

ALLIED ARTILLERY HAMMERING HARD IN THE WEST; MARTIAL LAW IN GREECE

BLOCKADE OF NEUTRALS IN EUROPE

Subject Now Being Discussed Between Diplomatic Representatives of Allies in U.S.

APPLY DOCTRINE OF ULTIMATE DESTINATION.

Alleged that, Objection by France and Italy Cause of Delay in Putting Programme Into Effect.

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 the State Department. According to information here the programme 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 effect 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 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 ago kept fully advised of the daily developments.

Application of the blockade to neutrals, for which the British contend the United States establishes 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 to Germany and Austria. One of the interests of diplomatic representatives pointed today that the proposed substitution of a blockade really would very greatly change existing conditions, so far as the admission of American goods into the Teutonic countries was concerned.

One Difference It Would Make. 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.

ATTEMPT TO BRING IRELAND UNDER CONSCRIPTION FAILS

Amendment Negated After a Short Debate—Redmond Declares Attempt to Employ Force Would Endanger Ireland's Loyalty—Bill Amended to Bring Under Measure Men Married Prior to Day Asquith Gave His Pledge.

London, Jan. 17.—The proceedings in committee in the House of Commons today 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 not very exciting debate, in which John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, eloquently appealed to the public not to endanger Ireland's loyalty, displayed by her splendid recruiting campaign, by an attempt to employ force.

The only amendment accepted was one providing that men married before November 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 tonight, 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.

Irish Members Ask to Have Ireland Excluded.

Irish members of the House of Commons made an appeal today for the inclusion of Ireland in the provisions of the bill for compulsory military service. A motion to this effect was made by James Chambers, of the Southern Division of Belfast, and supported by James Craik, of the Eastern Division of Down.

Both Mr. Chambers and Mr. Craik urged that the stigma placed on their countrymen by the terms of the bill be removed. They appealed to John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, to attempt to induce his followers to support a bill covering Ireland. If they would do so, the speaker said, all opposition to recruiting in Ireland would disappear.

TURKS HARD PRESSED IN MESOPOTAMIA

Both British and Russians Forcing Matters Along The Tigris.

CZAR'S ARMY GAINING IN NEW OFFENSIVE.

Reported Allies Have Landed Forces at Phaleron, Five Miles from Greek Capital.

Athens, via London, Jan. 17.—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.

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

On the other fronts little fighting of moment has taken place. The British and French guns in France and Belgium have been busy bombarding German trenches, while on the Russian front there has been fighting only at isolated positions from the Riga region to Bukovina.

According to the semi-official Overseas News Agency of Berlin, Entente Allied troops have landed at Phaleron, a port five miles southwest of Athens, and once the port of the Greek capital. The Berlin newspapers, the news agency says, attribute this as a part of preparations looking to the overthrow of King Constantine and the placing of former Premier Venizelos, who always has sided with the Entente Powers, at the head of a Greek republic.

Turks Driven Back Across the Arkhav.

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

"Western front: German aeroplanes have raided Shioh, Kurtenhof, and Divinsk.

"There have been artillery duels in the region of Pukanen, south of Riga, at Kokenhusen, east of Friedland, and at Iloukist.

EVERY REASON FOR OPTIMISM

SIR ROBT. BORDEN DECLARES Confident Ring in Premier's Speech as he Points Out Why Canadians Should Regard Great Issue With Confidence—Premier Given Great Reception on First Appearance in House This Session and His Words Greeted with Enthusiasm.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—Sir Robert Borden has seldom appeared to better advantage than he did tonight when he spoke in the address from the Throne. His words rang with their wonted vigor when he told of the cause of the Allies and why they were battling side by side. Cheers were loud and prolonged and enthusiasm reigned when he spoke of what he had seen and heard on his visit to Europe last summer, how confidence reigned, how Great Britain and the Allies had step by step conquered their inefficiency and unpreparedness, how they now had the measure of their enemies, and how they now knew, as Sir Robert put it—"We can win if we make the necessary sacrifice and effort."

remarkable achievement that Canadian forces had crossed the Atlantic at the rate of more than two thousand a week.

Talking of enlistment he admitted that at first the Maritime Provinces and Quebec were a little slower than the other provinces but now he said the recruiting there was all that could be desired. Quebec had been responsive to the appeal for men and he left this part of his subject with a glowing tribute to the valor of the French-Canadian soldiers in the battle field.

The premier disposed of the bogey of conscription in a few pithy words. There will be no conscription. It has not been thought of. There is no intention of thinking of it.

As the prime minister remarked, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not very critical. He chided the government a little, which as Opposition leader would seem to be dereliction of the duty if he neglected. He talked of the large estimates of last session, thought there were too many public works going on, uttered a few words of criticism of the commandeering of wheat some time ago, suggested that the British Government had not asked the Canadian government to do so, expressed the conviction that the action of the government has caused a disjunction of the business and would up with a happy pervasion which showed that he was in no mood to enter into any serious criticism of the policy pursued by the government.

In reply to him the premier said that they had laid down the policy at the beginning of the war that no new works should be undertaken unless they were of an urgent and necessary character. That policy had been carried out. The government had even considered the stoppage of works under contract, but the financial strength of the country had made this unnecessary. However if it ever became necessary the government would not hesitate to do so.

With regard to his commending of wheat Sir Robert pointed out that Sir Wilfrid had reiterated that he had no change to make. "Therefore it would have been better, taste if he had made no charge at all." The government had taken the best advice possible upon the question and absolutely baseless rumors had been spread through a section of the press.

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 the farmer's inability to man in denying the farmer a profitable market. Then he reverted to the war.

"We still meet under its shadow," observed Sir Wilfrid, "seemingly more sombre." 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 unaltered 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).

Canada's Offering Voluntary One

Canada's parliament met again, Sir Wilfrid proceeded, under the solemn stress of the war situation. "We realized grimly but determinedly that more sacrifice will yet be needed," he commented. "On both sides of the house we have maintained—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 it is the duty of Canada and the Canadian people to participate in this struggle, so long as it lasts and until

(Continued on page 2)

ENEMY MASSING AT SALONIKI FOR ATTACK

Army of 320,000 Gathered Between Monastir and Extreme Right Wing.

GEN. SARRAIL TO COMMAND ALL ALLIED FORCES.

Head of French Army at Saloniki Appointed to Supreme Command of British and French.

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 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 rebuilding and the reconstruction of the two lines of railway, and that the Entente Allies are continuing their preparations for a formidable defense.

Gen. Sarrail To Command Both Armies

London, Jan. 17.—General Sarrail, commander of the French forces at Saloniki, is said by the Reuter's correspondent at that point to have taken over supreme command of the Allied troops, bringing the British expedition under his control. Gen. Sarrail is the senior of Gen. 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.

French Report

Paris, Jan. 17.—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 Aves, where our artillery was rather active."

MONTENEGRO REFUSED PLACE TERMS OF KAISER

Lauzanne Gazette Declares Emperor Made Proposals Through Von Buelow but they Were Turned Down.

Berlin, Jan. 17, by wirelogs to Sayville.—The King and the government of Montenegro, on January 13, 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, 8.40 p. m.—The Lauzanne Gazette states that King Nicholas of Montenegro has rejected formal peace proposals by Emperor William, made through Prince Von Buelow, the former imperial chancellor.

(Continued on page 2)

TURKS HARD PRESSED IN MESOPOTAMIA

Both British and Russians Forcing Matters Along The Tigris.

CZAR'S ARMY GAINING IN NEW OFFENSIVE.

Reported Allies Have Landed Forces at Phaleron, Five Miles from Greek Capital.

Athens, via London, Jan. 17.—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.

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

On the other fronts little fighting of moment has taken place. The British and French guns in France and Belgium have been busy bombarding German trenches, while on the Russian front there has been fighting only at isolated positions from the Riga region to Bukovina.

According to the semi-official Overseas News Agency of Berlin, Entente Allied troops have landed at Phaleron, a port five miles southwest of Athens, and once the port of the Greek capital. The Berlin newspapers, the news agency says, attribute this as a part of preparations looking to the overthrow of King Constantine and the placing of former Premier Venizelos, who always has sided with the Entente Powers, at the head of a Greek republic.

Turks Driven Back Across the Arkhav.

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

"Western front: German aeroplanes have raided Shioh, Kurtenhof, and Divinsk.

"There have been artillery duels in the region of Pukanen, south of Riga, at Kokenhusen, east of Friedland, and at Iloukist.

INFANTRY SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION

Sir Sam Makes Innovation in order to Provide Sufficient Number of Officers and "Non-Coms."

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—A democratic change has been inaugurated by Major General Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, in the manner of preparing and educating officers for military service.

With a view to providing qualified officers and non-commissioned officers for the Canadian Expeditionary Force, an infantry school of instruction will be established at the headquarters of each military district, and members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, of whatever rank or service, will be permitted to attend, provided that they are recommended by their commanding officers and there is room for them.

The staff of each school will consist of a commandant and of as many instructors (officers and non-commissioned officers) as circumstances justify.

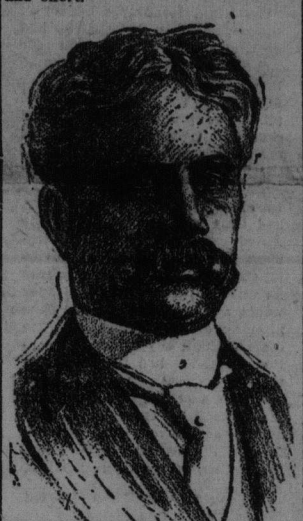
Candidates, or "probationers," will join in weekly batches, and they will undergo a progressive course of instruction.

WOODSTOCK VOTERS TURN OUT THREE OF LAST YEAR'S COUNCIL

Special to The Standard.

Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 17.—The town elections held today resulted in the defeat of three of last year's councillors, Messrs. Young, Fleming and Power. Out of a voters list of over 1,000, less than 600 were qualified, some 400 names having been removed from the list as they owed either taxes or water rates. A new man, Harry T. Stevens, led the poll. Mayor W. S. Sutton was re-elected by acclamation. The first six of the below list were declared elected by town clerk J. C. Hartley.

Harry T. Stevens, 237; Wallace M. Smith, 237; Thomas H. Nodden, 236; John S. Deighton, 216; Johnston H. Stairs, 167; Isiah W. Fisher, 161; Joseph E. Young, 150; W. Herb Fleming, 146; John A. Lindsay, 103.



SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN