

ALLIES SHOWER ARROWS ON FOE

Ancient Missile Proved Death-Dealing When Dropped From Above by Aviators.

Associated Press Correspondence. London, Dec. 10.—The arrows which allied aviators are using over the battlefields are in two parts, a head and a short, flanged shaft.

A German doctor gave the following description of the use and effect of the allied arrows at a meeting of the Stuttgart Medical Society: Three companies of German soldiers were resting, when two aeroplanes circled overhead at a height of about 1,200 meters.

Evidently the arrows scatter considerably for in one case four companies were simultaneously hit.

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MICHOACAN LEADS IN CEREALS OUTPUT

Crops in Peninsular States Ruined by Swarms of Locusts.

Michoacan leads in the production of cereals this year, according to information obtained in the statistical bureau of the department of fomento.

Moroles is given fourth place and it is stated that a considerable sugar crop was produced and handled in the state, despite the conditions which have prevailed during the year.

DEPLORABLE MISTAKES CAUSE OF MANY DEATHS

Scottish Colonel Tells of Troops Needlessly Killed.

Associated Press Correspondence. London, Dec. 10.—Many deplorable mistakes have been made during the war, Colonel Unlucke of the Gordon Highlanders declared, in a lecture recently before an audience of soldiers at the Hounslow barracks.

It was a "deplorable mistake" according to Colonel Unlucke, which caused such heavy casualties in his regiment. An order to charge was given, he said, and the Gordons went forward "only to come under a terrible shrapnel and shell fire."

AMERICANS HONORED BY AUSTRIAN EMPEROR

U. S. Ambassador Penfield One of the Recipients.

Vienna, Dec. 21.—(Via London).—Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred upon the American ambassador, Frederick Courtland Penfield, Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U. S. N., retired, commander of the American Red Cross, and the American minister to The Netherlands, Dr. Henry Van Dike, the Red Cross medal of merit for their services in connection with the American Red Cross mission to the dual empire.

CARRANZA BILLS DISLIKED IN PUEBLA.

The changing of bills of the provisional government of General Carranza, which is being handled in Puebla by the Banco Oriental, was begun Monday. Great throngs have crowded the bank, asking the exchange of their bills, as the merchants for some days have been refusing to receive those issued by the Carranza government.

PUEBLA FINANCIAL CRISIS. The city government of Puebla is facing a serious financial situation, according to reports from there. The municipality has but ten thousand pesos in the treasury and the monthly bills are three times that amount.

JOSE MARIA LOZANO CHARGED WITH FRAUD

Suit Filed in Court Asking an Accounting Be Made for \$100,000.

Suit was filed in the first instructional court yesterday against Jose Maria Lozano, minister of communications in the Huerta cabinet, asking an accounting for the sum of \$100,000, which it is alleged that he received as income from the estate of Luis and Miguel Gaitan Rubio, for whom he was guardian.

It is stated in the petition that when these heirs became of legal age, through their attorney they asked an accounting of Lic. Lozano. It is alleged that Lic. Lozano replied that he had used \$30,000 for his political propaganda but that within a short time he would make payment.

SURRENDER STORY IS OFFICIALLY DENIED

Nothing Known Whatever of any Such Proposition From Carranza.

General official denials were made yesterday afternoon of the published report to the effect that Gen. Venustiano Carranza had offered to surrender to the Conventionist authorities.

Lic. Manuel Rivas, private secretary to President Gutierrez, declared that in the president's offices nothing whatever was known of any proposition having been made even indirectly by Mr. Carranza with a view to surrendering or compromising matters with the central administration.

Minister of War Jose Isabel Robles made the same denial but went farther, stating his opinion that the Carrancista sympathizers were circulating the report that the former first chief thought about surrendering in order to draw out from the Conventionist administration some expression which might serve as a guide as to its attitude, if such an offer really were made, or to get the president to take the initiative in offering terms to the Carrancistas on condition that they give up the struggle.

FURTHER STRETCHES ON NATIONAL LINES OPENED

Service to Several Points Renewed During Holidays.

Renewals of passenger service by the National lines were made as to several stretches of road during the Christmas holidays. The following renewals were announced yesterday by the Conventionist railway authorities: Puebla to Atencingo and Tlancaualpian, over the lines of the Interoceanic Railway; Patos to Santiago Papasquiaro, Dgo., over the line from Durango to Tepehuanes; La Vega, Jal., to San Marcos, Jal., passenger trains leaving La Vega to make this trip every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

BARGAINS IN DIAMONDS

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DETAILS OF NAVAL BATTLE AT FALKLANDS

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 17.—The first complete story of the battle off the Falkland Islands between the British and German fleets reached here today. How the Germans fought with the utmost bravery and determination in the face of a superior British fleet, even the colliers refusing to surrender, is related in a story brought by the steamer Oriza from Punta Arenas.

At the same time reports from British sources stated that a miscellaneous account as to the strength of the British led Admiral von Spee to give battle, which resulted in the destruction of his squadron.

The British fleet, including the battle cruisers Invincible and Inflexible and the cruisers Kent, Cornwall, Carnarvon, Bristol and Glasgow, put in at the Falklands for coal, that they might continue their search for the German fleet, the Oriza states. In the Falklands they found the Anopus guarding the ports. There thus were eight British warships assembled when, on the morning of the 8th, smoke from the German fleet was sighted.

According to the latest story reaching here, the British cruiser Cornwall was damaged below the water line in the battle, but the injury was not serious. The other vessels escaped entirely unharmed. The British losses were declared to have been eight killed and four wounded. Of the crews of the four German vessels sunk, only 94 men were saved, it is stated.

The Germans were coming from Robinson Crusoe's Island to destroy the wireless station in the Falklands when they encountered the English. Evidently Admiral von Spee concluded that the British fleet was composed of only light cruisers, for he steamed directly upon the squadron of Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee. The German fleet came within three miles of the British before the full strength of the latter appeared to be appreciated.

Then the Scharnhorst, flying Admiral von Spee's flag; the Gneisenau and the Leipzig rounded into battle line. The Nürnberg and Dresden remained in the rear, out of range, and as the two larger vessels closed in with the British they endeavored to escape.

The Leipzig was the first German vessel to go down. The Glasgow sank her quickly. The British vessels then concentrated their fire on the flagship Scharnhorst. It was not until an hour had elapsed, however, after the sinking of the Leipzig that the Scharnhorst was accounted for. On fire, but with her guns still in action, the Scharnhorst refused to surrender. The British ships redoubled their terrible fire, and the flagship finally dived to the bottom bow first, carrying the German fleet commander with her.

With the Scharnhorst disposed of the British turned their attention to the Gneisenau. The fight in which the Gneisenau battled practically the entire British squadron lasted two hours. On fire, her guns silenced and reduced to a mass of ruins, the Gneisenau went down. The Nürnberg was sunk 80 miles from the scene of the main engagement after being run down by one of the British cruisers.

The cruiser Carnarvon gave chase to the Dresden. For hours the Carnarvon trailed closely on the heels of the Dresden, but the German vessel finally succeeded in shaking her off and reached Punta Arenas. The colliers which had been serving the German fleet were left exposed and unprotected by the sinking of Admiral von Spee's ships, but they refused to surrender. A few shots from each of the British ships sent them to the bottom.

The British ships had not had time to coal in the Falklands before the Germans appeared, and were short of fuel. During the fight they used boats, tore out woodwork and every scrap of wood possible on board to keep up steam.

Additional reports received from Punta Arenas state that the Captain of the Dresden, in telling of the fight with the British, said he knew of the result through wireless messages from Admiral Sturdee's fleet, which he had intercepted. He knew only of the sinking of the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, however.

"It is only necessary to add," said the Captain, "that the British ships carried 24-centimeter guns, against our 21-centimeters."

Official Reports on the Big War. (Continued from Page One.) The attacks of the enemy west of Sennheim were repulsed. There has been no change on the right bank of the Vistula river and at the confluence of the Bzura and Rawka rivers. Violent attacks of the Russians south of Inowidz have been repulsed. Washington, Dec. 28.—Delayed in transmission.—In the west the enemy unsuccessfully resumed his attacks near Neuport, supported by the warships, which inflicted no damage on us, but wounded a large number of defenseless inhabitants of Westende. The attack against St. George failed. South of Ypres we captured one of the enemy's trenches. Violent attacks of the enemy northwest of Arras have been repulsed. The enemy resumed his attacks southeast of Verdun, but they resulted in failure. The attempts of the French to retake the heights to the west of Sennheim have not given any results. There is no change in Eastern Prussia or Poland. Our attacks along the banks of the Vistula river are progressing in spite of the bad weather. The situation in the Carpathians has not changed. The Russian offensive movement between Rymanow and Tuchow obliged our troops to retire a short distance in the Carpathians to Galicia. Attacks of the enemy on the banks of the Donajec and Nida rivers have failed. A battle is in progress near Tomaszow. The port of Cattaro, near the frontier of Montenegro, is entirely in our possession, as the bombardment of the French fleet has had no effect. The territory of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is entirely free from the enemy, with the exception of a few insignificant districts on the frontiers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the southern part of Dalmatia. It is reported in St. Petersburg that the reason for the suspension of the siege of Cracow was due to the attempt of the Austrians to split the Russian forces. This caused the Russians to retreat fifty miles. New York, Dec. 28.—(Delayed in transmission)—The British naval raid on Cuxhaven was successfully repulsed. The general news from the fields of operations is favorable to the Germans and Austrians. New York, Dec. 28.—(Delayed in transmission)—The British raid on Cuxhaven was a fiasco. The British lost four hydroplanes. They also lost heavily in the simultaneous night attack in Flanders. The Russians have raised the siege of Cracow, retreating fifty miles.

ENGLAND War Bulletin No. 195. Official note from Paris states: On capture German trenches in region of Perthes, spoils included two quick-firers, several sledge and other heavy guns and one bombthrower. This shows German defensive organization. Government communication from Lisbon says Portuguese province of Angola invaded in direction of Navilla by force of 2000 Germans. Portuguese troops retired, pending arrival of reinforcements. His Highness Maharajah of Gwalior has offered a convalescent home, with complete staff and equipment, for six Indian officers and fifty Sepoys in East Africa Protectorate. H. M. government has accepted the offer. As showing spirit with which Germany wages war, following statement by Count Reventlow is instructive: "Successful issue of war for Germany depends on her carrying it on without mercy and being unmoved by any humanitarian consideration." Letter received from chief of British Moslems expressing joy at new regime in Egypt and assurance of complete cooperation and loyalty of British Moslems against all enemies of His Majesty.—Communication from Foreign office, Dec. 28, 1914. War Bulletin No. 196. Following from Russian headquarters staff: Yesterday no engagements of importance between Lower Vistula and Pillica. Isolated enemy attacks everywhere repulsed with heavy losses. Between Pillica and upper Vistula enemy of defensive. Russians stormed village Shtintal and enemy abandoned left bank Nida. On front Opawicz-Blecz fighting favourable to Russians, who between December 18 and 19 took here 200 officers, 15,000 soldiers and forty machine guns. Retreat of enemy near Dukla Pass becoming more disorderly. In this region Russians took on December 26 5,000 prisoners. Enemy attempt to transfer troops from Czechochowa to Carpathians ended in complete failure.—Communication from Foreign office, Dec. 28, 1914. The heart seldom feels what the mouth expresses.—Campistron. Are you good men and true?—Shakespeare.

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INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER CO. Ave. Independencia No. 25. Tels: Mex. 244 Neri; Erica, 3398. EXPRESS, BAGGAGE, FREIGHT, MOVING. J. H. CHRISTEN, Manager. JAPANESE CRUISER IDZUMO IN PERU. Callao (Peru), Dec. 21.—The Japanese cruiser Idzumo came into this port today. The Idzumo was in Mexican waters during the revolutionary disturbance which resulted in the overthrow of Provisional President Huerta. Since the war began she has been in the Pacific and was reported some weeks ago off the coast of the United States. "Waiter, a bottle of beer— but—" Mochizuma." Orizaba.

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