

The Herald

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 8, 1915

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES MCISAAC, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

To Our Subscribers

We have not of late been very strenuous in the matter of collecting our subscriptions; but in view of contemplated changes in the management of the HERALD, we deem it proper to suggest to those owing subscription amounts that they remit as soon as possible.

Germany Cannot Win

The following extract from a letter received recently is self explanatory: "Why do you persist in writing editorials that Germany has 'shot her bolt' when, as a matter of fact the Allies have not made anything like satisfactory progress and there is nothing to indicate that this terrible war is near over. On the contrary everything points to fighting for the next two or three years. You may want to take a good view of it but it is better to tell the truth to the people and let them know what is expected."

War Loan Doubled.

So great has been the success of Canada's war loan that the amount has been doubled. Instead of \$50,000,000 the loan is raised to \$100,000,000. One hundred and ten million dollars were subscribed, and the Government then doubled the amount as above stated. Fifty million dollars of this will be employed to establish a credit with the finance department for the purchase in Canada of shells, munitions and other supplies. Such a credit will not only give relief to the sterling exchange situation but will materially assist in financing orders placed and procure the placing of further orders in Canada by the imperial government.

Agreement of the Allies

The text of the declaration signed last week by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, and the French, Italian, Japanese and Russian ambassadors at London, engaging each of the five nations not to conclude a separate peace, is as follows: The Italian government, having decided to accede to the declaration between the British, French and Russian governments, signed in London, Sept. 5, 1914, which declaration was accepted by the Japanese government on October 19, 1915, the undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, hereby declare as follows: The British, French, Italian, Japanese and Russian governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The five governments agree that when terms of peace come to be discussed none of the Allies will demand conditions of peace without previous agreement of each of the other Allies.

Progress of the War

London, Nov. 30.—With the retreat of the greater part of the Serbian army across the Albanian frontier, the slowness of the operations against Montenegro and in southern Serbia owing to the wintry weather and the absence of any major operations on the western and eastern fronts, interest in the military side of the war is now transferred to the Austro-Italian frontier, where King Victor Emmanuel's troops are carrying on an energetic offensive against the Austrians. The fighting on this front has been the most sustained and the fiercest battle of the whole war. For weeks the Italians have been attacking the Austrian bridge-heads and mountain positions along the Isonzo river, and are slowly but surely drawing their nets around Tolmino, Gorizia and Doberdo. Their attacks have been repeated time after time against positions which had been most carefully prepared, and while the Austrians report that most of these assaults have been repulsed, their accounts

of 4,000,000 of France and it is not difficult to see that even were Germany confronted by the task of facing Britain and France alone it would be beyond her, for while her 11,000,000 represents the limit of her power Britain would not be exhausted by 4,000,000 but could, and will, if necessary, put as many more in the field. No account has been taken of Austria and Turkey but it is there duty to carry on the war against the overwhelming numbers of Russia and the Italian armies—a task for which they are utterly unfit.

Hon. Senator McLean.

Ottawa advices of the 2nd, inst., brought the intelligence that Hon. John McLean, of Souris has been appointed to the Senate to fill the vacancy, caused by the death of the late Senator Robertson. Other appointments to the Senate were Hon. Dr. Sproule, Speaker of the Commons; John Milne, Hamilton, Ont. and M.C.P. Baubien, K. C., Montreal.

Germany Cannot Win

The following extract from a letter received recently is self explanatory: "Why do you persist in writing editorials that Germany has 'shot her bolt' when, as a matter of fact the Allies have not made anything like satisfactory progress and there is nothing to indicate that this terrible war is near over. On the contrary everything points to fighting for the next two or three years. You may want to take a good view of it but it is better to tell the truth to the people and let them know what is expected."

War Loan Doubled.

So great has been the success of Canada's war loan that the amount has been doubled. Instead of \$50,000,000 the loan is raised to \$100,000,000. One hundred and ten million dollars were subscribed, and the Government then doubled the amount as above stated. Fifty million dollars of this will be employed to establish a credit with the finance department for the purchase in Canada of shells, munitions and other supplies. Such a credit will not only give relief to the sterling exchange situation but will materially assist in financing orders placed and procure the placing of further orders in Canada by the imperial government.

Agreement of the Allies

The text of the declaration signed last week by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, and the French, Italian, Japanese and Russian ambassadors at London, engaging each of the five nations not to conclude a separate peace, is as follows: The Italian government, having decided to accede to the declaration between the British, French and Russian governments, signed in London, Sept. 5, 1914, which declaration was accepted by the Japanese government on October 19, 1915, the undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, hereby declare as follows: The British, French, Italian, Japanese and Russian governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The five governments agree that when terms of peace come to be discussed none of the Allies will demand conditions of peace without previous agreement of each of the other Allies.

Progress of the War

London, Nov. 30.—With the retreat of the greater part of the Serbian army across the Albanian frontier, the slowness of the operations against Montenegro and in southern Serbia owing to the wintry weather and the absence of any major operations on the western and eastern fronts, interest in the military side of the war is now transferred to the Austro-Italian frontier, where King Victor Emmanuel's troops are carrying on an energetic offensive against the Austrians. The fighting on this front has been the most sustained and the fiercest battle of the whole war. For weeks the Italians have been attacking the Austrian bridge-heads and mountain positions along the Isonzo river, and are slowly but surely drawing their nets around Tolmino, Gorizia and Doberdo. Their attacks have been repeated time after time against positions which had been most carefully prepared, and while the Austrians report that most of these assaults have been repulsed, their accounts

of 4,000,000 of France and it is not difficult to see that even were Germany confronted by the task of facing Britain and France alone it would be beyond her, for while her 11,000,000 represents the limit of her power Britain would not be exhausted by 4,000,000 but could, and will, if necessary, put as many more in the field. No account has been taken of Austria and Turkey but it is there duty to carry on the war against the overwhelming numbers of Russia and the Italian armies—a task for which they are utterly unfit.

Hon. Senator McLean.

Ottawa advices of the 2nd, inst., brought the intelligence that Hon. John McLean, of Souris has been appointed to the Senate to fill the vacancy, caused by the death of the late Senator Robertson. Other appointments to the Senate were Hon. Dr. Sproule, Speaker of the Commons; John Milne, Hamilton, Ont. and M.C.P. Baubien, K. C., Montreal.

Germany Cannot Win

The following extract from a letter received recently is self explanatory: "Why do you persist in writing editorials that Germany has 'shot her bolt' when, as a matter of fact the Allies have not made anything like satisfactory progress and there is nothing to indicate that this terrible war is near over. On the contrary everything points to fighting for the next two or three years. You may want to take a good view of it but it is better to tell the truth to the people and let them know what is expected."

War Loan Doubled.

So great has been the success of Canada's war loan that the amount has been doubled. Instead of \$50,000,000 the loan is raised to \$100,000,000. One hundred and ten million dollars were subscribed, and the Government then doubled the amount as above stated. Fifty million dollars of this will be employed to establish a credit with the finance department for the purchase in Canada of shells, munitions and other supplies. Such a credit will not only give relief to the sterling exchange situation but will materially assist in financing orders placed and procure the placing of further orders in Canada by the imperial government.

Agreement of the Allies

The text of the declaration signed last week by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, and the French, Italian, Japanese and Russian ambassadors at London, engaging each of the five nations not to conclude a separate peace, is as follows: The Italian government, having decided to accede to the declaration between the British, French and Russian governments, signed in London, Sept. 5, 1914, which declaration was accepted by the Japanese government on October 19, 1915, the undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, hereby declare as follows: The British, French, Italian, Japanese and Russian governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The five governments agree that when terms of peace come to be discussed none of the Allies will demand conditions of peace without previous agreement of each of the other Allies.

Progress of the War

London, Nov. 30.—With the retreat of the greater part of the Serbian army across the Albanian frontier, the slowness of the operations against Montenegro and in southern Serbia owing to the wintry weather and the absence of any major operations on the western and eastern fronts, interest in the military side of the war is now transferred to the Austro-Italian frontier, where King Victor Emmanuel's troops are carrying on an energetic offensive against the Austrians. The fighting on this front has been the most sustained and the fiercest battle of the whole war. For weeks the Italians have been attacking the Austrian bridge-heads and mountain positions along the Isonzo river, and are slowly but surely drawing their nets around Tolmino, Gorizia and Doberdo. Their attacks have been repeated time after time against positions which had been most carefully prepared, and while the Austrians report that most of these assaults have been repulsed, their accounts

of 4,000,000 of France and it is not difficult to see that even were Germany confronted by the task of facing Britain and France alone it would be beyond her, for while her 11,000,000 represents the limit of her power Britain would not be exhausted by 4,000,000 but could, and will, if necessary, put as many more in the field. No account has been taken of Austria and Turkey but it is there duty to carry on the war against the overwhelming numbers of Russia and the Italian armies—a task for which they are utterly unfit.

Hon. Senator McLean.

Ottawa advices of the 2nd, inst., brought the intelligence that Hon. John McLean, of Souris has been appointed to the Senate to fill the vacancy, caused by the death of the late Senator Robertson. Other appointments to the Senate were Hon. Dr. Sproule, Speaker of the Commons; John Milne, Hamilton, Ont. and M.C.P. Baubien, K. C., Montreal.

Germany Cannot Win

The following extract from a letter received recently is self explanatory: "Why do you persist in writing editorials that Germany has 'shot her bolt' when, as a matter of fact the Allies have not made anything like satisfactory progress and there is nothing to indicate that this terrible war is near over. On the contrary everything points to fighting for the next two or three years. You may want to take a good view of it but it is better to tell the truth to the people and let them know what is expected."

War Loan Doubled.

So great has been the success of Canada's war loan that the amount has been doubled. Instead of \$50,000,000 the loan is raised to \$100,000,000. One hundred and ten million dollars were subscribed, and the Government then doubled the amount as above stated. Fifty million dollars of this will be employed to establish a credit with the finance department for the purchase in Canada of shells, munitions and other supplies. Such a credit will not only give relief to the sterling exchange situation but will materially assist in financing orders placed and procure the placing of further orders in Canada by the imperial government.

Agreement of the Allies

The text of the declaration signed last week by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, and the French, Italian, Japanese and Russian ambassadors at London, engaging each of the five nations not to conclude a separate peace, is as follows: The Italian government, having decided to accede to the declaration between the British, French and Russian governments, signed in London, Sept. 5, 1914, which declaration was accepted by the Japanese government on October 19, 1915, the undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, hereby declare as follows: The British, French, Italian, Japanese and Russian governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The five governments agree that when terms of peace come to be discussed none of the Allies will demand conditions of peace without previous agreement of each of the other Allies.

Progress of the War

London, Nov. 30.—With the retreat of the greater part of the Serbian army across the Albanian frontier, the slowness of the operations against Montenegro and in southern Serbia owing to the wintry weather and the absence of any major operations on the western and eastern fronts, interest in the military side of the war is now transferred to the Austro-Italian frontier, where King Victor Emmanuel's troops are carrying on an energetic offensive against the Austrians. The fighting on this front has been the most sustained and the fiercest battle of the whole war. For weeks the Italians have been attacking the Austrian bridge-heads and mountain positions along the Isonzo river, and are slowly but surely drawing their nets around Tolmino, Gorizia and Doberdo. Their attacks have been repeated time after time against positions which had been most carefully prepared, and while the Austrians report that most of these assaults have been repulsed, their accounts

of 4,000,000 of France and it is not difficult to see that even were Germany confronted by the task of facing Britain and France alone it would be beyond her, for while her 11,000,000 represents the limit of her power Britain would not be exhausted by 4,000,000 but could, and will, if necessary, put as many more in the field. No account has been taken of Austria and Turkey but it is there duty to carry on the war against the overwhelming numbers of Russia and the Italian armies—a task for which they are utterly unfit.

Hon. Senator McLean.

Ottawa advices of the 2nd, inst., brought the intelligence that Hon. John McLean, of Souris has been appointed to the Senate to fill the vacancy, caused by the death of the late Senator Robertson. Other appointments to the Senate were Hon. Dr. Sproule, Speaker of the Commons; John Milne, Hamilton, Ont. and M.C.P. Baubien, K. C., Montreal.

Germany Cannot Win

The following extract from a letter received recently is self explanatory: "Why do you persist in writing editorials that Germany has 'shot her bolt' when, as a matter of fact the Allies have not made anything like satisfactory progress and there is nothing to indicate that this terrible war is near over. On the contrary everything points to fighting for the next two or three years. You may want to take a good view of it but it is better to tell the truth to the people and let them know what is expected."

War Loan Doubled.

So great has been the success of Canada's war loan that the amount has been doubled. Instead of \$50,000,000 the loan is raised to \$100,000,000. One hundred and ten million dollars were subscribed, and the Government then doubled the amount as above stated. Fifty million dollars of this will be employed to establish a credit with the finance department for the purchase in Canada of shells, munitions and other supplies. Such a credit will not only give relief to the sterling exchange situation but will materially assist in financing orders placed and procure the placing of further orders in Canada by the imperial government.

Agreement of the Allies

The text of the declaration signed last week by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, and the French, Italian, Japanese and Russian ambassadors at London, engaging each of the five nations not to conclude a separate peace, is as follows: The Italian government, having decided to accede to the declaration between the British, French and Russian governments, signed in London, Sept. 5, 1914, which declaration was accepted by the Japanese government on October 19, 1915, the undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, hereby declare as follows: The British, French, Italian, Japanese and Russian governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The five governments agree that when terms of peace come to be discussed none of the Allies will demand conditions of peace without previous agreement of each of the other Allies.

Progress of the War

London, Nov. 30.—With the retreat of the greater part of the Serbian army across the Albanian frontier, the slowness of the operations against Montenegro and in southern Serbia owing to the wintry weather and the absence of any major operations on the western and eastern fronts, interest in the military side of the war is now transferred to the Austro-Italian frontier, where King Victor Emmanuel's troops are carrying on an energetic offensive against the Austrians. The fighting on this front has been the most sustained and the fiercest battle of the whole war. For weeks the Italians have been attacking the Austrian bridge-heads and mountain positions along the Isonzo river, and are slowly but surely drawing their nets around Tolmino, Gorizia and Doberdo. Their attacks have been repeated time after time against positions which had been most carefully prepared, and while the Austrians report that most of these assaults have been repulsed, their accounts

of 4,000,000 of France and it is not difficult to see that even were Germany confronted by the task of facing Britain and France alone it would be beyond her, for while her 11,000,000 represents the limit of her power Britain would not be exhausted by 4,000,000 but could, and will, if necessary, put as many more in the field. No account has been taken of Austria and Turkey but it is there duty to carry on the war against the overwhelming numbers of Russia and the Italian armies—a task for which they are utterly unfit.

Hon. Senator McLean.

Ottawa advices of the 2nd, inst., brought the intelligence that Hon. John McLean, of Souris has been appointed to the Senate to fill the vacancy, caused by the death of the late Senator Robertson. Other appointments to the Senate were Hon. Dr. Sproule, Speaker of the Commons; John Milne, Hamilton, Ont. and M.C.P. Baubien, K. C., Montreal.

Germany Cannot Win

The following extract from a letter received recently is self explanatory: "Why do you persist in writing editorials that Germany has 'shot her bolt' when, as a matter of fact the Allies have not made anything like satisfactory progress and there is nothing to indicate that this terrible war is near over. On the contrary everything points to fighting for the next two or three years. You may want to take a good view of it but it is better to tell the truth to the people and let them know what is expected."

War Loan Doubled.

So great has been the success of Canada's war loan that the amount has been doubled. Instead of \$50,000,000 the loan is raised to \$100,000,000. One hundred and ten million dollars were subscribed, and the Government then doubled the amount as above stated. Fifty million dollars of this will be employed to establish a credit with the finance department for the purchase in Canada of shells, munitions and other supplies. Such a credit will not only give relief to the sterling exchange situation but will materially assist in financing orders placed and procure the placing of further orders in Canada by the imperial government.

Agreement of the Allies

The text of the declaration signed last week by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, and the French, Italian, Japanese and Russian ambassadors at London, engaging each of the five nations not to conclude a separate peace, is as follows: The Italian government, having decided to accede to the declaration between the British, French and Russian governments, signed in London, Sept. 5, 1914, which declaration was accepted by the Japanese government on October 19, 1915, the undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, hereby declare as follows: The British, French, Italian, Japanese and Russian governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The five governments agree that when terms of peace come to be discussed none of the Allies will demand conditions of peace without previous agreement of each of the other Allies.

Progress of the War

London, Nov. 30.—With the retreat of the greater part of the Serbian army across the Albanian frontier, the slowness of the operations against Montenegro and in southern Serbia owing to the wintry weather and the absence of any major operations on the western and eastern fronts, interest in the military side of the war is now transferred to the Austro-Italian frontier, where King Victor Emmanuel's troops are carrying on an energetic offensive against the Austrians. The fighting on this front has been the most sustained and the fiercest battle of the whole war. For weeks the Italians have been attacking the Austrian bridge-heads and mountain positions along the Isonzo river, and are slowly but surely drawing their nets around Tolmino, Gorizia and Doberdo. Their attacks have been repeated time after time against positions which had been most carefully prepared, and while the Austrians report that most of these assaults have been repulsed, their accounts

of 4,000,000 of France and it is not difficult to see that even were Germany confronted by the task of facing Britain and France alone it would be beyond her, for while her 11,000,000 represents the limit of her power Britain would not be exhausted by 4,000,000 but could, and will, if necessary, put as many more in the field. No account has been taken of Austria and Turkey but it is there duty to carry on the war against the overwhelming numbers of Russia and the Italian armies—a task for which they are utterly unfit.

Hon. Senator McLean.

Ottawa advices of the 2nd, inst., brought the intelligence that Hon. John McLean, of Souris has been appointed to the Senate to fill the vacancy, caused by the death of the late Senator Robertson. Other appointments to the Senate were Hon. Dr. Sproule, Speaker of the Commons; John Milne, Hamilton, Ont. and M.C.P. Baubien, K. C., Montreal.

Germany Cannot Win

The following extract from a letter received recently is self explanatory: "Why do you persist in writing editorials that Germany has 'shot her bolt' when, as a matter of fact the Allies have not made anything like satisfactory progress and there is nothing to indicate that this terrible war is near over. On the contrary everything points to fighting for the next two or three years. You may want to take a good view of it but it is better to tell the truth to the people and let them know what is expected."

War Loan Doubled.

So great has been the success of Canada's war loan that the amount has been doubled. Instead of \$50,000,000 the loan is raised to \$100,000,000. One hundred and ten million dollars were subscribed, and the Government then doubled the amount as above stated. Fifty million dollars of this will be employed to establish a credit with the finance department for the purchase in Canada of shells, munitions and other supplies. Such a credit will not only give relief to the sterling exchange situation but will materially assist in financing orders placed and procure the placing of further orders in Canada by the imperial government.

Agreement of the Allies

The text of the declaration signed last week by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, and the French, Italian, Japanese and Russian ambassadors at London, engaging each of the five nations not to conclude a separate peace, is as follows: The Italian government, having decided to accede to the declaration between the British, French and Russian governments, signed in London, Sept. 5, 1914, which declaration was accepted by the Japanese government on October 19, 1915, the undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, hereby declare as follows: The British, French, Italian, Japanese and Russian governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The five governments agree that when terms of peace come to be discussed none of the Allies will demand conditions of peace without previous agreement of each of the other Allies.

Progress of the War

London, Nov. 30.—With the retreat of the greater part of the Serbian army across the Albanian frontier, the slowness of the operations against Montenegro and in southern Serbia owing to the wintry weather and the absence of any major operations on the western and eastern fronts, interest in the military side of the war is now transferred to the Austro-Italian frontier, where King Victor Emmanuel's troops are carrying on an energetic offensive against the Austrians. The fighting on this front has been the most sustained and the fiercest battle of the whole war. For weeks the Italians have been attacking the Austrian bridge-heads and mountain positions along the Isonzo river, and are slowly but surely drawing their nets around Tolmino, Gorizia and Doberdo. Their attacks have been repeated time after time against positions which had been most carefully prepared, and while the Austrians report that most of these assaults have been repulsed, their accounts

of 4,000,000 of France and it is not difficult to see that even were Germany confronted by the task of facing Britain and France alone it would be beyond her, for while her 11,000,000 represents the limit of her power Britain would not be exhausted by 4,000,000 but could, and will, if necessary, put as many more in the field. No account has been taken of Austria and Turkey but it is there duty to carry on the war against the overwhelming numbers of Russia and the Italian armies—a task for which they are utterly unfit.

Hon. Senator McLean.

Ottawa advices of the 2nd, inst., brought the intelligence that Hon. John McLean, of Souris has been appointed to the Senate to fill the vacancy, caused by the death of the late Senator Robertson. Other appointments to the Senate were Hon. Dr. Sproule, Speaker of the Commons; John Milne, Hamilton, Ont. and M.C.P. Baubien, K. C., Montreal.

Germany Cannot Win

The following extract from a letter received recently is self explanatory: "Why do you persist in writing editorials that Germany has 'shot her bolt' when, as a matter of fact the Allies have not made anything like satisfactory progress and there is nothing to indicate that this terrible war is near over. On the contrary everything points to fighting for the next two or three years. You may want to take a good view of it but it is better to tell the truth to the people and let them know what is expected."

War Loan Doubled.

So great has been the success of Canada's war loan that the amount has been doubled. Instead of \$50,000,000 the loan is raised to \$100,000,000. One hundred and ten million dollars were subscribed, and the Government then doubled the amount as above stated. Fifty million dollars of this will be employed to establish a credit with the finance department for the purchase in Canada of shells, munitions and other supplies. Such a credit will not only give relief to the sterling exchange situation but will materially assist in financing orders placed and procure the placing of further orders in Canada by the imperial government.

Agreement of the Allies

The text of the declaration signed last week by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, and the French, Italian, Japanese and Russian ambassadors at London, engaging each of the five nations not to conclude a separate peace, is as follows: The Italian government, having decided to accede to the declaration between the British, French and Russian governments, signed in London, Sept. 5, 1914, which declaration was accepted by the Japanese government on October 19, 1915, the undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, hereby declare as follows: The British, French, Italian, Japanese and Russian governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The five governments agree that when terms of peace come to be discussed none of the Allies will demand conditions of peace without previous agreement of each of the other Allies.

Progress of the War

London, Nov. 30.—With the retreat of the greater part of the Serbian army across the Albanian frontier, the slowness of the operations against Montenegro and in southern Serbia owing to the wintry weather and the absence of any major operations on the western and eastern fronts, interest in the military side of the war is now transferred to the Austro-Italian frontier, where King Victor Emmanuel's troops are carrying on an energetic offensive against the Austrians. The fighting on this front has been the most sustained and the fiercest battle of the whole war. For weeks the Italians have been attacking the Austrian bridge-heads and mountain positions along the Isonzo river, and are slowly but surely drawing their nets around Tolmino, Gorizia and Doberdo. Their attacks have been repeated time after time against positions which had been most carefully prepared, and while the Austrians report that most of these assaults have been repulsed, their accounts

Local and Other Items

There were slight earthquakes in several parts of Italy on Sunday morning.

It was stated in Paris the other day that subscriptions to the French war loan will total \$4,000,000,000.

At a representative gathering of French-Acadians from all over New Brunswick, held at Moncton it was decided to offer a French Acadian Battalion.

The Greek steamship Zari was sunk. Her crew was landed at Malta. The Zari was 2,904 tons gross and was built in 1901. She was 324 feet long.

The Australian Commonwealth Government has decided to raise an additional 50,000 men. This will bring up the Australian contingent for the war to 300,000.

The Chinese cruiser Chao Feng was sunk on Sunday night after firing on two other warships at the Kaio-Nau arsenal. The rebel vessel has been recaptured and the mutiny put down.

From Kingston, Jamaica, under date of the 1st, inst., came this information: The inhabitants of the Bahamas are planning to send a new contingent to join the forces raised in Jamaica for service against the Germans.

One person was killed on the 5th and more than a hundred passengers are said to have been injured, many seriously, in a head-on collision between two Illinois Central passenger trains at Desenberg, Ills. 25 miles south of St. Louis.

A Rome despatch of the 4th to Paris says that the French steamship "Algerien" was sunk in the Mediterranean on Nov. 29, with 29 of her crew missing. She was torpedoed, without warning, by a submarine flying the Austrian flag.

Fire in the factory of A. E. Wry Standard Ltd. at midnight Saturday caused some \$35,000 loss. The company has been making saddlery and artillery for army equipment. The origin of the fire is unexplained. The loss is partially covered.

Two stowaways, Jacob Green, of N. Y. and Alop Bach, a native of Finland were found aboard the Ford peace ship, the Oscar II, several hours after she left New York Saturday, according to wireless messages who go aboard by the use of delivering a fake telegram to one of the passengers, has been made ship messenger while Bach has been set to work peeling potatoes.

The Wilson Liner Marengo from New York for Hull is stranded on the Goodwin Sands. Lifeboats proceeded to her assistance. The Wilson Liner Marengo left New York on Nov. 17. She is engaged in freight service and had no passengers on board. The Marengo is a British steamer of 4,892 tons gross, 410 feet long and was built in 1901 at New castle.

A wireless SOS call reached Athens Saturday morning from an un-named American ship, the message stating that she was being attacked by an Austrian or German submarine, south of the Island of Crete. Subsequent efforts to communicate with the vessel were fruitless. The American legation sent a report regarding the matter to Washington. The Collier César, which is in eastern Mediterranean waters may be in the vicinity from which the message was sent.

According to information which has come to the Department of Agriculture there is some prospect of an egg famine in Canada this winter, scarcity of this great domestic commodity in market centers. Ottawa, for instance, has already raised the price to mid-winter figures: 55 cents per dozen is now a minimum for fresh egg in retail. The situation is attributable to the fact that Canada usually imports them in large quantities. The result is a natural shortage throughout the country and consequently high prices.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURE DANDRUFF.

FOOT WEAR FOR WINTER!

Our stock of Winter Foot Wear is complete. We have everything you require to keep you dry and comfortable.



AGENTS FOR Amherst Shoes Invictus Shoes Queen Quality Shoes ALLEY & CO. The Family Shoe Store.

Experiences of Mr. and Mrs. BUY ANY KIND!

Missed our train; Had to stay over night; Watch was slow.

Get a Regina Watch

You can depend on it for timekeeping.

Get one of our Alarm Clocks

They are reliable.

Get an Imperial Self-filling Pen.

As ashamed of our table tools When particular company comes

Get Our Standard makes of Silverware.

Could not read the news last night, These cheap glasses hurt my eyes.

Get your eyes tested by us

And have a pair of our fine eyeglasses fitted.

Get it Repaired and timed by us.

Wish I'd known it was going to be wet, Might have saved a soaking, and also the h...

Get one of our Reliable Barometers.

E. W. TAYLOR Watchmaker - Optician The Old Stand, 142 Richmond St Charlottetown.

Advertisement for G. J. McCORMAC, The Best in Fire, Life and Accident Insurance, located at the Revere Hotel Block, Charlottetown.