capital. The evening papers on Saturday contained the call for nation-wide prohibition as a measure of economic conservation during the war, issued by J. R. Booth, Senator Edwards and the principal employers of labor in this part of the country. Today every member of parliament will receive a written invitation to declare himself, and petitions from every polling division in Canada will soon be on their way to Ottawa.

There is no indication as yet that the government intends to bring down the desired legislation, although Sir George Foster has intimated that if an overwhelming majority of the Canadian people desire prohibition they will not be balked by their representatives in parliament. That the subject will come up for a prolonged debate in the house of commons is evident.

It is quite possible that the government may never be asked for nation-wide prohibition by any that action should be taken in the first place by the provinces. The federal government has a great deal of money to raise, and prohibition would reduce the receipts of the inland revenue department by about \$15,000,000 a year, but it is not believed that the loss of revenue would prevent prohibitory legislation if public earnestly and overwhelmingly demanded the same.

GREAT BARRIER BEFORE VERDUN NOT BREAKABLE.

VERDUN, via Paris, Jan. 14.—(Delayed)—Metz is visible through field telesees from this great French stronghold, and its outworks can be reached by the heaviest French guns. The defensive barrier before the two places, after a four-days' examination of the lines in the Argonne, the Woivre, and the Vosges, shows a strength unsuspected by the average civilian.

It is along this front that Crown Prince Frederick William's forces are being held back and positions already seemingly impregnable, are being strengthened every day. The French are sure of their ground and that should the Crown Prince decide upon another effort to pierce the French line, it will end as it ended before. The general at the head of the army in the Argonne and Woivre, who received the Associated Press correspondent, is most confident.

RUSSIANS BEGIN BIG OFFENSIVE AGAINST TURKS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Russians have won a victory in Persia and have occupied Kangaver, and it is learned from Constantinople they have brought up reinforcements and started a new general offensive on a front of 100 miles between Karadach. The Turks claim that the engagement is developing favorably for them and that two Russian attacks near Karadach were repulsed on Friday, with the loss of 800 dead in four days' fighting. Concerning this engagement, the Russians report that they captured on Friday 20 Turkish officers and more than 400 men with a quantity of war and engineering material and provisions, besides one heavy gun, seven lighter guns and eight machine guns.

The fighting in this range apparently is only in its opening stage.

Rev. A. R. Sanderson of Campbellford was in the city yesterday to take charge of the funeral service of the late Mrs. McCormick.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA ARE REPORTED READY FOR PEACE WITH THE ALLIES

Bulgars' Rumored Withdrawal From Albania—Berlin Despatch States Allied Forces Land at Piraeus, Port of Athens—Canadian Aviator Burned to Death—Activity of Italian Socialists

ALLIED FORCES DEBARRED NEAR GREEK CAPITAL.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Berlin newspapers, according to the Overseas News Agency, express the belief that the landing of allied troops at Phaleron, five miles southwest of Athens, is considered as supplying proof that the entente powers intend using extreme means to force the hand of Greece. The news agency's statement says:

"Berlin's newspapers, commenting on the latest news regarding Greece, unite in stating that the entente seems to have abandoned all regard for Greek neutrality and sovereignty. The landing at Phaleron is considered as proof that the entente is now going to use extreme means for forcing Greece."

"According to private reports the Greek Government has transferred part of the state archives to Larissa, in northwestern Greece, where eventually the Greek government likewise will be transferred."

"The fact that the British are blockading the Greek coast more tightly and are subjecting Greece to other inconveniences is interpreted by the papers as meaning that the entente is fomenting and preparing the overthrow of the Greek government in order to substitute a republic with Venizelos at its head."

"Gratitude is unanimously expressed by the newspapers that the entire army and the majority of the Greek population are on the king's side and will frustrate all attempts against the country's sovereignty and the king's life."

"The Zeitung Am Mittag declares that the entente intends the assassination of a country which refuses to commit suicide." The foregoing contains the first intimation from any source that the allies have effected a landing at Phaleron.

MONTENEGRINS QUIT FIGHTING.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Montenegro unconditionally surrendered to Austria. She will lay down her arms. She is the first of the European belligerents to sue for peace in the eighteen months of fighting. Terms will be discussed at once. It is believed they will include the cession of Mount Lovcen to Austria and the northern Albanian town of Scutari to Montenegro.

Announcement of the submission of the little mountain kingdom was made today by General Headquarters of the Austro-Hungarian army and by Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, before the Hungarian parliament.

The official announcement says:—"The King and Government of Montenegro, on January 13, asked for a cessation of hostilities and the opening of peace negotiations. The Austro-Hungarian government answered that this would not be possible unless the Montenegrin army should immediately and unconditionally lay down its arms."

"The Montenegrin army yesterday accepted these terms." Count Tisza, addressing the Hungarian parliament, said: "Montenegro has asked for peace. We asked that, beforehand, Montenegro unconditionally lay down her arms. Just now news has arrived that the unconditional laying down of arms has been accepted. Peace negotiations will be entered into immediately."

CANADIAN AVIATOR BURNED TO DEATH.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Flight-Lieut. Ross, a Canadian was burned to death when his machine caught fire during a flight yesterday.

ALLIED TROOPS LANDED AT PORT OF ATHENS.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Allied forces have landed at Piraeus, the port of Athens in addition to those landed at Phaleron.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY READY FOR PEACE.

ROME, Jan. 18.—Confirmed reports from Athens state that Bulgarians are withdrawing from Albania owing to dissensions between them and the Germans and Austrians. The reports add that Bulgaria and Turkey are inclined to conclude peace with the Allies.

REDMAN WILL NOT RESIGN IRISH LEADERSHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—John Redmond, Leader of the Irish Nationalists today characterized as "rubbish" a report that he had asked his colleagues to accept his resignation from the leadership.

TURKISH FORCES DESTINED FOR EGYPT.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Petit Journal's Athens correspondent says Djemal Pasha, commander of the Turkish forces in Syria has left Constantinople for Syria after settling the details of the Egyptian expedition.

Ten Turkish forces destined for Egypt according to the correspondent are placed at 300,000 men.

WILSON'S REPRESENTATIVE LEAVES FOR EUROPE.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Col. E. M. H. House, President Wilson's personal representative has left London for the Continent, according to The Times.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS ACTIVE.

ROME, Jan. 18.—Socialist members of the Italian parliament are holding a conference at Bologna with a view of promoting the holding of an international socialist congress at Berne.