



**Holeproof**  
GUARANTEED  
**Silk Gloves**  
FOR WOMEN

White and Black, \$1.45 pr.  
To be had only at Bishop's.  
Black Cashmere Gloves, 65c.  
White Lisle, . . . . . 75c.  
White and Black Silk, 75c.  
Real Chamousette, . \$1.25.

## Onyx Brand Hosiery

BLACK LISLE, 55c. & 80c. pair  
SILK HOSE, \$1.50 & \$3.30 pair  
Shades, Black, White, Maize,  
Tan, Tuxedo Brown, Tapestry,  
Blue, Rooky, Grey, etc.

Lord & Taylor, Fifth Avenue,  
New York, is the Home of The  
Onyx, but they are now procur-  
able for the first time in New-  
foundland at Bishop's.

## Ladies' OSTRICH RUFFLES

\$1.35 to \$16.00.

Shades, Black, White, Navy,  
Grey, Brown, Saxe, Natural and  
White, Black and White.

See the new Cape Shape Ruf-  
fles.

## Brighten up the Home

Everything necessary for the Spring renovation  
now open.

CURTAIN NETS . . . . . 20c. to 45c. yard  
SCRIMS . . . . . 9c. to 42c. yard  
CHINTZ . . . . . 17c. to 38c. yard  
CURTAINS . . . . . 85c. to \$7.50 pair  
CONGOLEUM MATS . . . . . 28c. each  
STAIR OILCLOTH . . . . . 10c. yard up  
SPRING BLINDS, 29c.; with Fringe, 35c.; first qual-  
ity Fringe and Insertion . . . . . 85c. each  
SATIN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, \$1.85 to \$4.50 ea.  
14 only BATH MATS . . . . . 95c. and \$1.40 each  
BEST ENGLISH TWILL SHEETING, 55c. to 80c. yd.  
DISH TOWELS only . . . . . 14c. each  
SCRUB CLOTHS still . . . . . 95c. doz.

SEE WINDOW.

## BISHOP, SONS & CO., LTD.

PHONE 484. MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

## Boys' Wash Suits

85c. to \$2.50.

Mothers like these because  
they are inexpensive and stand  
the rough and tumble games  
that send other garments to the  
mending table or rag bag.

ROMPERS, 46c. to 95c.

## Girls' New Wash Dresses

45c. to \$3.90 each.

Fit 2 to 14 years. "Girlish  
Styles for Stylish Girls."

WHITE PARTY FROCKS,  
\$2.50 to \$12.00.

Handsome is truly the way to  
describe this attractive display.  
Ask to see the Special Intermedi-  
ate sizes for 14, 16, 18 year old  
girls in Linen Costumes, Wash  
and Party Frocks, designed  
specially for young women.



## MEN'S SHIRTS

80c. to \$3.60.

Shirts as fine as ever man  
put on his back.

## MEN'S TIES

24c. to \$2.20 each.

Superb line for Summer  
wear. New American Bow  
Ties now opening at 65 cts.  
each.

## War News.

### Messages Received Previous to 9 A. M.

#### THE BIG BATTLE.

British Headquarters, France, April 12 (By Associated Press.)—The amazing April storm which began almost at the exact hour set for the British attack against the Germans on Monday continues. Fighting conditions have been made extremely difficult for the storm has been accompanied by snow, rain, sleet and a gale which seldom falls below a velocity of 40 miles per hour. There have been occasional bits of sunshine, but these lasted less than half an hour. At night the temperature fell well below freezing. Despite these circumstances the British attack widened to-day by a blow north of Vimy Ridge, the latter having been firmly held and consolidated by the Canadians against a bitter German fire. The troops which struck north of Vimy to-day penetrated to a point a few hundred yards northwest of Givenchy, having carried out their dawn attack with the same precision that has characterized their other operations. On the remainder of the new front the work consisted largely of straightening certain elements of the line by annihilating several pockets where the Germans had held out. The British also smashed to bits a strong German counter attack against Monchy-le-Preux, the German losses being among the heaviest they have suffered during the new offensive. The fighting about Monchy has been heavy since Tuesday, the Germans having been obliged to prevent the British advance reaching a high point at all hazards. It was not until large numbers of British field batteries had been brought into play that the Germans were definitely beaten off. The British attack on the German defence converged at Monchy, and it was a wonderful sight to watch this fighting from a nearby hill yesterday and realize that for a moment this was the focal point of the entire world. There was an artillery duel and the pretty little town was a study in black and white. British shells were breaking just over the German positions just east of the town with smoke resembling great balls of lamp black and wool. Occasionally a German shell, striking a brick building would send up a sweeping cloud of pinkish dust. During the fighting British airplanes hovered above Monchy seeming to sit absolutely station-

ary astride the howling gale. One was thus idling on the wind when out of an overhanging cloud swept three German machines. The Germans darted for the tail of the British machine firing as they came. The khaki-clad airman, despite this unexpected attack from ambush, splendidly outmanoeuvred his foes. He deliberately side slipped out of control which literally means turning sideways and letting the machine fall virtually perpendicularly. There was not much height for a long fall in this manner, so after thus escaping the first burst of fire from the Germans the Britisher flattened out and started for his own lines to bring the pursuers within range of the anti-aircraft guns, for there is no tie to turn and face the foe once he is on your tail. The plan succeeded and the Germans had suddenly to turn and climb for their lives as shrapnel shells immediately leaped for them through the whistling wind. In the fighting to-day the British captured a number of additional guns, 11 being taken on one sector. The Canadians have made a great haul in guns in their attack on Vimy Ridge, thus far having brought in four 8-inch howitzers, nine famous German 5.9s, 23 field pieces. In many captured gun positions the British found tier upon tier of ammunition. Prisoners from the German artillery said there was a great shortage of artillery horses in the army and that when the British struck so suddenly they had no chance to save their pieces even far back of the old front line. One interesting bit of information the advance has disclosed is that Germans were planning to shell Arras with two of their 42 centimetre "big bertha's" which first won fame about Liege and Antwerp. These guns had reached Douai, and it was planned to place them at Fampoux, which now is in British hands. According to the gunner prisoners prussic acid shells were to have been used. A large number of the German prisoners seem glad they have been taken. Bavarians who but recently had come into the line which was attacked complained rather bitterly that they were invariably sent to the worst part of the front. They said they knew something unpleasant was about to happen when they relieved the Saxons. The Bavarians do not impress questioners as being very fond of the Prussians.

#### THE ARRAS BATTLE.

LONDON, April 12.  
"We have heard a great deal about Von Hindenburg's retirement," said General Maurice; "it has been claimed the retirement was according to a plan and that as a result, British calculations have been upset, and the Germans were in a position to give battle whenever they desired. Let me

tell you how much the British plans were upset. On Feb. 2 I was in France. At that time I saw on paper the plans for the very offensive which the British are now carrying out, including the assault on Vimy Ridge. Arrangements had been made at that time to begin the attack on April 8, but this was postponed until the 9th, on account of the weather. This shows we are conducting our affairs according to schedule. Things are going well and prospects look bright. That the Germans have only not weakened their line in this section but had strengthened it, is apparent. I call your attention to the fact that we took 10,000 prisoners the first 24 hours, which is the greatest number we have taken in any corresponding time and is indicative of the strength of the Germans here." General Maurice's attention was called to the fact that the German military experts were claiming the battle of Arras would be the decisive conflict of the war. "I suppose experts have got to have something to write about," said the general with a laugh; "but it is impossible to say at this time if the battle will be a decisive one. It may be stated with certainty, however, that the battle of Arras will have a far-reaching effect."

#### BRITISH MAKE GAINS.

LONDON, April 12.  
The British forces in France, south-east of Arras, to-day captured the villages of Wandoucourt and Heninel and adjoining positions, and also made progress north of the Scarpe River, and on the last portion of Vimy Ridge held by the Germans, according to the official issued to-night.

#### PEACE RUMORS.

NEW YORK, April 12.  
A News Agency despatch from Copenhagen says apparently positive reports were received here to-day that the German Foreign Office was making overtures to the United States. It was understood these negotiations sought peace between the two nations. No further details are available here. Official circles manifested most intense interest in the report. It is understood Secretary Lansing already has received overtures through unofficial mediators. The proposition received here is for the United States to send Colonel House to the Hague for an unofficial conference.

#### TO REPATRIATE BELGIANS.

THE HAGUE, April 12.  
The first Chamber of the Dutch Parliament was informed to-day by the Foreign Minister that the German Government had notified the Minister of the Netherlands at Berlin that steps had been taken to repatriate all Belgians who had previously taken

refuge in Holland, then returned to Belgium and whence as unemployed persons had been deported to Germany. The German Government, it was announced, also promised to repatriate all Belgians who had been wrongfully deported as unemployed. Thousands of such persons, it was declared, already had returned to their homes.

#### TO RECRUIT ALLIED CITIZENS.

WASHINGTON, April 12.  
With the approval of Attorney-General Gregory, Chairman Webb, of the House Judiciary Committee, will introduce to-morrow a bill to allow the Allied Governments to recruit their citizens in the United States. Chairman Culberson of the Senate Judiciary Committee, will introduce the same bill.

#### SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, April 12.  
The plan of President Wilson and Board, which it is believed will overwhelm the Prussian Scavenger boats and break the back of the blockade, provides for one thousand 3,000 ton wooden ships within a year beginning November 1st, 1917, and 2,000 more the second year. This would place a ship every mile from the States to England. The ships will cost about \$300,000 and the Board may either resist, charter or operate them. At least 70 per cent. of the first year's programme is to be built on the Pacific Coast. The eight hour law regulations, under the present plans, will be suspended to rush the programme to completion.

#### PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE ADDRESSES AMERICAN CLUB.

LONDON, April 12.  
Addressing the American Club at a luncheon to-day, Premier Lloyd George said the advent of the United States into the war had given the final stamp and seal to the character of the conflict, which was a struggle against military autocracy. The Premier said he was not surprised that the United States had taken time to make up her mind as to the character of the struggle, having regard to the fact that most of the great wars in Europe in the past had been waged for dynastic aggrandizement and conquest. Early in the war, Lloyd George continued, the United States did not comprehend what had been endured in Europe for years from the military caste in Prussia. Saying that Prussia was not a democracy, but that Emperor William had promised it would be after the war, he added, "I think Kaiser is right." The Premier received a tremendous ovation when he entered the room. Toasts were drunk to President Wilson and King George. The Premier said he was happy in

the position of being the first British Minister of the Crown, speaking on behalf of the people of the country, to salute the American nation as comrades in arms. He was proud and rejoiced as a democrat at the advent of the United States in this conflict. In three years we tried every kind of blunder, said Lloyd George. We got into every bunker, but now we have got a good "niblick" stroke, and we are right out into the course. It is worth America's while to study the blunders and being where we are now. I am so glad the United States is sending naval and military experts to this country to exchange views with men who have been through three anxious years of war. Absolute assurance of victory, the Premier said would come. This is the menace, which was their constant preoccupation as a cloud ready to burst over the land of France. No one knew except Frenchmen what they endured from this tyranny. Patiently, gallantly, the democracy of France have been preparing against the impending terror. That great home of imaginative and fertile mind which otherwise have been devoted to progress was paralyzed. This is the state of things we have to encounter. The most characteristic of all Prussian institutions is the Hindenburg line. What is the Hindenburg line? The Hindenburg line is one drawn only to terrorize their people, warning them that the inhabitants of those territories shall not cross it at the peril of their lives. That line has been known across Europe for fifty years in many lands. You recollect what happened some years ago in France when a French foreign minister was practically driven out of office by Prussian interference. What had he done? He had done nothing but what the minister of an independent State would do, what he had the absolute right to do, he had crossed the imaginary line drawn within the French territory by Prussian despotism. But Europe, after enduring this for generations, made up its mind that at last the Hindenburg line must be drawn along the legitimate frontiers of Germany. This has been undeniably a fight for the emancipation of Europe, and the emancipation of the world. It was at first hard for the people of America who tried to appreciate that Germany had never interfered in a single step with their freedom, but at last they have daily to endure the same experience. Americans were told they were not to be allowed to cross and recross the Atlantic except at their peril. American ships were sunk without warning, American subjects were drowned without apology, as a matter of German right. At first Americans could not believe it, they couldn't think it possible any sane people could be-

have in this manner, they tolerated it once, they tolerated it twice, till at last it became clear the Germans really meant it, then America acted and acted promptly. The Hindenburg line was drawn along the shores of America and Americans were told they must not cross it. America said what is this? America said the place for that line is not on the Atlantic, but on the Rhine and we mean to roll it up, and they have started. There are two great facts which clinch the argument, that this is a great struggle for freedom. First, is the fact that America has come in. She would not have come otherwise. The second is the Russian revolution. When France in the 18th century sent her soldiers to America to fight for freedom and independence for that land, France was an autocracy. In those days Frenchmen in America once they were there, found that their aim was freedom, their inspiration was freedom; they conquered first for others freedom, they took it home and France became free. This is the story of Russia. Russia engaged in this great war for freedom. Serbia, Montenegro and Bulgaria. The Russians fought for the freedom of Europe. They wanted to make their own country free, they have done it. The enthusiasm which greeted Lloyd George when he arose to deliver his speech was without precedent in American gatherings in London. Ambassador Page had just completed his address, taking as his text President Wilson's message to Congress, and the rumor had been whispered about that the Premier intended to make an important announcement. The great ball room of the largest hotel in London was taxed to its utmost capacity. After luncheon was served the spaces between the tables were filled with persons who, unable to obtain tickets, had applied for the privilege of hearing the speeches. Many members of the British Cabinet were present, while the Dominions and Diplomatic Corps were prominently represented. Ambassador Page in welcoming Premier Lloyd George, said, "These were great days for the Republic," adding, "We have set out on an enterprise of saving the earth as a place worth living in." The Ambassador said he believed many consequences would flow from American participation in the war. First, was an earlier victory, and better understanding of the free nations of Europe by America. He recalled the luncheon of the Club had many distinguished guests; but for the first time, he said, it was welcoming the Premier. There was a legend, Page said, that all really great Englishmen went to America when they died, and then, he added, all great makers of English literature had become ours, all great mariners,

discoverers and sailors seems to be ours, all great friends of human freedom belonged to us. The energetic spirit of Lloyd George had outrun the process of nature; it had come to us before he died.

## Look at a Child's Tongue When Cross, Feverish and Sick

Take no chances! Move poisons from  
liver and bowels at  
once.

Mothers can rest easy after giving "California Syrup of Figs," because in a few hours all the clogged-up waste, sour bile and fermenting food gently moves out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, and they become tightly packed, liver gets sluggish and stomach disordered. When cross, feverish, restless, see if tongue is coated, then give this delicious "fruit laxative." Children love it, and it can not cause injury. No difference what ails your little one—full of cold, or a sore throat, diarrhoea, stomach-ache, bad breath, remember, a gentle "inside cleansing" should always be the first treatment given. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are printed on each bottle. Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." We make no smaller size. Hand back with contempt any other fig syrup.

## From the Viking.

The following message from Capt. Bartlett, of the S. S. Viking, was received by Bowring Bros. last night:—"Loose ice; making good headway; 30 miles N. W. of Grindstone; thick fog; nothing new to report."

NEW TRAIN PORTERS.—Two colored porters to replace Messrs. Collymore and Young, who recently left the Rold Nfld. Co.'s cross country service, reached the city a few days ago one of whom took up his duties yesterday.

## Don't Neglect

your stomach. Keep it strong and well. When food disagrees with it, strengthen it with

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

Worth a Guinea a Box  
Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box  
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

## HITT AND RUNN—Well, Don't Open the Door—It's Jiggs—He Wants to Come In and Sober Up!

