

joined with Germany, but not ally joined with the Allies in the war against Germany. A considerable group here believe the United States will adopt a policy as well as an armed neutrality. The benevolent neutrality manifest in increasing the supplies to the Allies and co-operation in financial matters. The failure to receive small regularly is seriously with the business of Britain having agencies in the states, as well as ordinary correspondence.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, Feb. 23. Office communication receiving reads: We improved during the day north of the Somme, where a portion of hostile forces were captured and thirty prisoners and a star. We also gained some ground at Petit Minamont, where we occupied the enemy post. A successful attack was carried out yesterday evening by troops southeast of Souchez. The number of the enemy were dugouts destroyed. At morning hostile raids were made south of Armentieres and in the neighborhood of Ploegstaert wood. The number of the enemy who were taken prisoners. The artillery was more active in the neighborhood of the south of Arras. We carried out a heavy bombardment of the trenches south of Ypres.

TONNAGE SHORTAGE.

LONDON, Feb. 23. Lloyd George said in his speech to the House of Commons today that the success of the Allies depends on the ability to solve the tonnage problem which was now affecting the primary needs of the nation. He declared, called for the measures, The Premier said that the success of the Allies depends on the ability to solve the tonnage problem which was now affecting the primary needs of the nation. He declared, called for the measures, The Premier said that the success of the Allies depends on the ability to solve the tonnage problem which was now affecting the primary needs of the nation.

NOT SINK U. S. SHIPS.

LONDON, Feb. 23. The American ships in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic are not to be sunk by submarines. The Premier said that the success of the Allies depends on the ability to solve the tonnage problem which was now affecting the primary needs of the nation.

ADDRESS CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23. The New York Evening Sun published today a special address to the Congress. It is confidently expected that the address will go before a joint session of Congress to-morrow or possibly next week. The address will be a request for aid to the necessary measures for the relief of the American people. The President is expected to announce a break in the relations with Germany which will break with Berlin and the ruthless submarine warfare. Although no statement has been made there is no doubt that the address is paving the way for a new policy in the relations with Germany.

AGAIN ATTACKED.

LONDON, Feb. 23. The German Agricultural League, says a correspondent from the London Evening Standard, Wild Grube, Conservator of the Reichstag, said that the German people will be relieved of their burden, provided the return before peace is declared. The German relations with our authorities were painful for the German people, but the climax has been reached when Gerard has described the Imperialist as his worst enemy.

shipment of Scotch Whisky. BOWRING Hardware Dept.

DEATH.—Four cases of scarlet fever within the city limits last week and five houses were closed and released from the city. There are now in the city 18 diphtheria patients and one case of scarlet fever.



Ladies' Blouses

- White Muslin Blouses.
- White Silk Blouses.
- White Crepe de Chene Blouses.
- White Middy Blouses.
- Nainsook Camisoles.
- Crepe de Chene Camisoles.
- Society Satin Camisoles.
- White Knickers.
- Nighties.
- Chemises.
- Neckwear.
- Boudoir Caps.
- Kimonos.
- Wool Underwear—Pants & Combinations.
- Fleece Lined Corset Covers.
- and a huge display of Corsets.

The LAST WEEK of Our Big Sale!

For this week we add to the many Bargains at present on offer
Our Entire Stock of BOOTS and SHOES
 AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
 If you want to see good styles and cheap goods come along to
BISHOP, SONS & CO., LIMITED.

Children's and Infants' Wear.

Our Infants' Wear Department,
 in addition to being fully supplied with all the staple goods for Infants' and Children's wear, has a beautiful assortment of
English Silk Hand-Embroidered Dresses for Children,
 from six months to two years; also a beautiful line of American hand-made Smocks for Children, two to ten years old; and other attractive and most desirable hand-made garments for Children.

War News.

Message Received Previous to 9 A.M.

LLOYD GEORGE DISCUSSES TONNAGE PROBLEM.

LONDON, Feb. 23. There was a crowded House at the special meeting today to listen to Premier Lloyd George's statement on the restriction of imports and encouragement of agriculture. Among those in the diplomatic gallery were Premier Borden of Canada, Premier Massey of New Zealand, and many representatives of the Allied nations and dominions. The Premier's speech lasted for an hour and a half, and was delivered with a seriousness which gave little opportunity for applause. The Premier said that the ultimate success of the Allied cause depended on the solution of the tonnage difficulty. Before the war British tonnage had been just adequate and since that time there had been an enormous increase in demand for tonnage, more than one million tons of British shipping had been allocated to France alone, and a very considerable amount had been set aside for Russia and Italy, in addition a considerable amount had been sunk. His program for dealing with the situation was under two heads: first, to increase home production of food, and second the curtailment of non-victual imports. Under the first head the Premier outlined the Government's scheme for speeding up the farmer by guaranteeing him good prices for his commodities over a period of years, thus inviting him to plough and sow every inch of available land. The Premier announced the Government would guarantee a price of 38 shillings and 6 pence for oats this year, 32 shillings for the next two years, and 14 shillings for the three following years. The price of potatoes would be guaranteed for the coming season only at 6 pounds a ton. The opinion was expressed by the Premier that food prices were not likely to decrease for a long time after the war, inasmuch as Germany would then be a heavier purchaser than ever before. Therefore it was safe to grant to farmers a minimum price over a definite period of time which was the only way to bring about immediate action. The Premier said powers would be given to the Board of Agriculture to compel land owners to cultivate their ground. The minimum wage for farm labor announced by Lloyd George of 25 shillings a week represents an increase of 50 to 80 per cent, over the wages at present prevailing. In payment for wheat the Government will guarantee the farmer the following minimum prices per quarter: For the present year 60 shillings, for 1919 55 shillings, for 1920, 1921 and 1922 45 shillings. In dealing with the question of production, the Premier said, I want the country to know that at the present our food stocks are low. This is not due to submarines, but to the bad harvest. It is essential to the safety of the nation that we put forth every effort to increase production this year. There are still a few weeks to see

spring oats, wheat and barley. If the supply of labor can be augmented, we can increase enormously our output and the saving in tonnage would be large. In order to effect a saving in foodstuffs brewing will be cut down to 10,000 barrels. A similar reduction will be made in the output of spirits, which it is believed will mean a saving of 600,000 tons of foodstuffs. Referring to the great need of tonnage and the absolute necessity of restricting imports the Premier said not alone did Britain need more vessels but our Allies also. The French Ambassador had been begging for more ships, also the Italian Ambassador. We need immediately a substantial increase in tonnage, let us come down ruthlessly on imports which are not essential. It is idle to suggest that we who are comfortable at home should not be prepared to surrender things unnecessary. All essential articles of food would be on the free list, but certain articles would be reduced or prohibited. The importation of coffee, tea and cocoa for a time would be prohibited because there were large supplies on hand. Fruits, excepting oranges and bananas and nuts which will be restricted to twenty-five per cent. of the present quantity, aerated waters and table waters will also be prohibited, while the amount of Indian tea which may be brought in is reduced. Canned salmon will be reduced 50 per cent. The reduction in foodstuffs alone is expected to release 900,000 tons of shipping yearly. The importation of paper must be curtailed. In announcing this decision the Premier said the Government had arrived at the conclusion that a very substantial reduction was necessary and that the amount would be cut to half of what is now allowed. This would reduce the allowance to 640,000 tons. The Premier said he regretted very much the cutting off of certain luxuries which came from France and Italy. These restrictions would be imposed immediately, said the Premier, and steps would be taken to prevent speculative buying and if necessary the food controller would take control of commodities. The restrictions had been carefully considered and he asked the House to take them as a whole. He had not the slightest doubt that if the whole programme were carried out, and if all those who could help in production did help, he honestly says we can face the worst the enemy can do and that is what we ought to be prepared to do. Referring to the construction of new ships the Premier said it was necessary to get as much work as possible out of the ship yards but to enable the building of boats to cope with the submarines. Timber to the amount of 5,000,000 tons had been imported, he said, and if this

and that it was convinced the output could be very considerably increased by an alteration in methods. Wherever payments by results had been introduced, said the Premier, there had been an increase in output in the ship-building yards, sometimes by 20, sometimes by 30, sometimes even by 40 per cent. We have made a special appeal to the great trade unions to assent to the introduction of these methods. In some yards they have already been introduced. This also involves an undertaking by the employers that if larger wages are earned by the men as a result of special efforts no advantage must be taken of that to reduce rates. Penalizing good work by reducing the rate of payment had been one of the great follies of the past that had caused the workman to fear piece rate. It is essential we should get as much work as possible out of the shipyards. Our ship-building capacity is the greatest in the world and is fairly adequate for the gigantic task which is thrown upon it. Italian, French and Russian contributions are very substantial ones, but in the main the burden is on the shoulders of Britain, and if the workmen and employers and all classes in the community strive their utmost, I think Britain can bear that burden successfully right to the end.

IN MESOPOTAMIA.
 LONDON, Feb. 23. British forces operating against the Turks on the Tigris region in Mesopotamia, captured two lines of trenches near Samnalyat, according to an official statement issued this evening. The statement says: Since clearing the Dahra bend of the Tigris, all our efforts have been concentrated upon the taking of the Samnalyat position. On the left bank of the Tigris there has been a systematic bombardment daily since the 17th, when our attack failed. All preparations were made for a new effort, and this attack was launched Thursday. Two lines of trenches at the south end of the position were secured and consolidated. Fighting is still progressing. A heavy rain caused the Tigris to rise and flood the level, hindering operations and making supply of troops to the left bank a matter of difficulty.

FRENCH STEAMER SUNK.

PARIS, Feb. 23. The French steamer Athos, carrying Senegalese troops and colonial laborers, has been torpedoed in the Mediterranean Sea. The torpedoing occurred despite the fact that the Athos was escorted by the French torpedo boat destroyers Mameluk and Enseigne Henry, which aided by a gunboat, saved 1,450 persons from the steamer.

VESSELS SUNK.

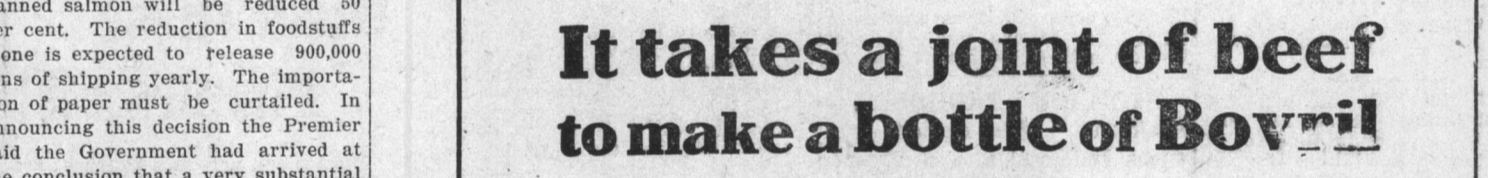
PARIS, Feb. 23. An official list of ships sunk between Feb. 20 and 22, was issued today. It contains the following names: Doravore, Norwegian, 2,760 tons; Ape, British, 464 tons; San Michele, Italian barque, 583 tons; Giovanni, Italian brigantine, 105 tons; Adellana, probably an Italian sailing vessel, 528 tons; Dutch steamer Amban, 3,598 tons; possibly she is not sunk and may have been taken in tow, says the statement.

EXPLOSIVES FOUND IN HOTEL.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 23. The Nieuws Vans Den Dag says a plot against the British Consulate at Froningen, 92 miles northeast of Amsterdam, has been discovered. A box of explosives to which fuses were attached, the paper adds, were found in a hotel where the Consulate was housed. The newspaper reports five arrests were made. An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Rotterdam says the persons who were arrested in connection with the alleged plot against the British Consulate, at Froningen, have admitted they tried several times to blow up the Consulate, for which they had received 2,000 florins.

Child Was Nervous, Irritable, Tired Out.

She Had No Appetite, and Her Complexion Was Pale and Sallow.
 How many parents realize the strain which going to school means to the child who is naturally nervous and of delicate health? You see them come from the schools daily with pale faces, many wearing glasses, and looking tired and worn. At home they are irritable, do not sleep well at nights, and are upset by a little extra excitement. If they are to grow to healthy manhood and womanhood their systems must have attention now. Such treatment as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food does wonders for children in this condition. We are constantly receiving letters from grateful parents, telling what the Nerve Food has done for their children. This one is a fair sample: Mrs. Stephen Hartman, Italy Cross, Leansburg, Co., N.S. writes: "My little sister at eleven years of age became nervous, irritable and seemed all tired out. She had no appetite, was lifeless and drowsy and her complexion grew pale and sallow. Finally she had to keep her bed and have somebody with her all the time. She was afraid of everything, would get excited and tremble till the bed would shake. As she seemed to be getting worse under the doctor's treatment, mother decided to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. After she had used about four boxes, improvement was noticeable and it was wonderful to see how much brighter and stronger she grew week by week. She used ten boxes altogether and they cured her. She got fat and rosy and went to school every day with an ambition that she never seemed to have before. I do not hesitate to recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to anyone, for it was indeed wonderful what it did for her." Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.



It takes a joint of beef to make a bottle of Bovril

Bovril contains the goodness of the beef.
 The vital elements that give beef its special place and value as a food are concentrated and stored in Bovril.
 In theory many non-meat foods have a high nourishing value, but they do not yield up nearly all their nourishment to the body. They are like German money, not worth its face value when you try to turn it into gold. But Bovril enables you to extract that nourishment which otherwise you would never get. In other words, it enormously increases the feeding value of other foods.
 The nation needs that you should get every ounce of strength out of the food you buy. Bovril helps you to do this. Therefore start taking Bovril to-day.
Body-building powers of BOVRIL proved equal to 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

HITT AND RUNN—If the Accident Must Be Fatal to Get Anything, Where, Oh, Where Does Poor Old Bull Come In? BY HITT.

