

Photos of the Last Company of Newfoundland Volunteers.

We have Studio Groups of Thomas Dunphy's Section.
 We have Studio Groups of L. Sheppard's Section.
 We have Studio Groups of B. Hann's Section.
 We have Studio Groups of Frank Jerrett's Section.
 We have Studio Groups of Robert Upward's Section.
 And a Large Group under Sergeant Instructor Noseworthy.

MOST OF THE OTHER SECTIONS WE HAVE GROUPS OF TAKEN AT SMITHVILLE IN FULL MARCHING ORDER.

The HOLLOWAY STUDIO, Limited,
 Corner Bates' Hill and Henry Street, St. John's, Nfld. Phone 768.

LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, June 28, 1915.
THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.
 King George is deeply appreciative of the many telegraphic messages of congratulation he received on June 24th on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday. These came not only from our representatives abroad, but from the Royal Houses and Heads of State at Rome, Petrograd, Paris, Washington, Tokio, Pekin, Madrid, Copenhagen, Christiania and other capitals, as well as from the Sultan of Egypt. At the India Office messages were received from practically all the native rulers and Princes, while similar congratulatory messages were to hand at the Colonial Office from the Governor-General and Governors of all the Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates, messages expressing loyalty to the person and throne of the King being received as well from native chiefs in all parts of the Empire. Furthermore, congratulations were also received from isolated Britishers in many other parts of the world including several from South America. On no previous Royal Birthday, indeed, were anything like so many of such messages received at our Government offices as on June 24th.

MRS. ASQUITH.
 Mrs. Asquith, the wife of the Prime Minister, aspires to try her hand at making shells and fuses in one of the large munition factories in the North. When making a tour over one of the large shops, Mrs. Asquith was astonished at the skill attained by some of the women workers, and she expressed her desire to "do her bit" in the shops. She would do a week's work in one shop, and then another week in a second, and thus get some experience of women's work under ordinary conditions. In announcing her intention, Mrs. Asquith divulged an interesting experience which hitherto has been an open secret only among her personal friends—namely, that she had been in the trenches. I understand that this unique concession was made to her during a recent visit to France.

A NATIONAL REGISTER AND DESCRIPTION.
 The Cabinet, I hear, has been considering the question of setting up a national register, on which all adult males between certain ages would be called upon to enrol themselves. Such a register would not, of course, commit the Government or the country to the adoption of compulsory service, military or industrial, and it would not be instituted primarily or necessarily with that end in view. Its purpose would be to supply the information now lacking as to the country's resources in men and the character of the work these men are doing; and without departing one hair-

don, but work in London differs from that in other towns. Miss Damer Dawson, one of the first police officers to be enrolled, giving an account of the work was much more urgent than she was when she began her new career. There was no place more dangerous for the British child, she said, than the public park, and it was not safe to allow a small girl to stray more than a few yards alone, for these places were haunted by men with criminal tendencies. The need of women police was equally urgent near waste places and old demolished buildings, whose cellars should be frequently searched. She told of children who had been carried away and kept in such unsuspected hiding-places. Speaking of the work done around the large military camps under either civil or military officials, Miss Dawson said that the police women's work followed on that of the women patrols, and was especially useful in cases known to the police where it was difficult for social or religious workers to exercise the influence over somewhat unruly girls which a woman in uniform was able to exert. At present Southampton and Hull are both officially employing women police, whose salary is a charge upon the rates.

UNIFORMS FOR WOMEN.
 The substitution of women's for men's labor in so many departments of civil life, such as the commissionaire, the lift attendant, the ticket collector at the railway station barriers, the messenger girl, the van woman, the chauffeur, the women police, etc., has already created a new department in the great dressmaking houses who are having to supply designs for women's uniforms. The problem of the dress to be worn is one of the first questions which occupied the employer who put a woman in a man's post, and requests for something neat but distinctive are reaching the shops in such volume as to justify special arrangements being made to deal with the new trade. The tendency first was to reproduce as far as possible the main features of the uniforms worn by the masculine predecessor, but now more ingenuity is shown, and for summer wear dark linen tunics and other washable uniforms are being designed. Few firms have chosen bright-blue uniforms for their women, navy blue serge being by far the most generally adopted fabric. Experience has already shown that the peaked cap fitting well on to the head, is the most convenient form of industrial millinery, though the mob cap which practically covers the lift girl's head, is advocated for this particular branch of women's war service. Hats which require fastenings have been unanimously ruled out, and the work demands the use of gloves those of stout tan Cape calf material are in request.

NELSON RELICS FOR THE FLEET.
 If that hard-working private society called the Navy League can manage it, warships belonging to the British Fleet will soon have prizes to strive for, which are in the eyes of officers and men well worth winning. They consist of 23 pieces of plate bearing the arms of Nelson, and used by the gallant Admiral on board the Victory up to the day of Trafalgar. They were part of the Bridport collection, and were sold in 1895. The present owner, who does not wish his name to be known by the public, offers them to the Navy League on condition "that a sum of not less than the equivalent of 100 guineas per piece of plate" shall be raised by it for the Red Cross Fund and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and that the plate shall be presented in separate pieces to British warships doing "conspicuous service" during the present war. The Navy League, which has already promised over £1000, is appealing to the public for funds to enable it to fulfil the first of the donor's conditions. That the funds which are to benefit need the money, goes without saying. They could very profitably spend much more than they get, and serve more. No gift would of course be prized more highly in the Navy than a relic of the great Admiral.

POLICEWOMEN'S WORK.
 It is proposed to establish somewhere in the West of England, a training school where women police can be trained for work outside London. So far all the 100 women police in England have been trained in Lou-

don, but work in London differs from that in other towns. Miss Damer Dawson, one of the first police officers to be enrolled, giving an account of the work was much more urgent than she was when she began her new career. There was no place more dangerous for the British child, she said, than the public park, and it was not safe to allow a small girl to stray more than a few yards alone, for these places were haunted by men with criminal tendencies. The need of women police was equally urgent near waste places and old demolished buildings, whose cellars should be frequently searched. She told of children who had been carried away and kept in such unsuspected hiding-places. Speaking of the work done around the large military camps under either civil or military officials, Miss Dawson said that the police women's work followed on that of the women patrols, and was especially useful in cases known to the police where it was difficult for social or religious workers to exercise the influence over somewhat unruly girls which a woman in uniform was able to exert. At present Southampton and Hull are both officially employing women police, whose salary is a charge upon the rates.

THE ECHO OF A SEASON.
 *Something like a "season" has been made; that is to say that the elders of society are putting aside their own load of griefs and anxieties and promoting a few quiet gatherings here and there, particularly at Hurlingham and Ranelagh. People are glad to get into the greenness and quiet of these charming clubs and such young men as there are in the West End spend there an occasional Saturday afternoon. Besides officers, there are many young Government servants in the Foreign Office and Treasury who cannot in any case go to the front, but who are serving their country by extra hours and hard work. A few lingers are now being given, followed usually by a theatre party. Many "dinner parties, too, in the Park are being arranged, and other old-fashioned customs are being revived. But everything is punctuated by the incessant memorial services and requiems for those who remain only as names on the roll of honor. It is known, that within limits, the King and Queen are anxious for things to be kept going for the sake of the hard-pressed West End tradesmen, and as far as possible this is being done. People have begun to open their town houses, and there is a certain restrained but undeniable air of it being June in London.

PATRIOTISM IN "LITTLE ITALY."
 "Little Italy," the district where the organ grinders and the ice-cream men live, has been stirred into patriotic glow. To-day if you peeped down some of the lanes, alleys, and courts that abound in the neighborhood of Rosebery Avenue, you would see the grey flutterings of the Italian colors in the sunlight. Every house displayed an Italian flag. Some showed two or three, according to the number of families in occupation. All the populace seemed to be out of doors. Knots of broad-faced Italian lads, with their hands in their pockets, gathered round the corners and discussed matters in the districts of Piedmont, Lombardy, and Venetia. The street swarmed with children, black-haired, dark-eyed little sons and daughters of Italy, whose delight in grime and sunshine was unperturbed by the war talk of their parents. These elders, conforming to the habits of the sunny South, had taken chairs outside and were seated in groups round the doors. None of the women wore hats. Here and there some of these strangers read to others from the "Secolo," which, though its news to us is belated, brings to them in the language which they can read tidings of events as they were given to Milan two or three days ago. Victor Emmanuel III is a great hero to-day among his subjects in "Little Italy." In little shop windows his portrait is exposed for sale. The favorite colored print seemed to be one in which he is standing behind his seated royal Consort and four healthy children.

AN YPRES STORY.
 He was a serious and brilliant student who had no idea of soldiering till the war began, but then he promptly obtained a commission in a Scottish regiment. His story was something like this: It was at the

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"If it's a Kodak"—"It's at Tooton's."
THE KODAK SUPPLY STORE, Water Street.

Kaiser Admits

He May Not Realize All Dreams at Once.
 Paris, June 19.—Extracts from a letter said to have been sent by Emperor William to a personage connected with the Bavarian Court, and published in Spain, are reproduced by the Matin. The Emperor is quoted as saying:
 "Our only object is a peace profitable for the German States. This peace may be concluded sooner than thought. If I gave for the time being only an incomplete result, it would at least serve as a preparation for the future. It could be signed to-morrow if I wished."
 "When my august grandfather placed the Empire on its present basis, he did not pretend to have realized a completed work. The Empire always is susceptible of growth. What cannot be achieved to-day will be achieved later."

Submarine is Powerless to Get British Transports

Steamers Carrying Soldiers Travel Between Wire Cable Netting Across the English Channel—One Narrow Opening Left.
 New York, June 21.—Ever since the German activity began in the war zone around the British Isles, wonder has been expressed that the great stream of transports, carrying British troops and supplies to France, has apparently flowed on, unchecked by the undersea craft of the Kaiser. Only once since the war began has the Berlin official bulletin reported the sinking of a transport by a submarine, but London promptly denied that any such thing had happened and all the evidence at the time went to show that the submarine captain made a mistake in claiming such a success.
 The German failure to interfere with this vital traffic of the foe was explained to-day by travellers reaching here from London and Berlin, who had opportunity in both capitals to speak with men in high official circles.
 Contrary to the general notion that a protective lane of torpedo-boat destroyers and other warships is maintained by the Allies across the English Channel, it is learned that there has been stretched from Folkestone to Cape Gris Nez a wire cable netting, with meshes eighteen inches square. The cable, woven by the firm of Chapman and Morris, wire drawers, in the North of England, is clamped together in sections. It is submerged to a depth of 150 feet and kept in place by anchor buoys. This submarine "dead line" the German "U" boats cannot pass.
 A narrow passage left open, according to the British Admiralty announcement for merchant shipping by way of the Downs and Deal, is carefully guarded by torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers. That the German submarines have been unable to get at the Allies' troopships and supply ships beyond the submerged netting, is explained by the fact that their three thousand miles cruising radius, while permitting them to pass through the North Sea, and around the British Isles and return to their bases, falls short just before the protected area is reached.
 The German Government has never stated how many submarines it has lost. The English Admiralty, also, has maintained silence on the subject, mentioning only such cases as resulted in the capture of officers or crews of the German "U" boats, whose presence in England would need explanation.
 Travellers from Berlin, however, who had access to officials in authority there, said to-day that it was admitted by high authorities in the German capital that fourteen German submarines had been lost up to three weeks ago. The conjecture is that many of these have come to grief in the meshes of the British cable-netting.
 Travelling at a speed of six to eight knots under water, the ships would thrust their way inextricably into the tangle of steel before they could be brought to a stop and freed.
 The new short skirt, it is said, should reach to just below the boot top.

Ever Ready Hot Water, Night and Day.

FOR THE NURSERY.
 "The bath ready for baby, when baby is ready for the bath" should be an adage of every housewife—who should also keep in mind that any trouble saved to the nurse makes for a well-ordered, contented household. Gas Water-Heaters, whether of the instantaneous or circular type, offer the convenience of available hot water "upstairs, downstairs, and in my lady's chamber,"—without any labour at all—Independently of the state of the kitchen fire.
 The cost is reasonable.
FOR THE BATHROOM.
 An uncertain supply of hot water in the bathroom is a frequent cause of annoyance.
 Hot water can only be secured, usually, by getting the cook to act as stoker, but at what a cost!
 Think of the cool that is wasted—the fatigue of coal carrying—the after labour of grate cleaning—and the discomfort of a hot kitchen in warm weather!
 A Gas Water-Heater is economical, because it only heats the water actually required; and labour-saving, because there are no coals to carry, no flues to clean, no ashes or dirt to remove.
 The master of the house has hot shaving water and a hot bath whenever he wishes without delay or trouble.
HOT WATER FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.
 When "Spring cleaning days" engross the busy housewife then the convenience of an unlimited supply of hot water on the upper floors is brought home to her with special force.
 But at all times—apart from convenience—a gas water-heater makes an irresistible appeal to the housewife from the point of view of dealing with the domestic problem.
 Latter-day domestics are difficult to keep unless due consideration is shown by saving them unnecessary drudgery—and in the category of unnecessary drudgery may be included the toil of carrying hot water or coal upstairs, the cleaning of grates and the removal of dirt and ashes.
 The gas water-heater renders such labour superfluous.—may12f



AFTER STORM.
 The wind has blown the clouds away, and now we have a perfect day. The sun is shining; the air is fresh; the sky is blue. It is a most delightful day. The wind has blown the clouds away, and now we have a perfect day. The sun is shining; the air is fresh; the sky is blue. It is a most delightful day. The wind has blown the clouds away, and now we have a perfect day. The sun is shining; the air is fresh; the sky is blue. It is a most delightful day.

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T. J. EDENS, Duckworth St. and Military Road.

By s.s. Stefano Thursday,
 June 24, 1915:
 N. Y. Turkey.
 N. Y. Chicken.
 N. Y. Corned Beef.
 10 bunches Bananas.
 25 cases California Oranges.
 10 cases Lemons.
 Grape Fruit.
 Table Apples.
 Apricots.
 Tomatoes.
 Celery.
 Cucumber.
 New Turnips.
 New Potatoes.
 50 crates Onions.
 20 crates New Cabbage.

FRESH
Halifax Sausages,
20c. lb.

NO ADVANCE IN
Our Teas
 BULLDOG 40c. lb.
 DANAWALLA 50c. lb.

PURITY BUTTER,
 9 lb. prints.
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Irish Bacon and Hams.
Triple Taste Cheese.
Ingersoll Cheese.
Dutch Cream Cheese.
English Cheddar Cheese.

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Military Road.

Food Values

depend upon what the food supplies to the body.
 Body and brain—particularly the latter—need certain elements often lacking in one's every-day diet.
 Among these elements is the brain and nerve building phosphate of potash, not the kind that you buy at the drug store, but the true organic form as grown in the field grains, wheat and barley.

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is scientifically processed to supply all the nutrition of the grain, combining delicious flavour and those important mineral values which are absolutely necessary for the upbuilding of well-balanced physical and mental strength.

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