Minute
Selections

...—One of the favor-
$1.50 to $5.75.
...—No man can have
...any, 50 cents to $2.00
Shirts—The gift es-
...ial for him, $1.50 to $5
...oats — Frequently
...ded in St. John, $8.50
$25.
...oats—A new one for
holiday, $20 to $50.
...—New ones recently
...eived, $20 to $45.
...—Several lines of
...tted ones, $1.25 and $2
...our's, 68 King St.

THE WEATHER.

...o, Dec. 23.—Pressure is high
... Lake region and Northwest
...while an important disturb-
...entred in the lower Mississip-
...y. The weather has been cold
... Saskatchewan, Manitoba and
... Ontario.

	Min.	Max.
...a	24	40
...y	24	32
...ne Hat	8	30
... Albert	2	4
... Arthur	0	14
... Sound	20	32
...n	39	41
...eal	32	44
...c	34	42
...hn	40	46
...x	32	50

...ases — Maritime — Moderate
...mostly fair and a little colder,
... by easterly gales with snow
... by Wednesday.
... New England—Fair; colder
...; Wednesday snow. Moderate
...nd northeast winds.

...e Clear Cut Figures and Let-
...rk the invoicing done on the
...ton Invoicing and Accounting
...ter—No more disputes about
...s and bills. A. Milne Fraser,
...Little, Mgr., 37 Dock Street, St.
...N. B.

DIED.

...—At Westfield, on December
... Janet Y. J., wife of James B.
...d, leaving her father, husband
...three children to mourn.
... at the home 1 p. m. Tuesday.
...eral from Barnhill's Corner,
...ville, at 3 p. m. if weather favor-
... if unfavorable from the Union
...t on arrival of the Boston train.
...lowers by request.

CARD OF THANKS.

... and Mrs. Archibald Dunham
...o thank their many friends for
...ss and sympathy extended to
...in their recent sad bereavement
...r floral tributes received.

...s Cause Grip and Influen
...ATIVE BROMO QUININE
...move the cause. There is
...Bromo Quinine." E. W. GRO
...ature on the box. 30c.

WEDDINGS.

Hicks-Hicks.

...quiet but pretty wedding was
...nized on Wednesday evening,
...mber 18, at the home of Mrs.
... Hicks, Hicksville, when her
...rest daughter, Retta Mae, was
...d in marriage to G. Cleveland
..., of the same place. Rev. W.
...ohnson was the officiating clergy-
... The bride looked charming in
...velling suit of blue serge. The
...n's present to the bride was a
...antial cheque. The happy couple
... the best wishes of their many
...ds.

...ASTORIA
For Infants and Children
...Use For Over 30 Years
...ays bears
the
...ature of Chas. H. Fletcher

...ffices
...me great
...nd cus-
...EETINGS
...EAR
..., President.

INSPECTOR AND DETECTIVE DIFFER

Both Inspector Crawford and Detective Biddescombe Take the Credit of an Arrest—The Two Stories.

Relative to the recent arrest of Russel Totten, on Sunday evening in the city by Detective Biddiscombe, who, it is alleged, is a confederate with several others, in some of the recent breaks into summer homes in the suburbs of the city, a sequel follows:

Speaking to Inspector Crawford, who visited the scene of the breaks, he stated that through his endeavors the arrest was made in the city as a consequence of information received in the vicinity of the scenes of wanton vandalism, and on his return to the city the arrest was then made. Shortly afterwards Detective Biddiscombe was approached relative to the arrest. He flatly contradicted the statement of Inspector Crawford, relative to the information given by that inspector. Continuing the detective states that on the eve of the departure of Inspector Crawford up the river to investigate the circumstances surrounding the breaks, Inspector Crawford spoke to him over the 'phone regarding the breaks and if he knew of any who were suspected. The name of Totten was given by Biddiscombe at the time to the inspector. The detective further says that Inspector Crawford visited the place referred to as further advancement in the case. Detective Biddiscombe was meanwhile lying low, awaiting the return of Totten to the city, who had left home, and his whereabouts were in mystery. On Tottes returning to city Detective Biddiscombe approached the place where Totten might be found at 12.30 o'clock on Sunday morning. He arrested him and brought him to police headquarters. Further, added Detective Biddiscombe, "I have the witness to prove that the present one arrested at no time whatever was one of those who broke into the cottages visited by Inspector Crawford, and results may show this to be quite true."

Another officer who visited the same places as Inspector Crawford had consulted Detective Biddiscombe previous to his going to the scene of the break.

The man presumably broke or aided in breaking into the places at Millidgeville on Wednesday afternoon, November 11. Shortly after the break at this place Totten left the city, and only recently returned. Concluding, Detective Biddiscombe said, "I am not looking for any notoriety whatever; but only what is a measure of justice to myself and the city police force."

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA.

Should consumers pay more for Chocolate and Cocoa if the threatened shortage of raw material is artifically created?

Peculiar conditions exist today in the Cocoa and Chocolate industry.

All during the war Cocoa and Chocolate have been in the highest favor and justly so on account of their great food value, and the boys in all branches of the service have consumed enormous quantities.

In spite of the numerous difficulties, and among them the shortage of raw, manufacturers' prices on their well known brands of Cocoa and Chocolate have not been advanced.

Now, owing to a regulation that the manufacturers shall be allowed to purchase only 64 per cent. of their normal amount of raw cocoa, it would seem that an advance in prices would be necessary if this 64 per cent. regulation should be allowed to remain in force long enough to create an artificial shortage.

The men in uniform on their return home would find themselves obliged to pay more for their favorite confection than they did abroad.

This is in face of the allegation that there are many vessels in United States ports waiting only for the guarantees of return cargoes, to sail for South America where there is an abundance of cocoa awaiting shipment if our manufacturers are only allowed to buy it.

N. B. GUIDES TO MEET IN JANUARY

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Dec. 23.—The New Brunswick Guides' Association held their annual meeting here this afternoon and adjourned to meet in January next. No business was transacted.

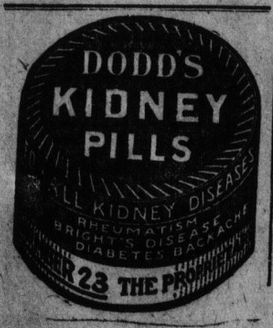
THE AERO COMPANY.

At the organization meeting of the Canadian Aero Company the following officers, these officers also forming the Board of Directors, were elected:

Pres.—Stanley E. Elkin.
Vice-Pres.—E. A. Schofield.
Secretary—John R. Miller.
Treasurer—S. S. Wetmore.
Gen. Manager—B. M. Hay.
Solicitor—Dr. J. Roy Campbell, K.C.

OWNER FOUND.

A gentleman found a valuable gold cuff link in Rockwood Park Sunday and left the same in this office yesterday afternoon. The initials on the link were R. B. T. A junior clerk who is well up in detective literature was not long in locating the owner. Looking over the "T" section of the city directory he found a name with initials corresponding to those on the link, the telephone was then brought into use and in this manner the owner found the missing link—Watson bring the microscope.



TROOPSHIP OLYMPIC HAS WONDERFUL WAR RECORD

Has Taken Fighters to All Parts of the World—One Submarine Sunk and Others Believed to be—Attempted to Rescue H. M. S. Audacious.

An interesting account of the career of the great White Star liner Olympic during the war service as H. M. S. Olympic has been forwarded to "The Daily News" by a member of her crew, who signs himself "G. C."

"Her work during the Gallipoli campaign," he writes, "when she carried about 8,000 troops at that time the greatest number ever carried by any ship—following upon her gallant attempt off the North of Ireland to tow the water-logged Dreadnought, H M. S. Audacious, was sufficient to put her in the first rank of transports, but her subsequent work in bringing Canadian troops and Chinese labor battalions, and then her wonderful career since Christmas, 1917, when she arrived in New York for her first load of American troops, must put her in a class by herself as a 'trooper.'

"She has carried well over 800,000 people while on war service, including hundreds of women and children, wives and families of Canadian soldiers returning to Canada, and she has also been the favorite ship for most of the notable people who have business during the war.

crossed the Atlantic on national business during the war.

"Since she became a troopship the Olympic has been under the command of Capt. Hayes, and her crew swear by the skill and luck of their commander, who is probably the most popular captain, among his own men, who has ever had charge of a great liner.

"It would not be correct to say that Captain Hayes has brought her through without a scratch, but her scars are marks of honor. She bent and fractured some of her plates when, in the darkness early one morning, she 'strafed' one of Germany's finest U-boats. Perhaps some of the twenty-eight survivors will give their experiences when they are released. At any rate, they can boast that it took the biggest ship in the British Navy to defeat them.

"In the Mediterranean the Olympic was fired at on one occasion, but the torpedo arrived just in time to get into the back wash thrown up by her great propellers just after her ladyship had turned and had begun to travel at right angles to her former course. That seems to have been the only occasion on which the ship was actually fired at.

"The Olympic had her adventures while she was carrying American troops. During March, April, and May, this year, the German submarine commanders made at least seven daring attacks on her. The results of these attempts speak volumes for the keenness with which the lookout was kept. Not once did the enemy have time to launch a torpedo, for in every case he was either greeted by a 6inch shell or one of the destroyers was on his track with her depth charges. Perhaps some of Germany's missing submarines are now lying below the track of the Olympic.

"The most thrilling experience which the Olympic had took place in the darkness of early morning last May, near the entrance to the English Channel. It was just about four o'clock when look-out man Bennett (who was afterwards awarded the D. S. D. picked out of the almost total darkness the outline of a lurking submarine which was lying on the surface. Immediately after his warning shout one of our forward guns blazed out, and the ship, with her helm hard over, span around like a great racing yacht and crashed into the enemy.

"The blow was, of course, not a clean one, or there would have been few survivors from the submarine, which would have been cut clean in two and smashed and rolled under the great mass of the Olympic. Judging from the damage on the bows of the ship, when dry docked a few days later, the blow cut off one end of the submarine. The rest drifted past the stern of the Olympic, and one of the gun crews on the poop planted a 6 inch shell squarely into it. One of the destroyers in the escort dropped behind, and by the light of star shells picked up 31 survivors (four officers and twenty-seven other ratings) three of whom died on the way to port. The total crew of the submarine was over sixty.

"The excitement for that day was not over even then, for three hours later another periscope was sighted and fired at, and depth charges were also dropped by one of the destroyers. Captain Hayes, who was in personal charge at the time of the sinking of the submarine, was awarded the D. S. O.

"The war time crew of the Olympic," adds the correspondent, "numbered about 850, all of whom with the exception of the gunnery lieutenant and his men (about forty) are members of the merchant marine, but signed on under navavl control for the duration of the war."—London Daily News.

FORMATION OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN THREE STAGES

Le Matin Outlines Principles and Mode of Operations to be Followed—Germany Not Admitted Until She Has Atoned for Her Crimes.

Paris, Dec. 23.—The Matin today was authorized to print the article which was censored yesterday. The article, the first headline of which read:

"Yesterday's utopia tomorrow's reality" sets forth the manner of procedure of the "promoters of a league of nations, acting in agreement with the Allied governments."

The formation of a league of nations, the article says, will be in three stages. The Allied governments will decide the principles of such an organization, which will include compulsory arbitrations on limitation of armaments. Germany and her former allies will then be told that they must accept these principles, after which the treaty of peace will be formulated. Later a conference will be held to discuss the formation of a league. Neutrals will be admitted, the article continues, but Germany will not have an equal standing until she has expiated her misdeeds and before she can do so an international organization will be working.

There will be three stages, the Matin says. "First, the Allied governments will settle among themselves the principles of the league. As a fundamental rule they will set down the right of peoples to decide their own destinies. As a practical consequence it follows that there will be limitation of armements, and compulsory arbitration among the nations. It seems indispensable that at this point the Entente countries bind themselves to put the clauses in the preliminaries of peace.

"It has appeared absolutely necessary to the promoters that the new regime of the future world should be fixed in its main outlines before there are any questions of indemnities and territories, so that for the first time in history the deliberations of the plenipotentiaries should be dominated by higher ideals than mere individual interest.

"The second act will consist in notifying the enemy powers of the fundamental principles laid down in the preliminaries and requiring from them their adhesion to these principles. As to other conditions of peace preliminaries, as in the case of stipulations of a territorial, financial and economic character, no discussion will be admitted. The Entente delegates will say to Germany and her Allies:

"Compulsory arbitration and limitation of armaments are integral parts of our conditions. You must subscribe to them at once. You will know later how these principles will be applied.

"The preliminaries once signed, details of the peace treaty will be discussed among the belligerents and only after the signing of the treaty of peace proper will the third stage be reached. This will be a universal conference to settle the new returns to be created between the peoples.

"To this conference neutrals may be admitted. No nation, however, will be admitted to full membership in the league of nations if it does not offer sufficient guarantees. Germany having started the war, will have been condemned by the peace conference to make restitution and reparation. She cannot be regarded as being on an equal footing with other nations until she has paid her debt. Germany has committed a crime and she must atone for it before she can be admitted to the ranks of honest and civilized people.

"Meantime the other peoples will be united by formulated agreements, a world police will have been created, and sanctions of all kinds will have been instituted. An international tribunal will be working and the spectre, as far as it is humanely possible, will be banished from the path of civilization."

Wanted—Helpful Prayer.

Just before the conclusion of the weekly prayer meeting in a country town one evening the parson arose and glanced over the congregation.

"Is there anubody present," said he, "who wishes the prayers of the congregation for a relative or friend?"

"Yes, parson," answered a tall, angular woman, rising to her feet. 'I want the congregation to pray for my husband."

"Why, Sister Martha," exclaimed the parson with a surprised expression, "you have no husband!"

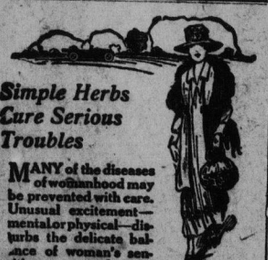
"I know I haven't," was the calm rejoinder of Sister Martha, 'I want all hands to pitch in and help mo pray for one."

ADDED YEARS.

Wife—tomorrow will be my twenty-sixth birthday.

Hubby—Why, a year ago, just before our wedding, you told me you were twenty-two.

Wife—Yes, but we women age rapidly after marriage.



Simple Herbs Cure Serious Troubles

MANY of the diseases of womanhood may be prevented with care. Unusual excitement—mental or physical—disturbs the delicate balance of woman's sensitive nerves, and upsets her whole system. At the first indication of nervousness or any irregularity, take

Dr. Wilson's HERBINE BITTERS

It's safe and certain—purely vegetable—regulates kidneys and bowels—overcomes headaches, indigestion, stomach trouble—purifies the blood—tones up and invigorates mind and body.

At most stores. 25c. a bottle; Family size, five times as large, $1.

The Brayley Drug Company, Limited
St. John, N.B. 38

KING EDWARD LODGE OFFICERS

Election at Meeting Held Last Evening — Installation on Monday, January 14.

After the usual routine business at the meeting of King Edward lodge P. A. P. B., which was held in their lodge room last night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

W. M.—L. E. Rolston.
D. M.—Alfred Belyea.
Chap.—Isaac McLeod.
Rec Secy.—Robert Jones.
Treas.—Clifford Price.
D. of Cer.—Edward Clarke.
Lecturer—Arch. Thoms.
Deputy. Lect.—Wm. Davis.
Standing Committee—William Belyea, John Carson, Burton Ring, William Price and Charles Dykeman.
Outside Tyler—Charles Dykeman.
Inside Tyler—Burton Ring.
Auditors—William Belyea, William Price, Burton Ring.

The above officers will be formally installed in their respective offices on Monday, January 14th. Following the installation refreshments and a smoker will be enjoyed.

The lodge is now in a most flourishing condition and the newly elected officers will have their work cut out to exceed the mark set by the retiring board.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS

By a Czecho-Slovak Officer.

The long journey of the Czecho-Slovak armies from the Russian front to Vladivostok, is one of the most thrilling, and one of the least written about, odysseys of the war. It is this army of former Czecho-Slovak prisoners of war in Russia which has formed the core of the Allied forces now operating in Siberia.

They were facing some 100,000 German and Magyar exprisoners, a great number of whom are armed. The Russian Bolshevik forces whom they are also facing are not formidable. They surrender after the first shot.

On the Russian front the Czech and Slovak ex-prisoners, formed into an army under almost insurmountable difficulties, were co-operating with the Russian army and, since the summer of 1917, were practically the only army on the Russian front capable of military action. In July, 1917, during the first revolutionary offensive under Kerensky, it was only our army that really attacked and advanced.

When the Bolshevik Soviet Government signed the Brest-Litovsk treaty at the beginning of March, our army of about 50,000 men was in Ukrainia, near Kieff. The former Ukrainian Government, to escape the Bolshevik, had thrown themselves into the arms of the enemy, and when the Austro-German armies began advancing into Ukrainia the position of our army quickly became desperate. The enemy was advancing in overwhelming numbers, and there was danger that we would be surrounded on all sides. We had no lines of communication behind us, no stores of material and no reserves; the Bolshevik Red Guards, who did not represent any real military power, had seized the locomotives and were fleeing east in panic; everywhere was disorganization and anarchy.

Under these circumstances, Emperor Charles of Austria sent us a special envoy, promising us amnesty and our land autonomy if we would disarm. We replied that we would not negotiate with the Austrian emperor.

As we could not hold a front, it was clear that we had to retreat. We decided to transport our army over Siberia and America to the western front in France. We began the difficult retreat from Kieff, and the enemy at once seized the important railway junction at Bachmac, 100 miles in our rear, which we were obliged to use to make good our retreat to the east.

At Bachmac, we were compelled to fight an overwhelming force of Germans. The battle lasted four days and ended in a costly German defeat. We were offered a two-day truce and accepted it, for it was our duty to get out of Ukrainia. The truce was cancelled by the German chief commander, Linsignen, but our trains had already gotten past. We lost altogether about 600 in dead, wounded and missing, but in only one day we had burie about 2,000 Germans.

So we escaped from Ukrainia.

But when we reached the soil of Soviet Russia and tried to reach an agreement with the Bolshevik Government to secure passage through Russia, the Bolsheviki, acting under enemy pressure, heaped obstacles in our way. We made it clear that we could take near by Moscow and wipe out the Bolshevik Government with ease, for the Bolsheviks were in no position to offer resistance, and we had salvaged equipment from the Germans before leaving the front, which gave our regiments from 200 to 300 machine guns apiece.

To prove our loyalty to the Bolsheviks, however, in order to secure passage over Russian soil, we gave up all our arms with the exception of a few rifles which we kept for personal safety—about 10 rifles for every 100 men. In return, then, for arms, horses, automobiles aeroplanes and other equipment, worth 1,000,000,000 roubles, the Bolshevik Government guaranteed us unmolested passage through Russia and Siberia.

Already, however, there were signs that the Germans who had regarded our progress as a naive adventure, soon to end in failure, were waking to the realities, and were organizing an army of agents against us. Moreover there was a German dominating every Soviet and shortly the Moscow government, which had pledged itself to us, was carrying on a vigorous agitation to persuade our soldiers to join the Red Guards.

With our support and the support of the Letts, Lenine and Trotsky secretly felt that their position was safe. Our men remained steadfast, however, despite the news that German and Magyar prisoners were being armed in Siberia and launched by the Bolsheviks as an army to fight "world imperialism."

So we began our pilgrimage to the east. There were 86 trains of us. I was in the first train, which was to prepare the way. It is no exaggeration to say that if our men had had to choose between fortifications and passing through the so-called "friendly" Bolshevik territory, we would instantly have chosen the former. But we patiently suffered it all. We were determined to leave Russia without a conflict. We were met with cannons and machine guns, but we remained quiet. Our first train, after 57 days of such trials, succeeded in reaching Vladivostok, where we received a great welcome from the allied units stationed there.

Enemy pressure, however, began to be exerted on Lenine and Trotsky and our other trains were stopped so incessantly that finally they were 50 miles apart. The arming of the German and Magyar prisoners in Siberia was then well under way, and Crichcerin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, sent a dispatch to them which read, "Dispatch all German and Magyar prisoners out of Siberia, stop the Czecho-Slovaks." Three members of our national council who were sent to Moscow to secure an explanation of the stopping of our trains, were arrested. At the same time our trains began to be attacked in different stations by Soviet troops, formed mostly of German and Magyar ex-prisoners.

I will recall the Irkutsk incident. Our train with about 400 men, armed with 10 rifles and 20 hand grenades, was surrounded by 100 Red Guards, armed with machine guns and cannons. Their commender gave our men 10 minutes to surrender or be shot. According to their habit, ours began negotiations.

Suddenly there was heard the German command "Schiessen,' and the Red Guards began firing at the train. Our men jumped off the train and in five minutes all the machine guns were in their possession, the Russian Bolcheviks disarmed, and all the Germans and Magyars done away with. The Siberian government which resides in Irkutsk and which ordered this attack, can thank the American and French Consuls that it was not destroyed by our rightly embittered volunteers.

To what extremes our loyalty carried us is shown by the fact that although pridiously attacked and although we disarmed the Red Guard in Irkutsk, we still began new negotiations with the result that we surrendered all our arms on the condition that all Germans and Magyars would be disarmed and disbanded and that we would be allowed to proceed unmolested. The Siberian Government guaranteed us unmolested passage and taught by the bitter experience that it is dangerous to attack even unarmed Czecho-Slovaks, allowed us to proceed to Vladivostok.

True, this concerned only the trains in the immediate vicinity of Irkutsk, but the trains west of Irkutsk were, under the orders of Moscow, attacked in the same manner, but always with the same result; everywhere the Bolsheviks were disarmed. Toward the end of June, as a result of the arrest of the three members of our national council, we took over the Siberian Government and even then we were trying to enter into negotiations with the Bolsheviks. But Lenine and Trotsky proclaimed us as murderers and when they began mobilization against us, we were forced to seize the bridges over the Volga.

Everywhere we were greeted with joy by the great majority of the Russian population. Meanwhile the Germans failed to unseat us from our popularity by spreading rumors that we had committed brutalities during these battles. That is not true. The only blood we have spilled was that of our enemies. The fact is that Russian Bolsheviks taken prisoner by our troops were disarmed and sent home, while German and Magyar prisoners, taken with arms in hand, were killed.

That was made known to them beforehand. The Austrians hanged all our wounded men whom they captured on the Italian front and they attacked one of our trains of wounded in Siberia. The four years of a struggle for life taught us to be on our guard.

Is There Really A Santa Claus?

A number of years ago a little girl wrote to the editor of the New York Sun asking him if there really was a Santa Claus. The letter fell into the hands of Frank P. Church, an editorial writer of the Sun, and he answered the query. Although written some twenty years ago, Mr. Church's answer is one of the immortal classics of the century and is quoted widespread at this time of year. The query and answer follow:

Dear Editor—I am eight years old.
Some of my little friends say there is
no Santa Claus. Please tell me the
truth; is there a Santa Claus?

VIRGINIA.

"Virginia, your little friends are wrong. They have been affected by the scepticism of a sceptic age. They do not believe except they see. They think that nothing can be, which is not comprehensible by their little minds. All minds, Virginia, whether they be men's or children's, are little. In this great universe of ours man is a mere insect, an ant, in his intellect, as compared with the boundless world about him, as measured by the intelligence capable of grasping the whole of truth and knowledge.

"Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound and give to your life its highest beauty and joy. Alas! how dreary would be the world if there were no Santa Claus. It would be as dreary as if there were no Virginias. There would be no childlike faith then, no poetry, no romance to make tolerable this existence. We should have no enjoyment, except in sense and sight. The eternal light with which childhood fills the world would be extinguished.

"Not believe in Santa Claus! You might as well not believe in fairies! You might get your papa to hire men to watch in all the chimneys on Christmas Eve to catch Santa Claus, but even if they did not see Santa Claus coming down, what would that prove? Nobody sees Santa Claus, but that is no sign that there is no Santa Claus. The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor men can see. Did you ever see fairies dancing on the lawn? Of course not, but that's no proof that they are not there. Nobody can conceive or imagine all the wonders that are unseen or unseeable in the world.

"You may tear apart the baby's rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest man, nor even the united strength of all the strongest men that ever lived, could tear apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry, love, romance, can push aside that curtain and view and picture the supernal beauty and glory beyond. Is it all real? Ah, Virginia, in all this world there is nothing else real and abiding.

"No, Santa Claus! Thank God! he lives, and he lives forever. A thousand years from now, Virginia, nay ten thousand years from now, he will continue to make glad the heart of childhood."

We have received so much good from this that we are passing it on to our army of friends as being peculiarly appropriate at this season.

WIEZEL'S CASH STORE
SUPERIOR FOOTWEAR

EN ROUTE TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Chinese Delegation at Victoria, B. C. on Way to Versailles —May Stop at Washington.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 23.—Headed by Lou Tsing Tsiang, minister of foreign affairs, the Chinese delegation to the peace conference at Versailles arrived here today on the Japanese steamer Suva Maru. In addition to His Excellency the members of the party were Ousng King Ki, counsel in the ministry of foreign affairs; Chang Hsuan Sun and Tehou Tsong Han, secretaries and a large number of servants.

The minister is accompanied by his wife, who is a Belgian and their daughter. Ousng King Ki stated that the party would possibly stop at Washington to confer with the United States cabinet en route to New York where the mission would embark direct for France.

AMERICAN BISHOPS ENTER STRONG PROTEST

Ask Anglican Churches in England to Try and Prevent Continuance of Turkish Suzerainty Over Armenia.

New York, Dec. 23.—On behalf of eighty-two American bishops it was announced here today by Bishop David H. Greer, of the Episcopal Church, the following message has been cabled separately to the Archbishop of Canterbury and York:

"With utmost horror we hear sinister rumor possibility continuance Turkish suzerainty over unhappy Armenia. Through your lordships we ask that the Anglican churches do their utmost to prevent repetition of so hideous a crime. The honor of our churches and of the allied democracies demands Armenia be unconditionally liberated from Turkish rule and restored to her own people."

WILL BE MISSED.

Ralph Cameron, New Glasgow, who has been employed in the munition works of the city, during the past autumn, returned to his home on the Halifax express last evening. Mr. Cameron was always one of the boys and his old time manner and jocularity will be missed by his numerous friends.

Qualified.

First German—Heinrich will make a fine soldier.

Second German—Can he lick his weight in wildcats?

First German—No, but he can carry his weight in medals.—Judge.

KING ALFONZO THANKS FRANCE

Expresses Deep Thankfulness for Medal from French Government — Appreciates Warm Welcome to Spanish Premier.

Paris, Dec. 23, (Havas)—President Poincare has received a telegram from King Alfonzo of Spain in which the Spanish monarch expresses his deep thankfulness for the medal bestowed upon him by the French government. The king declared he wished he could have done more "to relieve during the war pain so heroically suffered by the noble nation of France," for which he had a feeling of friendship. The king said his most sincere sentiments were shared by his people and that he was happy the feeling of friendship was growing stronger.

King Alfonzo also thanked President Poincare for the warm-hearted welcome which the French government gave to Count Romanoes, the Spanish premier, on his visit to Paris.

PERSONAL.

Judge Ritchie left last evening on the Montreal express for St. Stephen to spend Christmas with relatives at that place.

Captain (Doctor) Dash of the Ninth Siege Battery, left last evening on the Moncton express for his home in Hiksboro, Albert County, where he will spend Christmas with his family.

Earle Robinson, of the staff of McClary's Company, Prince William street, leaves this morning on the early train to spend the Christmas vacation with his parents at Rievrside, Albert county.

Percy Butler, of T. Simms Company, Fairville, left for his home in Yarmouth yesterday to spend the Christmas vacation with his relatives.

Miss Leonie Boyle leaves for her home in Enniskillen this evening to spend the Christmas holidays.

Miss Ida Coates of the city is spending the Yuletide holidays in Fredericton.

PROBATE COURT.

City and County of Saint John.

Province of New Brunswick.

To All Those Whom it May Concern:

On the application of **Charles Ledford**, of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, Clerk, you are hereby cited to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held in and for the City and County of Saint John, at the Probate Court Room, in the Pugsley Building, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, on Monday the twentieth day of January next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any, why Letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattels and Credits of **Elizabeth Watson**, late of the said City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, Spinster, deceased, should not be granted to the said **Charles Ledford**.

Given under my hand this sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1918.

(Sgd.) H. O. McINERNEY,
Judge of Probate.

(Sgd.) Stephen B. Bustin,
Registrar of Probate.