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**War News.**

**Messages Received**  
Previous to 9 A. M.

**ROUMANIAN OFFICIAL RECEIVED.**

LONDON, July 29. A Rumanian official, dated Thursday, has been received here. It announces the capture of Teutonic allied positions on a front of more than 18 miles to a depth of more than nine miles, also taking additional prisoners, guns and munitions. The statement says: We have widened northward the breach in the enemy's front and captured the whole of his positions on a width of 30 kilometres to a depth of 15 kilometres. We have taken 1,245 prisoners, captured two batteries of howitzers, nine guns and a quantity of munitions.

**AIRMEN BUSY.**

LONDON, July 28 (Official). The day proved a marked and successful one for our airmen. Vigorous offensive tactics enabled our artillery and machines to carry on their work successfully, and an unusually large number of photos were taken. Bombing squadrons, moreover, carried out many raids and bombed four of the enemy's aerodromes. Some of our machines came down to very low altitudes all over forty miles behind the enemy lines. Fifteen German machines crashed to earth, sixteen others were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

**PEACE TALK.**

LONDON, July 29. According to a Zurich despatch from Zurich, Matthias Erzberger, one of the leaders of the German Reichstag, who has just arrived there, declared to the Zurich Nachrichten that "if I could talk with Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, or Balfour, we could in a few hours reach an understanding which would enable an official peace movement to commence work." Herr Erzberger, who has taken a prominent part with respect to peace during the last months, asserted that Dr. Michaelis, German Chancellor, is a peace Chancellor.

**OFFICIAL DENIAL.**

PARIS, July 29. About midnight an official note was issued denying the German official communication of to-day announcing that German aviators had bombarded on the previous night Paris stations and military establishments, some

projectiles reaching their objects. The attempt of the German aviators on Paris caused no loss of human life and no material damage.

**HOSPITAL BOMBED.**

PARIS, July 29. Soon after midnight this morning firemen thronged the streets sounding an alarm on bugles, indicating another air raid. French airplanes had been humming in the air since sundown, but many more quickly appeared flashing lightning signals to one another. As this warning was sounded hours later than on the previous night, there were only a few people on the streets. No details of the raid were obtainable. At one o'clock the bugles sounded, at 1.15 o'clock it was announced the air raid was over. One German aviator passed over a hospital near the front, descending very low, close enough to distinguish the red cross painted on the roof. Four bombs were dropped, all reaching their mark. One doctor chemist and a male nurse were killed immediately, a second doctor died soon after from injuries, and a third doctor, an administration officer, and several patients were seriously injured.

**GERMAN SUB ASHORE.**

PARIS, July 29. A German submarine ran ashore on the French coast west of Calais on Thursday, but was not destroyed when its crew set fire to the gasoline tank. It was captured by Belgian cavalry. According to a despatch from Calais the stranded sub. He first sighted by a customs officer. He called upon some Belgian horsemen who were exercising nearby, to come to his help. They rode down to the beach, the message says, surrounded the U-boat and made prisoners of the crew.

**BRITISH OFFICIAL.**

LONDON, July 29. The statement from the British headquarters in France to-night reads: There is nothing important to report to-day. Yesterday there was activity in the air. Friday night important railway stations and two hostile aerodromes were bombed by our airplanes. During the day a number of other bombing raids, as well as much photographing and artillery work were successfully carried out. In air fighting 16 German machines were brought down and 14 others driven down out of control. Two hostile observation balloons were brought down in flames. Thirteen of our machines are missing.

**TOTAL WRECK.**

HALIFAX, July 29. All hope is abandoned of the sailing of the Norwegian-American liner Kristianiafjord, which went on the rocks six miles west of Cape Race on the previous night. Heavy seas on Thursday

and Friday rendered useless the great work done by the wrecking tugs towards floating the 10,665 ton liner, and she is now breaking up.

**GERMAN MILITARY POWER.**

LONDON, July 29. The destruction of German military power is progressing more since last spring than people imagine, and the morale of the German army assuredly is going fast, said Sir Eric Geddes, in his first public speech as First Lord of the Admiralty at Guildhall, Cambridge, to-night. As to his own attitude, he said he would not interfere with the needs of the fleet at sea. Speaking of German inhumanity at sea, the new First Lord urged that detailed information concerning the heroism of the officers and men be sought. He was sure the public placed confidence in the navy and army. He paid tribute to English railroad men for their work in France, as they had given the army a freedom of movement not possessed a year ago. Munition wagons are now off the roads, he said, and munitions are car-ways which resulted in the saving of many lives.

**RETREATING RUSSIANS.**

BERLIN, July 29. Russian troops retreating on the eastern Galician front have retired behind the Russian border, at Husiatyn, the German general staff announced officially to-day. Husiatyn is 70 miles due east of Halicz.

**FOR PUBLICATION.**

BERLIN, July 29. Dr. Michaelis, German Chancellor, yesterday summoned a large number of newspaper men to whom he declared, the speech of David Lloyd George, the British Premier, in Queen's Hall, in London, and the recent debate in the House of Commons again have proved with indisputable clearness that Britain does not desire peace by agreement and understanding, but only by the conclusion of the war, which means the enslavement of Germany to the arbitrary violence of our enemies. The proof of this may be seen in the fact that Sir Edward Carson, member of the British War Cabinet, recently declared in Dublin that negotiations with Germany could begin only after the retirement of German troops beyond the Rhine. In response to a question put by a commoner, Joseph J. King, Bonar Law, spokesman of the British Government said that if Germany wanted peace she first of all must declare herself willing to evacuate all occupied territories. We possess clear proofs that the enemy gives assent to the declaration, going further than that impudently made by Sir Edward Carson. You all know that detailed information regarding French plans of conquest approved by

Britain and Russia has been circulated for weeks past in the neutral press and that it has not been denied up to the present. It would be of the greatest importance for the enlightenment of the whole world regarding the true reasons for this continuation of sanguinary massacre of nations, for it to be known that written proofs of our enemy's greed of conquest have since fallen into our hands. I refer to the reports of the recent debate of June 2 in the French Chamber of Deputies. I ask the French Government this question: Does it deny that ex-Premier Briand and Premier Ribot in the course of that secret sitting at which were present Deputies Moutet and Cochon who have just returned from Petrograd, were forced to admit that France shortly before the Russian revolution had come to an agreement and had in view plans of conquest with the Government which Premier Lloyd George describes in his last speech as a corrupt and narrow autocracy. I ask if it is true the French Ambassador at Petrograd in response to a request sent by him to Paris received instructions to sign the treaty prepared in advance by M. Doumerque, ex-Premier and Foreign Minister, after negotiations with the Russian Emperor? Is it true or not that the French President at the instance of General Berthelot, head of the French military mission to Roumania, formally entrusted him with a mandate and that Briand afterwards sanctioned this step? This treaty assumed to France her frontier, but besides Alsace-Lorraine, Saarbrücken and vast territorial modifications on the left bank of the Rhine as desired by France. When M. Tereschenko, Russian foreign minister, took office the Russian Government protested against the French aims of conquest which included that of Syria, and declared that new Russia no longer would be willing to take part in the struggle if it learned of these French war aims, and were it not its principal object of sending A. Thomas, member of the French war council, on his journey to Russia to overcome this remorse of Tereschenko. The French Government will not be able to deny this and it will be obliged to confess, although it may not do so only tacitly, that this was Briand's object of the stormy attacks during the secret session and that Premier Ribot was obliged to produce a secret treaty in response to the demands of M. Renaud, leader of a majority of the Socialists in the French chamber and that Briand in the course of an excited debate which ensued, declared that revolutionary Russia was obliged to carry out what Imperial Russia had promised, and that it did not matter to France what was said by the lowest classes in Russia. It is characteristic that Deputy Moutet, ac-

ording to his own statement, replied in Russia to a question whether Alexandre-Larraine was the only obstacle to peace, by saying he could not answer the question in that form and that Russia ought to take into consideration that the revolution had been purchased by French blood. Admission of deputies Cochon and Moutet that the Russian representatives had declared in the course of negotiations that they attached importance to Constantinople throws a clear light onto Russian sentiment. Delegates from Russian armies are in an agreement with this regardless of this manifest proof of revolution of the Russian people against the policy of agrandissement. Premier Ribot refused in the secret session of the French chamber to undertake any revision of the French war aims and announced that in fact that Italy also had received guarantees of great territorial agrandissements. In order to divest their

ambitions on the left bank of the Rhine of a character of greed and conquest, he resorted to lawyers' tricks by declaring the necessity of creating a buffer state, but opposition speakers cried out in a din of contradictions, it is disgraceful. I would like also to mention that Premier Ribot after the pacifist speech by deputy Augneur replied that the Russian armies had declared that the Russian armies were never in better condition or better equipped than then. Here in perfect clearness is the desire to let Russians go on shedding blood in behalf of unjust ambitions of France. This desire has been fulfilled not as Premier Ribot anticipated, for we can hardly presume he had such absolute lack of humanity as that, though foreseeing the failure of the Russian offensive he yet insisted upon it, thinking it would give another hour's respite, pending entry of America into the war. The enemy press

endeavors to force upon my inaugural speech an interpretation that I only consented to a majority resolution with an ill-concealed reservation of Germany's desires for conquest. I am obliged to deny this imputation as to an object of which there can be no doubt besides the resolution, implies which is quite clear that the enemy must also renounce any ideas of conquest. Michaelis added that it was manifest that Germany's enemies were not in the least considering such denunciation that the French meeting held in secret was a fresh proof that their enemies were responsible for a prolongation of the war and were actuated by a lust of conquest. The conspicuousness of the justness of our defensive war, the Chancellor concluded, will steel our strength and determination in future.

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