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1917—Spring and Summer.

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The graceful lines and charming simplicity of these garments have made an immediate hit. Long coats and short coats are equally smart. The new shades for this Spring are Rooky, Tapestry Blue, Tan, Spruce Blue, Gold, Rose, Black, Grey, Olive, Magenta and Checks in variety.



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New Silks, Crepe de Chene,
Georgette Crepes,
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Ladies' Onyx Brand Silk Hosiery.



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Congress Decides! U. S. Now at War With Germany.

CONGRESS VOTES FOR WAR.
WASHINGTON, April 6.
By a vote of 373 to 53 war was declared on Germany at 3.15 a.m. Washington time.

SEIZE GERMAN SHIPS.
WASHINGTON, April 6.
Orders to seize all German ships in American ports went out this morning. They are to be held at present as a measure of safety.

BRAZIL MAY DECLARE WAR.
RIO DE JANEIRO, April 6.
Brazil may declare war on Germany, the Foreign Secretary states. The sinking of the Brazilian steamer Pazana and the killing of three Brazilians has aroused intense excitement.

ASKS CUBA TO DECLARE WAR.
NEW YORK, April 6.
The President of the Cuban Republic has asked Cuba to declare war against Germany, inspired by the action of the United States.

LLOYD GEORGE'S MESSAGE TO AMERICA.
LONDON, April 6.
Premier Lloyd George to-day gave the American newspapers, on behalf of the War Cabinet, the following: "America has at one bound become a world power in a sense she never was before. She waited until she found a cause worthy of her traditions. The American people held back until they were fully convinced that the fight was not a sordid scuffle for power and possessions, but a unselfish struggle to overthrow a sinister conspiracy against human liberty and human rights. Once the conviction was reached the great Republic of the West has leaped into the arena and stands now side by side with the European democracies who, bruised and bleeding after three years' grim conflict, are still fighting the most savage foe that ever menaced the freedom of the world. The glowing phrases of the President's noble deliverance illumine the horizon and make clearer than ever the goal we are striving to reach. There are three phrases which will stand out for ever in the story of this crusade: The first is that the world must be safe for democracy. The next menace to peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will and not by the will of their people; and the crowning phrase is that in which he declares that a steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. These words represent the faith which inspires to sustain our people in the tremendous sacrifices they have made and are still making. They also believe that the unity and peace of mankind can only rest upon democracy, upon the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, upon respect for the rights and liberties of the nations both great and small, upon the universal dominion of public right. To all these the Prussian military autocracy is an implacable foe. The Imperial War Cabinet, representatives of all parts of the British Empire, wish me on their behalf to recognize the chivalry and courage which call the people of the United States to dedicate the whole of their

resources to the greatest cause ever engaged in by human endeavor."

BRITISH ADVANCE.
LONDON, April 6.
Continuing their attacks north of St. Quentin, the British have captured the village of Lempire north of Roussoy. The official from headquarters in France adds that prisoners were taken and large numbers of German dead found. The operations of the past week between St. Quentin and Arras, the statement adds, resulted in severe German losses. The text of the statement reads: We continued our attacks north of St. Quentin yesterday in the neighborhood of Roussoy, ten miles north of St. Quentin, and carried the village of Lempire. Further prisoners and three machine guns were captured. Large numbers of dead were found in the captured positions. To-day we made further progress northeast of Noreuil (about 10 miles S.E. of Arras) and drove off a German counter attack after a stiff fight. During the operations of the past week between St. Quentin and Arras our advance proved the enemy suffered severely, large numbers of dead being found in many localities. We entered the enemy's trenches yesterday east of Arras and took eight prisoners. We carried out another successful raid during the night opposite Wytchachte on a front of three hundred yards, in which we captured 21 prisoners. We blew a mine last night east of Ypres. Yesterday and Wednesday night several long-distance raids were carried out by our airplanes and a number of important railway junctions, munition depots and aerodromes were bombed successfully.

WANTS WAR.
HAVANA, April 6.
President Menocal this afternoon sent a message to Congress asking that body to declare that a state of war exists between Cuba and Germany.

AMERICA'S ACTION HAS HAD EFFECT UPON GERMANY.
COPENHAGEN, April 6.
America's entry into the war evidently has had an immediate strong effect upon the reform movement in Germany. The conviction that the instant modernization of the Prussian constitution and the proclamation of a more democratic basis of the government and the diplomacy of the empire without waiting for the end of the war is necessary as a military and political measure "to counteract the temper of the world's public opinion," as the Vorwaerts put it, is evidently gaining ground in all except reactionary circles. The demand that Germany follow the example of Austria-Hungary and declare itself in favor of peace without annexations is heard from the moderate liberal as well as from the Socialist quarters. This demand no longer represents alone the belief of many thinking persons that annexation except for slight frontier alterations would be against the real interests of Germany, but also the realization that after the United States had joined the ranks of the enemy time has passed when Germany could hope to dictate terms of peace on even moderate terms.

WILL SEIZE SHIPS.
NEW YORK, April 6.
With the formal declaration by Cuba of a state of war with Germany,

the Cuban Government, following the course of the United States, intends to seize three German ships now in Havana Harbor. This announcement was made to-day by the Republic of Cuba news bureau here, the Cuban Government agency. There was no doubt the Cuban Congress would accede to President Menocal's request for war declaration, it was said by J. V. Knight, the director of the Bureau, which received to-day from the President a copy of his address to Congress. Already plans were well advanced for economic mobilization of Cuba's food resources, he said, and the Republic would be in a position to help the United States to its fullest extent. The German ships in Havana Harbor have been under suspicion and close watch for some time he said. Recently when one of them took on a considerable quantity of supplies it was feared she was going to make a dash to sea to co-operate with a German raider. To prevent this a Cuban warship trained its guns on her and kept her under cover since.

PORT OF NEW YORK CLOSED.
NEW YORK, April 6.
The port of New York will hereafter be closed at six o'clock every night to all ships passing in or out, it was announced at the custom house to-day.

RUSSIANS AND BRITISH MEET.
LONDON, April 6.
The Russian and British advance detachments came into touch Monday on the Diale river in Mesopotamia, near the Persian border, the war office announced. The Turks are reported to be in retreat. The statement follows: Russian and British advance detachments established touch on April 2, on the left bank of the Diale river. Turkish forces in this region are reported in retreat in the direction of Kifri.

VESSLS SEIZED.
NEW YORK, April 6.
The seizure of German merchant vessels which took refuge in Atlantic ports at the beginning of the war began almost immediately after the Congress passed the resolution declaring that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany. The collector at the port of Boston was the first to act. Federal officials at New London, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newport News, New Orleans, Savannah, Wilmington and New York quickly followed. Before daylight U.

S. Deputy Marshals were in charge of the German ships in these ports ranging in size from the majestic Vaterland 54,282 tons gross, to the small sailing vessels. The port officers acted under orders issued by the Secretary to the Treasury. It is understood this move does not involve confiscation and that the vessels are held for the present as a measure of safety. German vessels now in American ports number 91 with a gross tonnage of about 600,000 tons.

BRITISH GAINS.
LONDON, April 5.
The British have captured the villages of Bassee, Boulogne and Roussoy, northeast of Peronne. The Germans suffered heavy casualties by being caught in their own wire entanglements and raked by the fire of British machine guns. Additional gains for the British east and northeast of Metz-en-Coutre are also chronicled by the British war office.

AMERICA'S WAR PLANS.
WASHINGTON, April 5.
The vast scope of the Administration's plans for the army and navy were revealed to-day after a military budget of \$3,400,000,000 had been submitted to Congress. In broad terms, it is proposed to quadruple the enlisted strength of the navy and have in service within a year an army of one million trained men, including the first 500,000 brought to the colors by

selection. Conscription bills to carry out the programme already have passed the Congressional Military and Naval Committees. The budget is divided so that \$2,922,000,000 goes to the army, \$468,000,000 to the navy. These sums are in addition to the regular army appropriations bill of \$246,000,000, and appropriations totalling \$157,273,502 already available for the navy. The navy's task will be to raise the present enlisted strength of 68,000 men to 197,000 in the shortest possible time. It is estimated it will cost \$175,865,761 to do this. A lump sum appropriation of \$292,538,790 for the army bill drafted by the general staff has been approved by President Wilson, and the department decided to-day to make it public immediately upon the passage of the war resolutions by the House.

AMERICA'S DAY IN FRANCE.
PARIS, April 5.
This was America's day in France. There was a great display of the Stars and Stripes throughout the capital. Municipal Councils met in the cities both large and small throughout France and passed resolutions acclaiming the United States. Such was the demand for newspapers that the evening editions of the Paris papers giving the votes in the United States Senate on the war resolution was quickly exhausted. Crowded subway cars were more animated than at any time since the war began with general conversation about the new American ally. Knots of soldiers and civilians in front of all cafes and at all street corners discussed the great event with manifest satisfaction.

GERMAN ATTACK FAIL.
PARIS, April 5 (Official).
Between the Somme and Oise German artillery violently bombarded our positions north of Verdun. The vigorous reply of our batteries silenced the enemy's guns. The enemy made use of flaming liquid but was repulsed by our barrage of fire and left dead and prisoners in our hands. Northwest of Rheims the German attack announced in the preceding communication against our positions between Sapignuill and Godat farm, developed on a front of 2,500 metres. The enemy assembled numerous special troops for an assault with the object of driving us from the left bank of the Aisne as proved by orders found on dead officers and prisoners. The attack completely failed over the greater part of the front where we re-occupied almost immediately our first line of trenches. Attacks are under way for the capture of some of the elements which the enemy still holds. This afternoon on the left bank of the Meuse our guns caught under their fire north of Hill 304 German troops which suffered heavy losses. In Loraine, in the region of Grimecey, we shelled a train of which several wagons were burned.

RUSSIANS JOINING BRITISH.
PETROGRAD, April 5.
In the direction of Khanikin our cavalry detachments pursuing the enemy have occupied Kasnichin and Khanikin and are engaged in a battle near the village of Debbke, northwest of Khanikin with the Turkish rear-guard which is endeavoring to prevent us from crossing the Diale River with the purpose of joining the British. A Cossack detachment has been despatched from Khanikin to Kissil Robot.

MAYO'S, MAYO'S, MAYO'S, MAYO'S, MAYO'S, MAYO'S, MAYO'S

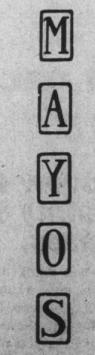
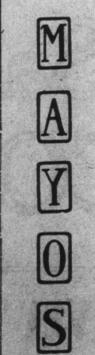
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