

CARMANIA HAS SCARS OF BATTLE

Two Officers Tell of the Engagement With Cap Trafalgar off Trinidad.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 30.—There are only two officers on board the Carmania today who were through the famous fight with the Cap Trafalgar off Trinidad shortly after the outbreak of the war. They are Second Engineer A. Lindsay and Senior Fourth Engineer W. G. Fraser. Their story of the fight differs materially from the hitherto published versions, perhaps the most interesting contribution being that the Carmania was not forced to leave the scene upon the approach of a German cruiser, but that instead the Dresden was last seen sailing full speed ahead in the opposite direction to that being pursued by the Carmania. The Carmania lost her range finder as a result of the Cap Trafalgar's first salvo, but she closed in on her antagonist and succeeded in getting the Cap Trafalgar's steam whips. The latter was immediately enveloped in clouds of steam and it was a comparatively easy task to finish her off.

"The man on number three gun was getting the Trafalgar's water line every trip," said the second engineer. "He was shot and no mistake, and the result was she heeled over and sank before our eyes. All our upper works were ablaze when we left the scene, and we had considerable difficulty in putting the fire out owing to the demolition of our fire fighting apparatus, but we did get away with it. The Carmania was hit by 79 projectiles and there were 304 holes in her hull at the conclusion of the engagement. She lost seventeen killed and thirty wounded."

PROMINENT IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH

Right Reverend Frederick Courtney, Former Bishop of Nova Scotia, Dies in New York.

New York, Dec. 30.—The death yesterday of the Right Rev. Frederick Courtney, Rector Emeritus of St. James' Church of this city, a former Episcopal Bishop of Nova Scotia, and one of the most widely known Churchmen in this country, was announced today.

French Newspapers Make Scathing Comments on Chamber of Deputies Scene of Yesterday.

Paris, Dec. 30.—La Liberté, in an editorial today, scores the opposition for yesterday's debate in the Chamber of Deputies, charging that it was endeavoring to arouse between Premier Clemenceau and President Wilson an artificial conflict although it asserted mutual esteem and agreement on general views exists between the prime minister and the president.

DIVERSITY OF OPINION EXISTS

Will Not be Admitted to Early Stage of Peace Conference—Several Stages of Congress for Allies Only.

Paris, Dec. 30.—The Central Powers will not be admitted to the peace conference early in the negotiations, according to an outline given the Midday by a French diplomat, who is engaged in framing the programme of the preliminaries to the congress. The article said:

The early entry of the Central Powers into the negotiations may not be expected, as there will be four preceding stages. The first stage will be a meeting between France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States for the formation of an united diplomatic command. The second stage will be a plenary meeting of all the Allies, at which the smaller states will adhere to the results of the first stage. The third step will be the peace conference, with the admission of enemy plenipotentiaries. The fourth stage will be a conference of all the nations, including neutrals, for the formation of a society of nations as agreed upon by the leading Allied powers."

CENTRAL POWERS UNDER CHECK

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CASUALTIES.

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—Casualties.—Infantry. Prisoner repatriated. W. A. Bruce, St. John. C. S. Riley, Quebec. A. McLean, River Dennis, N. S. P. Grant, Bangor, P. E. I. H. W. H. Stryman, Fredericton, N. B. Artillery. Died.—C. J. Costin, Truro, N. S. P. C. Cannon, Lowe, Que.

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AIR ROUTES ARE NOW DESIGNATED

Organizations Propogating Aerial Navigation Make Known Their High Roads.

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—Some weeks ago an advisory committee of aeronautics was appointed by the government, at the instance of organizations propogating aerial navigation. Two proposed aerial routes have just been approved. One of them—the Canadian link in the All-Red-Route—will run from St. John's, Nfld., to Vancouver, stopping at all the principal cities. The sunset air way will be the second and great highway of the Canadian air. Starting at St. John's, Nfld., it will touch Sydney, Halifax, St. John, N. B., Fredericton, Moncton, Riverview, Du Loup, Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, Brockville, Belleville, Toronto, Port Arthur, Winnipeg and go on to the coast. Subsidiary routes are proposed from Toronto to Central Ontario and across to the United States, and from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay, Edmonton to the Peace River and Vancouver to the Yukon. Halifax will be a forty hour flight from Vancouver, while Winnipeg and Montreal will be a bare 15 hours apart.

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Bishop Courtney was born in Plymouth, England, 81 years ago, the son of the Rev. Septimus Courtney, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and was educated at Christ's Hospital and at King's College, Cambridge. He came to America in 1876 as assistant rector of St. Thomas' Church, and later served successfully as rector of St. James' church, Chicago, and St. Paul's church, Boston. In 1888 he was chosen bishop of Nova Scotia and served there for sixteen years when the illness of his wife caused him to resign. In 1904 he became rector of St. James' church here, serving in that capacity for eleven years.

KAISER'S FOOD HOARD GREAT

While Thousands Were Dying of Starvation in Berlin, Kaiser's Store Rooms Had Food Enough to Sink a Ship.

Paris, Dec. 30.—"How William the Second held out" is the piquant title given by the Berliner Tageblatt to an account supplied by a member of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council, Wilhelm Carle, to the "Frankfurter Volksstimme" of provisions which were discovered in the Kaiser's palace in Berlin.

Carle pointed out that the provisions which were discovered belonged to the Kaiser's private household, and, to use his own words, their quantity surpassed all expectations. In the large, white tiled rooms, he said, stood everything—literally everything—that one can imagine in the way of foodstuffs. "And I must correct myself. It is inconceivable that after four years of war such huge quantities of foodstuffs could be hoarded. Meat, game in ice, salted provisions in large cases, wheat in sacks piled up to the roof, thousands of eggs, gigantic basins filled with lard, coffee, tea, chocolate, jelly, and jam of every kind, in seemingly endless rows and hundreds of blue sugar loaves, as well as peas, beans, dried fruits and biscuits. One is rendered speechless by the quantities. The value of the supplies amounts to several hundred thousand marks. If these foodstuffs could not be better used at present, one would be inclined to propose to preserve them in some national museum for the German people as an eternal memorial, so that our posterity should see how, while in Germany millions starved, those elected by the grace of God held out."

THE PRESIDENT WILL VISIT THE POPE

Goes to Rome from Paris to be Guest of Italian Government—British Peace Delegates at Paris on His Return.

London, Dec. 30.—President Wilson will go direct to Italy from Paris. He will leave Paris for Rome Wednesday night, arriving in the Italian capital Friday. Rome is to be the only city in Italy the President will visit. He expects to be away from Paris a week returning there a week from next Tuesday. While in Rome the President will be the guest of the Italian government. It seems certain now that he will visit Pope Benedict, and also call at the Methodist College.

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 30.—After the strike of ten days the Coughlin Shipyard workers were thrown open for work early this morning. Practically the entire force of 3,000 men reported for employment. The remainder will be taken back gradually.

APPROVE THE OPEN DOOR POLICY

Japanese Delegates so Express Themselves at a Dinner Given in Their Honor at Boston.

Boston, Dec. 29.—Affirmation of their approval of a continuance of the "open door" policy in the Orient was expressed yesterday by two commercial delegates from the Association of Associated Chambers of Commerce of Japan, whom the Merchants' Association, entertained at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club. The delegates are R. Yamashina and S. Sheba. Mr. Yamashina is vice president of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Sheba is first honorary secretary of it. The other guests were Gonsalo Yada, Japanese Consul General at New York city; R. L. Chinomya, agent of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, also president of the Japanese Association, Inc., and Dr. Jokiichi Takamizawa. All the directors of the Merchants' Association excepting the president, William L. Morgan, and Bertram H. Bordin, were present, as well as most of the members of the committees on Foreign Trade and Banking Currency. Lewis E. Pierson, first vice president of the association, presided.

The speakers were R. Yamashina, who spoke in Japanese, his remarks being interpreted by Mr. Sheba, and Henry B. Towne, formerly president of the Merchants' Association, who responded on behalf of the association. The Japanese visitors voiced the most cordial feelings toward the country, expressing the hope trade between the two nations would increase. The discussion touched upon some of the obstacles to a freer exchange of products. The visitors left yesterday afternoon for Washington. They expect to leave for Europe on January 4.

BELGIUM NEEDS MUCH SHIPPING

Will Require 180,000 Tons of Supplies Monthly.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Physical damage wrought in Belgium by the German armies is described in a cablegram received by the food administration from Brussels, Belgium, today. The director of the commission for relief in Belgium, has just completed a survey of conditions in this liberated country. On the basis of Mr. Hoover's report the Food Administration announced today that hereafter 180,000 tons of supplies, including clothing, would be shipped to Belgium each month. As this programme will require 160,000 deadweight tons of shipping in addition to the 340,000 tons now on charter to the relief commission, application has been made to the shipping board, the cost of the entire relief programme will be borne by the Belgian and French governments, and loans made by the American government.

France's part of the expenditure will be for the supplies of the people of northern France as well as several hundred thousand refugees who were forced from that section into Belgium during the retreat of the German forces.

PERSONNEL FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

Several National Delegations Yet to be Completed.

Paris, Dec. 30.—The personnel of the Peace Congress is generally taking form, so that the American delegates express the hope that the delegations of the various countries will be announced, and that the delegates will arrive for the actual commencement of the negotiations some after the opening of the New Year.

PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR PARIS TODAY

Farewell Dinner Given at Buckingham Palace Last Night—Will be Given Honors at Dover.

London, Dec. 30.—The farewell dinner given in the State dining room at Buckingham Palace tonight by King George and Queen Mary in honor of President and Mrs. Wilson, was a private function. There was no procession into the dining room, which was decorated with yellow, and there were no speeches or toasts. The Grenadier Guards band played during the dinner, but no national anthems were rendered.

Those who sat down to dinner were the King and Queen, President and Mrs. Wilson, Secretary of State Mr. Wilson, Prince George, the Duke of Connaught, John W. Davis (the American ambassador), and the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire. The Duchess of Arle, Viscount Farquhar, Lord Steward to the King.

President and Mrs. Wilson will leave Buckingham Palace Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock on the first stage of the journey back to France. Sir Chas. Cust, the King's equerry, will accompany President Wilson to Calais.

At Dover. President and Mrs. Wilson will leave Dover for Paris on the first stage of the journey back to France. Sir Chas. Cust, the King's equerry, will accompany President Wilson to Calais.

Dover, Dec. 30.—Honors similar to those he received on his arrival last Thursday will be paid President Wilson when he sails from Dover for Calais at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. His train will be taken direct to the Admiralty pier where military and naval guards will be awaiting the President. The return trip across the channel will be made on the Brighton, the steamer on which the President came to England. British destroyers will escort the President's mid-channel, where it will be met by French destroyers, which will accompany it to Calais, when an aerial escort has been arranged for the entire voyage.

New Year's Day at Paris. Paris, Dec. 30.—President Wilson plans to spend New Year's Day in Paris and leave for Italy New Year's night. He will return from Italy about January 10, when the inter-Allied conference will assemble.

Plan for 1919 and make the first move by ordering a New Year's Day Typewriter the first of the year. A. Mine Fuser, Jas. A. Little, Mgr., 27 Dock street, St. John, N. B.

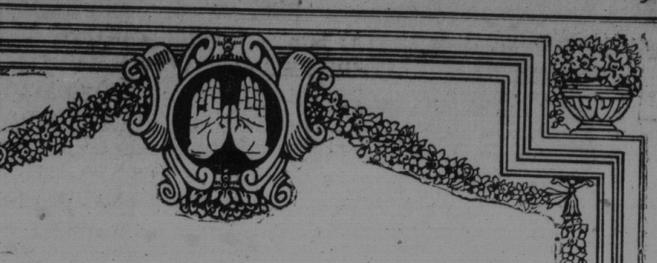
Thanks and Good Wishes

In this momentous hour, when the world gloom of war is dispersed by the sunshine of victorious peace, the time-honored wish for a Happy New Year comes again to savour of those joys associated with days of yore.

While rendering thanks to our many patrons, who have assisted in making 1918 the most successful twelve-month in Dunlop history, we desire to extend the hope that Health, Happiness and Prosperity may come to them in goodly measure throughout the Year.

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A number of the main details of the composition of the Congress are now fairly well settled as a result of recent conferences. These indicate that the total membership of the Congress will be between 100 and 120. There will be twenty-seven countries represented by delegations, including those which declared war, and a number which have come into existence as a result of the war.

The great Powers, notably Great Britain, France, the United States, and Italy, each have been allotted five delegates, while the smaller countries represented by delegations, including those which declared war, and a number which have come into existence as a result of the war.

Belgium—Paul Hymans, Foreign Minister; Emile van Dervelde, Minister of Justice; Baron van Den Heuvel, Minister to the Vatican.

Portugal—Scholar Eneas Moniz, Foreign Minister; Espirito Santo Lima, Senator Friere de Almeida, Senator Santos Viga, and Augusto Vasconcelos, Minister of the Colonies.

Brazil—Nilo Peçanha, Foreign Minister; Rui Barbosa, Admiral Huet Bacella, and General Thompowsky.

Japan—Viscount Chinda, Ambassador to Great Britain; Baron Matsui, Ambassador to France, and two other delegates now on their way to Paris.

Serbia—Nikola P. Pachitch, Premier; Dr. M. R. Vesitch, and Dr. Curnitch.

Greece—Premier Venizelos and M. Politis, Foreign Minister.

Italy—Premier Orlando, Baron Sonnino, Foreign Minister; Leonida Bisolati-Bergamaschi, Minister of Military Aid and War Pensions; General Diaz, commander-in-chief of the Italian army, and Admiral Paolo Thaon di Revel, former chief of the naval staff.

TROTZKY DERIDES CZERNIN'S EFFORT

Says That Austrian's Only Role at Brest-Litovsk Was to Obey Kuehlmann.

London, Dec. 30.—Leon Trotzky, the Russian Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, has made a statement regarding the recent efforts of Count Czernin, former Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to excuse Czernin for the part he played in the negotiation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

"Count Czernin," says Trotzky, "insists now very strongly upon a difference between the policy of Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann (former German Foreign Secretary) and his own. We have actually noticed between them some difference, but this difference was due simply to the fact that von Kuehlmann commanded and Czernin obeyed. It would still be more correct to say that General Hoffmann (one of the German delegates to Brest-Litovsk) gave orders to von Kuehlmann and that Kuehlmann conveyed them to Czernin."

Czernin now discloses that it was his conviction that it was necessary to Poland, Lithuania and Courland that should themselves determine their future government. In the Brest-Litovsk negotiations Czernin did not in any way display this conviction. When General Hoffmann wanted to express in especially cynical form contempt for the right of self-determination of peoples, von Kuehlmann changed Czernin with this task and Czernin carried it out.

As to the special pacific propositions supposed to have been made by Czernin and to have miscarried owing to my opposition, no propositions differing from those of von Kuehlmann were made by Czernin, either during the official sessions of the conference or during the few conversations which he had with me. Shorhar's reports of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations will be published soon.

Moreover, acts have more value in a manner similar to the German troops, invaded the Ukraine and oppressed the people. It is for this reason that we have hastily evacuated the territory, but the fact is not due to Count Czernin."

PILLAGING IN FRANKFORT

London, Dec. 30.—Pillaging on a huge scale is being carried on by mobs in Frankfort, Germany, and the authorities are powerless to prevent it, according to a Central News despatch from Amsterdam. Troops in the city refused to fire on the rioters.

Advertisement for Shredded Wheat, featuring a large illustration of a wheat stalk and text describing its benefits as a nutritious food.