



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 procurable for the first time in Newfoundland at Bishop's.



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.

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 Ruffles.

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 quality 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 Intermediate 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.

GERMANS LOSE HEAVILY.
LONDON, April 15. Fifteen hundred German dead were left in front of the British positions after an unsuccessful attack delivered early this morning by strong German forces along a six mile front on the Bapaume-Cambrai Road, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig to-night. The British gained further ground in their advance on both St. Quentin and Lens.

BERLIN SAYS BRITISH ATTACK FAILED.

BERLIN, April 15. The official issued this afternoon regarding operations on the West front, says: From the Scarpe River to Bullecourt repeated strong British attacks failed, with heavy losses. Artillery engagements along the Aisne and in Western Champagne continued with undiminished violence.

POPULATION LEAVE LENS.

British Headquarters in France, April 14.—The civil population at Lens was removed on Friday. The Germans then seized three months' rations gathered at Lens by the American Commission.

VILLAGE OF FAYET CAPTURED.

LONDON, April 14. The village of Fayet, one mile northwest of St. Quentin, has been captured by the British after a heavy fight, according to the official statement issued by the war office.

FURTHER PROGRESS.

LONDON, April 15 (Official). Fighting again took place to-day northwest of St. Quentin. We gained ground east and north of Grisourt and captured some prisoners. We also further progressed in the neighborhood of Havelcourt wood and east of Lievin where our troops are approaching the outskirts of Lens. Further particulars of the enemy attack this morning astride of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road shows his losses were even heavier than first reported. The attack was pressed with great determination under heavy fire from our infantry and artillery. In addition to 200 prisoners captured, 1,500 dead Germans were left in front of our positions. Our airplanes carried out successful bombing raids to-day and

valuable work was performed in co-operation with our artillery. Hard fighting occurred in the air throughout the day. Four German airplanes were brought down and eleven others driven down by our machines. Ten of ours are missing.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL.

PETROGRAD, April 14. The official issued to-day deals not only with the campaign but with the efforts of German Socialists to negotiate with Russian Socialists who advocate peace. The statement reads: On the Western Roumania and Macedonia fronts there have been rifle engagements and scattering reconnaissances. A German airplane was driven down in flames in the region of Boudslav, northeast of Villetka; its occupants perished. Another was brought down in our lines east of Brozefany. According to the statement of an Austrian officer the German Chancellor sent Socialists to Stockholm to meet Russian Socialists to negotiate a separate peace. In this connection it may be mentioned the Germans have not published broadcast the news of the capture of munitions depots at Tolerveig (Gzerwicz-Kovod front) and that the usual manifestations have been omitted. German Socialists and Democrats, according to an Austrian officer, are working solidly with the Government, considering themselves Germans before everything. Another Austrian deserter says peace is being discussed less frequently than formerly in the Austrian Army, and that everybody is hoping the internal disorders in Russia will help to bring about her destruction. All this proves that Germany is resorting to every possible ruse and will do her best to create dissensions among her enemies.

SHELLING ST. QUENTIN.

PARIS, April 15. French guns to-day continued to shell St. Quentin heavily says the official issued by the war office to-night. Belgian troops penetrated Dixmude as far as the second German lines which they found unoccupied.

CREDIT BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, April 15. Without one dissenting voice the House amid plaudits of the members and galleries last night passed the seven billion dollar war revenue authorization measure. One member, representative London of New York, the only Socialist in Congress voted. Owing to general pairs and absences only 389 votes were recorded for the bill but both Democratic leader Kitchin and Republican leader Mann announced all their members would have voted affirmatively if they had been present. The bill authorized

five billion dollars in bonds, of which \$300,000,000 will be loaned to Entente countries. The issuance of treasury certificates for two billion dollars ultimately will be met by increased taxation.

IN MACEDONIA.

PARIS, April 15. There has been heavy artillery fighting in Macedonia between Vardar and Presba Lake, says to-day's official from the war office reporting this war area. In the only infantry operations announced, local attacks on the Entente line west of Monastir and in Albania, hostile forces failed to make any impression.

ABSENCE OF DISCIPLINE.

LONDON, April 15. Reuter's correspondent at Army Headquarters in France sends the following: The number of guns and howitzers captured by the British is now believed to be two hundred. The loss of those weapons must considerably weaken the German defensive power. Trained teams of artillery men now accompany the infantry in every advance in order to make prompt use against their former owners of any guns taken. The great batches of prisoners in the cages are causing some annoyance because they disregard entirely their own officers and N.C.O.'s. This absence of discipline is regarded as significant because nothing like it was observed before among the German prisoners. It seems indicative of a change of mind in the German army. German officers and N.C.O.'s complain that the chief cause of the present disaster has been the difficulty experienced in controlling the men.

FIRE AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

LONDON, April 15. It is officially announced that a fire occurred at Woolwich arsenal this morning. There was no loss of life and the announcement says only slight damage was done to the building.

PEACE EXPECTED.

COPENHAGEN, April 14. Peace within two months and a half is predicted by a Copenhagen correspondent of the Danish Socialist press, who confirms the report of unofficial negotiations between Russian and German Socialists, as against diplomatic denials in the Socialist newspapers.

GERMAN RESISTANCE.

From Staff Correspondent Associated Press, British Headquarters in France, April 15, via London, April 15.—Fighting like men with their backs to the wall the Germans are making desperate resistance to the

British advance, especially along the Hindenburg line from Quant to St. Quentin. This line has been broken between Quant and Arras, consequently the Germans hold is from Quant southward. In the meantime Lens is being approached late to-day from three sides. The civilian population was evacuated by the Germans on Friday. No person was allowed more than 30 pounds of baggage. With the departure of the civilians the Germans seized three months' rations gathered at Lens by the American Relief Commission. Fires continued to glow in Lens to-day, while far away to the south fires were seen within St. Quentin towards where the British and French are converging. Realizing that the important town of Quant, the switch-point of the Hindenburg line, was threatened by the proximity of the British, the Germans early to-day launched an attack from there over a six mile front. While suffering immediate reverses elsewhere, they managed by concentration of artillery to recapture Lagnicourt opposite Quant, which was taken from them several weeks ago. Their victory at this point was short lived, however, for the British immediately counter attacked and retook Lagnicourt and more than 200 prisoners, and catching the retreating Germans under an intense field gun fire cut them to bits. Thus ended the first real "defensive offensive" the Germans have attempted since the battle of Arras began. From one end of the British front to the other the Germans are palpably nervous and jumpy. Where they have been driven from their old positions they are feverishly digging at every opportunity particularly at night. Each morning new airplane flights show the results of the nocturnal activities behind the temporary lines lost. The new trenches are merely emergency defences and are built at angles with a view to giving cover to machine guns with which the Germans hope to delay the British advance until further work can make the rear defences tenable. It is stated no part of the Hindenburg line was expected to be completed until the end of April, despite the claims that the recent western retreat has been entirely according to German plans. Where the Germans still hold their old positions, north of Loos, the slightest move on the part of the British send them into a panic. Flares and signal rockets of all colors spring from their trenches and bombs are cast into No Man's Land. Trench mortars set up a defensive barrage and artillery help is frantically called for. Some German flares and lights are most amusing as well as spectacular. Their latest star shells have a parachute attachment and hang suspended in the air for a long time, lighting up the surrounding country for several hundred

yards. They break into three balls, and the British soldiers call them "Paw-brokers." The infantry that comes to regard itself merely as a target for hostile artillery must in the long run give way. A prompt and effective reply to hostile shells has a recuperative effect upon the morale of troops even under most difficult situations. The conditions in the German lines just prior to the battle of Arras and the depressed state of many of the German soldiers are eloquently described in translated extracts from letters captured during the recent fighting. Two letters in particular both written by a Bavarian in regiments opposite Arras are wonderfully impressive. One of them indicates clearly the disheartening effect of the entry of the United States into the war has had. It is dated April 6th and reads: "We now have a very bad position at Arras, where we have been under a continuous hurricane of fire for six days. The English at times use gas, and shells which are not exactly pleasant. When everything imaginable is turned against us, one cannot stand it, then it is all over. The sights around are simply cruel, it is enough to drive one mad. It is no longer a righteous cause, of that I am convinced, but one always begins to hope again and think that it must come to an end. But it is not possible, the world is still in too mad a stage. We are fools to allow ourselves to be belabored. Now America comes into it to make it last longer. Everybody wants to chip in. I believe it will never end, peace will never return to the land." A letter dated Easter, which was the day before the British attack began, tells how unwelcome to the Germans have been the weapons of their own invention, which turned against them. It says, for the last four days the English have been firing gas shells all over the country in order to harm the Germans as much as possible. This regiment, the eighth Bavarian, already had considerable losses in killed and gassed. The sad point is that the English gas is almost odorless and can only be seen by a practised eye escaping from the shell. The gas steals slowly over the ground in a bluish haze and kills anyone who does not draw his mask as quick as lightning over his face before taking breath. The night before last it was in the front line. What a sight. The last time we were in the front line of trenches we were easily excusable. Now all communications and all parapets have been shot to pieces. It is a gruesome sight there and the prospect looks terrible. Our people say that things were not so bad at Verdun as here. Another captured document shows that the Germans fully appreciated the meaning of the extensive British preparations, but no idea that the blow was coming

so swiftly or with such force. The presence of the Canadians within the zone of probable attack had particularly a disquieting effect, for the document in one part says: "The Canadians are known to be good troops, well suited to assaulting purposes. There are no deserters found among the Canadians." It further declares that to succeed in their plans the British would have to take Vimy Ridge, leaving the inference that the Germans thought this task an impossible one. The German officers taken during the battle were incredulous when told the British not only hold Vimy Ridge but have pressed back beyond. They said that plans and orders to all reserves were to counter attack at once, if the British threw the Germans off the crest. However, when the Canadians, ably assisted by an English division, went after Vimy Ridge this time it was with the determination to place that long disputed vantage ground once for all within the Allied lines.

Obituary.

On April 4th there passed away at his home in Heart's Content, William Henry Mitchell, for many years a well known figure among the drapers in this city and later employed at railway work. His death was sudden and was caused by heart failure. He was in his sixty-seventh year, forty-six of which he spent in this country. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came here when twenty-one years old to enter the employment of Ayre & Marshall; later he worked for Wm. Frew and in 1890 abandoned the drapery business and took employment with the Reid N.B. Company, being employed in various capacities with that Company up to the time of his death, being station agent since 1893. In 1876 he married Annie B. Spence, daughter of the late Captain John Spence, of Harbour Grace, sister of Mrs. Thos. Noble and Mrs. Seymour. He is survived by his widow and seven children, Misses Emily, Agnes and Louise at home, and four sons, John, employed with the A. N. D. Co. at Grand Falls; Alex., operator with the Western Union in this city; Kenneth and James operators with the Canadian Pacific at Canso, Nova Scotia. Remains were brought to St. John's, Good Friday, and funeral took place on arrival of train, which was largely attended. The burial service was conducted at the graveside by the Rev. Dickie, of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a life long member.—Com.

STOMACH TROUBLES.—Stafford's Prescription "A" cures Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Price 25 and 50c. bottle. Postage 5 and 10c. extra.

Missionary Meeting

The Missionary Anniversary services were held in Cochrane St. Centennial Church yesterday. The gatherings were large and the missionary problems were placed before the people from a different viewpoint than formerly. The Rev. Gordon Dickie, M. A., of the Presbyterian Church, occupied the pulpit at the morning service and after addressing the children present on "The Power of Small Things" addressed the congregation from the text: "The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord." The missionary enterprise was most popular, the gospel is intended for all, the Divine command was "To go into all the world." Home and Foreign Missions go hand in hand and are closely identified. Missionary enterprise is not merely Christian but is also civilizing. The Church must be aggressive and must go forward to send the old gospel to our brethren. During the service the choir rendered the anthem, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord," followed by a well rendered solo by Miss Jean Herder.

Mr. G. W. Gushue presided at the evening service and spoke on systematic and Christian giving. Mr. W. Clarke presented the report which showed the total amount subscribed by the Newfoundland Conference was a little over eighteen thousand dollars, being an increase of fifteen hundred dollars over the previous year. The goal this year is set for twenty thousand dollars. The Rev. Dr. Bond's address was well worth hearing. China with its four hundred millions of people and a large majority of them up to the present time have not heard the gospel, was ably portrayed a phase of the question was perhaps presented as never before. The missionary problem is not for a few people but for the masses, no more important question could be discussed. The task that lies before the Christian Church to-day is to permeate the growing Western civilization with the Gospel and Spirit of Jesus Christ. The truth of a great statement was reiterated that is that the whole duty of the whole church is to give the whole gospel to the whole world. We can all be helpers, every man must do his duty. Miss Taylor sang a missionary solo and the Choir rendered the "Gloria." Some beautiful flowers adorned the rostrum. It is expected the offering yesterday will be the largest in the history of Cochrane Street Church which speaks volumes for the interest taken in missions by the members of the congregation.—Com.

EASTER MEETING.—The annual Easter meeting of the parishioners of St. Thomas's Church takes place to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock at Canon Wood Hall.

HITT AND RUNN—Bring On the Squirrel Food Boys—Poor Bull's About to Hit the Pads In Cell Number 12345689!



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