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War News.

Messages Received
 Previous to 9 A.M.

WILSON TRANSMITS REPORT.

WASHINGTON, March 1. In response to a request from the Senate, President Wilson to-night transmitted a report from Secretary of State Lansing saying the published text of the German Foreign Minister's note to the German Minister in Mexico City directing him to attempt to ally Japan and Mexico against the United States in case of war was authentic, that it came into possession of the Government during the present week and that in his opinion it was incompatible with public interest to send any further information to the Senate at present.

KNEW NOTHING ABOUT IT.

MEXICO CITY, March 1. Von Eckhardt, the German Minister to Mexico, declared to-day he knew nothing about instructions alleged to have been sent him by Foreign Secretary Zimmerman, regarding the German-Mexican alliance, in the event of war between Germany and the United States.

CONGRESS SWINGING INTO LINE.

WASHINGTON, March 1. Shocked and amazed by the revelation of Germany's attempt to ally Japan and Mexico in war upon the United States, Congress to-day forgot its differences of opinion and began swinging into line behind the President. In the Senate Republicans abandoned the general filibuster and gave the Democratic leaders assurances of their support of the President in this national emergency. In the House without a roll call, and under special provision for its immediate consideration, Representative Flood's bill to clothe the President with authority to deal with the German submarine menace by arming ships and to authorize a bond issue of one hundred million dollars was taken up under agreement for a vote after a three hours' debate. President Wilson will insist on being empowered with the use of other instrumentalities as provided in the bill pending in the Senate. Official confirmation of Germany's move as revealed by the Associated Press was given by Secretary of State Lansing who made it clear the United States did not believe Japan had knowledge of the scheme or would take any part in it. He also expressed confidence that the Government of Mexico would take no part. At the Japanese Em-

bassy official comment declared that under no circumstances would Germany's proposal be considered by the Tokio Government, and reiterated the allegiance of Japan to the Entente alliance and re-affirmed friendship for the United States. The magnitude and astounding character of Germany's proposal completely overshadows all other considerations by the Government to-day.

PIRACY MUST CONTINUE.

BERLIN, March 1. No one considers the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the United States in a light-hearted manner, said Count Friedrich Von Westarp, Conservative leader, in the Reichstag to-day. No one would consider a declaration of war by the United States in a light-hearted manner, but there is hardly anyone in Germany who thinks that Germany could yield once more before American danger, or could in any respect stop the war inaugurated with chances of success against British sea power. Count Von Westarp declared it had now become impossible that President Wilson could be considered as a peace mediator.

TENSION IN BERLIN EASED.

BERLIN, March 1. The tension of the last forty-eight hours was eased a bit this morning by the receipt of advices that Washington was not contemplating precipitate action in regard to the sinking of the Laconia. Official circles, the press and public continue to manifest indifference as to future developments. The absence of editorial comment is accounted for by the lack of dependable news from Washington upon which conclusions may be based. The press merely reiterates that Germany has spoken the final word in regard to the submarine warfare, and that the Rubicon has been crossed. All outward signs indicate that the German nation is reconciled completely to the eventuality growing out of the loss of American lives through the sinking of the steamer Laconia. There has been received here a brief despatch from Washington, stating that the United States Government regards the torpedoing of the liner as an "overt act." There are no indica-

WHERE IS THE MOTHER

with a child who is run down, has pale cheeks or thin blood, who will hesitate to give that child the very thing it needs to start it growing and keep it going? For over forty years the concentrated liquid-food in Scott's Emulsion has been changing thinness to plumpness—changing poor blood to rich blood. There is nothing better for growing children—whether they are weak or well—than Scott's Emulsion, but see that you get the genuine Scott's.

tions of any departure in Germany's resolve to carry on the submarine warfare unretarded. The remarks of Chancellor Von Bethmann Hollweg on this subject in his address in the Reichstag yesterday, met with general support. The submarine campaign is inspiring great enthusiasm as it is regarded as the only agency which is capable of forcing the war to a conclusion in Germany's favor.

GERMAN CONSULATE ROBBED.

JUAREZ, Mexico, March 1. The German Consulate was robbed last night, and a number of important official papers are reported to have been taken from the file of Consul Max Weber, who had been in charge of the Consular diplomatic affairs for the German Government in Northern Mexico.

SHORTAGE OF FOOD STUFFS IN ENEMY COUNTRIES.

LONDON, March 1. The Government has reason to believe, said Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, in the Commons to-day, that there is a serious shortage of food stuffs and of certain very important materials in enemy countries. For some months past no substantial quantities of goods imported from overseas into Holland and Scandinavia had, he believed, gone through to Germany. There has been no material overseas exports from Germany recently. As a result of negotiations with the Scandinavian countries and Holland, Lord Robert added, the exports of their produce to Germany have been considerably diminished.

NEGOTIATIONS STILL GOING ON.

THE HAGUE, March 1. It is learned from those lying at only the preliminary stage had been reached in the negotiations consequent upon Germany's offer to replace with German freighters the seven Dutch merchant ships which were torpedoed off the British coast last week. No German ships in American ports are involved in the suggested transaction, and it is stated the German merchantmen in question would be taken from those lying at Antwerp or in Dutch East Indian ports. Several difficult points still remain to be negotiated.

CONTRACTS PLACED.

NEW YORK, March 1. Plans to replace with the product of American shipyards part of the tonnage lost by the Cunard Line, an English Company in the German submarine campaign, were revealed to-day by official announcement that the company had placed contracts for the construction of six ocean-going ships ranging from 7,500 to 12,000 tons, with subsidiaries of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

RUSSIANS RECAPTURE POSITIONS.

PETROGRAD, March 1. In an attack in the northern Rumanian front yesterday, Russian troops regained the positions recently captured by Teutonic forces, the war office announced to-day.

ASKS FOR INFORMATION.

LONDON, March 1. In the Commons to-day Laurence Ginnel, Nationalist, asked Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, whether he had any information to the effect that William Pedlar, an American, had been deported from Ireland and was now interned at Oxford. Lord Robert said he had no knowledge of such an American. Ginnel asked him whether he would make inquiry. "No, I will not," replied Lord Cecil.

A special despatch from London on December 29th last, said the British authorities had advised the States Embassy of the release of four Americans among interned Irishmen in Wales. The name of one of them, arrested in connection with the Irish rebellion, was given as Wm. Pedlar.

AMENDMENT REJECTED.

WASHINGTON, March 1. An amendment by Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, to prohibit the arming of munitions ships under the armed neutrality bill, was rejected by the House to-night by a vote of 197 to 100.

GOOD WORK DURING FEBRUARY.

LONDON, March 1. The official communication from the British headquarters in France to-night reads: During February we captured 2,133 German prisoners, including 36 officers, and the following villages were either captured or surrendered to us by the withdrawal of the Germans: Ligny, Thillof, Le Barque, Lencourt, Pys, Miraumont, Pott Miraumont, Grandcourt, Puisseux au Mont, Serre and Gommecourt. The enemy continues to yield

ground on the Ancre. North of Miraumont our line was advanced to-day to an average distance of 600 yards on a front of one and a half miles. We discharged gas this morning south of Souchez and followed it by a raid in which we took some prisoners. A British raiding party entered the German trenches northeast of Givenchy, Lens and LeBasse and captured eight prisoners. Under cover of heavy artillery bombardment a hostile raiding party succeeded at night in reaching out trenches near Ablaincourt and Recourt. In both cases the enemy were ejected by a counter attack. A few of our men are missing.

ADMITS WITHDRAWAL.

BERLIN, March 1. The War Office admits to-day for the first time the withdrawal of German forces along an eleven mile front on both sides of the Ancre in France. The official communication states that the ground was voluntarily and systematically evacuated, and the defence placed on another prepared line. The statement adds that "the movement remained concealed from the enemy."

THE GERMAN CONSPIRACY.

BUENOS AIRES, March 1. Buenos Aires papers published to-day Washington despatches concerning the German conspiracy which involved Mexico and Japan. The news caused stupefaction everywhere. The El Diario, commenting on the revelation of the German plot, says Carranza certainly knew of the proposal before his despatch of felicitations to the German Emperor, which indicates he was not adverse to the idea. However, the proposal had no solid basis. Germany is bankrupt, and offered doubtful financial aid. The Germans misunderstood Japan, if they supposed such a grotesque proposition was possible. It has served to expose the German movement against the United States, and has opened the eyes of American Congressmen, who will now

give President Wilson the necessary powers to defend their country efficaciously against an adversary unworthy of consideration.

EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 1. Representative Bennett of New York, read to the House to-day a notice sent to all the House Democrats by the Democratic whip, announcing it is likely there will be an extra session of the sixty-fifth Congress called for March 6th, and advising all Democrats to be ready for it.

WHY NOT ALLY WITH CANADA?

NEW YORK, March 1. Suggesting a way to overcome the objection of those who argue against entangling alliances with European nations, a writer in the New York Herald to-day, said: "If the United States does not wish to ally itself with any European nation in the war against Germany, why doesn't she ally herself with Canada, a country as much American as she is? Here is little Canada in population, big in country and large in manliness, courage, and void of yellow streaks, who, with a population about as much as the State of New York, at the first insult from Germany took a bull-dog hold on her and has been worrying her ever since."

CREATED SENSATION.

LONDON, March 1. The time has long since past when any fresh ostentation of German policy is calculated to astonish the British public, but the revelation of the plot to induce Mexico and Japan to attack the United States provided this country with a first class sensation to-day. The Associated Press Washington despatch gave the late afternoon papers the first news which was displayed under startling headlines such as "Great Hun Plot Unmasked," "Amazing Revelation of German duplicity." The edition of the papers was early exhausted. The immediate idea of the man on the street was that here at last was an undoubted casus belli for the States the only matter for curiosity appearing as how soon an actual declaration of war might be expected. The news was too late for editorial comment in the afternoon papers and Government officials approached declined at the present juncture to make any statement for publication. Perhaps next to the effect of the news in America, the attitude of Japan excited the public mind most. Nowhere did the idea prevail for a moment that Japan could be detached from the Entente alliance altogether, while the greatest confidence was felt that such intrigue could only recoil on its authors. The British public is watching with greatest

interest further details and developments.

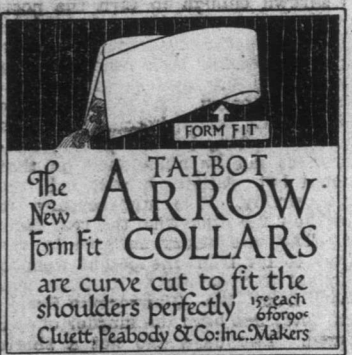
ON THE FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

LONDON, March 1. In a statement in the House of Commons to-day dealing with recent happenings on the Franco-Belgian front, H. W. Forrester, Secretary of the Foreign Office, said that until the last few days British operations had been confined to minor attacks. In these he said heavy losses had been inflicted upon the Germans, more than 3,000 prisoners taken and ground gained. During the past few days, continued Forrester, as a result of continuous pressure on the Ancre front the enemy had retired on a front of twelve miles giving the British possession of ten villages and several positions to which the Germans hitherto clung with the utmost determination. Up to the present the Germans had impressed upon their troops the necessity of defending these positions and fighting to the very end. In view of these instructions, he said, their withdrawal cannot but have an unfavorable effect upon the enemy troops and upon the German people when they became known. At the same time it is probable the enemy is retiring not only as a defensive manner, but with the object of saving his strength for a great blow on one or other of the Allied fronts.

AMERICANS RELEASED.

BERLIN, March 1. Two American ship surgeons, and two veterinarians who were brought to Germany on the steamer Yarrowdale, left Berlin this morning on the way to Denmark. These men being classed as officers had been confined in a camp apart from the other Americans captured by the German raiders in the South Atlantic and brought in on the Yarrowdale. The others are still in quarantine near Berlin.

MONEY FOUND.—Last week we advertised (2) \$5.00 notes as being lost on Waterford Bridge Road, and to-day the honest finder brought them into our office. The small ads. in the Evening Telegram are read by every one.



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BY HITT

