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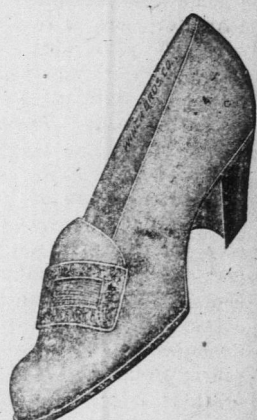
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295th Day of the War.

LATEST

From the Front.

10.00 A.M.

THE NATIONAL CABINET.

LONDON, To-day.

Lord Kitchener retains the post of Secretary for War in the Coalition Cabinet which received the approval of King George. The new First Lord of the Admiralty will be Arthur J. Balfour, Winston Spencer Churchill, former head of the Admiralty is given the portfolio of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Herbert H. Asquith retains the Premiership. Sir Edward Grey, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the old cabinet, will be Ministers of Munitions in the new one. The Constitution of the new Cabinet is as follows: Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, Asquith; Minister without portfolio, Lord Lansdowne; Lord High Chancellor, Sir Stanley O. Buckmaster; Lord President of the Council, Lord Curzon; Lord Privy Seal, Lord Curzon of Kedleston; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna; Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Sir John A. Simon; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey; Secretary for the Colonies, A. Bonar Law; Secretary for India, J. Austen Chamberlain; Secretary of State for War, Lord Kitchener; Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd George; First Lord of the Admiralty, Arthur J. Balfour; President of the Board of Trade, Walter Runciman; President of the Local Government Board, Walter Hume Long; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Winston Spencer Churchill; Chief Secretary for Ireland, Augustine Birrell; Secretary for Scotland, Thomas McKinnon Wood; President of the Board of Agriculture, Lord Selbourne; First Commissioner of Works, Lewis Harcourt; President of the Board of Education, Arthur Henderson; Attorney General, Sir Edward Carson. The official announcement on the new Cabinet was given to the press to-night on the stipulation it should not be made public until the morning papers were issued. The Cabinet is composed of twelve Liberals, eight Conservatives and one Labourite, Arthur Henderson, and one non-partisan, Earl Kitchener. Their retention in office. Of these Asquith, Grey, Kitchener, Runciman, Birrell and Wood retain their old portfolios. The promotion of Sir Stanley Buckmaster, whose greatest activities during the war had to do with the management of the Official Press Bureau, to the high honor of Lord Chancellor and the acceptance by Winston Spencer Churchill, formerly head of the Admiralty, of the merely nominal duties of the Duchy of Lancaster, are two distinct surprises. A most prominent figure retires from public life in Viscount Haldane. His affiliation with Germany and the continued newspaper attacks, based on these, made his retirement as inevitable as Prince Henry of Battenburg's retirement some time ago from the Admiralty for the same reason. Viscount Haldane received an expression of the Government's confidence by the bestowal of the Order of Merit upon him. The retention of Kitchener as head of the army, while David Lloyd George with the newly created portfolio of the Ministry of Munitions, relieves him of the responsibility of managing the supply department, and also Balfour's acceptance of the Admiralty post were fully expected. The Marquis of Lansdowne whose health forbids hard work becomes a member of the Cabinet without duties except those of participating in its councils, and Churchill's position is virtually the same. His willingness to accept a subordinate position will work for the success of the new Government and will likely make him popular with the country and his future political career. Lloyd George and Henderson

will be especially charged with the task of rallying workmen to the Government's support in the expected organizing of the country's industries. Carson represents the Ulster fraction of Ireland. There is regret that Redmond declined to enter the Cabinet and make the representation embrace all political parties. The Cabinet undoubtedly includes the strongest men in public life. Whether they will prove correspondingly strong as a working body is a question the answer to which the country will anxiously await.

ITALY FRUSTRATES HINDENBURG.

LONDON, To-day.

Austria has struck first with her navy aircraft along Italy's East Coast. Italy promptly countered by throwing a considerable body of troops across the Northeastern frontier, occupying a stretch of Austrian territory along the River Isonzo, thus although Field Marshal Von Hindenburg who has a reputation for forcing matters is reported to be in command of the Austro-German troops along the new front, Italy in a sense has frustrated him.

ITALY'S FIRST MOVE.

ROME, To-day.

It is officially announced that the Italians have occupied a number of comparatively important towns and have compelled the Austrians to retreat. This in brief summarizes the first 36 hours of the newest phase of the ever widening European conflict, which being new appeals to popular imagination rather sated by the seemingly unending struggle in other theatres of war. The rapid stroke of the Italian army would seem to bespeak long preparation, bearing out what the press of the allied countries contended months ago that Italy would throw in her lot with the allies and was only waiting for an opportune time. Rome's first bulletin dealing with the movements of the army indicates that two movements are under way. One to the Northward toward the Carnic Alps, the other through the region of Friuli, apparently aimed at Trieste and the Istrian Peninsula, Cervignano. One of the Austrian towns occupied by the Italians is only about ten miles inland from the Gulf of Trieste. Both thrusts would develop severe fighting. Just as Italy lightly characterized Monday's Austrian raids along her coast, so Austria characterizes the military operations to date as border skirmishes, while to-day's Rome official communication laid stress on the Italian rush across the border the official statement from Vienna ignores it and gives details of the Austrian swoop on the coast enumerating the damage and emphasizing the slight Italian resistance. The German claims for the day embrace both East and West, notably around Ypres and North of Przemysl. In the latter region it is announced that General Mackensen is again surging forward and taking a colossal number of prisoners. The British War Office admits the British have been unable entirely to reform their line dented by the German East of Ypres. This dove tails with the German claims of advance in the region of Flanders. The most interesting statement of the British announcement is that with due precautions gas attacks can be met and defeated. This is particularly pertinent as gas bids fair to be used more and more, possibly by all contenders. Attesting the extremely sanguinary character of recent land fighting in the Dardanelles where the British and French are seeking to dislodge strongly entrenched Turks came to-night, a list of 919 casualties among the Australians engaged in the enterprise. The Turkish losses were necessary for them on Sunday last to secure an armistice to bury their dead, 2,000 of whom lay piled before the British trenches.

1.00 P. M.

STEAMER COLLISION.

NEW YORK, To-day.

The steamer Ryndam, of the Holland-American Line, from New York to Rotterdam, with passengers and freight, collided with the Norwegian freight steamer Joseph J. Cuneo to-day off Nantucket Island. A wireless message was received here that the Ryndam has transferred her passengers and part of her crew to the Cuneo, but that both vessels are badly damaged. The Ryndam, 7,976 tons, sailed from this port yesterday afternoon with seventy passengers in her first and second cabins and 115 in third cabin.

CRITICISM OF NEW CABINET.

LONDON, To-day.

As might have been expected, the new Cabinet, while it meets with no strong disapproval at the hands of the editorial writers in the London morning papers, raises but little enthusiasm in any quarter. Most that is accorded is a disposition to give the new Government every opportunity to prove its worth. More disappointment is noticeable among Liberal than Conservative papers, mainly at

shelving of Viscount Haldane and the appointment of Sir Edward Carson as Attorney General. Some dissatisfaction is also expressed that the new Cabinet instead of being smaller is larger than the old one, and also at the loss of David Lloyd George as Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is understood, however, that Lloyd George's appointment as Minister of Munitions, is only temporary and that he will come back to the Chancellorship when the question of Munitions become less acute. Other appointments much criticized include that of Balfour as First Lord of the Admiralty, the ground being taken that the giving of this portfolio to him deprives the nation of the services of Lord Fisher. The elevation of Sir Stanley Buckmaster also is criticized.

THE ITALIAN ADVANCE.

ROME, To-day.

Offensive operations resulting in the occupation of Austrian territory all along the frontier of Lombardy, to the Adriatic are claimed in an official statement issued by the War Office. Italian troops have seized various towns in Trentino and forced their way through the mountain defiles on the Lower Isonzo. Attacks were continued to gain the line of the river. The Austrians are reported to have retired, destroying bridges behind them. Italian aviators bombarded Montefalcone, near the Gulf of Trieste.

2 P. M.

ITALIANS TAKE AUSTRIAN TOWN.

ROME, To-day.

The bulletin issued by the War Office to-day, announcing that Italians had entered upon Austrian territory, caused great enthusiasm. The report showed that Italians were occupying all the mountains between the Idria and Isonzo Rivers, and that in advancing they had taken Cormons, which commands the road leading to Gorizia, an important Austrian frontier station passing from the north to the centre of Eastern Friuli. The report indicates that the Italians also had occupied the village of Versa, which is near the river of the same name and on the road to Gradisca, Austria, and that in addition in Southern Friuli, Servignano, another important Austrian frontier station leading to Montefalcone and Trieste had been taken. The Giornale D'Italia, commenting on the bulletin, says: The Italian advance occupies a front of one hundred kilometres about 65% miles, and has as extreme points Catorro to the north to the Gulf of Trieste on the South. The first contingent of Italians penetrated into Austrian territory a distance ranging from two to four miles.

RYNDAM STILL AFLOAT.

NEW YORK, To-day.

Further messages from the Ryndam said that one of her holds was filled with water, that another hold and the engine room were leaking. She reported that she was steaming slowly toward this port, accompanied by the Cuneo, and would continue to proceed as long as she could master the water in the last compartment.

AUSTRIAN COMMAND.

GENEVA, To-day.

According to advices received here the Austrian Archduke has asked Emperor Francis Joseph to place him at the head of the army operating against Italy. The Archduke has been commander of the forces operating against Serbia. It is reported Prince Adalbert of Prussia, son of Emperor William, will have command of an Austrian naval squadron.

NO INTERNMENT.

ROTTERDAM, To-day.

The Current publishes a telegram from Berlin stating that Germany and Italy have agreed neither to intern civilians nor seize their property.

A NOVEL SITUATION.

COLOGNE, To-day.

A novel situation has arisen in the relation between Germany and Italy. According to the usually well informed Berlin correspondent of Volkes Zeitung, formal talks no state of war exists between the two countries, the paper says, but Prince Von Buelow is said to have informed the Italian Government before leaving Rome that the German troops were so closely intermingled with Austro-Hungarian forces, that Italy in making war against an Austro-Hungarian army faced danger of firing upon German soldiers. The Ambassador is reported to have pointed out that Germany naturally would regard this as an unfriendly act and would take steps accordingly.

AMERICAN STEAMER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, To-day.

The steamship Nebraskan, Hawaiian steamship line, to Liverpool for Liverpool New York, with passengers and freight, was torpedoed off the coast of New York with passengers was torpedoed or struck a mine, putting back to Liverpool. No particulars yet.

NATIONALIST SUPPORT NEW GOVERNMENT.

DUBLIN, To-day.

The Irish party at a meeting unanimously adopted a resolution approving of John Redmond's action in declining a seat in the new Cabinet. The party issued a statement, declaring that the events of last week

have created a situation demanding serious and careful consideration of the Irish people. Redmond's assurance that coalition would not involve surrender by any person of his political purposes or ideals, the statement continued, we accept, that declaration and so long as the pledge is honorably and strictly observed, we shall be ready to give to the new Government in carrying on war the same hearty co-operation as has been given by the party to the last Government.

St. Pierre Bulletin.

OFFICIAL, Midnight.

Important advance resulted in our attacks of to-day north of Arras. In the north, the opposite Calonne trench, we captured the salient of large German works known as Cornailles Works. In the same district our troops assailed and captured another German work, very powerfully fortified. Further southeast of the road running between Aix Noullette and Souchez we captured on a front of one kilometre a whole large trench in which the enemy has been resisting for a fortnight. West of the same road we advanced somewhat in Fon de Buzal Valley, the entrance of which was strongly fortified by the Germans and their artillery at Angres had up to now kept us at bay. Some progress was scored southwest of Souchez in Castle Carlet direction. Elsewhere on our front there is nothing to report.

Petrograd.—The offensive in Galicia continues successfully. We have captured over 2,000 prisoners with a dozen machine guns and some material.

Rome.—The Italian offensive and invasion of Austrian territory are continuing. Many villages and strategic positions fell into the hands of the Italians who also captured prisoners. Italian aeroplanes bombed the electric and railroad stations of Montefalcone.

In Milady's Boudoir.

THE MORNING TOILETTE.



"MAKING UP" IN PUBLIC.

Years ago it was considered bad taste to do any part of one's toilet outside one's boudoir, but in those days we see women powdering their noses, applying lip sticks, and "fixing" their hair in almost every public place.

Wherever we look we see them holding up a tiny mirror while they painstakingly powder their faces; and, horrors of horrors! yes, rouge their cheeks and lips. When they have completed the process they complacently go on their way, no blush of embarrassment showing through the artificial complexion.

If true art is to conceal art, then they are very inartistic, for the result is as glaring as the breach of good taste. Of course no one is deceived—no one could be but a blind man, and it isn't done for him. There is a monotonous pink and white sameness in woman's complexion—they are neither blondes nor brunettes any more, nor pale nor rosy faces, just a tiresome procession of whitewashed noses and evenly rouged cheeks. And the men—what do they think of it? Why they laugh at it, not respectably, and they resent it as a breach of good manners, and they are more embarrassed by the spectacle than the girl herself.

There is no doubt that women do these things to make themselves attractive and win the admiration, presumably of men. If they are only making themselves odious and ridiculous, isn't that reason enough for attending to those details in private?

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