

THE LEOPARD

cannot change his spots, but the removal of spots and blemishes from clothes is assured if **SUNLIGHT SOAP** is used. As the **LEOPARD'S** eyes gleam in the darkness of the night, so clothes washed with

Sunlight Soap

gleam white and pure in the brilliant light of day. Unlike the Leopard's jaws, which are formed to destroy, **SUNLIGHT SOAP** is created to preserve. It preserves your clothes and household linen, and makes them last longer. **SUNLIGHT SOAP** is guaranteed pure, and will not injure the finest fabric.

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LONDON GOSSIP.

PRIME MINISTER AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, June 15th, 1915. The fact that Prime Minister Asquith has been for some days at the British front "somewhere in France" without a hint as to his immediate whereabouts appearing in print, adds one more testimony to the myriad of war has furnished of the ability of a great number of people to keep a secret. Very soon after it was perceived on June 4th that he was not in his place on the Treasury Bench—though it had been carefully put around through official channels that he was to explain the course of events in regard to Italy—the House of Commons began to scent the significance of his absence. No one attempted to say positively where he was, but there was not a man in the Chamber who, at the end of the short sitting, would have taken a bet against his having been across the Channel. Very general satisfaction is expressed that he has made the visit, for the importance of Ministers securing information at first hand cannot be exaggerated. Lloyd George has done this with great good result, in the case of the Finance Ministers of France and Russia.

LATE M. CAMILLE PELLETAN.

The death of M. Pelletan removes from the French political arena an old Radical who in his best days was a faithful representative of French Republican thought, not only in domestic but in international politics. At the moment when Italy has taken her place by the side of her Latin sister, it is worth recalling that M. Pelletan, with his friend and in a sense his leader M. Clemenceau, was one of the Frenchmen who fought the Second Empire's anti-Italian policy. As early as March, 1871, he presented a petition to the Provisional Government of the young Republic praying for the restitution of Corsica to Italy in the name of the rights of nationality. Whenever the acts of M. Camille Pelletan made him a conspicuous figure, the ordinary Parisian comment, always running easily to social criticism, was sure to be full of references to his personal untidiness. So constant was the joking about it that it became a legend. Not that his way of dressing was anything more reprehensible than a Bohemian carelessness. M. Pelletan was, as a matter of fact, more presentable than some Oxford dons one has known. He showed himself most characteristically at a public meeting. There he would sit comfortably in his chair, disdaining to put on the demeanor of ceremony, smoking a cigarette and drinking sugared water as if he were in his study at home. His plentiful hair was often dishevelled and his beard untrimmed. What wonder that he was the delight—and probably delight-

CURIOSITIES OF THE WAR.

London is now beginning to see some of the curiosities of the war. There is, for instance, more smoke than usual, but complaints as to smoke nuisance lodged by the London County Council are suitably repelled by the explanation that all the skilled stokers have enlisted. The pottery firm of Doultons, for instance, say that they are now forced to employ unskilled men in their kilns, adding that the coal troubles also mean that smoke cannot be consumed as in the days before the war. Typhoid has been introduced from the front, and a report of the Lambeth medical officer of health to-day mentioned that of nine cases occurring, five were soldiers from Flanders, where they had contracted the disease. Women police officers can now be seen in the streets, but they are only recognized in a semi-official manner, though in some other cities there are women constables officially appointed. The scarcity of men in London is evidenced by the fact that the South Metropolitan Gas Company is now training young women to act as gas meter inspectors. Women are now working on the London Underground Railway "tubes," but, curiously enough, the London police authorities will not license women to act as tram con-

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 boiler to act as a stoker, but at what a cost! Think of the coal 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 fires 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" suggest 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—may 12.1f

Ever Ready Hot Water, Night and Day.

ductors although women have been so licensed and are now at work on the trams of Glasgow and Manchester. A SHORTAGE OF MEN. Those who have eyes to see, and who are not blinded by the supposed necessity to stand by an exploded theory of their own, cannot but perceive at all hours of the day in London the rapidly diminishing number of young men to be met in every walk of life. In the early days of the war the majority of the new recruits to be encountered in the capital wore straw hats or bowlers, but now they are lads mainly in caps. Within the past week, the number of contingents of these lads that were visible in various parts of the town, were far larger than in any like period for months, and the effect upon what may be termed the lesser trades and callings is very marked. Young fellows who, a twelve months since, seemed barred from all advance in finding themselves in a "dead-end" employment, are now swelling the recruiting lists, and shopkeepers and street-traders, in especial, are heavily hampered. The chance for girls in every calling in which hard physical toil is not essential, but which had been almost monopolized by lads, is being eagerly availed of, and at this moment no girl who desires to earn a living here has the least difficulty in putting herself on the way of one. This will involve a social change of considerable magnitude, the effect of which will by no means end with the concluding of peace. WOMEN AT ORIEL. Among the unexpected results of war may be chronicled the fact that women students are now housed in an Oxford College. A hundred students of Somerville Women's College are quietly carrying on their studies in the buildings of Oriel, formerly known as St. Mary's (or "Skimmery") Hall. What happened was briefly this. Somerville adjoins the Radcliffe Infirmary, and early in April the Government commandeered the buildings for additional wards. To the dispossessed college the governing body of Oriel promptly offered St. Mary's Hall, with its separate quadrangle, dining hall and common-rooms, including the new buildings fronting the High Street which were erected from the Cecil Rhodes bequest. Owing to the war few undergraduates were in residence, and the Fellows cheerfully gave up their rooms, finding accommodation elsewhere. The bridge which formed the sole communication with Oriel proper, has been blocked up, and in a fortnight from the date of the Government notice the hundred students were housed in their dignified dwelling, "everything in order and every picture hanging on the walls." Oxford life goes on untroubled.

TURKISH NAVAL POWER.

Though it has been generally assumed that it was a German submarine which struck H.M.S. Triumph off Gallipoli, Turkish naval efforts in that direction are not lightly to be discounted. The very poor show made by the Ottoman Navy since the Porte declared war, has caused many to forget that a year ago highly competent observers believed in its capacity. When early in 1914, Turkey acquired Brazil's latest Dreadnought, the Rio de Janeiro, then building in this country, thus anticipating the deal she was to effect over the Goeben and the Breslau later in the year, it was emphasized in London that the personnel of her navy, in a large measure, had been drilled by British officers. Each of the three British admirals who, in succession, had had command of the modern Ottoman Fleet had commended the courage, obedience, and capacity of assimilating themselves to maritime conditions which characterized the Turkish sailors. These had had little or no sufficient experience of serious and dangerous seagoing conditions, but in the conditions by which they had been tested they had fairly satisfied their tutors. These British admirals, moreover, had had British subordinates associated with them, and naval experts were prepared to watch with special interest the seagoing fight which was then threatened in the Aegean between the Italian and the Turkish Navies. There are very special reasons affecting the latter, however, which are likely to prevent that particular fight now.

WOMEN'S DRESS.

A lady observer of fashions, referring to the sudden drop in the temperature and its effect upon women's attire, says the girl who averred that a set of white frocks was a necessity nowadays, seems to have some reason for the assertion. On June 1st, in London, for instance, one saw a number of light-colored frocks with summer collars, and the effect was decidedly good. The tiny coats of the moment is at best a light protection, and usually requires one of the fashionable cocotte or ostrich feather boas, on any hot day. Hats have become suddenly broad brimmed and shabby, and are worn with the floating veil which suits so many women. Many of these hats are made of dyed panama, and are extremely light and smart. They are suitable for town or country, and now that patriotism demands that the railways should not be hampered with excessive luggage, this is a consideration. Women are also ordering dresses that do for any occasions such as the three-piece dress, a light coat and skirt, say, of taffeta or china silk, with chiffon blouse of the same tint, which, without the coat, may be worn for the evening. The complete "suit" continues the favorite wear of the moment in London, and all eccentricities are viewed with great disfavor. Even wedding dresses are of the simplest, and are sometimes of muslin or chiffon. Some new veils worn abroad are of craquele mesh with hand-run borders and hang down the back below the shoulders like a wedding veil.

THE TWO LOST TORPEDO BOATS.

The British Navy differs from most others in this—that it keeps no obsolete torpedo craft on its active list. The two small ships lost last week were comparatively modern and useful vessels of 225 tons and mounting two 12-pounder guns, which is equal to the armament of a destroyer of the nineties. Their speed was 26 knots. Really the main difference between these vessels and destroyers is to be found in the fact that the torpedo boats are less stoutly built (not being intended for high-sea work) and carry considerably smaller crews. The manning statistics of the Admiralty are jealously guarded, but if 41 officers and men were saved out of the two vessels, that must have been a

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In White Lawns and Pretty Gingham, to fit Girls from 2 to 14 years.

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5 dozen of Men's fine-gan Union Suits, sleeveless, ankle length. Just warm weather wear; range of sizes. Get a Reg. 75c. Friday, Saturday

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A superior grade in value those preferring the real cheerfully recommend it. sizes. Reg. \$1.10. Friday, Monday

BOYS' LINEN BLOUSES, 36c.

They come in Fancy W. Percalle, others in Khaki Blue Linen, improved style collar, with double button fastener in front, pockets tacked also. Regular 40c. Friday, Saturday & 3 Monday

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These come in all plain ankles, spliced mer weight. Re 40c. Monday

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For wearing with style. These little tie retainers are made of a finish, very neat. Special Friday, Saturday and

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These come in light summer Ties, admirable with soft collar. Usual Special Friday, Saturday

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Laced and buttoned style heels and yet a comfort. Friday, Saturday and Monday

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Nica and dressy for spool heel, chiffon ornate. Reg. \$2.00. Friday

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A smart Boot in fine tery heel and block toe. Monday