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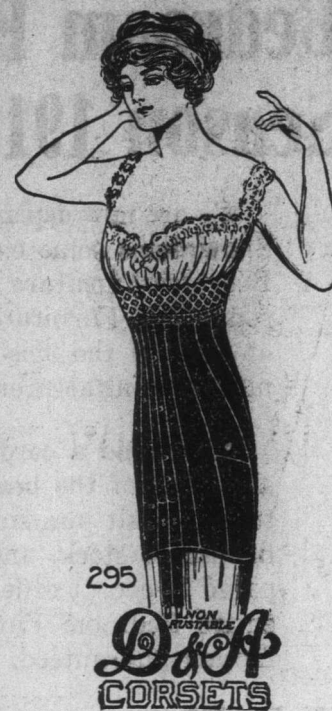
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War News.

Messages Received
Previous to 9 A. M.

BOMBS FOUND IN HOTEL.

HOBOKEN, N.J., March 5.

An alleged plot against the life of President Wilson has been uncovered here, according to detectives, who today arrested Fritz Kilb, a German reservist from Mexico. In the hotel where Kilb had engaged a room they found two bombs which the detectives say were to have been sent to-night to the President. Kilb, when questioned at police headquarters, is said to have confessed that he had conspired against the President's life, and that he took part in the Black Tom and Kingsland explosions. According to members of the New York bomb squad, the two bombs were the height of ingenuity. One is a time-bomb, the other fitted to explode by an ignition fuse. The explosives contained in the tubing were wrapped around with copper wire. Upon information declared to have been given by Kilb, the detectives arrested two other men, one here and one in Jersey City, and brought them to police headquarters as alleged accomplices. The hotel where Kilb was arrested is the same one in which Lieut. Robert Fay, formerly of the German Army, and Hans Schiller, had rooms prior to their arrest nearly a year ago charged with conspiracy to destroy British merchant ships by placing bombs in them before their departure from American harbors. Two bombs completed with nitroglycerine and picric acid were found in Kilb's room, according to the police whose inquiry was based on information reaching them several weeks back. The officers of the New York City police and the bomb squad were at police headquarters here when Kilb's examination began after the arrest. Kilb said he was 36 years old and had no occupation. The papers found in his room were seized.

SHIPS DESTROYED DURING FEBRUARY.

NEW YORK, March 5. Official figures from the British Admiralty, made public here to-day at the office of the Consul-General for Britain, show that during February 94 British merchant ships were destroyed by mines or submarines. Of this number 61 were ships of 1,600 tons or over and 33 under 1,600 tons. In addition to the merchant ships 29 fishing vessels of British register were

sunk. It is also reported that during the month sixty-seven British merchant vessels were unsuccessfully attacked by submarines, as shown by reports on file with the Admiralty. Up to and including March 4 the number of merchant vessels of all nationalities over 100 tons, exclusive of local or fishing craft which arrived at and departed from British ports were as follows: Vessels arrived, 9,463; vessels sailed, 9,124; total, 18,587. The foregoing figures do not include the losses of ships by Britain's Allies or those neutral nations which the Admiralty stated are not available. The number of German submarines captured or sunk, the Admiralty says, will not be made public. As indicative of the activity of Britain in replacing the losses it was officially stated that at the present time more than 2,000,000 tons of shipping are on the stocks at various shipyards, all more or less in advanced stages of construction. The general situation, the Admiralty announced, is considered quite satisfactory.

POTATO SHORTAGE ATTRACTS ATTENTION.

LONDON, March 5.

Increase in the enemy's resistance of the British pressure in the vicinity of Bapaume leads experts here to believe that Bapaume ridge is the limit of his voluntary retirement, and that it is his intention to cling to the line of Arras-Bapaume-Peronne, while launching an attack elsewhere. Lovat Fraser suggests that General Hindenburg, who knows the Russian front better than the West, believes the war can be won in the East by shortening the front opposite the British and obtaining a stronger line for purely defensive warfare against General Haig's attacks. When the ground becomes fit the German leader may hope to release a useful number of divisions and a fresh offensive against Russia, where internal dissensions may turn to his advantage. This possibility is not to be lightly dismissed. In open fighting the Germans would have a better chance against Russia than in France, where the Allies would welcome war manoeuvres at any moment.

The official statement that owing to world-wide shortage, the British people may have to do without potatoes in the late spring or early summer, attracts more attention than the situation on the Ancre. The result is that everyone is digging preparative potato plots on an unprecedented scale.

Capt. Bathurst, the Food Controller's spokesman in the House of Commons, predicted in reply to questions to-day, that everyone would have to go without potatoes in the late spring and early summer. He said there was an unprecedented shortage not only

in the United Kingdom, but throughout the world.

NO INTENTION OF WITHDRAWING TROOPS FROM SALONIKA.

LONDON, March 5.

In the House of Commons, replying to Churchill and other critics of the Salonika expedition, including John Dillon, who asserted that Roumania had been forced into the war by Britain against her will and against the advice of General Sarrail, the French commander and Russian Generals, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, while refusing to reveal anything that Germany would likely know, intimated that the Government had no intention of withdrawing troops from Salonika. He said Britain would not act independently, but would consult with her Allies. If the expedition were withdrawn, Greece would be open and the whole Balkan Peninsula would be in the hands of the Entente enemies. With regard to a secret session of Parliament to discuss the matter, Bonar Law declared the Government could not frankly discuss the expedition even in secret session. The Allies now had a common policy, the main object of which was to insure that if their enemy advanced against them the Entente should not run the risk of a few months ago and be attacked from behind. No threats he asserted were used to induce Roumania into the war.

ENEMY ATTACK AND ARE REPULSED.

LONDON, March 5.

The official report from the British headquarters in France to-night reads: This morning the enemy attacked the position east of Bouchavesnes gained by us yesterday, but was repulsed with losses, leaving some prisoners in our hands. East of Gommecourt we have improved and strengthened the positions gained by us yesterday. This morning we carried out a successful raid southeast and northeast of the Arras region, and minor casualties were inflicted on the enemy; 42 prisoners and one machine gun were captured. We also entered the trenches southeast of Ghinchy and took prisoners. In every case our casualties were light. East of Ypres the enemy exploded a mine. No damage was done our trenches. Yesterday there was considerable activity in the air, and many combats took place. In the course of the day six hostile machines were brought down, two falling in our lines, and eight were driven down damaged. Two of ours were brought down and five missing. Useful artillery reconnaissance work was carried out and many places of military importance were attacked with bombs.

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CHURCHILL IN THE HOUSE.

LONDON, March 5.

Col. Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, said in the House of Commons to-day, from the moment Bulgaria entered the war Germany obtained a through route to Constantinople. It ought to have been obvious that the size of the armies needed at Salonika to achieve decisive results exceeded the carrying power at the disposal of Britain. He added that British honor was not involved, however the question was exceedingly complex.

ELEVEN PERISH.

OCEAN CITY, March 5.

Eleven members of the crew of the coastguard steamer Yamacraw were drowned last evening while attempting to assist the American tanker Louisiana, which grounded on Little Gull Shoals off here yesterday morning. Responding to distress signals from the Louisiana, the Yamacraw launched a small boat, manned with a crew of 9. It almost immediately capsized in a tremendous sea. Another boat with two boys in it was

launched in an effort to save the other boat's crew. It met the same fate.

BRITISH FREIGHTER ASHORE.

NEW YORK, March 5.

The British freight steamer G. R. Crowe, which sailed to-night for an unknown destination, is aground on the East bank of Ambrose Channel off Coney Island. The vessel registers 2,740 gross tons, was built at Dundee in 1907, and is owned by the St. Lawrence-Chicago Steam Navigation Co. of Toronto.

ARRIVED AT BORDEAUX.

NEW YORK, March 5.

The Associated Press to-night says: Official confirmation has been received to-night of the safe arrival at Bordeaux of the French liner Chicago which sailed from here Feb. 19 with 141 passengers, 90 of whom were Americans.

BERNSTORFF ON HIS WAY.

COPENHAGEN, March 5.

It is expected the steamer Frederick VIII, on which the former Ger-

man Ambassador to the United States, Von Bernstorff and party sailed, will reach Christiansund, Norway, on Thursday morning. If the weather is favorable the Frederick VIII. will arrive at Copenhagen on Saturday morning.

As the first boat. The entire eleven perished. A third boat with four men capsized in the breakers; they were rescued. The Louisiana with her crew still aboard was in an unchanged position this morning.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTION.

MELBOURNE, Australia, March 5.

The Government has decided on an immediate election following the dissolution of the present Parliament.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

BERLIN, March 5.

Emperor William has commuted to imprisonment the sentence of death pronounced by the Field courtmartial upon Madeline Bouterghne, the Belgian woman and accomplice of Henry Bayne.

PLACED UNDER MILITARY CONTROL.

AMSTERDAM, March 5.

According to the Kringszeitung of Berlin, the entire railway system of Germany has been placed under control of the military authorities. The newspaper says an imperial order has been issued vesting the control in the chief of the field railway system.

GENEROUS ACTION.

LONDON, March 5.

An official announcement to-day says that a prisoner, charged with espionage, was tried by a general courtmartial in London, in February, found guilty and sentenced to death. The finding has been confirmed, but the sentence has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

AMERICAN SCHR. CAPTURED.

LONDON, March 5.

The American schr. John G. McCullough, has been captured on a charge of attempting to run the blockade. She was taken to Falmouth, where her cargo is being removed for the prize court. No American schr. John G. McCullough is listed in available records. An American steamer of that name is reported in the marine advice of having arrived at Falmouth on Feb. 22 from the Azores.

BIG STEAMER GOES TO BOTTOM.

NEW YORK, March 5.

The Associated Press to-day carried the following: Advice received here from Rio Janeiro indicate that the Royal Mail Steam Packet Drina, 11,483 tons, with passengers and cargo from Rio Janeiro, was sunk be-

tween Lisbon and Liverpool. The passengers were landed. No details are available. South American advices reported the loss of the Drina, after leaving Lisbon, it had been announced by the agents of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. of Rio Janeiro. The agents of the company here admitted to-day the receipt of a message from London, signed by the captain of the Drina, saying the passengers had landed safely.

SUBMARINES' WORK.

BERLIN, March 5.

Two German submarines which recently returned to their base, sank 15 steamers and seven sailing ships, aggregating 64,500 tons gross, the Admiralty announced to-day.

WAITING FOR BERNSTORFF.

LONDON, March 5.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Amsterdam says that according to a Frankfurt telegram received here the German Government has sent a wireless despatch to Count Von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, who is returning to Germany, and asked him to explain how the German note regarding the bringing of Mexico and Japan into the war with the United States was divulged. A special courier has been despatched to meet Count Von Bernstorff on his arrival and warn him against granting any newspaper interviews on the situation. The correspondent adds that newspapers in Munich, Leipzig and Magdeburg criticize the note to Mexico as the crowning diplomatic blunder of Germany.

RESIGNATION OF SWEDISH MINISTER.

LONDON, March 5.

The Swedish ministry resigned to-day, according to Reuter's Stockholm correspondent. At the request of King Gustave, however, ministers consent to remain in office with the hope of adjusting the crisis. The Swedish Government was defeated on Saturday in a joint ballot of two chambers on its request for appropriation of 3,000,000 forins for preserving Swedish neutrality. There was a joint majority of 15 against the government.

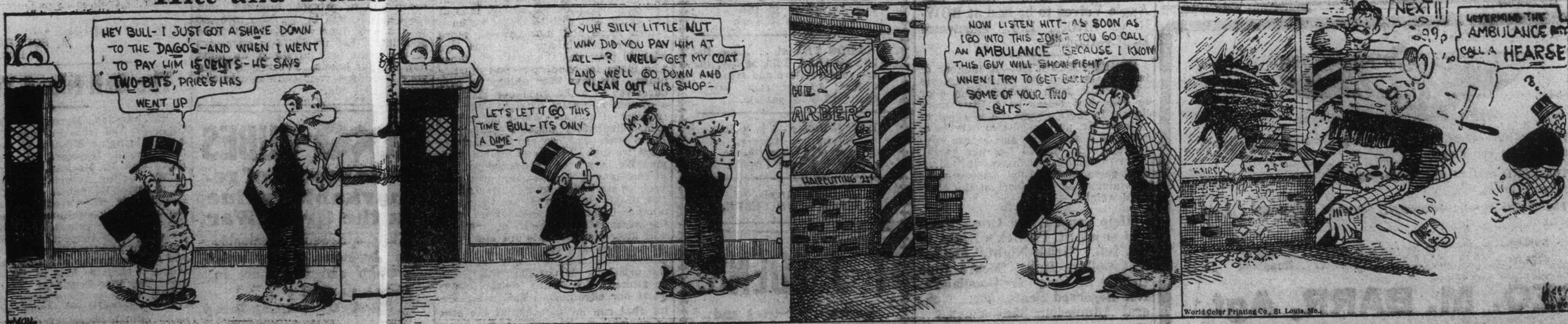
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MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES BURNS, ETC.

Hitt and Runn—The Ambulance Was Called but the Barber Wasn't the Patient!

BY HITT



DEADLY TO VISIT HIS SON.—Mr. P. E. Outerbridge received a message from his son, Joseph Outerbridge, now in France. The message stated that his father had been heard from. He said that his father was seriously wounded in France. Sir Joseph was endeavouring to cross France to visit his son.

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