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Portrait Co. h- ers.

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John, card, Stevens' St. Miss L. L. Miss Maggie, Prescott St. John, care G. P. O. Arch. Field St. Miss D. Brazil's Square Capt. M. G. Mrs. Bertha, c/o Gen. Delivery Mrs. T. J., c/o Gen. Delivery Miss F. Hutchings' St. Miss Annie, Queen's Road Miss S. Edward Mrs. Edward, Springdale St.

Miss Martha, Water St. W. Mrs. Harriett, care Mrs. Jane Haggood Miss Nellie, card, Bond St. Wm. Robert, Wood St. Edward, Nagle's Hill Mrs. Mary, James' St. Miss Pricella

Wm. J. George St. Miss Daisy, LeMarchant Rd. George, Alandale Road Miss Alice Mrs. Hilary T. Miss Louise, Albion Hotel Mrs. Chas., care G. P. O. Miss Bessie Mrs. Carrie, Water St. West Benjamin, George St. Ernest, card, care G. P. O. Miss Ellen, Springdale St. Wm., Water St. Miss Mary J., Mullock St.

John, card, LeMarchant Rd. John, Newtown Road Edward, Newtown Road Mrs. Florence, Cabot St. James, Newtown Road Mrs. Mary, McKay St. Wm., care Candy Co. John, Thomas, Hagerty St. ALEX. ROBINSON, P. M. G.

It gives perfect satisfac- compared with other cars is equipped and ready for the Touring Runabout RR, Agt.

fruit can be made into a whip pressing through a sieve and then with whipped cream. When the stove is hot enough to things boil, shut off the draught. Pots will continue to boil and can be saved. When taking down pictures, a stick a notch in the end of it will be a handy thing to slip the p- wire into.

Smart Models IN CORSETS AT Old Prices.

GOOD CORSETS Are constantly being designed to conform to the latest demands of Fashion. They are the foundation for all new Styles in Dress, and will supply the poise demanded only when you wear the proper model suited to your own individual figure.

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BISHOP, SONS & CO., LTD.



War News.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A.M.

THE DARDANELLES EXPEDITION.

LONDON, March 8. The Dardanelles expedition, as far as Great Britain was concerned, was undertaken on the initiative of Col. Winston Spencer Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, according to a majority report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the responsibility for the expedition, which was issued to-day. The report summarizes the conclusions reached as follows: The question of attacking the Dardanelles was on the initiative of Mr. Churchill—brought under the consideration of the War Council on November 25th, 1914, as an ideal method of defending Egypt. It may be reasonably assumed that inasmuch as all authorities concerned were prima-facie in favor of a joint military, rather than a purely naval attack, such an attack if undertaken at all, would have been of the former, rather than the latter character had not other circumstances led to a modification in the programme. A communication from the Russian Government of Jan. 2nd introduced fresh elements into the case, and the British Government considered that something must be done in response to it; and in this connection the question of attacking the Dardanelles was again raised. The Secretary of State for War declared that there was no troops immediately available for operations in the east, and his statement was accepted by the War Council who took no steps to satisfy themselves by reports of the estimate as to what troops were available then or in the near future. Had that been done the Commissioners think it would have been ascertained that sufficient troops would be available for a joint military and naval operation at an earlier date than supposed. But this matter was not adequately investigated by the War Council, thus the question before the War Council on Jan. 13 was whether any action of any kind should be taken by the fleet alone; the navy being held to be the only force available. The political arguments which were adduced to the War Council in favor of prompt and effective action, if such were practicable, were valid and of the highest importance, but the practicability of whatever action was proposed was of equal importance. Mr. Churchill appears to have advocated an attack by ships at once before the War Council

on a certain amount of half-hearted and hesitating expert opinion which favored a tentative or progressive scheme beginning with an attack upon the outposts. This attack, if successful, was to be followed by further operations against the main defences of the narrows. There does not appear to have been direct support or direct opposition from the responsible naval and military advisers, Lord Fisher and Sir James Wolfe Murray, as to the practicability of carrying on the operations as approved by the War Council, viz., to bombard the Gallipoli Peninsula and the Dardanelles with Constantinople as the objective. The First Sea Lord and Sir Arthur Wilson, who was the only naval adviser present at the War Council, expressed no dissent. Lord Kitchener, who occupied a commanding position at the time the decision was taken, was in favor of the project. Both Lord Fisher and Sir Arthur Wilson would have preferred a joint naval and military attack, but they did not express it to the War Council, and were not asked to express any opinion on the subject and offered no objection to the naval operations as they considered them experimental and such as could be discontinued if the first results obtained were not satisfactory. The Commissioners think that there was an obligation, first on the First Lord, secondly on the Premier, thirdly on one other member of the War Council to see that the views of the naval advisers were clearly put before the Council and that the naval advisers should have expressed their views to the Council, whether asked or not, if they considered the project which the Council was about to adopt was impracticable from a naval point of view. After reviewing the situation at length the committee expressed the opinion that the War Council should have had more frequent meetings, and adds, "We are of opinion that Lord Kitchener did not sufficiently avail himself of the services of his general staff with the result that more work

was undertaken by him than it was possible for one man to do, and confusion and want of efficiency resulted." We are unable to concur in the view set forth by Lord Fisher that it was his duty, if he differed from the chief of his department, to maintain silence at the Council or to resign. We think that the adoption of any such principle generally would impair the efficiency of the public service. We think that although the main object was not attained, certain important political advantages upon the nature of which we have already dwelt were secured by the Dardanelles expedition. Whether those advantages were worth the loss of life and treasure involved is and must always remain a matter of opinion.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

PARIS, March 8. Spirited artillery actions continued during the night between the Oise and the Aisne, says to-day's official report. The French took prisoners in raids in Lorraine and an unsuccessful German attack was made on French positions at Seppois le Haux.

CONDITIONS QUIET OWING TO WEATHER.

BERLIN, March 8. The conditions on the Franco-Belgian front were generally quiet yesterday owing to the prevalence of bad weather.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

OTTAWA, March 8. The name of D. Wilton, Nfld., died of wounds, appears in to-day's Canadian casualty list.

SO FAR SAFE AND WELL.

NEW YORK, March 8. According to the Times, this morning, a wireless message was received last night from the White Star Liner Adriatic, in mid-ocean, which stated that all was well and she was expect-

ed to arrive in New York late Saturday or Sunday morning.

SUNK BY SUBS.

BERLIN, March 8. The Admiralty announced to-day that 21 steamers, 10 sailing vessels and 16 fighting craft with an aggregate gross tonnage of 91,000 tons, have been sunk recently by German submarines.

TRIAL RETARDED.

LONDON, March 8. The illness of a juror has retarded the progress of the case against Mrs. Alice Wheeldon and others who are on trial charged with conspiracy to murder Premier Lloyd George.

GIVEN THE HOIST.

TORONTO, March 8. On motion of Premier Hearst in the Legislature last night, a bill to remove the disqualification of women as candidates for the Legislature was given the six months' hoist.

ALL ABOUT KOLB.

MEXICO CITY, March 8. Inquiry to-day concerning F. Kolb, whose arrest in Hoboken followed the finding of bombs and explosives in his room, revealed the fact that a man of that name arrived in Vera Cruz in 1914, when the constitutionalist army headed by General Carranza, made its headquarters there. According to General Juan Merigo, who commanded an artillery corps of the constitutionalist army, Kolb bore a passport signed by Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador in Washington. He said he was a German reservist and had recently been in South America. General Merigo says the man claimed to be a machine gun operator and tried to join his corps, but permission for him to do so was refused. Later the man came to Mexico City and tried again to join the army, but without success. General Merigo says he believed Kolb then went north, probably to Tampico Oil Fields.

STEAMERS ARRIVE.

NEW YORK, March 8. (By Associated Press.)—The Ameri-

can steamer Mongolia, which left here on Feb. 29th with a cargo and 200 sacks of mail, arrived at London on March 5. The mail was transferred from the steamer St. Louis, which was to have left here on Feb. 3rd. The Mongolia was the first American vessel to have left New York with mail since the German war zone declaration. The British steamer Cretic, of the White Star Line, which sailed Feb. 6th arrived safely at Naples on March 5th. She carried 97 passengers and mail for the Azores and Mediterranean ports. Two guns were mounted on the French line passenger steamer Rochambeau, which arrived here to-day from Bordeaux. It is the first ship to arrive here with guns forward since the war began. An officer said no submarines were sighted, and other than running through the danger zone with lights out, the passage was the same as would have been experienced in peacetime. The Minnesota, the largest merchant ship flying the American flag, arrived here to-day from San Francisco by way of the Panama Canal. She will be placed on the trans-Atlantic service. After a year trading in the Pacific she was purchased recently from the Great Northern Railway by the International Mercantile Marine.

COUNT ZEPPELIN DEAD.

LONDON, March 8. Count Zeppelin is dead, according to a telegram transmitted by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent. The despatch says the Count died this forenoon at Charlottenburg, near Berlin, from inflammation of the lungs.

AMENDMENT TO SENATE RULES PASSED.

WASHINGTON, March 8. The amendment to the Senate rules, giving two-thirds of its members power to prevent filibusters and limit debate, was passed late to-day by the Senate.

WITHIN TWELVE MILES OF BAGDAD.

LONDON, March 8. British cavalry are now within 12 miles of Bagdad. This was made known to-day by Major General Maurice, Chief Director of military operations at the war office. He said the Turks made no defence at Ctesiphon. It had been believed the Turks might offer serious resistance when Ctesiphon was reached. This is a town about twenty miles below Bagdad. The British war office reports indicated that little opposition was offered by the Turks since the fall of Kut-el-Amara on Feb. 26th. The British have advanced nearly 100 miles in that time.

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THE NATIONALISTS.

LONDON, March 8. A manifesto issued to-day by the Nationalists, says the Constitutional movement may yet be saved, but only by the active assistance of all level-headed Nationalists in Ireland, especially the millions of the Irish race in the Dominions and the United States. To them we appeal, says the manifesto, to promptly use all means in their power to induce the British

GETTING BETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 8. President Wilson who is suffering from a cold, remained in bed to-day by order of his physician. No engagements were made by the President for to-day and he will rest as much as possible during the next few days. President Wilson who has been confined to his bed with a cold since yesterday morning, was somewhat improved to-night.

MARCHING ON BAGDAD.

LONDON, March 8. An official statement issued to-night says the British forces found Ctesiphon evacuated and that cavalry spent Tuesday night nine miles south of Bagdad. Telegraphing Tuesday midnight, General Maude reported little opposition had been encountered by our pursuing troops Tuesday, though high wind and sand-storm rendered marching arduous. A Turkish force which attempted to oppose our advance Monday, evacuated its positions and by Tuesday morning our cavalry passing Ctesiphon, which was found to be unoccupied, bivouacked for the night near Bawi, six miles southeast of Diahah, which is situated at the confluence of the Diahah River and the Tigris, 8 miles from the southern outskirts of Bagdad. During Monday and Tuesday 85 Turks and a Turkish gun were captured.

"Seal Brand" means a certain, definite blend of high-grade coffee—uniform in quality and always delicious. Don't take any chances—always insist on having "SEAL BRAND" COFFEE. In 1/2, 1 and 2 pound tins. Whole-ground—pulverized—also fine ground for Percolators. Never sold in bulk. CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL.

Had Chronic Indigestion Thought She Would Die.

After Years of Suffering Attributes Cure to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Eating too much or using foods that do not agree are the usual causes of indigestion. The trouble usually begins not in the stomach, but in the liver, since it devolves on this organ to filter the excess waste matter from the system. Now, since Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the greatest of liver regulators, it naturally follows that they are unexcelled as a cure for chronic indigestion. With the liver, kidneys and bowels active the poisonous waste matter is quickly removed from the system and there is nothing to interfere with the natural and healthful working of the organs of digestion. In this way only can lasting cure be effected. Mrs. Rebecca Elliott, Magnetawan, Ont., writes:—"I feel it my duty to write you in regard to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I had gastritis of the stomach for three years, and could get nothing to stop it until I tried Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I would have an attack of this trouble with my stomach every three or four weeks, and was so bad at times that my friends thought I would surely die. Thanks to these pills, I have not had an attack for six months, and believe that the cure is thorough. My husband has had very satisfactory experience with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. He was much run down, and very pale and weak. I persuaded him to use the Nerve Food, and after having taken five boxes he looks and feels real well." It is such experiences as these that have made a place for Dr. Chase's medicines in the great majority of homes. They do not fail, even in the most complicated cases. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50. All dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

HITT AND RUNN.—The Poll Tax Collector. "Knew" Bull, So He Had Just As Well Pony Up! Right Now!



BY HITT