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 8 Dozen Sample Silk Hose, all colors; value for \$1.30; only 85c.
 6 Dozen Very Special Value in Black Lisle Thread Hose, \$1.30 pair.

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Public

Telegram

Poles Oppose Disarmament

And Will Raise Big Army.

Chile Transfers German Ships to United States—
 Spartacans Guilty of Horrible Cruelties.

POLAND'S NEW ARMY.
 PARIS, March 11.
 (French Wireless Press.)—The Polish National Assembly, according to a despatch from Warsaw, has approved by unanimous vote a law calling to military service the classes from 1891 to 1896 inclusive. It is expected that the measure will provide Poland with an army of six hundred thousand men.

SPARTACAN CRUELITIES.
 LONDON, March 12.
 The behaviour of the Spartacans in Liechtenberg was worse than the Bolshevik cruelties in Russia, Berlin advices received in Copenhagen and transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Co. say. All well dressed citizens appearing in the streets were robbed and many were killed. Several persons were decapitated and the heads were carried through the streets by female Spartacans. The government troops, it is added, continue to kill every prisoner they take.

LEAGUE PRESENT DIFFICULTIES.
 LONDON, March 12.
 In opening the Conference of the League of Nations Union which began at Westminster to-day with British, French, American, Norwegian, Greek and other delegates in attendance, Lord Shaw, who was elected President, said that the covenant of the League of Nations as formed in Paris, unquestionably presented serious difficulties of substance, and in one or two cases of fundamental principle. Lord Shaw said he was a great deal concerned as to the position and powers of the general body of delegates under the covenant. No one would dream of suggesting, he proceeded, that the Great Powers and the small Powers should stand apart in the greatest measure of the war, should not have practical deference paid to their position. But, he added, all those things would be adjusted. Premier Venizelos, of Greece, who is one of the delegates, said that in working for the League of Nations those who did so were also working for internal peace, as international and national peace depended upon and the requirements national desires could be satisfied, international difficulties never would be solved. He deprecated any effort to make the work of the organizers of the League of Nations so complete at the outset as to run the risk of having no League at all. If they could not make it as complete as they would wish, they would do better, he contended, to accept what they could get and wait until later to get more. Leon Bourgeois, President of the French Society for a League of Nations, said that the requirements for unanimity of decision on the part of the members of the League might endanger its whole structure. Oscar Strauss, of the American League to enforce peace, referring to the opposition in the United States to the League of Nations, said there were always those whose eyes looked to the past, but there were others whose vision looked to the future. America, he declared, expected its representatives to translate the hopes of the people

of the world into the security for which they looked for all future time.

THE VATICAN VIEW.
 ROME, March 11.
 The Osservatore Romano, the semi-official organ of the Vatican, prints an article on the League of Nations which is understood to embody the viewpoint of the Holy See. It says the League might have been constituted in a simpler manner, and outlines the functions of the League as follows: The setting up of an arbitration tribunal to solve international conflicts; the formation of a society of all civilized nations, including those defeated in the war, which will pledge themselves to submit their differences to a tribunal and accept its ruling; the bringing about of an agreement to declare an economic boycott against any nation which refuses to submit controversies to a tribunal, or which will not accept decisions on matters which have been so submitted. In conclusion the article recalls that such a project was suggested in the Pope's appeal to the belligerent nations on August 1, 1917.

TO FIGHT BOLSHEVISM.
 BERLIN, March 10.
 The Industrial League of Germany has been organized with a fund of fifty million marks for the purpose of fighting Bolshevism, according to information reaching the Associated Press. Of this sum the great Berlin plants contributed five million marks.

TO CROWD OUT GERMANY.
 PARIS, March 12.
 The Commission appointed by the Government of Luxembourg to study economic problems resulting from the war, has decided upon an economic alliance with Belgium and France. Despatches received here say this alliance would control an output of 55,000,000 tons of steel annually and will put an end to the German monopoly in Continental Europe.

CHILE WILL HAND-OVER SHIPING.
 SANTIAGO, Chile, March 12.
 An official statement issued by the Chile Government, says that the Government is in accord with the decision of the Allied Council to have Chile deliver the German ships to the United States. According to a despatch to the Nation, the United States will have turned over to it 83 German ships interned in Chilean ports by virtue of the decision reached by the Supreme War Council in Paris.

RELIEVING POLAND.
 PARIS, March 12.
 The food relief of Poland is proceeding smoothly, according to Herbert Hoover, to-day, in spite of the fact that the risk is too great to send trans-Atlantic steamers all the way to Danzig, owing to the Baltic not being free of mines. A large proportion of the food is being discharged at Rotterdam and Copenhagen and is then transhipped in smaller craft to Danzig, where the Germans who are in control from Danzig to the Polish frontier are carrying on the trans-

portation efficiently. Food is being supplied to the German workmen and to the people of Danzig as an inducement to maintain their offer.

GERMAN RIOTS.
 LONDON, March 12.
 Riots have occurred in various German towns outside Berlin, and a Spartacan revolt has broken out in Hamburg, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen. The riots are said to have resulted from a general strike supported by the Spartacans.

SERIOUS SITUATION.
 VLADIVOSTOCK, March 4.
 The desperate condition of enemy prisoners and returned Russian prisoners in Siberia, is now occupying the attention of the British and Canadian authorities, and proposals are now under consideration by which the Canadian Red Cross would assume charge of the situation. Five carloads of supplies have already been shipped for the prisoners, but immense operations are necessary to relieve 200,000 enemy prisoners and 300,000 returned Russians. The British Red Cross unit in Siberia has been demobilized and the Canadians are carrying on the work.

FUTURE OWNERSHIP.
 WASHINGTON, March 12.
 Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, announced to-night that a tentative plan for the future ownership and operation of the American merchant marine would be ready for submission to Congress by March 31. Mr. Hurley and associates have been working on the plan almost continuously since the chairman returned from Europe.

ASQUITH AT MADRID.
 PARIS, March 12.
 H. H. Asquith, former Premier of Great Britain, arrived in Madrid to-day and was received at the railway station by representatives of Premier Romanones and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He had a conference with Premier Romanones, and was to have had luncheon with King Alfonso later in the day. Mr. Asquith said he was merely in Spain as a tourist, and that his visit had no political significance.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.
 PARIS, March 12.
 The Council of the five Great Powers has decided that the question of the Turkish boundaries shall not be passed upon by the Boundaries' Commission, but shall be voted upon by the Supreme Council. The boundary between Albania and Jugo-Slovakia also has been reserved for action by the Supreme Council and will be considered together with the entire Adriatic question and the delimitation of the boundaries of Italy and Jugo-Slovakia. The West German boundary also has been reserved for action by the Supreme Council because of its many complexities.

RESOLUTIONS DRAWN UP.
 BERNE, March 11.
 The International Conference of the League of Nations' Societies, in ses-

"Lend A Hand."

"Lend A Hand."

MR. CITIZEN

YOU ARE INVITED TO
 ATTEND A

PUBLIC MEETING

in the

Casino Theatre, Thursday Night,

MARCH 13TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

(Postponed on account of bad weather Monday night.)

A Gathering of the Citizens, by the Citizens and in the interest of the Citizens.

THE PURPOSE—To give an enthusiastic boost to the Campaign for the immediate erection of a Maternity Home in the City of St. John's.

CHAIRMAN—Mr. I. C. Morris, Deputy Mayor.
 SPEAKERS—Dr. W. Roberts and Dr. A. Campbell; Hon. W. J. Higgins, Hon. R. A. Squires and Mr. A. B. Morine.

The Speeches will be interspersed with Vocal and Instrumental Music. The Soloists are: Mr. Carl Trapnell, Mr. H. Courtenay, Colonel Adby, S.A. Mr. Gordon Christian at the Piano.

Citizens of both sexes heartily welcome. No room for children. No admission fee. No collection.

"Lend A Hand."

tion here to-day, drew up two resolutions to be addressed to the Peace Conference in Paris. One favored the participation of all self-governing nations in the league, and the other was in favor of free trade.

WISH TO SURRENDER.
 BERLIN, March 11.
 The Spartacans have opened up negotiations for surrender to the Government forces, according to reports in circulation this afternoon.

DISCUSSING LIABILITY.
 PARIS, March 12.
 The Peace Congress Commission on reparation, to-day began examination of the principle of the joint liability to be established among enemy states indebted to the Allies and associated Powers. The representa-

tives of Italy, Serbia and Roumania and Poland expressed the views of their governments on the subject.
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