

"Unified, Resolute Empire Must See Great Job Through"; Laurier's Stirring Message to the Men of All Canada

REAL BLOCKADE OF NEUTRAL PORTS SOON; CANADA NEEDS HUGE ARMIES PREPARE SALONIKI DRIVE NO COMPULSION

Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier Both Against Conscription

Liberal Chieftain in Ringing Speech Declares the Dominion Must Make Any Sacrifice to Bring the War to a Victorious Conclusion—"We Must Be Free or Lose Our Freedom"—Says It's a Struggle for Civilization and There Will Be Nations Who Will Rue Their Indifference as to the Outcome.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—War has sobered parliament. It was a serious, but confident and, at times enthusiastic, house which today heard the two leaders voice Canada's determination to assume greater responsibilities, and to make even greater sacrifices and efforts for the prosecution of the struggle to a victorious peace.

Both Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Borden opened by declaring that the shadows of the war seemed even darker and more sombre than when parliament had last met, yet they concluded with a firm and confident note of united endeavor to see the task through, cost what it might.

There was a compelling intensity in Sir Wilfrid's earnest and eloquent appeal for a united Canada, determined upon every sacrifice necessary to make victory complete and lasting. Where heretofore he has alluded to the insular prejudices of the "Bourassa-Lavergne element in his own province with ridicule, this afternoon he alluded to them with stinging scorn.

In every province of Canada, he maintained, the primary issue that "we must be free or lose our freedom" must be the dominant—the only—consideration.

Sir Wilfrid went even further; there was not a civilized nation in the world that had not an interest in the outcome of the war. Germany's plans of domination were not confined to the old world. "Should she triumph," declared the ex-premier significantly, "there will be nations that will rue the day of their indifference and supineness."

With war as the first consideration, Sir Wilfrid did not even allude to the legislative item which the government has placed first on its programme—the bill to extend the life of parliament. The discussion of that domestic issue came after the war necessities have been met. In this respect Sir Robert Borden followed the lead of the opposition chief, as he did also in promptly accepting Sir Wilfrid's suggestion that he set at rest the feeling of uneasiness in many parts of the country that the voluntary system of enlistment, which has worked so well in Canada, should be abandoned for conscription. Sir Robert gave the pledge that there was no thought of conscription.

ALL RACES AND CREEDS READY. The premier devoted most of his speech to a review of what had been done since parliament last met, noting the new call for the half million men and the ready response from all parts of the dominion "irrespective of party, race or creed."

He noted that during the present month the amount paid out in Canada for war conditions for Great Britain would be \$35,000,000, and of this amount Canada was financing half. He intimated that Canada might assume an even larger share of the war financing burden of the motherland.

The only reference to the government's proposal to extend the life of parliament was made by Dr. Michael Clark, the eloquent Britisher from Red Deer, who followed the premier and wound up the debate for the day. Dr. Clark declared that it was desirable to avoid the turmoil and strife of an electoral campaign in Canada at this time. The government had "at last correctly interpreted the mind of the country." Hon. "Bob" Rogers had discovered that "the electors were frothing at the mouth to tear the senate to pieces." Since then he was glad to learn that the minister of public works had learned that it had been something else other than the senate that the electors were so eager to tear to pieces so far as the minister's own province was concerned.

Mr. Rogers had evidently been convinced that "the ferocious fangs of the electors of Manitoba, at least, had been whetting themselves for different prey."

ELECTION WOULD BE A CALAMITY. The turmoil of general election at the present time, Dr. Clark maintained, would be a public calamity; the people of Canada were today united as never before on the great sacrifice and responsibilities of war. "All over our dominion," declared the man from Red Deer, "the good women of Canada are knitting their eyes out, where they are not weeping their hearts out."

He also urged that the government make a full and detailed statement as to what had been done and what was being done with the public money that parliament had voted for the cause.

Dr. Clark stated that he did not bring these matters before the government to criticize but to assist in securing enlistment and public confidence and endorsement in the large expenditures being made.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Having congratulated Dr. Thompson and Dr. Eugene Paquet, the mover and seconder of the reply to the address from the throne, Sir Wilfrid passed at once to the situation confronting Canada at the present time. He expressed the gratitude of the Canadian people to a kindly Providence for the most bountiful harvest, amounting to some extent for man's inhumanity to man in denying the farmer a profitable market. Thus he reverted to the war.

"We still meet under its shadow," observed Sir Wilfrid, "seemingly more so." It was the duty of Britons to be sincere and honest with themselves, and it was their privilege to go forward, notwithstanding, with firm confidence and unshaken determination to achieve complete and lasting victory.

The only complete victory of the war to the present time, on either side, had been won by the British navy. By that victory, none the less emphatic because it had been won without a great engagement, the German fleet was isolated, impotent, a puny prisoner in its own waters. (Prolonged cheers.)

Empire's Battle First. Canada's parliament met, again, Sir Wilfrid proceeded, under the solemn stress of the war situation. "We realize, gratefully but determinedly that more sacrifice will yet be needed," he commented. "On both sides of the house we have we on this side of the house intended to maintain—and let me say at once that we on this side of the house intend to continue to maintain—that it is the duty of Canada to put this one thing first, that"

(Continued on page 8.)

Berlin Press Reports Allies Land Five Miles From Athens

Berlin, Jan. 17, via wireless to Sayville.—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.

"Berlin 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 will also 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.

TURKS RETREATING BEFORE COMBINED ATTACK.

London, Jan. 17.—The British and the Russians in Mesopotamia and the Caucasus region, respectively, are pressing the Turks hard.

The army of King George, coming northward from the Persian Gulf to the relief of the British forces at Kut-el-Amara, has driven the Ottomans to within six miles of the beleaguered town on the Tigris.

The Russians, in their drive along the front of nearly 500 miles in the Caucasus, have won additional points of vantage from the Turks, especially in the Arax and Ind valley regions. Constantinople admits this, but says that south of the Arax, in hand-to-hand fighting in a Russian advanced position, heavy casualties were inflicted on the Russians by the Turks.

British Men Again at Giverny.

London, Jan. 17, 10.10 p. m.—The British official communications issued this evening say:

"Last night the enemy showed activity with trench mortars and bombs at Giverny. Today we made a combined attack with bombs, rifles, grenades and trench mortars at the same place, with excellent results.

"Our bombardment has been effective at Freilingsheim and at Zwartelen, and north of Ypres, where a large fire caused behind the enemy's lines. Hostile artillery was active at Ypres."

French Artillery Rather Active.

Paris, Jan. 17, via London, 8.33 p. m.—The following statement on military operations was issued this afternoon by the war office:

"There were no events of importance in the course of last night, except between the Somme and Avre, where our artillery was rather active."

Long Range Guns Reach Enemy Storehouses.

Paris, Jan. 17, via London, Jan. 18, 12.20 a. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"In Belgium, between Westende and Middelkerke, our long range artillery shelled enemy groups, who suffered appreciable losses.

"Two enemy aeroplanes, which were proceeding in the direction of Dunkirk, were shelled by our special guns and obliged to turn round. They dropped four bombs on the Dunes without result.

"Between the Somme and the Aisne, we bombarded the German trenches at Herbecourt, west of Peronne, and at Moulins-Sous-Tourment.

"To the north of the Aisne our batteries caused serious losses to the German organizations on the plateau of Yandere and in the region of Cholera Farm, northwest of Berry-Au-Bac.

"To the east of the heights of the Meuse our long range guns bombarded enemy storehouses situated near Confans-Eu-Jansy, south of Briey, Flumes and a thick column of smoke were seen to arise from the bombarded buildings."

Russians Capture Turkish Munitions.

Petrograd, via London, Jan. 17, 9.08 p. m.—The following official communication was issued today:

"Western front. German aeroplanes have raided Shikof, Kurtenhof, and Dvinsk.

"There have been artillery duels in the region of Piazelen, south of Riga; at Kokenhusen, east of Friedricstadt, and at Ilioukai.

"Our artillery made successful attacks on the villages of Lyvenia and Dubelskai, northwest of Dvinsk.

"In the Caucasus the Turks made two attempts to cross to the right bank of the Arkhara river. Both were repulsed. In the fighting of the 18th we took 167 prisoners and captured a Turkish artillery depot northwest of Khorassan, containing 1,000,000 rifle cartridges and a 1,000 shells."

Italians Win Back Trenches.

Rome, Jan. 17, via London, Jan. 18, 12.10 a. m.—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued today:

"Along the Trentino frontier there have been artillery actions. One fire against Fort Rabio, in the Zeebach Valley, destroyed part of a cupola and resulted in the flight of enemy detachments.

"On the heights around Olatavia our vigorous counter-offensive devoted to neutral powers."

(Continued on page 8.)

BRITISH PATIENCE WITH U. S. PROTESTS SHORT, SAYS STANDARD

London, Jan. 17.—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." It continues: "The patience of the British public is exhausted. The ministers are going to be forced to stop the loop-holes 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 loop-holes is likely to be successful, Washington is making a big mistake."

AMERICAN FEELING "SOUNDED" SAYS WASHINGTON STORY

Entente Allies Planning to Declare Formal Blockade, Thus Preventing All Communication With Germany Through Neutral Countries.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Plans of the Entente Allies to declare a formal blockade of German ports, it was learned tonight, have been the subject of exchanges between diplomatic representatives of the Allies here, and in an informal way between the diplomats and officials 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. At 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 into Germany and Austria. One of the interested diplomatic representatives pointed 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.

A substantial difference, however, would be the claim of a belligerent which seized an American ship or cargo of the right to confiscate her if she sought to run the blockade, instead of merely detaining her and paying for her cargo taken.

Does France Object? France is said to object to the British view of the right to blockade a neutral ship, realizing that in the future France might wish to be cut off from the right to import goods from the United States through the adjacent countries, Belgium, Spain or Italy. The British contention, however, is that such neutral ports as Rotterdam, in Holland, and Malmo, in Sweden, to all intents and purposes, are German ports during the war, and only by closing them to German commerce could the Allies' plans of starving out Germany and Austria be made effective.

Sarrail, French Veteran, Supreme Commander of Allies at Saloniki



Gen. Sarrail, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Balkans, to whom the French and British Governments are entrusting a large force, and in whom both French and British public have profound confidence. He is now preparing to meet a great Teutonic onslaught along the Macedonian border.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—General Sarrail, commander of the French forces at Saloniki, is said by Reuters' correspondent at that point to have taken over supreme command of the allied troops, bringing the British expedition under his control. General Sarrail is the senior of General Mahon, the British commander.

The correspondent says this move is welcomed by both armies, in the belief that it will make for the best results.

SERBIAN GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Paris correspondent of the Times learns that the Serbian government will establish itself in France, probably at Aix-en-Provence, a city in the department of Bouches-Du-Rhone, a short distance north of Marseilles.

ALLIES FACING 630,000 TROOPS IN GREECE.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The Saloniki correspondent of the Giornale D'Italia, says a despatch to the Temps from Milan, declares that information reaching headquarters of the Entente Allies at Saloniki is to the effect that hostile forces numbering about 320,000 are distributed between Monastir and the extreme right wing of the Entente armies, that 250,000 appear to be massed for attack against the Entente's left wing and centre, and that on the right are 18,000 Turks, 30,000 Bulgarians and 12,000 Germans.

The despatch adds that these troops are now employed in road-building and the reconstruction of the two lines of railway, and that the Entente Allies are continuing their preparations for a formidable defense.

GREEKS TO PROCLAIM MARTIAL LAW.

ATHENS, via London, Jan. 17, 10.10 p. m.—The Greek government, in agreement with the king, will proclaim martial law this week, according to the newspaper Kairos. The parliament, which will meet next Monday, is expected to ratify this measure.

German Report on Montenegro.

Berlin, Jan. 17, via Sayville.—The king and the government of Montenegro on Jan. 16 asked a cessation of hostilities and opening of peace negotiations, it was officially announced by Austro-Hungarian headquarters today. The Austro-Hungarian government replied to Montenegro that peace negotiations were only possible if the Montenegro army unconditionally laid down its arms. The headquarters statement, as received here, follows:

"The Montenegro government" adds the statement, "yesterday accepted the Austrian conditions."

Zurich, Switzerland, Jan. 17, via London, 6.30 p. m.—The Lusarne Gazette states that King Nicholas of Montenegro has rejected formal peace proposals by Emperor William, made through Prince Von Buelow, the former imperial chancellor.

These views have finally prevailed among the Allies, it is said, and while because of her geographical location, by Great Britain will fall the task of enforcing the blockade in the North sea, as a similar duty falls upon France and Italy in the Mediterranean, it is stated by the representatives here of all of the Entente Powers that they now stand as a unit in the assertion of the right to cut off completely trade either directly or indirectly with the Teutonic Powers.

LAVERGNE TALKS TREASON IN QUEBEC HOUSE

Declares Against Canada's Participation in the War and Defies Authorities to Prosecute Him—Minister of Public Works Flays Him.

Quebec, Jan. 18.—The debate on the address, in reply to the speech from the throne, which was concluded in the legislative assembly here tonight, took an unexpected turn when Armand Lavergne, the Nationalist member for Montmagny, in a violent speech, denounced Canada's participation in the war, declaring that every French Canadian who exists in this war falls in his duty.

He affirmed that he had no fear for his words, and turning to the press gallery, he asked the representatives of the English press to publish his utterances. If it was a question of high treason or low treason, he would choose high treason. He might be arrested for his words, but he defied arrest.

All through his speech absolute silence reigned in the house, and when the member for Montmagny resumed his seat there was not the slightest mark of applause.

He declared that if Canadians wanted to fight for liberty and tolerance their place was in Canada, for he did not see that Canada was the country to give lessons in tolerance and liberty to anyone. How could Canada give lessons in tolerance to Germany? Would it be the government of Ontario, Manitoba or Saskatchewan that would do it? He argued, he argued, it might be the province of Quebec, for it was the only province that respected justice and liberty, while the other provinces were a simple of Prussianism. Until British recognized Canada's rights in imperial affairs, he repeated the declaration that he had made in Montreal, that not a soldier, a cannon, or a cent should be sent from this country for the war.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau, minister of public works, followed the member for Montmagny, and roundly condemned his utterances. He hoped that the sentiments expressed by the Nationalist member would never get publicly across the sea. It was the first time that such utterance had been heard in the house, and he hoped that in France it would never be known that they were made by a French Canadian. He pointed to Australia, India and other colonies, and said that he was proud to say that Canada was in line with them for the defense of the empire. He pointed to French Canadian soldiers, and said that he was happy to state that they were doing so in large numbers.

Mr. Lavergne—"When is the honorable minister going?"

Mr. Taschereau—"The member of Montmagny is in the militia. He should be at the front long ago."

Mr. Taschereau affirmed that if the French-Canadians did not do their duty in the present war, their position in this country would become untenable after the conflict.

J. M. Zeller, member for Joliette, and former member of the opposition, who is an intimate friend of Mr. Lavergne, strongly applauded the remarks made by Hon. Mr. Taschereau, and said that he had not intended to take part in the debate, but for the sentiments expressed by the member for Montmagny. He felt that the member for Montmagny had expressed his views sincerely, but he wanted to have it well known that he did not share those views in any way. He had applauded the minister of public works, and said that he approved everything that the representative of the government had just said. He knew the cause for which the member for Montmagny was fighting, but he thought that utterance such as he had made did not help that cause at all.

MODERN BLOCKADE BRITAIN'S POLICY AGAINST GERMANY

(Continued from page 1)

ious routes, chiefly by one through Holland.

LONDON, Jan. 14, 2 a. m.—In the house of lords yesterday Baron Sydenham called attention to the enormously increased imports in the neutral countries of cocoa, which he suggested largely found their way into Germany, and asked why cocoa had not been made contraband.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, minister without portfolio, in a reply, to which importance is attached as possibly indicating a change of policy, admitted that, after making all allowances for the needs of neutral countries, possibly a good deal of the cocoa England was re-exporting was finding its way into enemy countries.

Lord Lansdowne referred to the enormous quantities of cocoa which were finding their way to neutral countries from America and other overseas sources, and said:

"If we are too stringent it might prevent neutrals from importing cocoa through Great Britain, and we should thus lose our control by license, as neutrals would then import all from overseas. I assure the house, however, that the government and war trade department are gradually tightening up their precautions against the enemy's deriving cocoa supplies from this country through neutral powers."