

## APPEALS TO ALLIES TO SAVE MONTENEGRO FROM SERBIA'S FATE

### Greece Had Notice of Allies Intention to Occupy Corfu

Assurance Given by the Allies That Occupation of the Island Will be Only Temporary—Russian Forces Capture Town of Sadagrena on the Eastern Front—Offensive in Galicia Has Not Been Suspended.

ROME, Jan. 13.—The capture of Mount Lovcen, Montenegro, by the Austrians is regarded here as presenting a grave menace for Italy. Military critics point out that Austria thereby gains domination of the Adriatic coast, and furthermore will be able easily to invade northern Albania, the natives of which region already have gone over to the Austrian side.

Italian newspapers appeal to the Allies for immediate intervention, to spare Montenegro from the fate of Serbia. King Nicholas of Montenegro is quoted as saying: "Lovcen is the Olympus of our race, the cradle of the dynasty, the stronghold which resisted the invasion of the Turks, even when they reached the walls of Vienna. Lovcen is more precious than if it were a colossal diamond."

#### Russians Capture an Important Strategic

#### Point on the Eastern Front Near Czernowitz

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The news from the eastern front of the capture of Sadagrena is regarded in military circles as probably true, although official announcement on the subject has not been received. The town, which lies a few miles to the northeast of Czernowitz and is a converging point for five good roads, is of considerable strategic importance, and previous attempts to capture it have been stoutly resisted by the Austrians. Experts say Sadagrena is really of more importance than Czernowitz, on account of its stronger natural position and the greater facilities which it offers for communication purposes.

#### Report That Russian Offensive in Galicia

#### Has Been Suspended is Premature

The report from Petrograd that the offensive in Galicia and Bessarabia had been suspended for the present, is regarded as at least premature. The offensive which recently has been in progress on the part of the Russians, could not, it is believed, be suspended suddenly, as it had been undertaken after careful preparation and launched with unexpected strength.

The object of that offensive is said to be threefold, to demonstrate to the Roumanians on their very borders that the Russian forces are able to assume the initiative when they choose; secondly, to divert the Austro-German forces from the Balkans, and finally to improve the general strategic position of their own left flank.

While the full effect of this Russian offensive cannot yet be determined, military experts on the Entente side affirm that the second object was attained and that the situation in the Balkans was sensibly relieved, and that the offensive undertaken by the Germans against the French in Champagne was robbed of its force.

#### French Flag Now Waving Over the

#### Kaiser's Palace on the Island of Corfu

The fact that the French flag is now waving over the palace on the Island of Corfu which belonged to the German Emperor, and that the occupation of the Greek island by the Entente powers has, it is reported, evoked a protest from the Greek government. It is said that the protest is largely formal and that the Allies have given Greece guarantees regarding their intentions in occupying Corfu.

Greece, it is understood, takes a sympathetic view of the Entente action, as it is dictated by the humanitarian purpose of preventing the Serbian army from risking the danger of starvation, and furthermore, as the assurances regarding the temporary character of the occupation are of the most explicit kind.

The German offensive in Champagne, which reached its culmination on Sunday last, and the news of which was first received from German sources, is insistently reported from French headquarters as having been undertaken on an important scale and with a definite military purpose. The failure is declared to have been complete, and the strong German forces which were employed suffered terrible losses.

The Austrian forces are steadily developing their campaign in Montenegro. Gradually the weak defenders are being pushed back from position to position, and military experts express the opinion that the fall of Cetinje, the capital of Montenegro, is possible in the near future.

### THE FORMAL OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

Legislation Will be Asked For Extending Life of Parliament for a Year

(Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—Following yesterday's proceedings, necessitated by the election of a Speaker, parliament was formally opened this afternoon by His Royal Highness the Governor General. The weather was fine and unseasonably mild. It was essentially a khaki opening, officers in the uniform of the service color being especially predominant. Though the attendance was large and all the customary pomp and ceremony were followed, the opening lacked some of the erstwhile brilliancy. After the Speaker and Commons had been summoned, the Duke read the speech from the throne.

Speech From the Throne.

It referred mainly to the extension of the parliamentary term owing to the war, and Canada's participation in it, the heroism of her forces, to the financial condition of the country and to its splendid agricultural productions. The text was as follows: Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

Since I last addressed you the war in which we are engaged has been continued with unabated vigor and varying fortunes. The Empire's part therein has been amply maintained at sea by the inspiring achievements of the navy, and on land by the distinguished valor of the great armies which have enrolled themselves in all parts of His Majesty's dominions for the common defence of our liberties.

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### VICE ADMIRAL BACON REPORTS ON OPERATIONS AGAINST BELGIAN COAST

### Laws of Humanity Were Strictly Observed by the Fleet—Warm Praise For Men of the Naval Reserve

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The naval operations off the Belgian coast last summer and autumn are described in an official despatch from Vice Admiral R. H. S. Bacon, commanding the Dover patrol, who begins by explaining the great care taken to confine the fire to purely military and naval objectives so as to inflict a minimum loss of life and distress to the civilian population, among which were large numbers of citizens of the Allied countries.

"In order to carry this principle into effect, it was at times necessary to modify and even to postpone projected attacks," the despatch says. "The results therefore have been effective rather than sensational."

After speaking of the extreme accuracy of the naval fire, which he attributed as being due to naval methods of careful training, Vice-Admiral Bacon reviews the various attacks on Zeebrugge, Ostend, Westende and other points along the coast, at various dates in brief, and sums up the damage to the Germans, which he says included the destruction of one torpedo boat, two submarines, one dredge, three military factories, thirteen big guns, two ammunition depots, several military storehouses, and in addition wharves, observation and signalling stations and the Zeebrugge locks were damaged.

#### BRITISH LOSSES WERE NOT HEAVY, CONSIDERING THE NATURE OF THE OPERATIONS

The British loss consisted of three armed trawlers, of which two struck mines, and thirty-four men killed and twenty-four wounded. Vice-Admiral Bacon says that the gunnery results exceeded his expectations. His fleet consisted of eighty vessels of various classes, manned partly by men of the regular navy, but more largely by officers and men of the navy reserves and deep-sea fishermen.

"The protection of such a moving fleet by destroyers in waters which are the natural home of the enemy's submarines has been admirable," Vice-Admiral Bacon says, "but still more remarkable is the aptitude shown by the officers and the crews of the drifters and trawlers, who in difficult waters and under conditions totally strange to them, maintained their allotted stations without a single accident. Moreover, these men under fire exhibited coolness worthy of the personnel of a service inured to discipline. The results show how deeply adaptability is ingrained in the seafaring race of these islands."

#### GREECE WILL PROTEST AGAINST OCCUPATION OF ISLAND OF CORFU BY FRENCH TROOPS

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A French detachment has been landed on the Greek Island of Corfu for provisional occupation, according to an Athens despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company. Fourteen ships of unknown nationality are cruising around Corfu.

A Rome despatch to the Stefani Bureau says that Corfu advises report that a French warship landed a detachment of troops on Tuesday evening in order to prepare for the arrival of Serbian troops.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—French soldiers occupied the Achilleion, on which the French flag was hoisted. The occupation of Corfu, says the advices from Athens, is a repetition of what has happened on other Greek islands. The matter has been taken under consideration by the Greek cabinet, and a protest against the occupation of Corfu, which is being formulated is expected to be more energetic than previous protests sent to the Entente powers. It is understood that the landing of the French troops is preparatory to the transference there of a portion of the Serbian army for the purpose of rest and refitting.

#### BELGIAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The official statement of the Belgian War Office issued tonight says: "Artillery activity is reported on all sides and particularly in the region to the north of Steenstraete."

### MERCHANT SHIPS HELD UP BY ORDER OF BRITISH ADMIRALTY

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Downs, that portion of the North Sea off the coast of Kent between Ramsgate and South Foreland, is filled with ships bound for Rotterdam which have not been permitted to proceed on their voyages. British ships are forbidden to continue their voyages to Holland and neutral vessels are not being given the course by the Admiralty.

In official circles it is said that the stoppage is due to the danger of German mines, which they allege have been sown along the Dutch coast, and that the vessels will not be allowed to proceed until the mines have been swept up. Among the detained ships are several belonging to the Commission for the relief of the Belgians, and it is feared that if they are delayed much longer there will be a shortage of Belgian relief food.

#### THE ALLIES HAVE LANDED FOOD SUPPLIES

#### IN ALBANIA FOR 150,000 SERBIANS

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Greek Government, says a despatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company, has protested against the occupation of the Island of Corfu by the Entente powers. It is believed in Athens that the arrest of the Austrian and German Consuls at Corfu is certain to follow.

The correspondent telegraphs that British and French ships have landed in Albania food supplies for 150,000 Serbians.

#### TEUTONIC ALLIES BEGIN BOMBARDMENT

#### OF THE ALLIES' POSITION IN DOIRANE ZONE

ROME, via London, Jan. 13.—An Athens despatch to the Giornal d'Italia says: "An attack by the Teutonic allies on the Entente positions has begun with a bombardment of the British lines in the Doirane zone which lasted the entire day."

"The attacking troops are distributed as follows: 'The Germans on the west front around Monastir, the Bulgarians on the Gievgele-Doirane lines, the Turks on the eastern flank."

#### ITALIAN CHIEF BACK AT THE FRONT.

ROME, Jan. 13.—Lieut. General Count Cadorna, commander in chief of the Italian army, returned to the front today after a twenty days' furlough. King Victor Emmanuel began his furlough yesterday. This also is limited to twenty days, and the King will employ his time in visiting the bases of operation of the Italian fleet.