

HUNS MAKE THREATS REGARDING SALONIKI

Will be Compelled to Drive Out Allies if Fortification Continues - Brings Balkan Development a Step Nearer Crisis.

By Special Wire to the Courier. London, Dec. 18.—The threat that the German minister at Athens is said to have made to the effect that Germany would be compelled to take action to drive out the allies at Saloniki if the fortification of that base continued, brings the Balkan development a step nearer a crisis.

According to other information the Austro-Germans are preparing to attack the allies in Greece with the support of the Bulgarians whose halt at the frontier is only temporary. BULGARIAN PREMIER TALKS Rotterdam, via London, Dec. 18.—The Sofia, Bulgaria, correspondent of the Cologne Gazette has sent the following despatch to his paper: "In an interview, M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian premier, said that the demarcation of the neutral zone on the Serbo-Greek frontier, is making good its promises, and that whenever parties of Bulgarian and Greek troops meet, their relations are most friendly. He added that the Bulgarians would only fight against the Entente Allies on Greek territory with the guarantee to Greece that the Bulgarians would not occupy Saloniki, but would withdraw behind the Bulgarian frontier after accomplishing their task."

NEW RECRUITS CALLED OUT

LONDON, DEC. 18.—11.50 a.m.—FOUR CLASSES OF RECRUITS WHO ENLISTED UNDER THE EARL OF DERBY'S PLAN WERE CALLED OUT TO-DAY BY ROYAL PROCLAMATION. THE CLASSES CALLED OUT ARE GROUPS 2, 3, 4, AND 5 OF THE DERBY RECRUITS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT PLACARDED BY THE WAR OFFICE STATES THAT THEIR SERVICE WILL BEGIN ON JANUARY 20. THESE GROUPS ARE COMPOSED OF UNMARRIED MEN FROM 19 TO 21 YEARS OF AGE.

ANOTHER CRISIS DEVELOPED

LONDON, DEC. 18.—THE UNPRECEDENTED MILITARY SITUATION IN GREECE HAS DEVELOPED A CRISIS. THE ALLIED TROOPS, WHICH ACCORDING TO THE ESTIMATES OF BRITISH NEWSPAPERS NUMBER 200,000, ARE FORTIFYING THEMSELVES ABOUT SALONIKI, DIGGING TRENCHES AND PLACING GUNS. IT IS REPORTED THAT THE GERMANS ARE PREPARING TO ADVANCE INTO GREEK TERRITORY AND ATTACK THEM. WHETHER THE BULGARIANS ALSO WILL CROSS THE BORDER IS A VITAL QUESTION. THE GREEKS IT IS BELIEVED WOULD RE-KINDLE OLD ENMITIES AND MIGHT DRAW THE GREEK PEOPLE INTO THE CONFLICT.

FATAL STREET CAR PLUNGE

SPOKANE, WASH., DEC. 18.—BETWEEN FIFTEEN AND THIRTY PERSONS WERE KILLED HERE TO-DAY WHEN A STREET CAR PLUNGED THROUGH THE DIVISION STREET BRIDGE OVER SPOKANE RIVER. ALL THE PASSENGERS WERE SAID IN FIRST REPORTS TO HAVE BEEN KILLED. THE CAR WAS LOADED WITH EARLY WORKERS.

German General Killed.

London, Dec. 18.—Major-General von Stockhausen, of the German army has been killed in action, according to a despatch from Amsterdam to the Central News Agency. CHOICE XMAS GIFTS If in doubt, visit the Booth of Gifts, Third Floor, E. B. Crompton & Co., Limited. Judge Thos. W. Benson, former senior judge at Northumberland and Durham, died at his home in Port Hope after two days' illness of pneumonia.



MRS. W. H. BOLLING, MRS. WOODROW WILSON AND PRESIDENT WILSON.

PLOT TO BLOW UP WELLAND CANAL IN THE DOMINION

Is the Allegation Made in Connection With Arrests - German Secret Service Agents are Placed in Jail.

New York, Dec. 18.—A plot to blow up the Welland Canal is charged in connection with the arrests of three prominent Germans last evening. The arrests are said to be the prelude to a series of startling exposures of German propaganda in this country, which may link together a number of events that have occurred in the United States. The first man arrested was Paul Koenig, head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Hamburg-American Line, and believed to be the head of the German secret service in this country. Koenig is a well-to-do man, and has been conspicuous in German circles. He took out his first papers in connection with his plan to become an American citizen ten years ago, but never applied for his second. The second man is Richard Emil Leyendecker, retailer of art goods at 347 Fifth Avenue, and living at 640 Morris Avenue, the Bronx. He is a naturalized American citizen, and these arrests make the first instance where the so-called "hyphenated Americans" have been arrested in connection with the German propaganda. The third person arrested was Fred Metzler, alias F. R. Reimer, who was arrested in Jersey City Thursday night. These men are charged under Section No. 13 of the Federal Criminal Statutes with planning a military enterprise or undertaking of a hazardous nature in connection with the United States. The penalty on conviction is three years in prison or \$3,000 fine, or both. Koenig was arrested outside his office near the Hamburg-American building shortly after 6 o'clock. Leyendecker was nabbed in his shop. In addition a number of other persons, including Koenig's wife, were invited to a despatch from the Department of Justice, and there were questioned until a late hour. The precise details of the alleged plot were withheld by the Federal authorities, but it is understood that Koenig and Leyendecker had employed spies, who went out from Buffalo and Niagara Falls to photograph the canal, prepare plans and make arrangements for blowing up the water-way at its most important point, and that nitro-glycerine was to have been used as the explosive. Koenig and Leyendecker were in Buffalo about four days, according to the authorities, and returned to New York with the execution of the alleged plot left in the hands of their agents. As far as is known by the Department of Justice, it was said tonight, they still contemplated the carrying out of the plot when the arrests took place, when the opportunity offered.

every week to elude any persons who might have been shadowing them or listening over the telephones, also were found. These codes showed that when Koenig or any other of his men telephoned to another "to meet me at south ferry," that meant Pabsts, 125th Street, or some other place. In addition to these codes there were found many other documents of great importance, over which the detectives and the agents were poring last night, including maps and drawings of the Welland Canal. While the authorities would give comparatively little details to-day, it was learned, however, that the arrests, which were so important that A. Bruce Bielaski, head of the special investigations of the Department of Justice, made a special trip to New York to supervise the affair, followed an investigation of more than a year. Both Koenig, who, by the way, figured in the Stahl case under the name of Stemier, and Leyendecker have been under surveillance by the police and agents of the department of justice for more than a year. Their movements have been followed closely. That was made possible by a tapping of their telephone lines. The men are said to have sought to outwit the detectives by using the code for telephoning. The authorities gave denial to-day to the belief that there was any connection between the plan to blow up the canal and the series of explosions in munition factories and the fires in sugar ships in this country. It was learned, however, that within a short time the grand jury will take up a new line of investigation that is expected to bring together under one head many of the acts of violence that have been attributed to Germans in this country.

HAD MANY ALIASES

The complaint on which warrants were issued yesterday by United States Commissioner Clarence Houghton was prepared by Robert B. Wood, United States Assistant Attorney, after conference with Raymond B. Carfay, Assistant United States Attorney, who for months has been working with Mr. Offley. The complaint made by Mr. Offley names Koenig under 13 different aliases. Those names are Wegenkempt, Wegenkemp, Kelly, Winter, Perkins, Stemier (mentioned in the Stahl case), Recor, Berg, Boehm, Kennedy, James, Smith, Murphy, Munday. Leyendecker is accused of having used the names of C. D. Decker and R. Decker.

THE CHARGE IN DETAIL

The complaint reads verbatim as follows: "At the City of New York, County of New York, within the southern district of New York, on September 27, 1915, the defendant unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously did begin and set on foot and prepare the means for a military enterprise to be carried on from the United States against the

property, territory or dominions of a foreign prince, with whom the United States was and is at peace, that is to say, that the said defendant on Sept. 27, 1915, at the City of New York, within the southern district of New York, did begin, set on foot and prepare the means for a military enterprise to be carried on from the United States against the Dominion of Canada, a colony or dependency of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, and it was the purpose and intent of the said defendant then and there to destroy, mutilate and damage said Welland Canal, a waterway traversing portion of the said Dominion of Canada for a distance of 27 miles from Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie in said Dominion of Canada, the said Welland Canal being used for the transportation of foreign and domestic commerce and it was the purpose and intent of said defendant then and there to destroy, mutilate and damage said Welland Canal by force of arms, the object of the said enterprise, or hazard so begun and set on foot, being to destroy, mutilate and damage said Canal and the commerce of the Dominion of Canada, with which the United States was and is at peace, and for the purpose of carrying on said enterprise, the said defendant left the territory of New York, in the County of New York, within the southern district of New York, on Sept. 27, 1915, and proceeded by the Lehigh Valley Railroad to Buffalo and from thence to Niagara Falls, in the State of New York. "That the sources of deponent's information are confidential reports made to him, statements made by various witnesses, and independent investigation which he has made in his official capacity; that the reasons that the sources of deponent's information are not more fully set forth is that to reveal such sources of information would be contrary to public policy and injurious to the interests of the United States; against the peace and dignity of the United States; in violation of Section 13 of the United States Criminal Code; wherefore deponent prays that a warrant may issue for the apprehension of said defendants in order that they may be arrested and dealt with in accordance with the laws of the country. While the complaint specifically mentions that the accused men purposed to "set on foot a military enterprise," it was stated by Assistant District Attorney Wood, who prepared its text, that this did not in any way mean the use of troops. He indicated that only a few persons were concerned in the alleged plot. Capt. Offley states in the complaint that it would be contrary to public policy and injurious to the interests of the United States to reveal the sources of his information. Prior to the arrest of the men the Federal grand jury began an investigation into this newest phase of alleged violation of American neutrality, which, it is intimated, will embrace other activities of Koenig's organization. Koenig and Leyendecker will be arraigned to-day.

"WE HAVE IT ON THEM EVERY WAY"

So Writes Corporal Patte From the Front—He Sends a Chatty and Interesting Letter—Some Features of Life at the Trenches.

Somewhere, Nov. 28th. Dear Dad—Just received your letter to-day. Received parcel of tobacco and socks three or four days ago. Thanks ever so much for them. Notice by your letter that up until Nov. 28th you had not heard of the O'Neills, but suppose by this time, you are in receipt of my letter giving the facts and have also had the official news of their death. The boys have fixed the graves up fine and the crosses are now being made for them. Four new mounds with their little wooden crosses in one of the countless cemeteries over here: four as fine fellows as any could ever meet. Suppose it hit poor Jimmie Miller, Kelly and the bunch pretty hard. Received a fine long knitted scarf from Mrs. She had on the wrapper "not to be opened until Christmas morning." However, the string had come off the parcel, so opened it, besides, it would be pretty nearly impossible to carry it in such a parcel. You ought to see us in our marching outfits. We carry as much as any mule; in fact, we look something like the inside of a general store when we get fully rigged up. We are in the support trenches at present; will be here until Tuesday, when we move back for a rest; it will be welcome too, for it has sure been hard work this last couple of weeks. Personally have felt pretty good so far. My health since arriving in France has been all to the good. Had a buying party out this afternoon to get some stuff the boys wanted—candies, chocolate, cigarettes, etc., as there is a village about three miles away. On our way back Fritz started shelling. They were lighting about one hundred yards from us, and out of about ten shells, not one exploded, being all duds, as we call them. However, that didn't stop us from beating it out of that district as quickly as

possible. We have it on them in every way now—ammunition, big guns, and men, too. It is simply a question of time. It will take a lot of hard work and will cost a lot of men, but they are beaten and they know it. I only hope that I live to be one of the army of occupation. It's the waiting that gets on your nerves, the shells flying overhead or the German shells lighting near you; you don't know what minute you are going to get hit. Personally it doesn't worry me much, for I have it all figured out that if I am to get it, why all my side-stepping won't stop it, and the roots of the roses smell just as sweet here as any place. But, take it from me, if I get it going over the parapet after them, well I'll get one of them first, if possible, for you have a chance then. Well, Dad, will write you again from the rest camp; will feel more like writing after I have a bath. Sometimes you wash once a day and other days, no use washing some times, for you get just as muddy again in a minute, and for a man to wash twice in one day, would be a crime; he would be too much of a dude for this army. And a fellow is real lucky if he gets away without being "crummy," between baths. We sure have company all the time. However, its getting cold, so it will keep a fellow warm scratching himself. Well, Dad, thanks ever so much for your parcels. Give my regards to all the boys. Thank them for their good wishes. With lots of love to Celia and yourself. Your loving son, George J. Patte. P.S.—We do pretty fair as far as grub is concerned; of course, it is the same old thing every day, and you can bet I ever get close to a good meal, you would think I Jack Johnson struck it—for it would be a wreck. George.

LISTS AND FILES

In Connection With Government Army Contracts in France

By Special Wire to the Courier. Paris, Dec. 18.—The creation of a special parliamentary commission of forty-four members to which the lists and files of all government army contracts, past, present and future, with the amounts involved must be submitted, is provided for in a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Deputies to-day. Premier Briand, Minister of Justice Viviani, Minister of War Gallieni, Joseph Thierry, under secretary of state for sustenance and Vice-Admiral Viame, a Republican Nationalist Deputy were among those participating in a long debate concerning the various supplies for which the government had contracted. Once the session became stormy and cries of "It is shameful," "It is outrageous," "It is a crime," were heard, M. Deschanel, president of the chamber, with difficulty established order and he remarked impatiently: "And the enemy is some kilometres from Paris." M. Thierry's connection, before he was made under secretary, with a company, which later became defendant in a suit brought by the government, was criticized by several Socialist deputies. M. Thierry admitted that he had been a director of the concern but said he resigned when he entered the government service. He declared that when he was with the company, he never believed that one day it would be involved in such process. Premier Briand said that out of 100,000 contracts, the number of those irregular as shown by the figures presented by M. Gallieni, was not large. The premier urged the adoption of a resolution providing for the parliamentary commission.

Obituary

The death occurred this morning of Mr. E. R. Hutton, 25 Bedford street, in the 84th year of his age. He had been in fair health until Wednesday last, when he suffered a severe fall. He was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and had resided in Brantford forty years, having been employed at the Buck Stove works until his retirement. He leaves to mourn his great loss five sons, John, Donald and George of Brantford; James of Decatur, Ill., and Robert of St. Pauls, Minn. He was a most sterling citizen in every way. OPEN EVENINGS Store will be open every evening next week, closing at six o'clock and re-opening at 7.15. E. B. Crompton & Co., Limited.

BISHOP LORRAIN

Passes Away After Thirty-three Years in Office.

By Special Wire to the Courier. Pembroke, Ont., Dec. 18.—His Lordship Bishop Lorrain, for the past thirty-three years bishop of the diocese of Pembroke, died this morning at 2.30 o'clock. His death had been expected for the past three weeks, during that period, the venerable prelate had been lingering. His illness had lasted practically the last three years. The Right Rev. Narcisse Zepherin Lorrain, was born at St. Martin, Quebec, on June 3, 1842, and was educated at the College of Ste Therese and Laval University, where he graduated in 1864, with the degree of B.Sc. He was appointed assistant director of Ste Therese College from 1867 to 1869. It is shameful," "It is outrageous," "It is a crime," were heard, M. Deschanel, president of the chamber, with difficulty established order and he remarked impatiently: "And the enemy is some kilometres from Paris." M. Thierry's connection, before he was made under secretary, with a company, which later became defendant in a suit brought by the government, was criticized by several Socialist deputies. M. Thierry admitted that he had been a director of the concern but said he resigned when he entered the government service. He declared that when he was with the company, he never believed that one day it would be involved in such process. Premier Briand said that out of 100,000 contracts, the number of those irregular as shown by the figures presented by M. Gallieni, was not large. The premier urged the adoption of a resolution providing for the parliamentary commission.

British Member Dead.

By Special Wire to the Courier. London, Dec. 18.—Albert Stanley, member of the House of Commons from Staffordshire, Northwest, died yesterday at Northampton. Mr. Stanley was born in 1863. At the time of his death he was secretary of the Midland Miners' Federation, and a member of the joint conciliation board of coal owners and miners. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1907 as a Labor member.

Another Earl Succumbs.

By Special Wire to the Courier. London, Dec. 18.—Earl De La Warr died Thursday at Messina from rheumatic fever followed by pneumonia. He had been serving in the Dardanelles. Gilbert George Reginald Sackville, eighth Earl De La Warr, was 46 years old. He succeeded to the title in 1896. His son, Lord Buckhurst, who is 15 years old and a student at Eton, is his heir. SOMETHING DIFFERENT See the beautiful neckwear at Broadbent's. Just opened up, from London, England.