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Soft Felt . . . \$1.00 to \$1.90  
Hard Felt . . . \$1.00 to \$2.20  
Velour . . . \$1.80 to \$2.40  
All the new shades and solid blacks.

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35c. to \$1.40 each.  
All the newest British, Canadian and American features shown in large varieties.  
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For soldiers' buttons, no polish needed.

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Black and Colored Cashmere Lisle, Silk and Wool; sizes 10, 10½ and 11.

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**NEW CUFF LINKS, NEW STUDS, NEW BELTS, NEW MOTOR GAUNTLETS, NEW WOOL MOTOR WRAPS, NEW HANDKERCHIEFS, TOOTH BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES, CLOTHES BRUSHES, MILITARY BRUSHES, SHAVING SOAP and POWDER, and many other accessories, some of which are very small but none the less necessary.**

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56c. to \$3.20 each.

Sizes 12 to 17, in stripes, silk front, pleated front, sport shirts, double soft and stiff cuffs in all dependable fabrics.

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Natural Wool . . . 95c. to \$1.30 garment  
Balbriggan . . . . 40c. to 80c. garment  
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Sizes 26 to 42 in pants, shirts and combinations. Just the weights suitable for spring and summer.

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Men's Police Braces . . . 20c. to 25c. pr.  
Men's President Braces . . 45c. to 55c. pr.  
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**BOSTON GARTERS** only 25c. pair.

**ARM BANDS,** 1c. to 7c.

All our Braces, etc., are made of strictly fresh webbings and rustless metals.

## Lloyd George's Inspiring Speech.

**LLOYD GEORGE AT THE GUILD-HALL.**

LONDON, April 27. (Through Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—It was a distinguished assembly which gathered to-day at the Guild-hall on the occasion of the presentation of the freedom of London to Lloyd George. All the representatives of the Overseas Dominions and India attended, as well as Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, many peers of the realm and members of the Commons. The Premier was given a hearty reception upon his arrival, and was applauded to the echo as he rose to address the audience. He began his speech by emphasizing the growing superiority of the British over the enemy. "We shall never forget the days of financial panic at the beginning of the war, but British credit survived, despite many contrary predictions." Referring to the Army, he said, "I remember the dark, dreary days when our gallant fellows in shattered trenches had night and day endured the mockery of the Germans; how they stood in the way. The way in which the British infantry stood to the guns of Napoleon one day was one of the epics of military history; their descendants stood to greater guns for days and nights, and weeks and months and they never flinched. It was the greatest story in the world. They never broke, and only those who have met and talked with them can realize what they did. The story will never die. Our gratitude is due to the brave, little man who led them through all those months and never lost heart, Lord French. When I took the job to organize the resources of Great Britain I did it in order to give those brave men a real chance to fight, and, thank God, they got it, thanks to the efforts of the manufacturers and the workmen. Don't let us forget the women, who by hundreds and thousands flocked to the factories and asked what they could do to help their gallant kinsmen in the field. They have done all they could, and the story is now a very different one. The future of the country," said the Premier, "would depend on how much the politicians had learned." The Premier continued: "The submarine is the worst problem we have to meet, and we mean to do it. It is essential to victory to us that we should do so. This problem has worried us for at least two and a half years, since the Ger-

mans determined to sink all craft indiscriminately. But they have brought America in, and I am perfectly satisfied with the balance." Lloyd George next outlined the steps taken by the Government departments to deal with the food problem. He said, "Farmers were now cultivating ten per cent. more land than they did before the war. The farmer has been given a guarantee, so has his laborers. I am not going to say the war will continue through 1918, but we must take no chances. We have taken too many. If Germany knows that by holding out until the end of 1918 she can win by starving us, she will hold out. But she also knows that the longer she holds out the worse it will be for her, since peace might come much earlier. We are taking steps now for the harvest of 1918, and not a minute too soon. Three million fresh acres of land are being put into cultivation, and even without a ton of food being brought from abroad, no one can starve us. But all must help. You have your rations, keep to them. Oats and barley are very good food. I was brought up on them." Turning to the question of shipping, he said, "The cutting down of imports last year was not adequate. In addition to having a million and a half tons last year, new arrangements were now being worked out to stop additional six million tons of imports, arrangements were being made whereby ultimately imports would be cut down by over ten million tons yearly without interfering with any essential industry. Furthermore, we are going to have all the timber we can. We are making arrangements by which we can get most of our minerals worked in the mines in Britain. We shall be getting four million tons of ore in addition to what we are getting now out of this country by August next. Our blast furnaces will be adapted for that purpose. You know what ten million tons of imports mean. If this had been saved a year ago, there would now have been a year's supply of wheat in the stores of this country. There are eighty-five million bushels of wheat in Canada, I would not say for the asking, but for the fetching. It ought to have been here. I believe about twenty or thirty million bushels of this wheat had to go to the United States for lack of another market. We must cut down our food until we discover a method of destroying this ocean bacillus. That has got to be done, but it is not all. We are

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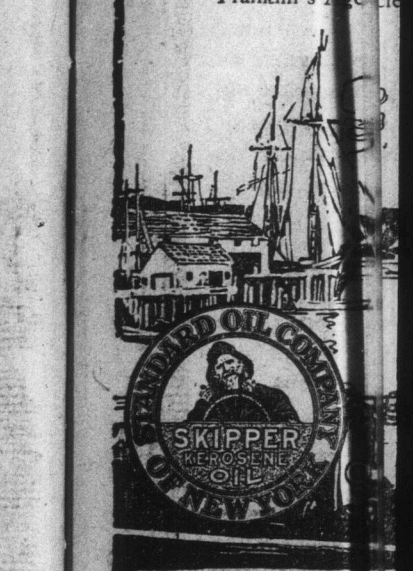
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**COLIN CAMPBELL.**

building ships. The shipping controller has already made arrangements whereby we are to get three times, possibly four times as many new ships in 1917 as last year. He had also brought practically the whole shipping of this country for the first time under complete control and requisition. All ships of this country are going to be concentrated henceforth upon the essential and vital trade of the country. The Shipping Controller has so concentrated and arranged the traffic that although we are losing heavily in ships, and assuming that we still continue to lose at the same rate in July we shall bring more cargo tonnage into our ports than in March last. The Germans thought that we were done, but they did not know the race they were dealing with," continued Lloyd George. "When pressure is brought to bear upon this coun-

try it somehow or other wins through, and it is going to do it this time by the means I have mentioned. Looking at the whole thing in its worst, as well as its best aspects, saying that if the programme is carried out, which means that everybody in the country does his duty, the German submarine campaign is beaten; but the public must stick to rations. Farmers and laborers must cultivate the land; workmen in shipyards must do their best to increase the supply of ships. If we carry out all these things faithfully we can defy the very worst." Lloyd George proceeded to say that he had dealt at length with the submarine question, because it had undoubtedly attracted a great deal of attention. The figures were alarming, but the Government published them because they wanted the public to know. The present Government conceals nothing from the public. Britain was the one country that you don't get the best out of unless it knows the worst. That was true of any country with grit. Referring to the lessons which the war had taught financiers, manufacturers, soldiers and sailors, the Premier said this great world-convulsion had altered their ideas about trade and other pursuits. The future of the country depends upon how much politicians have learned. I have heard politicians who think that when the war is over the same old machinery will be re-established, the same old methods applied. People who do not know politicians think them as wild as revolutionaries. A wild revolutionary is the most reactionary person in the world. Before the war there were five absolutely independent parties in this country. People are now discovering that none of these had a monopoly of wisdom, or was the sole repository of political sagacity, not even if the five were put together. The people are realizing that there are more things in heaven and on earth than the political philosophy of any of these parties. That is one illusion that we have seen disappear in the lurid fires of war. When after the war reconstruction begins, I hope and trust and pray that we are not going to give in to the pigeon holes of a party for dust-laden precedents and programmes. Let us think out the best methods for ourselves, in the face of searching facts of which we knew nothing before the war. We are a thousand years older and wiser since the war. The experience of generations has been crowded into just a few winters, and we should be unworthy of the great destiny to which Providence has called this generation if we threw away all that for the sake of formulas framed before the flood." "There is no sphere of statesmanship," he continued, "which there is greater need for revised ideas than our attitude towards the great Commonwealth of nations of the British Empire. In the past, we have treated it as an abstraction, a glorious abstraction, but still an abstraction. War has shown us all that the Empire is a fact, nay a factor, the most potent factor to-day in the struggle for human liberty. We sent a hundred thousand men to France in August, 1914. They turned the tide of history. The Dominions and India contributed a million men that transformed our ideas regarding the reality and beneficence of the British Empire. The world can't afford to let it be broken, but the choice must be between immediate concentration and ultimate dissolution. Things cannot remain where they were. It may be said that the shadowy character of relations between us and the Dominions was great, that the territories east have produced this real cohesion. That was all very well before they made those great sacrifices. They have now established their claims to a real partnership. Henceforth an effective partnership must be the only basis of co-operation. If our action brings them into trouble as it has, and it costs them millions of precious lives, they must henceforth be consulted before the act. Our colleagues from the Dominions and from India have not taken part in a mere formal conference, they have had a real share in our councils and in our deliberations. They came here with fresh minds, having viewed the conflict from different peaks. Minds running in the same course for a long time are apt to get rutty. You require fresh minds to lift the cart out, and we have had such a mind. We have had war decisions of a most far-reaching

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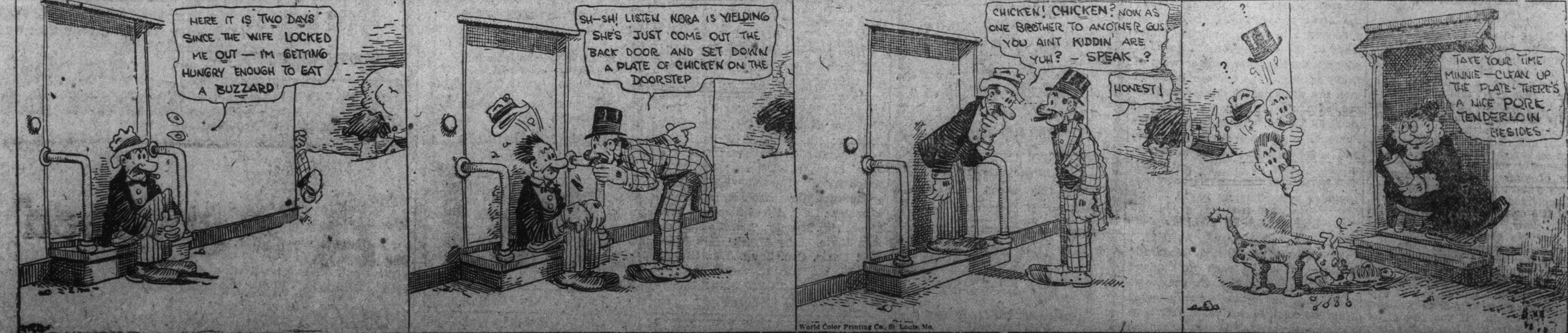
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