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War News.

Messages Received
Previous to 9 A. M.

U-BOATS DESTROYED.

NEW YORK, March 7. Officers of the Cunarder Carmania told of 48 U-boats captured or destroyed in the North Sea and English Channel between Feb. 1, and 16.

A WEEK'S SINKINGS.

LONDON, March 7. An official statement issued to-day says twenty-three British merchant vessels were sunk by mine or submarines during the week ending March 4. Of these 14 were of 1,600 tons gross, or over and nine under 1,600 tons. In the same period three British fishing vessels were sunk. The statement includes one merchant vessel and one fishing vessel sunk during the previous week, but not included in the previous statement. Twelve British merchant vessels were unsuccessfully attacked by subs. during the week. The number of merchant vessels of all nationalities of more than 100 tons net arriving at United Kingdom ports during the week was 2,523, the number sailing was 2,477. These figures were exclusive of fishing and local craft.

RUSSIANS GAIN ASADABAD SUMMIT.

PETROGRAD, March 7. Russian troops which recently captured the Persian town of Hamadan from the Turks, have now gained possession of Asadabad summit, ten miles southwest of Hamadan, says the Russian official to-day, and are still pursuing the Turks who are retreating further south towards Kangavor.

DENIES BERLIN REPORT.

LONDON, March 7. Replying to a question in the Commons to-day, James Macpherson said the government did not accept the accuracy of the report recently sent out from Berlin that the Germans had brought down 18 airplanes on the western front in one day. False statements such as these he said, were made in order to elicit the truth. I can assure members, he added, we still maintain the mastery of the air.

CONSIDERING PEACE TERMS.

HAVRE, March 7. The German Government, according to information received through confidential agents, is considering the publication of Germany's terms of

peace. Under these terms Belgium will be declared independent, subject only to permanent German garrison at Antwerp, Liege and Namur, and the control by Germany of these ports and the railway. Belgium under these terms would have no national army, but would be policed by gendarmerie.

EQUIPPED WITH SUB. DEFENCES.

NEW YORK, March 7. The steamer Carmania, of the Cunard Line, which arrived last night from Liverpool, is equipped with the best submarine defences carried by any merchant vessels that have reached this port. The Carmania is the first ship here to show the smoke screen apparatus recently invented by the British Admiralty. In addition to the device she carries a naval six in. gun with a range of about eight miles. By pressure of an electric button on the bridge an officer on watch can discharge through a ventilator on each side of the after bridge dense clouds of smoke. The ship's gun is handled by three gunners from the Royal Naval Reserve, one of whom is always on duty. The scarcity of tonnage and uncertainties of the submarine situation has caused an increase in freight and insurance rates to-day.

URGING WILSON.

WASHINGTON, March 7. Some administration officials to-day were urging on the President their view that he may legally arm merchant ships now without awaiting the express authority which Congress might give, if called in special session. They argued that the old law passed in 1819 forbidding a merchant-ship to fire on a public armed vessel of a nation in amity with the United States would not apply to the present situation. The President heard these views with keen interest and indicated that he is seeking some legal means of acting promptly, but would prefer Congressional approval. The prospects of an extra session of Congress soon seemed strong to-day. Members of Congress generally now look for an extra session to be called to meet not later than June, as a result of hints said to have been thrown out by officials close to President Wilson.

RECOMMEND CHANGE OF RULES.

WASHINGTON, March 7. The Democratic and Republican closure committees agreed at a conference to recommend to their party caucuses a change of rules so that by a two-third vote the Senate debate could be shut off and dilatory tactics prevented.

PROHIBIT AFTER APRIL.

WASHINGTON, March 7. A cable from the American Consul-

Bedroom Furniture Season 1917.

We are now displaying in our large Showrooms some elegant designs in Bedroom Furniture for the 1917 Season. This Furniture is the product of some of the most high-class Furniture Manufacturers.

We extend a cordial invitation to all lovers of the beautiful in Furniture to visit our store and see this handsome stock, and we are prepared to accept orders for partial or entire Bedroom Furnishing. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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House Furnishers.

General at London to-day said that after April, Great Britain would prohibit the importation of goods of neutral manufacture into whose production have entered materials and labor of enemy origin amounting to more than five per cent of the cost. Exemptions will be made for goods to be admitted under special conditions. The department of commerce officials said to-day that the order would have little effect upon industries in the United States. They thought probably it was issued because British industry had become so well organized it could take care of most of its own needs. Tonic supplies, for other than contiguous neutral countries, probably were believed to be about exhausted now, so that the new order will be felt chiefly among northern European neutrals.

HOME RULE QUESTION REVIVED.

LONDON, March 7. The prospect that Premier Lloyd George would take part in to-day's debate in the Commons on the Irish question and outline the Government's position toward Ireland aroused deep interest in the proceedings. The debate hinges on the resolution which was moved by T. P. O'Connor, on behalf of the Nationalists. The

resolution reads as follows: "That with a view to strengthening equal rights for small nations and the principles of nationality against the opposite German principle of military domination and Government without the consent of the Government, it is essential without further delay to confer upon Ireland the free institutions long promised to her." It is expected that an amendment recording the desire of the House for a settlement without the coercion of a section of Irish opinion will be moved from the government benches and adopted as the official view. John Redmond, who has been ill, hoped to be well enough to speak, and Sir John Lonsdale was prepared to explain the views of Irish Unionists.

LET UP IN THE WEATHER.

BERLIN, March 7. There has been a let up in the severe weather along the Russian front, accompanied by an increase in activity, the army headquarters announced to-day.

STOPPAGE OF INDUSTRY IN BELGIUM.

AMSTERDAM, March 7. The Telegraph says there will be almost a complete stoppage of industry in Belgium within a few days, the

German authorities asserting that this is necessary owing to lack of coal and transport facilities. Practically the entire population of Belgium will be thus unemployed, with such few exceptions as will receive special permission from the civil authorities to continue their business.

GETTING READY FOR NEXT YEAR.

LONDON, March 7. A speech by Winston Spencer Churchill in the House of Commons yesterday urging that preparations be made for the 1918 campaign, is construed as indicating that the Allied authorities do not expect to end the war this year. Mr. Churchill intimated a strong belief that the blockade will force a collapse of the Central Empires and bring about a finish of the war in 1918 without such huge sacrifices of life as would be necessary in forcing a military decision. This view is widely entertained and Churchill's wide reputation as a man who ordinarily favors action gives special significance to such a declaration.

ON TRIAL.

LONDON, March 7. Mrs. Alice Wheelton, who with her daughters Miss Ann Wheelton and Mrs. Alfred Mason, and Mrs. Mason's husband are on trial to-day charged with conspiracy to murder Premier Lloyd George and Arthur Henderson, member of the War Council, testified to-day that the poison obtained was for poisoning dogs. She admitted she sympathized with conscientious objectors to military service and said she was attempting to assist these objectors, including her son, to escape from the camp in which they were interned. She volunteered to obtain the poison which they desired, she said, in order to poison the dogs with which the camp was guarded.

GOMEZ REPORTED CAPTURED.

HAVANA, March 7. The announcement was made by the President to-day that a message had been received stating that Jose Miguel Gomez, former president of Cuba, had been captured with his entire staff by Col. Collazo, the commander of the Government troops.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION.

LONDON, March 7. The British official statement this evening says: During the past 24 hours there has been no change in the situation. Our artillery silenced hostile batteries which were shelling Ypres. We have again bombarded enemy trenches west of Messines. There was considerable air fighting Tuesday. Our machines effected successful reconnaissance photography and obtained useful information. Many bombs were dropped on enemy

billets and dumps. The enemy was unsuccessful in his efforts to stop our work of sending up a number of machines. There was much aero fighting all along the front throughout the day, during which three hostile machines were brought down and three others driven down. Four of ours were brought down and seven are missing.

CHINA.

PEKING, March 7. The immediate breaking off of relations with Germany is expected here. It is generally predicted that China will join the Entente Allies. This belief is due to the fact that despatches from Tsin Tsin say that Tuan Chi Jul, who resigned March 4th and left for Tien Tsin, has decided to return to the capital immediately and resume the Premiership. It is said President Li Yuan Hung has agreed to give the Cabinet full power to frame the foreign policy. The Cabinet is known to favor the severing of relations with Germany. Parliament is showing a disposition to follow the leadership of Tuan Chi Jul rather than that of the President.

HOT TIME OVER HOME RULE QUESTION.

LONDON, March 7. On behalf of the Irish Nationalists, T. P. O'Connor, moved in the Commons to-day a resolution asking that the free institutions long promised Ireland should be conferred on her without further delay. O'Connor said this was an invitation to the whole House to join in a united and genuine effort to settle the Irish question. It indicated no change in the attitude of the Nationalists toward the war policy in regard to which there was no opposition in Ireland. The only criticism of John Redmond, O'Connor continued, was that he as well as other Nationalist leaders had paid the price of liberty without getting it. The Nationalists recognized the difficulty of putting the Home Rule Act into operation during the war. The remarkable thing was that the Irish people accepted the delay, they trusted the honor of England. None could imagine that a country which was fighting for the people of small nationalities would be so inconsistent and unjust as to deny this right to Ireland. The Premier said it was the government's view there must be no attempt at a settlement of the Irish question which would provoke civil war in one part of the kingdom and render the kingdom into warring camps during the great world struggle. The Premier said the government was prepared to confer self-government on the parts of Ireland clearly demanding it. The Premier, however, urged the necessity of post-

poning the Irish controversy during the war in the interests of national unity which he declared was as essential as national safety. Lloyd George asserted the government's view that it would be impossible to force the people of Ulster to submit to be governed against their will. He suggested that the question might be discussed by a commission. The Premier concluded by moving an amendment to the resolution offered by O'Connor. The amendment reads: "This House would welcome any settlement which would produce a better understanding between Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom, but considers it impossible to impose by force on any section of Ireland a form of government which has not their consent." Throughout the latter part of his speech the Premier constantly was interrupted by Nationalists whose attitude was remarkably hostile.

William A. Redmond, Nationalist for East Tyrone, seconding the resolution said he would gladly agree to arrangements under which the King should call for a gentleman representing Ulster who should have his hand upon the helm starting the new Irish government. Lord Lonsdale said the events of the last two years were no inducement to Ulster Unionists to come in under Home Rule. Premier Lloyd George at the outset of his speech admitted that the temperate speeches, without bitterness, which he had just heard impressed him with the difficulty of the problem more than violent speeches would have done; they showed how widely separated were the views of the two sections of the Irish people. The British people would acclaim with delight any settlement acceptable to the whole Irish people, but declared that during the war controversies that might impair national unity must be postponed. There were two fundamental facts in the Irish situation which were ignored by controversialists but whose recognition was conditional on any possible settlement. Ireland's grievance was not a material one, but had something to do with pride and self-respect. It was indispensable, he said, that although Ireland was more prosperous than ever, she was no more reconciled to British rule than she was in Cromwell's day. The second fact was that the population in the north-east of Ireland was as bitterly opposed to Irish rule as the Nationalists were to British rule. It would be as glaring an outrage upon the principle of self-government to the rest of the Irish people. The Government, said the Premier, was ready to confer self-government on those parts of Ireland clearly demanding it. That (Continued on 7th page.)

HITT AND RUNN — And Now If Kelly's a Good Scout He'll Proceed to Show the Picture to Mrs. Runn

BY HITT

