

369 Pairs LISLE HOSE

37c. to 55c. pair.

Without doubt the biggest Hosiery bargain offered in St. John's since the war began. Easily worth double their prices.

See them on our Bargain Table as you enter the door!

New Red Cross Aprons

40c. to 85c. each.

This will be good news to the many ladies waiting their arrival. Same good value as last.

Ladies' New Rain Hats.

65c. to \$1.20.

All the new shapes and colours in reversible and otherwise.

CHILDREN'S RAIN HATS,
only 25c. each.



NEW GOODS

Arriving by Rail and Steamer every day.
The following are just open:

Ladies' New American Panama Hats.
Ladies' New Spring Costumes.
Ladies' New Spring Coats.
Ladies' New White Dresses.
Ladies' New Black and Navy Silk Dress Skirts.

Ladies' New Serge & Poplin Dress Skirts
Ladies' New Neckwear.
New Crepe de Chenes.
New Georgette Crepe.
New Ribbons.
New Hat Trimmings.

Ladies' New Glove Silk Vests and many other accessories that are now so very necessary.

Button Moulds, 2 and 3c. dozen.
106 dozen in the lot of five different sizes.

BISHOP, SONS & CO., Ltd.

PHONE 484. MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

New Notions

Cut this list out for reference, it contains many useful suggestions.

Turkfit Face Cloths8c. each
Chamois Skins15c. each
Chamois Powder Puffs14c. each
Vanity Cases36c. each
Glove Darners8c. each
Hose Darners14c. each
Bone Stilettoes5c. each
Spring Tape Measure17c. each
Ebony Button Hooks4c. each
Mending Tissue8c. each
Boot Button Kits10c. each
Pocket Combs9c. each
Bachelor Buttons10c. box
Grandma's Ironing Wax7c. card
Flags of the Allies4c. each
Skipping Ropes17c. each
Mending Cotton, Black and Coloured40c. doz.

Auto Veil Pins6 to 12c. pair
Sterilum Silver Frames27c. each
Rubber Balls15 to 45c.
Crochet Ball Retainers25 to 45c.
Magic Curlers40c. each
Sample Gold Filled Cuff Links, 40c. set
Hoops for Fancy Work8 & 10c. ea.

KLEINERTS.

Baby Rubber Pants33c. to 65c.
Dress Shields28c. to 36c.
Sanitary Aprons13c. to 65c.
Waterproof Bibs8c. to 28c.
Sanitary Belts28c.
Sanitary Towels36c. to 60c. doz.
Paper Serviettes20c. per 100
Lunch Sets9c. & 19c. set
18 Doyleys for7c.

War News.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A. M.

ATTACK ON ENEMY DESTROYERS

LONDON, April 24. The British Admiralty statement reports an attack by three British naval machines on five enemy destroyers, which were seen at 4.10 p.m. Monday steaming between Blankenberge and Zeebrugge in a northerly direction five miles off the coast. The leading machine attacked, dropping 16 bombs, one of which was seen to obtain a direct hit. The remaining four destroyers scattered and were attacked by the two remaining machines, 32 bombs being dropped. The leading destroyer was observed to take a list to port and remained stationary. After all the bombs had been dropped the four destroyers closed in on the disabled craft. Hostile seaplanes attacked our machines, but were easily driven off. At 6.10 p.m. four destroyers were reported by a reconnaissance machine as entering Zeebrugge harbor. It is considered most probable that one of the destroyers was sunk.

GERMAN REPORT ON ARRAS BATTLE.

BERLIN, April 24. The official announcement follows: With the Army group of the Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria on the Arras battlefield—The British troops standing on French territory yesterday delivered a second great thrust to break through the German line. The heaviest batteries for days had hurled masses of shells of every description against our positions. Early on Monday morning the artillery battle increased with a strong drum fire. Soon afterwards British attacking troops, often preceded by their tanks, broke forward on a front of thirty kilometres to attack behind this wall of fire. Our destructive fire, reserved in many places, forced them to withdraw with heavy losses. At all other points the battle ebbed and flowed with great bitterness. Wherever the enemy gained ground, our infantry, brave unto death and eager for the attack, drove him back again by strong counter attacks. The west suburbs of Lens, Avion, Oppy, Roux and Guemappe were the hottest places of the fierce struggle. Their names will be associated with deeds of heroism. Only on the Cambrai-Arras road did the enemy gain a few hundred yards of ground. The ruins of Guemappe remained in his hands. The enemy's attempt to break through near Arras failed with tremendous losses, as also in the Aisne and Champagne.

What a Gas Range Means for You, Mrs. Housekeeper.

The gas range is a muscle saver and a step saver. Think of the many tons of coal you used in that coal range, and how you have had to handle it all twice; first carrying it up out of the cellar; then, from the kitchen to the ash barrel.

No more soot to wipe away; no more ashes to cart away; no more wood to fetch; no more coal dust; no more smoke and no more reason why the kitchen cannot be kept as clean and as orderly as the parlor. The gas range means just this.

Saves 10 Per Cent of Kitchen Cares.

Half of the labor in the house is caused by dust from the coal range. Every time it smokes, no matter how good the draught may be, clouds of ashes rise and settle on the furniture. It eliminates hard work.

Use a gas range and you will live better, you will play better, and you will work better because the use of the gas range eliminates the drudgery of carrying coals, ashes and chopping of kindling, as well as the drudgery of cleaning up a lot of dirt, and, best of all, for the cook it makes it unnecessary for her to stand over a hot stove from two to three hours a day.

patrols took prisoners. Two German attacks during the night were repulsed. In the Champagne there was grenade fighting.

FRENCH REPORT.

PARIS, April 24. Artillery was very active last night in the vicinity of Hurbise in the Poulou Valley and near Craonne, says to-day's official announcement. French

WOMAN AVOIDS OPERATION

Medicine Which Made Surgeon's Work Unnecessary.

Astoria, N. Y.—"For two years I was feeling ill and took all kinds of tonics. I was getting worse every day. I had chills, my head would ache, I was always tired. I could not walk straight because of the pain in my back and I had pains in my stomach. I went to a doctor and he said I must go under an operation, but I did not go. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told my husband about it. 'I will try this,' I found myself improving from the very first bottle, and in two weeks time I was able to sit down and eat a hearty breakfast with my husband, which I had not done for two years. I am now in the best of health and did not have the operation."—Mrs. JOHN A. KOENIG, 502 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.

Every one dreads the surgeon's knife and the operating table. Sometimes nothing else will do; but many times doctors say they are necessary when they are not. Letter after letter comes to the Pinkham Laboratory, telling how operations were avoided and were not performed; or, if performed, did no good, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was used and good health followed.

If you want advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.



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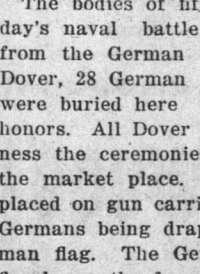
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ships. The submarine's bow became entangled in the net to protect the naval patrol, and before she could back away the elevating planes became involved and she could not free herself. Immediately a warning was sounded and the officers and crew of the undersea craft surrendered. She was not seriously damaged. The story of the capture of the U-36 came out there to-night when the officers of a battleship came ashore.

THE BERLIN STRIKE.

COPENHAGEN, April 24. Additional light is gradually being thrown on the extent of the recent strike in Berlin by items appearing in the Berlin newspapers. The Vorwaerts which previously denied explicitly with other Berlin newspapers that the big munitions centre of Spandau, near Berlin, was affected by the strike, printed the following in Monday's edition: "The late operators at Spandau, who are on strike, have decided to return to work. The big munitions factories at Spandau are again working in full force and substitutes have been found for women workers not reporting. Thus the strikes at Spandau, despite denials of their existence, lasted a full week."

FRENCH COMMISSION ARRIVE IN UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 24. The French Commission has safely landed in the United States. It includes Marshal Joffre and former Premier Viviani. They arrived early this morning on board a steamer of a French line which was conveyed across the Atlantic. The vessels were met off the coast by American torpedo boat destroyers and escorted to port.

REACHING THE LIMIT.

LONDON, April 24. England will shortly be placed on bread rationing, it is understood. It is generally conceded the bread problem is the crux of the whole food situation, for it is upon bread the working classes depend.

THE ITALIAN MISSION.

ROME, April 24. It is expected Duke Abruzzi, a cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, will head the Italian mission to the United States.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

LONDON, April 24. The British official statement issued at midnight says: Further information received regarding Monday's battle shows that the fighting was of an exceptionally fierce nature. Seven German divisions were engaged in the front from Croiselles to Gavrelle. Several points of tactical importance changed hands more than once, but eventually all these remained in our hands, except for a few buildings north of Roux. Not only were frequent hostile counter attacks shattered by our massed artillery fire but those of the enemy who succeeded in penetrating our barrage were cut down by our rifle or machine gun fire. One British corps took prisoners from no less than four German divisions. Our troops advanced along the whole front. During the afternoon in the neighborhood of Gavrelle, a hostile counter attack by strong forces was broken up by our artillery and driven back in disorder under our fire. More than 2,000 prisoners have passed through our collecting stations since Monday morning. There was a greater amount of fighting in the air on Monday than had taken place before on a single day. Our machines attacked enemy machines wherever they could be found with striking success, going far behind the enemy's lines bombing his railways and airfields, and compelling him to give battle. In the course of the fighting 15 German machines were brought down and destroyed, 24 others were driven out of control, a majority of which probably crashed. A large twin-engine, three-seater was brought down inside of our lines. Its occupants were made prisoners. Only two of our machines are missing.

striking features of the fight is the sudden re-assertion of our dominance of the air. Yesterday we brought down 40 German airplanes, with only two of ours missing.

U.S. LOAN TO BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, April 24. The U.S. will lend to Britain \$200,000,000 probably to-morrow, as the first loan to any Entente Government, under the seven billion war finance law signed to-day by the President. The money for this loan will be available out of the proceeds of \$250,000,000 treasury certificates in debentures due June 30, just placed with the Banks of the country through the Federal Reserve Board. The loan is not intended to cover Britain's full share of the \$3,000,000,000 intended for the Allies, but is designed to meet England's immediate pressing financial needs (in America?) A somewhat similar loan soon may be made to Italy.

REPORT DENIED.

PARIS, April 24. A semi-official note issued to-day denies the report, of German origin, that France intends to cede the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to Newfoundland.

DESPERATE TURKS.

LONDON, April 24. The official dated April 22nd referring to operations against the Turks reports the withdrawal for some kilometres of the Turkish detachment on the left bank of the Tigris and of the Turks on the Sinal front. The enemy defeated near Gaza withdrew his right wing, says the statement. He is constructing new positions with the object of protecting that flank. The small number of prisoners taken in the fighting proves that the struggle was a desperate one. We captured a large number of rifles and some automatic guns. Three armoured motor cars which the enemy sent into the fight were destroyed.

THE FOOD PROBLEM.

WASHINGTON, April 24. The food conditions of the several nations of the Entente Allies have been reported to the American Government as critical, and as a result President Wilson and his advisers today at a cabinet meeting concentrated their attention to what is being done to increase the food supply of the United States and provide additional ships to carry it to Europe. At a preliminary conference with the members of the British Commission now here, word was received from American diplomats at Allied European and neutral capitals which convinced the administration officials of the food problem, and gave the situa-

HUN REALIZATION.

LONDON, April 24. Reuters' correspondent at the British headquarters in France contrasts the reckless prodigality with which the Germans are now throwing their reserves of men and guns into the firing line with their former prudence and says they clearly realize the full extent of the Anglo-French menace to their whole system of communications and are desperately trying to counter the danger. Continuing, the correspondent says they are throwing in their strategic reserves wholesale and are rushing up guns and ammunition which must be weakening some other point of their long drawn armor. Since the Germans began their retreat in the middle of February they have shown every desire to conserve man-power, but during the last 35 hours they have shown complete recklessness in repeated counter attacks in mass, without regard to the cost, which must be appalling. Our gunners, by constant fire on the Arras-Douai railway, are making it very difficult for the Germans to bring up ammunition. The cut in the St. Quentin canal deprives the enemy of one of his main lines of communications. One of the most

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PROSPEROUS CANADA.

OTTAWA, April 24. In a budget speech of thirty minutes, Finance Minister White this afternoon reviewed the Canadian financial operations since the beginning of the war and set out the trade conditions and loans, declared new taxation proposals of the Government and stated that having funds to carry until June he would then arrange for the issue of Treasury Bills, and next fall would offer another war loan. The Finance Minister stated that there would be no changes in the tariff. The only new taxes would come in the form of an increase in the tax on war profits. These have been one-quarter on profits above seven per cent, on companies of \$50,000 capital and over. The next tax is a quarter of profits from seven to fifteen per cent, half profits from fifteen to twenty per cent, three-quarters of profits above twenty per cent. Since the war began Canada has floated domestic loans to the amount of \$350,000,000; Canadian banks advanced an additional \$150,000,000 to the Imperial Government, and the last \$150,000,000 loan was over-subscribed by one hundred million dollars. Canada's aggregate trade for the year ending March 31st last was \$2,043,000,000, which was double the largest Canadian trade of the year before the war. There was a favorable trade balance of \$314,000,000. The expenditure during the year on ordinary capital account totalled \$173,000,000 and the revenue reached \$232,000,000. Thus, after paying all the running expenses of the country the Government had sixty million dollars to place against the cost of war.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen,—I had my leg badly hurt, the pain was very severe and a large swelling came above the knee. I expected it would be serious—I rubbed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, which stopped the pain and reduced the swelling very quickly. I cannot speak too highly of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

AMOS T. SMITH.
Port Hood Island.

HITT AND RUNN—It Looks as Though Bull Will Fulfill His Prediction of Death by Slow Starvation.



BY HITT