

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

"MY POSITION HAS BECOME UNPLEASANT" SAYS KING NICHOLAS

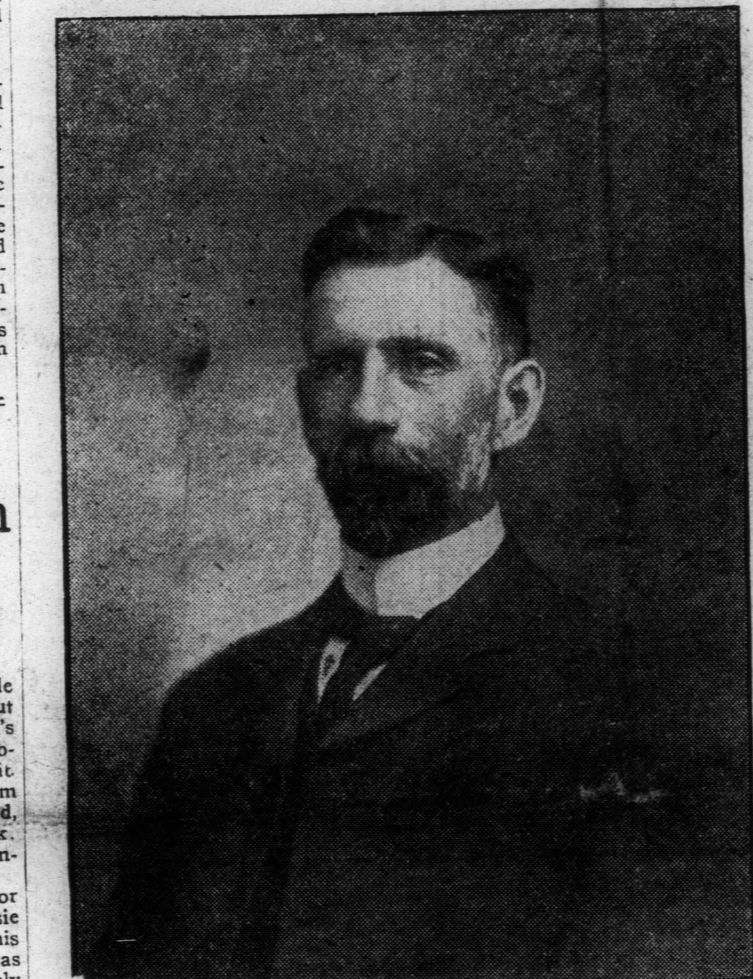
In Discussing the Straits of Montenegro—His Troops Brave Beyond Description, Need Help.

Special Wire to the Courier.
Paris, Jan. 21.—"My situation has become unpleasant," said King Nicholas to The Journal's correspondent at Cetinje on January 6. "I am fighting against an enemy ten times superior in numbers to my troops, and I have not eaten for five days. What can I do under such conditions? If the allies do not come to our rescue, if their fleets do not attack the Austrian army from behind I do not know what is to become of us."
"But Your Majesty is getting provisions?"
"Yes, the French fleet, while it had the direction of operations supplied us admirably, but for some time we have been getting hardly anything. San Giovanni di Medua is not sufficiently protected. The Austrians sink ships bringing the indispensable food."

Again yesterday the steamer Brindisi, bringing 400 recruits and 300 tons of wheat was sunk.
"What is to be done, what is to be done? Tell your people if food is not sent at once I will not be able to hold out."
ALLIES MUST BE PREPARED.
ROME, Jan. 21.—The Italian newspapers show a disposition to put full credence in the declarations regarding the new attitude of Montenegro. The Corriere d'Italia, says that the allies must be prepared to accept the responsibility for the grave consequences that would ensue if the little kingdom should now fare badly and in any case they must accept the responsibility for the new problem which arises in Albania. To Montenegro, adds the newspaper, honor is due, while the allies owe reparation for numerous errors.

SPLENDID SPEECH IS MADE BY MR. W. F. COCKSHUTT M. P. ON THE SUBJECT OF THE WAR

Member For Brantford Makes a Thrilling Address in the House of Commons—Deals Among Other Things With Conscriptio and Quotes Interesting Figures as to What Great Britain and Australia are Doing as Well as Canada.



(Hansard Report.)

Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, (Brantford) in the House of Commons (Mr. Thompson) on the splendid address he gave us yesterday, showing a great deal of thoughtful research, and drawing to our attention many facts of history that were both inspiring and educational. The hon. member who seconded the resolution (Mr. Paquet) also made an admirable address, and was sure both these hon. gentlemen are worthy of the thanks of this house for the manner in which they dealt with the important questions that are before us. The Prime Minister (Sir Robert Borden) also gave us a very excellent resume of his visit to the Straits of France and across the Straits into France and overseas, and also to the Mediterranean, and the fact that a soldier found an echo in the hearts and minds of all on both sides of the House.

The war in which we are engaged has called for very strenuous efforts during the year through which we have passed and since we last assembled here. It will call, perhaps, for a great deal more vigorous effort in the future than it has called for up to the present. I am sure there are no hon. gentlemen on either side of the House who will begrudge in any way in connection with the sending of our forces overseas. Up to date, as I understand it, we have voted about \$150,000,000. Probably not the whole of that is yet expended, and that has run us for nearly a year and a half of the war. In that time 80,000 Canadian soldiers have crossed the water, and 100,000 or 120,000 have been gathered ready to cross the water, and a further call is now being made for 250,000 more troops to be prepared to take their places at the front as soon as their services are needed.

These, of course, are very large matters for a country such as Canada, which has not been accustomed to the efforts of this kind within the past hundred years. We have been brought up to believe that we lived in a country of peace, and that we were called from outside our own borders. For this reason when the war broke out Canada's permanent men, and the three or four thousand men, and the militia, which is the backbone of our defence of Canada, consisted of only fifty thousand men—more than nominally, perhaps, seventy thousand were enrolled. I question if more than fifty thousand were in the front in any one year. So every year very large undertakings that are very short notice to prepare the men on the very short notice to prepare the men went out in August, 1914, met with a more hearty response than might have been expected under the conditions that then prevailed. Upwards of thirty thousand men answered the call almost immediately, and within a few weeks were embarked to cross the water. That is not a very large force as compared with the armies of Europe, it is true. Yet that flotilla that went from Canada at that time consisting of the transports and their naval convoy, was the greatest force that crossed any sea since the world began in any one unit, so far as I am aware, and I think I am speaking according to the records of history. Upward of thirty thousand men were embarked on these transports and they were conveyed by a large number of the lesser arms of the naval service.

All of these troops were successfully landed on the shores of Great Britain; not a man was lost. And in all the transfers that have been made to and fro during the war across the Straits into France and overseas, and also to the Mediterranean, scarcely a mishap has occurred. That speaks volumes for the efficiency of the British fleet. We have cause for thankfulness in the opening of the New Year, that the British fleet, which was supreme when the war began, still commands the Seven Seas, and is superior to every other navy in the world. It is a fact that cannot be gained even by our enemies, and day by day the blockade of German ports is being tightened by the watchfulness of that fleet. It is true in the early stages of the war, the British fleet did not, perhaps, put into force all those measures that we may now think should have been put into force earlier. This is a change in the manner of naval warfare, and in regard to those articles that were considered contraband of war. Therefore, for a considerable time the enemy received a very large supply of articles that were absolutely necessary to enable it to carry on the war effectively. Particularly was allowed to cross until a few months ago, and which though perhaps it was not allowed directly in Germany, was very soon found in the ranks of the very soon German reservists, under the Declaration of London, were allowed to cross in neutral vessels and take their place in the ranks of the German army, though Britain could have seized them in the early stages of the war and taken them off these ships, as she is now prepared to do. But at that time the enemy was given the benefit of every doubt and the naval service was conducted with anxiety, which some might have said was commendable, but which in reality was feeding the enemy in such a way that its cost was all the higher in the later stages of the war.

This, however, will be corrected as time goes on. It was inevitable that the education of the British people to meet the conditions of a world-wide war should be a matter of gradual growth, and so it has been a matter of gradual growth. But today the old lion, which which some people think has been rather slow to wake up, has finally got going pretty strong; and if the signs do not fail it appears to me that the enemy will have reason to regret that he has

(Continued on Page 6)

SUCCESSFUL OPENING OF THE NEW BRANT SANITORIUM PAVILLION

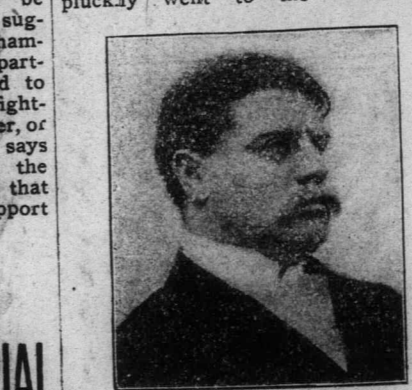
Original Scheme Has Now Reached a Completion—Addresses Made on Behalf of City and Other Interests.

The formal opening of an additional pavilion in connection with the Brant Sanatorium took place yesterday afternoon under almost springlike weather conditions. A number of the members of the Daughters of the Empire and representatives of other local institutions participated and the event passed off in a most agreeable and successful manner.
The new structure has been erected at a total cost of about \$3,000 and it completes the original Sanatorium scheme—a main hospital for advanced cases and a separate pavilion for incipient cases who can easily walk to the general dining room. The Daughters of the Empire Brant Chapter are furnishing one of the wings of the new pavilion and have throughout been very active in connection with the needs of this excellent institution. The entire premises were inspected by the visitors and found to be in excellent shape under the able superintendence of Miss Summers. Among other things for the diversion of the patients, a croquet and tennis lawn will be opened in the spring.

SOME CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES.
A tour of the buildings concluded, the participants gathered in one of the wings and Mr. C. Cook who presided, called upon Rev. E. L. Lavelle to offer a dedicatory prayer. Mr. Cook in his introductory remarks said: "It is a great pleasure to meet here this afternoon, amid the signs of improvement and advancement all about us. On the 11th of Aug. 1913, the main building, with accommodations for ten patients, was opened. During the following summer two small pavilions were added increasing the beds to 24, and now this large pavilion adding ten more, a capacity altogether for 34 patients. In connection with this building, I would like to say, that the whole cost of it has been taken care of by donations and bequests from friends of the institution. There are three prime essentials in the treatment of this disease, viz., rest in the fresh air, plenty of good food and carefully graded exercise. With the object of supplying these necessities, in order to prevent the spread of disease, the Dominion Government in 1900 sanctioned the organization of 'The Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis,' and is at the present time giving a grant of \$10,000 per annum towards its work. In 1900 practically nothing was done along the line of prevention or treatment, now there are in Canada 35 institutions with 195 beds. The Ontario Government also encourages the work in the different Sanatoria by grants to the buildings and maintenance of the patients. As a result of all this the death rate in Ontario has gone down from 149 in 100,000 in 1905, to 90 in 100,000—a marked decrease in a decade. So our own institution is engaged in this good work. The late King Edward once said, 'If a disease is preventable and curable, why not prevent and cure it.' That, ladies and gentlemen is our task, and to some extent, at least, we are succeeding."

Speeches were then made by Warden Cooke for the County, ex-Mayor Spence for the City, Dr. Lovett of Paris for the Medical Association and F. D. Reville for the General Hospital.
Mr. Cook spoke in feeling terms of the great help and co-operation of the Daughters of the Empire, and the Daughters of the Medical Association. Mrs. G. S. Smith made a very happy reply.
Dainty refreshments were served by Miss Summers and her staff at the conclusion of the formal proceedings.
Mr. Jesse Bartle was the contractor for the new wing, and, as usual, had done an excellent piece of work and intellectual life of that city.

Dr. Yates always took a keen interest in military matters and early joined the 3rd Regiment, Victoria Rifles, of which he was major, after the war broke out being advanced to a lieutenant-colonelcy. He and Mrs. Yates were very active in Red Cross work, Mrs. Yates being the presiding officer for the province of Quebec.
Dr. Yates was a Vice-President of the St. John Ambulance Association and an Honorary Vice-President of the Daughters of the Empire. He was a Knight of the Order of St. Olaf, conferred upon him by the King of Norway, and a Knight of Grace, Order of St. John of Jerusalem, conferred upon him by King George V. He was an alderman of Montreal 1906 to 1910 and in fact took a very keen interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of Montreal and the country at large. He was a Canadian and Imperialist of the very highest type, and his demise will be mourned by warm friends throughout the Dominion.
Dr. Yates' elder son died some few years ago whilst training for the navy. He leaves a wife and two children, Miss Emily and Montagu, to mourn his death—serving so gloriously King and country. To them and his only remaining brother, Mr. Herbert R. Yates, and Mrs. H. R. Yates, Wynand, city, the heartfelt sympathy of countless friends will go out in their great and sudden bereavement.
"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

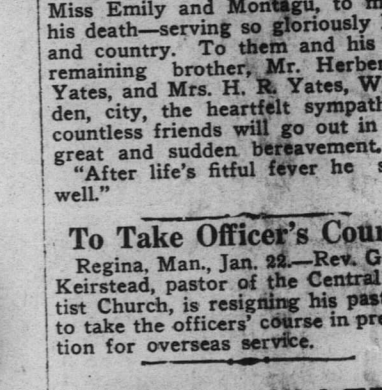


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Although over the age limit, he pluckily went to the front last summer with the McGill General Hospital staff, accompanied by his young son, Montagu. He served for months at one of the hospitals in France, and the onerous work completely shattered his constitution. Just before Christmas he was invalided to England, where he rallied and was able to spend Christmas with his great personal friend, Sir Montagu Allan, who was then attacked with acute bronchitis, and after a plucky fight passed quietly away. His wife, son and daughter were at his bedside when he fell asleep.
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One Hundred Thousand by February Eleventh

This is the Aim of the Patriotic Fund Committee—The Plan Most Favored is by Monthly Payments.

The Patriotic fund committee met yesterday afternoon in the Public Library and formed plans for the coming campaign. The object will be to raise \$100,000 in February 11th. This money will be subscribed in cash, or by monthly payments, the whole to be raised not more than twelve months. If the war ends in six or nine months, these payments are to be continued for three months after. Between \$4,000 and \$5,000 is paid out monthly to soldiers' families who are in need of it. Every case is investigated, and where the means is sufficient from other sources, no patriotic fund money is given.
Mr. R. C. Reau, the organizing secretary of the patriotic funds being raised all over the country, will be here to organize and supervise the launching of the campaign.
Mr. F. W. Thompson, formerly appointed secretary of the Y. M. C. A., has been appointed to take charge of the clerical work connected with the fund. He will make personal calls on the subscribers to be in need of fund, who have been delinquent in making payments. There is about \$1,500 still to be collected of this fund, and of this about \$500 will be secured.
It was suggested by Mr. Sanderson that arrangements should be made with the various factories throughout the city, to keep out of each month's salary such an amount as each subscriber in that factory deems fit. Then it could be paid in a lump sum each month to the fund. This would, of course, save a great deal of work. The employees would have to be canvassed first, of course.
Arrangements have been made for the renting of the store on Dalhousie street owned by Mr. J. Schultz. This will serve as headquarters. It was recommended and unanimously adopted that the executive of the old fund again take charge of this fund. A publicity meeting will be held in the Grand Opera House just before the campaign opens. Speakers will relate the objects and methods of the fund, and there will be motion pictures shown after.
The motto of the fund is "Everybody Something." Everyone should give to this fund in proportion to his ability. Figures from other Ontario cities where campaigns have been recently held, are:

City	Pop.	Raised
Sault Ste. Marie	18,000	\$ 80,000
St. Catharines	18,000	140,000
Peterborough	22,000	64,000
Chatham	13,000	85,000
Galt	12,000	64,000
Hamilton	100,000	480,000

Tried to Persuade Russia That England Had Made Overtures to Germany

Special Wire to the Courier.
London, Jan. 22.—(New York Times cable)—A plot for a motion picture drama, in which a woman acting as a secret agent of the German Government, succeeded in bringing about strained relations between Russia and Great Britain, is suggested by Sir George Buchanan's reference in a speech delivered in Petrograd the other day to "a certain lady" whose name is familiar to you all, who made an attempt to persuade Russia that England had already made overtures of peace to Germany.
Although the action of the woman in question does not altogether justify the sensational fabric built upon the British ambassador's statement, her intervention in international politics is sufficiently remarkable. She is Princess Marie Vassiltchikoff, a member of a well known aristocratic family in Russia, whose name is also borne by a member of the Russian ministry. The princess herself was formerly lady-in-waiting and is a relation of M. Rodzianko, president of the Duma, who is himself a chamberlain at the court. For the last ten years she has lived abroad, being it is said the morganatic wife of Prince Tscheststein, the former Austrian-Hungarian ambassador to Russia. These connections explain her conduct.
A little while ago M. Rodzianko received from her a letter offering her services in opening negotiations for peace between Russia and the central empires. M. Rodzianko immediately handed over the letter to M. Sezonoff, the foreign minister, who in turn communicated its contents to M. Khovostoff, the Minister of the Interior. The latter himself told the bud-

COUNTY TEACHERS Contribute Splendidly to Canadian Red Cross Society.

The following is the amount of the first payment contributed to the Brant County Teachers Patriotic Fund for the Canadian Red Cross Society. This does not include High Schools, Separate Schools, or the city of Brantford.

School Inspector	\$ 10 00
Brantford Township	113 75
South Dumfries Tp.	58 91
South Dumfries Tp.	47 43
Oakland Township	9 50
Onondaga Township	15 00
Townsend Township	22 00
Windham Township	40 00
Town of Paris	7 25
Village of Waterford	12 75
Tuscarora Township	12 75
Total	\$354 84

TO TALK WITH THE SOLDIERS

United Socialist Party in France Wants This Move.

Special Wire to the Courier.
Paris, Jan. 22.—The United Socialist party will petition parliament and the government to authorize a committee of members of the chamber of deputies to visit the front and to talk freely with the soldiers so that closer relations may be instituted between the army and parliament. At a meeting of representatives of the party in the Chamber of Deputies, a resolution was adopted embodying the proposal which will be presented in the chamber. It is suggested that 44 members of the various parties and that they be authorized to discuss with the soldiers on the fighting line all subjects military order, military policy. The resolution says that in this way the men in the trenches will be made to realize that they have the sympathy and support of parliament.
Many Serbians are on trial charged with high treason against Austria.
Special Wire to the Courier.
Paris, Jan. 22.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Geneva, says that the trial has begun at Banjaluka, Bosnia Herzegovina, of 150 Serbs. The men are charged with high treason, and the crown attorney demands the death penalty for all the prisoners except a few minors. According to the despatch, 122 of the accused men are married, and have among them 335 children.
The trial is being conducted behind closed doors, says the despatch. The indictment is based on documents found in Serbia during Austrian military operations in 1914 and of capital importance is attributed to Kost Todorovitch, inspector of the Bosnia military district, who was killed in battle. The notebooks containing reports made to the Serbian war minister and the Narodna Odr-

get committee of the Duma, with the result as follows:
Princess Vassiltchikoff being apparently impatient at the delay went herself to Petrograd and took her abode in one of the best hotels in the city. The police at once received instructions to watch her movements and in due course she was arrested and sent to one of her estates in the south of Russia, where she is still living under arrest.

These, of course, are very large matters for a country such as Canada, which has not been accustomed to the efforts of this kind within the past hundred years. We have been brought up to believe that we lived in a country of peace, and that we were called from outside our own borders. For this reason when the war broke out Canada's permanent men, and the three or four thousand men, and the militia, which is the backbone of our defence of Canada, consisted of only fifty thousand men—more than nominally, perhaps, seventy thousand were enrolled. I question if more than fifty thousand were in the front in any one year. So every year very large undertakings that are very short notice to prepare the men on the very short notice to prepare the men went out in August, 1914, met with a more hearty response than might have been expected under the conditions that then prevailed. Upwards of thirty thousand men answered the call almost immediately, and within a few weeks were embarked to cross the water. That is not a very large force as compared with the armies of Europe, it is true. Yet that flotilla that went from Canada at that time consisting of the transports and their naval convoy, was the greatest force that crossed any sea since the world began in any one unit, so far as I am aware, and I think I am speaking according to the records of history. Upward of thirty thousand men were embarked on these transports and they were conveyed by a large number of the lesser arms of the naval service.

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