

Local And Other Items

Two hundred natives were killed in an earthquake that wrecked Coila and two other interior towns nearby, according to advices received at Lima, Peru.

Nicholas Ahlers, former German Consul in Sunderland Borough, England, has been convicted by the Durham assizes of high treason and sentenced to death.

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

In the fire at the Edison Plant at West Orange N. J., 11 of the 18 buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated between five and seven millions, with about two million insurance. At least one life was lost in the fire. The charred body was found. Two other workmen are missing.

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

Thirteen mine workers were killed in a diamond shaft in the Delaware Lackawanna Western Company at Scranton Pa., when a box of dynamite being lowered into mine cage with fourteen men exploded, wrecking the descending cage and dropping the occupants to the bottom of the shaft. One man who escaped alive is Martin Bolinski, a driver boss.

At least one Canadian took part in the engagement between the British and German fleets off the Falkland Islands. It is true that the Infatigable was one of the British ships. He is engineer Lieutenant Stanley N. De Quetteville of Montreal, who joined the Indefatigable in May 1912, though he is still an officer in the Canadian navy, which he joined in 1910 as an officer on the Niobe. Lt. De Quetteville was loaned to the British navy by the Canadian Navy Department.

Damage roughly estimated in the neighborhood of \$150,000 was done by the fire in Montreal on Saturday, the more serious one resulting in the destruction of Letourneau College, Maisonneuve, belonging to the Christian Brothers. The other was a fire that broke out in the three-story building 1276 to 1284 St. Lawrence street, occupied by half a dozen firms. The loss on the Maisonneuve fire will be about \$120,000, while the fire in St. Lawrence street, will entail a loss of about \$80,000. The fire at Letourneau College broke out about eleven o'clock Saturday night. While the cause could not be ascertained, it is thought that the fire originated in the basement in the vicinity of the furnace room.

Osavatore Romano, on the 13th referring to efforts of Pope Benedict in bringing about a truce during the Christmas season among the warring powers, says: "The August Pontiff, in homage, faith and devotion to Christ the Redeemer, who is the Prince of Peace, also by reason of sentiments of humanity and pity, especially towards the families of combatants, addressed confidentially the belligerent governments to ascertain how they would receive a proposal for a truce during such a solemn festivity as Christmas. All the powers declared they highly appreciated the loftiness of the Pope's initiative. The majority gave their sympathetic adherence to the proposal, but some did not feel able to agree to it. Thus, lacking the necessary unanimity, the Pontiff has been unable to reach the benevolent result which the paternal heart of his holiness promised himself."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

Progress of the War.

London, Dec. 8.—The great battle for the possession of Poland continues. The front extends along three hundred miles and victory over a part of it at least, appears to have fallen to the Germans, while the Russians are pressing upon Cracow in the south. That Lodz is in the hands of the Germans seems undoubted and a Russian official report just issued apparently is preparing the public for the news by referring to the difficulty of defending the city, which gives to the Russians front an abnormal contour, and forecasts a reforming of the line. Details of these mighty battles have yet to be written. The general fact that there has been fearful slaughter and intense suffering from the cold comprises about the total of the information received. The Germans claim they are pursuing the Russians to the south and southeast of Lodz. Several American correspondents were with the Russian army when the battle broke, but nothing has been heard from them for several days. Evidently they are under the hand of strict censorship. British military experts insist that three-quarters of the best material of the German army has been held in the western theatre of war throughout the campaign and that the troops opposed to the Russians consist mostly of second line organizations.

London, Dec. 9.—It is officially announced that Subhi Bey, late governor of Basra, Asiatic Turkey commander of the Turkish forces at Kurna, yesterday surrendered unconditionally with his troops to the Indian expeditionary force which is operating at the head of the Persian Gulf. Kurna, subsequently was occupied by the British who are now in complete control of the country from the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers to the sea and of the richest parts of the fertile Delta. The Indian office in a despatch describing the operations of the British forces on the Persian Gulf, says: "A reconnaissance of the enemy's position at Kurna was made on December 5th by Col. G. S. Fraser, with the 110th Mahratta Light Infantry. The enemy was encountered on the left bank of the Tigris, opposite Kurna. They were promptly attacked and driven across the river, losing heavily. Two guns and seventy prisoners, including three Turkish officers, were captured. "Kurna was found to be strongly held by guns and infantry, and the British, finding no means of crossing the Tigris, withdrew to their original positions. "The following day reinforcements were sent from Basra under Brig Gen. Fry, and captured Masera, cleared the left bank of the Tigris and took three guns and 100 prisoners, including three officers. "On December 8, the British crossed the river, and the next day, Subhi Bey surrendered. "The British losses during the whole of these operations amounted to one British officer killed and three wounded, with forty Indians of the rank and file killed, and one hundred and twenty wounded."

London, Dec. 9.—The victory off the Falkland Islands, where the British squadron sank the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig, and the success of the Indian troops on the Gulf of Persia, where they compelled the surrender of a Turkish army, have for the moment overshadowed, so far as England is concerned, at any rate the larger events which have taken place on the continent of Europe. The sinking of the German cruisers materially lessens the menace to British shipping, while the success of the Indian forces has given Great Britain control of the Persian Gulf, the Delta of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, and threatens a part of Turkey on which German railway builders have had their eyes set for years. With this good news for the Allies comes what is considered here as a favorable French communication of the operations in Flanders and France. There is also a somewhat clearer view of what is taking place among the Russo-German front. The withdrawal of German troops from the west to strengthen their armies in the east has enabled the Allies to resume the initiative along the front, reaching from the

Dover, England, Dec. 10 (Via London)—The city of Dover was thrown into excitement today by the announcement that the Germans early this morning attempted a submarine attack on the harbor works and the fleet at anchor in the harbor. The night was very dark, and a heavy rain and fog made searchlight difficult. Fortunately, the forts were put on the alert about four o'clock this morning but the appearance of an unidentified steamer, which refused to stop until a shot was fired across her bow. The vessel then retired. She is believed to have been a tender of the submarines. Half an hour later, it is said, a single submarine was sighted and one of the heavy guns in the harbor fired at her. This submarine, which evidently was an advance scout, disappeared but at half past six the observers sighted what they believed to be a fleet of six submarines several miles out of the channel. The channel forts commenced firing in the direction of the supposed submarines, and kept it up for almost half an hour. At the same time a torpedo boat destroyer flotilla put to sea where it remained all day. Large crowds gathered on the waterfront in the early morning hours, and watched the searchlights and the artillery fire. When they saw no results of the shelling, many persons expressed the opinion that it was an false alarm. There is no official confirmation that German submarines were seen. London, Dec. 11, (12.32 a. m.)—It is reported that two or three of the submarines which attempted an attack on Dover were sunk, but no confirmation of this can be obtained. Dover is opposite the town of Calais, and is one of the chief ports of communication between England and the continent. The Admiralty harbor, comprising an area of 160 acres, is the finest harbor of refuge in the channel. Its construction was begun in 1898 and completed in 1909, at a cost of \$17,500,000.

London, Dec. 11—Of the five Austro-German columns which for some days appeared to be making steady progress in their invasion of Poland, three have suffered checks, according to tonight's official report from Rus-

London, Dec. 14.—The most striking feature of the day's official news is the candid admission of the Austrian government of the defeat of the Austrian army in Serbia and apparently of the abandonment of its third attempt at the invasion of the territory of its small Saly neighbor. While attributing the failure to the enemy's superior force, the Austrian war office announces plainly an extended retirement and many losses.

London, Dec. 15.—The offensive movement of the French and British has become general and is being pushed with strong forces, particularly in Flanders, Argonne, Woerwa and Alsace. While the

Swiss border to the North Sea, and while they have not made any marked advance they have been able according to official announcement, to organize and consolidate the positions won in the last few days. This naturally has not been done without opposition from the Germans, who claim to have inflicted heavy losses on the French, particularly in the Argonne and north of Nancy. Flanders is at present considered fairly safe from German attacks, which when they do materialize is believed here will be directed more at the French centre.

London, Dec. 10.—While the defeat of the German squadron in the South Atlantic has evoked the liveliest satisfaction throughout Great Britain, there have been no celebrations such as marked the victories of the South. At least war, the British people being too much wrapped up in the operations of the Allied armies on the continent. The lack of news from Poland causes some uneasiness regarding the result of the prolonged battle between the Russians and Germans, but the reports from France are considered here to be most favorable to the Allies. The daily communication from Paris shows that the French have been making slow progress at many points for the past fortnight, and a review sent by a French eye-witness for the period from November 27 to Dec. 5, claims that the ascendancy of the French infantry and artillery over the Germans had been established, and that while the infantry has advanced the German batteries, the report from French headquarters tonight adds little to the general knowledge, as it says the situation is unchanged, which indicates however that the positions taken have been maintained. Berlin on the other hand states that the French attacks in the Argonne have been repulsed. It is apparent however that with the withdrawal of German troops to strengthen the armies in the east, the Allies have been able to push their lines forward in many places.

London, Dec. 13.—Both the French and German official reports refer to Saturday as a quiet day. They contain evidence, however, that the Allies' offensive movement is beginning to gather impetus and is meeting with stubborn resistance from the German troops who have been left to hold the western line while their comrades are battering with the Russians in the east. The French have been particularly active in the Woerwa region, where they have been trying to cut off the German force, while projects like an arrowhead to St. Mihiel on the Meuse. The German report shows that General Joffre's men have reached a point midway between St. Mihiel and Pont-a-Mousson, which they must have gone across the German line of communications, but they lost six hundred men in prisoners and a large number killed and wounded. In the same region the French claim to have made substantial progress. There also has been more fighting around Ypres—that zone of contention in Flanders, the battles in Poland continue almost without intermission and while both Russians and Germans announce successes and the capture of prisoners and guns, apparently no decisive result has been obtained in any series of contests. The Germans are still delivering heavy blows at the Russian centre, where they assert they took 11,000 prisoners and forty machine guns; while to the south of Cracow where the Russian Duke Nicholas records the capture of four thousand prisoners, four guns and seven machine guns. Another Russian force is holding the passes of the Carpathians and is thus preventing the Austrians from sending relief to their army in Galicia. There is no news of the German troops who are advancing south of Mlava, with the object of attempting to turn the Russian right since Petrograd reported a partial success over them.

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French claim to have been successful at all points except Steinbech, Alsace, the German reports says the Allies' attacks were unsuccessful at several points. On the whole however, it would appear the Allies, who now have a superiority in numbers as well as in artillery, have succeeded in making progress and withstood vigorous counter-attacks delivered by Germans.

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Men's Suits and Overcoats AT A BARGAIN

A recent purchase of a lot of Men's Suits and Overcoats as part of a Bankrupt Stock has enabled me to put these Goods on the market away below regular retail prices.

Men's Suits Style single breasted Saque—in assorted Tweeds—Medium Brown—Dark Brown and Grey—sizes 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44. Sold regularly at 15 and 16 dollars—our price \$10.00 and \$10.50.

Men's Overcoats In Brown and Grey Tweeds—sizes 37, 38, 39, 40. Regular 15 and 16 dollars—our price \$10.00.

Also Men's Blk Beaver Coats with Persian Lamb Collars, \$15 for \$12—and a lot of boys' and youths' overcoats and suits at reduced prices.

Men's Underwear 10 dozen Suits Men's all wool Underwear double back and front and unshrinkable, worth \$2.50 per suit. Price now \$1.79.

Men's Waterproof Coats The good kind that will keep you dry in a regular downpour—Regular price \$9.85 and \$10.50, but selling now at \$7.00 and \$7.50.

Men's Duck Coats Sheep lined and cloth lined at special prices.

Men's Oilskin Coats Some good ones just received from England—double to the waist and buttons reinforced with leather \$3.50.

Sweaters We are well stocked in Men's and Ladies' Sweaters You will save money by buying from—"My Store."

L. J. REDDIN 117 Queen Street.

Mortgage Sale To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House, in Charlottetown, in Queens County, Prince Edward Island, on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, A. D., 1915, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon—

ALL THAT tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot Thirtieth, in Kings County, in the said Island, bounded as follows, that is to say:—

COMMENCING at the northwest angle of land in possession of Ronald A. McDonald, thence (according to the magnetic north of 1794) running east a distance of sixty-six chains and seventy links or to land owned by Andrew McDonald, thence north seven and one-half chains to land owned by Thomas McDonald, thence west along the same sixty-six chains and seventy links, thence south to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres of land more or less, and being the son's moiety of one hundred acres of land conveyed by Charles Phillips to Andrew McDonald and Thomas McDonald by deed dated the twenty-fourth day of August A. D. 1855.

Also ALL THAT other tract of land situate, lying and being on Lot Thirtieth, in Kings County, in the said Island, bounded as follows, that is to say:—

COMMENCING at the northeast angle of a farm of land in possession of the said Andrew McDonald and running due west according to the magnetic north of the year 1794 a distance of one hundred and seventy links or to land owned by Charles Phillips, thence north seven and one-half chains, thence east sixty-six chains and seventy links, thence south to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres of land more or less, being the northern moiety of one hundred acres of land held jointly by the said Andrew McDonald and Thomas McDonald by virtue of a deed of conveyance of the same from Charles Phillips and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of August A. D. 1855.

The above sale is made pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of February A. D. 1894 made between Ronald Joseph McDonald of the one part, and Edward Bayfield and Thomas E. Peters, Trustees, of the other part.

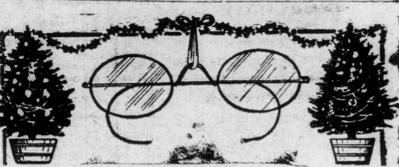
For further particulars apply to the office of C. W. D. McCallum, Solicitor, DeLoraine Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 1914.

EDWARD BAYFIELD, THOMAS E. PETERS, Trustees.

The Trustees and the Department do not necessarily bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

The tenders must express on the cover, "Tender Supply Tender" and "Falconwood Hospital and Provincial Infirmary Supply Tender."

L. B. McMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works. Nov. 11th, 1914—21



"A Merry Christmas"

This is the object of every Xmas Gift—to make someone happy.

A pair of modern Spectacles or Eyeglasses will make the "Old Folks" happy—enable them to read and sew in comfort, make them "see young" again.

What more useful or acceptable gift could you select for mother or father?

We are making a specialty of Spectaculareware this Xmas and have a scheme whereby they can be suitably presented as a gift.

Make it Glasses for the Old Folks.

You're Welcome

To any article in our store by paying the very reasonable amount asked for it.

Among the new things are sets of brushes and combs, nail files, etc. in cases. These come in large and small sizes and are sterling or quadruple plate. New designs in

- Mesh Bags
Lockets
Pendants
Bracelets
Necklets
Cuff Links
Wrist Watches
Gents Chains in different styles
Handsome Souvenir Brooches in tinted gold set with pearls
Fobs in Gold Filled and Ribbon
High Grade Watches
Boys Watches, \$1.00 up
White Metal Chains, 25c. up
Silver Thimbles
Back Combs
Barettes
Nice Reading Glasses
Telescopes, from \$3.00 up to \$20.00
Rimless Eyeglasses

E. W. TAYLOR

The Old Stand, 142 Richmond St. Charlottetown.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit

When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered.

You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price.

This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind is allowed to go into a suit.

We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all our clothes have that smooth, stylish well tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers.

If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you.

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS, 153 Queen Street.