

# TO-DAY'S Messages.

10.30 A.M.

## GERMANY'S SUGGESTION A MAN-OEUVRE.

PARIS, To-day.  
Any reply made to the German note will only be after consultation with the Allies of France. Such a concession (?) would require considerable time. An inquiry in responsible quarters to-day elicited the opinion that Germany's suggestion is a manoeuvre designed first for its effect at home, second to impress neutrals, third as a test of public opinion in the belligerent countries with a chance of some reaction there. Germany's suggestion is rejected in authoritative quarters, where it is considered to be a repetition in more concrete form of the peace decisions originating in Berlin from time to time in the last 14 months.

## LLOYD GEORGE TO REPLY NEXT WEEK.

LONDON, To-day.  
The Premier will reply to the speech of the German Chancellor before the Reichstag when he makes his statement to the Commons on Tuesday of next week. A vote of credit will be moved to-morrow by Andrew Bonar Law, whose remarks will have to do solely with financial matters.

## THE GOVERNMENT (I) OF POLAND

WARSAW, To-day.  
Archduke Chas. Stephen, an Austrian, has been elected to be Regent of Poland, with the prospect of election as King later. A State Council, composed of leading personalities of the General Government of Poland it is probable will be convoked before Christmas by the Bavarian State Councilor Zyculski. His representative Archduke Chas. Stephen, cousin of the late Emperor Francis Joseph, and Commander of the Austrian navy, is 56 years old.

## AFTER KING BARLEYCORN.

PARIS, To-day.  
Premier Briand announced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that he had decided to ask Parliament to enact legislation providing for a further restriction of the consumption of alcoholic beverages throughout France.

## BLASPHEMOUS HYOCRISY.

AMSTERDAM, To-day.  
A Vienna despatch says that Emperor Charles has issued the following to his army and navy: "With God's gracious assistance and the endurance of yourselves and your loyal Allies, we have created a situation in which our final victory is no longer doubtful. In the endeavour to give back to our people, who in serious times have held out heroically, the blessings of peace, and my illustrious Allies attempting to bring about an honorable peace, I pray the Almighty may bestow His blessing on this step; but I am convinced that you will continue to fight with the same heroism until peace is concluded or the enemy beaten crushingly."

## HALIFAX SHIP SUNK WITH A NEWFOUNDLANDER.

HALIFAX, N.S., To-day.  
H.M.S. Grille, which left here on Dec. 11 for Bermuda, was sunk with all on board off Little Hope on the Nova Scotia coast. Lieut. Walter Wingate, R.N.R., was Commander. One of the wireless operators on the Grille was S. A. McLean, of Newfoundland. She carried a crew of six officers and fifty men and left Halifax on Dec. 11. The cause of the sinking is not known, but it is supposed to have been a storm.

## PRUSSIAN PRINCE KILLED.

BERLIN, To-day.  
Prince Henry of Reuss was killed in battle on Nov. 29th on the Russian front, according to the Overseas News Agency. He was 24 years old and a lieutenant in a Prussian Cavalry Regiment.

## GERMANY'S TERMS IMPOSSIBLE.

LONDON, To-day.  
The view expressed here is that Germany would have the most to gain from an armistice, owing to the recent losses on the various fighting fronts and economic stringencies within the Teutonic territory. For that reason the prospect of an armistice is not regarded with favor in London. The suggestion advanced in some quarters is that one of the chief motives to prompt the proposals is to gain time. Concerning unofficial reports, one of the Teutonic proposals is a return to the status quo before the war, except as to the creation of Polish and Lithuanian Kingdoms. It is said here that this is apparently impossible from a British view point, as it would not provide any compensation to Belgium, whose

defence has always been referred to as one of the principal motives of the British entering the conflict. In some circles Russia's refusal also is expected to any settlement which would leave parts of Serbia within Teutonic authority, owing to the bearing of the Serbian question on Russia's entrance into the war.

## HUGE FIRE AT SUMMERSIDE.

CHARLOTTETOWN, To-day.  
The worst fire in the history of Summerside swept over the town to-day and caused nearly twice as much damage as the big fire of 1905, when the residential portion suffered. To-day it was the business section. The damage is estimated at \$225,000 with about \$175,000 insurance. Eighteen buildings were destroyed and several gutted.

## LLOYD GEORGE ILL.

LONDON, To-day.  
The Press Bureau issued the following statement last night: The Prime Minister presided at a meeting of the War Cabinet this morning but is still suffering from the chill he contracted, his voice being particularly affected. His doctor has ordered a complete rest for a day or two.

## COLLIERY TRAGEDY.

PITTSBURG, Kan., To-day.  
Twenty men lost their lives in an explosion which wrecked the Reedy and Ryan Coal mine at Stone City late to-day. The mine officials declared that 39 men were trapped in the drifts.

## PROPOSAL PRESENTED TO ITALY.

GENEVA, To-day.  
The Swiss Government has transmitted Germany's peace proposal to the Swiss Minister at Rome for presentation to the Italian Foreign Office. The Swiss newspapers generally believe that there is little hope of the proposal being even considered by the Entente Allies.

## JAPAN'S STOCK EXCHANGE CLOS-ED.

TOKIO, To-day.  
The peace proposal of Germany and her allies caused such a violent slump on the stock exchange that the market has been closed temporarily by the directors.

## 'TIMES' DEMANDS REPRISAL.

LONDON, To-day.  
The Times editorially demands retaliation if the Germans harm Capt. Blakie of the British steamer Caladonia, taken prisoner after the ship had been sunk by a German sub. The Times insists that the Government treat the highest ranking German naval or military prisoner, in precisely the same way as the Germans treat Capt. Blakie.

## WAR REVIEW.

LONDON, To-day.  
The announcement of the Teutonic Allies of their readiness to discuss peace with the Entente Allies continues the absorbing feature of the war news. As yet, however, no announcement has been made as to the basis on which they desire to attempt to bring an end to the war, neither has there come from any of the Entente countries an official announcement as to the attitude they propose to take with regard to the proposal. In the meantime the conquest of Roumania by the Teutonic Allies continues. All along the front the Roumanians are retreating to the north-eastward. The 9th German army is nearing the important railway junction town of Buzeu. In the Carpathians and along the Moldavian frontier the Russians and Germans are still at grips with the Russians aggressors at several points. There is little if any change in the situation in those regions, however. Heavy artillery fighting is in progress north of Monastir, otherwise calm prevails. On the front in France and Belgium, and the Russian, and Austro-Italian fronts there is little activity aside from artillery duels.

## AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT RESIGNS.

LONDON, To-day.  
The Austrian Government has resigned. This announcement was made in a Reuter despatch from Amsterdam.

## JOFFRE RETIRED.

PARIS, To-day.  
In conformity with the change in the military command announced last night, President Poincare to-day issued a decree naming General Joffre, Commander-in-Chief of the French armies, Technical Counsel of the Government regarding the direction of the war.

## GERMAN PROPOSALS NOT YET RECEIVED.

LONDON, To-day.  
The German peace proposals has made little apparent progress in winning a favorable British sentiment during the first 24 hours. An animated discussion on the subject of the public and the press proceeds. The general trend of this discussion continues to be highly critical, but there

is some indication that the first impulse of irritation will be succeeded by a calmer and a more conservative view. In some influential political quarters this disposition not hastily to refuse to listen to the proposition is reflected in the Westminster Gazette, usually classed as the Liberal Journal favorable to ex-Premier Asquith, which urges that the German peace move calls for a high degree of British statesmanship and a conservative policy. Meanwhile no authoritative expression has come from the new Government through the press which usually reflects the views of the leading members who are virtually unanimous against negotiations. Up to a late hour of the evening the Foreign Office had not received the German proposals, and was unaware whether definite terms had been presented.

## GREEKS AND FRENCH FIGHTING.

BERLIN, To-day.  
Fighting is in progress between the Greek regular troops and the French Overseas News Agency announces. The News Agency says the fighting is taking place north of Katerina, about 60 miles west of Salonika, that the Greeks have a force of 5,000 men and that the town of Katerina has been captured by the Greeks. The News Agency says the French line positions have been pierced and the Greeks are said to have taken up a line between them and Borbotzko.

## WILSON'S CAREFUL ATTITUDE.

WASHINGTON, To-day.  
President Wilson's action in connection with Germany's peace proposals remaining undecided to-day, while he awaited the official profile which the Central Powers have asked the States to transmit to the Entente Powers, the impression is great that while the President's first consideration was to safeguard his usefulness as a peacemaker, but omitted any comment which might possibly be coupled with rejection by the Allies, there was a disposition to find some way out, however, and delicately inform them of the intimate and sincere wish of the States that some means for a discussion at least might be reached. Many officials felt that an indication of the temper of the Entente Governments should be available before the influence of the States should be thrown into the balance. The President cancelled all outside engagements to-day and remained at the White House, where he conferred with Colonel House, his friend and adviser, who made a trip to Europe to sound out peace sentiment several months ago. Col. House may go again if the President makes a move to accompany Germany's proposals with a suggestion of any character.

## TRAGEDIES OF THE STORM.

HALIFAX, To-day.  
The Strathcona, one of the Dominion Government steamers which answered the S.O.S. calls of H.M.C.S. Grille reports that she could find no trace of wreckage or boats. It is now certain that the ship with a crew of forty officers and men was lost. There is anxiety regarding the Italian steamer Algiers on her way to Halifax from Gaspe with her machinery disabled. She was in tow of the tug Lord Strathcona, which brought her within 15 miles of this port during the terrific storm in which the Canadian Government torpedo boat Grille was lost with all hands. The Algiers broke adrift from the tug in the storm and in the darkness disappeared. The Lord Strathcona sent out wireless calls for assistance. Boats went out in the morning in search of the missing steamer. The Furness Withy Co. agents, late to-night, had no information regarding her.

## GERMAN SUB. SINKS TRANSPORT.

BERLIN, To-day.  
An official communication issued to-day says that a German submarine on December 4th sank Malta sunk the transport steamer Algiers, 4,000 tons, which was in the service of the French navy. The Algiers was bound from Salonika for France. Of the military men on board one officer and six men were made prisoners.

## NEW AUSTRIAN CABINET.

LONDON, To-day.  
The Emperor has accepted the resignation of the Austrian Ministry, according to a Vienna despatch, received by Reuters by way of Amsterdam and has entrusted Alexander Spitzmuller with the formation of a new Cabinet. Spitzmuller is a former Minister of Commerce. The Ministry of Dr. Von Koerber, which has resigned, succeeded that of Count Karl Sturgk, who was assassinated in Vienna in October.

## Clever Vidocq, Father of Detectives.

Vidocq, the great French detective, was the first to undertake the systematic tracking of criminals, says The Cleveland Leader. He is known as the "Father of Detectives," and Vidocq was a reformed thief. For many years he had been one of the class to whose detection and punishment he afterward devoted his life. It was in 1812 that he was appointed chief of the secret police of Paris. He retained this position until 1825. Curiously enough, he died in poverty in 1857.  
It was M. Henry, prefect of the French police, who gave Vidocq his first opportunity to demonstrate skill as a detective. A gang of thieves had been robbing houses in Paris and their operations finally became so offensive that it was deemed necessary to take extraordinary measures to put them out of business. So Vidocq was commissioned to do the work with the understanding that he would be richly rewarded if he met with success.  
No one was more familiar with the ways of the underworld than was Vidocq and he determined to continue his association with criminals in order now to obtain the evidence that would be required to convict them. He had once known a famous thief and fugitive galley-slave, Germain, and he resolved to win his way into the good graces of the lawbreaker.  
After that he mingled with the thieves of Paris, with whom he became a half fellow, well met. One of the first to meet and greet him with the hand of fellowship was Constantine, a giant of a man, who was head and front of the very gang now engaged in robbing the houses of Paris. At the outset Constantine urged Vidocq to join in the cracking of a particularly rich crib. He said that his gang had already come into possession of a key of the house and that it would be an easy job. Six others were to participate and it was urged that there would be more than enough loot to go around.  
Vidocq cheerfully agreed to join them in the enterprise and said that he was especially attracted with the idea of getting the best of the "thief turned square." He chuckled at the thought of outwitting himself, and the big thief thought the chuckle merely represented the satisfaction he felt at the notion of assailing the thief-killer. The plans were carefully laid. Constantine was a man of system and he arranged the part each man was to take in the robbery. A large garden wall surrounded the house to be entered and it was decided that Vidocq, being comparatively new, should take his place upon the wall and give the alarm in the event of the police appearing on the scene. The detective eagerly assented to this agreement. It was just as he wished. On the way to the scene of the robbery he slipped into the hand of a gendarme a note addressed to the prefect of police. It instructed him to send a detail of men to the scene at a specified time, but not to arrest the robbers immediately. Instead it was asked that the police follow the burglars to a room, where Vidocq promised to have them all together.  
All of the details were carried out as planned. The thieves went to the house at about midnight and managed to get in without difficulty. They grabbed the bags containing the loot and hurried to a nearby house, where Vidocq said they would have time to regain their wits. Delighted to get away from danger, they followed him without a murmur. In a few minutes they felt secure and began a division of the spoils. In spite of the old adage about honor among thieves, Constantine wanted the major part of the booty and his demands precipitated a fierce quarrel. It was at this moment that Vidocq quietly gave the signal for the police to enter. They did so, with their pistols cocked and primed. Every man in the room was taken into custody—that is every man except Vidocq. He was under the bed where he could not be seen.  
On the way to the police station the robbers discussed the strange disappearance of their colleague in crime. Constantine, especially, was angry at this odd escape. He came to the conclusion that the fellow was a coward and tried to dismiss all thoughts of him from his mind. But at the hearing the next morning they were treat-

ed to a great surprise. They had determined to proclaim their innocence and lay all the blame on the man who had disappeared. Then, to their dismay, Vidocq appeared in the witness box and gave testimony which sent all of them to jail.

## Submarine vs. Zeppelin.

"Periscope" contributes to the November London Magazine a fascinating article on "Flirting with Death!" in the course of which he tells some stories of the submarine. We are glad, but not surprised, to learn that between our men and the enemy lies this difference—when a "U" boat gets into a tight place she rarely gets out of it, whilst a British submarine invariably wins free. An instance is given of how one of our submarines tackled a Zeppelin—  
It was over the sea that E 05 met her Zeppelin and beat it. The Zeppelin was flying low down, presumably on the look-out for submarines, when E 05 caught sight of her, leaping to the surface, started pumping explosives into her from a quick-firer. Finding herself thus determinedly attacked by such an unexpected foe, the airship tried to rise out of range. In

## Household Notes.

Young turkey eggs are best for roasting.  
The flesh of fish out of season is not wholesome.  
Cakes should always be mixed in an earthen bowl.  
Potatoes are more wholesome baked than boiled.  
If the duck is young the under part of the bill will break easily.  
If starch sticks to irons, it has not been boiled long enough.  
When making bread the sponge should rise to twice its size.  
An apron of oilcloth is a good thing to wear when washing dishes.  
A fresh, good chicken will have firm flesh and yellow feet and legs.  
Cold boiled potatoes make good French fried or Lyonnaise potatoes.  
After using all the ham from the ham bone, boil the bone with cabbage.  
Add a spoonful of whipped cream to each cup of cream soup when it is served.  
When fruit jars are hard to open, take hold of the top with a piece of sandpaper.  
In heating the oven the draughts should be closed when the coal is well started.  
Pressed meat can be made from the soup meat, and if nicely seasoned, it is very good.

## CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Children's wear or without fastenings, waist and ankle, for boys and girls. White and blue. Friday, Saturday and Monday.

## Ladies' Dressing Robes.

32 dozen of best assorted ribs, standard fall and winter wear. Saturday and Monday.

## Photography.

Assorted trial, color, and black and white. These will be sold at a special price. Monday.

## Baby Sleepers.

Warm fleece, blue or pink. Button-hole edges. Just a few. Rec. 9c. Friday and Monday.

## Christmas Cards.

Assorted trial, color, and black and white. These will be sold at a special price. Monday.

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# Xmas Giving.

Intelligent Christmas shopping involves economy, beauty and utility. Our stocks of Gifts for Men and Boys, Ladies and Girls are distinguished by just such characteristics. The assortments offered for your selection are designed to facilitate your shopping and increase the appreciation of the recipient. Check this list of suggestions, cut it out, and bring it along for reference.

### TREMENDOUS DISPLAY OF APPROPRIATE TOYS.

Xmas Stockings	12c, 33c, 50c
Performing Horses	20c, each
Blackboards	50c
Rocking Chairs	20c and 60c
Dolls' Carriages	\$2.50
Scales	15c
Derby Riders	45c
Baby Mincers	15c
Sets Furniture	24c
Pianos	40c and 90c
Policeman's Outfit	95c
Fireman's Outfit	45c
Pastry Sets	20c, each
Washboards	8c and 16c
Wash Tubs	20c
Real Warships	22c and 50c
Naval War Toys	90c
Tree Candles	8c
Candle Holders	12c per doz.
Tree Decorations	6c to 10c
Teddy Bears	55c, 80c and 90c
Electric Bears	\$2.00 each
Mechano	14c to \$2.50
Engineers	14c to \$2.50
Tool Chests	45c, 65c and \$1.00
Tools on Cards	12c and 20c
Crayons	10c
Paints	14c to 32c
Horse and Waggon	20c
Dolls' Beds	8c to 40c
A. B. C. Blocks	15c to 45c
Paint Books	33c
Picture Books	8c to 33c
Dolls' Cots	45c to 90c
Barking Dogs	15c
Dolls	25c to \$3.20
Tops	8c to 40c
Rattles	11c to 50c
Japanese Tea Sets	50c

### HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c. to 25c. each.

Single and boxed, the most extensive line and finest ever shown.

### DECORATING FLOWERS, 25c. to \$1.40 bunch.

Carnations, Daffodils, Roses, Tulips, Narcissus, Geraniums, Asparagus, Sage Plant, Pond Lilies, Calla Lilies, Gladiolus, Autumn Sprays, Drooping Vines, Chrysanthemums, etc.

### LADIES' DRESSING ROBES, \$3.50 to \$12.00.

Dressing Jackets	\$1.50 to \$3.50
Neckwear	10c to \$3.00
Silk Scarves	45c to \$6.70
Tea Aprons	15c to 75c
Muslin Aprons	33c to \$1.00
Hand Bags	49c to \$10.00 each
Bonnet Caps	75c
Silk Dresses	\$5.00 to \$26.00
Silk Waists	\$1.50 to \$14.00
Maids' Uniforms	\$3.10 to \$4.50
Maids' Aprons	30c to \$1.00
Maids' Caps	20c to 45c

### PHOTO FRAMES, 25c. to \$2.00.

Jewelry Boxes	45c to \$6.00
Manicure Sets	17c to \$17.00
Bureau Sets	\$1.50 to \$2.50
Clock and Jewelry Box	\$5.50
Infants' Sets	55c to \$2.50
Shopping Bags	45c and 55c
Work Bags	25c to 40c
Work Baskets	\$1.55 and \$2.20
Collar Pouches	\$1.00
Travelling Cases	15c to 75c
Perfume in Jewel Boxes	40c to \$1.50
Talcum Jars	30c to 33c
Needle Cases	20c to 45c
Handkerchief Sachets	25c, up
Brooches	15c to 40c
Pin Sets	15c to 49c
Hat Pins	4c to \$1.35 each
Xmas Cards	9c to 15c pkgs.
Xmas Tags	6c pkgs.
Xmas Seals	6c pkgs.
Xmas Twines	15c reel
Xmas Ribbons	15c pkgs.

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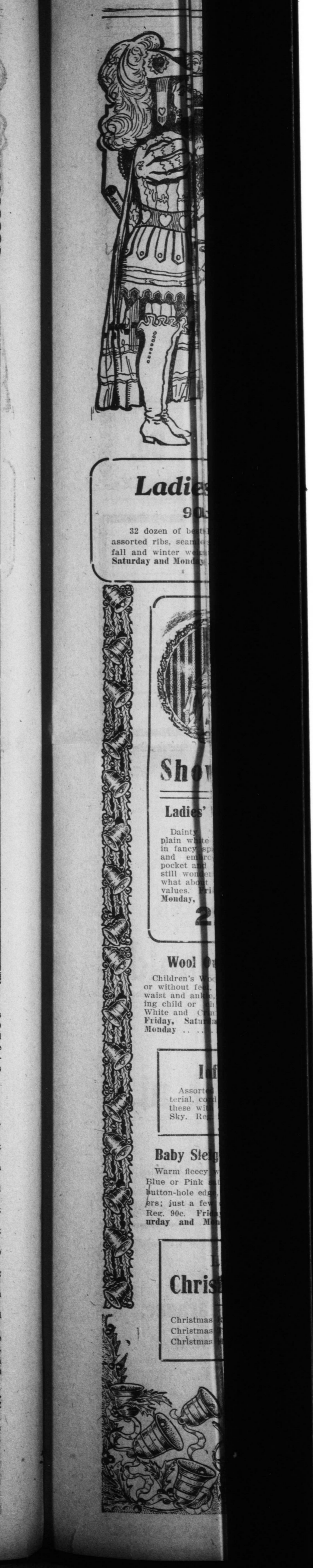
PHONE 494. MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

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Constantine was furious and tried to attack the detectives in the courtroom. He said many things that were not complimentary and added: "What do you call that sort of a trick?"  
"I call it 'the mouse trap.' You all walked into it even though you were old rats that should have known better."

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