

CONSPIRED TO DROWN TROOPS FROM CANADA

Irishman Arrested in New York Conspiracy Case Visited Quebec to Study the Situation.

CASES CONNECT

U. S. Authorities Are Beginning to See the Various Plots Are Interwoven.

New York Report—The arrest today of Edmund Justice, a night watchman employed by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, was declared by Federal officials to supply the "missing link" in a chain of evidence proving that the steamship company was the financial agent of the German Government in various plots against American neutrality alleged to have been uncovered by the Department of Justice. He is an Irishman and was born in Cork.

Justice was arrested as an employee and fellow-conspirator of Paul Koenig, head of the Hamburg-American detective bureau, who is charged with plotting to blow up the Welland Canal. Shortly after Justice's arrest, a lawyer representing Koenig appeared before United States Commissioner Houghton and gave \$30,000 bail for the appearance of Justice at a hearing set for January 12. This makes a total of more than \$100,000 supplied by the Hamburg-American Company as bail for men accused of plots against American neutrality.

SENT TO QUEBEC.

It is charged in the complaint that, under Koenig's direction, Justice went to Quebec in September, 1914, and there gained information for the Germans. While the complaint does not say so, the authorities hint that Koenig submitted this information to German representatives in Washington, and that it was transmitted to Berlin to the German general staff.

It is also hinted by the Federal authorities that information which Justice, who also met in Quebec Fredk. Metzler, who was Koenig's private secretary, was used by Germans in this country in planning acts of violence in the Dominion of Canada, and that underlying all this was a plan for torpedoing troopships that sailed from Canada for England.

The complaint on which Justice was arrested says specifically that the purpose of Koenig and Justice was "to ascertain the number of troops which were being transported by the Dominion of Canada to ports in France and Great Britain, the names of the steamships on which said troops were being transported, the kind and quantity of supplies which were being shipped from the Dominion to France and Great Britain, and other information which would or might be of value to the German Government, and which would assist the military operations of the German Government."

The complaint charges that the undertaking was one of hazard and came within the purview of the statute forbidding the undertaking of any military venture from this country as a basis of operations. It says further that Justice and Metzler left this city on September 15, 1914, and went to Quebec; that Koenig left here on September 18 and met Metzler in Portland, Maine, and that he went to Burlington, Vermont, where on September 25 he conferred with Justice.

The authorities also say that Metzler and Justice gained a most varied assortment of information in Quebec that they then used in the training camps, observed the training of men, the condition of the men and noted the time when they would be sent to the front. It is said they obtained information concerning the movements of the transports and the course they would take on their trip to either France or Great Britain.

The preparation of this complaint is regarded as the beginning of a series of charges that will be made against Koenig and other men. It is also thought possible that within a short time enough information will have been gathered to associate Koenig as a figure in the background of the alleged plot of Robert Fay and others to blow up ammunition-carrying ships. The Federal authorities, starting in a systematic manner, have gone back to the beginning of the war and are developing the incidents in a chronological order.

The Federal authorities had hopes that Justice, when grabbed, would make a confession. The statement was put on the thrill for three hours, but afterwards and expected, admitted only what the inquisitors showed him proof of as to his visits to Canada, and would give nothing more.

NOT A SQUAREBLOWER

"You can cut my arms and my legs off," he said, "but you can't make me talk. It would be said by my children that their father is a square-blower. No, I am not pro-German, I am anti-British."

But Justice seemed greatly worried when he got into jail and was assigned to the United States Commissioner Houghton one of his first remarks was "I want to find out what my employers are going to do for me." He referred to the Hamburg-American officials.

The Federal grand jury, which has been investigating the activities of Paul Rinkler, the member of the famous German naval staff and who is now a prisoner of war in England, practically completed today its work so far as the present campaign by inducing the labor interest in this country is concerned. It is expected that next week indictments will be returned against more than six persons.

THE DEATH ROLL

Three Celebrated Men Have Passed to Their Rest.

London Cable—B. A. Hawksley, a close friend and adviser of the late Cecil Rhodes, died in London Tuesday. It is announced Mr. Hawksley was a trustee of the will of Mr. Rhodes.

Arthur Hughes, last of the pre-Raphaelite painters, died at Kew yesterday. He was friend and fellow worker of John Millais, Gabriel Rozetti, Wm. Holmes-Hunt, John Ruskin and William Morris.

(By Times Special Wire.) New York, Dec. 23.—Dr. Daniel G. Elliott, zoologist and lecturer on natural history, died of pneumonia last night at his home here. He was born in this city eighty years ago, and was associated with the American Museum of Natural History since its beginning.

Dr. Elliott was a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and a member of many other learned societies.

AUTOISTS' FEES FOR GOOD ROADS

License Branch is Transferred to Highways Department.

Revenue Likely to Pay for Road Improvements.

Toronto Despatch—An administrative change that the motorists and good roads enthusiasts of the Province have been advocating for a year or two past—the incorporation of the Auto License branch in the Highways Department, has been decided upon by the Ontario Government.

Although no official statement of the reasons for the shift was given other than that the Highways Department is the logical place for the Auto License branch, it is understood that Hon. Mr. Macdunnid, Minister of Public Works, contemplates the adoption of the principle of setting aside all revenues secured by way of taxes on automobiles for highway improvements in the province.

Up to the present the expenditure on highway improvement in Ontario has borne no direct relation to the revenue from automobiles, although the Government has been giving, in assistance to county road construction, more than it has received from the motorists. During the provincial year just closed, however, the new automobile license fees brought the revenue up to approximately \$330,000, or considerably more than the year's grants to county construction.

A year ago, when the license fees were increased on the horse-power basis, the attitude of the motorists was that if they had to contribute more to the Provincial Treasury the money should go toward the improvement of the highways of Ontario.

The new policy will, it is said, meet the point raised. The license fees will be considered as revenue of the Highways Department, and should, before long, be large enough, with the increase in the number of automobiles in the province, to take care of the Government's share of expenditure, not only upon construction, but maintenance as well.

Whether the change will be followed by the payment of the increased grants toward maintenance provided for in the legislation of last session is a matter for the Government to decide. It is probable that this will depend upon the relation between revenue and the present statutory highway expenditure. On the basis of last year's figures the revenue would fall short of meeting an increase from 33 to 40 per cent. in the grant toward county roads construction, and of contributing 20 per cent. toward maintenance—the latter being estimated at \$60,000.

MORE VICTORIES

Daily Turkish Recital of Gains is Continued.

Constantinople Cable, via London Cable—The Turkish War Office tonight gave out the following statement:

"Along the entire northern front our troops are approaching the barbed wire entanglements of the enemy trenches.

"On the Dardanelles front near Sedal Bahr there have been temporary artillery and bombing encounters. Our artillery on the Anatolian coast of the straits successfully bombarded Mortollman and the landing places at Tekke Burnu. Near Mortollman we sunk two small boats and near Tekke a small ammunition vessel. In one sector cleared of the enemy we found provisions of all kinds, sufficient for an army corps, for a long time, 1,900,000 sand bags, some thousands of tents, 500 blankets, 400 stretchers, one mortar near Aglime Dere, and many mortar bombs hidden in the ground.

"On the Irak front (in Mesopotamia) near Kut-el-Amara our artillery sunk two enemy monitors and caused an explosion on board another by a direct hit.

"On the Caucasus front an enemy attack in the neighborhood of Id (in Turkish Armenia) on Dec. 20 cost him eight officers and 200 men, while our losses amounted to only one-third of this number.

"In a magazine on the Golden Horn a quantity of dynamite exploded. Five soldiers and ten civilians were killed and a number of civilians wounded. One house was burned.

The good die young, especially if they happen to be red headed.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Berlin Reports That Roumania's Grain Crop Has Been Sold to Germany.

LOGWOOD FOR U.S.

Report of Serious Illness of Bernhardt, the Actress, is Denied.

Gimli, Man, carried local option.

One thousand Ontario Boy Scouts have enlisted for the war.

J. J. Thomas, long engaged in piano manufacture, died at Guelph.

Old Knox College, Toronto, may be used as a convalescent home for returned disabled soldiers.

The Italian consular agent for the Niagara district charges that employers importune Italians to remain in Canada.

The report that Sarah Bernhardt is dangerously ill is characterized in a Havas despatch from Paris as unfounded.

Great Britain has permitted the exportation of logwood from Jamaica to the United States, provided Canada is cared for.

Local option and a Hydro by-law are absorbing public interest in planina "to the exclusion of other municipal election issues.

The Rockefeller Foundation is considering a plan to send a number of surgeons to Mexico to stop the typhus epidemic reported there.

Major-General L. Kiggell, now assistant to the chief of the Imperial general staff, will be Douglas Haig.

Wasi Mastaly, an Austrian, was found guilty at Oshawa of breaking into a store, and was committed to the Kingston Penitentiary for three years.

A Central News despatch from Amsterdam says that Count Zepelin, builder of dirigibles has been elected a member of the First Chamber of Wurtemberg.

Lloyd Bingham, member of the Ford peace party, died at Christiania, Norway, of pneumonia. He was the husband of Amelia Bingham, the American actress.

General Bertram, formerly head of the old Shell Committee, it is said, resigned from the Imperial Munitions Board recently organized, of which he was deputy head.

J. E. Northcott, charged with selling liquor without a license at Oshawa, was fined \$300, with the alternative of three months in jail. Northcott closed to go to prison.

Mr. B. W. Sherwood, of the Auditor-General's branch, has been appointed to the position of assistant accountant in the House of Commons, in succession to Mr. D. W. Cameron, now accountant.

Part of the stores of W. H. Thorne Co., Limited, on Market square, St. John, N. B., were gutted by fire on Wednesday night. The loss is estimated at \$150,000. The concern carried \$300,000 insurance.

Magistrate Denison, Toronto, decided that there should be convictions in the cases of James B. Mulligan and P. Gaudet, E. Lassman and J. A. Gillis, C.P.R. conductors charged with stealing money from the company.

Mrs. Edward Webb, of Middlemarch, while having been successful in her attempt to jump to her death from the top of the windmill on the farm in sight of her husband and three daughters, one of whom was to be married Wednesday evening.

According to a Bucharest despatch to Berlin, the exportation of 50,000 car loads of grain of various sorts has been finally arranged, a satisfactory agreement on the method of payment having been reached between the German and Roumanian negotiators.

Montreal City Council decided, by 16 votes to 11, to ask the Quebec Legislature for a referendum to abolish the Board of Control, and by a vote of 16 to 10 the Council decided to ask for legislation to extend the term of Mayor and aldermen from two years to four years.

300 WOMEN DEAD

As Result of Blowing Up of German Powder Factory.

London Cable—According to advices to The Amsterdam Telegraaf, forwarded by Reuter's correspondent, a powder factory and several ammunition depots at Muenster, Westphalia, have been blown up. Great damage was done to the town, the newspaper adds.

Later advices from Amsterdam state that according to accounts received there 300 of the 600 women employed in the Muenster powder mill were killed.

The whole supply of munitions in the depot was destroyed. The explosion was traced to accidental causes.

ENTIRE WAR LOAN ALLOTTED.

Ottawa Report.—Allotment of the one hundred million dollar war loan is now complete. All subscribers to the loan, which it will be remembered, was inaugurated as one of fifty millions and was afterwards increased to twice that sum because of the over-subscribed, have been allotted their subscriptions in full, with the exception of the chartered banks. The latter have been cut down to about 20 per cent of their subscription, which totalled \$25,000,000.

BAD FOR GERMAN

London Press Say U. S. Note Will Involve Her, Too.

London Cable—Few of the leading newspapers comment to-day on the latest American note to Austria-Hungary concerning the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona.

"The note is quite polite," says the Daily News, in an editorial, "but it leaves no room for evasion. Thus there can no longer be doubt as to the real gravity of the crisis. Let to herself, Austria would probably meet the ultimatum with defiance, but whatever else happens, it is certain that Austria cannot and will not be left to herseil in this matter.

"The gravity of the situation consists in the fact that a breach with Austria must almost inevitably involve Germany. It may still be possible for Germany to avert the threatened storm by forcing Austria to do public penance, but this can scarcely be done without great damage to the prestige of the central powers.

"From the viewpoint of civilization, nothing better could happen than that America should be able, without an open breach, to force upon the central powers a public acknowledgment of their violations of the laws of humanity. No sensible man knowing America's great neutral services can desire a rupture between her and the Central Powers."

The Standard says: "The American Government shows no disposition to waste time in prolonged controversy. The note is not a whit too strong, for the Washington Government has been treated by Austria-Hungary with polite insolence more galling than the more brusque tone of Berlin. That President Wilson has resolved not to be played with by Vienna as he was by Berlin is due, not to the deeper guilt of Austria, but to the conviction of the American people after the recent revelations that there was but one way to deal with a Government so deeply tainted with lawlessness and insincerity."

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FRENCH GAIN IS IMPORTANT

Capture of German Trenches in the Vosges Has Good Result.

Ends a Situation Which Was Bad for Allies.

London Cable.—The success of the French at Hartmanns Weilerkopf, in the Vosges, is regarded in the allied capitals as not only a brilliant, but a useful operation, at a point where the situation has been most difficult for many months. The number of prisoners is the largest on the west front since the great Champagne-Loos offensive.

The fact that the French retained all but a small portion of the captured trenches is held to be significant.

The successful action of the French at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf was made for the purpose of bringing to an end a situation which the French regarded as intolerable. On the summit of this mountain there had been incessant firing by both sides. The trenches were separated by only a very small distance. The result of the fighting was an appreciable loss of men each day.

The French success resulted from careful artillery preparation and the dashing onslaught of the troops. The Germans have been forced back some distance on the eastern slopes of the mountain.

BRITISH REPORT.

London Cable.—The following British official statement was issued tonight:

"During the last 24 hours there has been artillery activity on many portions of the front, principally about Fricourt, on both sides of La Bassée Canal and at Ypres. Our artillery replied effectively."

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

"In Belgium the artillery displayed activity in the region of Het Sas and Esinghe. To the south of Arras there has been successful shelling around Beaurains. We exploded a mine which seriously damaged an enemy trench along the road to Lille.

"Before Dancourt, in the region of Roye, a strong German patrol, taken under our fire, fled, abandoning several wounded.

"On the heights of the Meuse, in the sector of the Bouchot wood, our batteries violently bombarded the adverse trenches and caused the explosion of a munitions depot.

"In the Vosges, at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, after a series of local actions, the enemy gained a footing in one section of the trenches which we captured yesterday, and which were held by our advanced detachments. The number of German prisoners taken at this point surpasses 1,300."

BEIGIAN REPORT.

Paris Cable.—The Belgian official communication reads: "Our batteries have been very active to-day. They bombarded the German posts on the left bank of the Yser as well as the cantonments at Eoesen.

"To the north of Dixmude our heavy guns completed the destruction of the blockhouse overturned yesterday, which the enemy attempted to repair."

Mrs. Neighbor—What was that awful racket I heard in your flat this morning? Mrs. Next door—Oh, that was my husband. He fell over a rocking chair and broke one of the cantonments.—Indianapolis Star.

EXTENSION OF HOUSE PASSES

British Commons Gets Eight Months Longer Life.

Question of Number Recruited Up Before Members.

London Cable—The House of Commons to-day passed the bill prolonging the life of the present Parliament.

An attempt was made to introduce an amendment, the effect of which would be to bury the Plural Voting Bill, but, on the plea of A. Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, the motion was withdrawn. The bill was passed without division.

Apparently there is no prospect of the results of the Earl of Derby's recruiting campaign becoming known until Parliament reassembles on January 4.

Lord Derby's report was under consideration by the Cabinet to-day, but Premier Asquith told the Commons that he would be unable to make a statement regarding it before adjournment to-morrow, adding that the information would be first given to Parliament.

The British Treasury advanced £200,000,000 to British firms to enable them to meet their obligations during the early days of the war. In giving this information to the Commons to-day, Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, added that \$2 per cent. of these advances had already been repaid, only £35,500,000 being outstanding on November 30 last.

Replying to an enquiry from Sir Alfred Moritz Mond as to whether the whole three million of men previously authorized had been recruited, Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, said in behalf of the Government in the House of Commons to-day that he believed the Government was still "on the safe side; that is, we have not yet broken the law by recruiting beyond the authorized limit."

"I state this as my belief," he added, "although I would not really like to swear to it."

Mr. Tennant was also asked how great a reserve was necessary to keep the army in the field up to its proper strength. He replied: "For every man we keep abroad we ought to have at home in reserve 1.8, this being a year's supply of men at a monthly wastage of fifteen per cent."

TURKISH LIE WELL NAILED

London Cable—On being questioned in regard to the recent Turkish official statement to the effect that, after successful fighting, Turkish troops were advancing on the British port of Aden, in southern Arabia, J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, said in the House of Commons to-day there had been no material change at Aden for the last two months.

"On Dec. 29 there was a skirmish between our cavalry scouts and an enemy patrol," he continued, "the enemy lost nine killed and one prisoner. Our casualties were one wounded."

T. R. TO RUN

Bull Moose Leader Candidate for Presidential Nomination.

Boston Despatch—(In Montreal Gazette)—The Boston Advertiser, which is owned by Charles Sumner Bird, the Progressive leader, publishes a despatch from New York, dated Dec. 21, which says:

"Ex-President Roosevelt will again throw his hat in the ring about March 1. Until that time he will remain passive."

"This statement was made to-night by a close political and personal friend of the former President. Here is the manner in which the situation will likely shape up:

"Col. Roosevelt will endeavor to keep silent practically until after New Year's Day. On Jan. 28 he will issue a bugle call to the Pennsylvania Progressives, who have stood so nobly by him in Philadelphia.

"On Feb. 15 he will talk to the Illinois "Bull Mooses" in Chicago. Following that he will go to the West Indies, where he will remain for three weeks, resting up for the battle that is to follow.

"Upon his return, it is declared, the former President will openly admit that he is a candidate. Ormsby McHarg, who took a prominent part in Col. Roosevelt's campaign in 1912, said to-night:

"I know that Col. Roosevelt plans to become a candidate for the Republican nomination in many states. You will find him fighting in the open in the Minnesota primary on March 14. He will be with Weeks in Massachusetts; Sherman in Illinois; Smith in Michigan, and Cummins in Iowa.

"A spokesman for Roosevelt, however, made this statement: 'Col. Roosevelt will not enter either the Republican or Progressive primaries, but if nominated by either or both conventions, he might accept.'

The despatch also adds: "Former National Chairman Hitchcock is out for Hughes, as is Governor Whitman, if Hughes is a candidate, otherwise Whitman hopes to be a candidate himself."

ANOTHER VICTIM

More Trouble in Store for Lieutenant Accused of Murder.

London Cable—The Hampshire county police are now investigating the mysterious disappearance of a Canadian soldier from Bramshot camp, and it is possible that the case may have an intimate connection with the murder of Sergt. Ozanne, with which Lieut. George Coderre, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, is charged. At the Ozanne inquest the orderly, Keller, testified that Coderre used these words: "Don't speak, Joe; I have just killed a man. I killed that man because there was only him that saw me kill Asommer, a man I was afraid to pass a court-martial."

This statement, rendered in Quebec French at the inquest, puzzled the interpreter, but was ultimately interpreted as an admission on Coderre's part to Keller that he had killed Ozanne because the latter saw him kill another man.

The name of the missing man, for whom the police are searching, has not been divulged, but the correspondent understands that he was connected with the same canteen as the dead sergeant.

As supporting the possible plea of insanity in Coderre's defense, it is learned that he was in a motor accident at Valcartier, when his injuries were such as to unbalance his mind for two days.

The case was called again to-day in the police court at Alton, in Hampshire, and the hearing lasted for several hours. The evidence largely dealt with Coderre's financial operations and his troubles with his superior officers, who discovered cheques. It was shown that he had exchanged canteen money for Sergt. Ozanne in London, and the appointment made and kept between the two on the day of the murder was for the purpose of making a settlement.

Lance-Corporal Keller, the orderly, reiterated the statement which he made at the inquest, this time without an interpreter. The inquiry was adjourned until to-morrow.

LONDON CALM IN CONSCIOUS POWER

Neutral Correspondent Tells Berlin Paper of Impressions.

Is Least Affected of Any of War Capitals.

Amsterdam Cable—The "strong sense of power and of self-confidence that seems to be the very atmosphere of England," is commented upon by Dr. Hans Vorst, a professedly neutral correspondent, in recounting his impressions on a recent visit to England to the Berliner Tageblatt. He begins his article by telling of meeting a Russian Government official in London, who, after a rather despondent review of the operations on the Russian front said: "At any rate, one feels quite at ease and heartened again after a few days in London."

This statement interested Dr. Vorst. He decided to make a closer investigation of the Russian's remark, and found that he himself soon succumbed to the sense of London's might. In his own words, came under the spell of London's "silent demonstration of solid wealth, quiet strength and established power."

Speaking of life in London, Dr. Vorst tells the people of Berlin that he found London has changed little during the war beyond the darkening of its streets. Nowhere in the war capital has street traffic suffered so little. In Berlin and Paris motorbuses have disappeared. But in London, even those that were sent over to France in the beginning of the war have been replaced. Paris' hotels have reduced their prices to a war scale. But no such concession has been made in London. Furthermore, the stages of London are as resplendent as ever, evening dress is common in the boxes and orchestra chairs, except for officers in uniform, and the restaurants have lost none of their elegance.

Conversations with Englishmen, continued the writer, show that the English themselves are dominated by a sense of conscious power.

"This impression grows," he adds: "the more one talks with Englishmen. The hysterical behavior of certain English newspapers does not seem to me to reflect the nation's feelings in any way. On the contrary, I have always noticed a totally calm and objective attitude toward the whole business, for extravagant excitement is not a part of the national character.

"So from my own experience I am inclined to consider these late peace speeches in the House of Lords as a sign of this conscious power. The English people still feels itself strong enough for anything, and is consequently not afraid to have such speeches exploited as signs of weakness especially when they are an expression of what all nations without exception, want at the bottom of their breasts—peace."

HUN. GOVERNMENT GRAFT.

London Cable—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent, in a letter to a newspaper published to-day, tells of a speech made by Count Michael Karolyi, President of the Hungarian Independence Party, in the Hungarian Parliament, in which he charged the government with corruption in winking at mechanisms of great bankers interested in raising the price of food, and some members of the Government with accepting the bribes.

AUSTRALIA'S COURSE APPROVED

London Cable—The English public takes much pride in the manner in which Australia has taken the withdrawal from Gallipoli. This attitude is summed up by an Australian newspaper in the way of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech: here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation under God, shall have a new birth of freedom.