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Evening Telegram

T. J. EDENS.

Surprises for the
Housewife!

Strawberries in tin .25c. ea.
Bakeapples in tin .25c. ea.
Tasty Fish in tin .25c. ea.
Blueberries in tin .25c. ea.
Lys, large tin .25c. ea.
Pomade, Rose .6c. tin.
Silver Polish .10c. tin.
Swift's Oil, 1 lb. tin .35c.
Kellogg's Bran.

Tomato Catsup .25c. tin.
Marmalade, home made, 1 lb.
pot .30c.
Dried Figs .15c. box
Canned Currants .25c. pld.
Corn Syrup, 2 lb. tin .25c.
Pinkie Tobacco, 1/2 tin .15c.

500 pounds
FRESH FROZEN CODFISH.
10 qds. No. 1 SALT FISH.

BOYER'S E. J. PEARS.
CARNATION MILK.
SNOWDRIFT CORN.
PURE LARD, 3 lb. & 5 lb. tins.
PRINCE ALBERT TOBACCO.
PRICE'S CARRIAGE CANDLES.
BLUE BELL'S METAL POLISH.

T. J. EDENS,

Duckworth Street
and Military Road.

CABLE NEWS.

Messages Received
Previous to 9 a.m.HEAVY BOMBARDMENT BY THE
ENEMY.

British Army Headquarters in France, March 21.—A heavy bombardment in France by the enemy on the front from a short distance below the Scarpe River to the British right flank, from the east of Arras to the region of La Fere, was begun at five o'clock this morning, and was still continuing at the latest report. At the same hour the Germans began a display of artillery activity in the Meuse sector. At four o'clock they began a bombardment with gas shells along the Fleur Baix-Armentieres sector. The day was heavily overcast, and observation from airplanes was very difficult.

FRENCH REPORT BOMBARDMENT.

PARIS, March 21.—There has been an intense and sustained bombardment of sectors north and southeast of Rheims, as well as the Champagne front, the war office announced to-day. Between Gaurieres Wood and Blomvau on the Verdun front, the Germans were driven back in violent hand-to-hand fighting. In Lorraine the Germans suffered a complete defeat in the region of Nomeny sustaining heavy losses without attaining any success.

AUSTRIAN ARTILLERY.

VIENNA, March 21.—Austro-Hungarian artillery has

taken part in the fight against the French and British on the Western front, it is announced in to-day's War Office statement.

HEARD AT DOVER.

LONDON, March 21.—The artillery action on the Western front could be distinctly heard at Dover and other towns on the east coast of England. The doors and windows of the houses at Dover, for instance, were continuously shaking by the heavy concussions. The firing which was the heaviest that has been heard in this district from such a distance, began at three o'clock this morning and lasted at brief intervals until 7 a.m.

FIERCE GERMAN ATTACK.

LONDON, March 21.—The German attack against the British lines to-day was on a larger scale than any made thus far during the war on any part of the West front, Andrew Bonar Law, spokesman for the government, told the Commons. Our outpost troops, he added, have been withdrawn on one part of the line, which was lightly held.

BRITISH LINES PENETRATED.

LONDON, March 21.—By employing masses of troops supported by great weight of artillery the Germans appear to have penetrated the British front line at certain points between the Scarpe and Venadulle, says Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters, telegraphing this evening from the British army headquarters in France. The Germans to-day launched a heavy attack on a wide front in and near the Cambrai sector. This assault bears all the ear marks of being the beginning of the enemy's grand offensive. Fighting is proceeding from a point to the northwest of Lagnicourt southward along a curved line to Souchez Wood just below Gouzeaucourt. The German forces advanced behind a smoke barrage along the ridge running northward from Gouzeaucourt and Gaucha Wood. The German attack in this region was unexpected. This line is about 16 miles in length. The Germans launched the first assault on the ridge land running north from Gaucha Wood. This ridge extends about three miles to the northeast, and ends near the southern end of the village of Gonnelleu. The attack was apparently directed at the angle formed with the former British line by the new British lines as they were established after the sudden offensive led by General Byng on Nov. 22nd, 1917. The fighting extends around the arc of the circle into which the British lines were pushed after the German counter offensive and continues for a distance of about four miles to the northwest of Woevre, the northern limit of Byng's offensive. The Germans have employed gas shells freely, and a constant stream of high velocity shells have broken with frightful concussion far back of the British lines. The bombardment began in earnest at 5 o'clock this a.m., and about five hours later the enemy forces hurled themselves on the British front line trenches north of Lagnicourt and Louveral, the latter place lying due west of Bourlens. At the same time other German forces advanced behind a smoke barrage along the ridge running north from Gouzeaucourt. It may be said that the attack in this region was by no means unexpected by the British, in that they had made great preparations to meet the onslaught.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

PARIS, March 21.—The French official statement for to-day follows: North of the Ailette the French successfully raided the

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Windsor Table Salt
THE CANADIAN SALT CO., LIMITED

German lines in the region of Pouvionville and brought back ten prisoners. Late at night an intense and sustained bombardment was carried out north and south of Rheims and also at various points in Champagne. In the last named region the Germans made several fruitless efforts, particularly in the sector of Hurlers region, Souvain and near the St. Septette Road. On the right bank of the Meuse the French positions were bombarded with great violence late in the day. This was followed by a strong attack between Carrières Wood and Bezonvaux. After hand-to-hand fighting the French troops drove back the enemy at such points as he had penetrated our line. Prisoners remained in our hands. In Lorraine the Germans suffered a complete defeat in the region of Womey. The enemy detachments attacked at 1.30 o'clock after spirited artillery preparations. They were repulsed by the French fire, suffering serious losses without attaining any results. The French made a successful raid near Armaucourt and took prisoners.

BERLIN REPORT.

BERLIN, via London, Mar. 21.—Between Cambrai and La Fere, says the report from German headquarters, we penetrated into portions of the English possessions.

GERMAN SUCCESS.

BERLIN, March 21.—Bavarian troops overran the first enemy line southwest of Ornes, on the Verdun front, yesterday, and advanced as far as the Brule Ravine capturing 240 men, the army headquarters announced to-day.

SEA FORCES ENGAGE.

LONDON, March 21.—The Vice-Admiral at Dover reports that an action occurred off Dunkirk between four and five o'clock this morning. Two British and three French destroyers were engaged with a force of German destroyers which had previously bombarded Dunkirk for ten minutes. Three enemy destroyers and two enemy torpedo boats are believed to have been sunk. Survivors have been picked up from two enemy torpedo boats. No allied vessels were sunk. One British destroyer was damaged, but reached harbor. British casualties were slight; there were no French casualties.

THE KAISER'S POLICY.

CHICAGO, March 21.—"Keep the world afraid and if it thinks you are a peace monarch rattle your sword and devastate lands of those who oppose you," that was the policy of the German Kaiser as told by the Emperor himself to Professor William H. Schofield, of Harvard University, Prof. Schofield said in an address last night. He was an exchange professor in Berlin for many years and became intimately acquainted with the Kaiser, he said. "Ten years ago he told me of his plans to manipulate the Jews and Catholics and his dreams of world empire. At the time he even predicted that the United States would sometime be caught unaware and have to resort to conscription, but did not seem to think we would be fighting him when this happened."

THE DECISIVE MOMENT.

LONDON, March 21.—"We are at the decisive moment of the war and one of the greatest moments in German history," said Emperor William in a telegram to the Rhenish Provincial Council, according to a Central News despatch from Amsterdam.

ALLIES' ONLY COURSE.

LONDON, March 21.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, announced in the Commons that the only course of the Allies was to exercise their undoubted right and requisition all Dutch ships in Allied ports.

OSTEND BOMBARDED.

LONDON, March 21.—Ostend was bombarded by British monitors to-day, and Heligoland was attacked by seaplanes, according to the official announcement to-night.

10,000 TON SHIP TORPEDOED.

BUENOS AIRES, March 21.—Advice received here to-day seem to confirm the reports current yesterday that the steamer Amazon, a 10,000 ton ship had been torpedoed.

A cable from a passenger says that all on board had been saved, but that all the cargo was lost. The Amazon has been a special object of submarine watchfulness for several months past because of the valuable meat cargoes she carries.

Newfoundlanders!
Take Notice.

A conference was recently held between representatives of the Governments of Canada and the United States with respect to bringing about a material increase during the ensuing year in the output of the North Atlantic Fisheries, at which time the fact that the crews of the United States fishing vessels are recruited, to a large extent, from the maritime provinces of Canada, was taken into consideration.

On May 1st, 1917, a new United States Immigration Law went into effect which prohibited the entry into the United States of non-citizens who are over sixteen years of age and unable to read, besides there are other features of the law which made it unlawful for fishermen to enter for the purpose of joining vessels in the ports of that country for which they had been engaged.

With a view to overcoming these phases of the law, bona fide fishermen who seek entry into the United States in pursuit of their calling, will, for the time being, be considered as seamen and regarded as exempt from the operation of the literacy features of the Immigration Law, and will be admitted provided they are in possession of good health and character.

United States Immigration officers at Halifax and Yarmouth, N.S., and St. John, N.B., have been given appropriate instructions by the Government officials in Washington, and they are prepared to take care of all fishermen of the class mentioned, who apply for entry into the United States.

All fishermen who contemplate taking advantage of the opportunity offered, should provide themselves with three unmounted, unfinished photographs, measuring 2 1/4 x 3 1/4, and call at one of the offices mentioned prepared to pay the head tax of eight dollars, this amount to be refunded upon compliance with certain conditions which will be made known to them by the United States Immigration officers.

Fishermen who attempt to enter the United States for the purpose of joining vessels therein, without complying with these regulations are quite sure to experience delay, as it will be necessary for the border officers to return them to one of the points mentioned.

During the past season it became necessary for the United States Immigration officers to refuse admission to many fishermen because of the Immigration Law, and the foregoing presents to the natives of our maritime provinces who have been accustomed for a number of years to enter the United States for the purpose of engaging in the fishing industry, a happy solution of the difficulty.

A Minister's Evidence.

That Piles or Hemorrhoids, Can be Quickly Cured. Justice of the Peace Cured Many Years Ago.

There has come to use recently these two letters from prominent men who bear unquestionable testimony in regard to Dr. Chase's Ointment, as a prompt and lasting cure for piles. These men give their evidence freely because they know what it means to suffer from the tortures of piles and then be cured. They feel it a duty and a pleasure to let others know how they, too, may be cured.

Rev. Frank N. Bowser, Methodist Minister, Priceville, Ont., writes: "In the winter of 1912 I was stationed in Cobalt. I went for a snowshoe tramp one day, and sat for only a few minutes on a cold stump waiting for some comrades to catch up to me. From sitting on the damp stump I contracted piles, and suffered so severely that it caused me great pain to walk. A friend recommended Dr. Chase's Ointment, and I immediately purchased a small box, which very rapidly effected a cure. I always keep a box on hand and find it excellent for any kind of wound or sore."

Mr. W. B. Thorne, J.P., Alderside, Alta., writes: "It was twenty-eight years ago that I became acquainted with the merits of Dr. Chase's Ointment and would not be without it on any account, as it never fails to do its work. I was first induced to try it for piles. Less than one box cured me, and I have never been troubled since. That was twenty-eight years ago, so you think the cure is permanent. It is good for sore lips and hands, chafing and, in fact, all sorts of sores. You are at liberty to use this statement for the benefit of others. You can put Dr. Chase's Ointment to the test in any case of piles with the utmost assurance that you will obtain relief from suffering and ultimately lasting cure. 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Look for the portrait and signature of A. V. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, on the box you buy."

Seals in Bonavista Bay.

Special to Evening Telegram.

KING'S COVE, Yesterday. Men of Redcliffe, who were out seal hunting on Monday, report having seen numbers of old harp seals in the water, but none were captured. Last Saturday's blizzard was the worst in fifty years.—Cor.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GAGGET IN COWS.

YOUR GROCER NOW SELLS THESE DELICIOUS FOODS

MADE BY
W.K. KELLOGG CEREAL CO
TORONTO, CANADA

There is nothing more delicious than the REAL Corn Flavor in a thin, crisp flake. Unless you know

Dominion Toasted Corn Flakes

you don't know how good corn flakes can be. The hearts of the finest corn that grows are cooked and made into thin, crisp flakes, and by the DOMINION toasting process a rich golden color is given to the flakes, and the mild, appetizing flavor of real corn brought out to a delightful degree.



All Wheat
Ready to Eat
MADE IN CANADA
THE ORIGINAL HAS THIS SIGNATURE
W.K. Kellogg

Kellogg's KRUMBLES

is both Wholesome and Delicious

KRUMBLES is made of Durum Whole Wheat—the most valuable food variety grown,—and contains all of the bran, protein, phosphates and mineral salts of the wheat,—just the things needed by growing children.

The flavor of KRUMBLES is one that will pleasantly surprise you. All of the flavor of the Durum Wheat is scientifically brought out, and the longer you chew it the sweeter and more appetizing it tastes.

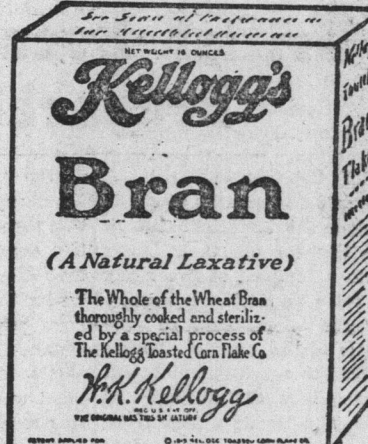
An Appetizing Food with Mildly
Laxative Properties

Kellogg's BRAN

Only selected edible bran is used.

By the Kellogg process, the bran is thoroughly cooked and sterilized and the flavor evenly distributed. This eliminates the acid taste usually found in bran, and gives a uniform, pleasing flavor that is always palatable and satisfactory.

You will find KELLOGG'S BRAN makes splendid muffins, etc., and is unusually tasty when mixed with Dominion Toasted Corn Flakes, Krumbles, Oat Meal or other cereals.



A Revelation in Cereal Beverages

DRINKET

Practically everybody has wished, time and again, for a food-drink that adults and children could partake of, without the usual after-effects of coffee. DRINKET has solved the problem.

Selected farm grains are the only ingredients of DRINKET—no molasses or artificial flavoring. A skillful blending and roasting of the grains develops the coffee-like taste and satisfaction—but without coffee's usual results. You may give DRINKET to your children; it is a wholesome, satisfying food-drink. DRINKET IS ECONOMICAL. A 25c. tin makes 75 cups.

DRINKET IS CONVENIENT. It is prepared in a minute—just add boiling water.



All W. K. Kellogg Cereals are packed with a WAXTITE wrapper, which keeps out all moisture and air, and insures them reaching you in a fresh and appetizing condition.

Take a package home with you to-day.

M.C.L.I.

The subject debated last evening at the M. C. L. I. was "should clergymen take an active part in politics?" The affirmative was led by Mr. W. D. Dwyer, assisted by Messrs. T. Soper and R. Hearder. The affirmative started by defining politics as the science of government which has to do with the regulation and government of a nation or state. The question they contended was of such a broad nature that a clergyman could not even take part in advocating laws, relating to social moral reforms without taking part in politics; that it was essential for him, if he were to work with best interest to all, to be active in politics. The negative which was led by Rev. L. G. Hudson, supported by Messrs W. Clarke and Wm. White, contended that a clergyman's business was preaching the Gospel. If clergymen were to take an active part in politics, he would always be working against some section of his parishioners. The debate was a very interesting one, the following taking part in the general discussion:—Messrs. P. G. Bradley, S. Woods, A. E. Hayward, C. C. Pratt, G. P. Jones, C. Bowden, B. Edgecombe, Sam. R. Penney, H. Wyatt, Rev. J. H. G. Way presided, and at the close addressed those present. The debate was won by the negatives. The subject of debate next week will be "The Newfoundland as an independent Dominion can offer to

Some Mail Service.

Yesterday we were shown a registered letter posted at Minik, Russia, on December 24, 1914. After many roundabout travellings it reached Petograd on November 9, 1917. From there to Boston took but a short time,

compared with the other routes, and the post mark of that city is dated February 11, 1918. Nine days after wards it reached St. John's, having been three and one quarter years on the way from its original post town. It was opened by the censor en route but otherwise reached the addressee in good condition. This is certainly a record.

When you want Steaks, Chops, Cutlets and Collops, try ELLIS.

Any Sickness Leaves Weakness

Even a simple cold strikes and reduces your resistive powers to allow other sickness. Only food—not opiates or drugs—creates the rich blood which distributes strength to the body, and the concentrated medicinal food in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

makes the blood rich and stimulates its circulation while its tonic virtue enlivens the appetite and aids nutrition to reestablish your strength quickly and permanently. If you are run down, anemic or nervous, by all means get Scott's Emulsion. It builds because it is a food—not a stimulant.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

And the Worst is Yet to Come

