

369 Pairs LISLE HOSE

37c. to 55c. pair.
Without doubt the biggest Hosiery bargain offered in St. John's since the war began. Easily worth double their prices.
See them on our Bargain Table as you enter the door!

New Red Cross Aprons

40c. to 85c. each.
This will be good news to the many ladies waiting their arrival. Same good value as last.

Ladies' New Rain Hats.

65c. to \$1.20.
All the new shapes and colours in reversible and otherwise.
CHILDREN'S RAIN HATS, only 25c. each.



NEW GOODS

Arriving by Rail and Steamer every day. The following are just open:
Ladies' New American Panama Hats.
Ladies' New Spring Costumes.
Ladies' New Spring Coats.
Ladies' New White Dresses.
Ladies' New Black and Navy Silk Dress Skirts.
Ladies' New Serge & Poplin Dress Skirts
Ladies' New Neckwear.
New Crepe de Chenes.
New Georgette Crepe.
New Ribbons.
New Hat Trimmings.
Ladies' New Glove Silk Vests and many other accessories that are now so very necessary.
Button Moulds, 2 and 3c. dozen.
106 dozen in the lot of five different sizes.



BISHOP, SONS & CO., Ltd.

PHONE 484. MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

New Notions

Cut this list out for reference, it contains many useful suggestions.
Turkint Face Cloths 8c. each
Chamois Skins 15c. each
Chamois Powder Puffs 14c. each
Vanity Cases 36c. each
Glove Darners 8c. each
Hose Darners 14c. each
Bone Stilettoes 5c. each
Spring Tape Measure 17c. each
Ebony Button Hooks 4c. each
Mending Tissue 8c.
Boot Button Kits 10c.
Pocket Combs 9c.
Bachelor Buttons 10c. box
Grandma's Ironing Wax 7c. card
Flags of the A.L.S. 4c. each
Skipping Ropes 17c. each
Mending Cotton, Black and Coloured 40c. doz.

Auto Veil Pins 6 to 12c. pair
Sterling Silver Frames 27c. each
Rubber Balls 15 to 45c.
Crochet Ball Retainers. 25 to 45c.
Magic Curlers 40c. each
Sample Gold Fill'd Cuff Links, 40c. set
Hoops for Fancy Work. 8 & 10c. ea.

KLEINERTS.

Baby Rubber Pants 33c. to 65c.
Dress Shields 28c. to 36c.
Sanitary Aprons 13c. to 65c.
Waterproof Bibs 8c. to 28c.
Sanitary Belts 28c.
Sanitary Towels 36c. to 60c. doz.
Paper Serviettes 20c. per 100
Lunch Sets 9c. & 19c. set
18 Doyleys for 7c.

War News.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A. M.

BRITISH PROGRESS.
LONDON, April 23 (Official).
We attacked at dawn this morning on a wide front on both banks of the river Scarpe. Fighting is proceeding and our troops are making satisfactory progress. South of the Bapaume Cambrai road we captured the remainder of the village of Trescault during the night and gained possession of the greater part of Havrincourt Wood.

RITISH OFFICIAL.
LONDON, April 23.
The official from the British headquarters in France to-night reads: There was heavy continuous fighting throughout the day on both banks of the Scarpe and important enemy positions were gained by our troops. A marked feature of the day's operations were the violent and frequent enemy counter attacks, in which he suffered heavy losses. We captured the village of Gavrelle and the enemy's defence for two and a half miles south of the village as far as Roex cemetery. On the right bank of the Scarpe our troops fought their way forward on a wide front. Southeast of Monchy-le-Preaux we captured Guemappe. The number of prisoners taken is not yet ascertained, but is known to exceed 1,000. We also made progress southwest of Lens in the neighborhood of Souchez river. There was great activity in the air yesterday, in which our airplanes were entirely successful. In air fighting six German machines were brought down and 15 others driven down out of control. In one engagement a hostile formation of eight machines was attacked by two of our airplanes which brought down two hostile machines and drove down a third out of control. Besides those destroyed in the air fight, one German airplane was shot down by our anti-air guns. In addition several German kite balloons were destroyed yesterday. Seven of ours are missing.

FURTHER SUCCESS.
British Headquarters in France, April 23.—The hill of the past week on the British front was broken to-day by attacks which spread along a wide front. Fighting was particularly severe on both banks of the

Scarpe. It is only possible at the time of writing to give very indefinite news, but first reports coming back indicate the capture of Gavrelle north of the Scarpe, and Guemappe to the south of that stream. By the push made opposite Croiselles and from that sector of the front alone comes the report that more than 1,000 prisoners were taken. Gavrelle is a part of the last definite defence the Germans have before falling back to what is known as the Decourt-Quatrefort switch to the Hindenburg line. The British made progress in the region southwest of Lens, the German garrison in which is daily facing a more critical situation. Fighting to-day was under fine weather with a chill wind. The latter, however, dried the ground and gave the attacking troops the best going they had enjoyed this year. The bombardment of the new German positions, which had been going on steadily for two days, increased in intensity last night, when the skies were lighted by continuous flashes of guns. Airplanes fairly filled the air over the battle line to-day directing artillery. Yesterday the British aviators brought down six German observation balloons. During the last ten days the Germans delivered at least a score of counter-attacks against Monchy-la-Preaux position, against which they brought an ever-increasing gun fire. The desperate attacks to recapture this place shows how strongly Monchy was regarded as the key to the position protecting the Decourt switch line which has not yet been fortified as strongly as the Germans would desire. Monchy has been one of the bloodiest spots. When the British advanced from it in the early day-to-day they had to pick their way over thousands of dead men in field grey uniforms. It was estimated that 2,500 Germans were killed in one day's counter-attack, so closely were the Germans massed.

SEVERE FIGHTING
LONDON, April 23.
Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France, describing the new British advance says, we are not now up against a set pace to reform a regular trench system, but are dealing with an unmerited defence in little redoubts, short traverses and saps running in various directions. Nowhere is there any regular tracing of trench works. I hear that many tanks have been in action and have given a fine account of themselves. It is too soon yet to get definite details of the extensive operations. However, we have taken over 1,500 prisoners and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. While we did well in places, we have not done quite so well in others. That is all that can be said

for the moment.
THE BATTLE OF ARRAS.
From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press with the British Armies in France, via London, April 23.—The Battle of Arras which has been smouldering for a week past, burst into flaming fury again to-day, and is still raging to-night with some of the heaviest fighting of the war in progress. The sky is alight for miles with flashes of guns, with star shells that spread moonlight pale over the battlefield and with varied-colored rockets, which flash signals to the opposing artillery. The cold east wind carries the echoes of the reverberating cannonade far back of the British lines. The fighting to-day covered an eight mile front, from the south of Vimy Ridge well below Croiselles. At the north end the attacks of the British swept over the German fixed positions running almost due south from Lens and captured long sections of the German positions in front of the Hindenburg line and a great number of prisoners. More than 1,200 prisoners were counted in this sector late to-day and others are still coming in. A battery of field guns was also taken. Between Gavrelle and Croiselles the heaviest fighting occurred along both banks of the Scarpe around Monchy-le-Preaux where the British Eastern advance had projected a sharp salient into the German lines. Monchy was taken in the first phase of the Arras battle after three days' fighting. The Germans always made desperate counter-attacks but it was held. They had brought up strong reserves to oppose a further British advance and had thrown in scores of new batteries of artillery. The fighting about Guemappe due south of Monchy was extremely bitter. The attacking British waves went over in the half grey light of dawn. It was still dark enough to make out the fiery spectacle barrage which crept ahead of them like a veritable wall of exploding shells. Men who have been over several times under the protection of a barrage are apt to grow a bit over-confident following the shells and occasionally get hit by bits flying back, although virtually every shell clearing the way for the infantry burst forward with a reat spray of shrapnel bullets. The modern barrage, as set up by the British and French gunners is a terrifying thing to face. The Germans involuntarily break before it many of them seeking any dug outs available. To-day in many parts of the battlefield there were no more dugouts to serve as shelters and the Germans had to stand and fight with the result that their casualties were higher and prisoners fewer. In the villages which skirted the battle front it seemed as

if every building contained machine-gun crews. Many machine guns were fired from the opposite bank of the river Scarpe, and it was somewhat difficult to deal with them. The artillery preparation for to-day's attack did not cover the ground with an equal intensity to that of Easter Monday when the first battle of Arras was launched. There has been what is termed a deliberate bombardment for two days, but nothing like the mass fire which was concentrated to blow the Germans out of their old positions opposite the cathedral city.

GREECE.
LONDON, April 23.
Replying to a question in the Commons to-day, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, confirmed the report that the French military authorities at Salonika were in possession of proofs that the bands of irregulars guilty of depredations on the Venetians in Greece, were armed and organized from Athens. Lord Robert stated the French found that Assistant Commissioner of Police Kiponago, recently arrested by the French authorities for making false statements about the French Army, had in his possession written orders from officials of King Constantine to the Chief of the irregular bands which were committing depredations in Thessaly, and were in possession of rifles and ammunition of the Greek army pattern. The commander of the Allied forces, Lord Robert added, is taking steps to deal with the situation.

U. S. BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED.
NEW YORK, April 23.
Another dreadnought entered American waters as a unit of United States sea-power to-day when the battleship New Mexico, comparing favorably, offensively and defensively with any other fighting vessel float, was launched at the New York navy yard. The New Mexico is a sister ship to the Mississippi, recently launched at Newport News. She will burn oil, and is said to be the first battleship equipped with electric drive. Her keel was laid last October.

WHEAT FOR THE BELGIANS.
NEW YORK, April 23.
Local officers of the Belgian Relief Commission authorize the information that another full cargo of Canadian wheat, a gift from the people of Canada, has been shipped to the Commissioner's headquarters in Rotterdam for distribution among the destitute civil population of Belgium. The value of the cargo is estimated at \$312,235 and is the seventh complete cargo of wheat sent to Belgium by the people of Canada.

WHEAT DESTROYED.
VULCAN, Alberta, April 23.
Fire yesterday destroyed the elevator and annex of the National Elevator Co. with fifty thousand bushels of wheat. The damage is estimated at \$120,000.

NEW BRITISH OFFENSIVE REPULSED.
BERLIN, April 23.
The new British offensive on the Arras front was repulsed to-day with heavy casualties to the attackers, according to the evening official communication.
WASHINGTON, April 23.
Calls of courtesy filled part of the programme to-day of foreign minister Balfour and other distinguished members of the British Commission who arrived here. To-morrow the visitors also will be entertained with all the honor the nation can show to guests of such high rank on a mission of such tremendous significance, and then will come a series of official conferences for exchange of counsel on America's part in the world war. Balfour to-day arranged to drive from the big Sixteenth Street Mansion, which has been placed at his disposal, to the State Department to call formally on Secretary Lansing, then the two will go across the street to the White House to allow Balfour to greet President Wilson and later the foreign minister expects to go to the capital to call on Vice-President Marshall. Lunch is to be with the French Ambassador, J. J. Jusserand, and dinner this evening with the President.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.
PARIS, April 23.
There was very active artillery fighting last night south of St. Quentin and between Soissons and Rheims. East of Cronne a very violent German bombardment was followed by preparations to attack. Our batteries replied effectively and the enemy was not able to launch the attack. In the

CHINA.
PEKING, April 23.
The war sentiment in China is increasing daily. The Chinese are incensed over the action of Germany in detaining the Chinese Minister in Berlin pending safe arrival of Von Plintze, the German minister to Peking. There is also great indignation over the detention of Chinese students in Berlin and Munich. The military governors will hold their first war conference in Peking, April 25. The majority of the governors and parliament favor war, but they differ over the attitude China should adopt toward the Entente. Indications are that China will declare war independently.

RED CROSS COMMITTEE PROTESTS.
GENEVA, April 23.
The International Committee of the Red Cross has sent an energetic protest to the German Government against the torpedoing of English

hospital ships, specifically against the sinking of the Asturias. The committee declares that it agrees to the Germans' right to call and investigate ships that may appear suspicious, but denies that they are now being destroyed under any circumstances without warning.
TURKS ATTACKED.
LONDON, April 23.
The Turks in Mesopotamia have evacuated Istablate, a position on the right bank of the Tigris, ten miles below Samarra. The war office announces that they are now being attacked at a point six miles nearer Samarra.

WASHINGTON NOTIFIED.
WASHINGTON, April 23.
Official notification of the Turkish Government breaking off diplomatic relations with the United States was received by the State Department in a despatch from American Minister Stovalist at Berne, Switzerland.

ARMY BILL IN CONGRESS.
WASHINGTON, April 23.
The Administration bill to create a big war army by elective draft was under debate in both Houses of Congress to-day. It was taken up in the House for the first time and in the Senate the debate was resumed. The House bill as reported by a majority of the committee provided for volunteer enlistment with conscription only as a last resort.

ECONOMY.
PARIS, April 23.
One meatless meal each day has been officially declared upon instead of two meatless days per week as a measure of economy by the Minister of supplies.

BRITISH AIRPLANE BELIEVED LOST.
LONDON, April 23.
A British airplane on patrol duty is believed to have been lost with all its crew. The official statement to-night says one of His Majesty's airships left on patrol from an east coast station Saturday morning, and has not returned. Reports received state an airship was seen to descend in flames in the Straits of Dover about noon the same day. The airplane was seen in the vicinity shortly before the occurrence and it is believed it was the missing British airship.

Champagne the Germans at six o'clock yesterday evening directed a strong attack against the salient northeast of Mont Haut. It was broken by our artillery and machine-gun fire. The enemy renewed his efforts during the night on the ridges which we hold before Moron Villers. The fighting was very spirited at some points resulting everywhere to our advantage. East of St. Michael and in the Woivre, we repulsed two surprise attacks made by strong enemy detachments, one in the Sully Wood the other against the Calonne trench. In the Vosges an enemy attack south of the St. Marie Pass was without success.

THE SUNKEN DESTROYERS.
AMSTERDAM, April 23.
The Maandag Ochtenblad learns that both German destroyers which were sunk in the battle off Dover sailed from Zeebrugge and were of the newest type with four funnels apiece. Two other destroyers were heavily damaged and numerous wounded sailors were brought to Bruges on Saturday, a squadron of eight vessels is said to have left Zeebrugge about 7 o'clock on Friday night. The greatest activity was apparent along the Belgian base yesterday and today searchlights were being worked vigorously and rockets were going up at frequent intervals.

PARIS, April 23.
The war sentiment in China is increasing daily. The Chinese are incensed over the action of Germany in detaining the Chinese Minister in Berlin pending safe arrival of Von Plintze, the German minister to Peking. There is also great indignation over the detention of Chinese students in Berlin and Munich. The military governors will hold their first war conference in Peking, April 25. The majority of the governors and parliament favor war, but they differ over the attitude China should adopt toward the Entente. Indications are that China will declare war independently.

RED CROSS COMMITTEE PROTESTS.
GENEVA, April 23.
The International Committee of the Red Cross has sent an energetic protest to the German Government against the torpedoing of English

hospital ships, specifically against the sinking of the Asturias. The committee declares that it agrees to the Germans' right to call and investigate ships that may appear suspicious, but denies that they are now being destroyed under any circumstances without warning.
TURKS ATTACKED.
LONDON, April 23.
The Turks in Mesopotamia have evacuated Istablate, a position on the right bank of the Tigris, ten miles below Samarra. The war office announces that they are now being attacked at a point six miles nearer Samarra.

WASHINGTON NOTIFIED.
WASHINGTON, April 23.
Official notification of the Turkish Government breaking off diplomatic relations with the United States was received by the State Department in a despatch from American Minister Stovalist at Berne, Switzerland.

ARMY BILL IN CONGRESS.
WASHINGTON, April 23.
The Administration bill to create a big war army by elective draft was under debate in both Houses of Congress to-day. It was taken up in the House for the first time and in the Senate the debate was resumed. The House bill as reported by a majority of the committee provided for volunteer enlistment with conscription only as a last resort.

ECONOMY.
PARIS, April 23.
One meatless meal each day has been officially declared upon instead of two meatless days per week as a measure of economy by the Minister of supplies.

BRITISH AIRPLANE BELIEVED LOST.
LONDON, April 23.
A British airplane on patrol duty is believed to have been lost with all its crew. The official statement to-night says one of His Majesty's airships left on patrol from an east coast station Saturday morning, and has not returned. Reports received state an airship was seen to descend in flames in the Straits of Dover about noon the same day. The airplane was seen in the vicinity shortly before the occurrence and it is believed it was the missing British airship.

Champagne the Germans at six o'clock yesterday evening directed a strong attack against the salient northeast of Mont Haut. It was broken by our artillery and machine-gun fire. The enemy renewed his efforts during the night on the ridges which we hold before Moron Villers. The fighting was very spirited at some points resulting everywhere to our advantage. East of St. Michael and in the Woivre, we repulsed two surprise attacks made by strong enemy detachments, one in the Sully Wood the other against the Calonne trench. In the Vosges an enemy attack south of the St. Marie Pass was without success.

THE SUNKEN DESTROYERS.
AMSTERDAM, April 23.
The Maandag Ochtenblad learns that both German destroyers which were sunk in the battle off Dover sailed from Zeebrugge and were of the newest type with four funnels apiece. Two other destroyers were heavily damaged and numerous wounded sailors were brought to Bruges on Saturday, a squadron of eight vessels is said to have left Zeebrugge about 7 o'clock on Friday night. The greatest activity was apparent along the Belgian base yesterday and today searchlights were being worked vigorously and rockets were going up at frequent intervals.

PARIS, April 23.
The war sentiment in China is increasing daily. The Chinese are incensed over the action of Germany in detaining the Chinese Minister in Berlin pending safe arrival of Von Plintze, the German minister to Peking. There is also great indignation over the detention of Chinese students in Berlin and Munich. The military governors will hold their first war conference in Peking, April 25. The majority of the governors and parliament favor war, but they differ over the attitude China should adopt toward the Entente. Indications are that China will declare war independently.

RED CROSS COMMITTEE PROTESTS.
GENEVA, April 23.
The International Committee of the Red Cross has sent an energetic protest to the German Government against the torpedoing of English

hospital ships, specifically against the sinking of the Asturias. The committee declares that it agrees to the Germans' right to call and investigate ships that may appear suspicious, but denies that they are now being destroyed under any circumstances without warning.
TURKS ATTACKED.
LONDON, April 23.
The Turks in Mesopotamia have evacuated Istablate, a position on the right bank of the Tigris, ten miles below Samarra. The war office announces that they are now being attacked at a point six miles nearer Samarra.

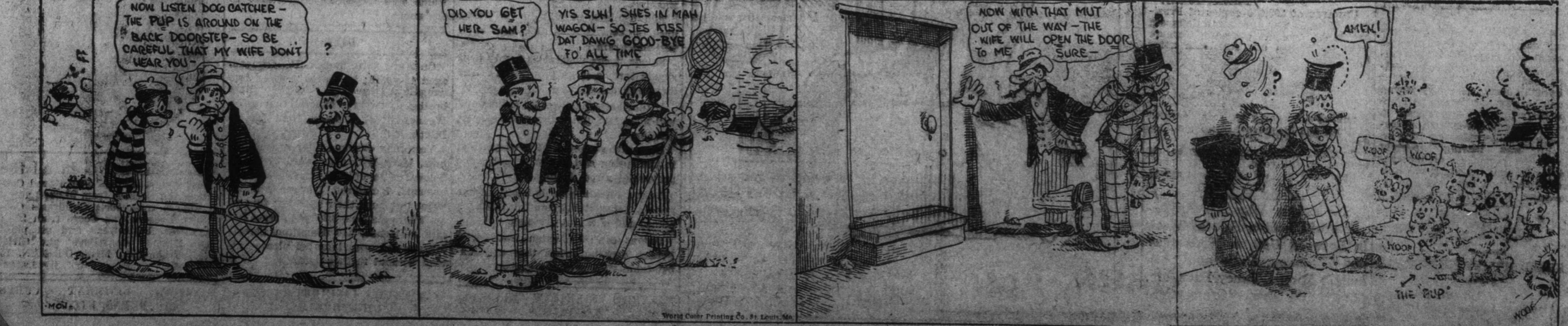
WASHINGTON NOTIFIED.
WASHINGTON, April 23.
Official notification of the Turkish Government breaking off diplomatic relations with the United States was received by the State Department in a despatch from American Minister Stovalist at Berne, Switzerland.

ARMY BILL IN CONGRESS.
WASHINGTON, April 23.
The Administration bill to create a big war army by elective draft was under debate in both Houses of Congress to-day. It was taken up in the House for the first time and in the Senate the debate was resumed. The House bill as reported by a majority of the committee provided for volunteer enlistment with conscription only as a last resort.

ECONOMY.
PARIS, April 23.
One meatless meal each day has been officially declared upon instead of two meatless days per week as a measure of economy by the Minister of supplies.

BRITISH AIRPLANE BELIEVED LOST.
LONDON, April 23.
A British airplane on patrol duty is believed to have been lost with all its crew. The official statement to-night says one of His Majesty's airships left on patrol from an east coast station Saturday morning, and has not returned. Reports received state an airship was seen to descend in flames in the Straits of Dover about noon the same day. The airplane was seen in the vicinity shortly before the occurrence and it is believed it was the missing British airship.

HITT AND RUNN—You've Heard the Little Song Entitled, "And the Cat Came Back"—Well So Did the Dogs!



1st REGIMENT
Casualty
The Following Admitted to the Nature of Wounded and Reported.
2nd Lieut. Ralph B. nie's Mill Road.
2nd Lieut. William ner's Lane.
2403—Sergt. John Square.
338—Corporal N. 222 Water Street V.
2811—L. Corp. Ch. Ferryland.
2461—Private G. 110 Theatre Hill.
1969—Private Whiteway, T. B.
2392—Private Riebor Buffett.
1808—Private Wood's Island.
2970—Private John Cove, F. B.
1757—Private M. Pond, Burn Bay Ar.
1333—Private M. Harbor Main.
2658—Private J. 487 South Side.
2244—Private Sam. lingate.
2262—Private John centia.
2481—Private Ar. bor Buffett.
467—Private Coomb's Cove, F. B.
2290—Private Arc.
2380—Private Ken. Lime Street.
1678—Private W. Brall's Field.
2968—Private M. Wiltess Bay.
2975—Private Leon. toria Cove, Gander
2072—Private D. Bay, Labrador.
1915—Private Job. Blackhead Road.
2804—Private Blackhead Road.
2810—Private N. Catalina.
The Following Admitted to the Nature of Wounded and Reported.
446—Private Ed. Charlton Street. Right hand head.
2530—Private Ed. Harbor Buffett. Right foot.
2999—Private Chas. In Ave. Head.
2617—Private Will. Grace, West End. Left foot.
2625—Private R. ern Arm, B. B. Right hand's Bay. Buttocks.
1941—Private Almon. L'Argent, F. B. Left arm.
613—Private Her. Goodview Street. Left hand.
937—L. Corp. G. M. Alexander Street. Right hand.
2978—Corp. Robert Prince's Street. Neck, arms.
1463—Private A. Glenwood. Left leg.
1967—Private Lem. Harbor, N.D.B. Left hand.
Admitted 2nd Southern Hospital, Boston.
1811—Private John T. B. Gunshot wound in chest.
2881—Private Chas. Sydney, C.B. Tom's arm.
Admitted 1st Southern Hospital, Birmingham.
2947—Private Ray. Heart's Content. Gunshot wound.
Admitted 4th London Hospital, Denmark.
2605—Private Geo. leyville. Gunshot wound left thigh, right foot.
Admitted 18th General Hospital, Camiers.
2717—Private Cecil field. Gunshot wound in chest.
2577—Private William Side (Battery). Gunshot wound, left forearm and hand.
Admitted 22nd General Hospital, Camiers.
2451—Private Cecil Gillesport. N.D.B. Gunshot wound left arm, severe.
1866—Private Reginald Buffett. Gunshot wound severe.
Admitted 14th General Hospital, Craux, April 23.
2439—Private Arthur er's Arm, N.D.B. Gunshot wound, severe.
1156—Corporal William English H. T. B. Gunshot wounds multiple abdominally Clearing Station, 353—Private Roy S. Seriously ill. Gunshot arm, 18th General Hospital, April 20.
J. H. B. Com.