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FORSYTH TAILORED WAISTS.
The full Spring assortment of this America's best Waist is now open for inspection at the Newfoundland Agency.

Easter Millinery.

London and New York HATS
1917—Spring and Summer.

Complete showing now open. An exhibition of the most exquisite creations introduced. Skilful productions by the leading British and American designers, trimmed with fancy feathers, wings, flowers, richly coloured ribbons and novelties in a variety of beautiful colour combinations and solid blacks for dress and semi-dress wear.

All Easter Goods now open.

BISHOP, SONS & CO., LTD.

PHONE 494. MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.



This Model in Stock.

Ladies' Spring Suits and Spring Coats

\$10.00 to \$60.00.

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.



This Model in Stock.

The New!

The New has captured our whole Store.

New Ruffles, New Neckwear, New Veils, New Raglans, New Sweater Coats, New Party Dresses for Children and Young Women, Ladies' New Silk Dresses, New Satin Underskirts, New Silks, Crepe de Chene, Georgette Crepes, Organdie de Jardin, Exposition Voile, and Ladies' Onyx Brand Silk Hosiery.

War News.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A.M.

BRITISH TRANSPORT MINED.

LONDON, March 28. The British transport Tyndareus struck a mine on Feb. 9th, says an official statement issued this afternoon. The battalion of the Middlesex Regiment that was aboard upheld the army tradition. The ship was saved. The mine was struck off Cape Agulhas, the southernmost point in Africa, near the spot where the troopship Birkenhead was lost. The men were paraded on deck and began to sing while they waited for the ship to sink. The Tyndareus, however, was saved, and the troops transferred to two rescuing steamers. King George has expressed his admiration to all ranks for the manner in which they had upheld the cherished traditions of the Birkenhead. The British steamer Tyndareus, apparently the one alluded to in the official announcement, registered 11,000 tons, and was built last year.

BRITISH CONTINUE THEIR SUCCESSES.

LONDON, March 28. Following up their rush of yesterday morning our cavalry captured during this afternoon the villages of Villars, Faucon and Saulcourt, several prisoners and four machine guns, says today's British official statement. Last night a hostile attack on our new position at Equancourt was driven off with considerable German losses. Further north our troops established themselves during the night at two points on the Boignes-Lagucourt Road, and after a short fight to-day gained ground south and west of Corisilles, meeting with strong resistance. We carried out successful raids early this morning east of Aix Nolette and north of Neuville St. Vaast.

PREMIER'S DECLARATION IN FAVOR OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

LONDON, March 28. Premier Lloyd George made a declaration in the House of Commons today in favor of Woman Suffrage. The Premier said he welcomed the recommendation in favor of woman suffrage which was made in the programme for electoral reform moved today by ex-Premier Asquith. The former Premier said the House would not be unprepared to hear that he and

other members no longer regarded the question of woman suffrage from the standpoint they occupied before the war. In moving the adoption of the plan for election reform, Asquith said his opposition to woman suffrage always had been based solely on the consideration of public expediency. The women had now worked out their own salvation; the war could not be carried on without them. What moved him especially, he added, was the problem of reconstruction after the war. He considered it to be neither just nor expedient to withhold from women the power or right to make their voices heard directly. Paying the warmest tribute to woman's work during the war, especially the devotion, courage and zeal of women at munition work, Premier Lloyd George said that, after the war, when the nation came to recast the whole industrial fabric, to give women no voice therein would be an outrage, it would be inequitable, unjust and ungrateful. He believed the country would not sanction such an injustice for a moment. He agreed with the desirability of avoiding all political controversies during the war. The Parliament to be elected after peace, he declared, would have to solve quickly the problems which would determine the course of things in Britain and the Empire for generations. Unless he was mistaken in the temper of the people, they did not intend to entrust this tremendous reconstruction to any party machine. They meant, he believed, to take it into their own hands. Therefore, he declared, he was glad that men of all political faith had agreed upon a basis for an electoral privilege for millions who had made sacrifices for their country. After intimating that the Government was not prepared to adopt proportional representation, the Premier concluded by expressing the hope that the House would show the same spirit, not merely of conciliation, but of good sense, and carry through the recommendations substantially in the form in which they were made, without bitterness. Several members of the House supported the amendment introduced by Arthur Clavell Salter, Unionist, urging avoidance of the question during the war, except in the shape of a temporary measure placing soldiers and sailors on the register. The ground taken by Salter was that any scheme of reform as suggested would discourage our Allies, disconcert the fighting men, and detract from the national efforts to win the war. Walter Hume Long, Secretary for the Colonies, implored the Government's opponents to acquiesce in the Government's policy. He moved the adoption of the Conference proposals in full. It would be criminal policy, Long said, to lose this opportunity of Parliament to turn their backs

What a Gas Range Means for You, Mrs. Housekeeper.

The gas range is a muscle saver and a step saver. Think of the many tons of coal you used in that coal range, and how you have had to handle it all twice; first, carrying it up out of the cellar; then, from the kitchen to the ash barrel.

No more soot to wipe away; no more ashes to cart away; no more wood to fetch; no more coal dust; no more smoke and no more reason why the kitchen cannot be kept as clean and as orderly as the parlor. The gas range means just this.

Saves 50 Per Cent. of Kitchen Cares.

Half of the labor in the house is caused by dust from the coal range. Every time it smokes, no matter how good the draught may be, clouds of ashes rise and settle on the furniture.

It Eliminates Hard Work.

Use a gas range and you will live better, you will play better, and you will work better because the use of the gas range eliminates the drudgery of carrying coal, ashes and the chopping of kindling, as well as the drudgery of cleaning up a lot of dirt and, best of all, for the cook it makes it unnecessary for her to stand over a hot stove from two to three hours a day.

on the possibility of a settlement, a chance which might never return. He had been a life-long opponent to woman suffrage. The Secretary added, but if he still held the same views, which he did not, he would not raise a voice against granting recognition to women, who had suffered for their country in the war, and without whose heroism, self-devotion, physical strength and endurance, the country never would have faced its hour of crisis. Andrew Bonar Law, in addressing himself to Conservative opponents of the recommendations of the Speaker's conference, said he had always held the view that the Conservative Party, which was not a national party, might as well go out of business for a compromise and for mendacity altogether. There was going to

THE U. S. WOULD BENEFIT.

PARIS, March 28. Jules Cambon, General Secretary to the Foreign Office, talking with the Associated Press to-day, referred to the effect which he considered the entry of the United States into the war would have upon its international and commercial relations during and after the period of hostilities. The U. S. Government, said M. Cambon, had never ceased to enter into commercial treaties with another nation in the European sense, therefore American imports had not always received what was called the favoured nation treatment. Joining the Allies, however, he declared, would naturally bring with it more intimate trade relations, which would greatly develop and become permanent during times of peace.

REFUSED TO DISCUSS THE MATTER.

NEW YORK, March 28.

A News Agency despatch from London published here this afternoon, says: Queries concerning a Cunard liner reported recently sunk with a number of casualties, as to whether the ship was mined or torpedoed, was asked of the Government by the Irish Nationalist Ginnell in the Commons to-day. Secretary for the Admiralty, McNamara replied that such information was not in the public interest and refused to discuss or reply to Ginnell's further interrogatories as to whether an enquiry was to be instituted. The only Cunard liner known to have been sunk recently was the Lancia. Presumably the report mentioned in the London despatch referred to some other Cunard liner not heretofore mentioned.

GERMANS PENETRATE FRENCH LINES.

NEW YORK, March 28. In Champagne the Germans, after violent bombardment, attacked positions held by General Nivelle's troops west of Maisons-de-Champagne, and succeeded in penetrating elements of the French first line trenches. Sanginary losses were inflicted on the Germans, however, during the successful efforts they made to capture the village of Maisons-de-Champagne, says Paris. An early spring thaw on the Russian front from the Baltic Sea to the Carpathians, has rendered impossible for the present any attack in force by the Germans against the Russians. This seemingly puts at naught for the time being at least, the reported intentions of the Germans to attempt to force their way from Riga region towards Petrograd. Minor operations are in progress, however, in Roumania fighting continues

APPAM CASE CLOSED.

NORFOLK, Va., March 28. The United States Court here to-day turned over the prize ship Appam to Floyd Hughes, representing the British African Steamship Navigation Company, the owners of the vessel prior to her capture by the Germans. The Court ordered \$500,000, the proceeds of the sale of the cargo, to be paid to the English owners. The money is in Norfolk and Richmond banks. The unsold portion of the cargo, consisting of ore, was ordered to be restored to the owners. The German defendants were ordered to pay all costs in connection with the case.

A WEEK'S SHIPPING LOSSES.

LONDON, March 28.

During the week ending March 25th, 3,314 ships over 100 tons net, arrived in ports in the United Kingdom, according to an official statement issued this evening. During the same period, 2,433 ships of over 100 tons net sailed from ports in the United Kingdom. These figures are exclusive of fishing ships and local shipping. Eighteen British merchant ships of

BRITISH TAKE MORE VILLAGES.

LONDON, March 28. Summarising the progress of the British forces the past 24 hours, Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France, mentions the capture of the village of Guyencourt and Villers Gaucourt, and says that taking the line between Longavesnes and Equancourt as representing our progress on Tuesday morning, this means that we have pushed forward some 3,000 yards. This does not mean, however, the advance of the whole British line. In the present phase there is no continuous front line, but rather a succession of posts and patrols, all in touch with each other, but varying in their position from time to time as opportunity offers for pushing on. Equancourt was captured by a single squadron of cavalry. Its garrison continued to fire until the front rank of our horsemen, in wide open order, with lances lowered, were within seven hundred yards of its outskirts. The Germans then bolted, flinging away arms and all encumbrances. A similar stampede occurred at Longavesnes, but at Villers Gaucourt the enemy made a stand. Liermont was entered without opposition.

ITALY EXPECTS AN ATTACK.

ROME, March 28.

The predicted great offensive against Italy by the Central Powers continues to be the chief topic of discussion in military and political circles. Field Marshal Von Hindenburg is credited with aiming at an invasion of France across a prostrate Italy. In this connection General De Russi, Commander of the Montenegrin troops serving with the Italian army, writes, a terrible and desperate attack is in preparation against our lines. Every one foresees it, and even the enemy announces it in order to intimidate us by threatening Italy with the fate of Roumania and Serbia.

REDUCTION IN HARD COAL.

NEW YORK, March 28.

Philadelphia to-day announced a reduction of fifty cents a ton in the price of coal to become effective April 1st. The reduction applies only to stove, egg and nut size.

ANGLO-AMERICAN REGIMENT.

NEW YORK, March 28.

More than 500 American citizens of British descent have volunteered for a British-American regiment, which is being raised in this country for service in case of war, it was announced to-night. Many of these who have offered their services to the United States are said to have been men invalided out of the British Army, but have recovered.

Turkeys, Ducks and Chicken at ELLIS'.

ELLIS'.

HITT AND RUNN—Central—Oh, Central, Please Connect Us With the Health Department—and Hurry!

BY HITT

