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Sizes 12 to 17, in stripes, silk front, pleated front, sport shirts, double soft and stiff cuffs in all dependable fabrics.

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Natural Wool 95c. to \$1.30 garment
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Sizes 26 to 42 in pants, shirts and combinations. Just the weights suitable for spring and summer.

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BOSTON GARTERS only 28c. pair.
ARM BANDS, 4c. to 7c.
All our Braces, etc., are made of strictly fresh webbings and rustless metals.

War News.

Messages Received
Previous to 9 A.M.

BRITISH GAINS.

LONDON, April 29.
British troops have captured Arleux-en-Gobelle and German positions on a front of more than two miles north and south of that village, says the official report. Northeast of Gavrelle and Roex, and north of Monchy-le-Preux, gains were made. The Germans counter attacked bitterly with large forces and suffered heavily from the British fire. Several hundred prisoners were captured.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

PARIS, April 29.
The official communication issued by the war office last night reads: The artillery action was intermittent over the greater part of the front with violent outbursts between whiles in the Aisne and Champagne regions. On Chemin-Des-Dames we made progress in the neighborhood of Ostella, and took prisoners. Everywhere else the day was calm without infantry actions. In the Eastern theatre on the 26th the Bulgarians, after violent bombardment, succeeded in gaining a temporary foothold in the trenches recently captured by the British troops west of Lake Doiran; but an immediate counter attack drove them out with heavy losses.

ATTACK GERMAN POSITIONS.

PARIS, April 29.
French troops last night attacked German positions near Courcy, northwest of Rheims, the war office announced. They gained considerable ground and took 150 prisoners. German attacks in the Champagne failed. In Upper Alsace the French advanced as far as the second German line at several points inflicting losses on their adversaries and bringing back prisoners.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

With the British Army afield, April 28.—"British troops have turned the Germans' 'Wotan line.'" Half of the village of Oppy, believed to be the northernmost town of this German defence front, was captured to-day in a desperate hot fight. Arleux-en-Gobelle, a trifle further to the north, also fell to the tremendous British assault. Information from other sections of the British front reaching the spot from which this despatch is

written, detailed fighting on a tremendous scale of intensity around Oppy and Arleux, which is still progressing after a night of never-ceasing clash. The armies of both sides have swayed back and forth in the struggle, but the latest report to-day showed the British still in possession of half of Oppy and all of Arleux, and beating back desperate German counter attacks around Gavrelle.

British Headquarters in France, April 29.—There was more desperate fighting along the British front to-day, the Germans, evidently spurred on by declarations from Field Marshal Von Hindenburg that they must hold their present positions at all costs, are making resistance more stubborn than any heretofore encountered at the various points captured in the first onward rush by the British. The Germans have been ordered into counter attacks with reckless disregard to loss to-day, and it was possible near Oppy to see at one time no less than five grey waves of Germans blindly facing the British fire in an attempt to retake their lost positions. Heavy shells broke upon them in a great explosive torrent. Where each shell burst, great gaps were cut in the ranks of the incoming men. Those who penetrated the British barrage from the larger calibre guns were met by field gun fire and mowed down under continuous sprays of machine gun bullets. Under this fire the attack was utterly broken down. In some places there was ferocious hand-to-hand fighting, and the British got in well with the bayonet. There was one bit of fighting in which even bayonets were forgotten, and men went at each others throats and eyes. Many Germans went down to their death from blows from rifle butts. The attack began with the coming of dawn, and extended in an easterly direction from Vimy Ridge at its northern hinge, and on the southward to the Scarpe. Progress was made everywhere. The so-called Oppy-Mencourt line, which protects Dro-court switch to the Hindenburg line, was pierced again. The Canadians who had been more or less resting since they swept the Germans off both slopes of Vimy Ridge on Easter Monday, made a brilliant assault against the village and held it against all counter attacks. The British crossed the German lines just west of Oppy. There had been fierce fighting about that village all day.

GERMAN TRENCHES CAPTURED.
LONDON, April 29.
British troops captured the German trench system south of Oppy on a front of about a mile after heavy fighting this morning, says the official from British headquarters in France. The Germans offered strong resist-

ance and delivered several counter attacks but this failed. The number of prisoners taken by the British since Saturday morning is 976 including 16 officers.

BRITISH TROOPS ADVANCING.

NEW YORK, April 28.
The terrific German counter attacks on the British lines in France have ended and the British troops are now advancing. There are many signs that the fighting will shortly be resumed on a more terrific scale than ever before, and not the least of these omens are the frantic appeals and threats made by German leaders and press to avert the menace of a general strike throughout Germany. Discontent is seething in the ranks of German workers, and the Government is haunted by the fear that May Day, the great International Socialist holiday, may see an outbreak which will shake the whole Imperial Empire. That the general strike planned by the Socialists and Radicals is not confined, it is said, to Germany, but includes Austria-Hungary as well, is indicated from one of the rare despatches which have come through from Vienna.

RUSSIANS MOVING.

PETROGRAD, April 29.
Russian troops have recaptured from the Turks the ground lost south east of Erzingan, on the Caucasian front, it is announced officially.

BREAKS OFF RELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 29.
Guatemala has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany. The German Minister has been handed his passports, and exequaturs of the German Consul there have been cancelled.

TURKS TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

PETROGRAD, April 29.
The Turks have taken the offensive against the Russians along the Persian frontier, the war office announces. The Russians lost two positions, but regained one of them.

SUPPLIES TO GERMANY.

PARIS, April 28.
Jean Herbetts, in the Echo de Paris, discussing the blockade question and the question of food reaching Germany through neutral countries, quotes from a report, the reliability of which the writer guarantees, although he says he is unable to reveal the source, that Switzerland during the first nine months of 1913 exported two hundred thousand pounds of corn and cereals to Germany. During the corresponding time of 1916 the exports of cereals exceeded one million one hundred thousand pounds. Fruits, cheese, condensed milk, and cattle

increased in similar proportions. The writer referring to the fact that the Allies contracted with certain neutrals not to handle exports under certain conditions, declares that in view of present conditions the Allies should cancel such agreements. Neutrals, he said, should be made to choose either to stop supplying Germany or cease receiving supplies from overseas. He is the duty of the United States, he says, to compel neutrals to make this choice forthwith in agreement with her Allies.

JAPAN AND THE WAR.

LONDON, April 28.
The possibility of greater participation by Japan in the war has been discussed for some time. Baron Kato, a Japanese diplomatist, is quoted as saying that Japan is engaging in conferences contemplating a larger part in the war, Japan being determined to collaborate to the fullest extent to the defeat of Germany. He added that he regretted it was impossible, because of the distance, for Japan's army to fight alongside the armies of her Allies; nevertheless the impression has been created that Japan soon will make a sensational move of great advantage to the Allies' cause.

ADMINISTRATION BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, April 29.
By overwhelming majorities both the Senate and House passed late last night the Administration Bill to raise a war army by selective draft.

CONSCRIPTION OPPONENTS DEFEATED.

WELLINGTON, April 29.
The Laborites who opposed Conscription, have been defeated in the municipal election in New Zealand.

THE INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, April 28.
Simla despatches say subscriptions to the Indian Special War Loan exceed ten million pounds sterling.

RUSSIA CLEANING UP.

PETROGRAD, April 29.
As a result of the visit of War Minister Guskoff to the southwestern front, 23 Generals, including some Generals of divisions, have been replaced. On all the front not fewer than 115 officers, holding headquarters command, have been removed. Workmen in munitions factories who were sent to the front under orders issued under the Romanoff regime for participation in strikes, are being recalled.

SWISS FRONTIER CLOSED.

ZURICH, April 28.
The German-Swiss frontier has been strictly closed to all travellers

and postal services. No German papers have arrived here since Wednesday. This is usually the prelude to an important military move.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

PARIS, April 28.
Heavy artillery fighting occurred last night between St. Quentin and the Oise, the war office reports. On the Verdun front the French raided German trenches west of the Meuse and brought back prisoners from the sector of Hill 304. Since April 16th the French have captured 175 cannon of all calibres, 412 machine guns and 119 trench mortars. The number of prisoners has reached 20,780.

TROUBLE EXPECTED.

COPENHAGEN, April 28.
The prospect of grave labor troubles throughout Germany on May Day overshadows everything else in the German press. General Groener's address to the Reichstag Committee on the manifesto of the federation of labor against strikes and editorial appeals to the same purport, predominant in the newspapers.

DISPUTES TO BE SETTLED.

WASHINGTON, April 28.
Informal suggestions from Canada that an International Commission be named to settle the long-standing disputes between Canadian and American fishing interests, have been received favorably in Washington, it was learned to-day, and an early agreement for the Commission's appointment is expected.

In Milady's Boudoir.



A FEW GOOD REMEDIES.

It is not often that I give recipes for cold creams or other lotions in the column. As a rule I prefer to advise my readers to use God's own natural beauty giving aides like fresh air, sunshine, vegetables, fruit and clean drinking water. But just to help those who really need a few good recipes for home-made beauty aides, I am giving the following splendid instruction for the making of same. A good cold cream to have on hand is

use before retiring, or as a mask to shield the complexion from the elements, is made of the ingredients and is a cleansing and nourishing cream. Oil of sweet almonds, four ounces; white vaseline, one ounce; white wax, one ounce; extract of violet, ten drops. Here is an excellent skin food: Almond oil, four ounces; rosewater, four ounces; spermaceti, one ounce, white wax, one ounce; tincture of benzoin, one dram; orange-flower, violet or lavender water may be substituted for the rose water.

This is an astringent tonic and, as most astringents, has a whitening effect. Put this on after washing the face: Rose water, three ounces; elder-flower water, one ounce; simple tinc-

ture of benzoin, one-fourth ounce; tannic acid, five grains. Mix and wipe over the face with a soft cloth several times a day. When the skin becomes dry, use less frequently, and when very dry omit altogether. The action, however, will be largely offset by the use of a cold cream as the one given above.

Sweet milk, cream and buttermilk are natural beautifiers which have been employed by celebrated beauties of all ages and which are recommended to the woman who would improve her complexion to-day.

A simple bleach applied night and morning and allowed to dry on is made of two ounces of lactic acid, one ounce of glycerine, one-half ounce of rose water.



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