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Expect the Germans Will Start a Supreme Effort on Western Front Right Away

New York, Dec. 27.—A cable to the Tribune from Paris: "Paris believes that the beginning of a new German offensive on the western front is only a matter of a few days. For the last week, while their guns battered the Allied positions day and night, the Kaiser's troops have been feeling out the British and French, probing for a weak spot at which an attack can be launched, but where this new assault will come is not certain. It may be staged on the northern front, in Artois or around Ypres along the Belgian front, where a new effort to reach Calais may be attempted; in Champagne, where fierce battles took place in the Autumn; in the Argonne, where the Crown Prince has tried repeatedly to loosen the French hold on Verdun, or in the Noyon sector, the sector nearest Paris. That an attack will be made at some point along the western battle line in the very near future is taken here for granted. The Russians are gathering their strength for a strong blow at the Teutons. But present indications are that the Czar's forces will not be ready to resume the attack until spring. Germany must strike at the Allies in the west before the Russian menace diverts troops to the east. That is why the offensive in France must come without delay. For this attack the French and the British are well prepared. The munitions problem has been solved in large part by both nations. That was indicated in the September offensive, and since then great stores of ammunition have been accumulated."

Allies Do Damage To The Turks

Copenhagen, Dec.—A trustworthy Dane from Constantinople says the Krupp's big ammunition factory near Constantinople has been completely destroyed by British airmen, and also that all coastal steamers have been sunk and that Scutari in Asia Minor is overcrowded with people who are dying from lack of treatment. Diplomatic conversations are in progress in Athens with reference to Bulgarian troops accompanying the Germans into Macedonia.

A Dutch German

We have been favoured with the comment of a Montana man with a Dutch name on some published strictures upon the destruction of Serbia. He says "England destroyed the country of the Boers in 1898. What did your heart do then? After you kicked 'Botha' around he gave in. He will always be held in scorn by all true Hollanders. The more you kick and feed some people the more they will 'do your dirty work.' Here is swill not, and hot from the German kettle. We do not remember during the whole Boer war hearing any expression other than of admiration for the manhood of the Boers, who certainly fought a good fight. Nor has any one questioned since the manhood of any of them, whichever side they have taken since, except that of Col. Maritz, who took German money. It remained for this Germanized Dutchman and his German instructors to calumniate a whole people of his own kin. He should note that there are sixty thousand South Africans voluntarily fighting for England in Europe, that there are ten thousand holding the German possession in South West Africa, and that General Smuts is raising twenty-five thousand to conquer German East Africa if he wants to know what the sturdy Boers think of British rule," and how far his nasty language applies.—Montreal Weekly Witness.

men are said to have admitted that they had been along the Niagara frontier on the American side, but asserted that they did not cross into Canada. The Welland Canal parallels the Niagara River, but lies about 15 miles farther west.

Lyendecker claims to be an American citizen, and has admitted, it is said, that he has been employed by Koenig. Koenig took out his first citizenship papers in this country ten years ago, but never applied for his second. The Government agents assert that Koenig has been known by many names.

The arrests were made by William M. Offley, in charge of the Government's neutral investigation. Jas. H. Baker, his assistant, and Capt. Thomas Turrey, of the New York Bureau of Explosives and Move Combustibles.

Ottawa, Dec. 17.—According to Col. Sherwood, Commissioner of Dominion Police, the Canadian authorities know nothing of Koenig and Lyendecker, the two Germans arrested to-night in New York for conspiring to blow up the Welland Canal. The Dominion police have not even been apprised of the arrest of the alleged conspirators.

Zeppline Raiders Frozen To Death

London, Dec. 18.—Eight members of the crew of a Zeppelin airship, which raided London October 13, were found frozen to death on their return to Germany, according to the Daily Express, which, although it is unable to vouch for the truth of the story, says it has been openly discussed in Germany, where it caused a profound impression and possibly acted as a deterrent to further raids.

London, Dec. 18.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail says in the first ten months of 1915, 186 German counts, 456 German barons, 592 members of the old nobility, and 592 members of the newer German nobility have been killed. Among those killed were 16 members of the von Wedel family, and 11 members of the von Buelow family.

The Greek Elections

(St. John Globe.)

Sunday the people of Greece will decide at the polls who shall rule at Athens. This election, forced by the King in his determination to get rid of Venizelos, may reflect public opinion on the situation created by Allied occupation of Saloniki and the Teutonic-Bulgarian advance through Serbia. The fact that Venizelos has advised his followers to refrain from voting, and that the contest is carried on with thousands of soldiers away from their homes, is expected to give the present government an advantage but Venizelos, ablest of Grecian statesmen, can well afford to bide his time. When the Allies begin to assert their strength all Greece will turn to Venizelos as the one man capable of dealing with the situation and of securing for his country those advantages anticipated in the readjustment of territorial boundaries in the East. Greek national interests are bound up in the success of the Allies, and Venizelos knows that to completely realize those interests Greece must be made than neutral.

stories and embroil this country with Mexico, marked the preliminary working out of the Welland Canal plot. So cleverly was the scheme handled that at times the government agents almost lost hope of getting the evidence necessary to make arrests.

In order to keep track of Koenig's and Lyendecker's movements in New York, the agent had to resort to the tapping of telephone wires. A telephonic code was cleverly arranged, but finally the agents worked it out and for the past six weeks have been able, it is said, always to keep their men in view.

There is every reason to believe that Koenig suspected that he was being watched, but he never gave any sign of it, and went nearly every day to his office in the Hamburg-American Line building to look after the regular police work for the steamship company.

Koenig, under the name of Stemmler, it was charged, was responsible for obtaining from Gustav Stahl the affidavit in which he declared he had seen guns on board the "Lustania" the day before she sailed on her last voyage. Stahl was convicted on a charge of perjury and sentenced to 18 months in the Federal Prison at Atlanta.

The actual plan to blow up the canal was mapped out in Buffalo, according to the complaint, which was made by Capt. Offley, in charge of the Government investigation. The complaint alleges that Koenig and Lyendecker left New York on Sept. 27 last for Buffalo over the Lehigh Valley Railway. Later they went to Niagara Falls. The complaint specifically charges that it was "the purpose and intent of said defendants to destroy, mutilate and damage the Welland Canal by force of arms."


The precise details of the alleged plot were withheld by the Federal authorities, but it is understood that spies, who went out from Buffalo and Niagara Falls to photograph the canal, prepare plans and make arrangements for blowing up the waterway at its most important point, and that nitroglycerine was to have been used as the explosive.

Koenig and Lyendecker 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 to-night, when the arrests took place, they still contemplated the carrying out of the plot when the opportunity offered.

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.

Captain 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.

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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.

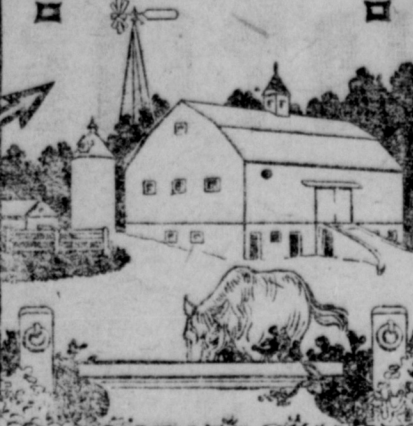
Koenig and Lyendecker will be arraigned to-morrow morning.

Koenig was arrested at 45 Broadway, in the offices of the Hamburg American Line. Before the war he was in charge of the steamship company's bureau of investigation, but since then, it is charged, he has been the head of the German secret service in the United States.

Lyendecker was taken into custody at his office at 345 Fifth avenue, where he has been selling antiques. The agents of the Department of Justice declare they found in his office maps and drawings of the Welland Canal. Both

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German Plot Aimed At Welland Canal

Former Head Of Hamburg-American Secret Service Arrested In New York With Accomplices

New York, Dec. 17.—Paul Koenig, known as chief of police of the Hamburg-American Line and the friend of German and Austro-Hungarian officials of prominence now in this country, was arrested to-night charged with having started in the United States a military enterprise against the Dominion of Canada for the destruction of the Welland Canal, the waterway that connects Lake Erie with Lake Ontario, through which the entire trans-Atlantic trade from the great lakes reaches the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic.

Also arrested and charged as a co-plottor with Koenig is R E Lyendecker, a dealer in antiques at 345 Fifth avenue. The men were taken into custody to-night by agents of the Department of Justice, acting under orders that may be said to have come straight from the White House. Koenig and Lyendecker will be arraigned before Charles Houghton, United States commissioner in the Federal Building, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

It was not until ten o'clock to-night that the news got out that Captain William M Offley, chief of the New York division of the Department of Investigation Bureau, had issued orders for the arrest of the two Germans. They were still being questioned at midnight.

For nearly three months the secret agents of the Government have been at work getting evidence of the Welland Canal conspiracy. Koenig is considered by German diplomats and other officials of the Central Powers now in the United States as the shrewdest secret service man in the country since Franz von Rintelen sailed away on August 3 last. But the United States secret service men, it was said to-night have in their possession the complete story of his activities: by days if not by hours, since early last September, when the Welland plot was decided upon.

Fred Metzler, alias F. R. Reimer, the third man named in the indictment, was arrested late to-night by Detective Barnett and taken to Captain Offley's office. He is Paul Koenig's private stenographer and is alleged to have been an accomplice in his employer's plots and plans. He was notified at his home in Jersey City by Detective Barnett that Koenig was in trouble in New York, and immediately the stenog-

grapher came to the city. As soon as he was within the jurisdiction of the New York police, he was placed under arrest.

Metzler is a young man, about 20 years old, tall and of prominent German type. Little is known of him beyond the fact of his employment.

In following Koenig, the Government agents are said to have had to contend with a handicap of the thirteen aliases that the Hamburg-American "chief of police" adopted to carry into effect the conspiracy of which he is charged with being the directing head. Some of these aliases were German names, others were Irish, and some were English. The Irish and English aliases, it was suggested to-night, were probably used in the operations that carried the plotters to or perhaps even across the Canadian line.

The complaint, which was submitted to United States Commissioner Houghton this afternoon, and on the strength of which the commissioner issued warrants for the arrest of Koenig and Lyendecker, charges specifically that on Sept. 27 of this year the two men "unlawfully, wilfully, and feloniously began, set on foot, and prepared the means for a military enterprise to be conducted from the United States against the Dominion of Canada, a colony or dependency of Great Britain."

The government agents say that the conspiracy was organized here in New York, and that in order to get the plans of the Welland Canal, and to get photographs of the vital parts of the waterway where it would be easiest to plant high explosives, Koenig and Lyendecker left New York on Sept. 27 for Niagara Falls. They went to Buffalo on a Lehigh Valley train, and are supposed to have met certain trusted agents who could give them the information that was needed to perfect the plans for the destruction of the canal, and also probably to aid the conspirators when the time came to destroy.

They then proceeded to Niagara Falls and thence to the Canadian side, and are said to have immediately set about getting the necessary information concerning the canal.

Koenig, it is alleged, used many aliases, and Lyendecker is said to have been known as C. D. Decker and R. Decker.

Here follows the list of the aliases alleged to have been used by Koenig, as they are given in the complaint on which Commissioner Houghton issued a warrant: Wagenkamp, Wagner, Winter, Kelly, Perkins, Stemler, Rectorberg, Bohm, Kennedy, James, Smith, Murphy and W T Manday.

It was said to-night that none of the bungling that marked the working out of the von Rintelen conspiracies to stir up strikes in ammunition fac-