

Ovaline
1-4's, 1-2's
and 1's.
TONIC.

PICKLES.
NUTS, CAN-
stock:

AMELS.



THIS MODEL IN STOCK.
FORSYTH TAILORED WAISTS.
The full Spring assortment of this America's best Waist is now open for inspection at the Newfoundland Agency.

Easter Millinery.

London and New York HATS 1917—Spring and Summer.

Complete showing now open. An exhibition of the most exquisite creations introduced. Skilful productions by the leading British and American designers, trimmed with fancy feathers, wings, flowers, richly coloured ribbons and novelties in a variety of beautiful colour combinations and solid blacks for dress and semi-dress wear.

All Easter Goods now open.

BISHOP, SONS & CO., LTD.

PHONE 484. MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.



This Model in Stock.

Ladies' Spring Suits and Spring Coats

\$10.00 to \$60.00.

The graceful lines and charming simplicity of these garments have made an immediate hit. Long coats and short coats are equally smart. The new shades for this Spring are Rooky, Tapestry Blue, Tan, Spruce Blue, Gold, Rose, Black, Grey, Olive, Magenta and Checks in variety.



This Model in Stock.

The New!

The New has captured our whole Store.

New Ruffles,
New Neckwear,
New Veils, New Raglans,
New Sweater Coats,
New Party Dresses for Children and Young Women,
Ladies' New Silk Dresses,
New Satin Underskirts,
New Silks, Crepe de Chene,
Georgette Crepes,
Organdie de Jardin,
Exposition Voile, and
Ladies' Onyx Brand Silk Hosiery.

War News.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A. M.

TURKISH ARMY IN PALESTINE DEFEATED BY BRITISH.

LONDON, March 29. The British army in Palestine has defeated a Turkish army of twenty thousand men, capturing nine hundred men including the entire divisional staff of the 53rd Turkish Division. The official statement says that British troops have advanced for a distance fifteen miles along the Southern Palestine coast of the Mediterranean and have pushed forward from Rafa to the Wadi Ghuzzeh, a river five miles south of Gaza (Ghuzzeh). Gaza is twenty miles north of the Egyptian boundary.

BRITISH CAPTURE VILLAGE.

LONDON, March 29. The British forces in France have captured the village of Neuville-Bourjival, near Ypres, according to an official statement this afternoon. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans, the statement says. The village of Neuville-Bourjival was captured this morning after a short fight, in which the enemy lost heavily. We took a few prisoners. Our raiding parties entered the enemy's lines during the night east of Arras and in the neighborhood of Neuville St. Vaast and Neuve Chapelle. Several dugouts were destroyed and casualties inflicted. Two German aeroplanes were driven down in a damaged condition during air fighting yesterday. Three of our machines are missing.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

PARIS (Official), March 29. From the Somme to the Aisne the situation is unchanged. Intermittent artillery continued during the night. Our troops are in contact with enemy lines, and during recent operations to the south of the Oise captured important material and munition depots. Yesterday the Germans fired seven shells on Solsois with long range guns. In Rheims region we carried on a successful raid north of La Pompe. In Champagne towards Tannay and in Argonne at Courtes Chaussees enemy attempts completely failed under our fire. On the left bank of the Meuse during a spirited attack our troops captured the last elements of enemy trenches which were still resisting since 18th March in Avocourt Wood and Hill 304 sector, and took some prisoners. Nothing important to report on remainder of front.

NOW ITS SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, March 29. Frequent reports from Spain of widespread unrest because of her attitude towards war, and the almost universal food shortage, made the officials of the State Department receive to-day's announcement of suspension of constitutional guarantees without surprise. The officials here pointing out the similarity of the Russian revolution which also began through political unrest deepened by food shortage, were unwilling to predict the outcome. Recent reports have shown that shortage of food has been felt in the cities and in the country as well. Germany's ruthless submarine war has sunk many Spanish ships, tied up most of the others and virtually stopped foreign trade. As a result the country has been threatened with an industrial crisis. A deeper cause of the dissension has been Spain's war policy. The court, clergy and army have been reported as decidedly pro-German, so that Spain is not fully trusted by the Allies. Business interests as in many other neutral countries, and the people generally are reported anti-German. Spain's position, which is neither hatred nor hostility against the United States of America, shall also bear and overcome this. Dealing with Russia, the Imperial Chancellor said the Russian Emperor had not listened to the German Emperor's advice to no longer oppose the justified wishes of the nation for reforms. Had Russia's attention been concentrated on internal reconstruction, said the Chancellor, there would have been no room for the restlessness and policy of expansion which finally led to this war. Von Bethmann Hollweg emphatically denied that the German Emperor or Germany was desirous of restoring the Czarism. He also referred to Germany's attitude toward recent events in Russia, and recalled the former times of honoured friendship between the two countries. He said, however, this friendship ended with the death of Alexander the Second. With reference to China he said our relations with China always have been most friendly. The nature of these relations have actually been terminated by the Chinese Government. I need not tell you this is not by a free resolve of the Chinese Government, but that it has acted under pressure of our enemies, owing to financial difficulties which could not be mastered during the war by China. She also played a fair part in it. Our enemies' object also is to destroy our trade in China and appropriate without labor what has been established there during many years by German efficiency and German industry. The result of the war, as I conveniently hope, will give us the opportunity to rebuild what has been destroyed, and rebuild it at the expense of our enemies. Then the friendly relations

HOLLWEG'S SPEECH IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, via Sayville, March 29. "Germany never had the slightest intention of attacking the United States of America, does not have such intention now, never desired war against the United States of America, and does not desire it to-day," was the declaration made by the German Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Bethmann Hollweg, in a speech in the Reichstag to-day. The Chancellor made important declarations concerning Germany's policy towards the States and Russia, declaring that Germany had undertaken unrestricted submarine warfare for its defence. Von Bethmann Hollweg said that within the next few days the directors of the American nation will be convened by President Wilson for an extraordinary session of Congress in order to decide the question of war or peace between America and Germany. More than once we told the United States we made an unrestricted use of the submarine

weapon expecting England could be made to observe, in her policy of blockade, the laws of humanity and international agreements. This blockade policy, this I expressly recall, has been called "illegal and indefensible." (The Imperial Chancellor here used the English words of President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing.) Our expectation which we maintained during the eight months of submarine warfare were disappointed completely. England not only did not give up her illegal and indefensible policy of blockade, but uninterruptedly intensified it. England together with her Allies arrogantly rejected the peace offers made by us and our allies, and proclaimed her war aims, which aim at our annihilation and that of our allies. Then we took the unrestricted submarine warfare into our hands for our defence. If the American nation considers this is a cause for which to declare war against the German nation with which it has lived in peace for more than 100 years, if this action warrants an increase in bloodshed, we shall not have to bear the responsibility for it. The German nation feels neither hatred nor hostility against the United States of America, shall also bear and overcome this. Dealing with Russia, the Imperial Chancellor said the Russian Emperor had not listened to the German Emperor's advice to no longer oppose the justified wishes of the nation for reforms. Had Russia's attention been concentrated on internal reconstruction, said the Chancellor, there would have been no room for the restlessness and policy of expansion which finally led to this war. Von Bethmann Hollweg emphatically denied that the German Emperor or Germany was desirous of restoring the Czarism. He also referred to Germany's attitude toward recent events in Russia, and recalled the former times of honoured friendship between the two countries. He said, however, this friendship ended with the death of Alexander the Second. With reference to China he said our relations with China always have been most friendly. The nature of these relations have actually been terminated by the Chinese Government. I need not tell you this is not by a free resolve of the Chinese Government, but that it has acted under pressure of our enemies, owing to financial difficulties which could not be mastered during the war by China. She also played a fair part in it. Our enemies' object also is to destroy our trade in China and appropriate without labor what has been established there during many years by German efficiency and German industry. The result of the war, as I conveniently hope, will give us the opportunity to rebuild what has been destroyed, and rebuild it at the expense of our enemies. Then the friendly relations

with China will revive, provided that China will preserve until then the necessary force of resistance against the greed and egotism of her present protectors.

MORE MEN.

LONDON, March 29. A bill giving the military authorities power to order re-exemption of those previously rejected for military service, and also of men who already have served and been discharged in consequence of wounds or illness, was moved in the Commons to-day in its second reading by Chancellor Bonar Law. He said the bill was an absolute necessity, owing to the military situation. Arrangements were made last August which would give the military authorities what they required, the Chancellor explained, but owing to the submarine menace it had proved impossible to obtain the men expected from agriculture or from the Admiralty and shipbuilding yards. The recruits obtained, he said, had fallen short of the number estimated by not less than 100,000. In view of the definite arrangements made not only by the British Commander-in-Chief, but in conjunction with the French, the Chancellor continued, such a falling off was most serious. To a considerable degree the shortage had been made good by the change in the employment of men in the Army itself by using behind the lines to a greater extent than ever before, men unfit to go in the firing line. The shortage of men had been made good further by the employment behind the lines, but nevertheless the bill was absolutely necessary. The Chancellor said it would enable the military authorities to deal with one million men. They estimated that at least a hundred thousand men would be available within the next three months. They were proceeding on the principle that every man should go on the firing line. The Chancellor said he was thankful to say that one of the reasons why the falling off of the recruits was not as disastrous a result as might have been expected, was that the casualties thus far this year had been less than expected. He continued: "We all know that at this time of great fighting, with the terrible casualties which is in front of us, it might well happen that the whole value of this year's campaign might depend upon our being able to drive home any success we were fortunate enough to achieve. It might well be that the falling off in recruiting might make a difference between real and almost decisive results of victory which would have nothing like the same effect. At this moment the morale of the troops in France is splendid. They have more confidence than ever that they are more than a match for their enemies. It is the duty of the country to let them see their num-

bers are going to be put up to the fullest extent. A member of the House suggested an appeal for recruits be made in Ireland. John Dillon interjected: "If it had been left in our hands we would have given you another 1,000 men." After the debate, in which the Government proposals came in for a considerable amount of criticism, Winston Spencer Churchill urged that unmarried men of 42 or 43 years of age, in their full vigor, should be taken rather than convalescents, which he characterized as a cowardly thing to do. He accused the Government of tinkering with the question of man-power, and advocated a secret session to discuss questions of man-power and tonnage. Bonar Law agreed with Churchill that this was a case for a secret session, although it was doubtful if even in such way the Government would be justified in giving all the figures. After Easter, however, the Government, he said, would consider the matter. The bill passed the second reading by a vote of 178 to 18.

BRITISH DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, March 29. Our advance has slackened owing to the difficulty of feeding our troops in the devastated country, said General Maurice. We are also suffering from the fact that we must cover some of our battlefield, while our allies have cleared ground. They have also the advantage of not coming into touch with the enemy in as short a distance as our forces. For making a straight line the Germans had withdrawn to a greater depth on the French front than on ours. As we advance the evidence of wanton destruction shows that in what I said last week I minimized rather than overdid the description of the Germans' work. I notice in defending their actions the Germans state they are cutting the timber for a military object. This defence is ridiculous, as they have left fallen trees for our use, to a much larger extent than we would ever have dreamed of cutting for ourselves. For instance, fruit trees make excellent trench dugout props, but we never would have used them unless they had been left for us by the Germans. While we are still engaging the Germans in the open there is no doubt they have reached a trench line from which they are not likely to withdraw till we bring up our trench destroying guns. Hence we are hard-ly likely to know whether this forms the much advertised Hindenburg line till we are prepared to assault it. In meantime our forces are not great enough, nor have they time to build the opposing line of trenches. We have gained a cheering success in Palestine, near Gaza, where we took a divisional headquarters of the Turkish forces including the divisional commander and a number of Austrian

guns. There is little to say about Mesopotamia except that everything goes well there, where General Maude has established his army in positions to await the advance of the Russians. The difficulties of supply transport is much less now than during the campaign which resulted in the capture of Kut-el-Amara.

AN APPEAL TO TEUTONIC LABOR.

PETROGRAD, March 29. An appeal to the workmen of the German and Austrian coalition to rise against the imperial authority and establish freedom, says the Petrograd Telegraph Agency, the Russian official news agency, was launched at a mass meeting of workmen, soldiers and deputies held to-day at the Duma. The appeal is directed to the proletariat of the world, but it is especially designed for the Central Powers, urging the workmen of these countries to throw off the yoke of autocratic rule. The Russian people have overthrown the Imperial autocrat and refuse to serve longer as an instrument in the hands of kings, capitalists and bankers. By a united effort, the appeal declares, we can stop this awful murder which is a shame to humanity.

HUNS MAY RETIRE FURTHER.

LONDON, March 29. It is learned that the German authorities in Belgium warned the Relief Commission that they will not allow its food barges to go further than Tournai, but that the barges for Lille may travel at their own risk. It is stated the warning is given in view of military requirements which may compel the Germans to evacuate more of the northern France territory.

ANXIOUS GERMANY.

LONDON, March 29. Information direct from Germany from representatives hands, says the Associated Press, asserts that Dr. Von Bethmann Hollweg, Imperial Chancellor, in his coming speech will not only offer a large measure of electoral reform, but also a possible modification of the submarine campaign in an eleven hour attempt to stave off war with the United States. The German Government has been greatly stirred by the revolution in Russia with regard to its effect on American public opinion, and believes according to the information at hand, that the internal reform of Germany will do more to soften the animosity of the American people than anything else could. The Cabinet, in preparation for the Chancellor's speech, is declared to have been holding frequent conferences with extremists among the German socialists, who, it is reported, are not greatly impressed by the promises made, some of their leaders having frankly told the Government's spokesmen that Germany

can expect no more from the present regime than Russia could have gained by retaining the overthrown dynasty.

GERMAN RESISTANCE.

LONDON, March 29. The Germans are continuing to offer great resistance on the northern part of their new line in France. Reuters' correspondent at British headquarters in France says the Germans evidently regard Croisilles as a point of great technical importance, and are contesting the approaching British in force. The British gained considerable ground south and west of Croisilles yesterday, and the Germans fell back fighting as they withdrew, suffering heavy losses.

ABSENCE OF COMMENT.

COPENHAGEN, March 29. There has been a noticeable absence of comment in German papers of the last few days on the news of American war preparations. The newspapers have printed various despatches, some from New York, and others from the Anglo-French press, but generally without comment. The tone of the headlines alone indicates the increasing certitude that war is inevitable. The news of the recall of American representatives on the Belgian Relief Commission has, however, stirred editorial writers into breaking their silence. The Tages Zeitung attacks the American Commission sharply, declaring that they were steadily working in English interests and furnished a regular channel for the transmission of military news from Belgium. This paper retorts to American criticism of the interruption of Brand Whitlock's communications by referring to the alleged restrictions placed on Count Von Bernstorff's use of the wireless by the American Government. An inspired explanation which appears in the German papers in regard to the sinking of relief ships is that they entered the prohibited zone where safe conducts are invalid.

HELD FOR THREE MONTHS.

LONDON, March 29. Says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam. The frontier correspondents hear from Brussels that the American legation has been completely isolated under a German guard of police. It is rumored that the Germans contemplate taking Minister Brand Whitlock and staff to Germany. Americans at Brussels have been notified that they won't leave Belgium before three months at the earliest.

Fairbanks Brass Globe and Angle Valves to be had at BOWRING BROS., Ltd., Hardware Dept.—Feb6,tf

HITT AND RUNN—Unless He Has a Cast Iron Interior Bull Had Better Start to Dig a Hole for Himself!

