

### 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.  
Turkmit 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 Stilettes . . . . .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  
Sternum 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.

#### ATTEMPTED RAID ON DOVER.

LONDON, April 22. The Vice-Admiral at Dover reports that on the night of April 20, five German destroyers attempted to raid Dover. The raid resulted in their firing a number of rounds into a plowed field a few miles from Dover. The enemy appears then to have steered in the direction of some of our shipping, possibly with the intention of attacking but was met by two vessels of the Dover patrol. In five minutes these two vessels engaged and sank at least two, possibly three, out of the five enemy boats, the remainder making off at high speed during the short engagement and escaping in the darkness. Our vessels suffered no material damage. Our casualties were exceedingly slight in comparison with the result obtained. Our patrol ships were handled with remarkable gallantry and dash and the tactics pursued were very fine examples of destroyer work. In the event of ten German officers and 108 men from the ships sunk.

#### BERLIN CONFIRMS LOSS.

BERLIN, April 22. After a naval engagement on Friday night, east of Dover, says an official to-day, two German torpedo boat destroyers are reported sunk.

#### NO GREAT ACTIVITY.

LONDON, April 22. No great activity on the battle fronts in France is reported in the supplementary statement issued to-night by the German war office.

#### HUNS SHELL CALAIS.

CALAIS, April 22. German torpedo boat destroyers to-day fired one hundred shells in the region of Calais. Some civilians were killed and twelve persons slightly wounded.

#### NORWEGIAN SUNK.

LONDON, April 22. Officials here of the Commission for the relief of Belgium have been advised that the steamer Ringhorn, outward bound from Rotterdam with safe conduct, has been sunk. The Ringhorn was a Norwegian ship of 1,713 tons, built in 1904.

### FRENCH OFFICIAL.

PARIS, April 22. Violent artillery fighting is reported between the Somme and Oise, particularly south of St. Quentin. More than 33,000 prisoners and 230 guns have been taken by the French and British since the commencement of the present operations. The French have gained ground by grenade fighting in the sector of Hurtebise. The French forces pushed forward in the region north of Sancy and Jauy, on the St. Quentin-Rheims front. There was intermittent artillery firing in the region of Rheims. German aeroplanes dropped several bombs in the region of Dunkirk, and three prisoners were slightly wounded.

### AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 23. Arthur J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary, and the British Commissioners arrived to confer with American officials, arrived safely at 3 o'clock this afternoon. They were welcomed at Union Station by Secretary of State Lansing and the British Ambassador.

### COUNTER ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, April 23. A German counter attack against the British holding the village of Gonnelleu was repulsed. Many German dead were left in front of the British position, according to a statement from British headquarters last night. Further advance is recorded east of Tampoux and southwest of Lens.

### FORMER EDITOR DEAD.

LONDON, April 22. Sir Francis Cowleyburna, formerly editor of Punch, died at Ramsgate to-day.

### ACTIVITY ON ITALIAN FRONT.

ROME, April 22. There was marked increase yesterday in activity on the Austro-Italian front. The war office reports heavy artillery fighting along the whole line, although no infantry actions of a large size occurred.

### SAFE CONDUCT TO COUNT TARNOWSKI.

WASHINGTON, April 22. The British Government has formally notified Ambassador Page that it is prepared to grant safe conduct to Count Tarnowski, the Austrian Ambassador-designate, from the United States to Austria.

### CANADA REPRESENTED.

OTTAWA, April 23 (Official.) The mission sent by the British Government to Washington, headed by Foreign Secretary Hon. A. J. Balfour, comprises a varied staff of able and expert men, representing all the principal branches of British military

and naval service with others eminent in financial and business circles. Equally distinguished is the mission sent by the French Government, headed by the eloquent ex-Premier, Mr. Viviani, and the famous General Joffre, and seconded by a staff of experienced and able men. No more striking or picturesque event has happened within range of history than this voyage of representatives of two of the oldest and most powerful civilizations of Europe, worn by the awful strife of three years' constant war, across the ocean beset by deadly peril to take counsel with the most powerful young democracy of the world for concerted action against a common foe in defence of liberty and human rights. One purpose of the conference is to collaborate plans to coordinate reserves of men and material which shall best effect a speedy and successful conclusion of the war. The British mission numbers among its members two representatives of the Canadian Government, the Right Hon. Sir Geo. Foster, and Hon. Sir Thomas White, who have been appointed by His Majesty's Government. In this respect the precedents of some time since, set by the British Government, recognizing the Overseas Dominions, as internal parts of the Empire, have been followed. At the economic conference in Paris last June the British delegation of four comprised Lord Crewe, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Geo. Foster and Premier Hughes. In the War Conference now proceeding in London, the Overseas Dominions and India are represented, and have equal voice in the Council's conclusion. So in this important conference which convenes at Washington next week, two members of the British mission are chosen from the Dominion of Canada. Sir Geo. Foster left yesterday for Washington to meet the other members of the mission. Sir Thomas White will follow later. It is not known how long the conference will last, but the importance of the matters to be discussed will call for some time and hard consecutive work. Sir Geo. Foster and Sir Thos. White will convey an invitation from the Canadian Government to the British, French and American representatives to visit Ottawa either before or at the conclusion of the conference.

### FLOUR MILLS TAKEN OVER.

LONDON, April 22. Baron Devonport, Food Controller, to-day issued an order taking over the flour mills of the country on April 30, by his department. It is presumed the mills will continue to be operated by the present owners under supervision of the Food Controller.

### EAST AND WEST FRONTS.

LONDON, April 22. The official statement issued this evening dealing with the report last

Friday of the advance of the British forces north of Wadi-Chuze, in Southern Palestine, says the British consolidated the ground gained, and are now in touch with the enemy's main position covering Gaza (near the Mediterranean, about 50 miles southwest of Jerusalem). The position extends from the sea coast near Sheikh Ahmed, through Alimantar eastern town, thence southeast of Oily, in the direction of Abuharvia. About 200 Turkish prisoners were captured on the 19th.

From the Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press at Grand Headquarters of the French Army on the French front, Saturday evening.—Smashing artillery duels marked to-day's fighting all along the front from Craonne Plateau to Auberville, interspersed here and there with forward drives by the French infantry. Night and day the Germans were incessantly harassed. All positions carried by the French have been reorganized, and in places where further extensions have been made, nowhere did the Germans succeed in retaking at any point. Hurtoltz, where the French are solidly astride Chemin-des-Dames, which gives them an opportunity of reaching Leon Plateau, was a point where the Germans to-day directed the strongest effort to eject them, but in vain. Clearing up the reconquered ground behind the advancing front waves is extremely perilous owing to the presence of small bodies of Germans in farms, valleys and woods who do not realize that they are entirely cut off. Some of these were brought in to-day. Atmospheric conditions have again turned in favor of the Germans, heavy mists hindering French observation. French Generals are sparing their men as much as possible. They never send them forward until the objective has been subjected to a terrific bombardment calculated to paralyze its occupants. The advance thus has been carried out with comparatively small losses.

### TURKEY BREAKS WITH U. S.

LONDON, April 22. The Turkish Government on Friday evening officially informed the American Embassy that diplomatic relations with the United States had been broken off, according to a Berlin despatch forwarded by Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam.

### BALFOUR AT HALIFAX.

OTTAWA, April 23. A. J. Balfour arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning. He was met by Admiral Browning, commanding the North American squadron, and Col. Henderson, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire. It is presumed General Joffre and other members of the British-French

diplomatic commission to the United States accompanied Balfour. In a message to His Excellency the Governor-General, Balfour pays a tribute to Canada's part in the war and appoints to the joint entente commission at Washington. Balfour's message to the Canadian people is as follows: "I am glad that owing to chances of war the diplomatic mission from Britain to the United States should first set its foot upon the soil of Canada and that it should fall to me, a Scot by birth, as many thousands of your fellow-citizens, to bear witness to the heroism and patient sacrifice of your sons and your daughters. The roll of honor of the British Empire has many names upon it which kindle our imagination in mention and have the power to knit us all together. Upon that roll the names of Ypres and Vimy Ridge will bear witness to the world through history that when the cause was just and the peril great Canada would spare nothing of what in peace time man holds dear. I know well that the heroism and sacrifice are not confined within the limits of the battlefield. Sir Robert Borden had a story to tell in Britain of the effort prodigally offered to the Imperial cause by every township from ocean's coast to ocean's coast of the prudent counsels of your provinces and their statesmen, of the matters of administration, and finance, and the munition work that your men and women have performed. Finally, but not least, I would have not forgotten to the Empire the service of Canada in the Red Cross. You have combined to the utmost limit of your powers of energy and mercy. I have been sent upon a mission to your neighboring state. I think of it as your mission as well as ours. I trust that a representative from Canada will join me at Washington.

### SINKING HOSPITAL SHIPS.

LONDON, April 22. The Secretary of the Admiralty gave out the following statement to-day: On the evening of April 17, the steamship Donegal and La France, while transporting wounded British troops, were torpedoed without warning. The Donegal carried slightly wounded cases, all British; of these 29 men as well as 12 of the crew are missing and are presumed to have been drowned. The La France, in addition to 234 wounded British officers and men, carried 167 wounded German prisoners, a medical personnel of 52, and a crew of 123. Of these the following are missing and presumed to have been drowned—two British officers, 11 wounded British other ranks, one of the Royal Army Medical Corps, five German officers, 10 wounded German men of other ranks; 152 wounded German

prisoners were reached by British patrol vessels at imminent risk of being themselves torpedoed. Owing to the German practice of sinking hospital ships at sight, and the fact that distinctive marks and lights on such vessels render them more conspicuous targets for German submarines, it has become no longer possible to distinguish ships' customary manners, one of the ships, therefore, though carrying wounded was not anyway outwardly distinguished as a hospital ship. The distinctive marking to be seen on the other had not yet been removed. Both were provided with escort for protection.

The story of the sinking of the hospital ship La France will rank with the undying histories of the Birkenhead and Tyndareus. According to a British officer, the British soldiers stood to attention while the ship was slowly sinking beneath them. Their conduct was in marked contrast to that of the Prussian Guardsmen aboard, who, in the moment of danger rushed for the lifeboats. The La France was attacked by a submarine about 7.30 o'clock Tuesday evening, said an officer. The crash shook the liner, the violent explosion sending splinters of wood and glass flying in all directions. Within a few minutes the engines stopped and the ship seemed to be sinking rapidly, but to our surprise she steadied herself and after a while she remained motionless. We had aboard prisoners of the Prussian Guards and many British wounded, including some serious cases. The moment the torpedo struck, the Prussians made a mad rush for the lifeboats. When they were ordered to await their turn, many showed cowardice by dropping on their knees imploring pity. The crew and staff went to their posts and stretchers were lowered into the boats first. Meanwhile in response to the distress calls many vessels came hurrying to assistance. Even while the wounded and helpless Tommies lay unaided in their cots, the cowardly prisoners made another attempt and managed to crowd into a lifeboat, which, however, toppled over directly it was lowered. Then they fought with each other to reach another boat containing some gravely wounded. I shall never forget the behaviour of our own lads. They tried to stand at attention crippled as they were, while the graver cases were being looked after. The crew and staff remained at their posts until the last man was taken off. Some doffed their garments and threw them to those in the lifeboats wanting to strike up some popular ditties. The La France was a ship of 6,287 tons gross, 418 feet long, and built in 1907. Her owners before the war were the Booth Steamship Co. of Liverpool.

The Donegal was 1,997 tons gross, built at Greenock in 1904, and was 331 feet long. The Midland Ry. Co. of Belfast owned the steamer before she was taken over by the British Admiralty.

### AUTO SALESMEN.

I journeyed forth to buy a car, a modern car with seats and wheels; I went where auto salesmen are, and listened to their divers spels. And that is why you see me now, here in my padded cell alone, cold wet rag upon my brow, my reason shaky on its throne. I saw ten thousand in my quest, ten thousand cars, from last to first; and every car was quite the best, and every other one the worst. If you behold ten thousand cars, of which each tumbler is the best, your intellect receives such jars as promptly knock it galley west. If you behold ten thousand boats, and all but one of them the worst, though you may have ten thousand goats, you'll lose them all, the last one first. The agents talked three weeks to me, all kinds of facts did they advance; they would not chop a cherry tree—a man could see that at a glance. They talked to me by day and night, each agent sang his sad sweet song; the car he handled was just right, and all the other cars were wrong. So in my padded cell I stand, filled up with mind-restoring drugs, and, with a slipper in my hand, I swat the roaches and the bugs.

### Fads and Fashions.

Tailored suits are in vogue. Children's hats are very simple. Princess dresses are in again. The fashionable frock is straight. You may wear your furs all summer. Charmeuse and satin are great rivals. Yellow continues to be used to relieve navy blue. Foral afternoon hats are both large and small. Buttons are used very freely in decorative ways. Long silk jerseys in bright colors are favored. White silk net fashions a delightful evening frock. Pink shantung is used for a vest in a blue serge suit. Foulard is combined with serge, charmeuse or linen. The Parisienne clings to her suit and dress of jersey. Very many new frocks have three-quarter sleeves.

## HITT AND RUNN—Can It Be Possible That Today One Can Obtain a Divorce Through a Correspondence School?



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