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1500 YARDS NEW CURTAIN SCRIM, 9c. to 42c. Yard.

Cream and White with fancy borders, and Plain White with attractive H. S. borders.

New American CURTAINS, \$1.20 to \$3.50 pair.

2½ yards long, fine wear-resisting Muslins, trimmed with lace of same qualifications.

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Shades Black, Green, Brown, Navy and Grey.

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Black only. New and becoming shapes of exceptional value.

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Cream with coloured borders, Cream with lace insertion, and half blind with lace edges and loops.

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Cream with coloured borders, Cream with lace insertion, and half blind with lace edges and loops.

BUTCHERS' & GROCERS' APRONS, 45c. each.

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BOYS' LINEN HATS, 25c. each.

363 MEN'S TWEED SUITS, \$7.00 to \$19.00.

Having made an early advantageous purchase of this little lot it would be well for you to see them now.

Bishop, Sons & Co., Ltd.

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War News.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A. M.

HINDENBURG LINE HELD BY THE BRITISH.

LONDON, May 21. British troops are now holding the entire Hindenburg line from east of Bullecourt to Arras with the exception of trench elements on a front of about 200 yards west of Bullecourt. The new positions in the Hindenburg line are consolidated. All information received confirms the severity of the German losses in the recent fighting in this area.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, May 21. Premier Lloyd George announced in the Commons that the Government would summon an immediate Irish convention to be representative of local governing bodies, churches, trade unions, commercial and educational interests, and would include Sinn Feiners. A rumor in the lobbies says the Duke of Connaught might be chosen chairman. Immediately after question time Lloyd George arose to make his statement. The House was crowded with members, while the Duke of Connaught and many Peers, including Lord Stamfordham and Lord McDonnell occupied seats in the gallery. Lloyd George said the one thing that had tended to cause the failure of efforts to arrive at a settlement was that the proposals had emanated from the British Government. The present Government, therefore, had decided to invite Irishmen themselves to put forward their proposals. Hitherto, Britain had undertaken all construction and Ireland all the criticism. Once Irishmen were confronted with the problem they would give the weight to the obstacles and difficulties. The Government proposed that Ireland should try her own hand at framing a plan. This method, he said, had succeeded in Canada, Australia and South Africa, and he could not help thinking that what had been accomplished there could be achieved in Ireland. The Government, therefore, proposed, he said, to summon immediately on behalf of the Crown, a convention of Irishmen. The Ireland within the Empire Convention must be representative of all classes and interests in Ireland, including the Sinn Feiners. It must be really representative of Irish life and activities in all forms. It had been suggested that the chairman should be nominated by the Crown. The parties which entered the convention, Lloyd George said further, would be pledged to no conclusion, but every man who entered would be pledged to do his best to settle the controversy. No proposal would be shut out from consideration, and no one who participated would be committed to any scheme. If a substantial agreement should be reached as to the character and scope of the legislation to be framed for the future government of Ireland within the Empire, the Government would accept the responsibility for taking the necessary steps to make it possible and give executive effect to the conclusions of the convention. Regarding finance, Lloyd George said, the Treasury would not forget that reparations and restitution began at home. In the judgment of the Government, the Premier continued, the settlement of the Irish question would help materially in the successful conclusion of the war. Evidence had accumulated from many quarters of the importance from a war point of view of having this controversy settled. Irishmen had a passionate love of liberty, and he desired to have them ranged on the side of the Allies, not torn by conflicting emotions. "We need all our strength to win a triumph worthy of the sacrifice we have made. The Empire cannot afford an unsecured sore that saps her vigor. I appeal to the patriotic spirit of Ulster to help heal it." Redmond said, "If there were any feeling that he had said things which had left bitter memories he would be willing to step down in order to promote the harmony of the proceedings of the Convention." This was received with cheers of "No" from all parts of the House. William O'Brien, leader of the Independent Nationalists, said "No Ireland would discuss the proposal of the Government without grave and anxious consideration. A Home Rule settlement by consent of all parties, by his countrymen of all persuasions had been the great object of his political life. The Government's plan might well make the ears of every Irishman who had fought with him tingle with satisfaction because it showed the Government had begun to find out that the only way to deal with the Irish difficulty was by conference, conciliation and consent. O'Brien warned the Government that there would be grave difficulties to overcome in election or selection of the members of the convention. Former Premier Asquith commended the Government's proposals heartily. "If the convention fails, then heaven help us," he said. They would have to admit that though problems similar in character and not less difficult had been settled elsewhere in the world we are not wanting in the resources of statesmanship that we cannot settle here at our own doors what is most vital both to our own interests and to our honor. Summarizing his impressions of the discussion, Asquith said he hoped and believed there was no party in Ireland that would be willing to assume the responsibility of repudiating the proposed convention which Redmond explicitly and wholeheartedly accepted. He especially hoped the Ulster Council would do nothing to discourage the proposal. Altogether he considered they had travelled a long way toward settlement and although there were many difficulties remaining to be settled in connection with the convention it was important to realize that so far as it was possible to discover, the Irish nation is not hostile to the proposal, while a large section of that nation heartily embraced it. Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Irish Unionists said he didn't hesitate to assent. He found no reason to modify the opinion he always held that the best solution of the Irish problem lay in the maintenance of union. He did not know whether Ulster Unionists would accept the Government's invitation but he did know that no threats would have the slightest effect. Whatever decision they took, and he hoped it would be a wise one, he would be with them to the end. He had not the least intention of deserting them. "I value my honor more than anything I owe to the Government," he said. The plan for an Irish convention with closed doors to devise a scheme of government, as it was announced by Mr. Lloyd George, is exactly the same as that by which the foundation was laid for the union of South Africa after the Boer War. A convention of Afrianders, British and other elements of the community met privately and thrashed out a compromise upon which the union was based. The factions represented therein were almost as antagonistic as the Irish factions. The Sinn Feiners have already announced their determination to stand aloof from the convention but may decide to enter it largely in the hope of preventing an agreement.

Earl Curzon made a statement in the House of Lords similar to the Premier's in the Commons. He said the subject was one which called for restraint, moderation and forbearance. It would be well, he added, if on the present occasion no attempt was made to revive memories which Curzon said it was the war which had are charged with painful and sometimes remorseful associations. Earl led the Government to try and solve the difficulty. Ireland had been a source not of strength but of weakness. Never a month or even a week passes that the spectre of Ireland didn't cross the Government's path. The settlement of the question would make it easier for America to throw her full weight into the struggle. Speaking in a serious tone, he continued, "It will be a national misfortune if anyone of the Irish parties stands aloof, and grave responsibility will rest on those leaders who should elect to abstain."

FRENCH CAPTURE TRENCHES.
PARIS, May 21. Several lines of German trenches in the Champagne near Morenvillers were captured last night by the French, the war office announces. The French took 800 prisoners and found wrecked German shelters filled with dead. Germans lost heavily in ineffectual counter attacks.

BRITISH GAINS.
LONDON, May 21. British troops during last evening captured a support trench behind the Hindenburg line of trenches taken during the morning, the war office announced to-day.

FRENCH SUCCESS.
With the French Armies on the French Front, May 21.—While the Germans are throwing masses of men against the French positions along the Chemin des Dames only for defeat with huge losses, the French last night effected an attack in Moronvillers sector to drive the Germans from some of their strongest positions. The French plans brilliantly conceived, were executed without a hitch. Their objective, most difficult and hilly ranges filled with deep caverns, afforded a shelter for hundreds of men and machine guns, but the French infantry stormed the heights of Casque and Teton 758 and 754 feet in height and carried them

with a rush, while other columns captured the trenches lining the northern slopes of Mount Carmillet. The result of these operations gives the French a commanding view of their line. The value placed on the possession of these hills is shown by the violence of the German counter attacks in the course of the early morning, which everywhere broke down. They left more than eight hundred prisoners in the hands of the French, while hundreds of bodies of Germans strewn the ground.

ARTILLERY WORK.
British Headquarters, France, May 21.—So completely did the British artillery do its work before the attack between Croisilles and Bullecourt, that 3,000 yards of the Hindenburg line are totally missing. This defence was completely wiped out. Aerial photos taken May 1st show beautiful symmetrical zig-zags, but the latest pictures taken contain no trace of the trenches. The support line also was badly strafed, some 6,000 yards of it now being in British hands, leaving the Germans holding the remaining 3,000 yards. The Hindenburg front line between the south end of the captured trenches and Bullecourt is in dire danger, as it is flanked on both sides by the British. The engagement was made up of two attacks, one in the early morning when seventy prisoners were taken, and the second late in the afternoon, the two netting some 150 prisoners for the day's work. The prisoners taken came from the Roumanian front and said they never saw such shell fire.

HUNS SENTENCED.
NEW YORK, May 21. One year in jail was the sentence imposed to-day upon Capt. Franz Rittlen, of the German Navy, David Tamar and H. B. Martin, convicted in the Federal Court of conspiracy to interfere with the shipment of munitions to the Entente Allies in 1915.

LINER COLONIAN WRECKED.
BOSTON, May 21. The Leyland Liner Colonian was wrecked last night on the south coast of England, according to a cablegram received to-day by John H. Thomas, agent of the line here. The message said the steamer which was carrying a cargo of munitions, grain, lumber

and cotton from Boston, probably would be a total loss. The steamer with her cargo was valued at \$2,000,000. It was considered probable the Colonian landed a part of her cargo including munitions at Plymouth before the accident, which occurred probably when she was bound for London. The Colonian registered 6,440 tons.

EXPRESS REGRET.
COPENHAGEN, May 21. The German Minister at Stockholm is reported in news despatches to have visited the Swedish Foreign Minister and expressed deepest regret at the sinking of the Swedish steamers Vesterland, Ylken and Aspen.

GALE AT BATTLE HARBOE.—A N. E. gale, accompanied by rain, raged yesterday at Battle Harbor, according to a message received by the Marine and Fisheries Dept.

RAILWAY CHANGES.
OTTAWA, May 21. C. A. Hayse, present General Traffic Manager of the Intercolonial Railway, will succeed F. P. Gattilus as General Manager of the Canadian Government Railway system, according to an announcement made by the Minister of Railways and Canals this afternoon.

THE BRITISH MISSION.
WASHINGTON, May 21. An announcement was made to-day that the British Mission would finally leave Washington this week for a brief visit to Chicago, then to Toronto and Montreal and Ottawa.

BURGOMASTER ACQUITTED.
HAVRE, May 21. Adolph Max, Burgomaster of Brussels, who was deported by the Germans in 1914, and confined in prison, has been tried by courtmartial at Kildesheim and acquitted, according to a report received here.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.
LONDON, May 21. Dr. Friemierch Alder, assassin of Count Stuergh, Austrian Premier, has been sentenced to death for murder.

ATROCITIES EXPECTED.
STOCKHOLM, May 21. Telegrams from the Jewish Societies in Palestine received by the Secretary of the Department of the Socialist Conference here, say fresh massacres of Palestine Jews resembling Armenian massacres, are threatened, and appeals are made to Socialists of all countries. The messages say the Turkish Government has given orders for the evacuation of Palestine by the Jewish population, and that the execution of these measures is being carried out with increasing severity. The orders, it is said, are aimed at the Jews in Judea and Jerusalem, and later in Galilee.

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- N. Y. CORN, BEEF.
- BANANAS.
- GRAPE FRUIT.
- CALIFORNIA ORANGES.
- CALIFORNIA LEMONS.
- TABLE APPLES.
- RHUBARB.
- TOMATOES.
- 10 crates NEW CABBAGE.
- 10 boxes PURITY BUTTER, 2 lb. prints.

FRESH HALIBUT,

By Rail to-day.

A UNION OF HIGH GRADES AND LOW PRICES.

- 3 lb. tin Tomatoes, 20c.
- Blueberries, 10 lbs., 15c. tin.
- 16 oz. bottle Pickles, 15c.
- 1 lb. pkg. Corn Flour, 12c.
- Nestle's Food, 55c. & 50c. tin.
- 3 lb. tin Pork and Beans, 25c.
- 2 lb. tin Wax Beans, 16c.
- 2 lb. tin Green Beans, 16c.
- Laundry Starch, 10c. lb.

ROBINSON'S PAT. BARLEY.
ROBINSON'S PAT. GROATS.

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Duckworth Street and Military Road.

HITT AND RUNN—If the Knot-hole G.og Can't Find a Way to Get In—Well, the Jig's Up!

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