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is the largest inhabitant of the forest in the world. This is an undisputed fact. SUNLIGHT SOAP has the largest sale of any Soap in the world. This, also, is an undisputed fact. The great value of the Elephant's tusks is well known, but far better known to good housewives is the great value of

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A TRIAL WILL PROVE THIS.



LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, Jan. 26th, 1915.
REMODELING SOCIETY'S WAYS.

The suggestion has been laid before the King that all evening ceremonies at Court should be abandoned, at any rate until the summer arrives with its long bright days, and it is highly probable such course will be adopted, though it is possible the Courts will be entirely abandoned this year. Should the former course be preferred, it would mean that there would be no early spring Courts, and it is proposed that the custom observed in Queen Victoria's time should be reverted to and that afternoon "Drawing Rooms" or Courts should be held. This question is now receiving the very careful consideration of the King and Queen, and their decision may be expected shortly through the usual official channels. Should the proposed innovation be adopted, something like a complete revolution in entertaining in London is likely to be brought about, since society generally will probably follow the Royal lead and entertain in the afternoon rather than in the evening. It is already known that several of our more prominent hostesses would warmly welcome this change, if only by reason of the fact that with the darkened streets of London guests will be rather shy of accepting evening invitations, whilst the police regulations against brilliantly lighted windows would likewise militate against evening entertainments.

ANTI-ZEPPELIN FASHION.

As an instance of the spirit in which London is meeting the possibility of a Zeppelin raid I give the result of an inquiry by a woman correspondent among her acquaintances. The general expectation in this section is that the emergency will have to be faced in the middle of the night, and that people must be prepared to meet the midnight world at a minute's notice. None of those questioned seemed to be much alarmed at the prospect of a raid, but they all admitted—with some surprise that anyone else should have had the same forethought—that when they go to bed nowadays they are always careful to hang a becoming cloak near at hand. Some of them had thought of silk scarves to throw over their heads. An elderly lady recommended an emer-

gency toupee. One and all were determined that in any case, whether they could or could not slip the coat on in their flurry, at the very first alarm they would rush to the nearest room with a view rather than to the cellar.

OLD SWORDS IN NEW HILTS.

The calling up of the reserves and the mobilization of the New Army and the Territorials has meant the supply of swords for officers on a scale never contemplated by swordmakers, and consequently a great scarcity of weapons. Swords hanging in country houses and institutions have been taken down and their blades used for new weapons. I have been told by a well-known Edinburgh curio dealer that he has been busy collecting old claymores and fitting the blades with regulation hilts for Highland regiments. He has supplied some blades that dated from Georgian times. I asked him if any had been "out" in the '45, and he thought that one might be as old as that. As several of the great Scottish families are known to have swords by Andrea Ferrara, about which there are as many legends as of Stradivarius violins, I enquired whether he had heard of one being used. He smiled at the idea of a sword of the old sixteenth century swordmaker being carried in a twentieth century war, but he believed that they would be better than most of the new ones. He had once had a genuine Andrea in his shop, and had bent it back beyond trying to force it to the hilt. The tradition is that the Highlanders in troubled times carried their Andrea round their waist under the plaid.

THE HEALTH OF THE FIGHTING MEN.

It is safe even at this stage to say that the level of health among our fighting men, both on land and sea, is as high as among the armies and navies of any other belligerent. The public hears little about the work of the officers who are keeping down disease in the services, and the interesting ceremony, the other day in London, when the Chadwick medals were presented, gave us a rare chance of hearing of it. The gold medals

with £50 each were given for the first time, under a provision in the Chadwick Trust, to the naval and military medical officers who have most distinguished themselves in promoting the health of the respective services during the past year. The selections were made by Sir Arthur May, the Medical Inspector of the Navy, and Sir Alfred Keogh, the Director General of the Army Medical Service, who nominated as prize winners Fleet Surgeon Cleveland Munday and Colonel Heaton Horrocks, R.A.M.C. The presentations were made in the Royal Society of Arts, and the presence of many Red Cross men and nurses was a reminder that the meeting was an interlude in more serious business. Sir William Collins, who handed over the medals, spoke of the presentations as symbolic of the public gratitude to the medical officers who are keeping our force fit. Sir Arthur May said little about the work of Fleet Surgeon Munday, but gave an instructive review of the improvement in the health of the navy during the last 40 years. If the sick rate was now what it was then there would be 6,000 more men on the sick list each day—a number equal to the crews of seven Dreadnoughts. In matters of hygiene the sailor, who is an obstinate person, cannot be forced, but is nowadays taught very thoroughly by means of lectures aboard ship. Something was said about the much greater attention now given to ventilation and hygiene generally in ship construction, the old opposition "from those who built the ships but never went to sea in them" having been overcome. Sir Arthur Keogh described Colonel Horrocks as "the officer who of all others is most responsible for the good health of the army in France at this moment." The abolition of Malta fever, which used to cost the country £15,000 a year in hospitals alone, was due to Colonel Horrocks. A few days ago Colonel Horrocks's great services were recognized by his appointment as honorary physician to the King.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE FRONT.

According to all accounts the Prince of Wales is not only thoroughly enjoying his experiences at the front, but is profiting by them to a degree which has greatly pleased his superior officers. "The life his Royal Highness is leading," says the writer of one letter that I have seen, "is bringing out qualities which his closest intimates scarcely suspected, and he has developed a robustness of figure and a ripeness of judgment in military matters in striking contrast to the retiring youthfulness with which the people at home are familiar. His reputation among the French is secure for all time."

Chaplain Leads Russian Charge

Unarmed, With Cross Held Aloft, Priest Heads Bayonet Charge.

Petrograd, Feb. 8.—Not for nothing does every regimental standard in the Russian army bear the text, "God is on our side," and when the officers go down in a fight it is often the regimental chaplain, who, with the standard in his left hand and the cross held aloft in his right, leads the troops forward to the attack. Only the other day during one of the Russian attacks on the Dornblow front a battalion which had lost most of its officers was led on by the regimental chaplain. He was, of course, absolutely unarmed, and was wearing an ordinary soldier's overcoat. He brought the men back after as gallant a bayonet charge as any of those innumerable ones made in this troubled section of the Polish front. On the Russian Christmas Eve in the trenches near Goumline, where the opposing lines were very near together, every effort was used to dissuade a priest from attempting to hold service, but without avail. The service began, accompanied by beautiful Russian songs. The German soldiers opposed to this section of the trenches ceased firing, and the service ended in silence. Seven minutes after the conclusion of the service, when the Germans were satisfied it was over, firing was resumed as usual. The next morning a stone, wrapped in a paper and attached to a string, was flung into the Russian trenches. The paper contained Christmas congratulations in Russian and the words, "Pull the string." A pull brought across the narrow space dividing the trenches a parcel containing some cigars and a chunk of cheese with more good wishes. Advantage was taken of the Russians' holiday feeling in another section of trenches a good deal farther north. The Germans sent over the message: "We have got some coffee, come and have a drink." This kind of thing is strictly forbidden, but the Russians were persuaded that it would be all right when the Germans proposed to send hostages over for the safe return of the Russians. Fifteen men went over to have a drink of coffee and fifteen Germans duly crawled, unarmed, as hostages into the Russian trenches. The Russians never came back, being kept as prisoners of war, and when the officers and a doctor overhauled the German hostages all were found to be suffering from typhoid fever.

GIVE UP YOUR DOOR-PLATES.

The scarcity of copper in Germany is well illustrated by an article in

Messrs. Krupp's Rhinish paper intended to prove its abundance. After pointing out that Germany's electrical industries have huge stocks of copper which they are unable to use under present conditions, it goes on to say that "there is another source from which great quantities of copper can be obtained and replaced by a material of which we command a superfluity. We refer to the door-plate, door and window latches, etc., in our houses. Almost every better class house in Germany contains copper fixtures to the weight of several pounds which could be easily and cheaply replaced by iron. Our ancestors—as visitors to old family mansions can observe—had exquisite iron locks and fastenings, and to-day every house will honor itself in the eyes of posterity if it bears forever the impress of these iron times in the shape of iron fixtures. It would also be possible to call attention to the fact by putting on the iron some such inscription as 'Done from patriotism, not poverty.'"

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Crew of Dacia

REFUSE TO PROCEED IN SHIP. Norfolk, Va., Feb. 8.—The steamer Dacia, cotton laden from Galveston, was held up on the second stage of her voyage to Rotterdam to-night, after eleven more of her crew refused to continue in service. A fireman who said he represented several others of the crew told United States Commissioner Hamilton that some of the sailors feared the Dacia would be detained by a British warship. Captain McDonald said he had not replaced all of the men to-night, and did not know when the Dacia would sail, but her agent said she probably would proceed to-morrow. She cleared to-day after loading coal.

Great Britain has announced the Dacia will be seized on the contention that her transfer from German to American registry was in violation of international law.

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