

Enrich your Holiday Menus with Raffetto's MARRONS. These delicious French chestnuts prepared in a special syrup...

BRITISH LOSE GROUND IN BELGIUM

Continued from page 1

and we reached the barbed wire entanglements of the second line of German trenches...

"Several German trenches have been occupied in the region of Mamets, and in the vicinity of Lihons three violent counter attacks on the part of the Germans have been repulsed."

"In the region of the Aisne there have been artillery engagements, and in Champagne the artillery of the enemy showed on December 18 increased activity as compared to that on the 17th."

"From the Meuse to the Vosges there is nothing to report. In the Vosges there has been spirited German rifle firing, but no attack."

Berlin (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.), Dec. 19.—In view of the conservative character of the German official reports issued to-day, the announcement made on Friday that the situation in the region of Nieuport, Belgium, continues favorable, gives rise to the general expectation that the next news of importance may come from that direction.

KAISER TRUSTS IN HIS WILL AND GOD

Berlin, Dec. 19.—The newspapers point out that the developments in the eastern arena of the war will require several days to reach a stage where the net results can be approximately set forth.

Rudolph von Valentini, chief of Emperor William's Civil Cabinet, answering a telegram from the East Prussian Synod to the Emperor, wrote as follows: "His majesty confidently trusts that the unwavering will to conquer, with God's help, will lead the fatherland through the present trying days to a happier future. By Imperial order."

John Daniell Sons & Sons. Only 4 More Shopping Days, Then Christmas. No time lost shopping here, as everything is displayed with a view to an easy and quick selection.

- Make This Your First Shopping Place. Bracelet, Watches, Rings, Neck Chains, Lavallieres, Lockets, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Handy Pins, Baby Pins, Cuff Links, Bracelets, Combs, Fans, Hat Pins, Cigar Cutters, Match Boxes, Leather Goods, Suit Cases, Hand Bags, Mirrors, Powder Boxes, Mesh Bags, Card Cases, Child's Mugs, Child's Sets, Napkin Rings, Gas Portables, Dinner Gongs, Smoking Sets, Lemon Dishes, Sherbet Cups, Candlesticks, Student Lamps, Nappies, Ice Cream Trays, Olive Dishes, Dolls, Infants' Wear, Booties, Toy Books, Cuff Links, Carving Sets, Lamp Shades, Ribbons, Millinery, House Coats, Dressing Gowns, Slippers, Kimonos, Gloves, Neckwear, Sweaters, Underwear, Shirts, Hosiery, Suspenders, Pictures, Lace H'dk's, Linen H'dk's, Frames, Berry Spoons, Cold Meat Forks, Bill Folders, Wallets, Pocketbooks, Jewel Boxes, Collar Bags, Cuff Cases, Sewing Boxes, Flasks, Diaries, Umbrellas, Rain Coats, Rubbers, Key Chains, Tie Clips, Gold Pencils, Cigarette Cases, Pitchers, Water Pitchers, Celery Trays, Tea Sets, Calendars, Stationery, Desk Sets, Upholstery, Lace Doilies, Lace Scarfs, Centre Pieces, Table Covers, Photo Frames, Picture Frames, Ribbons, Mufflers, Lace Neckwear.

Xmas Sales of 5000 Pairs Silk Stockings. A Million Christmas Cards and Calendars.

Motor Entrance on 9th Street

Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts. Telephone Stuyvesant 4310

MINES SINK 3 MORE BRITISH VESSELS

Blown Up Off Scarborough as Bombardment Victims Are Buried.

MORE RAIDS PLANNED ON ENGLISH TOWNS

Main Purpose of Germans Said To Be to Cause Panic in That Country.

London, Dec. 19.—The German cruisers which raided the east coast of England succeeded in sowing a large mine field. In addition to the three steamers previously reported as having been destroyed, a mine sweeper, which was engaged in clearing the seas, was blown up to-day, and it is reported that two other vessels met a like fate.

This occurred while the funerals of the victims of the bombardment at Scarborough and the Hartlepoons were being held.

Lloyd's agent at Scarborough sent word that the mine sweeper, which with several others, was engaged in sweeping for mines five miles southeast of Scarborough, was blown up. One man was rescued, but the rest of the crew is missing.

Owing to the fear of striking mines sown by the German squadron, the sailings of steamers between here and Copenhagen have been suspended.

That the British Admiralty is making progress in coping with the danger from mines is indicated by its announcement to-day that the route between New Castle and Flamborough had been reopened during daylight, but that vessels were required to keep within two miles of the coast.

Many victims of the German bombardment of the east coast towns of England were buried to-day, and it was a day of mourning in Hartlepool, West Hartlepool and Scarborough. In the last named town, where eleven funerals took place, a memorial service was conducted in the parish church by the Archbishop of York. In the Hartlepoons some victims were buried with military honors.

Germany Plans More Raids on Coast Towns of England

Copenhagen, Dec. 19.—From Flamborough it is reported that in German naval circles the officers regard the plan to force a way to Gains as definitely abandoned, but on the other hand, Ostend, Zeebrugge and other ports on the Belgian coast are in German possession, and an attack on England can well be started from these places. There will be only short intervals between raids like that of Wednesday, if circumstances allow.

There is no fixed scheme for the expeditions, because they are difficult, especially in the winter. While the sky may be clear at Heligoland, it may be foggy along the shores of England, or there may be great fog banks in the south of England and perhaps not near Scotland. The captains are all supplied with a long list of coast towns, with all particulars, known through spies in England.

The Germans regard themselves as entitled to bombard open towns. There has been some disagreement in the German navy about this question. Several naval officers not of Prussian extraction have declared that it was against their sense of honor to shell unfortified towns, but the Admiralty, in concert with the Kaiser, insists that open seaports shall also be bombarded. Destroyers will always, if possible, be accompanied by submarines. There were several submarines with the destroyers.

The anti-Austrian feeling has found freer expression since the beginning of the war, and the outspoken determination of a certain element to force the government to join with the Triple Entente and fight Austria for the primary purpose of acquiring the Italian provinces still under Hungarian rule is being given the authorities some concern.

Consequently the most rigid instructions have been issued for the repression of anti-Austrian outbursts at tomorrow's meetings.

ITALY FEARS ANTI-AUSTRIAN RIOTS

To-day Anniversary of Hanging of Would-be Assassin of Emperor.

Chiasso, Switzerland (via Paris), Dec. 19.—More than 500 meetings throughout Italy have been arranged for tomorrow to commemorate the anniversary of the hanging of the soldier Overdank, who paid the death penalty on December 20, 1882, for attempting to assassinate Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

The Italian government is taking extraordinary measures to suppress anti-Austrian demonstrations in connection with these meetings. It must be remembered that during the triple Alliance war serious disturbances occurred in Italy on account of the disapproval of the tie between that country and Austria. This feeling arose from Austria's possession of Trieste and Trent, once Italian territories, and from the attempt on the life of Francis Joseph by the young Trieste Overdank, a deserter from the Austrian army and a student in an Italian university. After regicide his partisans as a martyr to the Italian cause.

150,000 GERMANS KILLED IN BATTLES

The Hague (via London), Dec. 19.—The total number of German soldiers killed in action, according to information received here from authoritative German sources, aggregates 7,500.

The actual loss of soldiers killed, excluding wounded and prisoners, and those dying from sickness, is officially said to be in the neighborhood of 150,000.

GERMANS SAY YSER LOSSES ARE 30,000

Berlin, Dec. 19.—A total of 22,601 dead, wounded and missing is shown in casualty lists published here numbered 95 to 99. Wurttemberg regiment No. 247 lost 1,000 men; regiment No. 249 lost 1,500. A Saxon regiment stationed near Beclaere suffered 2,000 casualties.

Including these lists, the German losses along the Yser, as thus far published, are 30,000.

1,000 ENGINEERS PLEDGE ITALY AID

Rome, Dec. 19.—Representatives of the National Federation of Engineers met in action, according to information received here from authoritative German sources, aggregates 7,500.

ARMY ON GERMAN AFRICAN FRONTIER

London, Dec. 19.—While the motor section of the South African defence force is gathering in the remainder of the scattered rebels, the main army is forming on the German South African frontier, where the advance guards are in touch.

3,731 Officers Lost by British in France.

London, Dec. 9.—During the week ended December 7 ninety-two British officers were killed in France, 153 were wounded and twenty were reported missing. The losses were rather evenly scattered through virtually all the organizations at the front. No one regiment had more than five officers killed.

The Indian contingent evidently has been active, for the losses here were heavy. Twenty-nine British officers attached to the Indian forces were killed, forty-nine wounded and ten were reported missing.

The total casualties of officers since the war began follow: Killed, 1,038; wounded, 2,971; missing, 602.

GERMANS HEM IN A DUTCH PROVINCE

Troops Concentrate on Both Sides of Limburg, Between Belgium and Prussia.

London, Dec. 20.—"The Weekly Dispatch" publishes the following from The Hague: "I learn from Maastricht, in Holland, fifteen miles northeast of Liege, that there has been during the last fortnight a very marked concentration of German forces on both sides of the province of Limburg, the narrow tongue of Dutch territory lying between Belgium and Rhenish Prussia."

"The movement is presumably designed to enable Germany to control access to this section of Holland, and incidentally to give it command of the situation in case later developments should make this district the scene of military operations."

FRENCH AVIATORS BURNED TO DEATH

Two Killed in Flight Over Paris—German Air-men Interned.

Paris, Dec. 19.—Lieutenant Grunire and Major Destouanne, military aviators, met death to-day during a flight from Issy, a suburb of Paris. They were flying over Vauvray, in the southern quarter of Paris, their plane was caught by a gust of wind. It became unmanageable and dived downward, crashing into a cattle shed. The aviators were killed and the two aviators were incinerated.

London, Dec. 19.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen reports that a German aviator was stranded on the Danish island of Pano, in the North Sea, off the west coast of Jutland. The aviator, an officer and a soldier, were arrested and will be interned in Denmark.

Berlin, Dec. 6.—Aviation Lieutenant Kasper, who is in private life a referendar or apprentice jurist, is back in Berlin after another series of daring flights. The most important carried him over the city, where he tried to destroy some of the hostile ships in the harbor. He dropped ten bombs, but none of them hit the designed mark. A hot fire greeted him upon his arrival, and great shouting. Finally high angle guns on some of the ships began work, and Kasper, his bombs exhausted, returned to his base.

It was Lieutenant Kasper who flew over Dover some weeks ago and dropped a number of bombs. He has also made several flights over Paris. The wings of his aeroplane show the nature of the fire to which he has been subjected on his various trips. There are more than 400 bullet holes in them.

PRUSSIANS EAGER TO PLACATE POLES

Government Removes Ban on Language and Gives Army Contracts

Posen, Germany, Dec. 19.—Germany's Polish problem seems to have eliminated itself, at least temporarily, being in the hands of the Prussian government. The result of hostilities has been a great improvement of the relations between the Poles and the Prussian government, in consequence of which nothing is to be expected of a rupture between the two races in Eastern Germany. Poles are everywhere doing their full duty on the field of battle, showing cheerful obedience, admirable courage and no less spirit and determination than German soldiers.

Some of the heaviest losses during the battles on the eastern frontier have been sustained by Polish troops, no fewer than 365,000 of whom are in the field.

On the other hand, many indications go to show that the government is now disposed to put an end to the long period of antagonism between itself and the Polish people. The ban on Polish is no longer proscribed; the Prussian authorities promptly set an example in the other direction by printing the mobilization proclamation in Polish as well as in German.

Public processions of Polish athletic societies were authorized within a few days of the outbreak of war; Polish firms are receiving army contracts for the first time in many years, and the Polish Farmers' Co-operative Association, one of whose main objects had been to fight the Prussianizing of German Poland, not only finds markets for its grain with the government, but also has representation on the military commission entrusted with the purchase of army supplies. Representatives of Polish banks sit on the board of the war credit bank.

The settlement law (whose object is to settle German peasants on lands in the Polish section) is almost slumbering, and the Prussian government has reported since the outbreak of the war.

GERMANS CHECKED IN POLAND

terday. Violent fighting is also proceeding on the lower Dunajec (Galicia). The Russian rear guards, who had made a daggery capture of the Russians, of the river, were almost completely routed.

"In South Poland fighting continued, the enemy being routed. Our cavalry, which on Thursday evening entered Jendzejow, have reached the River Nida. Further north the Austro-German allies have crossed the River Pilica."

"From the Carpathians there is no news except of minor engagements, with results favorable to our troops. "From the Przemysl and the pursuit is everywhere being followed up."

The Hague (via London), Dec. 20.—The total number of Russians captured by the Austro-Germans in Galicia in the last few days is reported by Vienna dispatches to be 33,000. After the fighting at Limanowa 26,000 Russians were captured. It is asserted that the number of Russians killed is very large, 1,200 dead being found at Limanowa alone.

KAISER'S ACTION AT NANCY A MYSTERY

Arrayed Himself as Lohengrin for Entry into the City.

FOR SOME REASON CHANGED HIS MIND

France Sure Now That Germans Are Well on Way to Decisive Defeat.

Nancy, Dec. 19.—Reports received here from all parts of the eastern frontier continue excellent. At St. Menould, Verdun and Belfort the Germans are being completely held in check. At several points the French have made good progress, but as it is a war of sapping and mining this is naturally slow, but at the same time it is sure.

The utmost confidence reigns everywhere as to the final result of the struggle, and the civil population supports the suffering and discomforts that the war entails with admirable fortitude and patience. It is wonderful with what promptitude the authorities in various communes occupied by the Germans reorganize the administration the instant their districts are cleared of the invaders. Even sport is not forgotten. Three days ago I came across a score of boys between Epemay and Mareuil playing rousing games of football. All the time they were playing the thunder of the guns of the German heavy batteries bombarding Rheims, barely twelve miles away, could be heard, but this in no way dampened their enthusiasm.

Here in Lorraine, a remnant of the province wrested from France in 1870, the hatred of the Teuton is more bitter than anywhere in France. For forty-four years the population lived in fear of invasion, and this constant menace still further increased their resentment.

Kaiser Dressed for Entry. As Nancy is an open town a few miles from the frontier, the inhabitants were fully prepared for occupation by the Germans, more so as a formidable army under the personal command of the Kaiser was known to be massed just across the frontier. A few shells were even fired at the town, which struck the outlying suburbs, as a warning of the entry of the Germans. The Kaiser and his brilliant staff had even mounted their horses to make a solemn entry into the ancient capital of Lorraine. Emperor William had clothed himself in a superb full dress, snow white uniform, silver helmet and cuirass of his chosen regiment of Gardes du Corps, or bodyguards, which strongly resembles the traditional theatrical attire of Lohengrin. The Emperor also donned the white mantle of St. John the Evangelist. He had a brigade of white cuirassiers in full gala uniform, at the head of which the Kaiser intended to make a solemn entry into Nancy, mounted on a reddish chestnut charger, when suddenly for some reason or other, he explained, he abandoned the intention, and to this day no German has set foot in the city.

Since the French victory on the Marne and the check to the German advance on the Aisne and in the north confidence has returned. The population is convinced to-day that victory is assured. M. Mirman, prefect, to whose energy and courage the city owes so much, voiced this feeling when he said to me: "I am an ex-professor of mathematics, and I know that mathematically the defeat of the Germans is certain."

Civilians Made Prisoners. A report from Montmedy, which is still in the hands of the Germans, received here via Switzerland, says that the town has not suffered greatly. The Germans have, however, as usual conveyed a large number of the civilian population to Germany as prisoners, among them M. Bauptin, Mayor of the village of Reville, who is nearly thirty years old. At Demvillers the Germans have established a large printing office in the house of M. Gouzon, a chemist. In the whole district occupied by them they have set all public clocks to German time and forced the inhabitants to do the same. Forty-five of the leading inhabitants, including the justice of peace and dean of the clergy, have been sent as prisoners to Bavaria.

The town of Romagne is in ruins, as it suffered heavy bombardment both from the French and German artillery. More than 600 shells from the French marine guns fell in the town. The Germans have constructed a powerful fort at Demvillers and have laid down a light railway from Romagne to Saincourt. At Grenilly ten of the inhabitants were shot and seventy sent as prisoners to Germany.

When the Germans entered the village of Denneveux they found that all the inhabitants, with the exception of thirty, had fled, carrying off all food, cattle and fowls. This so enraged them that they shot ten citizens as an example, and sent the remainder prisoners to Bavaria. They then deliberately burned the village to the ground, setting fire to its house by house.

BRITISH M. P. SHOT BY TURK RECOVERS

The Hague (via London), Dec. 20.—Noel Buxton, Member of Parliament for North Norfolk and chairman of the Balkan Committee, and Charles Boden Buxton, who recently were shot by a Turk at Bucharest, returned to Salonica to-day from Nish, according to a dispatch received here.

At the time they were shot the Buxtons were proceeding in an automobile with a son of M. Gueschoff, former Premier of Bulgaria, to attend the funeral of King Charles of Rumania.

3 KINGS TO MEET WITH FULL HOUSE

Malmö, Sweden, Dec. 19 (via London).—King Christian of Denmark, King Gustav of Sweden and King Haakon of Norway, who arrived here yesterday with their foreign ministers to formulate an agreement designed to continue their respective interests during the progress of the war, held further conferences to-day, after which the three monarchs conferred with their respective ministers.

A joint final conference will be held later, when the kings, the foreign ministers and the departmental officers will take part.

LOCKED FOREVER

applies describes lenses and mountings in "EVER-LOCT" EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES

They simply cannot loosen.

The "EV. R-LOCT" mounting is adaptable to all forms of rimless spectacles and eye-glasses.

Turn in your old-style glasses, on which we allow old gold value, and get a pair of the comfortable and economical "EVER-LOCTS" in which there are no lens screws to weaken the glass.

Sold exclusively by us.

E. H. Meyrovitch OPTICIAN 237 FIFTH AVE. (27TH ST.) 415 FIFTH AVE. (50TH ST.) 255 LIVINGSTON ST. (H.K.Y.) LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

RUSSIAN TRADERS FORM NEW BOARD

Merchants Here Prepare for Business in East as Result of War.

Public spirited Russians, aware of the activity among business interests and the drift of commercialism toward Latin-American countries, Africa and the Far East since the war, got together yesterday and organized the Russian Chamber of Commerce. The temporary office of the new body will be at 145 Broadway.

The Russian Chamber of Commerce of William Schuyler, in the Chatsworth apartments, Riverside Drive and 72d St. Instrumental in its organization were Ivan Narodny, prominent in Russian circles in this city; Fred B. Whitney, general counsel of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company; Albert R. Werner, of the White Auto Company; Mr. Loelin, representing Gerhard & Hey, one of the largest importing and exporting companies in this country dealing with Russia; B. Konstantoff, general manager of the Charles Crane Company; J. Medvedieff, director of Russian opera, and N. Lafayette Savay, lawyer, of 115 Broadway.

Mr. Narodny, speaking of the new body, said: "There seems to prevail an opinion here that Russia is a poor and backward country. But I would like to know whether a country with a budget of \$1,000,000,000 can be at the same time poor and backward. The American national budget runs only to a billion dollars.

"Russian natural resources are probably the richest in the world. The exploitation of timber, dairy products, raw materials and mining products is still in a more or less primitive state. In some respects, Russia can supply the American market. On the other hand, she can be a large buyer."

"There is a large demand here for Russian linens, tapestries and silk of certain kinds. Russia produces silk to the value of \$37,000,000 annually. But she raises only enough of the cotton for her manufacturers' need. The Russian fur supply surpasses that of all other countries. The country produces more sugar than she needs and raises part of her tea and tobacco.

"But the mines are not exploited yet to any considerable extent. Russia has all the oil that Europe needs and is a country of 170,000,000 population and 19,000,000 square yards, yet she has only 58,000 miles of railways. What an opening this means for America!

"Russia has been importing \$130,000,000 worth of machinery and agricultural implements annually. Most of it came from Germany. She also imported musical instruments amounting to \$16,000,000.

"What Russia will need in the immediate future are enormous quantities of motor trucks, automobiles and traction engines.

"There are machines that America can supply, yet there are others which Russia could supply to America. Building material, locomotives, tobacco machines have a sure and wide market in Russia. It is the Russian industrial sphere that the American manufacturer should grasp at this moment. In this the Russian Chamber of Commerce of America will, we hope, be a far-reaching factor."

The officers elected at the meeting yesterday were: President, Alexandre Jurievitch, Chamberlain to the Czar; William Schuyler, well known in insurance circles and an officer of the Canadian Northern Railway; V. Agafonov, a Russian government contractor; Prince S. Goldtzin, and John Wanamaker (proposed), vice-presidents; Fred B. Whitney, treasurer; Ivan Narodny, director; honorary members, ex-President William H. Taft (proposed) and Charles Crane.

GERMANS HEM IN A DUTCH PROVINCE

Troops Concentrate on Both Sides of Limburg, Between Belgium and Prussia.

FOR SOME REASON CHANGED HIS MIND

France Sure Now That Germans Are Well on Way to Decisive Defeat.

Nancy, Dec. 19.—Reports received here from all parts of the eastern frontier continue excellent. At St. Menould, Verdun and Belfort the Germans are being completely held in check. At several points the French have made good progress, but as it is a war of sapping and mining this is naturally slow, but at the same time it is sure.

The utmost confidence reigns everywhere as to the final result of the struggle, and the civil population supports the suffering and discomforts that the war entails with admirable fortitude and patience. It is wonderful with what promptitude the authorities in various communes occupied by the Germans reorganize the administration the instant their districts are cleared of the invaders. Even sport is not forgotten. Three days ago I came across a score of boys between Epemay and Mareuil playing rousing games of football. All the time they were playing the thunder of the guns of the German heavy batteries bombarding Rheims, barely twelve miles away, could be heard, but this in no way dampened their enthusiasm.

Here in Lorraine, a remnant of the province wrested from France in 1870, the hatred of the Teuton is more bitter than anywhere in France. For forty-four years the population lived in fear of invasion, and this constant menace still further increased their resentment.

Kaiser Dressed for Entry. As Nancy is an open town a few miles from the frontier, the inhabitants were fully prepared for occupation by the Germans, more so as a formidable army under the personal command of the Kaiser was known to be massed just across the frontier. A few shells were even fired at the town, which struck the outlying suburbs, as a warning of the entry of the Germans. The Kaiser and his brilliant staff had even mounted their horses to make a solemn entry into the ancient capital of Lorraine. Emperor William had clothed himself in a superb full dress, snow white uniform, silver helmet and cuirass of his chosen regiment of Gardes du Corps, or bodyguards, which strongly resembles the traditional theatrical attire of Lohengrin. The Emperor also donned the white mantle of St. John the Evangelist. He had a brigade of white cuirassiers in full gala uniform, at the head of which the Kaiser intended to make a solemn entry into Nancy, mounted on a reddish chestnut charger, when suddenly for some reason or other, he explained, he abandoned the intention, and to this day no German has set foot in the city.

Since the French victory on the Marne and the check to the German advance on the Aisne and in the north confidence has returned. The population is convinced to-day that victory is assured. M. Mirman, prefect, to whose energy and courage the city owes so much, voiced this feeling when he said to me: "I am an ex-professor of mathematics, and I know that mathematically the defeat of the Germans is certain."

Civilians Made Prisoners. A report from Montmedy, which is still in the hands of the Germans, received here via Switzerland, says that the town has not suffered greatly. The Germans have, however, as usual conveyed a large number of the civilian population to Germany as prisoners, among them M. Bauptin, Mayor of the village of Reville, who is nearly thirty years old. At Demvillers the Germans have established a large printing office in the house of M. Gouzon, a chemist. In the whole district occupied by them they have set all public clocks to German time and forced the inhabitants to do the same. Forty-five of the leading inhabitants, including the justice of peace and dean of the clergy, have been sent as prisoners to Bavaria.

The town of Romagne is in ruins, as it suffered heavy bombardment both from the French and German artillery. More than 600 shells from the French marine guns fell in the town. The Germans have constructed a powerful fort at Demvillers and have laid down a light railway from Romagne to Saincourt. At Grenilly ten of the inhabitants were shot and seventy sent as prisoners to Germany.

When the Germans entered the village of Denneveux they found that all the inhabitants, with the exception of thirty, had fled, carrying off all food, cattle and fowls. This so enraged them that they shot ten citizens as an example, and sent the remainder prisoners to Bavaria. They then deliberately burned the village to the ground, setting fire to its house by house.

BRITISH M. P. SHOT BY TURK RECOVERS

The Hague (via London), Dec. 20.—Noel Buxton, Member of Parliament for North Norfolk and chairman of the Balkan Committee, and Charles Boden Buxton, who recently were shot by a Turk at Bucharest, returned to Salonica to-day from Nish, according to a dispatch received here.

At the time they were shot the Buxtons were proceeding in an automobile with a son of M. Gueschoff, former Premier of Bulgaria, to attend the funeral of King Charles of Rumania.

3 KINGS TO MEET WITH FULL HOUSE

Malmö, Sweden, Dec. 19 (via London).—King Christian of Denmark, King Gustav of Sweden and King Haakon of Norway, who arrived here yesterday with their foreign ministers to formulate an agreement designed to continue their respective interests during the progress of the war, held further conferences to-day, after which the three monarchs conferred with their respective ministers.

A joint final conference will be held later, when the kings, the foreign ministers and the departmental officers will take part.

The Paris Shop of America. Gidding 5th AVE. 46th 47th ST. PARIS NEW YORK

Important Concessions On Christmas Furs

A sensible gift is always a worthy gift—A Rich Fur Coat—a Handsome Set of Furs—or a Beautiful Fur-trimmed Mantle—would be appreciated by the most fastidious.

\$395 & \$450 Natural Blue Fox Sets—\$275 & \$350 \$150 to \$295 Dyed Blue Fox Sets—\$95 to \$135 \$295 to \$335 Ermine Sets—\$225 to \$260 \$175 to \$225 Skunk Sets—\$85 to \$135 \$125 to \$175 Beaver Sets—\$65 to \$95 \$95 to \$185 Black Fox Sets—\$45, \$75, \$95 \$115 to \$235 Caracul Coats—\$85, \$125, \$195 \$150 to \$250 Hudson Seal Coats—\$125 to \$195 \$400 Hudson Seal or Caracul Coats—\$295 \$750 Hudson Seal Coats, Chinchilla Trimmed, \$450

An Opportune Sale of Fur-trimmed Wraps

\$50 — \$75 — \$95 Formerly \$95 to \$195 Brocaded and chiffon velvets in rich shades, trimmed with fur. More Elaborate Wraps at proportionate prices.

Holiday Selling of Evening Gowns. An Intimate Gift that would delight a member of your family. \$65 — \$95 — \$125 — \$145 Formerly \$125 to \$275 Dinner gowns and full evening effects in reproductions of French models. Misses' Dance Frocks—A dainty gift suitable for the New Year's or Christmas Party—\$35, \$45 to \$65.

A Closing Out of Street, Afternoon and Dance Dresses. Formerly \$65 to \$125, at \$38. An extensive grouping of few gowns of a kind—many diverse styles—including a liberal showing of winter models, in frocks of serge, charmeuse, taffeta, and in combinations of various silk materials, with chiffon, lace or tulle.

Millinery. Formerly to \$45—On sale at \$5 — \$10 — \$15 Street—Semi-dress and Dress Styles

Sale of \$65 to \$95 Suits at \$45. (A most Sensible Gift) Late styles made from reserve stocks of fine materials, such as suede cloth, broadcloth, and plain or novelty velour de laine trimmed with Skunk, Beaver, Seal, Raccoon and Krimmer. \$125 to \$165 Suits now on sale at \$65, \$85, \$95

Fur-Trimmed Motor and Utility Coats. Formerly \$65 to \$125—at \$45 & \$65 Fashionable models, of imported vicuna and velour; luxuriously trimmed with Skunk, Skunk-Raccoon, Natural Raccoon, Seal and Mole.

\$10 to \$35 Blouses—\$5, \$7, \$10. A general grouping of remaining Winter styles in street, semi-dress and costume blouses, of charmeuse, Georgette crepe, crepe de chine, chiffon, embroidered net and fine silk laces.

J.M. Gidding & Co. 564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.