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11Jan16—Hold

TUESDAY MORNING JANUARY 18 1916

VOL. XXXVI.—No. 12,851

PROBS— Strong winds; some light snowfalls or flurries, and a little higher temperature.

ALLIES ARE LANDING TROOPS NEAR ATHENS

Great Britain to Declare Full Blockade of Germany

ASQUITH'S BILL WILL UNDERGO LITTLE CHANGE

Definite Decision for Exclusion of Ireland Reached by Commons.

CARSON GIVES UP FIGHT

His Attitude Was Influenced by Bonar Law—One Minor Amendment.

LONDON, Jan. 17, 11.28 p.m.—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 negatived after a not very exciting debate, in which John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, eloquently appealed to the house not to endanger Ireland's loyalty, displayed by her splendid recruiting campaign, by an attempt to employ force.

One Minor Charge.

The only amendment accepted was one providing that men married before Nov. 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 amendements which would be acceptable both to the government and the Laborites, providing safeguards against the bill being utilized for industrial compulsion.

Interest Has Waned.

There were three days of debate on the compulsion bill in prospect when the measure, which has entered upon the committee stage, was taken up today, and there were signs of a temporary slackening in interest in it. Many amendments, mostly of a hostile character, emanating from the faction led by Sir John Simon, the former home secretary, had been placed in the order paper, but none except those proposed by the govern-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1).

CONSCRIPTION NOT REQUIRED BORDEN'S REPLY TO LAURIER

Premier Confident Half Million Men Can Be Secured Thru Voluntary System—Laurier Asserts Canada's Full Right to Determine Attitude in War.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 17.—Perhaps the feature of the debate upon the address in reply to the speech from the throne which began in the house of commons today was Sir Wilfrid Laurier's appeal to the prime minister for an assurance that conscription would not be resorted to. Sir Wilfrid spent a good deal of time in replying to the arguments of the Nationalists against Canada's participation in the war. Speaking for himself, he declared that neither the King of England nor the Parliament of England could compel a Canadian soldier to go to the front or take a dollar from the Canadian treasury. Canada's participation in the war, he said, was the spontaneous expression of the people's will and the deliberate action of a free parliament.

Sir Robert Borden dismissed the appeal about conscription with a sentence, saying that the government did not propose conscription.

Personally he did not subscribe to the belief that conscription would cause the American settlers to leave the country. On the contrary he believed the American settlers were as anxious to fight for the allies as were native Canadians.

Sir Wilfrid's Doubts.

The address was moved by Dr. Thompson, M.P. for the Yukon. He made an excellent speech. The motion was seconded by Dr. Paquet, the Conservative member for L'Islet, Quebec. Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke next and was followed by the prime minister. Sir Wilfrid seemed in excellent health and spoke with unusual vigor. He ventured to doubt if the government would be able to raise 500,000 volunteers and criticized the lavish expenditures upon public works and the commandeering last autumn of all wheat in the eastern elevators.

Sir Robert Borden seemed quite recovered from his recent illness and spoke at considerable length. He reviewed the history of the war and the great part Canada had played therein. Considering the millions of men that Great Britain had already placed in the field, Sir Robert did not consider that Canada should shrink from raising an army of 500,000. Parliament must remember, he declared, amid loud and prolonged applause, that Canada was part of the British Empire.

The premier was followed by Dr. Clark, the Liberal member for Red Deer, who intimated that the Liberals would not oppose an extension of parliamentary term. Postmaster-General Casgrain will resume the debate tomorrow.

Laurier Reviews War.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in opening, said he was inclined to emphasize the assistance that Providence had given to the Canadian people in the past year. The elements had combined together to assist the farmer as tho to atone for man's inhumanity to may which had prompted the government to refuse the farmers access to the market they desired.

Continuing in a more serious strain, Sir Wilfrid said the shadow of the great war still lowered over us, and it was even a darker cloud than it had been when parliament prorogued in April. On the western frontier there had been brave fighting by the allies and our own Canadian troops had covered themselves with glory, but the enemy's line had not been pierced. On

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2).

TWO TORONTO WOMEN ARE HELD FOR MURDER

Mrs. Louisa Cull and Mrs. Christina Hay Arrested on Serious Charge.

AN ILLEGAL OPERATION

Women Are Charged With Causing Death of Mrs. Elizabeth McKerron.

After three weeks of investigation into the death of Mrs. Elizabeth McKerron, who died in the General Hospital on Dec. 19, following an illegal operation, Detectives Taylor and Twigg last night arrested Mrs. Louisa Cull, 43 Helena avenue, and Mrs. Christina Hay, 51 Marlboro avenue, on a charge of murder. It is alleged that Mrs. Cull performed the operation, which caused Mrs. McKerron's death and that Mrs. Hay was an accomplice. At 5 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 19, Mrs. McKerron complained that she was in a serious condition, and when a doctor arrived at her home at 648 Hillsdale avenue, he called the police ambulance and had her removed to the hospital.

She died 12 hours after being admitted, from shock, hemorrhage and septic peritonitis. The body was removed to the morgue and an inquest was held and adjourned till one week ago, when the investigation was resumed.

Startling evidence was produced, four women, including Mrs. Hay, stating that it was common knowledge in the neighborhood that Mrs. McKerron had consulted a "lady doctor," but this was contradicted by Ernest McKerron, the husband, who stated emphatically that he did not know that his wife had sought the services of anyone, nor did his wife tell him of having done so. The foreman of the jury thought an effort should be made to secure more information, and the inquest was again adjourned till next Thursday.

RECORD FOR RECRUITS WAS MADE YESTERDAY

Two Hundred and Forty-Seven Were Accepted for Overseas Service.

HIGHLANDERS POPULAR

Queen's Own Battalion Also is Gradually Coming Up to Full Strength.

Another recruiting record was made yesterday in Toronto, a total of 247 men being accepted and attested for overseas service. It was the biggest enlistment total since the establishment of the Armories Recruiting Depot last August, and shows that last Sunday's recruiting rallies, held in various parts of the city, were the best meetings yet, and decidedly effective.

In addition to the 247 men attested there were 92 recruits who were unable to meet the require physical qualifications.

There was a rush to join the 134th Highlanders' Overseas Battalion, 144 recruits being accepted in the one day for that regiment, bringing its total strength up to over 400.

The Q.O.R. 166th Overseas Battalion sent 85 recruits to the depot yesterday and of these 59 were accepted and attested. The 166th Battalion is now up over the 300 mark. In a few days it is expected to take a strong upward jump.

Uniforms for the Q. O. R. overseas men will be issued tomorrow.

FULL BLOCKADE OF GERMANY TO BE DECLARED

Washington Sounded in Preparation for Putting Full Pressure on Enemy.

TO APPLY U. S. RULES

American Blockade Runners Will Be Subject to Confiscation.

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 program contemplates a virtual extension of the blackade to the European neutrals by rigid application of the "ultimate destination" doctrine, and delay in putting the plans into execution 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 here with great caution, and it is said, with a thoro 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 are being kept fully advised of the daily developments.

Application to Neutrals.

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 thru agreements with the neutral countries of northern Europe to embargo exports into Germany and Austria. One of the interested diplomatic representatives pointed out 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.

To Seize Blockade Runners.

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.

France is said to object to the British view of the right to blockade a neutral port, realizing that in the future France might thus be cut off from the right to import goods from the United States thru 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.

Allies Stand Solid.

These views have finally prevailed among the allies, it is said, and while because of her geographical location to 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.

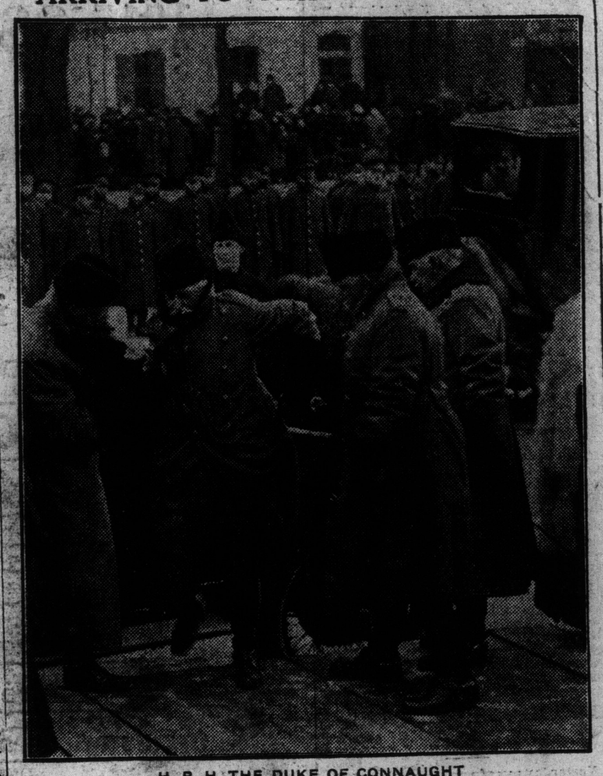
The blockade, even if immediately declared effective, will not prevent the exportation to America of the goods of German origin which have been gathered at Rotterdam, but were bought and paid for by American importers prior to March 15, 1915. Notice to this effect has been given to the state department's trade advisers by the British embassy.

GERMANS LOSE VESSEL FOUNDERED IN BALTIC

Several Uniforms Have Floated Ashore, But Details Are Lacking.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—(2.40 a.m.)—A Copenhagen despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company reports that a small German naval vessel has foundered off Kongshoei, Island of Aeroe, in the Baltic. Several uniforms have floated ashore. Neither the fate of the crew nor the fate of the vessel is known.

ARRIVING TO TAKE THE SALUTE



H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

Stepping from his motor car at the saluting base on University avenue yesterday, after inspecting more than 10,000 overseas troops, and just prior to the march past.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS ON DEMOCRATIC BASIS

Men in Ranks Will Be Encouraged to Qualify for Commissions.

SCHOOLS TO BE OPENED

One Will Be Established at Headquarters of Each Military District.

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 of 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.

The duration of a probationer's course will depend on the progress he makes, and on the rank for which he seeks to qualify.

Periodical Examinations.

Boards will assemble for the periodical examination of probationers, and, subject to the exigencies of the service, the president and members will be officers of field rank.

A probationer will not be allowed to present himself for examination unless recommended by his commandant; and, for cause, a probationer is liable at any time to be removed.

Probationers, whatever their rank or service, will draw the pay and allowance, and, while under instruction, wear the uniform of a private soldier in the Canadian expeditionary force.

The minister is desirous that men of standing in business, professional, agricultural or mechanical life should take training. They can readily attach themselves to any militia or overseas regiment if not in service before, and, on presenting themselves, will be admitted:

Battalion schools for non-commissioned officers will be established in connection with each regiment, while special classes for special objects can be established at any time.

HORSE KILLED AFTER FALL DOWN A BANK

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon a horse driven by Charles Hayes and belonging to the Black Diamond Coal Co. fell over an embankment at the corner of Indian Grove and Bloor street, breaking its left hind leg. Dr. Melhuish, 841 Dundas street, was called and shot the animal.

MURPHY TO INTRODUCE PROHIBITION QUESTION

Borden Government Asked Whether Temperance Legislation is in Prospect.

FISH PRICES AN ISSUE

Jameson of Digby, N.S., Suspects Middlemen Get Undue Profits.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—Evidence that the question of prohibition of liquor in Canada during the progress of the war will come before parliament this session was forthcoming this afternoon, when Hon. Charles Murphy gave notice of the following enquiry of the government:

"Is it the intention of the government to introduce during the present session of parliament legislation restricting or prohibiting the manufacture or sale of liquor during the war?"

Mr. Murphy returns again to the question of the two submarines purchased by Sir Richard McBride, by asking when they were equipped with torpedoes.

High Price of Fish.

Clarence Jameson, M.P. for Digby, N. S., who has taken a deep interest in the development of the fish industry, intends to move in the house this session for an enquiry into the causes of the great discrepancy between the prices of fish at the places of production and those changed on the interior markets.

George W. Kyte of Richmond, N. S., gives notice of motions for returns showing the names of members of the house of commons and the various legislatures of the Dominion who are in the service of the militia department, either in Canada or overseas, their rank and rate of pay; also the names of employes of the government who have enlisted for home or foreign service since the war broke out, with their rate of pay, specifying those who continue to receive the same salaries that were paid to them before they enlisted.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux will move the following resolution: "That this house recognizes the necessity for immediate national action to cope with new and complex conditions arising after the war and emphasizes the urgent need for a system of national labor bureaus."

Francis Glass of East Middlesex has given notice of a resolution calling upon the government to encourage the flax and linen industries of Canada.

COLD WEATHER COMFORTS.

The cold weather makes our fur prices still more attractive. The volume of our business continues to grow from day to day and we have been bringing down new style fur sets and garments from our workrooms in order to keep the stock full and widely assorted for bargain hunters who patronize us during the January clearing sale. As well as furs for ladies, we have applied the January reductions to fur-lined coats, coon coats, caps and gauntlets for men. Dineen's, Manufacturing Furriers, 140 Yonge Street, corner Temperance.

ALLIED FORCES DEBARKED NEAR GREEK CAPITAL

Berlin Announces Landing at Phaleron, Five Miles From Athens.

GERMANS QUITE ANGRY

Allies Using Extreme Means to Coerce Greece, It is Asserted.

BERLIN, Jan. 17, via wireless to Sayville, N.Y.—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. The news agency's statement says:

"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 likewise will be transferred.

Huns Quite Scandalized.

"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 hat 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 Zeitcng Am Mittag declares that the entente intends the assissination 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.

BRITAIN WILL IGNORE DEMANDS OF WILSON

Loophole in Naval Blockade Will Be Stopped Tho U. S. Protests.

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 loopholes thru 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 loopholes is likely to be successful Washington is making a big mistake."

BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE IS DEMANDED IN DIET

Liebknecht and Followers Created Tumult py Their Persistent Interruptions.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 17.—(Via London, 9.30 p.m.)—The discussion of the budget in the Prussian Diet today gave rise to disorderly scenes owing to interruptions by Dr. Karl Liebknecht and other Socialists, and to conflicting opinions expressed by members of different parties on the question of the reform of the electoral laws. Herr Hirsch, Socialist, in the course of his speech, said:

"We demand the re-establishment of the complete independence of Belgium. If the enemy governments are not yet ready to listen to demands for peace, their attitude is in marked contrast to the feeling prevailing among the different people, who everywhere are demanding peace. We demand electoral reform on behalf of women, and, above all, secrecy of the ballot."

: WAR SUMMARY :

Today's Events Reviewed

NEWS was broken to Washington yesterday that Great Britain, supported by the whole strength of her allies, is about to apply a full blockade to Germany in order to complete the process of starvation which has already been so healthily advanced. American ships and American shippers who will attempt to run this blockade will lose both ship and cargo. The American doctrine of continuous voyage, which was freely resorted to in the civil war, will be applied to the United States. Washington may object, but will be told that Britain is exercising her full belligerent rights.

* * * * * * *

One feature of the blockade alone will eventually drive Germany to the wall, and that feature is the stopping of shipments of cotton. This staple is as necessary to the life of a nation as food. Wool and cotton are both being kept out of Germany and the ruin of these two great industries will pull down others in their fall. Drained of her gold, Germany will have no goods to export to purchase raw materials and complete bankruptcy confronts her after the war.

* * * * * * *

Driven half mad by the hunger that is gnawing at her vitals, Germany is now prompting the Turks to attack Egypt. But when the unspeakable reaches the Suez Canal, he will be treated to one of the greatest surprises of the war.

* * * * * * *

Making its amphibious way up the Tigris River in Mesopotamia, the British relief column, under General Aylmer, defeated the Turks again at Waddi Saturday, and at the time of reporting, was within six miles of Kut-el-Amara, where General Townshend and his division are besieged. The great natural difficulties which the troops have overcome resemble those created by the rains in France and Belgium and as the mud of this country is the great impediment, it would not be surprising if the British forces had to charge the Turks at a walk. In their first encounter with the Turks near the Persian Gulf, a little over a year ago, the forces landed from the transports had to charge up a hill at a snail's pace. They drove the Turks from their trenches and the Turks retreated at a walk, giving the artillery splendid practice till a mirage intervened and the Turks disappeared from the sight of the astonished British gunners.

* * * * * * *

Germany has long regarded Mesopotamia as a coming prize and as the pick of Turkey, the breast meat and thighs, as it were, and she planned to develop the agricultural and mineral resources of a land which once rivaled Egypt as the granary of the world. British progress here will greatly annoy Berlin. It may be expected that Turko-German reinforcements may be despatched to this theatre, but the Russian offensive in the Caucasus, which appears to be sweeping the Turks before it, will hold up the sending of great assistance farther east.

* * * * * * *

As compared in value with the occupation of Mesopotamia, the occupation of Constantinople would be small. The landing at the Dardanelles merely threatened the gaining of a political success. If the British had taken Constantinople, about the first thing they would have to do would be to spend several hundred millions of dollars in cleaning up the city and in providing a sewage system and proper scavenging, for the dogs to which

(Continued on Page 2, Columns 1 and 2.)