

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1914

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Splendid Naval Victory.

A British squadron, under command of Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, chief of the war staff, engaged a German squadron, under Admiral Count Von Spee, off the Falkland Islands, in the South Atlantic, on the 8th and won a victory which was acclaimed throughout England. The armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, and the protected cruiser Leipzig, three of the German warships, which had been menacing British shipping, and part of the squadron which sank the British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth in the Pacific Nov. 1, were destroyed, while the cruisers Dresden and Nurnberg, the two other vessels which composed the German squadron, made off during the fight but were pursued. Two colliers were captured.

The announcement of this engagement and victory, which was the most important naval engagement of the war, with the exception of that off Heligoland last August, was made on the 9th in a statement of the Admiralty of less than one hundred words. The statement made reference to some survivors rescued from the Gneisenau and the Leipzig, but no mention was made of any of the crew of the Scharnhorst, which was the flagship of the German admiral, being saved, and it is presumed that Count Von Spee, his officers and men went down with the boat. The British losses were light, but beyond the fact that the British squadron was commanded by Vice Admiral Sturdee no information was vouchsafed regarding the ships engaged and the newspapers were enjoined not to speculate as "other combinations may be effected."

The German cruiser Nurnberg, which withdrew from the battle off the Falkland Islands on Tuesday, and attempted to make her escape, in company with the cruiser Dresden, while the British warships under Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee were sinking the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig, were hunted across the water by units of the British fleet, and sunk the same day. This information was contained in a statement of the British official press bureau made public on the 9th. The statement added that a search for the Dresden was still proceeding. The text of the communication follows: "A further telegram has been received from Vice Admiral Sturdee reporting that the Nurnberg was also sunk on December 8, and that the search for the Dresden is still proceeding. "The action lasted for five hours with intervals. The Scharnhorst sank after three hours and the Gneisenau two hours later. "The enemy's light cruisers scattered, and were chased by our cruisers and light cruisers. "No loss of any British vessel is reported.

On the 11th, the Secretary of the Admiralty received a cable despatch from Vice Admiral Sturdee, of the British squadron, stating that in the battle off the Falkland Islands in which the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig were sunk, the British casualties totalled seven men killed and four wounded. No officers, the despatch says, were either killed or wounded.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Plant Wiped out by Fire

West Orange, N. J., Dec. 9.—Fire destroyed virtually the entire main plant of the Edison Company here tonight, causing damage estimated at nearly \$7,000,000, with insurance that it is expected will reduce the loss to approximately \$5,000,000.

An entire square block of modern reinforced concrete buildings, which were supposed to be fireproof, was burned out by the flames. The only building saved in the block was the laboratory building, containing valuable scientific machinery, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor, Thomas A. Edison.

It is estimated that about three thousand men and women will be temporarily thrown out of work because of the fire. In all about seven thousand persons were employed at the plant, but as the storage battery building across the street from the main plant was saved, with other buildings nearby, it will be possible to keep somewhat more than half the force employed.

Four firemen were injured in fighting the blaze, and were taken to a hospital, but are not thought to be seriously hurt.

"Although I am more than sixty-seven years of age, I'll start all over again tomorrow," said Mr. Edison. "I am pretty well burned out tonight, but I will go right to work to reconstruct the plant."

The inventor expressed himself thus as he stood watching the flames. It is thought probable the fire was caused by an explosion in the inspection building, one of the smaller structures. This building was quickly a mass of flames, and the spread of the fire to the other structures nearby was rapid. The quantities of chemicals in some of the larger buildings made the work of fighting the fire extremely difficult, as the firemen were constantly in danger of injury. Explosions of chemicals occurred frequently. Employees who were at work in the various departments about the plant all escaped safely, the fire drill bell being sounded, and men and women marching out in virtually perfect order.

In all, eleven buildings in the main plant went down with the fire.

Winners on Land and Sea.

Apparently the victory of the British ships under Sir Frederick Sturdee has drawn a good omen for the success of the Allies. Thursday's despatches bring additional news of success both on land and sea. Of the two German vessels which had temporary escaped from the fate of the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig, one, the Nurnberg, has been sent to the bottom by the heavy guns of the British vessels; the other, the Dresden, is reported, on good authority, to be in a position in the Straits of Magellan where she can only avoid giving battle by surrender and, to do them justice, the Germans, on land or sea, have never sought the disgraceful alternative where there was a chance to die fighting. Also, it is reported that an attack by German submarines on the Admiralty harbor at Dover, England, has failed and that three of the enemy's vessels lie at the bottom as the price of their daring. While all will deplore the terrible loss of life in such battles, yet it is recognized that it is necessary, and the news is consequently accepted with gladness as bringing the day of peace just so much nearer.

Those experienced men in charge of the German naval campaign must recognize by this time that the fate of the warships caught in the southern waters must be the fate of all the great vessels now in the Kiel Canal when they come out to do battle with the mistress of the seas. The British navy, when that day comes, will teach to Germany a lesson compared with which all that has gone before will be but as kindergarten instruction. It might be supposed, with the engagement off the Falkland Islands as a warning, that Germany might pause before daring to again challenge British might on Britain's chosen element, but Germany is playing a desperate game and will not acknowledge defeat while she is able to command a regiment or a ship. Consequently, many terrible weeks weeks preserved to memory in blood and tears, must yet pass before the dogs of war are satisfied. Happenings such as that of the past two or three days, must, however, have their influence on the morale of the Germans, and no matter how desperately they may fight it must be with a consciousness that their cause will not prevail.

While the British navy has been busy on the seas gallant fighting men in France and Flanders and on the eastern war front have not been idle. The offensive movement which the past week has brought to the Allies in France is being well maintained and each day, as it passes, sees the line a little nearer the German border. Such operations are not spectacular, in the same sense as a determined charge or a brilliant naval engagement, they are on too large a scale to be gripped by mind or eye, but in the end, they are mightily effective. It is slow popping over the German border. Such operations are not spectacular, in the same sense as a determined charge or a brilliant naval engagement, they are on too large a scale to be gripped by mind or eye, but in the end, they are mightily effective. It is slow popping over the German border.

Once over the German border the fourth and, probably, the last stage of the war will commence. And it is doubtful if that stage is reached before the early spring months. As the lines are at present the Allies have all the better of the position in the way of more easily maintained communication with their supply bases. The great Napoleon is reported to have said "an army advances on its stomach," and a well-fed, well-equipped fighting force must win over an enemy less fortunate in this respect, no matter how much bravery or desperation the enemy puts into his fighting. In this war victory will be won by resources of men and of money, but first of men. In both respects the Allies are far superior to their opponents, and what has happened recently may be taken as an indication of what will likely happen in the future. The Allies are superior at every point; they are winners on land and sea.—St. John Standard.

DIED.

SIMONS—At Cable Head, July 19th, 1914. Mrs. P. Simons, aged 85 years.

McKAY—At Cable Head, Dec. 9th, Miss Barbara Ann McKay, aged 81 years.

BONNELL—At Murray River, P. E. I., Dec. 6th, 1914. Mr. John T. Bonnell, aged eighty-one years.

McPHERSON—At Brookfield, Dec. 9, 1914. Alex. McPherson, aged 69.

McLEOD—At the Southern Hospital, Southey, Sask., on Dec. 1st, 1914. Mary Bertha, beloved wife of Roderick A. McLeod, and daughter of Benj. Jenkins, Mount Allison, P. E. I.

McKENNA—In this city on Tuesday Dec. 8, 1914. Patrick McKenna aged 75 years of age. R. I. P.

The Market Prices. Butter, per doz. 0.30 to 0.32 Eggs, per doz. 0.40 to 0.45 Poultry, per lb. 0.80 to 0.90 Chickens per pair, 1.50 to 1.75 Floor (per sack) 5.00 to 5.25 Beef (small) 0.10 to 0.12 Beef (quarter) 0.20 to 0.25 Mutton, per lb. 0.24 to 0.25 Pork 0.08 to 0.09 Fat-tails (fresh) 0.25 to 0.30 Hay, per 100 lbs. 0.70 to 0.80 Silk (raw) 6.48 to 7.40 Hides (per lb.) 0.12 to 0.13 Cal. Skins 0.14 to 0.20 Sheepskins 0.60 to 0.85 Oatmeal (per cwt) 0.00 to 0.05 Potatoes (per lb.) 0.20 to 0.25 Turnips (per lb.) 0.09 to 0.10 Canned hay 14.00 to 17.00 Straw 0.30 to 0.35 Ducks per pair 1.85 to 1.90 Lamb Pelts 0.58 to 0.85

Legislative Assembly.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

RULES RELATING TO PRIVATE BILLS.

36. All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session exclusive of adjournment.

37. No private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the suitors for such Bill and such petition must be signed by said parties.

38. A committee will be appointed at the commencement of every Session consisting of five members, of whom three shall be quorum, to be denominated "The Private Bills Committee" to whom shall be referred every private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House.

39. So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.

40. No Bill for the particular interests of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations, or body or bodies of people shall be read a second time until all fees be paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

41. No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body Corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this province of the intention of such person or persons.

H. E. DAWSON, Clerk Legislative Assembly Dec. 2nd, 1914. 51—

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.

A. A. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon McLean & McKinnop Charlottetown, P. E. Island Barristers, Attorneys at Law

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations. Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within five miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 30 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of including homesteader.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homesteaded entry (including the time required homesteaded pre-empt) and cultivate 50 acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchase homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. COREY, Deputy Minister of the Interior.



GREAT SALE OF OVERCOATS!

At the front of the Men's Store you will find a long rack jammed full of handsome Overcoats, offered you at a great reduction for spot cash. You will find every size and style, well tailored, handsome garments, and going at prices like the following:—

- \$7.50 Overcoats for 3.75 \$9.50 Overcoats for 6
11.50 Overcoats for 6.50 12.50 Overcoats for 7
18.50 Overcoats for 12.50 27.00 Overcoats for 20

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Dec. 9, 1914—14

Short Course in Agriculture

WILL BE HELD IN Charlottetown AND WILL OPEN

Monday, Jan. 4th, 1915

For particulars re Scholarship, etc. write THEODORE ROSS, Principal, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Dec. 16th, 1914.

Given under my Hand and the seal of the said Court this 13th day of November, A. D. 1914 and in the fifth year of His Majesty's reign. (Sgd.) R. REDDIN, Sec. J. &c. Nov. 13, 1914.

Smoke and Chew Hickey's Twist Tobacco

Millions of Plugs sold yearly because it is the best.

Hickey & Nicholson Co. Ltd. Manufactures Phone 345.

MAILED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 1st January, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Conroy Station P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Conroy Station, Freehold and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WEBB, Post Office Inspector. Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 25, 1914—31.

Local And Other

Two hundred natives killed in an earthquake wrecked Colta and two other towns nearby, according to advices received at Lima.

Nicholas Ahlers, former Consul in St. Borrough, England, has been convicted by the Durham High Court of high treason and sentenced to death.

The Legislative Council of New South Wales has passed the Bill empowering the Government to purchase the wheat crop of New South Wales at five shillings a bushel.

In the fire at the Edison plant at West Orange, N. J., 18 buildings were destroyed, loss is estimated between seven millions, with about a million in insurance. At least one life was lost in the fire, and other workmen are missing.

That the Canadian Government or at least a portion of it is probably bound for Egypt, information contained in a communication received in Montreal yesterday from a member of the Fourth Battalion First Montreal Regiment. He said: "Just got word we are to go for Egypt this week. Some statement I can tell you."

Thirteen mine workers killed in a diamond shaft at Deleware Lachawanna Pa. Company at Scranton, Pa., a box of dynamite being let into mine cage with four men, exploded, wrecking the cage and dropping the occupants to the bottom of shaft. One man who escaped alive is Martin Balinski, a Pole.

At least one Canadian part in the engagement between the British and German fleets off the Falkland Islands, it is stated in the Infatigable, a newspaper of the British navy, is engineer Lieutenant Stann De Quetteville of Montreal, who joined the Infatigable in 1912, though he is still young in the Canadian navy; who joined in 1910 as an officer in the Niobe. Lt. De Quetteville loaned to the British navy by the Canadian Navy Department.

Damage roughly estimated to the neighborhood of \$150,000 was done by the fires in Montreal on Saturday, the most serious one resulting in the destruction of Letourneau College, a new building, belonging to the Chr. Brothers. The other was a that broke out in the three-story building 1276 to 1284 St. Lawrence street, occupied by a dozen firms. The loss on Maisonneuve fire will be \$180,000, while the fire in Lawrence street, will entail a loss of about \$80,000. The Letourneau College broke about eleven o'clock Saturday night. While the cause was not ascertained, it is thought that the fire originated in a basement in the vicinity of a furnace room.

Observers Romano, on 13th referring to efforts of Benedict to bring about a truce during the Christmas among the warring powers, "The August Pontiff, in his faith and devotion to Christ Redeemer, who is the Prince of Peace, also by reason of his sense of humanity and especially towards the family combatants, addressed a personal letter to the belligerent governments to ascertain how would receive a proposal of truce during such a so festive as Christmas. All powers declared they had appreciated the loftiness of Pope's initiative. The map gave their sympathetic adherence to the proposal, but some did feel able to agree to it. Lacking the necessary unanimity the Pontiff was unable to reach the benevolent result of the paternal heart of his holiness promised himself.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.