BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER.

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR | THE COURIER, BRANTFORD, CANADA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1917. | TWO CENTS

ALLAN, CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE, ELECTED IN WEST SIMCOE

Rome Hears That the Allies May Depose Constantine From Greek Throne

WILL GERMANY BE FORCED TO CAPITULATE DURING YEAR 1917?

Entente Powers Must Prepare to Meet the Savage Despairing Blow of a Beaten Enemy

Take One Will Germany ky

By Courier Leased Wire.

New York, Jan. 16.—The Herald this morning publishes the following special cable from London, dated yesterday:

Will Germany be forced to capitulate this year and peace be established? Writers on the war in the current periodicals all contribute one way or the other, and directly or indirectly, to the answer.

"Engage the enemy more closely, by sea and by land, under the water and in the air. That should be the New Year signal," says The Spectator, and continues:

"Now that Germany has learned the hopelessness of trying to entangle us in negotiations, her ful internal situation and the tary dangers that menace her on western front are more than likely to prompt her to a forlorne hope by sea as well as land. For this last spring of the tiger we must be ready. We have the power to meet it, but we must be prepared morally as well as physically, for the impact will be terrific. It may come at any moment, conceivably even before the diplomatists have had time to put the latest batches of notes, neutral and enemy into their pigeon holes."

"With the coming year," writes Dr. A. Shadwell in the Nineteenth Century, "the great drama moves on to another act, and the people of this country approach the greatest ordeal in their history.

The ordeal by far is one of will to endure pain and suffering. All the other belligerent nations, except Italy and Bulgaria have been subjected to it in varying measures. Some of them have passed through the extreme degree of torment and are still bearing it. The iron has entered into their very souls. They are scorched and scarred, faint and reeling with pain and weakness; but they still endure with unshaken fortitude. We can pass the test with honor if we are resolved and prepared."

In the contemporary Sir J. Compton Rickett writes:

"Providence has brought our empire together as it is teaching our hands to war in defense of it.

"Slowly we are learning the lesson of founding communities, differing in race and color, faithful to one Central hope and allegiance. Let us ask ourselves, whether it is not our duty today to set all other questions aside for the time and to make one supreme effort on behalf of a beneficent civilization."

The war of attrition, writes Austin Harrison in the English Review, is only beginning; it is a new thing in war, except in the land of the enemy, who on various occasions have literally been burned, starved and shot out.

"No people have ever endured greater misery than the Germans as any man can see who runs through a decent history of the Thirty Years War, or the peasants war, or the conditions of Prussia under the heel of Napoleon. We must bear this in mind. Attrition is no novelty to the German. It has been his fate through history. His challenge was sent forth for world power or downfall. His fate is the symbol of our destiny. The clearer, therefore, we grasp—all of us— the indispensable condition of success—in all national, organized, disciplined socialization of war productive energy, male and female—the sooner we shall be in the position in our turn to send Kaiser William a peace offer of, let us hope, a more productive kind than that projected at our hands from Berlin as a victorious Christmas box."

Weather Bulletin

Toronto, Jan. 16. — The pressure continues unusually high over the greater part of the continent. The weather has moderated in the western provinces but is still fairly cold throughout the Dominion.

Forecasts

Fresh westerly winds, fair and cold today and on Wednesday.

Russ-Roumanians Assume Offensive Against the Foe

Heavy Counter Attacks Delivered Against German Armies in Roumania—Th e General Situation

New York, Jan. 16.—The Russo-Roumanian defense of the Sereth line in Northern Roumania has turned to the form of heavy counter-attacks, which are being delivered both along the Moldavian frontier and between Fokshani and the Danube. Berlin to-day announces two such attacks, each delivered in strong force, and each without permanent advantage.

It is admitted that in assaults between the Kasino and Suchitza valleys, in the Moldavian Mountains, the Roumanians penetrated the German position at one point, but this success is declared to have been but temporary, a counter-attack expelling the Entente forces.

The most ambitious attempt to push the Teutonic front was made along the main Sereth line, between the mountains and the Danube, in the vicinity of Fundeni. Russian troops in mass formation, were thrown into a storm attack yesterday afternoon and evening, after violent artillery preparation. Here, too, the Teutonic lines were reached, during the second effort, but could not be held by the attacking forces.

Elsewhere there has been little fighting of an important nature so far as the current official statements reveal. There are signs of possible impending activities of an important nature, however, along the front in Macedonia.

In this connection interest attaches to a news agency despatch telling of the presence in Greece of General von Falkenhayn, former chief of the German general staff and latterly in command of important forces in the Roumanian campaign. He is said to have reached Larissa after having travelled in a submarine from Kavala.

A report sent from Saloniki by the correspondents of a Paris agency says the Greek government is in constant communication with Berlin by means of a wireless plant hastily constructed in Larissa.

Another report from a correspondent with General Sarrail's army, declares the Entente forces in Macedonia are to be augmented preliminary to an offensive which will have for its object the cutting of the Berlin-Constantinople road, running through Serbia, Bulgaria and Turkey.

Petrograd's statement on the fighting along the Moldavian frontier of Roumania announces a Rus-

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ENTENTE POWERS CONFER IN LONDON

Military Questions Receive Attention of the Leading Men

By Courier Leased Wire.

London, Jan. 16.—The reply of the Entente to the Swiss and Scandinavian notes endorsing President Wilson's inquiry of the belligerents regarding their war aims, will be limited to a brief and formal acknowledgement. It will refer to the reply to President Wilson, and will undertake no further discussion of the questions at issue.

London, Jan. 16—The first session was held to-day of a conference, which is in line with the reply of the Entente to the note addressed by President Wilson to the belligerents, indicating the purpose of the Entente to continue the war until its aims have been attained. Details in regard to the meeting and the important personalities attending cannot be stated, but its general character differs from the Entente conference held recently at Rome, that the military instead of diplomatic questions are now taking precedence.

HEARST GOVERNMENT IS ENDORSED IN WEST SIMCOE

W. T. Allan, Conservative, Elected by Total Majority of 651 Over Liberal Candidate

Collingwood, Jan. 16.—West Simcoe has given its answer to the overreaching attempt of the Liberal party leaders to make it appear that the government of the Hon. W. H. Hearst has not the confidence of the people of Ontario. The tactics that succeeded in South-west Toronto and North Perth, where the Liberals joined forces with the anti-temperance interests, fell flat in Simcoe, and W. T. Allen, the Conservative candidate, goes to the Legislature with a majority of 631 to fill the place left vacant by the death of Hon. J. S. Duff.

The defeat of the Liberal candidate was a clean-cut one. Isaac Scott was admittedly the best man the Liberals could have secured to carry their standard. He is personality popular, universally respected, and as a farmer he was able to make a special appeal in a riding that is very largely an agricultural one. On the other hand, the Conservatives had in W. T. Allen, a candidate, well known and respected as he is, that could not be expected to hold the abnormally large vote given Hon. Mr. Duff. Another handicap was that several hundred of the younger voters of the riding are now overseas, and according to local workers a very large percentage of these soldiers were Conservatives.

The majority of 631 exceeded the expectations of even the most optimistic of the Conservative workers. At the week-end, while they were confident of their candidate pulling through, it was considered that under the circumstances, if he received a majority of 300 he would be doing well. The margin given Mr. Allen is approximately the normal Conservative majority. Hon. Mr. Duff's majority of a thousand in the last election having been secured over Rev. John Coburn, of Toronto, who was not seriously considered. The majority was well distributed. In Collingwood, where the Liberals a few days ago were boasting of a coming majority, Mr. Allen had 191 to spare. In Essa his majority was 228. Alliston, where the Conservatives were disposed last week to concede a turnover, Mr. Allen pulled out 32 votes ahead. In only two places in the riding did Scott get a majority—Stayner, the Liberal hive that gave even Rev. Mr. Coburn a majority, and Creemore.

May Break Combination.

The victory will have a double effect. It will put a damper upon the wet-dry combination that N. W. Rowell, K.C., and Hartley Dewart have been working, and it will confirm the Conservatives in their conviction that the reverses in South-west Toronto and North Perth were due to unusual conditions.

Returns in Detail.

The returns were received by 3 o'clock, and are as follows:

Alliston—Majority for Allan, 32.

Creemore—Allan, 64; Scott, 71; majority for Scott, 7.

Collingwood—Allan, 761; Scott, 570; majority for Allan, 191.

Essa—Majority for Allan, 233.

Nottawassaga—Majority for Allan 77.

Stayner—Majority for Scott, 50.

Tossorantio—Majority for Allan, 164.

Total majorities for Allan, 697; for Scott, 57. Net majority for Allan, 631.

ALLIES TO DEPOSE CONSTANTINE?

Italian Prince May Be Placed by Entente on Throne of Greece

New York, Jan. 16.—The Tribune this morning publishes the following special cablegram:

Rome, Jan. 15.—It is unstantine of Greece will be deposed and an Italian prince, a relative of King Emmanuel will be placed on the Greek throne. This decision is said to have been reached at the recent conference of the Entente leaders here.

This action, according to report, has the full approval of the Venizelos faction and will be carried out under the leadership of the former premier. The Duke of Aosta, cousin of the Italian king, has been chosen for the successor of the kaiser's brother-in-law, but has not yet accepted.

CANADIAN DOG HOME FROM FRONT

Collie Saw Active Service As Mascot of the Princess Pats

By Courier Leased Wire.

Montreal, Jan. 16.—The only Canadian dog to see active service and to return alive, reached Montreal last night. It is the property of "Jack" Munroe, former prize fighter, and former mayor of Elk Lake City, Ont. The animal is a fine collie and was made the mascot of the Princess Patricias when Munroe joined that regiment. Despite official regulations against dogs, it was conveyed to France by Munroe, where it was gassed. Munroe, invalided home, lost his ship to Canada because the dog had strayed off the ship at Liverpool.

THERE ARE TIMES WHEN PRIVATE LIGHTFOOT FEELS ABSOLUTELY CONVINCED THAT IT IS GOING TO BE A WAR OF EXHAUSTION

(Bairnsfather comic, from the London Bystander)

SUPREME WAR LORD OF EUROPE POSING AS PRINCE OF PEACE

Wilson Must Now Act in the Mexican Question

Joint America-Mexico Com mission Can Find No Solution to Problem, and Dissolves

New York, Jan. 16.—The American-Mexican joint commission was formally dissolved yesterday afternoon after four months of fruitless efforts to find a solution of the international difficulties growing out of the raid by Villa forces on Columbus, N. M., and the subsequent sending of an American column into Mexico under Major-General John J. Pershing with orders to get the Mexican bandit. The relations between the two countries remained in statu quo. Further action in the Mexican tangle will be the hands of President Wilson.

The American commissioners have recommended to the President that an ambassador be sent to Mexico to resume the negotiations which were undertaken by the commission. The more prominent questions to be settled were outlined briefly to the Mexican commissionary yesterday. According to a statement made by Secretary of the Interior, Lane, chairman of the American section of the commission, after the adjournment, these included the consideration of an international claims commission, the protection of American life and property, the safeguarding of American property rights, and means for protecting the border and improving conditions along it.

Although it is reported from authoritative sources that the American commissioners already have advised President Wilson to order the withdrawal of the expeditionary force from Mexico, they made no promises to the Mexicans yesterday about this. The Mexicans were informed that the American commissioners would tell the President that they considered the final adjustment of the commission left him free to act according to his personal observation relative to the withdrawal of the American forces. Carranza gave this question preferential importance in his credentials to the Mexican commissioners, and it was his failure to agree to the action taken by his representatives relative to it, which convinced the Americans of the uselessness of continuing the parleys.

GERMAN EMISSARY VISITS GOVERNMENT OF GREECE

General Von Falkenhayn Visits Larissa —Plans of Allies at Saloniki

By Courier Leased Wire.

London, Jan. 16.—The presence in Greece of General von Falkenhayn the former German chief of staff, and of late in command in part of the forces engaged in the campaign against Roumania, is reported in French official quarters at Saloniki, according to a Reuter despatch from that point. General von Falkenhayn is said to have embarked on a submarine at the Greek port of Kavala, now in the hands of the Germans, and to have landed at a point on the Greek coast whence he made his way to Larissa. The absence of his name from the official bulletin war reports has been noted for some days.

Previous messages from Saloniki said it was General Baron Von Falkenhausen, a member of the German military commission, which went to Greece in 1915, who made the trip in the submarine.

Paris, Jan. 16.—A Havas despatch from Saloniki, dated January 13, says the Greek government has constructed hastily a wireless station at Larissa and is in constant communication in code with Berlin. The Entente ministers are still in the harbor at Keratsini, near Athens.

To Cut Railroad.

London, Jan. 16.—The Allied army on the Saloniki front will be reinforced as a preliminary to an effort to cut the Berlin-Constantinople railroad, according to a despatch from a British correspondent with General Sarrail's forces. The writer lays it down as the most urgent task of the Saloniki army to cut the railroad and shut off Germany from the supplies of food stuffs and men which she is drawing from Asia Minor. He describes Asiatic Turkey as a granary which Germany is developing on scientific lines while it is also the home of 2,000,000 of magnificent fighters who, he says, are being trained and drilled under German instructors.

"Only by cutting the railroad," the correspondent writes, "can this process be stopped and this is the only justification for maintaining our expensive, but hitherto inadequate force in Macedonia. It can only be hoped that the reinforcements that will arrive in 1917 will make it possible by next New Year's Day to have got astride of the vital trans-Balkan railway."

The checking of German expansion in the Near East is described by the correspondent as an even greater end to be aimed at by the Allied army. He declares that the Germans plans to establish themselves at Saloniki as a stepping stone to a Near Eastern Empire and that the Entente must fashion the Balkans so as to "build a Slav dam across the tideways of German ambition."

STEAMERS SUNK.

By Courier Leased Wire.

London, Jan. 16.—The British Steamship Martin, of 1,490 tons gross and the Swedish Steamer Norma of 1,537 tons gross, have been sunk, according to an announcement made to-day at Lloyd's shipping agency.

Arrant Hypocrisy of the Kaiser Revealed by British Press—He Alone Could Have Prevented Hun Outrages

By Courier Leased Wire.

London, Jan. 16.—(New York Times cable)—The Daily Chronicle, commenting on the Kaiser's peace letter to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, enunciates what it styles "Germany's criminal acts," during the war, and proceeds:

"There is one man without whose sanction no one of these criminal policies could have been adopted. That man is William II. We recall the point not with any idea of exciting British reprobation against him (we could not if we would add anything to the overwhelming and irrevocable censure which the conscience of all the Allied peoples passed upon his guilt long since) but we think it useful to remind the world and not less the German people that that guilt and this censure are among the cardinal facts of the world situation.

"The Emperor is anxious to rally his people to his own person as a sort of talisman of safety. German Socialists, no less than Conservatives, are invited to cling to him as the last national bulwark. He is nothing of the kind. Rather he is the jonah, whose jettisoning would do more than anything else to save their ship. Without him and the system whose survival his personality represents, Germany would appear to her enemies in a very different light, a light in which she would get no harder terms but easier, since the ending by her of this crime-laden regime would be for all the rest of the world, not only an expiation, but a guarantee."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"Where was the kaiser's conscience or the conscience of the German military caste when for forty years they plotted and schemed for war? Did the kaiser then feel his responsibility to God or did he then possess a heart for his own people and those of his enemies? To charge him with more hypocrisy is to accuse of much too small a vice. The truth is rather that if ever there was a ruler inflicted with the incurable disease known to the philosophers of old as the "lie in the soul," it is the monarch who dares to invoke the name of God in connection with a heartless sham.

"He proclaims himself by implication as the only belligerent ruler with a conscience—he who sanctioned the preparation long years ago of plans for the invasion of Belgium and the deliberate and cold-blooded barbarities carried out by the German army of occupation in order to cow the people into submission.

"He feels his responsibility to God—h—e who decorated the commander of the submarine which sank the Lusitania and did not interfere to save Nurse Cavell. He has a heart even for the peoples of his enemies—he who never spoke a word in restraint of the massacres of hundreds of thousands of Armenians. And he has the will to free the world from its sufferings—though at the outset he might have stopped the war with a gesture. That would in truth have been a 'moral deed' which would have made his name famous forever, though the great machine of evil which he had created was even in August 1914, getting fast beyond his control.

"But the idea of supreme war lord of the world stepping down into the arena as a beneficent prince of peace because he was growing tired of his victories or because the weight of his armour had become irksome to him and his caprice longed for another role—this was a change, indeed, which must have caused his chancellor some troubled hours."

ARMORY BURNED.

By Courier Leased Wire.

Troy, N.Y., Jan. 16.—By a fire of unknown origin, the armoury of the Second Regiment, New York National Guard, of this city, was totally destroyed by fire early to-day.

The armoury was first built in 1884 and re-built and enlarged in 1902. It was valued at $200,000. The equipment of the various organizations which was destroyed, will raise the loss to a half million dollars.

The exploding of some 200,000 rounds of small arms ammunition was a dangerous feature of the fire.