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Draft all Men Under 51 Years. Second Phase of German Offensive Dwindles. Enemy Getting Cramped for Room. "Peace by Force," Says Wilson.

WAR SUMMARY. The second phase of the great battle along the Somme which the Germans began on Thursday last has died down. It lasted less than three days and the fighting has resolved itself into more or less isolated engagements in which the French and British Allies have more than held their own. The attention of the Germans at the present is mainly directed at the lower end of the battle zone which apparently they are attempting to enlarge for the purpose of getting themselves room in which to move their vast masses of troops. Meanwhile General Foch, commander in chief of the Allies, is hiding his time, meeting the German assaults with great resistance and here and there conforming to the necessities of the battle. It is confidentially stated at Paris that he will not be drawn into any further move, but will strike with his reserves at the proper moment. At the outset of the German offensive he was sweeping the Allied forces notwithstanding their tenacious resistance, Emperor William, it was announced officially from Belgium, in supreme command. That announcement was regarded at the time as a complete and decisive victory. However, British and French reinforcements have come up. The British are engaged in sharp local fighting at various points and repulsed German attacks launched in the neighbourhood of Bucquoy. West of this a German detachment which gained a footing in the French lines was forced out by the French. In the east of the battle zone along the Oise to the present gains, were contained in the sector between Chauny and Barisis. The Germans apparently have been successful in their operations in this sector and have pushed down south from Chauny and Barisis capturing the village of Pierrefort and Polembray, the latter lying in the southern outskirts of the Conroy Wood. They report the capture of 1,400 prisoners and some French losses. The official German headquarters deals with the events of Saturday when British infantry forces storming the German positions around Besunnes, Hamel and Albert, and French forces brought up from other points, attacked the Germans on the heights of the Avre. These engagements, according to the German report, resulted in failure for the Allies. It is reported that a German attack on the British lines was repulsed and that the British attacked the Arley Wood, which placed the British in positions of far more advantage.

Attention of the Act to Ireland will be left to a later date. The Daily Mail's correspondent understands that a bill for dealing with the Irish problem has been virtually completed and that it will coincide largely with what may be called the moderate section of opinion.

DESTROYING THE WATER RATS. LONDON, April 6. Details concerning the destruction recently of ten German submarines by naval air craft, eight by seaplanes and the others by dirigibles have been obtained by the Associated Press from the Admiralty. The first case is described as follows:—While on patrol in the English Channel a seaplane sighted a submarine eight miles away directly in the path of an oncoming convoy of merchant ships. The seaplane dived at ninety miles an hour. The submarine attempted to escape by submerging but was just awash as the seaplane reached a bombing position and released two bombs one of which exploded on the conning tower. The seaplane dropped two more bombs on the collapsed submarine which was of the largest type carrying two guns. The second case: At dawn a seaplane sighted a large submarine on the surface with a member of the crew standing on the deck. The seaplane dropped a bomb on the tail of the U-boat and afterwards photographed the sinking submarine with a bomb on its deck. A second bomb was dropped close to the submarine's bow and U-boat collapsed. The third case: Two seaplanes attacked a large submarine travelling on the surface at fourteen knots with two men in the conning tower. A bomb was exploded close to the conning tower and the submarine began to sink stern first; a bomb from the second seaplane completed the work. The fourth case: Three patrol planes sighted a large submarine as it was submerging and dropped two bombs close to the conning tower causing the submarine to turn turtle and disappear in a mass of oil and wreckage. The fifth case: A seaplane sighted two submarines close to the surface and dropped two bombs. One bomb was ineffective, but the other hit the deck fairly amidships. The submarine was hidden by the smoke of the explosion and when the smoke cleared the U-Boat was sinking with both ends in the air. The sixth case: A seaplane saw the track of a torpedo fired at a merchant man, it dived toward the surface and sighted the black shade of the submarine well below the surface. It dropped two bombs which both exploded close to the submarine resulting in a large quantity of oil bubbles and wreckage. The seventh case: Two seaplanes sighted a U-boat on the surface and dropped a bomb each. The first bomb caused a heavy list to the U-boat which began to sink by the stern. The second bomb exploded in the centre of the swirl demolishing the U-boat. The eighth case: A seaplane dropped a bomb on a submarine just emerging and the U-boat disappeared with a heavy list to port. The pilot dropped a second bomb into the swirl and a few minutes later a patch of oil 150 feet long and twelve feet wide appeared on the surface. The ninth: A naval airship at midnight sighted a suspicious patch of oil and circled it in an effort to ascertain the cause. Suddenly a periscope broke the surface in the midst of the oil. The airship dropped a bomb close to the periscope and a series of bubbles began to appear indicating that the damaged submarine was moving slowly away under the water. Several more bombs were dropped in the path indicated until satisfactory evidence was obtained of the enemy's destruction. The tenth case: An airship dropped two bombs over a submarine which was engaged in attacking merchantmen. Great patches of oil and bubbles indicated severe damage and trawlers made this complete by depth charges.

POSITIONS RECOVERED. LONDON, April 7. Successful British counter attacks were launched yesterday against the Germans in Aveluy Wood, on the west side of the Ancre River, north of Albert. The war office statement issued today says that the British recaptured all their former positions. A German attack on the British positions opposite Albert was repulsed and another Teuton assault north of Hebuterne was broken up by the fire of the British artillery.

LOOKING FOR ELBOW ROOM. PARIS, April 7. The German attack yesterday on the left bank of the River Oise between Chauny and Barisis, is taken by some military critics as indicating that the enemy, finding in the salient his offensive has created toward Mont Didler and Amiens, is seeking more elbow room, as without it he will be unable to deploy his forces in Hindenburg style. The retirement of the French to positions prepared in advance causes no uneasiness here. Paris is learning to neglect in the official communiques smaller details, the significance of which appears only to those who have the whole situation before them. People should not allow themselves to be hypnotized by the official bulletin, says a high official whose advice seems to have been accepted. In a battle like this, he added, bulletins showing more or less important advances and retreats are simply geographical summaries which convey little meaning except to those who are directing the operations. People ask, will the boches get Amiens? My reply is, perhaps they will, if General Foch can smash more German divisions by letting them in than by keeping them out. Unbeaten armies are more important than are towns, and what has happened in this battle does not show on the map. General Ludendorff is being forced with and hustled by our main forces, but by little more than our covering troops. And it is no time for bragging and over-confidence. Neither is it the time for nervousness over little fluctuations on the battle front. All those in touch with the French General Staff express the same confidence as this official. Premier Clemenceau, returning from his almost daily visits to the field of operations, brings back

the same note and he has earned a new title, that of "confidence barometer." That barometer has been for many days fixed at fair and now is rising. General Foch, it is now generally understood, will not be drawn by the Germans, but will hold his reserves for the moment chosen by him. Wait a bit, wait a bit. Thus the Entente Allied supreme commander relies with a characteristic sweep of his arm when asked about the future. General Foch's calm deliberation is compared with the bearing of Marshal Joffre before and during the battle of the Marne and this contributes no little to confidence in his battle plans.

ATTACK AND COUNTER ATTACK. PARIS, April 7. The Germans last night renewed their attack on the French region of Chauny and Barisis, on the Oise front, in which sector the French earlier in the day had withdrawn to prepared positions, the War Office announces. West of Noyon a German detachment which had gained a foothold in the advanced French line was ejected by a counter attack. An enemy attack on the French lines in the region north-west of Mont Didler was repulsed. Rheims was violently bombarded by the Germans last night.

ANOTHER BIG THRUST EXPECTED. LONDON, April 7. Reuter's correspondent at headquarters in France telegraphing Saturday says there are signs that the enemy is about to thrust again on a big scale. The fighting north of the Somme during the past few days, says the correspondent, apparently all has been directed by the enemy at effecting an improvement of his positions and possibly to secure a better jumping off place. Between Mesnil and Bucquoy, says the correspondent, the ground the Germans now occupy is very unfavorable to artillery movements should a push develop, and only by such a movement could a great concentrated attack upon Amiens be carried out.

PARIS, April 6. Admiral Kato, Japanese Minister of Marine, has issued a proclamation at Vladivostok dealing with the landing there on Friday of the Entente Allied Forces. He says he feels great sympathy with Russia in the present situation, but was compelled to take steps to protect the life and property of Japanese and Allied subjects in view of the number of Japanese soldiers and because there was no local organization to maintain law and order.

EVERY MAN MUST PLAY HIS PART. LONDON, April 7. In a telegram to the Viceroy of India, appealing to the Government and people to redouble their efforts to resist the intention now transparently clear of the rulers of Germany to establish tyranny over Asia as well as Europe, David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, says, thanks to the heroic efforts of the British Army, assisted by the Allies, the enemy's attempt in the West is being checked, but if we are to prevent the menace spreading to the east and

most, force without stint or limit. The righteous triumph of force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust." A few hours before the President spoke, he had reviewed a division of citizen soldiers called only a few months ago from the pursuit of peace, now transformed into fighting men to carry the ideals of America to the battlefields of Europe. At the moment a million men of their kind all over the land were celebrating the opening of the third Liberty Loan, and the orders for mobilizing the first of the great army of a second million were going out to the country. These were some of the physical facts which backed his words, when after reviewing briefly the evidence that Germany seeks a peace for world-dominion, the President declared, "I accept the challenge. I know that you accept it, all the world shall know you accept it. It shall appear in the utter sacrifice and self-forgetfulness with which we shall give all that we have to redeem the world and make it for free men like ourselves to live in. This, now, is the meaning of what we say, my fellow-countrymen, in everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish. Ring true to this response till the majesty and might of concerted force shall defeat the thought and utterly shall the force of those who flout and misuse what we honor and hold dear. Germany has once more said that force and force alone shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right, as America conceives it, or dominion, as she conceives it, shall determine the destinies of mankind. There is, therefore, but one response possible from us, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous force, which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion in the dust." Warning anew that a triumph of arms for Germany means ruin for all the ideals America has won and lives for, the President reiterated he was willing to discuss at any time a fair, just and honest peace sincerely proposed, "a peace in which the strong and weak shall share alike, but the answer," said he, "when I proposed such a peace came from the German Commander in Russia, and I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer. They are enjoying in Russia a cheap triumph in which no brave or gallant nation can long take pride. A great people, helpless by their own act, lies for the time at their mercy. Their fair professions are forgotten, they nowhere set up justice, but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for their own use and aggrandizement, and the people of the conquered provinces are invited to be free under their domination. Are we not justified in believing that they would do the same things on their western front if they were not there face to face with armies which their countless divisions cannot overcome?"

THE AMERICANS ALRIGHT. LONDON, To-day Premier Lloyd George telegraphing to-day to the Lord Mayor of London on the occasion of a luncheon given to celebrate America's entry into the war said: "During the next few weeks America will give the Prussian Military Junta the surprise of their lives." Replying to a telegram sent by the Lord Mayor of London and his guests at the luncheon, King George said "American troops are daily taking their place in the battle line and this increases more than ever the confidence which we patiently look forward to the ultimate victory of our united efforts in doing subjects in the rights and liberties of civilization."

BRITISH CASUALTIES. LONDON, April 6. British casualties reported in the week ended to-day, aggregated 3,748, divided as follows: killed or died of wounds, officers, 188; men, 642; wounded or missing, officers, 525; men, 2,333. This total is only slightly in excess of last week's which was 3,612. Apparently the reports of casualties in the Somme battle have not begun to come in.

JAPS AND BRITISH LAND. MOSCOW, April 7. Admiral Kato, Japanese Minister of Marine, has issued a proclamation at Vladivostok dealing with the landing there on Friday of the Entente Allied Forces. He says he feels great sympathy with Russia in the present situation, but was compelled to take steps to protect the life and property of Japanese and Allied subjects in view of the number of Japanese soldiers and because there was no local organization to maintain law and order.

ATTACK CEASES ON FRENCH FRONT. PARIS, April 6. The German attack along the French sector of the battlefield has ceased. To-day's official statement says there was violent artillery fighting last night north and south of the Avre, but that no infantry actions occurred. The statement: The night was marked by violent bombardments north and south of the Avre, particularly in the region of Monchel without infantry actions. On the right bank of the Meuse the forest of Gremont the artillery fighting was rather severe at times. Two German raids, one north of Vaux les Palmeix, the other near Senzev, were without result. Elsewhere the night was calm.

RESULT UNKNOWN. LONDON, April 6. The Germans at daybreak this morning attacked the little town of Corbie in the valley of the Somme. Reuter's man at British headquarters. The enemy advanced in dense waves. The outcome was not known at the time the despatch was filed. The main German thrust, said the correspondent, appears to be west of the Vaire Wood toward

the principal Amiens Road. The British improved their positions east of Fonquevillers north of the Somme, in their successful attack yesterday morning. The weather has improved and the barometer is rising although the aviators continued to be handicapped by the very poor visibility.

BATTLING FOR AMIENS. WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 6.—About the time of the assault delivered against the British on Albert sector, the Germans also sent strong forces against the defence north of Abainzeville. This offensive move was short lived, however, for the British threw the enemy back with heavy losses. It is believed that the German operations about Albert were undertaken mainly for the purpose of getting hold of the railway running southwest to Amiens, but that it had the additional object of straightening the enemy's lines in this zone. The attack was launched at 5 o'clock after an intense bombardment of the defending positions. Six enemy divisions were employed in the early hours of the fighting which was exceedingly bitter. North of Albert the British clung tenaciously to their line, but just from Albert and swung their front westward from Dernancourt until it reached the railway on which the defenders were making a gallant stand. Both these attacks to-day and those delivered below the Somme yesterday, appear to have been merely forerunners of what may be termed the second phase of the offensive when the Germans will strike another great blow south of the Somme and then moved forward for the attack. The fighting continued most of the day. The main weight of the enemy thrust was against the French and the right of the British. It included three of the famous Guards' units, namely, the first Guards division commanded by Prince Eitel Friedrich, the Guards of Eszats and the Fourth Guards. Notwithstanding the great advantage which the enemy had in numbers, the British flung off a succession of heavy attacks and held their own with the exception of the sector east of Villers Bretenneux. Here they were forced back slightly, but still retained the town.

IRISH CONVENTION FINISHED WORK. LONDON, April 6. The question of Ireland's future has reached a crucial stage with the announcement that the Irish Convention has finished its work and decided upon a report to be made to the Government. While it is not permitted to reveal, the convention's proceedings for the present, the nature of the report and the general work of the convention is well known to public men in England and Ireland. Premier Lloyd George declared when the convention was organized that if it agreed upon any plan for a Government, its plan would be embodied in a bill and placed before Parliament.

ATTACKS REPULSED. LONDON, April 7. There was no resumption Sunday of the heavy fighting along the British front. The Germans, according to the report of Field Marshal Haig, attempted two attacks at Bucquoy but were repulsed. The report says: Successful minor operations undertaken by us this morning south of the Somme led to sharp local fighting. The enemy counter attacked strongly in an attempt to regain his former positions and suffered losses. The number of German prisoners taken has increased to 140. Several machine guns also were taken. This morning the enemy made two attempts to attack against our position at Bucquoy, but in each case were repulsed and driven back. The day passed more quietly.

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