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GREAT BATTLE Now in Progress.

May Have Decisive Results
British Everywhere
Prepared.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.

Exactly twenty-five months after the Germans began the historic battle of Verdun, the thunder of their guns deepened into a tempest of fire along the British front in Northern France, and they began what may be the greatest battle of the war; a struggle which may lead to assaults which will shape the destinies of millions of peoples over the coming centuries. The attacks were made on a scale hitherto unknown during this war of major offensives; it was over a front of 50 miles. Official reports are very brief but correspondents at the scene tell of the terrific storm of artillery fire which burst over the lines held by Field Marshal Haig's men. The bombardment began at 5 o'clock Thursday morning, just before the early spring dawn was breaking over Eastern France. Shells of large and small calibre were rained upon the lines held by the British for about five hours, and then the German infantry stormed out to make the first assault. The Germans, favored by the wind, moved forward under cover of a pall of smoke, which hid the assaulting columns from the eyes of the British holding the lines. Describing the battle, Andrew Bonar Law informed the House of Commons that lightly held portions of the British line had been withdrawn, but said that there was no need for alarm on the part of the country. An Associated Press correspondent at the British front reports that the attack there had been expected and that great preparations had been made to meet it. The brief official report says the Germans penetrated into some British positions. Nor were the German efforts concentrated upon the front held by the British, for early Thursday morning they assaulted the French line near the village of Ornes, at the northeast of Verdun, and claim to have penetrated a considerable distance. Near Rheims the French were also subjected to an assault, but here the artillery bore the burden of the fighting. These attacks at Verdun and Rheims, however, may be considered for the time being as mere diversions to the principal attack, which has been launched against the British. They would serve to keep the French forces at Verdun and Rheims from being transferred to the British sector if that part of the battle line should show any signs of bending back. Nothing has been expected to show that the Germans would make an assault

on the American held trenches in the Lorraine and Toul sectors. Acting on the theory that troops which hadn't had experience in engagements of the first degree might be found to yield easier than the French, the Germans have called on the Austrians for assistance in their effort to carry the battle to all Entente Allies, for official reports from Berlin say, for Austro-Hungarians are engaged all along the Western Front, and it is probable that the great Austrian howitzers of Skodas have been used against the strongest sectors of the British lines. French official reports state that the Germans have been singularly repulsed in a number of engagements, notably on the Verdun and Lorraine fronts. The city of Kherzon, 32 miles northeast of Odessa, has been captured by the Teutonic forces. This is an important commercial town and possesses a fine harbor. Two German destroyers and two torpedo boats are believed to have been destroyed in the naval battle off Dunkirk. The Germans came out from one of their bases in Belgium and commenced to attack the city of Dunkirk. French and British torpedo boats trapped the enemy warships and visited sound punishment upon them. One British boat was damaged in the fight. Ostend was bombarded by the British monitors on Thursday, and British seaplanes dropped shells on Heligoland. The British Embassy at Washington has announced that since the beginning of the war 11,057,572 tons of British shipping has been destroyed, and during the year 1917, \$250,000,000, or over half the total loss during the conflict was destroyed. American forces engaged in a raid east of Lunenburg, at one point fought hand to hand with the enemy. A brief artillery fire preceded the raid which was carried out in conjunction with the French. Reports from Amsterdam say that semi-official negotiations for peace are on foot between Germany and the Entente, and that Germany has evinced a strong intention for peace. This report doesn't coincide with the reported telegram from Emperor William to Schleswig Holstein Provisional Council in which he said the prize of victory must not and will not fail us. There can be no peace but one which corresponds with German interests. Reports from Buenos Aires are to the effect that the S. S. Amazon, a liner of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., has been sunk by a submarine, but

it is said that all aboard were saved.

GENERAL HAIG'S REPORT.

LONDON, To-day. Field Marshal Haig's report from British Headquarters, France, describes the German offensive as comprising an intensive bombardment by artillery and powerful attacks on a front of 50 miles. Some British positions were penetrated, but the German losses are declared to have been exceptionally heavy. On no part of this long front of attack did the Germans attain their objective. The text of the statement reads: At about 8 o'clock this morning after an intense bombardment of both high explosive and gas shells on our forward positions and back areas, a powerful infantry attack was launched by the enemy on a front of 50 miles, extending from the Oise, in the neighborhood of Laferre, to the Gansse River, about Croisilles. A hostile artillery demonstration has taken place on a wide front north of Labasse Canal and in the Ypres sector. The attack, which for some time past was known to be in course of preparation, has been pressed with great vigor and determination. Throughout the day in course of the fighting the enemy broke through our outmost positions and succeeded in penetrating into our battle positions. In certain parts of the front the attacks were delivered in large masses and have been exceptionally heavy. Severe fighting continued along the whole front, and large numbers of hostile reinforcement troops have been identified, including units of the Guards. Captured enemy maps, depicting the enemy's intentions, show that on no part of the long front of his attack has he attained his objective.

BRITISH WERE PREPARED.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE.—The two vast forces have been locked in a bitter struggle over a wide front for hours. The bombardment was of most terrific nature and finally enemy infantry drove forward against numerous points on the Cambrai sector. The preliminary bombardment had extended from a point below St. Quentin, north to the River Scarpe, and at last reports sanguinary fighting was in progress as far south as the region of Hargicourt, and as far north as Bullecourt. Early stages of work seem to indicate that the enemy was trying to drive a wedge on both sides of the Cambrai Salient, south of the Salient near Hargicourt and Renssieu. The British had been looking for this attack to-day. Not only have prisoners declared that yesterday or to-day would mark the beginning of the offensive on this front, but abundant signs of enemy's smash against this sector, which was the scene of the last great battle in the British theatre, prove that the Germans were as thoroughly prepared as possible and in consequence the British had taken steps to meet the blow.

MONITORS BOMBARD OSTEND.

LONDON, To-day. An Admiralty statement says: Ostend was bombarded this afternoon by our monitors with successful results, and prior to the bombardment four enemy aircraft were destroyed by our naval air squadron. The enemy aircraft attacked the British machines while spotting for the bombardment with the result that another enemy machine was destroyed. British seaplanes engaged in recent reconnaissance in Heligoland light attacked enemy mine sweepers with machine gun fire. There were no casualties on the British side and all our machines returned safely.

LONDON PHEGMATIC.

LONDON, To-day. Although the battle is being the greatest struggle of modern history and may, perhaps, settle the result of the war, the English people preserve the same quiet calm, they have worn for four years. There are no signs of unusual excitement or nervousness in London, and no crowds outside the

newspaper offices or elsewhere. The statement made by Bonar Law in the Commons was circulated in hotels and other public places, and that is the last news the majority of the people will have of the greatest struggle, before they see the morning papers. Law's words have carried much assurance, as the Germans had talked so freely about their great offensive, that many people thought they were making a feint to conceal some other policy, and some looked for a campaign against Salonika instead of a big attack in France. Reports have been circulated that the Germans have built a large number of tanks and support tanks, but the British who first launched this weapon are not likely to be stopped by those, nor is it conceivable that they will be behind in numbers or improvements. Extensive preparations have been made by English hospitals to receive the trains of wounded from Channel ports which follow every battle. The first of them is expected to-morrow.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

LONDON, To-day. Bonar Law said in the Commons that this attack was expected, and there was nothing in the nature of a surprise about the attack. Bonar Law reminded the House that he had given warning a week ago, that if such an attack occurred, the attacking party would gain a certain amount of ground, and the Government's information so far didn't lead to believe that anything beyond that had happened. I am sure, with the knowledge behind of what has happened in like attacks on either side, continued Bonar Law, that the House and country will not be unnecessarily alarmed by information of that kind. Our staff and the Versailles Council, naturally have been considering what might happen in the event of an attack, and I may tell the House that this attack has been launched on every part of our line, which we were informed would be attacked, if an attack were undertaken at all. I might say that only three days ago we received information in the Cabinet from headquarters in France that they had definitely arrived at a decision that an attack would be launched immediately, and as they were prepared to meet the country need have no cause for anxiety.

ASTRAY AGAIN.

AMSTERDAM, To-day. Field Marshal Von Hindenburg has telegraphed to the Posen Provincial Council as follows: God willing, we will also overcome the enemy in the west and clear the way to a general peace.

ENEMY'S PURPOSE CHECKED.

LONDON, To-day. Reuter's telegraphing this evening says: Our counter measures have not yet been developed and the correspondent adds, therefore, it is difficult to define our position but apparently the enemy's purpose has been to launch converging attacks on two flanks of the Lesquines Salient in the hope of cutting it off. There are unconfirmed rumors that the enemy has employed tanks.

IN THE EAST.

LONDON, To-day. There has been great activity by aerial forces operating on the Macedonian front, according to an official report from Salonika. The report says our airplanes dropped bombs on the stations at Augusta and Porna and near the latter place a train was attacked by machine gunfire from a low altitude and the engine was seen to jump off and the train was derailed. Subsequently it was bombed. Another airplane directed machine gun fire from an altitude of three hundred feet against a Bulgarian company of soldiers billeted in Berez. A hostile machine which was shot down fell into Lake Dorian.

STAKING THEIR ALL.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS.—It is too early yet to predict the outcome of the first few hours of the struggle in which vast forces and every conceivable engine probably is employed. On general principles, however, it may be stated that the great concentration of the attacking forces will probably result in our defensive line being pushed back in places but this would merely be a temporary setback. This much is certain, that at no period has the British war machine been in such perfect condition and never before has there been a higher morale or greater optimism among the British troops. The general impression on the front is in agreement with that of the Germans, that this is the decisive contest of the war, but on the British side there is no doubt that the declaration will eventually be in the Allies favor. Germany is staking everything on this play, and in this great attack fails to break her way through, it is believed Germans will be finished, for they have nothing further to offer, except a gradually weakening defence. The bombardment to-day was one of the most intense seen along this front, for, as has been generally expected, the Germans depended on



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short, heavy artillery work to carry their troops forward, and large quantities of gas were used at various places and extraordinarily high velocity shells have been whizzing across the back areas since daybreak. The Germans had made a great concentration of guns for this attack and every one of them was brought into play at the outbreak. It was reported that one German tank was seen in action, but this is not verified, although it would cause no surprise if true. The sky was heavily overcast all day, rendering aerial observation difficult.

**Capt. Butler, D.S.O.,
M.C., Returning.**

Capt. Bert Butler, D.S.O., M.C. and Bar, in writing to his father, Mr. J. J. Butler of Topsail, says that he will probably be coming home on a brief visit shortly. Capt. Butler was one of the first 500, and has done excellent work at the front, and has been wounded four times. He also mentions the fact that his brother Pte. Alexander, who has been in hospital for eight months, is now convalescing.

EASTER VACATION.—Queen's College closes to-day for the Easter vacation.

CARGO COAL ARRIVES.—A cargo of coal reached this port yesterday consigned to the Reid Nfld. Co.

VICTIMS' CLOTHING.—The clothing taken from the bodies of those drowned in the ill-fated Florizel, is at present in Harvey & Co.'s freight shed, where it can be examined by their relatives.

PERSONAL.—Rev. W. Pitcher, who has been in charge of Battle Harbor Mission, and was for a few months incumbent at Dildo, proceeded to Tack's Beach, P.E., where he will be in charge until such time as navigation opens and he is able to proceed to his old mission of Battle Hr.

**CHAS. F. GAMBERG,
PAINTER, DECORATOR.**

Orders for
Sign Painting, Graining,
Glazing, Paper Hanging,
Painting, Plain or Ornamental, will receive prompt attention.

Residence: FLAVIN ST.
Feb 22, 1918

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURE
COLDS, ETC.

Dooley Granted Bail.

William Dooley, arrested on Wednesday of this week and who yesterday charged with manslaughter appeared in court this morning at 10.55. On motion of his Counsel Mr. W. J. Higgins, His Honor Judge Morris conceded to Mr. Higgins request for bail and fixed the amount at \$10,000, \$5,000 for the accused and two sureties for the amount of \$12,500 each. Immediately the proceedings opened, exception was taken by Counsel to an article which appeared in yesterday's Telegram relating to this case. It was pointed out that the article referred to was incorrect and would create a bad influence on the public who would read the article referred to. His Honor thought that some restitution should be made by the representative of the paper if present. At the conclusion of proceedings Mr. Higgins informed His Honor that Mr. Gardner, the representative of that paper was in court and was not in any way responsible for the paragraph referred to.

Llewellyn Club.

There was a large attendance at last night's meeting of the Llewellyn Club. Dr. Jones presided and introduced Mr. W. H. Jones, who was the speaker for the evening. Mr. Jones took for his subject a "Resume of 50 years work in connection with soldiers' homes." He spoke of the various places in which he had worked, viz. Litchfield, Salisbury Plains, Guelph, Sharness, Great end, Chatham and St. John's Nfld. in connection with the work he had done. He spoke of his work in connection with the survivors of H. M. S. "Hector" and "Magnificent" at Gibraltar, both of which came to grief in the Mediterranean. He then dwelt upon the Newfoundland disaster and the various wrecks including the latest, the Florizel. The lecture was very interesting and thoroughly enjoyed by the large number present. At the conclusion a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. W. H. Jones for his interesting lecture.

**No Indigestion, Gas
Or Stomach Misery
In Five Minutes.**

"Pape's Diapiesin" for sour, and stomach, heartburn, dyspepsia.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. Indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or constipations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, flatulency or headache. Pape's Diapiesin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest and most certain indigestion remedy in the whole world, and besides it is harmless. Millions of men and women now eat their favorite foods without fear—they know Pape's Diapiesin will save them from any stomach misery.

Please for your sake, get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapiesin from any drug store and put your stomach right. Don't keep on being miserable—life is too short—your stomach is not here long, so make your digestion agreeable. Eat what you like, digest it, enjoy it, without dread of rebellion in the stomach. Pape's Diapiesin belongs in your home anyway. Should one of the family eat something which don't agree with them, or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis, stomach derangement at daytime or during the night, it is handy to get the quickest, surest relief known.

BODIES ARRIVE.—The bodies of James R. McCoubrey, John C. Parsons, Gerald St. John, Peter Gulliver and Mrs. Mary Mullen, who were taken to their homes, were taken to their homes. The bodies were identified as R. J. Fowler by a Spanish friarman.

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FANCY HAT PINS.
Sterling Silver Headed Pins for your new Spring Hat. Strong steel stems; others in gilt finish and stone settings. Something apart from the ordinary, and inexpensively priced; 2 on each card. Friday, Saturday and Monday 15c

SHOULDER BRACE.
These improve and give a certain erectness to the figure; all White, with flexible felt button and adjustable loop and clasp; hose supporters attached; assorted sizes. Reg. 40c. 1st pair Friday, Saturday 34c. Friday, Saturday and Monday 64c

CORSET COVERS.
Ladies' fine White Jersey Corset Covers, high neck and long sleeves, buttoned in front, with silk drawing string at neck and crochet edge. We have all sizes, 36 to 44 inch. Reg. 70c. Friday, Saturday and Monday 64c



LADIES' NEW COLLARS.
New things in Collars are always attractive. These are the latest, fine White Muslin Collars; others in Silk, Poplin and Lace. You'll find charming styles here alongside of some very neat Quaker Collars, and others in pretty roll effects. Reg. 30c. Friday, Saturday and Monday 22c

CHILDREN'S CORSET WAISTS.
Sturdy Little Corset Waists, corded and stitched body, buttoned at back, straps over shoulder, and buttons attached for fastening suspenders. Assorted sizes. Reg. 45c. Friday, Saturday and Monday 42c

Two Clearing Ladies' Gl

LADIES' WOOL GL
Our regular \$1.00 line of Ladies' Wool Gl so well. We have shades of Tan, Brown, grey, some pretty dark Heather mixtures. Friday, Saturday and Monday 80c

LADIES' WHITE GL
Excellent wash Gloves in good quality. Ladies' backs, others all white, done wrist; and wear. Reg. to 85c. Friday, Saturday and Monday 80c

BOOTS and HOSIERY, a Prices Tra

WOMEN'S BOOTS.
Soft Dongola Kid Boots, laced style, a patent leather Toe Cap; we are offering these at last year's prices, that's interesting nowadays; value for \$3.70 pair. Friday, Saturday and Monday \$3.40

MEN'S BOOTS.
A good enough boot for wear in rubbers, Dongola make, block Toe; sizes 6 to 9. Reg. \$2.90. Friday, Saturday and Monday \$2.70

INFANTS' BOOTS.
Laced and Buttoned Dongola Boots for the little ones, sizes 3 to 8, in a comfortable shape, patent leather toe cap. Regular \$1.25. Friday, Saturday and Monday \$1.15

TOP SHIRTS.
A line of top quality bosom Shirts in various colors and patterns, in snug fitting styles, wear anything near \$1.30. Friday, Saturday and Monday \$1.15

MEN'S SOCKS.
A clearing sale in Cotton Cashmere; Tan and Black; a good pair for Spring wear. Friday, Saturday and Monday 15c

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURE
COLDS, ETC.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS!

We are now showing a full line of Men's Negligee Shirts, with laundered and soft cuffs. A wide range of neat light patterns to select from.

Our Special \$1.00 Shirt cannot be beaten. See them to-day.

WILLIAM FREW, Water St.