

ALLIES HAVE ENEMY'S MEASURE IN WEST CAN FORCE ISSUE WHENEVER THEY WISH

FRENCH TROOPS ON GREEK ISLAND OF CORFU; CAPITAL OF MONTENEGRO MENACED

Cettinje Storm-Centre of Fighting and Threatened For First Time With Foreign Invasion—New Turn in Events Puzzle, to Entente Powers—Success for Austrians Means Control of Adriatic and Would Balk Allied Move Through Albania.

Allies Posted on Enemy's Strength in West, Superior to Germans in Men and Ammunition and Can Take First Line Whenever Word is Given.

FRENCH TROOPS MAKE LANDING ON CORFU ISLAND.

Bulletin—London, Jan. 12, 11.57 p. m.—A French detachment has been landed on the Greek island of Corfu for provisional occupation, according to an Athens despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company. Fourteen ships of unknown nationality are cruising around Corfu. A Rome despatch to the Stefani Bureau says that Corfu is advised that a French warship landed a detachment of troops on Tuesday evening, in order to prepare for the arrival of Serbian troops.

London, Jan. 12.—Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro, now seems likely to suffer the fate of Belgrade and British observers are already asking anxiously what menace the Austrian conquest of Montenegro is likely to hold over the Allies at Saloniki.

Fighting is going on all around Cettinje, the small town which nearly a year ago ceased to be the seat of the Montenegrin government. Never before, in the long history of the little Montenegrin Kingdom, has it been compelled to bow to a foreign conqueror, but there seems little hope that it can long withstand the overwhelming strength in men and guns of General Kozev.

As in Serbia's case, the Entente press finds it inexplicable why Italian assistance was not sent long ago to Lovcen, which, it is said, could have been rendered impregnable with a comparatively small number of reinforcements and a few heavy guns. The reduction of Montenegro, the press points out, will enable Austria to occupy to command the Adriatic, and also threaten the flank of any advance from Saloniki, and prevent any effective move by the Entente forces through Albania.

Serious For Italy.

For Italy the new Austrian success has a most serious aspect. The long narrow Italian peninsula is peculiarly vulnerable to an attack from the sea. Any really great Austrian naval base in the harbor of Cattaro would have been impossible without Lovcen, but under the new circumstances, Austrian possession of Cattaro is almost a great menace to Italy as the German conquest of Calabria would have been to Great Britain.

While attention is centred on the developments on the Adriatic coast, it is announced from Rome that two Italian transports, the Brindisi and Citta Di Palermo, last week struck mines and sank. A majority of the crews were saved.

On the Russian front, the Austrian official communication records renewed desperate attacks by the Russians on the Bessarabian frontier, but insists that the attacks everywhere were repulsed. The Petrograd communication is silent on the subject, but the Russians usually withhold mention of their movements until they are well on the road to completion.

There have been no important developments on the western front. The blowing up of a large German munitions depot near Lille is admitted in the German communication. According to one account, this was due to a British air raid. The English press believes that the cautious wording of the German communication conceals a disaster of large proportions.

FOURTEEN DIE, SCORE HURT IN C.P.R. COLLISION AT BRANDON

Freight Runs Into Work Train and Crashes Through Caboose Crowded with Workmen—Bodies Scattered Around Wreck and Frost-Bite Adds to Tortures of the Injured.

Brandon, Man., Jan. 12.—Hidden from sight in clouds of mist and steam, a C. P. R. work train was this morning struck by an eastbound freight. In the caboose of the work train a gang of railway workers, all foreigners, was crowded, and into this mass of men the locomotive of the freight crashed. Fourteen were killed outright, three were fatally injured, and twelve more or less seriously injured.

The work train, which had dumped its load of snow into the river, was backing into the yards, out of which an eastbound stock train was running. Thirty men of the work train had crowded into the warm caboose for the trip back, and no one saw the oncoming freight. As for the freight engineer, his vision was limited by the mist and steam and it was not until he was within twenty yards of the work train that he saw the caboose loom out of the fog.

The heavy locomotive smashed into one end of the caboose, while a flat car on the other side of it reared up and cut through the other end. The men inside had no chance to escape, and were either killed or badly injured.

The shock scattered bodies around the tracks, and before they could be rescued many had suffered additional injury from frost bite. The temperature was 47 degrees below zero, a biting cold which would create bad frost-bite.

Ammunition Depot Blown Up By British; Berlin Report Admits

Berlin, Jan. 12, via London.—An ammunition depot in the southern section of Lille, northern France, has been blown up. An official announcement says that seventy persons were killed and forty injured. Considerable damage to property was done.

The announcement which was contained in today's army headquarters statement, is as follows: "In the southern walled-in section of Lille, an ammunition depot, belonging to the Pioneer Detachment, lodged in one of the casemates of a fortification, blew up. The nearby streets naturally suffered to a very considerable extent. Rescue measures taken resulted, up to last night, in the finding of seventy killed and forty injured inhabitants. The inhabitants believe the accident was due to an English attack."

SUES BRITISH AMBASSADOR FOR BILLION DOLLARS

Portland, Me., Man Charges Alleged Conspiracy — Had Been Convicted for Fraudulent Use of the Mails.

Portland, Maine, Jan. 12.—A suit for one billion dollars against the British ambassador to the United States and

TWO ITALIAN SHIPS SUNK IN ADRIATIC

Struck Mines But Crews of Both Vessels Escaped.

"U" BOATS STILL BUSY IN MEDITERRANEAN.

British Steamer Tafna Chased for Several Miles by Submarine Escapes Pursuer.

Bulletin—Rome, Jan. 12.—Two Italian steamers, the Brindisi and the Citta Di Palermo, have been sunk by mines in the Adriatic Sea. Half of the passengers on board the Brindisi were lost. The crew were saved. Nearly all on board the Citta Di Palermo, which was an armed vessel, were saved.

The Brindisi was sunk January 8, and the Citta Di Palermo January 9. The Brindisi was a vessel of 863 tons and was owned at Bari. The Citta Di Palermo was built in 1910, and was of 2,415 tons gross. She was a turbine vessel, and was owned by the Italian State Railway of Palermo. This vessel should not be confused with the vessel of the same name which is owned by W. F. Becker, of Messina, and which sailed from Galveston January 4 for Barcelona by way of Norfolk.

Victim of "U" Boat. New York, Jan. 12.—A news agency despatch, from Leith, Scotland, today says: "The steamer Yaquar has been sunk by a submarine. Her crew was saved."

Escapes Pursuer. New York, Jan. 12.—A news agency despatch from Barcelona today says: "The British steamer Tafna eluded a German submarine that pursued her several miles in the Mediterranean, and arrived here today."

The Tafna is the largest of fifteen steamers of the English and American Shipping Company of London. She displaces 4,393 tons.

INFANTRY LOSSES AVERAGE 15 P.C. MONTHLY

Include Men Relieved from Duty Because of Wounds, but who Return After they Recover.

New York, Jan. 12.—A news agency despatch from London says: "Infantry losses on all fronts now average 15 per cent monthly. Under Secretary for War Trenchard informed the House of Commons this afternoon in explaining why the government found it necessary to adopt conscription to fill the ranks.

"These figures take into account soldiers relieved from duty because of wounds, but who afterwards recover and return to the front."

HUERTA AND SEVERAL FOLLOWERS INDICTED

San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 12.—General Victoriano Huerta, his former purchasing agent Jose B. Rataer, and ten others were indicted here today by a federal grand jury for conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws.

CONSCRIPTION BILL PASSES SECOND READING IN COMMONS WITHOUT DISSENTING VOICE

Opposition Dwindles to Few Members and Motion to Reject the Bill Defeated by Vote of 431 to 39 Amidst Enthusiastic Applause—Three Labor Members of Cabinet Withdraw Resignation.

LAURIER STRIKES THE FIRST DISCORDANT NOTE OF SESSION

Bitterly Attacks New Speaker of House—Parliament Convened Without Premier, Whose Illness Prevented Attendance—Several Chairs Made Vacant Since Last Session.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Jan. 12.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was unable to resist sowing a seed of discord at the opening of parliament today. The only business was the appointment of a new speaker. After Sir George Foster had moved the appointment of Mr. Albert Sevgny the opposition leader stated that in 1911 the member for Dorchester had pursued a "campaign of sulphur and brimstone," and that he had "denounced the nefarious policy of Borden." He devoted several minutes to an attack upon the new speaker. This occasioned a good deal of surprise, and is taken to indicate that the opposition means to make a fighting session of it.

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FORECAST OF SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Allusion to Part Which the Dominion is Playing in War, and to Extension of Parliamentary Term.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 12.—It is understood that the speech from the throne at the opening of parliament tomorrow afternoon will make allusion to the efforts put forth by the mother country and the other parts of the Empire in the war that is being carried on, and probably a little more detailed allusion will be made to the part Canada has played therein, together with a tribute to the heroism and spirit of the soldiers of the Empire. There is little doubt that allusion will be made to the extension of the term of the present parliament for one year through the medium of the imperial parliament.

Mention will also probably be made of the bounteous harvest and our gratitude to Providence for the same, the usual instruction will, it is understood, be given that the estimate will be laid before the faithful commons and the hope expressed that the blessing of Providence may be vouchsafed to their deliberation in the interest of the Empire and the wider liberties of humanity.

The debate on the address in reply, it is understood, will not begin until Monday.

BRIDEGROOM RIDES TO CHURCH ON GUN WAGON HANDCUFFED TO BEST MAN

London, Jan. 12.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—The wedding celebrated at Folkestone between Captain Lawrence V. M. Cosgrove, adjutant of the Sixth Howitzer Brigade, and Miss Beatrice Hunter Jones, both of Toronto, was marked by unique features. Escorted by the brigade officers, the bridegroom rode to church on a gun-carriage, handcuffed to Lieut. Kilgour, his best man. During the ceremony the six black horses attached to the gun-carriage were replaced by steers, and the couple, after leaving the

London, Jan. 12.—Amid scenes of uproarious enthusiasm the House of Commons at eleven o'clock tonight defeated a motion to reject the Military Service Bill by a vote of 431 to 39. Immediately afterward the house acceded to the premier's request by passing the second reading of the bill, without division.

The vote was chiefly interesting on account of the changed attitude of many of the 105 members who opposed it on the first reading.

The debate was closed by Arthur Henderson, president of the Board of Education, in a much applauded speech. He said it was a great satisfaction to him that because of definite assurances given his friends and himself by the premier, in the name of the whole cabinet, he was able to remain for the present in the coalition ministry. This fact would be regarded at home and abroad as a symbol of the nation's unity. He closed with the statement: "I have the authority of Earl Kitchener and the General Staff that we require at once not only the unmarried men enrolled under the Derby scheme, not only the married men who are waiting to be called, but also the whole available part of the 650,000 men with whom this measure deals."

Opposition Crumbles To Handful. The opposition in the House of Commons to the conscription bill crumbled tonight to a few conscientious objectors. A fortnight ago the anti-conscriptionists claimed 200 votes, but on the first reading they were able to muster only 105, of whom more than one-half were Irish Nationalists.

When it came to the second reading of the bill tonight the Irish Nationalists had withdrawn from the opposition. Premier Asquith had placated a majority of the Labor members who had voted "no" on the first reading, and only a comparatively small handful remained irreconcilable.

The result appears to have been due partly to evidence that the country favors the measure, and partly to Mr. Asquith's often displayed facility at conciliation. The premier held a conference with the executive committee of the Labor party and Labor members of the House of Commons this afternoon, at which he induced the three Labor members of the ministry to withdraw their resignations temporarily, and apparently made a strong impression on the members of the executive committee.

Asquith Reassures Labor. The Labor men asked for assurances that the bill should not be used as a step towards general conscription or industrial conscription. Mr. Asquith gave the promise that the bill would be modified to safeguard it from any suspicion that it could be used for such purposes. After an appeal for Labor's support he withdrew to permit the representatives to discuss their policy.

The Nationalist members, after voting against the bill on the first reading, now take the attitude that it does not concern them, although they are opposed to conscription on principle, since it applies only to the larger islands. John Dillon, who was its strongest opponent among the Nationalists, agreed to the party's decision, although he said he would have fought the bill if a majority of the Liberals and Laborites had stood against it.

Today's debate was tame. Sir John Simon, the former Home Secretary, was proclaimed by the anti-conscriptionists, when he left the cabinet as a brilliant leader, but he has become a leader almost without followers. He urged the government to make another trial of the Derby enrollment before putting the act on the books.

Premier Asquith characterized his speech as academic thoughts on the evils of conscription and the superiority of the voluntary system, but declared that the country was engaged in war, in which vital principles were at stake, and the bill was a specific, limited measure for the winning of the war.

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