

More German Plots Discovered In America

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—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 to-day through the detailed report of testimony alleged to have been given by Johannes Henrikus van Koolbergen, now in Canada.

Van Koolbergen, 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 Wilhelm 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.

Van Koolbergen, 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 law, and that Von Brincken, whom he knew during the Boer War, hired him to make clock-work bombs in thermos bottles at \$100 a bomb, with a bonus for each ship destroyed.

Van Koolbergen also alleged, it was said, that he was employed to dynamite a railroad 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 clipping 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 Koolbergen'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 United States officials.

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

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

BROTHERHOOD

WHEN in the even ways of life
The old world jogs along,
Our little coloured flags we flaunt:
Our little separate selves we vaunt:

Each pipes his native song,
And jealousy and greed and pride
Join their ungodly hands,
And this round lovely world divide
Into opposing lands.

But let some crucial hour of pain
Sound from the tower of time,
Then consciousness of brotherhood

Wakes in each heart the latest good,
And men become sublime,
As swarming insects of the night,
Fly when the sun bursts in,
Self fades, before love's radiant light,
And all the world is kin.

God, what a peace this earth would be

If that uplifting thought,
Born of some vast world accident,
Into our daily lives were blent,
And in each action wrought,
But while we let the old sins flock
Back to our hearts again,
In flame, and flood, and earthquake shock,
Thy voice must speak to men.

EDITOR ACQUITTED

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 19.—Herr Schroeder, editor of the Telegraaf, was acquitted to-day at the conclusion of his trial on the charge of having made improper utterances in his newspaper. The public prosecutor demanded that he be sentenced to six months' imprisonment for saying: "There are in Central Europe a number of scoundrels who are responsible for the war."

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S. MILLEY

THE SERBIAN CAMPAIGN

THE German General Staff announces the close of its campaign against the Serbian army. That army has now been driven beyond the national frontiers and the object of the German operations—an open road to Constantinople—has been attained. It is rather unusual for a war staff to inform its opponents that it has gone as far as it expects to and so relieve the enemy of undue anxiety. The Berlin statement is intended primarily, of course, for the people at home. The irresistible onset of the German arms has been proved in another theatre of war. Serbia is now at one with Poland and with Belgium as a sign of victory if the war is to be decided by the clash of armies, as another trump card in the hands of the German diplomatic if peace is to come through weariness and a matching of gains and losses. Possibly, the announcement of the "close" of Teutonic operations in the Balkans is not intended for the German people alone. Among the Allies the query will arise where Germany may strike next. In Italy, for example, the question might well be the cause of some anxiety.

titude of the Balkan peoples. Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, without question, would now be fighting on the side of the Allies. The German Powers would never have executed their march into the heart of Russia. Instead, it is not unlikely that the Czar might have broken through the Carpathian barrier, and the end of the war would be in sight. It has turned out the other way. Germany, in turn, faced the necessity of bringing aid to a beleaguered ally—Turkey—from whom in turn she might draw food supplies, in moderate quantity, for her own people. This she has accomplished. Germany, in the second place, faced the problem of swinging the Balkan balance in her favor. This, too, she has accomplished. Bulgaria is her ally, Serbia is out of it. Greece is friendly. Rumania, in spite of all rumors about Rus-

sian armies preparing to march through her territory against Bulgaria, desires to remain neutral. As a military achievement the conquest of the greater part of Serbia does not rank particularly high. What is impressive is not the speed with which the task has been performed or the obstacles which have been overcome, but the smoothness with which the operation has been carried out. Suppose the campaign conducted under Austrian instead of German leadership, and there would probably have been temporary setbacks, delays, mistakes, even if the ultimate outcome were the same. It was the German machine at work. But the German machine, while working smoothly, did not perform miracles. We may compare the operations of the last two months with the progress of events during the first Balkan war of 1912. In that year the combined forces of Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro outnumbered the Turkish armies as 7 to 4. In the present campaign at least three-quarters of a million Teutons, Bulgars, and Turks were arrayed against 200,000 Serbs at most, and about as many Allies in Gallipoli, or nearly 2 to 1. The Germanic attack upon Serbia began on October 6; and Belgrade was occupied on October 9, the very same day on which, three years ago, Montenegro gave the signal for war against Turkey. Just seven weeks after Belgrade, the Teutonic forces reached Mitrovitsa. But in 1912 the Bulgars had won the battle of Lule Burgas in less than three weeks after the outbreak of war, and were before the Chataldja lines in less than five weeks, covering a greater distance than from Belgrade to Mitrovitsa. In six weeks the Serbs in 1912 had occupied Monastir. In four weeks the Greeks were at Salonica.

Actually, the odds against the Servians were much greater than

those faced by the Turks in 1912. The Allies in Gallipoli have not entered into the reckoning. With 200,000 men at most, Serbia had to face an attack on three sides carried out by 200,000 Austro-Germans and probably a quarter of a million Bulgars. Against German leadership there was no chance of a dramatic coup such as shattered the Austrian Army of invasion last December. The Serbian army had the choice between retreating with forces intact into Albania and by a roundabout route back into southern Serbia, or thinning its lines and fighting a delaying campaign. The first alternative would have given the Central Powers immediate control of the road to Constantinople, while the Bulgars, facing no resistance in the north, would have poured larger forces into Macedonia than they have done, and might now have been in possession of Monastir and all of Serbia. A delaying campaign meant the loss of the greater part of the Serbian army, but it furnished a respite for the bringing up of Allied reinforcements which at least safeguard a remnant of the national territory. This is what has happened. The parallel with Belgium is complete. The Cerna River on which the French are established is the Yser of Serbia. Monastir is Ypres.

Berlin's announcement of the "close" of the campaign against Serbia is coincident with the arrival of winter. There is snow in the mountains. Operations can be conducted only with great difficulty. Yet Berlin's statement does not necessarily mean a suspension. The "end" may have been attained, but there is no reason why the victors should not press on to unforeseen advantages. Unless the rumored agreement between Bulgaria and Greece regarding Monastir is a fact, there is no reason why the Bulgars should not use their forces, released in the north, for exercising increased pressure against the Allies in the south. But even if a respite is granted to the Allies, the task which confronts them next spring is formidable. To match the forces of their enemies in the Balkans, they have now about 300,000 men in Gallipoli and Serbia, with the remnants of the Serb army. Before spring they must double their forces, if they are to be on equal terms, and they must pour in half a million men if they are to assume the aggressive.—The Nation.

HIDDEN SERBIAN JEWELS FOUND

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—A special despatch received here from Nish, says the Overseas News Agency, reports that the hidden Serbian Crown Jewels have been found in the houses of former Serbian Ministers. It is said that the Serbian crown also has been found.

BEAR HUNTERS

ALL the talk is now war, hosts are gathered from afar; every mother's son you meet chatters, as he walks the street, how the British or the French (under Joffree) seized a trench. Every brave young British man hopes some day to lead the van on a gory battle-ground, baffled foemen strewn around. Still, in spite of war's alarms, some must work upon their farms; wheels of commerce in their groove somehow must be made to move. Winter's coming, don't forget, the streets are getting mighty wet: you must soon begin to choose just what brand of rubber shoes you will for that season buy for your wife, your girl, your boy. Sometimes you will buy a shoe which will wear a week or two, then you find the heels and soles quickly fill with jagged holes. Some may cost \$1.10, which will wear some days, and then, in through heel and in through toe you will find the water go: coughs and colds with speed will follow—your cheeks become both pale and hollow. Here's advice we give you, friend: your rubber troubles you can end—in any part of Newfoundland you can buy the old Bear Brand. On the sole of every pair you'll find stamped the Polar Bear. The Bear means money saved to you, and likewise 'tis a stylish shoe. No more we'll say, my dear old chap, but add the proverb: "Verbum sap."—nov12,tf

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