

LONDON ADVERTISER GRAND CONTINENTAL TRIP DAILY BALLOT

GOOD FOR TEN VOTES.

If Credited to Miss or Mrs.

Address

On or before May 3, 1915.

District No.

This ballot, to be good, must be clipped and sent to The Advertiser before the above expiry limit. Clip along edges.

BRITISH AIRMEN DAMAGE AIRSHIP HARBOR AT GHENT

Make a Daring Flight Over
Enemy's Positions Into
Belgium.

FRENCH ENTER BADEN

Two Hours Engagement
Between French and
Zeppelins.

LONDON, April 21.—British aviators have attacked the German airship harbor and sheds at Ghent and are believed to have done considerable damage, according to an official statement issued by the British War Office to-night. The attack was a daring one, as it necessitated a flight of forty miles over the German positions. No details are given as to the extent of the damage, the statement saying:

"A bold and successful attack was made on the enemy's airship harbor and shed at Ghent. The extent of the damage must have been considerable."

French aviators have made a bold entry into Baden, according to a French war office statement, issued to-night. They also attacked the headquarters of Gen. Von Strantz.

The French statement is as follows: "Our aeroplanes have bombed the headquarters of Gen. Von Strantz, a number of convoys in the Grand Duchy of Baden, as well as an electric power plant at Lorch."

A report from Geneva gives further details of the aeroplane flight made over the Rhine on Tuesday afternoon. The action, it is said, lasted from 5 until 7 o'clock, and was witnessed by gatherings of people at many points of vantage.

Drove Germans Away.

Four aeroplanes of the Allies, two British and two French, moved out from French territory to attack a group of German machines hovering in the sky. The Germans were stronger, and as the aircraft of the Allies were subjected to a bombardment from Fort Istein, they retired. Later, they returned with reinforcements. Outnumbering the Germans, they drove them away.

Later, at half past 6 o'clock, two Zeppelin airships accompanied by several aeroplanes, appeared in the vicinity of Huningen, on the left bank of the Rhine, two miles from Basel. The coming was followed by firing for two hours.

CAPTAIN PHILLIPS HAD FINE RECORD

Officers Who Died of Wounds Fought
Through South Africa.

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.] London, April 22.—Capt. John Noel Phillips, Lincolnshire Regiment, whose name appears in the official list as having died of wounds, belongs to Althamer, British Columbia. He died on the 18th of this month in hospital at Boulogne from wounds received at St. Etienne. He obtained his first commission in February, 1900, and went out to the South African war, in which he was severely wounded. In the mounted infantry, and was present at the relief of Ladysmith, including the action at Colenso. He also took part in actions at Spion Kop, Tugela Heights, and then near Johannesburg and Pretoria. He was awarded both medals with seven clasps. On his retirement in 1912, Capt. Phillips joined the reserve of officers.

TURKS DRIVEN BACK 50 MILES FROM BASRA

LONDON, April 21.—10.30 p.m.—Turkish prisoners to the number of 15, including six officers, were taken by British troops in the fighting in Mesopotamia last week, according to an official report issued by the India Office to-night. The report states that the British pursuing party found the Turks everywhere in disorganized retreat, both by road and by river in Arab craft. Twelve of the Turkish boats were overtaken and captured or sunk.

"Our advance cavalry," the report says in conclusion, "secured Nakhalah (fifteen miles northwest of Basra) on the 17th, and there are now no enemy nearer than Rattabi, fifty miles from Basra."

Germans Tried To Land Force In England

Naval Writer Says They Were
Driven Back by British
Navy.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—3.44 a.m.—F. T. Jane, the naval writer, during the course of a lecture here last night, said: "It is not generally known that the Germans tried to land an expeditionary force in England and that the British navy forced them to go back to their harbor again. We were once very near to an invasion, although never a word of it in the newspapers."

BOTTLED-UP NAVY GETS MORE POWER

Kaiser and Von Tirpitz In-
crease Contraband List—
Aimed At States.

[Canadian Press.] Berlin, via London, April 22.—The Kaiser and Von Tirpitz, published in the Reichs Anzeiger, were designed as a reprisal for the decision made by Britain and her allies, contravening the declaration of London of February 26, 1909.

Under the new order field glasses, musical instruments, pig lead, aeroplanes, coal and coke are made absolute contraband. Several other commodities are added to the list of conditional contraband, including wool, rubber, iron and several other ores. The regulation prescribes that these articles shall be assumed conditional contraband destined for the enemy if consigned "to order or to a person whose name does not appear in the ship's papers or a person in the enemy's territory."

In such a case it is provided that a ship shall be liable to capture, even if bound for a neutral port.

Later, the order directs that conditional contraband may be confiscated without regard to the consignee, when a ship is destined for a neutral country from which the nation at war has been excluded.

Germany obtains articles of the kind in question.

ADELE HUGO'S TRAGIC LIFE HAS NOW ENDED

The Daughter of Victor Hugo
Dies, After Long, Sad
Existence.

[Canadian Press.] Paris, April 22.—Adele Hugo, youngest daughter of Victor Hugo, died yesterday at her residence in Suresnes, a suburb of this city, at the age of 83 years.

A Tragic Life.

The sad and tragic life of Adele Hugo many years ago aroused the sympathy of the entire world. As a girl she was kidnapped at Guernsey by an English officer. All Europe was searched for her by her parents, but they obtained no trace of her whereabouts.

Several months later, a girl found wandering alone in the streets of New York, apparently demented, declared, "I am the daughter of Victor Hugo." This was the only statement she ever made.

Silent Forever.

She was sent back to France to her parents, but her lips remained sealed until the end, and the tragic story of her life never was revealed. She failed to entirely recover her reason, and after the death of her father lived a solitary existence in her villa, mouse and seldom speaking. When she did consent to converse it never was of the past.

Mr. Hugo's only appearance in public was when she went to Paris to witness from the back of a darkened box the reproduction of one of her father's plays. Apparently she had no friends and never received visitors.

RUSSIA WAITS FOR FLOOD TO SUBSIDE

Advance Said To Have Been
Suspended Everywhere For
a While.

TRIBUTE TO AUSTRIANS

Przemysl Victor Says Am-
munition Stores Were
Not Blown Up.

LONDON, April 22.—3.25 a.m.—"The Russians everywhere have suspended operations until the spring floods have subsided, and conditions are favorable for maneuvering," says the Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent. The correspondent says Gen. Seiwanoft, the victor of the siege of Przemysl, who has returned to Petrograd, has paid a tribute to the sportsmanlike conduct of the Austrian garrison.

"I consider it desirable to point out," Gen. Seiwanoft is quoted as having said, "that while the discussions of the surrender of the garrison were in progress, no stores were set on fire and no ammunition was blown up. Such explosions as occurred were the result of fires lighted before the discussions began."

"It is incorrect to say that Przemysl was forced to surrender, owing to starvation, as stores sufficient for two weeks were found there. The surrender was due simply to the Austrian staff's conviction that further resistance and sacrifice were useless. The men of the garrison suffered most severely from rheumatism, which incapacitated many thousands of them."

RUSSIAN STATEMENT

Petrograd, April 21.—Via London, 4.37 p.m.—The Russian war office today gave out an official announcement, reading as follows:

"In Western Galicia we repulsed an Austrian attack near Gorlice on Tuesday night. The previous day the enemy had attacked, but without success, our positions in the region of Verkhnia, Yablunka, Polen and North Orosz-patak."

"The offensive movement of the enemy against the heights of Polen previously captured by us, was particularly fierce, and his losses were very great. The first batch of prisoners captured at this point, the number of 500, has been brought in."

"Other sections of the front remain as a whole unchanged."

"A German aeroplane squadron on Tuesday dropped in the neighborhood of 100 bombs at Bialystok, in Russian Poland, 145 miles southwest of Grodno, killing and wounding civilians. No material damage was done. Tuesday night the town of Ociechanow was bombarded with bombs by a Zeppelin airship. No damage was done. Our aircraft successfully bombarded the railroad station at Soldau, on the Polish frontier in East Prussia."

GUIDED AEROPLANE THOUGH FOOT SHOT OFF

Heroism of French Aviator
Brought Him Safely
Home Again.

[Canadian Press.] Paris, April 22.—A story telling of the heroism of an aviator described as "De M—," whose father was killed in one of the first engagements of the war, has been sent to the Petit Journal by a correspondent with the northern army.

"De M— was sent with a sergeant to bombard a corner of the Belgian coast, where the Germans had been showing exceptional activity. They had to pass over a region where Roland Garros accomplished his most sensational exploits, and where the Germans had installed a hundred anti-aircraft guns."

Shell Cut Off Foot.

"The aeroplane was piloted safely through a storm of shells, while the sergeant dropped bombs according to instructions and then turned towards the French lines, rising to a height of 5,000 feet to avoid the hail of shrapnel."

Suddenly a German shell smashed the front wheels and hurled through the machine, severing the aviator's left foot. The aeroplane began to plunge downward, but De M— gripped his teeth and righted the machine, keeping it headed towards camp. The sergeant, who thought they were done for, supported the pilot with his left arm, while with his right he started to pen a farewell letter to his mother. They still had fifteen miles to fly to reach a place of safety.

Kept the Helm.

"Shall I take the helm?" asked the sergeant.

"No, no—You. We'll get back to France all right," was De M—'s reply. The sergeant then abandoned his letter-writing and supported the pilot with both arms. De M— stuck to his task, and took the machine safely back to the starting place, and crawled out unassisted. Not till taken to the hospital at Zuydcoote did he faint.

OFF TO ROME.

[Canadian Press.] London, April 22.—A Reuters dispatch from Amsterdam says the Maasboode has learned that Monsignor Nolens has left for Rome on a mission for the Dutch Government concerning the restoration of the Netherlands representation at the Vatican. It is understood that Monsignor Nolens will be the representative appointed.

Has Yielded No Rights.

"In the first place, this Government has at no time and in no manner yielded any one of its rights as a neutral to anyone of the present belligerents."

has acknowledged as a matter of course, the right of visit and search, and the right to apply the rules of contraband of war to articles of commerce. It has indeed, insisted upon the use of visit and search as an absolutely necessary safeguard against the use of the sea by vessels for vessels owned by an enemy and against mistaking legal cargoes for illegal. It has admitted also the right of blockade, whenever the public interest and effectively maintained. These are merely the well-known limitations which war places upon neutral commerce on the high seas. But nothing beyond these has it conceded. I call your excellency's attention to this, notwithstanding it is already known to all the world as a consequence of the public character of our correspondence in regard to these matters with several of the belligerent nations, because I cannot assume that you have official cognizance of it.

Bernstorff's Ingratitude.

"In the second place, this Government attempted to secure from the German and British Governments mutual concessions with regard to the measures those Governments respectively adopted for the interruption of trade on the

REPLY OF STATES REBUKES GERMAN

Bernstorff's Note Virtually
Asks Her To Violate
Neutrality.

RESTATES HER POSITION

Note Delivered To German
Ambassador, Who Has
No Reply.

[Canadian Press.]

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The United States Government replied today to the recent memorandum in which Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, declared that "if the American people desire to observe the true neutrality they will find means to stop the exclusive exportation of arms to one side, or at least to use this export trade as a means to uphold the legitimate trade with Germany, especially the trade in foodstuffs."

The American note, which is signed by Secretary of State Bryan, was drafted at the State Department, but was finally signed by President Wilson himself. After pointing out that the language used by Count von Bernstorff "is susceptible of being construed as impugning the good faith of the United States in the performance of its duties as a neutral," the note "takes it for granted that no such implication was intended," and suggests that evidently the German ambassador "is laboring under certain false impressions."

Will Not Alter Rules.

It is then declared that while the relations of the United States with any one of the belligerents "cannot wisely be made a subject of discussion," the Government "will not alter the accepted rules of war at sea, insofar as they affect the rights and interests of neutrals."

The attitude of the United States on the question of exportation of arms is re-stated, namely, the United States will place no embargo on arms during the progress of a war would be "a direct violation of the neutrality of the United States."

The note refers to the spirit of friendship which the United States desires always to manifest toward Germany and its people, and concludes with the declaration that the United States "is founded upon the firm basis of conscience and good will."

The communication was delivered by messenger to Count von Bernstorff today and by mutual arrangement with the German embassy, the State Department made it public tonight.

The text of the note follows:

"I have given thoughtful consideration to your excellency's note of the 4th of April, 1915, inclosing a memorandum of the same date, in which your excellency discusses the action of this Government with regard to trade between the United States and Germany, and the attitude of this Government with regard to the exportation of arms from the United States to the nations now at war with Germany."

"I must admit that I am somewhat at a loss how to interpret your excellency's treatment of these matters. There are many circumstances connected with these important subjects, to which I would have expected your excellency to advert, but of which you make no mention, and there are other circumstances to which you do refer, which I would have supposed to be hardly appropriate for discussion between the Government of the United States and the Government of Germany."

No Discussion Invited.

"I shall take the liberty, therefore, of regarding your excellency's references to the course pursued by the Government of the United States with regard to interferences with trade from this country, such as the Government of Great Britain have attempted, as intended merely to illustrate more fully the situation to which you desire to call our attention, and not as an invitation to discuss that course. Your excellency's long experience in international affairs will have suggested to you that these relations of the two Governments with one another cannot wisely be made a subject of discussion with a third Government, which cannot be fully informed as to the facts, and which cannot be fully cognizant of the reasons for the course pursued."

I believe, however, that I am justified in assuming that what you desire to call forth is a frank statement of the position of this Government with regard to its obligations as a neutral power."

Had Explained It Before.

The general attitude and course of policy of this Government in the maintenance of its neutrality, I am particularly anxious that your excellency should see in their true light. I had hoped that this Government's position in these respects had been abundantly clear, but I am, of course, perfectly willing to state it again. This seems to me the more necessary and desirable, because, I regret to say, the language which your excellency employs in your memorandum is susceptible of being construed as impugning the good faith of the United States in the performance of its duties as a neutral. I take for granted that no such implication was intended, but it is so evident that your excellency is laboring under certain false impressions that I cannot but too explicitly in setting forth the facts as they are, when fully reviewed and comprehended."

Asks Violation of Neutrality.

"In the third place, I note with sincere regret that in discussing the sale and exportation of arms by citizens of the United States to the enemies of Germany, your excellency seems to be under the impression that it was within the choice of the Government of the United States, notwithstanding its professed neutrality and its diligent efforts to maintain it in other particulars to inhibit this trade and that its failure to do so manifested an unfair attitude towards Germany. This Government holds, as I believe your excellency is aware, and as it is constrained to hold, in view of the present indisputable accepted doctrine of international law, that any change in its own laws of neutrality during the progress of a war which would affect unequally the relations of the United States with the nations at war, would be an unjustifiable departure from the principle of strict neutrality by which it has consistently sought to direct its actions."

Linen Department Now At Its Best

Every customer who visits this section Friday and Saturday will find it at the season's best. The best and most varied, each line individually complete in its selection—the continuous inward and outward movement bringing, during this part of the year, an air of interest and newness that bespeaks the economic wisdom of selecting your requirements in household linens at, in many instances, below old or normal prices in the face of the greatest scarcity in many lines.

Irish Damask Sets Specially Priced

A most complete range of beautiful Irish Table Linen Sets, marked at prices that should interest every household, and owing to the scarcity of raw materials we would suggest that you do not delay the purchasing of your table linen supplies for some time to come. Very few, if any, of our present lines can be repeated except at a considerable advance in price. The following stocks are limited and will not last long, as all are at old prices, and prices not obtainable at present. Choice, new designs in all lines.

100 SETS, tablecloths 2x2 yards and one dozen napkins. Specially priced \$7, \$7.50, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12.50 to \$28.50
35 SETS, tablecloths 2 1/4 x 2 1/4 yards and one dozen napkins to match. Specially priced \$6.75, \$7.50, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11.25 to \$23.50
50 ODD CLOTHS, size 2x2 1/2 yards. Specially priced \$3, \$3.25, \$3.75, \$4.25, \$4.75, \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$7.25

Irish Damask by the Yard

An exclusive range of Irish Table Damask by the yard, beautiful new designs in plain centres, stripes and floral effects. We briefly list a few lines. Mail orders filled while they last.

72-inch, superfine quality, new designs. Special \$1.50 yard

72-inch damask, wide, double borders, also double centres \$1.25 yard

SMALLMAN & INGRAM SPECIAL—Full 72-inch, our old reliable dollar line, the last at this price for the present. Get your supply early, as quantity is limited. Old price, \$1 yard

72-inch damask, in three designs—spot with floral border, fancy stripe and plain centre; three pieces only at this price. Special 85c yard

63-inch Table Damask, pure linen, good kitchen cloth 65c and 75c yard

Half-Bleached Damask, \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.25

Our Celebrated Half-Bleached Damask is here; a limited quantity only at old prices, as above. This cloth is unequalled for serviceable wear. The laundry does not destroy this strong flax; full 72 inches. At \$1, \$1.10 and \$1.25 yard

Unbleached Kitchen Damask, 50c Yard

60-inch all pure linen, good stout heavy yarn, most useful and satisfactory for kitchen use; four choice patterns. Special 50c yard

Special Sale of Towels A Special Purchase of FRIDAY and SATURDAY Parlor Suites



50c Towels for 39c each

40 dozen, in two lots, cleared from the maker months ago, just to hand; Turkish Bath Towels and Linen Huck Bedroom Towels. Don't overlook these, as they cannot be duplicated at the price.

25 Doz. 50c Linen Huck Towels, 39c each

These were bought when the prices were normal many months ago to retail at 50c each, but were not delivered until now. They are Hemstitched, Heavy Shamrock Linen Huck Towels. Get your share while they last. Friday and Saturday to clear at 39c each

50c Turkish Bath Towels, 39c each

15 dozen, a clearing lot from the maker, extra large size 27x52, all white, firm heavy pile, hemmed ends; only 15 dozen to sell at this price; regular 50c towels. Special 39c each

Special, 15c Lunch.

Sliced Tomatoes, Bread and Butter and Cup of Tea or Coffee—3 to 5:30.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

Fresh Strawberries and Ice Cream, In Restaurant, 3 to 5:30. Special, 15c.



Three-Piece Parlor Suites Only \$16.50

A special purchase of Three-Piece Parlor Suites, in mahogany finish frames—settee, arm chair and arm rocker; the backs and top rails are genuine mahogany, upholstered spring seats covered with good quality English tapestry. Suite, three pieces, only \$16.50

\$60.00 Solid Mahogany Three Piece Suites Only \$40.00

The manufacturer of these frames was forced to sell away below cost. We purchased them at a fraction of former prices. Four suites only of this pattern, upholstered in our own shop by experienced men in most workmanlike manner. Your choice of a number of silk and tapestry coverings. Three pieces, solid mahogany, only \$40.00

MAKING WAY FOR
YOUNGER OFFICERS

Twenty-Nine French Generals Relieved From Active Service.

[Canadian Press.] Paris, April 22.—Twenty-nine more French generals have been placed either in reserve or retired lists to make way for younger and more active men. The official journal contains names of eleven generals of division and eighteen generals of brigade who have been relieved from active service.

DIED AT EMBRO

William Munro Was Resident of the Village 41 Years.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Embro, April 22.—Shortly before midnight on Wednesday William Munro, one of Embro's old residents, died after an illness of one week. Born in Scotland, Mr. Munro lived in this village for the past 41 years, and became one of the best-known men in town.

He is survived by four daughters, Mrs. Wm. McKennie and Mrs. David McClure at home; Mrs. H. B. Hicks and

Mrs. Anna Brickenbridge, of Chicago; also by three sons, John, of British Columbia; James, of Dawson City, and Will, of Kewick, Ont. One son, Charles, predeceased his father, and Mrs. Munro died 16 years ago.

The funeral will be held on Friday at 3 o'clock, and interment will be made in North Embro Cemetery. Services will be conducted by E. G. Warren, of the Central United Church, of which Mr. Munro was a member.

DYSPEPSIA OVERCOME

Tone Up the Stomach with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

When you have dyspepsia your life is miserable. You have a bad taste in your mouth, a tenderness at the pit of your stomach, a feeling of puffiness, headaches, heartburn, and sometimes nausea.

Dyspepsia is difficult digestion—that is what the word means—and the only way to get rid of it is to give your stomach a tonic that will purify the blood and also directly, its beneficial effects are felt at once. Improvement begins immediately.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, makes the rich, red blood that is needed for perfect digestion, and builds up the whole system. No other medicine can take its place.



SPECIAL MILITARY STYLE BOOTS

We find some of our Black, Grey and Sand Cloth Top Boots broken in sizes, but have all sizes in the lot. These shoes are regular stock lines, not bought for sale purposes only. Regular \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00 grades, in the new button and lace patterns, SPECIAL "TAKE A WALK" PRICES; all widths.

SEE OUR WINDOW

Ladies—all the newest styles for summer are in, showing Patents and Dulls, also with grey and sand quarters. Sizes 1 to 7, Widths A to EE, Prices \$3.00 to \$6.00.

In our Men's Department we can shoe any man with our large range of sizes, 4 to 12, having widths A to EE, showing Knob and English styles in Boots and Oxfords, Tans, Patents, and Dull Calf. Prices, \$4.00 to \$6.50.

CASSELMAN BROS. 171 Dundas