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Camisoles, Knickers, etc., etc.

Leaders in smart styles and fine workmanship,

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Nightgowns, Camisoles, Knickers and Underskirts to fit all figures and sizes. Muslin and Crepe de Chine.



Manufactured by the AMERICAN UNDERGARMENT CO.

War News.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A.M.

REPORT OF SHIPPING LOSSES.

LONDON, May 15. The report of the week's losses through submarines to be issued tomorrow will be the most favorable for several weeks. The number of ships torpedoed were well below the average, while the number of ships escaping attacks were very large. Those in touch with the submarine campaign are very cheerful over the results of the actual attacks on the submarines which have been particularly favorable through airplane activity. According to one report more submarines were sunk the past week than in months previous.

SOCIALIST LEADERS' OPINION.

BERLIN, May 15. The Socialist leader Geo. Ledebour, declared in the Reichstag to-day it was impossible for Germany to win the war by subjugation and expressed his conviction that a revolution must happen in Germany as it had happened in Russia. We shall propose a constitutional committee, he said, to take preparatory steps in the direction of introducing a Republic in Germany.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF SUBMARINES.

NEW YORK, May 15. An Associated Press despatch from Portsmouth, N.H., to-day says: In shipping circles to-day a report was current that the British had bagged a flotilla of German submarines bound on a hostile mission to American shores. The capture is said to have taken place early in April. The place of capture or the means by which it was made are not revealed. The report is said to have come from an officer of a trans-Atlantic ship who was said to have heard of it from sources in touch with the British Admiralty.

ISSUES APPEAL TO THE ARMY.

PETROGRAD, May 15. The Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies has issued an appeal to the army, in which it declares that German Imperialism is seeking to destroy revolutionary Russia and enslave the Russian people. It appeals to the soldiers to defend Russia with all their power, and declares that a separate peace is impossible. The appeal says that the only solution of

the war must be a general peace among all nations by common agreement. It asserts that the Council is aiming at peace by calling for a revolution among the workmen and peasants of Germany and Austria-Hungary, but that peace cannot be achieved unless the enemy at the front is checked. The manifesto concludes with begging the soldiers not to renounce their offensive and warns them against fraternizing with the enemy, which it says, cannot end the war.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT BULLECOURT.

LONDON, May 15. The official from the British headquarters in France issued to-day reads: Further details concerning the fighting at Bullecourt this morning show that the enemy made a deliberate attempt by a series of strong and carefully concerted attacks, powerfully supported by artillery and trench mortar fire, to drive our troops out of Bullecourt and the section of the Hindenburg line held by us east of the village. In all, four attacks were undertaken by the enemy. The first of these was launched at 4 a.m. upon the right flank of our position in the Hindenburg line. The enemy temporarily gained a footing in our trenches, but was completely ejected by our counter attack, leaving 250 killed and wounded in our lines. A simultaneous attack on the left flank of our position was dispersed by artillery. Later in the morning a third attack was made on the north-western corner of Bullecourt. This was repulsed by our artillery, rifle and machine gun fire. The fourth, delivered from the southwest, succeeded in driving back our posts in the western portion of the village for a distance of 100 yards. The enemy's losses in this series of unsuccessful attempts were heavy. Hostile artillery fire was particularly heavy to-day on both banks of the Scarpe. Two German airplanes were brought down in an air fight yesterday. Another machine was driven down out of control. Two of ours are missing.

CHANCELLOR HOLLWEG.

AMSTERDAM, May 15. Chancellor Von Bethmann Hollweg, according to a Berlin despatch, replying to interpellations in the Reichstag, regarding Germany's war aims said: These interpellations demand from me a definite statement on the question of our war aims. To make such a statement at the present moment would not serve the country's interests. I must, therefore, decline to make it. Since the winter of 1914-15 I have been pressed now from one side, now from the other, to publicly state our war aims, if possible with details. (Loud shouts, "no, no.")

They were every day demanded from me. (Renewed shouts of "but not details.") Against that I must again resolutely protest. On giving liberty for free discussion of our war aims I had expressly declared the Government could not and would not participate in the conflict of views. I also protested against any positive conclusions whatever regarding the Government's attitude being drawn from the Government's silence." The Chancellor declared he would not nail down the German Empire in all directions by a one-sided formula, which renounced successes won by German troops and left all other matters in suspense. The German Chancellor virtually made a peace offer to Russia by saying it Russia renounces her aims of conquest, Germany would not prevent a permanent friendship by making impossible demands.

PROCLAMATION TO THE RUSSIANS.

PETROGRAD, May 15. The Provisional Government issued the following proclamation regarding the resignation of Minister of War Guchkoff: The Government recalls its point of view on the present political situation as set forth in the proclamation which it addressed to the people on the 8th inst., and in full agreement with Minister Guchkoff. That proclamation of the Provisional Government stated frankly to the country that the state was in danger, and that for its salvation it was necessary to utilize all the live forces of the country, while at the same time the government decided unanimously to do everything possible to include in its composition creative forces which had not yet taken part in the responsible task of the government. Without waiting for a solution of this question General Guchkoff thought it feasible, personally for him to leave the Provisional Government and divest himself of the responsibility for the destinies of Russia. The Provisional Government which is fully aware of the danger at present facing Russia after the troubles the country had gone through, considers that in obedience to the dictates of conscience, it has no right to shift the burden of power and is resigning at its post. The Provisional Government is confident that the participation by new representatives of the democracy in the responsible task of Government will re-establish that unity and fulfillment of power in which the country will find its salvation.

U. S. WAR NOTE.

WASHINGTON, May 15. All appropriations and records in Congress were broken to-day when the Senate appropriations committee

reported the war army and efficiency bill carrying a total of \$3,350,940,000 including \$400,000,000 for the construction and purchase of American merchant marine. The committee added \$563,392,000 to the House Bill. Among the Senate increases were \$500,000 for a Council of National Defence, \$1,000,000 for the detention of interned Germans, \$26,000,000 for army machine guns and \$35,000,000 for heavy army ordnance. Their conferees accepted without change the House provision for Roosevelt volunteers. As the Senate by a large vote previously approved of the volunteer force, its final adoption by both Houses of Congress is regarded as certain unless something unexpected develops in the Senate. The full force of the administration is against it and whether Roosevelt and his volunteer force will go abroad remains for the President to decide, as the provision agreed to it being optional and not mandatory upon the President.

SOCIALISTS TO BE REPRESENTED.

PETROGRAD, May 15. The executive committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, after a discussion yesterday on the internal situation of Russia, decided by 41 votes against 19 in favor of the participation of representatives of the Socialist Party in the Provisional Government.

REFUSED PASSPORTS.

AMSTERDAM, May 15. The correspondent at Stockholm of the Amsterdam Telegraph, says: The Dutch delegation to the Socialist conference at the Swedish capital informed him that the German Government had refused passports to the majority as well as the minority of German social delegates to the conference. This unexpected news, the correspondent says, will be discussed by the delegations at a meeting tomorrow.

PARIS ANXIOUS.

PARIS, May 15. The resignations of the Russian Minister of War, M. Guchkoff, and General Kornilov, Military Commander of Petrograd, have caused a painful impression here, and increased feeling that the situation in Russia is getting worse instead of better, and that more rapidly than was supposed. Even the Socialists' organ L'Humanité which naturally views all doings by the revolutionary element with an indulgent eye, declares all Liberals and Democrats the world over will feel only a too comprehensible anxiety at the turn events are taking.

Fresh Smelts and Fresh Haddies at ELLIS'.

FORGING AHEAD.

From the Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press with the British Armies in France, May 15.—Though a lull overhangs the greater part of the battle line, so complete in places that larks sing and swallows fussing make welcome breaks in the oasis of silence, other spots are witnessing unending fighting. Bullecourt is one of these spots. Lens is another, and the Valley of the Scarpe another. Here the Germans never cease counter attacking and throwing in fresh battalions after battalion only to pull them out after three or four days as slashed remnants. Field Marshal Haig, appreciating the homely axiom that "there are more ways of killing a dog than by choking him to death on a button," refuses to sacrifice his men in frontal attacks on such positions. Thus, day by day, sniping off

a piece there, or here, he is gradually cutting away the fabric known as the Hindenburg line, and threatening the positions farther back. He carefully nips the edges of the enemy's strong points, conserving his own force until at a given moment he closes in like a cat capturing the points with their garrisons and supplies. Bullecourt fighting is a typical example. What amounts to a hand-to-hand struggle has continued for two weeks, sometimes advancing and sometimes retreating, but always netting slow but sure gains for Haig's men.

A German wireless said recently this if the twelfth attack on the mass of craters which represent Bullecourt since April 11. If, however, the English are bent upon possession of this heap of ruins they will have to repeat the attack. For the thirteenth time in effect the village is now virtually all British, not needing the German admission that the thirteenth assault was complete in its conquest. The Germans twice have frenziedly counter attacked the British holdings of the Hindenburg line through the edge of the village leaving many dead as they staggered back defeated. The British almost imperceptibly are closing about Lens in the same manner, with almost continuous fighting reported southeast of Loos. The Germans attacked from trenches near Otte St. Laurent, but were broken up under the English artillery. In a snappy encounter around Gillemeot Farm, the Germans drove out the British in a midnight attack, but the British counter attacked and captured the farm.

Turkeys, Ducks and Chicken at ELLIS'.

A SELECTED LIST OF HOME REMEDIES

obtainable from any dealer in medicines, which every housekeeper can purchase and use with confidence in their reliability for the purposes for which they are recommended.

Perry Davis' Painkiller for Chills, Cramps, Bowel Troubles, and externally as a Liniment for Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, etc. Used all over the world for 70 years. 25c. & 50c. bottles.

Allen's Cough Balm for common Colds in the Bronchial Tubes. Especially recommended for children as it contains no opium or other harmful drugs. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.

"The D. & L." Hazol-Menthol Plaster. A soothing and drawing plaster for the quick relief of Rheumatic Aches and Pains, Lumbago, Backache and Neuralgia. Combines the well-known virtues of Witch Hazel and Menthol. Each plaster in air-tight tube. Price, 25c. each; also supplied in 1 yard rolls, equaling 7 regular size plasters, \$1.00.

Davis' Liver Pills for Constipation and Sick Headache; gentle but effective. 40 pills, 25c.

Davis' Menthol Salve. Soothes and heals Bites and Stings, Scratches, and many Skin injuries and affections. Required in every home. 25c. per tin.

Dylcia Toilet Cream. A delightful and effective liquid preparation for the Complexion, Hands and Skin. Preserves against wind and sun. Attractively put up, 50c. per bottle. Send 5c. for fac-simile trial size bottle to Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal.

"The D. & L." Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil. Invaluable to build up delicate women and children; restore the weight and vitality after attacks of Bronchitis, Colds, etc. Palatable as cream. 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.

Ferrovim. The Invigorating Iron Tonic. Recommended for Thin Blood, Old Age Exhaustion, and General Debility. Combines the virtues of Iron and Beef with just enough Pure Spanish Sherry Wine to aid the weakened digestion. \$1.00 per bottle. All these standard preparations are prepared in Canada. If not obtainable at your dealers, write to the Proprietors:

Davis & Lawrence Co., Mfg. Chemists, - Montreal

HITT AND RUNN—Tack This In Your Hat, Bo, "He Who Hesitates Loses the Job and--Misses the Game!"



BY HITT

ADVICE TO THE FORLORN

DEAR SIR:- MY FACE IS PITTED DUE TO RECEIVING A LOAD OF GRAPESHOT WHAT WILL HIDE THE DISFIGUREMENT? WILLIE HESTON KODAKA IND-PAINTERS RESORT TO PUTTY FOR THE SMOOTHING OF SURFACES—MIGHT TRY IT—ADDRESS QUERIES CARE EDITOR THIS PAPER.