

Allies Landing Troops at Port Near Athens Startling Proofs Hun Purchases From Neutrals Borden Says No Conscription in Canada

ENORMOUS SHIPMENTS TO NEUTRAL NATIONS AROUND GERMANY

Are Shown to Have Grown in Great Volume—Foe Has Been Well Fed Despite the British Blockade.

By special wire to the Courier.

London, Jan. 18.—"The nation cannot feel secure until it learns that the control of the blockade has been taken from the foreign office and made over in its entirety to seamen, who alone possess the requisite knowledge and experience to conduct it," says the Mail, which copied the Post's Washington correspondence dealing with the blockade situation.

The Mail declares that Great Britain will be supplied by the astonishing figures of the exports to Germany from neutral nations, which prove that the foreign office has completely nullified the navy's work.

FIGURES GIVEN

London, Jan. 18.—The Post's Washington correspondent in a long despatch, discusses the blockade problem, publishing parallel columns showing the 1913 and 1915 exports from the United States to Germany and adjacent neutrals of wheat, corn, flour, bacon, cotton and automobiles as evidence that the "blockade of Germany has been nullified and the power of the British navy destroyed by the failure of the foreign office to grasp the situation."

The Post, commenting on the despatch says: "The situation shown in the figures from Washington is that during the whole course of the war Germany has been permitted to import through neutrals essential supplies to an amount greater than in times of peace. Has the foreign office been aware of these things? If not it is dangerously incompetent."

The following are some of the figures contained in the Washington despatch:

Wheat from the United States to Germany in 1913, 12,000,000 bushels; 1915, 15,000,000 bush. Wheat to neutrals in 1913, 19,000,000 bushels; 1915, 50,000,000 bushels.

Flour exports to Germany in 1913, 140,000 barrels; 1915, none. To neutrals in 1913, 1,500,000 barrels; 1915, 5,100,000 barrels.

Exports of bacon to Germany in 1913, 1,000,000 pounds; in 1915, 273,000 pounds. To neutrals in 1913, 30,000,000 pounds; 1915, 51,500,000 lbs.

Exports of boots to Germany in 1913, 471,000 pairs; 1915 none. To neutrals, in 1913, 462,000 pairs; 1915, 4,800,000 pairs.

Cotton, exports to Germany in 1913, 1,700,000 bales; 1915, 194,000 bales. To neutrals in 1913, 53,000 bales; in 1915, 1,100,000 bales.

Death of Mr. Blachford.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 18.—Death this morning claimed John D. Blachford, head of the firm of Blachford & Sons, and one of the most prominent business men in Canada. He was 59 years of age and is survived by his wife, one son, A. C. Blachford, of Detroit, and two daughters. Deceased was a 32nd degree Mason and identified with many many other fraternal and charitable organizations, including St. George's Society, of which he was past president.

Big Increase.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—Grand Trunk earnings for the week ended January 14, were \$968,301, compared with \$779,745 for the corresponding week last year.

A Fierce Commercial Struggle is Anticipated

President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris Gives Some Advice Regarding Tariff Equality.

By special wire to the Courier.

Paris, Jan. 18.—"The world is soon to see an economic organization on an international scale far different in kind and extent from anything hitherto known," said M. P. Peixotto, president of the American chamber of commerce, at the twenty-second annual dinner of that organization here last night.

"The European nations are laying plans for a fierce commercial struggle which will begin in the near future. In France this subject is being studied with passionate interest. One of the great results of the war has been to awaken France to a sense of the economic role which she can and should fill," he said.

"France will control her own commerce, Mr. Peixotto continued, but will need co-operation. One of France's prime needs, a need which will continue for some years, is the importation, not only of raw material, but also of machinery and manufactured goods. The allies of France

cannot supply her needs. The United States can do so. To take advantage of the vast, and hitherto only partially utilized, source of supply from the United States, France must permit American manufacturers to compete on terms of tariff equality with other nations.

Alexander M. Thackara, American consul-general in Paris, said that the present appears to be the psychological moment for American chamber of commerce to use its best efforts to aid Americans to obtain favorable treatment in commercial alliances which may result from any movement in this and other countries of the allies to form combinations for the protection and extension of their trade after peace is declared.

The American chamber of commerce, besides electing Mr. Peixotto to head the organization for the ensuing year, chose George Munroe to be first vice-president, W. Morgan Day, to be treasurer and Lawrence Slade to be honorary secretary.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

In common with other papers, The Courier made an arrangement for the rendering of subscription accounts. The method used has not been at all in accordance with the understanding of this paper, and subscribers are hereby notified to this effect. Notification has been sent cancelling the arrangement, and subscribers are asked to ignore letters accordingly and to pay attention only to those sent direct from this office. This paper regrets exceedingly some annoyance which has been created, and sincerely hopes that this explanation will suffice.

THE ALLIES ARE STILL LANDING FORCES ON THE GREEK SOIL

By special wire to the Courier.

London, Jan. 18.—Reports received this morning from German sources state that the allies have landed forces at Piraeus, besides those disembarked at Phaleron. The Saloniki correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the allies are continuing to land troops at Orfano, fifty miles to the northeast of Saloniki.

Piraeus, the port of Athens, five miles southwest of that city, is the

second largest city of Greece. It has a capacious and excellent harbor on its northwest side and there are two small harbors on the opposite side of the peninsula. The modern town has been built since 1834, though Athens had a great port there in ancient times. There has been no communication from any previous source that the allies had landed troops at Piraeus, although the semi-official Overseas News Agency of Berlin, in

a despatch dated January 17, said that the Berlin newspapers had published comments on the landing of troops of the allies at Phaleron. It is presumed that the allusion in this despatch is to the town of New Phaleron, on the Bay of Phaleron, east of the peninsula of the Piraeus and also about 5 miles distant from Athens, this despatch conveying the first word received here of the disembarkment of troops of the allies in the immediate vicinity of the Greek capital.

PREMIER BORDEN IN THE COMMONS

Emphasizes Anew the Determination of the Dominion in Connection With the War.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—"Are we fighting to win or to lose?" Sir Robert Borden flung this question at the House of Commons yesterday, and answered it. There was, he said, only one answer, and he reaffirmed the determination of the Canadian people to prosecute the war with all the Dominion's resources.

The Prime Minister delivered the fourth speech in the debate on the address, a speech in which was struck a note no less high, and which revealed a determination no less strong that the note and the determination which characterized Sir Robert Borden's first utterances on the outbreak of the war. Canada, he said, must make sacrifices, greater sacrifices, but the war would end triumphantly for the Empire and the Empire's allies.

England was now fully alive to the task to be performed, and France was determined. The Canadians had saved the day for the Empire and the allies in their splendid stand in the great April. "There is no doubt as to what the issue of this war will be if we in Canada respond to the spirit which animated those men that drove men that drove men that drove men."

NO CONSCRIPTION PROPOSED.

Sir Robert then dealt with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reference to conscription. During the first few months of the war, he said, he had made it clear to Canada that he proposed no conscription measure, and he repeated it now.

"We can win this war if we are willing to make the necessary sacrifices," continued the Prime Minister. "Are we fighting this war to win or lose? There can be only one answer to that. We cannot win without sacrifices. Thank God, we yet have time for effort and preparation."

Sir Robert quoted in this connection the famous "too late" speech recently delivered by Lloyd George, and concluded this part of his speech by stating that as a result of these facts he had suggested to his colleagues to propose to Parliament the increase in the Canadian forces in the measure which he had indicated. He thought the Dominion owed something to those who had died in its cause and to those who lived to avenge it.

LAMENTED LAVERGNE'S TALK

The debate was opened by Dr. Alfred Thompson, of the Yukon, and Dr. Paquet, of L'Islet, as seconder, the latter expressing regret at the recent utterances of Armand Lavergne in the Quebec Legislature. Much had been expected from the leader of the

THE BANKS

Feel They Are Doing Their Share in Men for the Front.

By special wire to the Courier.

London, Jan. 18.—Referring to the pressure being brought by Sir Sam Hughes upon Canadian banks to release more of their employees for active service, the London managers of Canadian banks consider that the limit has about been reached here.

The Bank of Montreal has released 50 per cent. of its eligible men, and is considering further cases, although its west end branch is doing a great deal of extra work in connection with the Canadian pay office and Canadian officer's private accounts. The Canadian Bank of Commerce and Dominion Bank have also done equally well, but they find it equally impossible to replace certain members of their staff by women.

SIR SAM

Is In Quebec With Reference to French-Canadian Brigade.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, is expected to arrive in Montreal today. The object of the minister's visit is to confer with the commanding officers of the various French-Canadian battalions now being formed in the Province of Quebec, together with their respective recruiting officers, in connection with the proposed French-Canadian brigade. The matter will be fully discussed at a meeting which will be held this afternoon. Hon. J. E. Blondin, secretary of state, who at the request of a number of prominent Montrealers brought the question to the attention of the Canadian Cabinet, is also expected to attend the conference to-day. Gen. Hughes' decision is looked forward to with much interest, especially by French-Canadians, who believe that in the establishment of a brigade of their own a decided stimulus will be given in the work of recruiting among the French-Canadians.

MILLIONAIRE

Refuses to Furnish Bail for Two Sons Charged With Conspiring to Kill Him.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Further investigation into the alleged conspiracy of Irving and Herbert Urdike to kill their parents was undertaken to-day by the police who are co-operating with the Urdike family in clearing up the mystery still surrounding the case. Furman D. Urdike, millionaire retired broker, to-day still refused to furnish bail for his sons, both of whom are in custody charged with conspiracy to commit a felony. Although it was said at the time of the arrest that Herbert Urdike was held only as a witness, a statement by the boy's father, that he considered his sons equally guilty, and the report that Herbert had married a Chicago cabaret entertainer, influenced the police to investigate further.

According to the police, Herbert Urdike on January 8 married Miss Nellie De Onsonne, at Crown Point, Ind. The authorities say a marriage license is on file at the county clerk's office in Crown Point, showing that the ceremony was performed by a justice of the peace. The young woman and Herbert, however, deny that they are married.

Troops of the Allies Have Now Landed at Corinth

Corinth, Greece, 48 miles west of Athens.

London, Jan. 18.—A despatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that French and British troops have been landed at

SOME RED HOT INTERROGATIONS IN THE REICHSTAG

Were Presented by a German Socialist—He Asks Information With Reference to Many Atrocities

By special wire to the Courier.

London, Jan. 18 (In Montreal Gazette)—A telegram from Berne says that several of the more important interpellations of which Dr. Karl Lebknecht gave notice in the Reichstag agenda, December 20, were not reached in the debate and their text was not published in the German newspapers at that time. Now, however, it has been disclosed by the Swiss Socialist press. The questions were as follows:

"—Is the Imperial Chancellor aware that during the present war in the allied Ottoman empire the property of the Armenian population has been looted and hundreds of thousands of inhabitants massacred. What representation has the Imperial Chancellor made to the allied Turkish Government in order that those responsible, as is necessary, should be punished and that further cruelties be prevented?"

"—Is the Imperial government prepared to present at the earliest possible date to the Reichstag the facts regarding the situation of the populations of foreign countries oc-

cupied by Germany, their provisioning, the conditions of health, their legal rights, the number, manner and causes of condemnations and punishments inflicted by the German authorities, the number of military requisitions made of the goods of citizens and their causes, and especially the amount of the contributions imposed upon the Belgian population?"

"—Is the Imperial Government ready to present to the Reichstag without delay, the facts concerning: (a) 'The measures generally adopted by the German military and civil authorities during the war for the abolition of the right of assembly and personal liberty, the disbandment of associations, the violation of private correspondence, police spying in regard to telephone users, arrests, requisitions, etc., and especially the number of civilians who in the course of the war have been arrested without judicial proceedings?' (b) 'The number of measures and causes of condemnations pronounced against soldiers in the course of the war and the state of German military prisons?'"

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY

Would be Welcomed in the States, Says The New York World.

New York, Jan. 18.—The New York World this morning comments editorially as follows: "An actual blockade of Germany would answer most of the protests that the United States has made against British interference with American trade."

"A blockade would also interfere with our trade, but it would interfere in a law manner; for a blockade is a definite thing, subject to definite rules. Whenever the British Government is prepared to undertake a blockade of Germany that is effective, which is impartial, which is not a blockade of neutral nations, the United States is bound to acquiesce."

"This government has never recognized the orders in council, for the reason that it never recognized the German submarine zone. Both were lawless and one murderously so."

CONSERVATIVE ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Conservative Association for South Brant will be held at THE CONSERVATIVE ROOMS Dalhousie St., Brantford SATURDAY 29th at 8 p. m.

All Conservatives of the riding are welcome. Election of officers and other business. Mr. W. F. Cockshutt M.P. will be one of the speakers.

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