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WEATHER—FAIR

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BRITISH REPEL HOSTILE RAIDS IN FRANCE; LAURIER IGNORES DORCHESTER CAMPAIGN; WILSON FAVORS WORLD MUNROE DOCTRINE

SIR WILFRID LAURIER EVADES LIVE ISSUES

Refers Only in Most Casual Way in Parliament to Three Important Matters Mentioned in Speech From Throne—Prime Minister Deals With Government Work As It Relates to War.

SIR ROBERT MAY ATTEND IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE—MOVING AND SECONDDING OF ADDRESSES OF G. WILSON AND J. A. DESCARIES MAKE SPLENDID IMPRESSION—SIR WILFRID'S SHIFTY SOUTH AFRICAN POLICY.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—In his speech on the address from the throne today Sir Wilfrid made no reference or only referred to in the most casual way the three important questions dealt with in the address. On national service he said that he differed from the mover of the address but would express his opinion at another time. The proposal to extend the term of the present parliament was passed over without comment, nor did he express any views on the questions before the imperial conference or the scope of the conference.

General Sir Sam Hughes' resignation and the correspondence that passed between the prime minister and his former minister of militia furnished the leader of the opposition with the chief topic in his address.

Same Old Tactics.

Sir Wilfrid made an adroit attempt to evade the debate and probably succeeded in his desire. He was not really speaking as counsel for General Sir Sam Hughes but left the impression that he considered the late war minister had a good case; in fact, that the prime minister had sacrificed a supporter. He denounced the scrapping of war equipment in England, but could not determine whether General Hughes or the British government was responsible.

Dr. Bruce was glorified as the greatest of Canadian medical men and as the particular friend of the late minister. Sir Wilfrid left the impression that he had been sacrificed. The speech was designed to cause trouble, and was so adroit and non-committal that he probably has accomplished his intention without placing the onus of the defence of General Hughes on the opposition.

Sir Robert Borden.

Sir Robert Borden announced that he at present saw no difficulty in his attending the imperial war conference. The prime minister dealt exhaustively with the government's work as it related to the war. He severely criticized Sir Wilfrid's criticism that he lacked firmness by comparing his attitude at the outbreak of the present war and Sir Wilfrid's hesitation about sending a contingent to South Africa. Sir Robert told the house that without consulting his colleagues he had asked the British government that the full resources of Canada were available in the conflict and he was prepared to stand or fall on that issue. Sir Wilfrid at the time of the South African war had first refused to send a man or a gun, then consented, and then passed an order-in-council that his action should not be a precedent. On the General Hughes episode the prime minister made little reference except to say that he had been loyal to every member of his cabinet.

Mover and Second.

Both the mover and seconder of the reply to the address, Gordon Wilson Wentworth and J. A. Descaries, Jacques Cartier, made impressive addresses. They were brief and dealt solely with the matter in the address. Gordon Wilson suggested that an attempt be made to bring Newfoundland into confederation and Sir Robert in his speech said that any such proposal from Newfoundland would receive generous consideration.

Mr. Wilson also quoted Sir Wilfrid's recent message in the Liberal Monthly, in which he said: "Let us here and now sink passions, prejudices, vain and idle recriminations. Let us when criticism is needed criticize without bitterness, only by appeals to reason, and above all let us bend all our energies towards making Canada an effective factor in the struggle."

Mr. Wilson retorted that this sentiment prevailed in his constituency and if anyone wished to ascertain where it was practised they could ascertain by an examination of the recruiting returns and the contributions to the patriotic fund.

At the conclusion of Sir Robert's

address the Liberals waited for General Hughes to speak, but finally E. M. MacDonald, of Picton, moved the adjournment of the debate.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—Mr. Gordon Wilson succeeded in moving the address, after congratulating the speaker upon his election and expressing a cordial welcome to the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire to Canada, dwell on the exploits of Canadian soldiers on the field of battle and of the war services of the women of Canada. He urged that the country should deal generously with the dependents of the men who had fought for it and with those who returned and who had to be prepared to re-enter civil life. In his own constituency and, he believed, in the country generally, the scheme for the making of an inventory of the Dominion's man-power and national resources had been welcomed.

Wants Newfoundland.

Mr. Wilson expressed the hope that Newfoundland would consider favorably the question of becoming a part of the Canadian confederation. He believed that Canadians were in favor of postponing their political battles in order to throw all their energy into the struggle in the interest of humanity and civilization.

Mr. J. A. Descaries of Jacques Cartier, who seconded the address, referred to the surprise with which he heard in the last few days the discordant note sounded by the young Liberal candidate for Dorchester. No doubt, Mr. Descaries continued, the leader of the opposition would feel himself in honor bound to express his disapproval of the words of the young politician whose conduct under the circumstances was an attack upon the determination of Canada to direct all her efforts to the attainment of success in the war.

Not Conscription.

Mr. Descaries pointed out that the prime minister and other members of the government had declared that the object of the national service campaign was not conscription. The people, asserted the member for Jacques Cartier, had shown their loyalty and there was no need for conscription. He was convinced that the resolution providing for the extension of the parliamentary term would be adopted with unanimity; that it was of public utility and necessary to the safety of Canada and the Empire. He urged that there had been no change since the last session of parliament which would justify the plunging of the country into the confusion of a general election which might distract the attention of the public from the great object they had before them, namely, that of helping to win the war.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after felicitating the mover and seconder of the address, joined with them in their tribute to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Sir Wilfrid spoke of the devotion to duty, high sense of honor, simple affability and honest democratic ways of His Royal Highness and of his consort as an example of

ST. JOHN TRAIN SERVICE BEFORE PARLIAMENT

Ottawa, Jan. 22. (Leased wire)—Before the orders of the day were called in the commons this afternoon, Hon. Dr. Pugsley drew the attention of the minister of railways to the report that the withdrawal of the Intercolonial trains from St. John to Moncton would mean the taking away of any direct connection at Moncton for passengers, taking either the Maritime express or the Ocean Limited.

Dr. Pugsley said that while there had never been direct connection with the Ocean Limited hitherto there had always been connection with the Maritime express. Under the new conditions passengers will be obliged to wait over at Moncton several hours either coming from St. John or going to St. John.

He thought it would be a great mistake to discontinue the trains and expressed surprise at the action of Manager Gutelius. Dr. Pugsley asked the minister of railways to look into the question and countermand the orders for the discontinuance of the trains.

Hon. Frank Cochrane promised that he would look into the matter and see that no injustice was done to St. John.

LIBERAL NOW SORRY HE RAN

Toronto, Jan. 22.—The by-election for the Northwest Toronto seat in the Ontario legislature, rendered necessary by the appointment of Hon. W. D. McPherson to the portfolio of provincial secretary, resulted today in the re-election of Mr. McPherson over J. G. Cane, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 1,778, the vote standing: McPherson, 4,193; Cane, 2,405.

The domestic virtues. The Liberal chieftain then went on to refer to a rumor which he said he had heard persistently that in 1914 their Royal Highnesses instead of returning after the two-year term, as vice-regents for which they had come had consented to stay till the termination of the war. When the usual five-year term of office had expired, however, it was decided for reasons unknown to Sir Wilfrid and as regards which he proposed to make no comment, that it would be preferable to follow the usual course and recall their Royal Highnesses. The King was dead, long live the King, and so Sir Wilfrid proceeded to welcome to Canada the successors to the vice-regency, their Excellencies, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire.

Discusses War.

The opposition leader then turned to the war. It would be beneath the dignity of the position which Canada wished to occupy in her participation in this struggle, he said, if Canadians were to close their eyes to the true reality and indulge in hopes which events would not justify. The campaign of 1916 had not realized the expectations which its splendid opening had justified. Sir Wilfrid traced the progress of the Allied campaign on all fronts, including the German attack on Verdun and of the Austrian thrust against Italy, the Russian advance and finally, of the entry of Rumania into the war. To this the Allies had perhaps looked as the beginning of the end, but such expectations had been sadly disappointed. Rumania had been invaded and from their victory there the Central Powers had gained added prestige.

Continued on page two.

NO FURTHER NEWS FROM HUN RAIDER

No Confirmation of Rio Janeiro Report Vessel Sunk.

MORE BRITISH BOATS ARE TORPEDOED.

British Repel German Raids in France—Quiet Elsewhere.

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Jan. 22.—La Prensa publishes a despatch from Rio Janeiro, saying that, according to a cablegram received at Pernambuco, the British cruiser Glasgow has sunk a German commerce raider 130 miles off Para. No details are given.

Unverified reports were received today in maritime circles at Montevideo, Uruguay, that the German cruiser Vineta had been sighted at sea off Bahía Blanca, Argentina.

Early reports of the raid of a German commerce destroyer in the South Atlantic Ocean indicated that the unidentified raider might be the Vineta, but this has not been confirmed.

More Vessels Sunk.

London, Jan. 22.—Lloyd's announces that the following British steamers reported to have been sunk: Totwood, 3,092 tons, steamer, torpedoed on January 15; crew saved.

Port Nicholson, 8,418 tons, previous to January 17. Marina, 3,750 tons, previous to January 18; crew picked up.

The shipping agency says also that the Norwegian steamer Esperance is reported to have been sunk.

The British steamship Totwood, carrying a cargo worth \$750,000, was sunk by a submarine on her voyage starting from New York on Christmas Day.

The Totwood carried a general cargo, which included machinery, steel

and twine. She took no ammunition and no food shipments, according to French line officials. The vessel was of 1,961 tons net.

Enemy Raids Repulsed.

London, Jan. 22.—The war office tonight issued the following communication: "An enemy raid was attempted last night north of Arras. It failed with losses and without the enemy entering our trenches.

"This evening another attempt made against our trenches northeast of Poperinghe was also unsuccessful. We secured some prisoners last night and today as the result of patrol and bombing encounters in the neighborhood of Grandcourt, Neuville St. Vaast, Paquisart and Wytchaetae.

"Artillery activity by both sides has taken place during the day north of the Somme and in the neighborhood of Serre and Poperinghe. Opposite Arras our heavy artillery caused an explosion in the enemy's lines."

Berlin, Jan. 22, via Sayville.—The supplementary war office communication, issued tonight, states that there has been no increased fighting activity on any of the fronts.

Heavy Bombardment.

Paris, Jan. 22.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "The day was relatively calm, except on the right bank of the Meuse, where the artillery activity was very spirited in the sectors of Douaumont, Bois Caurelles, and in the Vosges in the Chapelette region."

Lively fighting with field and trench artillery took place in the region of Hot Sas. There was a reciprocal bombardment on the rest of the front."

Drive Out Teutons.

Petrograd, Jan. 22, via London.—German forces attacked yesterday in the Baronovitchi and Kovel regions, on the Russian front, the war office announced today, but the assaults, neither of which was in strong force, did not result in any loss of ground by the defenders.

WILSON WANTS WORLD MUNROE DOCTRINE

Gives His Ideas of How Lasting Peace Can Be Secured --Advocates Freedom of Seas and Declares That People of Europe Should Not Be Transferred From One Flag to Another Without Their Consent.

OPPOSES "ENTANGLING ALLIANCES" AND ADVOCATES LIMITATIONS OF NAVIES AND ARMIES

"PEACE CANNOT BE HAD WITHOUT CONCESSION AND SACRIFICE"—BELIEVES INLAND NATIONS OF EUROPE SHOULD BE ASSURED OF DIRECT OUTLET TO THE SEA.

Washington, Jan. 22.—President Wilson sent word to Vice-President Marshall today that he wished to address the senate on the subject of foreign relations. Arrangements for his appearance were at once taken. It is said no other president has made such an appearance.

The senate adopted a resolution by Senator Stone to hear the president at one o'clock.

Senator Stone announced that the president purposed giving the senate an elaboration of the subjects contained in his notes to belligerents, asking for a statement of possible terms of peace. The contents of the president's address have been placed in the hands of all the foreign governments.

Heartily Cheered.

For nearly a half hour the president spoke, with members of the senate, members of the cabinet and packed galleries listening with rapt attention. When he concluded there was a tremendous burst of applause.

When the president had finished and the senate returned to its regular business, Senator Follet epitomized the sentiment of the president by saying: "We have just passed through a very important hour in the life of the world."

Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, declared the message was a "great state paper, and should have a very striking effect upon the governments and people of Europe."

"It is the greatest document since the declaration of independence," said Senator Newlands.

Generally members of congress regarded the address as food for thought to the civilized world. Some Republicans, who said they did not wish to be quoted, said they were opposed to "both the propriety and substance" of the address.

President Wilson's own view of his speech to the senate was given in a discussion with a senator just after he finished his address. He said: "I have said what everybody has been longing for but has thought impossible. Now it appears to be possible."

The president spoke in part as follows: "Gentlemen of the senate: "On the 15th of December last I addressed an identical note to the governments of the nations now at war, requesting them to state, more definitely than they had yet been stated by either group of belligerents, the terms upon which they would deem it possible to make peace. I spoke on behalf of humanity and of the rights of all neutral nations like our own, the war puts in constant jeopardy."

"The Central Powers united in a reply which stated merely that they were ready to meet their antagonist in conference to discuss terms of peace.

"The Entente Powers have replied much more definitely, and have stated, in general terms, indeed, but with sufficient definiteness to imply details, the arrangements, guarantees and acts of reparation which they deem to be the indispensable conditions of a satisfactory settlement.

Nearer a Discussion.

"We are that much nearer a definite discussion of the peace which shall end the present war. We are that much nearer the decision of the international concert, which must thereafter hold the world at peace. In every discussion of the peace that must end this war it is taken for granted that that peace must be followed by some definite concert of power which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us.

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BRITAIN CALLS YOUTHS OF 18 TO COLORS

London, Jan. 22.—The war office announces that all youths from eighteen years of age up have been called to train for home defence until they reach the age of 19 years. Hitherto youths have not been called until they reached the age of 19 years and nine months.