



## Ladies Blouses, Camisoles, Etc.

White Muslin Blouses.  
White Silk Blouses.  
White Crepe de Chene Blouses.  
White Middy Blouses.  
Nainsook Camisoles.  
Crepe de Chene Camisoles.  
Society Satin Camisoles.  
White Knickers, Nighties,  
Chemises, Neckwear,  
Boudoir Caps, Kimonos,  
Wool Underwear—Pants and  
Combinations.  
Fleece Lined Corset Covers,  
And a Huge Display of Corsets.

## WHITE GOODS.

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BRIDAL WREATH NAINSOOKS, LAWNS, LONGCLOTHS,  
CREPE KIMONO CLOTHS, MUSLINS, DRESS LINENS, GINGHAMS,  
CHIFFON SILKS, CHINTZ, SCRIMS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES,  
OVER NETS, FLOUNCINGS, DRESS NETS, LINGERIE BINDING,  
BIAS TAPE, and an endless assortment of suitable Buttons.  
TABLE LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, TABLE NAPKINS,  
SHEETINGS, TOWELS, BED SPREADS, PILLOW CASES,  
SHAMS, TEA CLOTHS, TRAY CLOTHS,  
BUREAU CLOTHS, D'OYLEYS.

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## War News.

### Messages Received Previous to 9 A. M.

#### THE FINAL SCENE—WILSON ADDRESSES CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. The severance of diplomatic relations with Germany was formally announced to the country and the world by President Wilson at a joint session of Congress on Saturday. The United States now stands on the verge of war. With all the historic precedent of countries pressing it forward, and fervently invoking the guidance of Almighty God in the step he had taken, President Wilson detailed to Congress why the United States could not continue relations with a warring power which repeatedly invades sacred rights and takes the lives of its citizens. Calm and with a sense of right in what may prove the most sombre moment in American history, the President stood in the historic Hall of the House and with Senators and Representatives before him spoke words which may carry the country into the world conflict, not for aggression and not for power, only for law and humanity. While the President was addressing Congress, Law Adviser Woolsey, of the State Department, was at the German Embassy with a communication for Count Von Bernstorff. The communication Woolsey delivered contained the passports for the Ambassador, his wife, the Embassy staff, and his suite, which comprised more than one hundred persons. A note, believed to be substantially the same as the President's address to Congress, was included.

After reviewing the circumstances leading up to the breaking off of diplomatic relations, the President closed his address as follows: If this inveterate confidence on my part of the sobriety and prudent foresight of their purpose should unhappily prove unfounded, if American ships and American lives should in fact be sacrificed by their naval commanders, heedless of the contravention of just and reasonable understandings of International Law and the obvious dictates of humanity, I shall take liberty of coming again before Congress to ask them that authority be given me to use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. I can do nothing less. I take it for granted all neutral governments will take

the same course. We do not desire any hostile conflict with the Imperial Government, we are the sincere friends of the German people and earnestly desire to remain at peace with them. We shall not believe that they are hostile, unless and until we are obliged to believe it. We desire nothing more than the defence of our undoubted rights of our people, we wish to serve no selfish ends, we seek merely to stand true alike in thought and action, to the immemorial principles of our people which I sought to express in my address to the Senate only two weeks ago; we seek merely to vindicate our right to liberty and justice and an unimpaired life. These are the bases of peace not war. God grant that we may not be challenged to defend them by acts of wilful injustice on the part of the Government of Germany.

#### NEWSPAPERS' SATISFACTION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4. The newspapers this morning with one voice express satisfaction with President's action in severing diplomatic relations with Germany. The New York Times and World epitomize the general views of the newspapers throughout the country as follows: Says the Times, "The response to the President's address has been immediate and has been made with one voice. He has the support of a united people, he will have it in whatever measures he may find it necessary to take. With respect to the conflict raging in Europe there has been, as was natural, some division of opinion in this country. As we ourselves come within the shadow of war, there can be no division of opinion or loyalty. The citizens of the United States, whatever their race or origin, will be loyal to their Government, they will sustain it." The World says, "The United States is now in the verge of war with Germany, but Americans can face the crisis without fear and without reproach. The national conscience is clear. In all the records of history there will be found no other example of a great and powerful nation exerting such effort and making such sacrifices to keep peace as the United States has done in the course of its relations with Germany since August 1st, 1914. Let us have faith that right makes right, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it."

#### INVITATION TO NEUTRALITY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. Besides breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany, President Wilson made a bold stroke to range the moral force of all the other neutral countries along with that of the United States in the interest of peace. The President suggested to all other

neutrals that they break off diplomatic relations with Germany as the United States has done, and has instructed all American diplomats in those countries to report immediately how the suggestion has been received. The opinion in diplomatic circles here is that European neutrals, on the very doorstep of Germany, threatened by her military power, will hesitate to take such a step. The effect of the suggestion on other countries is being awaited. A development of first importance which came out of today's tense waiting, which followed the actual announcement yesterday of the break with Germany, was the news that the American steamer Housatonic had not been sunk without proper warning, and that no lives were lost, dispelled a cloud which threatened the storm that will follow the first overt act against the United States under the new war zone order. The situation as to America is to-night unchanged. There is no doubt, however, that diplomatic relations will be broken with her when she announces her intention to adhere to Germany's course. The President's invitation to neutrals to follow his action was contained in the instructions to American diplomats to announce a break with Germany to the Governments to which they are accredited. Still hopeful that Germany will not ruthlessly sacrifice American lives or rights, the administration is awaiting developments, but leaving nothing undone to prepare the country for the eventuality of war.

#### AMERICAN SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE.

LONDON, Feb. 4. The American steamer Housatonic has been sunk by a German submarine near the Scilly Islands, it is believed. The Housatonic sailed from Galveston, Texas, Jan. 4th, and from Newport News on Jan. 16th for London. She was formerly the Hamburg-American Line steamer Goerga. American registry was granted her in April, 1915. Prior to that time she had been laid up at New Orleans since the beginning of the war. It was then announced the vessel had been bought on March 29th for \$85,000 by the Housatonic Steamship Co., of which Edward F. Geer, of New York, is President. The Housatonic was 2,143 tons gross, and built in Glasgow in 1890. She carried 144,200 bushels of wheat from Galveston.

Washington.—The American steamer Housatonic was given full warning by the German submarine before being sunk and an opportunity given for the safety of the crew. A despatch received by the State Department today from American Consul Stevens at Plymouth, England, announced this. No further details were

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given. A British ship rescued the crew. If the report is borne out, it will remove one immediate overt act which seemed to render actual hostilities between this country and Germany inevitable, this being the basis of President Wilson's address to Congress yesterday. Consul Stevens' despatch later made public, reads: The steamer Housatonic, loaded with a cargo of wheat for the British Government, was torpedoed by a German submarine at 12.30 on February 3rd. The vessel was warned. The crew of 37 was rescued by the submarine and towed for 90 minutes toward land. The submarine fired a signal to the British patrol boat, which subsequently landed the crew at Penzance.

#### SPAIN'S REPLY WILL BE MADE PUBLIC TO-DAY.

MADRID, Feb. 4. The Imparcial says it understands the reply by the Spanish Government to the German note regarding unrestricted submarine warfare will be made public on Monday, and that it will be in the form of a strong protest. The contention of Spain is understood by this newspaper to be that the torpedoing of neutral ships in the

Bay of Biscay is not authorized by International Law. Spain cannot paralyze her national life by according to the position of Germany, says the Imparcial, and any other answer than a refusal would imply not only acceptance of the German doctrine, but also our consent to the interruption of our national life.

The Cabinet today discussed the German note regarding the blockade, but as yet has taken no decision. The Cabinet has considered from every point of view all the measures it proposed to take and their probable effect. Premier Romanones denied formally that the German Emperor had sent King Alfonso a despatch informing him of the blockade. The Greek steamer Helicot has been torpedoed by a submarine. Lifeboats containing the crew of the vessel arrived at a Spanish port today.

#### MORE STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, Feb. 4. The sinking of the steamer Dos De Noviembre, as reported in a Reuters despatch from Madrid, one man was drowned. Libby's reports the sinking of the Norwegian steamer Ymer, 1,123 tons

gross, by a submarine, and part of the crew landed.

#### DESTROYING THEIR SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. War bound German crews at Philippine ports attempted to disable some of their ships, and appropriate steps were taken by the Island authorities to stop them.

#### DEMANDS RELEASE OF AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. The United States has formally demanded of Germany the immediate release of Americans who were taken prisoners on prize ships sunk by the raiders in the South Atlantic.

#### REQUEST COMPLIED WITH.

BERLIN, Feb. 4. Germany today acceded to the American demands for the release of 72 Americans taken from the ships sunk by the raider in the Atlantic and brought to a German port aboard the steamer Yarrowdale.

#### CREWS GUARDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4. Upon instructions from Washington the Collector of the port to-night ordered the officers and crews of the German Liners Prinz, Oskar and Rharta, and the Austrian merchantman Franconia, confined to their vessels. The guard about the ships was materially increased after the order became effective. The three crews aggregate fifty.

#### NOT YET KNOWN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. Whether the break with Germany will be accompanied by a similar break with Austria-Hungary, could not be learned definitely, inasmuch as Austria is understood to have endorsed the action of Germany. However this action is expected to follow if it has not already taken place. The State Department notified Ambassador Gerdard to ask for his passports. The decision to break was reached after the President's conference with the Cabinet and members of the Senate yesterday. The President by those conferences came to the conclusion that the country would stand solidly behind him in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany. The breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany does not mean war, but easily may lead to it. It is an act of protest characterized in the usage of nations as a measure short of war.

#### CONFINED TO THEIR VESSELS.

BOSTON, Feb. 4. The crews of five German steamers and one Austrian in this port were ordered confined to their vessels. The orders were received by the local customs officials from the Treasury Department at Washington to-day. Many members of the crews had left the vessels.

#### GERMANS DON NEW UNIFORMS.

With the British Armies in France, Feb. 4.—The German raiders who made two attacks yesterday morning against the British trenches south of the Ypres salient, looked for all the world like the famous Kuklux Klan, the crusaders of reconstruction days, in the Southern States of America. They were clad in white sheets fashioned in a sort of smock, wore white boots and masks, and sought thus to cross the snow-covered No Man's Land without detection. The raiders came over in two waves, only to be hurled back with heavy losses in killed and wounded. They swept into a perfect storm of machine gun fire, and there were crimson splashes in the snow wherever one of these strange white figures fell. There was a ghostly aspect to this affair throughout. It was attempted at a misty hour when late winter moonlight fades into the dawn. After an all-night vigil on the front line trenches the soldiers' nerves are apt to be jumpy as morning approaches. On this occasion there had been the usual preliminary German bombardment, and something was expected, but not the ghastly apparitions which eventually greeted the gaze of the sentries as they peered in the chilly half light into the barren stretch of white separating their trenches from those of the enemy. Regardless as to whether they were ghosts or Germans the sentries knew that the proper thing to do was to shoot, and there came a crackle of rifles all along the line. One young Irish officer stood up and let go with his revolver when the machine guns chimed in, and the first wave of the attackers was breaking when the second came over. Two Germans managed to plunge into the British trenches, but they got out so quickly that they left behind them unused a can of dynamite, many grenades and a rifle. One of the two died in the British wire entanglements as he was attempting to retreat. An officer commanding a portion of a trench under attack reported to-day that while some of his troops had been under fire for the first time, he had difficulty in restraining them from pursuing the retreating ghosts. An incident which shows that humane spirit has not vanished in this war, occurred recently, when some German prisoners appeared behind the British lines, with British gas masks slung across their shoulders. Enquiry developed that the British Army authorities have ordered this precaution so that prisoners may have the same protection from a gas attack from their own lines as their captors enjoy.

## Hitt and Runn—The Situation Is Not Only Threatening to the Papers but to Hitt As Well!

BY HITT

