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Annual White Sale

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Ladies' Hats!

Reg. \$2.20. Sale Price \$1.47
Reg. \$2.80. Sale Price \$1.87
Reg. \$3.50. Sale Price \$2.33
Reg. \$8.40. Sale Price \$5.60
Reg. 10.50. Sale Price \$7.00

Children's Hats!

Reg. \$1.00. Sale Price 67c.
Reg. \$1.50. Sale Price \$1.00
Reg. \$2.00. Sale Price \$1.34
Reg. \$2.70. Sale Price \$1.80

Ladies' Dresses!

Reg. 10.30. Sale Price \$8.24
Reg. 12.00. Sale Price \$9.60
Reg. 21.00. Sale Price \$16.75
Reg. 26.00. Sale Price \$20.80

Children's Dresses!

Reg. \$2.70. Sale Price \$2.16
Reg. \$3.80. Sale Price \$3.04
Reg. \$7.70. Sale Price \$5.13

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Regular \$10.30.
Sale Price \$8.24
Regular \$14.00.
Sale Price \$11.20
Regular \$17.00.
Sale Price \$13.60
Regular \$25.00.
Sale Price \$20.00
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Sale Price \$34.50
Regular \$53.00.
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Only Ten left.

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Reg. \$42.00 for . . . \$33.00
Only the newest prevailing styles find room here.

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Reg. \$1.80. Sale Price \$1.44
Reg. \$3.30. Sale Price \$2.64
Reg. \$6.40. Sale Price \$5.12
Reg. \$14.00. Sale Price \$11.20
Reg. \$21.00. Sale Price \$16.80

BISHOP, SONS & CO. LTD.**War News.****Messages Received Previous to 9 A.M.****THE PREMIER'S INTERVIEW.**

LONDON, Jan. 25.

(Via Reuters' Ottawa Agency.)

Right Hon. David Lloyd George gave an important interview to-day on the subject of the forthcoming Imperial War Council to the London correspondent of the Australian United Cable Service. The Premier said: "I do not wish to interfere in any way with the affairs of the great self-governing Dominion, but we took the step, urgently inviting the Dominions' Premiers to London, despite the fact that it might cause much inconvenience locally, because we desired their advice and assistance in the coming decisions about the conduct of the war and negotiating peace. Australia knows that I am no jingo, my record contains no journeying into flamboyant imperialism, yet I regard this Council as marking the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the Empire. The war has changed us. Heaven knows; it has taught us more than we yet understand. It has opened a new age for us and we want to go into that age together with our fellow overseas, just as we have come through the darkness together and shed our blood and treasures together." It was obvious, says the correspondent, that in Lloyd George's mind the first duty of the Council would be to consider the immediate task of winning the war. The Empire War Council, continued the Premier, "will deal with all general questions affecting the war. The Prime Ministers, or their representatives, will be temporary members of the War Cabinet, and we propose to arrange that all matters of first-rate importance should be considered at a series of special meetings. Nothing affecting the Dominions, the conduct of the war, or the negotiations for peace will be excluded from its purview. There will, of course, be domestic questions which each part of the Empire must settle for itself, questions such as recruiting in the United Kingdom or home legislation. Such domestic matters will be our only reservation, but we propose that everything else should be, so to speak, on the table." "Will the discussion include such matters as the fate of the German colonies?" was asked. Lloyd George said, "That is one obvious question, but there are many questions of equal moment. All difficult problems connected with the making of peace, as was stated in the Government's invitation, will be threshed out. The war policy of the

Empire will be clearly defined, and of great importance is, what I may call preparation for peace. That will involve not only demobilization, but also after-the-war questions as the migration of our people to other parts of the Empire, settlement of soldiers on land, commerce and industry."

"You have not hesitated to depart from precedent?" "We certainly have not," answered the Premier, "but in these days we can't hesitate, because we are breaking precedents. The Empire has thrown itself heart and soul into the war. We would be failing in our duties if we did not take every possible step that its leaders get together from time to time. You do not suppose that we think that the overseas nations can raise or place in the field armies containing an enormous proportion of their best manhood and not want to have a say, and a real say, determining the use to which they are to be put. That seems to us an impossible and undemocratic proposition. That is why one of the first acts of the new Government was to ask the Overseas Premiers to come over, not to a formal Imperial Conference, but to the Executive Cabinet of the Empire. That is why we have arranged for a representative from India, which has rendered invaluable service to our common cause, to be present also."

"This implies," suggested the correspondent, "that the Conference should be as soon as possible?" "Certainly," replied Lloyd George. "The war is not won yet. We want to concert our efforts so that we may exert our maximum strength at a critical moment. Further, we are most anxious that during the last and most trying phase of the war, the British Empire may present to the world an absolutely united front. Up to the present the British Government has shouldered the responsibility for the policy of the war, alone. It now wishes to know that in its measures for prosecuting the war to a finish, in its negotiations for peace, it will be carrying out the policy agreed upon by representatives of the whole Empire,

sitting in plenary council together."

"What about after the war?" he was asked. "If you mean by that constitution and reconstruction," answered Lloyd George, "I can only say it's too soon to talk about 'after the war.' But I can say this, things can never be the same after the war as before it. Five democracies, all parts of one Empire, cannot shed their blood and treasures with heroism and disregard of cost which has been beyond all praise, without leaving memories of comradeship and great accomplishment which will never die. Of this I am certain, the peoples of the Empire will have found a unity in war such as never existed before, a unity not only of history, but of purpose. What practical change in imperial organization that will mean, I do not venture to predict. That it will involve some change is certain. I believe all the statesmen of the Old Country and the Dominions who have spoken about it are unanimous on that point. The forthcoming War Council, however, cannot deal with these fundamental post-war problems, but it may afford some insight into the form they may take."

"Then you are sanguine about the future of the Empire?" "If we see the war through, I certainly am," the Premier answered. "You do not suppose that a great combination of peoples who make up the Empire can have stood steadfastly together with their Allies in order to discredit and overthrow the most brutal and inhuman machine for the destruction of human liberties that the world has ever seen, and not have discovered a new ground for friendship. We stand at this moment on the verge of the greatest liberation the world has ever seen since the French Revolution. Do you tell me that the peoples who have stood together staked literally everything in order to bring that liberation about, are not going to find some way of perpetuating that unity afterwards on equal basis? I am certain that they will. There will be much for them to do. Peace will be only beginning after they are sufficiently arranged. We shall have to set at work to build up that ordered freedom and fraternity which is the only security for human peace and progress, which militarism has destroyed, and is it not certain that the nations which have borne the heat and burden of the day in overthrowing that militarism will take a leading share in building a new earth which they have made possible by their sacrifices? No, if we endure to the end, I have small fears for the future, and not the least important of the foundations for the work we shall have to do together for that future will be this War Council of British peoples."

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. Every time it smoked, no matter how good the draught may be, clouds of ashes rise and settle on the furniture.

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 50 Per Cent. of Kitchen Cares.

Half of the labor in the house is caused by dust from the coal range.

Every time it smoked, 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 coal, ashes and the 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.

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BIG BATTLE CONTINUES UNABATED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

The big battle between the Germans and Russians over the frozen marshes southwest of Riga, continues unabated. Further progress for the Germans along both sides of the river was reported yesterday by Berlin, which claims an advance over a front of about six miles and the capture of Russian prisoners numbering 14 officers and 1,714 men, and 13 machine guns. Petrograd admits that south-east of the river the Russians have had to fall back a third of a mile, but says the attacks by the Germans on the marsh were repulsed. Aside from this battle, fighting on various other theatres continues to be carried out mainly by artillery and small reconnaissance raiding parties. In Roumania the extremely cold weather has

virtually put an end to operations for the moment. Lively fighting has taken place on the famous Deadman Hill, in Verdun region, in France, but no details have been made public. Reciprocal artillery duels, which have reached considerable proportions at some points, are being fought from the Swiss frontier to the North Sea. The British Treasury, under Defence of the Realm Act, will shortly requisition such foreign securities held in Britain as may be required to strengthen the country's financial position.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The British War Office to-night made public the following: We carried out a very successful raid at noon to-day in the neighborhood of Mullich. Many of the enemy were killed in their trenches and also in a dug-out destroyed by us. We secured some prisoners. Our casualties were four men slightly wounded. Two hostile raiding parties were driven off last night east of Fauquissart. A third party succeeded early this morning in reaching our trenches east of Ypres, under cover of heavy bombardment. The raiders were immediately driven out and our position re-established. The enemy's artillery activity was most marked during the day in Ypres sector. Our artillery also effectively replied. We carried out a successful bombardment of the enemy's trenches east of Neuville St. Vaast. There was much aerial activity yesterday on both sides. One enemy machine was brought down by our anti-aircraft guns. In the course of the air fights four other German machines were destroyed and three more driven down damaged. Three of our machines are missing.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The following official was issued to-night: In view of the repeated allegations in German official statements, it is necessary to state again, quite clearly, no British vessel engaged in the fight on the morning of Tuesday was rammed by any enemy ship or in any way damaged, other than the torpedo boat destroyer reported sunk after being torpedoed.

IRISH-CANADIAN RANGERS.

DUBLIN, Jan. 24.

The 199th Irish-Canadian Rangers, who arrived here to-day, under command of Colonel O'Donohue, are being received with warm welcome by the population. The presence of journalists not only from London and the Provinces, but from the Spanish, Norwegian, Swedish and American press, shows that significant interest is taken in the visit. The journalists were guests at dinner to-night of Lord Decies, Irish censor.

MACKENSEN DECORATED.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.

Emperor William conferred upon Field Marshal Von Mackensen the Grand Cross of the Iron Cross to-day at the same time he sent the Field Marshal a letter expressing the thanks of the Fatherland for his achievements. Field Marshal Von Hindenburg had the Grand Cross conferred upon him by Emperor William on Dec. 19th last.

THE ARMY VIEW.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The Army's views of the peace discussions were expressed to the Associated Press to-day by Major General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, who declared that the position of Britain was closely analogous to that of the Federal States in the American civil war at its most critical phase, inasmuch as the British like the North possessed great points of superiority in blockade, man power, resources and wealth. General Maurice said: "I cannot say much about the actual military operations as general winter has taken charge on all fronts, even in Mesopotamia where heavy rains prevent operations; but I do want to say something about the peace discussions again brought to our attention by President Wilson's message to the Senate. My comments are entirely from a military standpoint. If I am correctly informed by the extracts from the various American papers it seems that a certain section of American opinion holds that with traditional British bulldog obstinacy we are keeping up a hopeless war without any chance of a favorable termination. The Associated Press may recall the first interview I gave it after the Somme offensive began. I was asked point blank by its correspondent if the great push had begun. I replied that if by the big push Britain's maximum effort were meant my reply must be no, as in recalling this I might say I was looking a long way ahead. The condition of Britain, if an historical analogy is followed, may be compared with the position of the Federal States at the critical

"DON'T WORRY."

Hundreds of people are suffering from Coughs and Colds at the present time. You may be as careful as you like in trying to avoid catching this miserable Cough and Cold but you'll get it don't matter what you do—so "Don't Worry" while Stafford's Phor-tene Cough and Cold Cure is obtainable.

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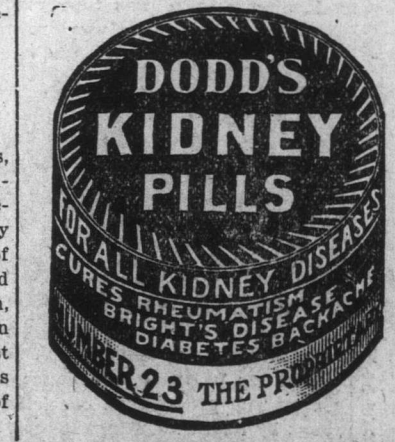
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stage of your last great war. The North had been very unfortunate in the early stage of the war, but like the British it possessed three great points, superiority in blockade, man power and wealthy resources. We started unprepared. We had to make a great army from a very small one. Not only had we to supply this vast army but had to find suitable command, as recalling your history, you will remember the North also had to. Our blockade is causing some inconvenience to the United States, but your civil war blockade caused actual starvation in Lancashire when mills were compelled to close by lack of cotton. In man power we certainly have not reached our zenith. While the progress of the present war loan will show our wealth still have ample for our purpose. People who are closer to public opinion than I am tell me the vast bulk of our people are not ready to conclude peace. Undoubtedly a small section of our public consider our chances of victory so hopeless that they are willing to make peace on almost any terms as were certain groups in the Northern States. If the idea that we are stubbornly fighting without hope of victory is at all prevalent, I am sure it will be useful to call the attention of your readers to the above civil war analogy. Quoting a higher authority than myself, from General Haig's last despatch, you can see that the army would consider peace now as nothing short of a crime."

(Continued on 8th Page.)

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