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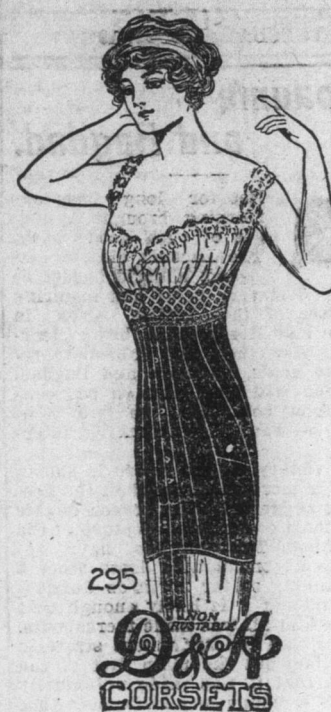
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War News.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A. M.

RETREAT OF THE TURKS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The British official Kut-el-Amara announcement is as follows: From reports from the commander of the Mesopotamia expeditionary force the course of operations on the Tigris during the 24th was the passage of the stream at Shumran, and on the 23rd it was rapidly and effectively exploited. During the following night our patrols pushed forward boldly, maintaining close contact with the enemy. Early next day the ridge across the neck of the Peninsula was in our hands and it became evident the enemy was in full retreat in the direction of Baghlah, 24 miles west of Kut-el-Amara. Turkish depots and stores at many points were in flames. Strong guards supported by artillery had been disposed to oppose our advance. By eight o'clock in the morning a strong force of our cavalry had crossed the Tigris and at once manoeuvred to gain the flank of the Turkish line of retreat. Throughout the day both our cavalry and infantry were heavily engaged and inflicted serious, as yet unknown, casualties on the enemy. In the meantime our success at Sannaiyat was being further pursued and our infantry proceeded to capture and secure a succession of Turkish fifth line of defences and the Makhallal and Suwada positions, finally reaching the line Ataba Marshmagas. Throughout the fighting our airplane squadron co-operated with invaluable results, frequently using bombs, and machine guns from minimum altitudes. In two days' fighting we captured 1,730 prisoners including at least one Turkish regimental commander and four Germans, four field guns, ten machine guns, three mine throwers and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition. As a result of these operations the whole of the enemy's position front Sannaiyat to Kut-el-Amara have been secured. Kut itself passed automatically into our hands. As the fighting now had become of an open character with our forces disposed on a wide front, it has not yet been possible to ascertain fully the extent of the Turkish losses in men and materials.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 26.
The British advance along the An-

cre River attained a depth of two miles and extends along a front of about eleven miles, according to the official report from the British headquarters in France to-night.

The text of to-night's British official reads: The movement referred to in the communications of Saturday and Sunday were maintained during today on both banks of the Ancre. Our advance extends over a front of about eleven miles from east of Gueudecourt. South of Gueudecourt it has attained a depth of about two miles. In addition to the village of Serres reported yesterday we now occupy the strong point known as Butte de Warlencourt, Eaucourt, Pys and Miraumont.

We have reached the outskirts of Le Basque, Iries and Puisseux aux Mort. A hostile attack made early this morning on one of our posts south of the Somme was driven off with loss. We carried out a successful raid this morning north of Arras and captured 24 prisoners. We also entered the enemy's trenches during the night west of Mopchuy aux Bois, west of Lens, and brought back a few prisoners. Hostile artillery was more active than usual during the day south of the Somme, also south of Ypres. We carried out successful bombardment at a number of points and caused an explosion in the enemy's lines. In the course of an air fight yesterday one German airplane was destroyed and another driven down damaged.

THE NEW WAR LOAN.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

There was a scene of great enthusiasm in the House of Commons to-day when Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced the result of Britain's third war loan, which is by far the greatest voluntary contribution by the people of any belligerent nation. More than one billion pounds sterling new money, with more than five million subscribers were the stupendous figures which the Chancellor of the Exchequer confessed he would have thought it impossible to raise only a few days ago. The loan resulted in a striking victory for the Government over professional financiers, since bankers had advised the treasury department it could not be floated at less than six per cent. Bonar Law at the time declared he preferred to risk failure of the attempt at a five per cent. loan rather than place six per cent. as the standard of the nation's credit. The Chancellor's highest expectations had been for six hundred million sterling new money.

WILSON TO ARM MERCHANT SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

After conferences with Democratic and Republican leaders, Chairman

Flood, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee introduced late to-day a Bill authorizing the President to arm merchant ships and use such other means as necessary to protect them on the high seas and providing for a special bond issue of one hundred million dollars. The bill was referred to the committee which will meet to-morrow morning and consider it at the same time the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will consider the President's tentative draft of similar measures submitted by Chairman Stone.

SUNK OFF ALGIERS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Lloyds announces that the British steamer Dorothy was sunk off Algiers. The French official communication on Sunday announced the sinking of the Dorothy, a vessel of 3,500 tons, but did not say where the vessel was sent to bottom.

THE YARROWDALE PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

Ambassador Willard, at Madrid, cabled to-day that the Spanish Foreign Office had notified him that the 72 American sailors taken on the prize ship Yarrowdale into Germany had been released by Germany on Feb. 16th. No details were given as to the whereabouts of the men now or how the long delay in hearing from Berlin with reference to their release.

HUGHES AND THE MILITIA ACT.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Feb. 26.

Speaking at the recruiting meeting last night L.-General Sir Sam Hughes vigorously denounced the sordid dollars and cents idea put abroad in Canada that Canada could not send more men to the front because their labor was needed at home. "I could have easily reached another 100,000 or 200,000 men," he declared. "We should by this time have fully reached the half million mark but I am sorry to say some of my friends even in the cabinet listened to the cry that the labor supply was being interfered with. As a result we are still short one hundred thousand of the number we should have under arms now." He urged his policy of applying the Militia Act at once to call out for training 100,000 or 200,000 single men of military age.

POOR HOLLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

News despatches from Holland to the London newspapers emphasize the continued indignation aroused among the Dutch by the recent destruction of Dutch ships by German submarines. The despatches say that there is a complete absence of noisy protest, the gravity of the situation having produced unmarked silence among

outing to a sense of solemnity. All reports agree that nothing which has happened hitherto in the war has provoked such intense feeling in Amsterdam. In an interview in the Taegliche Rundschau, Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American line, says that Germany can be most highly satisfied with the success so far of her unrestricted submarine warfare. Ballin says that the object of the campaign was not to sink ships but to stop commerce with England, and that this had been fully attained as neutral traffic was stagnated.

SURPRISE ATTACK BY FRENCH.

PARIS, Feb. 26.

Late yesterday French detachments broke into the German lines near Ville Sur Touche, 25 miles west of Verdun, destroyed a number of shelters and brought back prisoners and materials, says to-day's official announcement.

Two surprise attacks by the enemy, one on one of our trenches north of Beaulne, northwest of Soissons, and the other on one of our posts northwest of Avocourt, were broken up; we took prisoners, including one officer. There was intermittent cannonading at some points on the front. Yesterday our pilots brought down three German airplanes.

TWO AMERICANS SUPPOSED DROWNED.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

According to a Central despatch from Queenstown, Mrs. Foy and daughter, who were aboard the Laconia, are missing and are supposed to be drowned. It is probable that Mrs. Mary E. Foy and Miss Elizabeth Foy, of Chicago, are the passengers referred to. They were in the first cabin.

WILSON ASKS CONGRESS FOR AUTHORITY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

President Wilson to-day took the inevitable step and asked Congress for authority to use the forces of the United States to protect American ships and lives against the German submarine menace and put the nation in a state of armed neutrality. The immediate response was the introduction in the House of a bill approved in advance by the President empowering him to furnish guns and gunners to American merchant ships and employ such other instrumental methods as may become necessary, and providing for a \$100,000,000 bond issue to be used at discretion for war insurance to encourage American commerce to brave the submarine peril. The bill may be brought up in the House to-morrow with special rules for its immediate consideration. A similar bill will be considered to-morrow by

the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The President's long expected action which was received in the main with expressions of support threatens to force an extra session of Congress. Republicans are disinclined to grant a blanket authority while Congress is in recess, and give evidence of opposing the legislation the President asks, not for the purpose of withholding it but to force him to have Congress in special session and take a hand in the next steps which they feel will lead to war. The Republicans are receiving passive support from the Democratic element placed at Pacifist. The administration faces this division in its own ranks. In its effort to convince the Kaiser that the United States now is preparing to enforce respect for its rights on the high seas; though President Wilson told Congress he was not acting because of the long-feared overt act, the news of the destruction of the Cunard liner Laconia with Americans aboard was received here as he was entering the doors of the Capitol, and was passed from mouth to mouth through Congress while he was speaking. Lacking details, its seriousness could not be estimated, but it was apparent everywhere that it gave weight to the President's words then falling upon the body of grave, silent legislators assembled before him in a sombre moment in American history, weighing declarations which may lead the United States to war. The President made it clear America was asking the exercise of none but the rights of peace, that he was not proposing nor contemplating war. He was thinking, he said, of the right of life itself, rights of humanity, without which there is no civilization, rights deeper and more fundamental than merely rights of Americans. "No course of my choosing, nor of theirs," said the President, "will lead to war. War can come only by wilful acts and aggressions of others."

BRITISH COAST BOMBARDED.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The German destroyers bombarded Broadstairs and Margate this morning; one woman and one child were killed and three persons injured; two houses were damaged. This announcement was made in the House of Commons to-day by Sir Edward Carson who said that one of four British torpedo boat destroyers on patrol duty in the English Channel last night encountered several German destroyers and a short engagement ensued. The British destroyer was not damaged though she was under heavy gun and torpedo fire. The German vessels were lost sight of. The First Lord said in the darkness another force of German destroyers bombarded the undefended ports of Broadstairs and Margate. British light forces in the vicinity closed in on the German warships which only remained a short time, he added, and were gone before the approach of the British vessels.

LINER LACONIA SUNK.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 26.

The Cunard liner Laconia, 18,099 tons gross, which sailed from New York Feb. 18th for Liverpool, has been sunk.

It is stated authentically that the Laconia was torpedoed without warning. United States Consul Frost at Queenstown telegraphed the American Embassy here to-day that the Cunard or Laconia was torpedoed at 10.50 on Sunday night. Two hundred and seventy-eight survivors have been landed. Details are lacking, but some are missing, and one is known to be dead.

The Cunard Line announced at 1.36 p.m. that they had received confirmation from the British Admiralty of the destruction of the Laconia, and that there was only one casualty thus far known. She was torpedoed last midnight the line announced. Twenty

Americans, all native-born, were members of the crew. The Laconia's first cabin passengers totalled thirty-three, the second cabin forty-two, and her crew numbered 215. There were no stowage passengers. The Laconia was commanded by Capt. Irwine. Five thousand sacks of mail were carried by the Laconia, of which 1,300 were transferred from the American liner St. Louis when it was decided to hold the latter vessel in port.

OPPOSITION WIN.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Feb. 26.

By carrying all four seats in Gloucester to-day by a heavy majority, the Opposition comes into power in New Brunswick with a clear lead of six seats in the Legislature.

25 cents Destroys Your Dandruff and Stops Falling Hair

Save your hair! Make it thick, wavy and beautiful—try this!

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine to-night—how—easy time—will surely save your hair.

Get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter, and after the first application your hair will take on that life, lustre and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance, an incomparable gloss and softness; but what will please you most, will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp.

NOTE OF THANKS.—Thomas Bennett wishes to thank Drs. Cowperthwaite and Richards; also Sisters Scott and White; Nurses Lacey, Moores, Tibbo, Palmer, Joffe, Baldwin and Moore for very kind attentions shown him during his stay in the General Hospital.

Corns Applied in 5 Seconds

Cured Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinchers; toes can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours.

Quick "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c. bottle of "Putnam's" to-day.

A good salad is made of nuts, celery, marshmallows and pineapple, served with a boiled dressing.

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