TWO MEMBERS OF SIXTH MOUNTED RIFLES WOUNDED

PLOTS TO WRECK MUNITIONS PLANTS BARED; VON PAPEN MAN WHO FIXED THE PRICE

San Francisco, Dec. 14.—Plans for the destruction of munition plants at Aetna, Ind., and Ishpeming, Mich., were revealed today, when there were made public the details of indictments returned yesterday against three alleged conspirators in German plots.

Gary, Ind., and Pinelot, Calif., also were suggested to an alleged agent of the conspiracy as a fertile field for similar work. Two fires and explosions occurred later at Pinelot at the plant of the Hercules Powder Company. The letters containing these plans were three, alleged to have been written to Louis J. Smith, witness for the government against Baron George Wilhelem Von Brincken, Charles C. Crowley, a detective employed by the German consul general here, and Mrs. Margaret Cornell. The name of Franz Von Papen, the recalled military attache of the German embassy at Washington, was brought into the government's investigation of the alleged bomb plots, it became known today. Federal officials said telegrams in the government's possession showed that the subject of the price to be paid for the destruction of an explosive plant at Pineole, Calif., was "put up to" Von Papen.

Clockwork Bombs in Thermos Bottles.

Possession of evidence by the government in the alleged German bomb plots which federal officials declare to be "the most vital to the case of any yet discovered," became known today through the detailed report of testimony alleged to have been given by Johannes Henrikus Van Kootbergen, now in Canada.

Van Kootbergen, it was learned, was the corroborating witness upon whom the government depended to a considerable degree to support indictments returned yesterday by the federal grand jury against Baron George Wilhelem Von Brincken, C. C. Crowley, an admitted agent of the German consulate and Mrs. Margaret Cornell, Crowley's agent. Each was charged with conspiracy to interfere with and destroy commerce with the allies and with use of the mails to incite arson, assassination and murder.

Von Kootbergen, according to reports, was alleged to have represented to agents of the department of justice that a German official here employed him to act in violation of the neutrality laws and that Von Brincken whom he knew during the Boer war, hired him to make clockwork bombs in Thermos bottles at $100 a bomb, with a bonus for each ship destroyed.

Van Kootbergen also alleged it was said that he was employed to dynamite a railway trestle in Canada, over which supply trains passed, and that he was paid $250 by Von Brincken and $300 by a representative of the German government at the German consulate for expenses when he produced clippings from Canadian newspapers to show the trestle had been destroyed.

He also is said to have received $1,750 in payment for services of which $250 went to Von Brincken. The newspaper stories which he produced, it was said, were ordered printed by officials of the Canadian government who were directing Van Kootbergen's activities in an effort to trap the German agents in the United States. Every detail of the agent's meetings with German officials with corroborating evidence was alleged in this manner to have been given to U. S. officials.

Van Kootbergen, it was stated unofficially at Washington, had been located. Officials here said that he would probably be brought here under a detainer warrant as a witness.

One bomb was delivered at the German consulate here, according to Van Kootbergen, in the presence of Von Brincken and an official, who examined and ordered more. Later this order was countermanded, with a suggestion that the agent wait until excitement over bomb plots in the east subsided

German Counsel Directed The Activities.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 14.—The Providence Journal prints this morning the text of an affidavit made by Johannes Henrykns Van Koolbergen in San Francisco on August 27 last. This affidavit goes into much circumstantial evidence to an alleged organized German conspiracy on the Pacific coast with the object of blowing up munitions plant, on which indictments have been returned by a federal grand jury in San Francisco against Baron George Wilhelm Von Brincken, C. C. Crowley, and Mrs. Margaret Cornell.

The affidavit asserts that Franz Bopp, German consul-general at San Francisco, personally supervised the activities of Koolbergen, and directed the attempt to hire him and blow up tunnels on the Canadian Pacific Railway in May of the present year.

The affidavit also declares that Bopp ordered the money for this work, $1,500 to be paid to Koolbergen, under the impression that the work had been accomplished, when, as a matter of fact, Bopp was misled by Canadian Pacific officials, working in conjunction with Koolbergen, who caused stories to be inserted in the Canadian papers telling of the destruction of important tunnels by mysterious accidents.

The affidavit also declares that Geo. Wilhelm Von Brincken, Bopp's assistant in the San Francisco consulate, worked out all the details of the plot, and that he and Bopp went over maps of the Canadian Pacific Railway with Koolbergen in the consulate, and directed the latter where to blow up the tunnels where they would interfere most with the transportation of munitions of war.

The affidavit states also that Koolbergen was instructed to steal the dynamite for these plans from certain construction camps on the Canadian Pacific, the location of which was outlined to him by Bopp and Brincken.

THE CAMPAIGN FOR RECRUITS

Successful Meeting Held Last Evening in Mill street rooms and in South End.

Several men made application for enlistment yesterday, but none were finally passed except one for the Siege Battery.

E. L. Rising was chairman of last night's recruiting meeting at Mill street. Miss Jenkins sang and Mr. W. F. Nobles told some comic stories.

The speaker of the evening was F. M. Sproul, of Hampton, who delivered one of the most stirring addresses heard during this campaign. He said so much has already been said on this subject that it is hard to tell where to start, and there is still so much to say that it is hard to tell where to stop. If this were a war waged for territorial agrandizement or for political gain he would not advise any man to leave his home or take any part in it whatsoever. But this is not a war of ambition on the part of Britain, but rather of self-preservation When Britain is at war Canada is at war. We are component parts of a great whole—the British Empire—and it is our duty, and we should regard it as a privilege to do our share in maintaining the rights of that Empire.

"The liberty and prosperity we enjoy today we owe to the fact that Britain has been behind us. In view of this fact is there any good reason why we should not rally round the flag when in danger, and it is in danger today.

"We hear a great deal about the cause of this war, but in a sentence the overwhelming desire of the Kaiser of Germany for world power is what has caused this, the most appaling war of all times. England abstained from participation so long as she could with honor, but when Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium which Britain had agreed to maintain, it was impossible for her to stay out any longer. It is true Britain was not prepared for war and only had a small army, but sir, small as that army was it played a most important part in the war. From Mons to the Marne, they fought the hardest kind of fight, a rearguard action and thank God they were able to hold the enemy until the French troops were mobilized in sufficient force to take the offensive. This week we have the story of another retreat, in Serbia, and who are the men who sacrificed themselves that the army might retire in good order. They were the Inniskillings, all honor to them.

"Upon every one of us as citizens of Canada there rests a duty to do all that we can to hold up the hands of the men at the front. The Kaiser was under a misapprehension as to the state of affairs in the British Empire when he decided that the time was opportune for the realization of his dream of world domination. He was told India was dissatisfied, Ireland was two armed camps, and Canada was just waiting the opportunity to break away. As far as Canada was concerned he was very much mistaken. You could not find a corporal's guard of Caandians today who do not love the Empire and are ready to die for it if necessary. What do we find in Ireland? The two armed camps forgot their private differences and today are fighting side by side for the unity of the Empire. And why should they not Why did England go to war? to help catholic Belgium. What about India? The best answer to that question is found in the part that 300,000 Indian troops are in the field and millions of money offered to the Imperial government. In our school days we used to hear about the three R's, today it is the three M's, men, money and munitions, and the need is great for all three.

"Some say the Empire has now an army of 3,000,000; surely they do not want more. Most of us are non-military men and have not the right to criticize the men in charge of these matters. Lord Kitchener says that more men are needed, and our duty is to see that he gets them.

"Saint John and vicinity have done fairly well so far, but every man should ask himself, am I doing my part. It is to be hoped that the wave of enthusiasm which has been sweeping over this province for the last two months will continue until every available man has joined the colors."

In South End.

The recruiting meeting in the Temperance Hall, St. James street, was fairly attended but a much better gathering is expected at the meetings to be held in the future. A. M. Belding acted as chairman and gave a few opening remarks. Splendid addresses were given by the Rev. F. S. Porter and Douglas McArthur. Hugh McLellan, chairman of the East End committee was present and gave a few remarks. The Highland fling was danced by the Misses McAuley and Harding, assisted by Miss Fox at the piano.

The Rev. Mr. Porter's address was one of the finest yet given in this hall and the audience appreciated the splendid manner in which it was delivered. He told of the scheming of Germany in their preparedness of this present war. The Kaiser pleads that he is not responsible for the starting of it and tries to say that there was no forethought or planning. "But does the world want any more proof of this charge against the Kaiser than the instance of the tip given to the Kron Prinzessen Cecelie, before war was even declared. A sealed package contained on board gave instructions to the captain to take his boat back to New York because Germany was at war with England, France and Russia. He also told of the bluff that Germany is putting up to her own people, concerning militarism. The Germans are led to believe that there is nothing better in the wide world by those of the military authorities. He thinks that Mr. Ford's work would be of no avail as the militarism of Germany must be crushed and the time is now at hand, not a few years from now when they would be prepared to try again and conquer the world.

Douglas McArthur made a splendid appeal for young men. His address contained the fact that if more young men should attend church oftener they would find their real duty was to serve their country in this holy war of mankind. A smoker will be held in the hall tonight at which all are welcome.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES BACKACHE
NUMBER 23 THE PR

MAJ. GAULT GETS OVER MILLION FROM FATHER'S ESTATE

Organizer of Princess Pats and Sister Share Equally, Each Getting $1,307,888.

Montreal, Dec. 14.—Major Andrew Hamilton Gault, who organized the Princess Pats and is now fighting with the Canadian forces in France, and his sister, Mrs. Gercy George Reginald Benson, of Lydeard House, Taunton, England, receive equal shares in the estate of their late father, Andrew Frederick Gault, of Montreal, $1,307,888 each. This award was made today by Mr. Justice Guerin in the superior court in a friendly action taken by Major Gault last year to have the trustees of his father's estate make a division.

MEET TODAY TO SIGN ARTICLES FOR WILLARD-FULTON FIGHT

Chicago, Dec. 14—Representatives of Jess Willard and Fred Fulton, will meet here tomorrow to sign articles for a heavyweight boxing match for the championship, to take place in New Orleans on March 4. A telegram from the promoters to Tom Jones, Willard's manager, asked that the articles be arranged by Tom Andrews of Milwaukee, and after consulting with Mike Collins, Fulton's manager, and telegraphic communication with Andrews tomorrow's meeting was arranged. Andrews will arrive with articles in the morning.

DIED.

McCARTHY—In this city, on the 13th inst., after a short illness of pneumonia, George McCarthy, leaving his wife, two sons, one daughter, two brothers and two sisters.
Funeral on Thursday at 8.30 a.m. from his late residence, 9 Spar Cove Road, to St. Peter's church for high mass in requiem. Friends invited to attend.

CALLS DEC. 12th THE DAY OF LIBERATION FOR MACEDONIA

Army Headquarters Report Declares Not a Hostile Soldier Remains on Macedonian Soil and Allies Everywhere Beaten

Sofia, Dec. 14, via London, Dec. 15.—"December 12 will remain for the Bulgarian army and nation a day of great historical importance," says an official communication issued from general headquarters. "On that day the army occupied the last three Macedonian towns still in the hands of the enemy. Doiran, Gievgeli and Struga.

"The last fights against the British, French and Serbians took place near Doiren and the Ochrida lakes. The enemy everywhere is beaten. Macedonia is freed. Not a single hostile soldier is to be found on Macedonian soil. After yesterday's defeat of the British and French on the right bank of the Vardar, they retired upon neutral Greek territory. Our troops pursued them to the Greek frontier.

"The town of Doiran was captured at noon. The population received our troops with cheers and decorated them with flowers. They also cheered King Ferdinand.

"The prisoners and dead and wounded belong chiefly to the Tenth and Twenty-Second British divisions, composed of the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh infantry brigades, which were definitely beaten and in their retreat abandoned guns and rifles. The whole field was covered with equipment.

"Up to the present two hundred British prisoners have been counted.

Opposed by 100,000 Allied Troops?

"A column pursuing the French on the right bank of the Vardar, drove them, after a courageous attack, from their positions towards the Greek frontier.

"At 5.30 in the afternoon we occupied Gievgeli. The French, before retreating set fire to the barracks and the town, together with two hospitals and blew up the railway bridge across the Vardar, south of Gievgeli. The number of prisoners and trophies is not yet ascertained.

"General Sarrail's army (French) was thrown back from the Doiran-Gievgeli line upon the Greek frontier. It must be stated that the French troops fought much more bravely than the British.

"In the ten days' operations, which history will call the operations on the Vardar and Karassu, our troops were opposed by 27,000 French and 75,000 British with 600 field guns, 130 mountain guns and 30 howitzers.

"The remnants of the Serbian army, which retired from Bitolia, by way of Ochrida and Struga toward Albania, after their defeat near Ochrida and Struga retreated upon the left bank of the Drina, destroying all the bridges on the river. Early today our troops crossed the Drina, near Struga. South of Struga they attacked the Serbians vigorously and took 400 prisoners and a number of guns. The pursuit continues towards Elbasan.

"The mobilization of the Bulgarian army was announced on Sept. 23; concentrating began six days later. Fighting against the Serbians began Oct. 14. Forty days later, on Nov. 23 the Serbian army was definitely beaten near Pristina and Mitrovitza, and thrown upon Albanian territory. On Nov. 29, near Prisrend and Kulaluma, the last remnants of the Serbian army were captured.

"On Dec. 3 fighting on the Vardar and Karassu began against the British and French. In the course of ten days Gen. Sarrail's expeditionary force was beaten and thrown back on neutral territory. On Dec. 12 the whole of Macedonia was freed.

"Not a single soldier is on Macedonian soil. This was the day of its liberation. The pursuit of the enemy was immediately stopped."

LIEUT.-COL. M'LEOD REPORTED DANGEROUSLY ILL; TWO MEMBERS OF 6TH C.M.R. AMONG WOUNDED

Ottawa, Dec. 15.—The casualty list issued at midnight reports Lieut. Col. H. F. MacLeod, of Fredericton, N. B., as dangerously ill.

The 26th Battalion has men in the list as follows:

Wounded but now on duty—Clifford W. Garrison, 147½ St. James' street, St. John, N. B.

Killed in action—John H. Pallen, Chatham, N. B.

The list shows that the Sixth Mounted Rifles are in action, two members being reported wounded, Sergt. Geo. M. Morrison of Amherst, N. S., and Geo. Currie, of Georgetown, P. E. I.

First Battalion.

Killed in Action—Fred Barnhardt, Stratford, Ont.

Wounded—Corporal Lester Stanley Fry, Chesley, Ont.

Second Battalion.

Wounded—Thomas Burke, Toronto; Ernest F. Munroe, Virden, Man.; Corporal Frances Charles Fowler, England.

Dangerously wounded—Wm. Watts, England.

Eighth Battalion.

Suffering from gas poisoning—Wilfred J. Eadie, Winnipeg.

Twelfth Battalion.

Dangerously ill—Lieut.-Col. Harry Fulton McLeod, Fredericton, N. B.

Thirteenth Battalion.

Wounded—Corporal Carl C. Bowers, Shubenacadie, Hants Co., N. S.

Officially reported killed in action—David Sawers Stirling, Montreal.

Fourteen Battalion

Killed in action—Corporal Wm. H. Brennan, Montreal; Ernest House, England.

Unofficially reported killed in action—Corporal Arthur H. Flood, Scotland.

Fifteenth Battalion

Previously reported missing, now officially reported safe and serving with divisional headquarters staff—Charles Rowland Jackson, Toronto.

Wounded—Emile Dupond (no particulars).

Sixteenth Battalion.

Killed in action—David Williamson, Scotland; Lance Corporal James Mitchell, England; Wm. Anderson, Winnipeg.

Wounded—Hector W. McKay, Scotland; Sergt. Thomas H. Gallen, Victoria, B. C.

Suffering from effects of shell fire—John C. Fuller, Winnipeg.

Eighteenth Battalion.

Wounded—O. Ziegler, Guelph, Ont.

Twenty-First Battalion.

Killed in action—Reginald F. Trevor, Brockville, Ont.; George P. Dupuis, Renfrew, Ont.; Sergt. Wm. Ennoss, England; James Fitzpatrick, England.

Died of Wounds.

Percy H. Lanning, England; John Cody, Ireland.

Twenty-Second Battalion.

Severely wounded—Sergt. Gamelin De Montigny, Montreal.

Princess Pats

Previously reported missing, believed killed, now reported killed in action—Lance Corporal James Bowness, England.

Twenty-third Battalion

Died—Geo. Foster Graham (of pneumonia) Toronto.

Twenty-fourth Battalion

Killed in action—Adrian St. Marie, Montreal.

Died of wounds—Jas. Snyder, West Indies.

Twenty-fifth Battalion

Wounded—Samuel Snow, Harbor Grace, Nfld.

Twenty-Sixth Battalion.

Wounded but now on duty—Clifford W. Garrison, 147 1-2 St. James street, St. John, N. B.

Killed in action—John H. Pallen, Chatham, N. B.

Twenty-Seventh Battalion.

Wounded—Corporal Robert J. Longley, Winnipeg.

Twenty-Eighth Battalion.

Wounded—Arthur J. Angel, Winnipeg.

Thirty-first Battalion

Wounded—Wm. Wishart, Woodstock, Ont.

Forty-ninth Battalion

Slightly wounded—Allan P. Taylor, Brosayler, Sask.

Fifty-ninth Battalion

Suffering from pneumonia—Peter G. Melia, England.

Royal Canadian Regiment.

Killed in action—Sergt. John Carroll, 27 Almon street, Halifax, N. S.

Third Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Wounded—Wm. Lakey, Red Cliffs, P. Q.

Killed in action—Jos. Angin, Bayonne City, N. J.

Fifth Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Killed in action—Lance Corporal Thomas Eustace, Toronto.

Sixth Canadian Mounted Rifles

Wounded—Sergt. Geo. M. Morrison, Amherst, N. S.; Geo. Currie, Georgetown, P. E. I.

Severely wounded—John Gordon, Sydney Mines, N. S.

Fifth Field Company Divisional Engineers.

Killed in action—Sapper Thomas Luckman, Hamilton, Ont.

Wounded—Sapper Herbert Robinson, Winnipeg.

Sir Geo. Reid Guest of Honor.

London, Dec. 14, (Gazette Cable)—Sir George Reid, who relinquished the duties of high commissioner of Australia at the end of the year was entertained at dinner tonight by the other high commissioners in London, representing Canada, South Africa and New Zealand.

Imperial Theatre Today
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
The Celebrated Actor who for Years Has Been a Favorite
MR. FRANK KEENAN
In that Classic of the Pioneering Days of '49
"THE LONG CHANCE"
In 5 Great Reels
Universal Broadway Attraction
HENRY KELLY, Baritone, Already a Favorite
Universal Animated Weekly
Festival Orchestra

OPERA HOUSE
TONIGHT
MATINEE TODAY
PARISIAN GIRLS
Big Musical Comedy Co.
With Elyse Wallace, Ralph Austin, Tom Carroll and Happy McNally and The Beauty Chorus in
THE PASSING SHOW.

"PARISIAN GIRLS" GIVE A CLEAN, SNAPPY SHOW TO LARGE AUDIENCE

Bright Musical Comedy Company opens engagement in Opera House and delights patrons.

Before a house without a vacant seat, the musical comedy company, "The Parisian Girls" gave its first performance in the Opera House last night and scored an emphatic hit. That the large audience was not disappointed in any part of the show was proven by the hearty applause with which the singers, dancers and comedians were greeted and the enthusiastic cheering and applause given the company at the close of the performance.

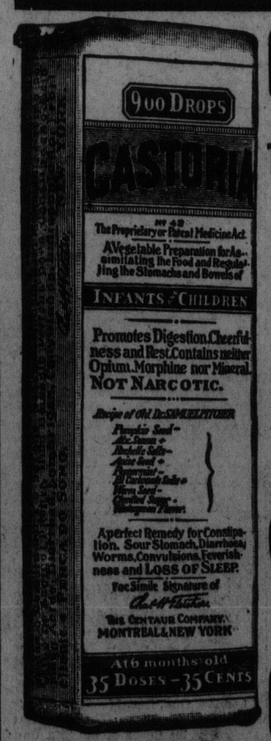
The Parisian Girls are just a little different from any of the musical companies seen here in the past,—the performance opens with a whiz and closes with a real bang and in between there is nothing but snap and rapid moving comedy. The piece itself, called "Drop It and Run," has just a suspicion of a plot, as all musical comedies are supposed to have, but the musical numbers and the dancing follow one another in such quick succession that the plot does not matter much anyway.

"Happy" McNally, a real black face comedian, and Tom Carroll, are the two fun makers and they kept the audience in roars of laughter by their new and original songs and jokes, the latter positively new,—something that theatre-goers appreciate nowadays. St. John is going to like "Happy"—he can sing, dance and his imitation of a C. P. R. freight last night was original and brought down the house.

A clever girl with the company, Lillian Ashton, who by the way is English and quite well known on the other side as a comedienne, made a hit with her song "Is Anyone Looking For a Widow." It is safe to say that there were several in the house last night that would have enjoyed looking for one particular widow, at any rate. When cute little Bessie Fox went "Fishing" she caught the entire audience and her song numbers were much enjoyed. Then there was the "Beauty Chorus," eight cute, clever, pretty little misses, all good dancers and singers, and tireless evidently for they were on and off the stage innumerable times and each time with new steps and new costumes.

A surprise to many in the audience was the appearance of Elsye Wallace and Ralph Austin, both well known and well liked here and a hearty reception was given them on their first appearance. Miss Wallace was as dainty and likeable as of yore and her voice was heard to good advantage in several selections.

There were other good numbers on the programme including a solo by Tom Bullock, who will be remembered as a member of the Thompson Musical Company of last season, which was well sung, and there was a charming little dance, the name of the dancer not known to the writer, that was worthy of mention. Taken right through, the performance given last night by this company is one of the best seen here at popular prices and can be recommended to anyone looking for a clean, refined entertainment. The play will be repeated for two performances today. A change of play is announced for the last half of the week. There will be daily matinees.



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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

WASHINGTON

U. S. CLAIMS HER RIGHTS VIOLATED

By Removal of Austrians And Germans From American Vessels.

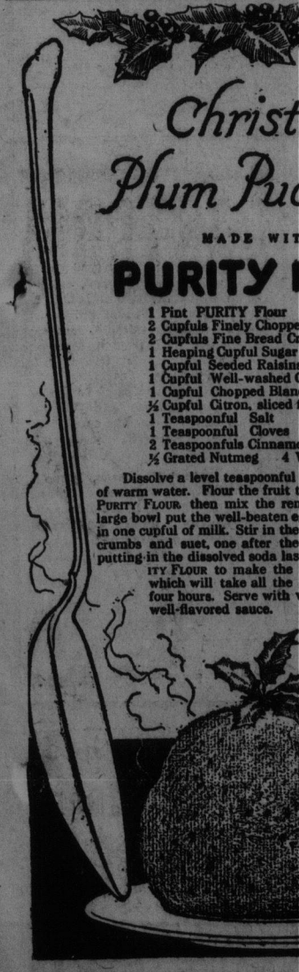
Action of French cruiser Deecartes declared legally unjustifiable and a breach of neutrality.

Washington, Dec. 14—The United States government today cabled Ambassador Sharp at Paris for presentation to the French foreign office a note vigorously protesting against thee removal by the French cruiser Descartes of six Germans and Austrians from the American steamships Carlonia, Coamo and San Juan. Immediate release of the men is asked, on the ground the seizure of citizens of any nation from an American vessel on the high seas is without legal justification, and constitutes a flagrant violation of American rights.

The note was dispatched by Secretary of State Lansing, with the full approval of President Wilson, it is also understood to have been discussed by the President with his cabinet at today's meeting.

Couched in friendly terms, the communication states the American point of view emphatically, and cites precedents employed in the case of August Piepenbring, a German, who was removed from the American ship Windber by the French cruiser Conde in November of last year, and released after representations by the United States.

Attention is directed to the fact that the men removed from the ships were not embodied in "the armed forces of the enemy," as that term is used in the declaration of London. It is asserted, however, that there is no justification for the removal of subjects of a nation which is an enemy of France from an American vessel on the high seas bound to a neutral port, even if they could properly be regarded as military persons.

To support this position, it is understood that the note points to the rule set by the French minister of foreign affairs in a note sent during the civil war to the French minister to the United States in regard to the removal of the confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell from the steamship Trent.

The text of the American note, which is said to be brief, probably will be made public when word of its delivery to the French foreign office is received by the State Department.