

Must Come First, Domination Successfully Open Robinson Wishes to Retire Man Will Be Chosen

for those of any party was the dominant convention last evening. To uplift the public aim urged by many of the speakers. W. E. with a most cordial response to the anti-party unless it had a broad policy.

appointed and today the convention, with in full swing.

take the crown lands out of politics as well as applause, and showed what the temper subjects.

and Dr. D. H. McAllister, Kings. The report was adopted and the committee elected.

Matter of Leadership. On motion of A. O. Skinner a committee was authorized to confer with Hon. Mr. Robinson respecting the leadership and on further motion of P. J. Fenot it was resolved that, if Mr. Robinson would consent to continue as leader, the committee be empowered to recommend the name of another man to act in that capacity.

was appointed as follows: David Livingston, Albert, James McQueen, Westmorland; A. F. Bentley, St. John county; A. T. LeBlanc, Restigouche; Fred Sharpe, Kings; J. E. Byrne, Gloucester; M. A. Smith, Sunbury; E. L. Smith, Carleton; A. T. Leger, Kent; F. M. Tweedie, Northumberland; R. T. Hayes, St. John city; L. A. Dugal, Madawaska; G. H. King, Queens; Clement Cormier, Montserrat; P. J. Hughes, York, and Walter Lynott, Charlotte.

W. E. Foster announced that a request had been received from the Dominion Temperance Alliance for an opportunity to lay their views before the convention and, on his motion, it was decided to hear the representatives of the alliance at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Vigorous addresses dealing with the political situation in the province and the opportunity which awaits the opposition, every speech being characterized by earnestness and optimism, were made by O. Turgeon, M. P., Senator King, A. B. Carr, M. P., James McQueen, Hon. E. P. Farris, Hon. C. H. LeBlond and others.

The convention adjourned to resume at 10 o'clock this morning.

Foreign Office Held to Blame. London, Jan. 14.—The Morning Post editorially draws attention to the blockade question, saying:

"There are at last hopeful signs that parliament is recovering from the mental catalepsy which was one result of the formation of the coalition ministry."

It blames the foreign office for making useless agreements with neutral traders, and adds: "We can only repeat that so long as the foreign office usurps the proper business of the admiralty, so long will the war continue."

Can Money Buy License to Kill. London, Jan. 18.—Sir Edward Grey's words in the house of commons this afternoon, in reply to a question from a member, were widely reported in the reported settlement of the Lusitania question between the United States and Germany, although it was not specifically mentioned.

Sir Edwin Andrew Cornwall, member for the Lapsford constituency in Devonshire, asked Sir Edward Grey "whether he believed that a man could be bought by persons belonging to neutral states by inhuman methods of warfare as, under the practice and custom of international law, entitled to purchase their indemnity by the payment of money to individuals."

The foreign secretary replied: "I am not aware of any international law that has the effect described in the question. No action of his majesty's government has given occasion for such a question as arises between the British government and any neutral state."

Iritation in Sweden. Stockholm, via London, Jan. 16, 10:55 p.m.—No American consular agent has received here since Jan. 8. This fact has created speculation on the part of the newspapers as to whether the non-receipt of a note due to its seizure by Great Britain, or to a new American arrangement to send a letter-post only by Scandinavian steamers.

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The Dagens Nyheter's London correspondent interviewed a secretary in the British foreign office, who said that parcels of rubber seized by the British were destined for Germany by way of Sweden, but this statement is vigorously opposed everywhere here. The newspapers point out that according to the London declaration, rubber is not contraband, and that the strict export prohibition in Sweden would make such traffic impossible.

The British attitude in claiming that it is assisting the Swedish government to prevent smuggling is regarded here as a subterfuge.

Over 40,000 parcels for Russia are stored at Gothenburg.

Twenty-three steamers loaded with timber for England are blockaded in the Sundsvall district.

Spies Working Through U. S. Mails. London, Jan. 18, 7:11 p. m.—The recent inauguration of a censorship upon both outgoing and incoming American mails has already produced results, according to officials, in the form of the revelation of a widespread espionage plot, which the officials declare has amply justified the organization of the large department necessary to carry on the work.

According to evidence revealed by the opening of American mail, it is said, an organization of spies has been sending information to an American branch which forwards it to Germany by way of the post.

Premier Asquith announced that he will allow two days for debate on the second reading of the Compulsion Bill, beginning tomorrow.

German Offensive Broken Down. Paris, Jan. 10.—Heavy attacks were made yesterday by German troops in the Champagne, the war office announced today. The German attacks broke down with heavy losses, the statement says, and although they gained temporary foothold in French positions at various places they were subsequently driven out everywhere, except from portions of two advanced trenches.

TEST OF ARMS. DECIDING FOR EVER ECONOMIC STRIFE.

(Continued from page 1)

Zollverein to include all the Allies, but if such an arrangement prove essential to end the war successfully, we shall have it, for there is no arrangement that the Allies are not prepared to make to that end."

He declared that the British empire would recuperate after the war faster than any other country. "Then it will be our duty," he added, "to aid, as far as we can, France, Russia, Italy and all other Allies. I would even add Germany at the bottom of the list, for no man would wish to see a period of prolonged peace in Germany."

"As regards shipping, we must see that foreign subsidized shipping shall not have free run of our ports to the disadvantage of our ships. While the war is on we must do everything in our power to destroy German finance, credit and trade."

"The motion which the house of commons is discussing today has ploughed fruitful soil. It will show the enemy that we are not yet at the end of our ingenuity in winning the war. The work of the board of trade shall be to see that after the war Germany does not have the opportunity of re-organizing her commercial system before our trade has begun to flow in ever-increasing volume, to see that Germany has not a chance to re-construct her war machinery."

Labour Paper's Suppression. The last half hour of the session was devoted to a discussion of Mr. Lloyd George's suppression of the Glasgow Labour newspaper Forward. Mr. Lloyd George quoted extracts from the paper, beginning in July. Some of them contained offensive references to the king; others declared that the war had been engineered by capitalists merely to increase their profits.

Several members characterized the incident as unfortunate. The discussion was still under way when the house adjourned.

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The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

FRENCH AND BRITISH GUNS LIVEN UP BATTLES IN WEST; MONTENEGRO CRUSHED, AGREES TO ARMISTICE WITH ENEMY

MODERN BLOCKADE BRITAIN'S POLICY AGAINST GERMANY

Only Difference from Actual Blockade in That Goods Seized Are Not Confiscated

POST SEES SIGNS OF STERNER HAND

Question in British House a Slap at the United States—Sweden Resents Stopping of Mails by Britain Which Seems Already to Have Been Justified Through Discovery of Espionage System.

London, Jan. 18, 10:56 p. m.—The attitude of the British foreign office respecting the blockade of Germany is summed up as follows:

"The actions of the German government led to the adoption of more extended powers of intercepting German commerce in March, 1915. The Allied governments then decided to stop all goods which could be proved to be going to or coming from Germany."

"The state of things produced is, in effect, a blockade adapted to the conditions of modern war and commerce. The only difference is, the operation being that the goods seized are not confiscated."

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FRENCH ARTILLERY SHATTERS TRENCHES

German Positions Blown to Pieces and Regiment Broken Up By Well-directed Fire

Four British Aeroplanes Fail to Return and Enemy Reports Their Destruction or Capture—Russians Take Middle Stripa and Czernowitz Trenches.

Paris, Jan. 13, 11:45 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"In Artois we executed, on the positions along the road to Lille, a violent bombardment which destroyed, at several points, the trenches and shelters of the enemy."

"Between the Somme and the Oise a German column, estimated at one regiment, was taken under our fire at the moment of entering Roye. To the north of the Aisne our artillery damaged an observatory and some machine gun shelters, and silenced an enemy battery at Hill 105, on the plateau of Vauleure."

"In the Champagne we dispersed a large convoy in the region of Gratteuil."

"In the Argonne we exploded one mine at Lafile Morte, and two at Vaquois."

"Army of the east: There is nothing to report on the Greek frontier. The necessities of our plan of defense have obliged us to blow up the railroad bridges at Demir-Hissar and Kilindir."

BRITISH LOSE FOUR AEROPLANES

London, Jan. 13.—Four British aeroplanes, which were sent out from the British positions on the continent Wednesday, have failed to return to their base, according to the official announcement given out tonight. The statement says:

"Last night the enemy exploded a mine near Givency, following up the explosion by a bombing attack, which was driven back. Today there has been some hostile shelling about Givency, but, on the whole, it was quieter than usual along the entire front."

"Four of our aeroplanes sent out yesterday have not returned."

RUSSIANS CHECK GERMANS, CAPTURE TRENCHES

Petrograd, via London, Jan. 13.—The following official communication was issued today:

"Galician front: On the Middle Stripa river the enemy under the protection of a snow storm, made two attempts to take the offensive in the region of Dobropol, but each time was repulsed. In this region, and northeast of Czernowitz, the enemy was forced to evacuate part of his trenches, which we occupied."

"Caucasus front: In the valley of the Archa river our fire dispersed a detachment of Turks who were fortifying positions. In the region of Aradjik, near the village of Khavacinek, we clashed with strong Kurdish forces."

Italians in Fierce Battle. Rome, via London, Jan. 14, 9:55 p. m.—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued today:

"Along the whole front artillery activities continued, aided by aeroplanes. The enemy batteries hurled incendiary projectiles on our positions around Altiano and in the valley of Terragnole, and on the Borgo, without damage."

"Our artillery destroyed enemy shelters east of Oregione Pass and at Wisdenne, and dispersed troops and retreating columns on the march in the Roder Valley, and Sebach. In the sector of Javornik, in the Plezzo Basin, and San Martino Del Carso, we repulsed minor enemy attacks."

"On the Lower Isonzo the enemy's artillery fired on Gradisca, Sagrado and Montefane. Our artillery responded, bombarding Dovetale and Opicchiavella. On Tuesday one of our aeroplanes dropped bombs on a barracks in the Dreguzo zone, in the valley of the Giudicaria, returning unharmed."

Austrians in Montenegro. Berlin, Jan. 18.—(via wireless to Sayville)—The Austrian official communication received here today, says:

"Austro-Hungarian detachments advancing on the Adriatic have expelled the Montenegrins from Budua, (a fortified port in Southern Dalmatia), and occupied Mount Malin Vrh, north of the town."

"Detachments in the Lovcen district yesterday evening were fighting six kilometers (about 3.5 miles) from Cetina."

"Engagements near Gornovo were also favorable for the Austro-Hungarians who advanced into the valley of the Austro-Hungarian frontier district south of Avtove (Herzegovina), and surprised the enemy, who was expelled from his heights positions."

"On the East Galacica and Bessarabia fronts there have been only isolated artillery duels. The Austro-Hungarians, contrary to the assertions of the Russians, still occupy the same positions east of the Stripa, on the Bessarabian front, as during their last offensive, the only exception being one battalion which was taken back two hundred paces, and occupied Mount Malin Vrh, north of the town."

"Italian artillery has shelled the towns of Cretin and Por, in Omulic and Nago, east of Riva."

"Enemy activities threw bombs on Loncone, without doing any damage. The Austro-Hungarian artillery fired upon the Italian camp and barracks south of Pontafel, and set them on fire."

"On the coastal front there have been artillery duels in the Tolmino and Dolore sections."

German Report Allied Attacks. Berlin, Jan. 18, via wireless to Sayville.—A strong British attack near Armentieres and two French onslaughts in the Champagne, were repulsed by the Germans, the war office announced today.

"The enormous booty has not yet been counted."

"Turkish headquarters further reports that Lieberten's Besselike shot-down his fourth enemy aeroplane, which fell into the open sea near Suddul Bahr."

War Summary

Montenegro Passes to Austrian Control for Present Under Armistice

Surprise Expressed That Italy Has Not Come to Rescue of Mountain Kingdom—Cortu Landing an Insult to Kaiser Who is Reported Seriously Ill.

London, Jan. 13.—Another decisive stage in the Balkan situation has been reached, with Montenegro now following Serbia in virtual absorption by the invading forces. It was learned tonight that Austria and Montenegro had come to an armistice, this being construed as the last act of the little country after having its capital, Cetina, dominated by the Austrian capture of Mount Lovcen.

Whether King Nicholas will continue the unequal struggle is considered doubtful here, but the accepted view among the best posted men in London is that Montenegro has practically passed for the present under Austrian control. The chief significance of this does not lie in the small territorial acquisition, which is less than Serbia, but in Montenegro's Adriatic front lying alongside the Austrian main offensive naval station of Cattaro, where today despatches announce, the entire Austrian fleet, including three dreadnaughts, is assembled, and ready to sail.

going to the relief of Serbia. ADRIATIC AUSTRIAN SEA.

This further extension of Austria's Adriatic front, with the dominating naval station of Cattaro, is viewed as forbidding any further temporary realization of Austria's object of making the Adriatic an Austrian sea, and thus checking Italy's ambition to make it an Italian sea.

Italy had so much at stake, that officials and diplomats had been waiting anxiously for the steps Italy would take to relieve Montenegro, and at the same time avert another Austrian extension on the Adriatic. They were aware that Italy had once before prevented Austria from gaining territorial concessions from Montenegro, near Cattaro, by emphatically objecting to the treaty made in 1912. As Italy was then a member of the Triple Alliance, Austria reluctantly yielded to the Italian objections.

It is believed that dynastic reasons may play a part in Italy's assistance of Montenegro, as King Nicholas' daughter is the wife of the King of Italy, but help from that quarter did not arrive as the Italian government has further south in Albania, and has not been heard from since.

The London Times asserts that the Italian assistance of Montenegro is as important as England's in the opening of the Dardanelles, and that the prospective annihilation of the Austro-Hungarian fleet, resulting from the maritime consequences in the Eastern Mediterranean.

THE KAISER INSULTED

The news of the Allied occupation of Cortu is said to have excited the greatest indignation in Germany, where the fact that Austria, who is to be used as the Serbian headquarters is regarded as a personal insult to the German emperor. It is said that the emperor has sent a personal protest to the king of the Greeks, holding Greece responsible for any damage to German property.

The official communication from Constantinople asserts that the Turks knew well in advance about the Anglo-French plans for the abandonment of the last Dardanelles positions, and made preparations accordingly, but the fire from the French and British warships appears to have been successful in screening the retreating troops from the Turkish attempts to exact a heavy toll.

Rumors of the state of the German emperor's health have again assumed an alarmist tone, but without authoritative backing. A Rome despatch reports that the crown prince has been summoned to a council to discuss measures in case the emperor's illness is prolonged.

An Amsterdam despatch attaches significance to the fact that the emperor is presently in the city of Prussia, and that he is expected to read the speech from the throne at the opening of the Prussian diet, and says that the emperor repeatedly pronounced himself present at his function.

An Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "The emperor is still abroad, suffering from his throat, and a fever has set in." The correspondent fails to give the source of his information, however. The only news direct from Berlin points the Emperor as saying that the "boil" from which the emperor is suffering does not prevent his walking out.

RUSSIANS DESTROY TURKISH SUBMARINE

Two Sailing Ships With Coal Also Accounted For in Black Sea by Tzar's Torpedo Boats

Ten of Glegyle's Crew Lost When She Was Torpedoed in Mediterranean Without Warning—The Taina Twice Out-ran Pirates—Italian Steamer Not to Use Guns.

London, Jan. 13.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says that Russian torpedo boats on Monday destroyed a Turkish submarine which had grounded in December near the mouth of the Milen. Two Turkish sailing ships with coal also were destroyed.

The official announcement from Petrograd confirmed the despatch, as follows:

"In the Black Sea our torpedo boats have destroyed an enemy submarine, which had been damaged on the Anatolian coast. The torpedo boats also destroyed two sailing ships loaded with coal."

TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING. London, Jan. 13.—The British steamship Glegyle, sunk in the Mediterranean on Jan. 2, was torpedoed without warning, according to a Havas despatch today from Marseilles.

The same despatch reports that the steamer Taina, which arrived at Marseilles from Philippeville, escaped, for the second time, from a submarine by speed and clever manoeuvres.

Captain Chester, of the Glegyle, and twenty men of the crew, were picked up by the steamer Mossoul, the despatch adds, while three Englishmen of the crew and seven Chinese were lost.

Big Dutch Steamer Strikes Mine. London, Jan. 13, 7:45 p. m.—The Dutch steamer Mashaven, of 5,000 tons, bound for Rotterdam from Norfolk, has struck a mine, according to a wireless message picked up by a Dutch steamer, according to a despatch from the Hague.

The crew is reported to have abandoned the vessel which was still afloat with her fore-castle afloat. Fourteen men were rescued by the steamer Goeben, which also saved the Mashaven's papers, according to the despatch, while eight men were picked up by the steamer Juliana.

Guns Not to Use. New York, Jan. 13.—The Italian steamer Giuseppe Verdi sailed for Naples late today, with her two 8-inch guns still mounted on her after deck. She was permitted to clear upon the receipt of assurances that the pieces are to be used only for defense.

Word came from Washington today to the collector of the port, Dudley Field Malone, that the Italian government had given such assurances to the state department, and that the Verdi's clearance papers might be granted.

Italy Gave Assurance. Washington, Jan. 13.—The state department asked Italy either to dismantle the Verdi's guns or give a pledge that they would be used only for defense. The Italian government chose the latter course.

The state department has not contended that it had any right to deny admission to American ports to a merchant ship armed ostensibly for defense, but announced, at the outset of the war, that it preferred that no armed ships of that class should come in American waters. British ships dismantled guns.

Huronian Reported Damaged. New York, Jan. 13.—The New England liner Huronian, from Galveston, was torpedoed on Dec. 29 off the Irish coast, according to reports current in shipping circles today.

The International Mercantile Marine company, which has the vessel, is reported to be in the process of repairing the vessel, and that the vessel will have far-reaching maritime consequences in the Eastern Mediterranean.

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APPARENT FRAUD IN SELLING COMMISSIONS IN CANADIAN ARMY

Washington, Jan. 13.—The state department today gave out the following memorandum presented to it by the British embassy:

"According to information which reached the state department today one Norman Greenhalgh offered a commission in the Canadian Expeditionary Force to an American citizen, a student of Illinois University, Major Greenhalgh cannot be identified, and there is reason to believe the letter was written for fraudulent purposes. It is understood from Canada that checks of mail are being made for Major Greenhalgh, at the post office at Windsor (Ont.). All of these contain acceptances from Americans to whom he has offered commissions."

"As it is unknown to the military authorities steps will be taken to punish the fraud, if committed on Canadian territory."

Luxemburg Cabinet Resigns. London, Jan. 13, 7:50 p. m.—The Luxembourg cabinet, headed by Dr. Louch, has resigned, according to an Amsterdam despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company.

AUSTRIANS NOT FOLLOWING UP MT. LOVCEN'S FALL

London Has No News Either of Battles Reported on Greek Frontier

CLASH WITH GREEKS NARROWLY AVERTED

Guard on Bridge Too Weak to Resist Allied Officer Who Gave Orders for its Destruction—Italy Greatly Disturbed Over Crushing of Montenegro.

London, Jan. 14, 2:55 a. m.—No news has reached here confirming the reports from Rome that the Teutonic attack on Saloniki has begun. There has also been a cessation of the reports of fighting in Montenegro, and, according to a French wireless despatch, since the Austrians captured Mount Lovcen there has been no further commencing or rifle fire.

The mystery of the Austrian capture of Lovcen is still being discussed by the press of all the Allied countries, as it is supposed that the despatch of even a small force of Italians, or other Allied troops, would have sufficed to prevent its fall.

Painful Impression in Italy. Paris, Jan. 14, 9:35 a. m.—"The news of the fall of Mount Lovcen arrived at a time when Albanian affairs were being discussed in the Chamber of Deputies by the minister of the Interior, M. Poincaré, in the Chamber of Deputies, says a despatch to the Journal from Rome. The article pointed out that Austria always aimed at Northern Albania, while Bulgaria also desired Albania, being unable to get Kavala.

"Deputy Torre, in his article, said it was necessary to ask if the Entente in general, and Italy in particular, had considered this part of the Teutonic alliance programme.

"It cannot be denied that the fall of Mount Lovcen has made a painful impression in Italy, the more so as Italy had frequently declared she would not tolerate the occupation of Lovcen by the Austrians, in view of the strategic importance of that position.