



BATHING SUITS.
For Ladies, \$1.80 to \$4.40.
For Boys, - 40c.

BATHING CAPS
27c. to 65c.

The prettiest Bathing Requisites we have yet shown. Buy now as there are not many of them.

Save Time, Money and Darning WEAR The Original Holeproof Hosiery

For Infants in Black, Tan, White, Pink and Baby Blue.

For Girls in White, Tan and Black.

For Ladies, Men and Boys in Black only.

Guaranteed Holeproof. Official guarantee on every pair. Made in accordance with the long established high standard of Wear, Quality and Workmanship.

BISHOP, SONS & CO., LIMITED.

PHONE 484. MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.



Holeproof
GUARANTEED
Silk Gloves
FOR WOMEN

Misses' Dresses

\$2.50 to \$10.80.

For 14, 15, 16 and 18 years.

Made expressly on scientific tailoring basis for the well developed Young Woman of tomorrow.

War News.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A. M.

BRITISH CAPTURE POSITIONS.

LONDON, June 14. The report from the British headquarters in France issued to-night reads: We carried out a successful raid this morning on the Arras battle front east of Monchy-Le-Preux. Hostile positions of considerable importance on the high ground known as Infantry Hill, the possession of which has been stubbornly contested by the enemy on a number of occasions, were stormed by our troops on a front of over three-quarters of a mile. The whole of our objectives were gained. We captured 175 prisoners, including three officers and two machine guns. In air fighting yesterday one German airplane was brought down and three others were driven down out of control. None of ours are missing.

GERMANS ABANDON CERTAIN SECTIONS.

LONDON, June 14. Important sections of their front between the Lys River and St. Yves, have been abandoned by the Germans. It is announced officially. The British troops followed the retreating Germans closely, and made considerable progress east of Ploegstreet wood. The statement follows: Our further advance east of Messines combined with the pressure of our troops south of the front of our attack, has compelled the enemy to abandon important sections of his first line defensive system in the area between the River Lys and St. Yves. Our troops have followed up the enemy closely and have made considerable progress east of Ploegstreet wood. We also gained ground during the night in the neighborhood of Gaspard. We raided enemy trenches last night north of Bullecourt and south of Hooge, and captured a few prisoners in each case.

PORT SALIFÉ CAPTURED.

LONDON, June 14. Port Salifé, on the east shore of the Red Sea has been captured by British warships. It was officially announced this evening. The announcement says the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies reports that on Thursday morning His Majesty's ships under his command captured Port Salifé, after three hours' resistance. The Port is situated on the eastern shore of the Red Sea, 180 miles north of Perin and between Leheya and Hodelda. Ninety-four

prisoners, three machine guns, two mounted guns, military stores, camels and harbor plant were captured. One British seaman was killed. Fort Salifé is in Kamarin Bay, Yemen Province, Southwestern Arabia, and large rock salt works are located there. The captured fort lies about 175 miles north of the Gulf of Aden. The force of Turks north of Aden has been long in the way of the British in the attempts they have made to advance from that city. The purpose of the seizure of Fort Salifé may be the facilitation of a movement to work behind this force and capture or disperse it.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK.

LONDON, June 14. The Messines offensive was the most successful attack which the British have yet made. Every single objective that was marked in the preliminary plans have been attained, said Major General Maurice in his weekly talk with the Associated Press. Comparing this assault with the Somme battle, General Maurice said that the British gained on the first day more than twice the ground captured in the first four days of the great conflict along the Somme, while the British casualties at Messines during the same period for comparison were only one-fourth of what they were in the Somme fighting. General Maurice was most optimistic in his talk to-day, remarking that British successes were steadily growing greater. He added, we still have the undeveloped resources of America behind us which gives complete confidence in the future. Discussing the British method of attack General Maurice said, the impression had gone about that the success of this assault was due to the great mine explosions but that was a false idea. "Our real success was due to the arrangement of our artillery fire and the superiority of our artillery over the enemy's. This artillery superiority in turn was due mainly to our superiority in air service which directs the artillery. The million pounds of explosives set off certainly was an aid to the attack since it caused a panic among the Germans and permitted our men to get through more easily. But our mines were under the German front line trenches which were not held strongly, so I believe the explosions caused only a small proportion of the casualties which the Germans suffered. Our success in attaining everything we set out to get in this battle is more striking because the Germans knew the attack was coming. I have just secured some German orders which were captured from prisoners. These show the enemy was conversant with what was going on. One order, dated May 3, gives the approximate time of the British attack, stating that it would take place between June 3 and 9. Another order stated that the Messines-Wytschaete ridge

would be the objective, and it pointed out to the German troops holding this section that this position was important and must not be given up. A further order said the British aviators were becoming increasingly daring and declared the British practice of swooping down low over the German trenches must be stopped by machine gunners. The destruction caused by our artillery in this attack was terrific. I have toured the section since the attack and found every observation post, every trench, every machine gun emplacement smashed. This means very heavy German casualties."

ENTENTE FORCES LANDING AT ATHENS.

ATHENS, June 14. The Entente forces are now landing at the Piræus and Castella. Some of the troops are occupying the height near Phaleron Bay while others are marching to Athens.

LANDING IN PERFECT ORDER.

LONDON, June 14. The landing of Entente troops in the Piræus was effected in perfect order. At the suggestion of Premier Zaimis, a Greek superior officer was placed, at the disposal of General Sarraill to facilitate the housing of the disembarked troops.

CONSTANTINE LEFT ATHENS.

ATHENS, June 14. Former King Constantine left Athens to-day to embark on a British warship.

NOT OFFICIALLY INFORMED.

LONDON, June 14. Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, said in the Commons to-day the American note to China had not been officially communicated to Britain.

KURDS REFUSED.

PETROGRAD, June 14. Attacks by large parties of Kurds on the Caucasian front were repulsed by the Russians, the war office announces. Elsewhere engagements among reconnoitering parties were reported.

AMNESTY FOR IRISH PRISONERS.

LONDON, June 14. The British Government is considering the granting of amnesty to Irish prisoners arrested at the time of the rebellion last year. Chancellor Bonar Law made this announcement in the House to-day, saying the Government's decision will be known immediately.

PRESS CONGRESS.

TORONTO, June 14. Delegates to the number of 175 are attending the Canadian Press Association's meeting here to-day. Pre-

sident Elliott, of Kingston, in his address said he expected journalism to advance with the nation after the war. Much of the bitterness of party strife would disappear, newer lines of social service would be followed, and bigotries, one-sidedness, selfishness be less apparent. Amalgamations rather than more newspapers might be expected.

CHINA AND THE U. S.

TOKIO, Tuesday. (Delayed in transmission.)—The question of China as it exists between the United States and Japan has been brought sharply to the surface by the note of the American Government to China expressing regret over the dissension in that country and the desire that tranquility and political co-ordination be established. Regarding the future of China as interwoven intimately with her own Japan has long observed a fundamental policy, the goal of which is to procure recognition by the Powers of a special and paramount position for Japan in China. The impression prevails in Tokio that Britain and France since the outbreak of the war have tacitly extended a measure of recognition of the special privileges of Japan and the present issue appears to involve the question as to whether the United States will abandon her prerogative of independent action in China and henceforth consult Japan.

The following statement of Japan's position was furnished the Associated Press by well-informed quarters: When Japan and the Allies were about to urge Yuan Shi Kai (the late President of China) to postpone the restoration of the monarchy, the United States was consulted beforehand and invited to participate. "The United States replied that it favored a republic but could not interfere with the internal affairs of China. The recent American note, which is virtually an interference was sent without consulting Japan and caused surprise. It was not until afterwards we were notified and invited to participate. We are making efforts to assure the people the States had no intention of slighting the Japanese, but they are externally sensitive to anything touching China which they deem a supremely vital question to Japan's future. The Foreign Office declines to discuss what action will be adopted toward America.

Household Notes.

To wash velvet, make a lather of soap and warm water and soak the fabric in it—squeezing, but not rubbing. Rinse with clear water and dry without wringing.

For a good silver polish, take of whitening, 2 ounces; cream of tartar, 1 ounce; alum, 1 ounce; water, enough to make a cream or paste. Put up in jelly or cold cream jars.

The Messiah

In this third year of the Great War we were given an opportunity of hearing again Handel's Messiah, at the Methodist College Hall last night. This wonderful Oratorio interprets, as no other music does, the Incarnation, the Passion, the Triumph of the Lamb of God, and Mr. Allen has done a great thing for us in giving us, in these anxious days, such an interpretation, to cheer us, and to hearten. The conductor must have felt, last night, that his labor was well rewarded. The large audience, appreciative to a unit—enthusiasm one hardly looks for amid so much sorrow—enjoyed the work in a deep sense which would have been scarcely possible before the war. The music and the words which it clothed are now to them more than ever sacred.

Miss Curtis's singing was uniformly clear and her voice rich and full. The wonderful "He was despised"

perhaps showed the work at its best, but other parts, the air "He shall feed His flock" were lovely. Miss Strang's sweetness was best shown in "Rejoice greatly" one thought, but she found her greatest lyric inspiration in "Come unto Him"; and in "I know that my Redeemer liveth" one got at least a glimpse of those lofty mountain altitudes to which

"The glaciers spare
The soul of their white snows"
Where

"You hear the bells"
of the high-pasturing kine,"
and where "far in the depth profound" you may see "the morning break," which that passage always suggests.

Mr. Trapnell gave the passage beginning "Thy rebukes" on through "Behold!" and "He was cut off" in a manner worthy of him, and the chorus "Lift up your heads" gave the final touch of glory to the whole.

Mr. King's work was excellent throughout, but one thought "The

Trumpet shall sound" was the highest he reached.

The choruses were almost all very fine, and the climax "Worthy is the Lamb" with its solid depth and volume of sound, and greatest and grandest of all "The Hallelujah Chorus" brought us to the end delighted and in a devotional frame of mind.

The orchestration showed what it is possible to do with a comparatively small number of instruments.

It would be possible to find faults; but on the whole one would assert that the rendition of this sublime work was "almost adequate," and this is the highest praise.

St. John's owes a great debt to Mr. Allen for making it possible for us to hear The Messiah, and this his farewell work will not soon be forgotten.—Com.

Always keep meat, fish and milk carefully covered so that germs will be discouraged.

The Greater Enemy!

In pre-historic ages man waged a stubborn fight with beasts ten times his size and won the right to till the soil and so provide the food necessary to his existence. To-day man may till the soil without fear of death, but he does not always reap the fruits of his labor. THE GREATER ENEMY contests his right to the harvest and frequently wins.

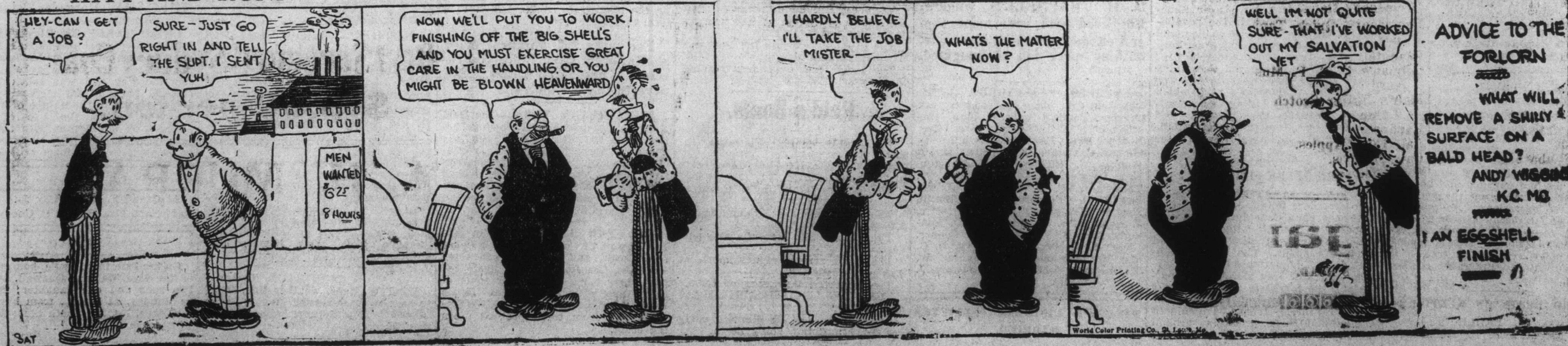
This is no fairy story but a plain statement of things as they are. YOU set a plot of cabbage last year—how many heads did you get? How many plants were cut down by cut worms and bugs?

What are you going to do about it THIS year—feed 'em up again or kill them with LARVACIDE? Come down and talk it over.

Colin Campbell.

2 Tons LARVACIDE, in sacks, and
30 Tons PULVERIZED LAND LIME, just received.
Farmer's FERTILIZER for Potatoes, Turnips and
Cabbage, in stock.

HITT AND RUNN—When It Came to Polishing off High Explosives, Technically Speaking, Bull Wasn't There!



BY HITT

ADVICE TO THE FORLORN
WHAT WILL REMOVE A SHINY SURFACE ON A BALD HEAD?
ANDY WIGGINS
K.C. MO
TAN EGGSHELL FINISH