

THE IMPORTANT POINT!

You can PICK OUT THE MAN you are Particularly interested in, in OUR PHOTOS of the Contingent on S. S. "STEPHANO."

THE HOLLOWAY STUDIO, LIMITED,

Corner Bates' Hill and Henry Street.

'PHONE 768.

LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, March 28, 1915.
THE KAISER AND HIS BROTHER HENRY.

The tension which for some time has existed between the Kaiser and his only brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, has now culminated in a complete rupture. The Prince for some months has resented the free hand which his Imperial brother gave to Admiral von Tirpitz, and when, on February 18th, the Kaiser visited Cuxhaven to assist in the inauguration of the submarine blockade, his Royal Highness unceremoniously left the Council of which he had been summoned and gave instructions for his flag to be struck on the warship to which he moved when he left the Bluecher just before her ill-fated raid with her consorts in the North Sea. "It is a fact beyond dispute," says a report, "that the Prince has had sympathy with neither the East Coast raids on undefended towns nor the submarine enterprise, and it is asserted that his Royal Highness has not been slow to twit Admiral von Tirpitz with their certainty of failure."

GERMANY'S COMMERCE TUMBLING.

Portugal may now be regarded as virtually free from German commercial and other influence. All enemy shipping has been either seized or interned, and the trade loss this will entail upon Germany, and Austria-Hungary, not only in Portugal and Portuguese possessions, but in the principal South American republics having direct commercial relations with the Tagus, must be enormous. The various large contracts British firms have in hand for the Portuguese Government and municipal bodies are being delayed in the absence of material required for them from this country; but what is particularly wanted is the establishment of more British and Colonial agencies to take the place of the enemy houses that have been closed. Progress is being made with the task of bringing British manufactures more fully to the notice of Russian buyers. The large quantities of war equipment which have been shipped from this country for use on the Eastern front have given a practical demonstration of the capacity of British factories, and will have an indirect influence upon the Russian mind when peace comes. Owing to the contiguity of frontier, Germany has had a larger share in the Russian import trade than with other European nations.

LONDON A FOREIGN CITY.

London nowadays is a place where one sometimes hears English spoken. For the most part, whether because strangers speak louder than we do or their voices carry further, an overheard conversation is usually in French or Flemish. Everything, too, is adapted for the convenience of the stranger within our gates. Our leading shops display notices to the effect that special servers are now kept who speak foreign languages, with the result that people are considerably puzzled at times by finding themselves giving orders in our latest stores to attractive but quite useless young women with French accents, and coiffures who have recently arrived from Paris to serve their compatriots, and others who know no English. The German hairdressers are being replaced in the best parts by French ones. In the streets we are getting used to the sight of the large family party out for an airing that one used to associate with the smaller Continental towns, and the sight of the huffess young women

with neatly done hair no longer causes anyone to turn round and stare after them. Strangest of all, perhaps, to the Londoner is the sound of the actual wooden sabot he has so often bought in Belgium in miniature in a certain locality, which for obvious reasons must remain anonymous. The inhabitants of Greater London are disturbed at cockerow by the passing of innumerable sabots whose wearers are on their way to work at the manufacture of ammunition for export to our Allies. It has a strangely reminiscent sound of holidays in foreign parts. The London police as usual have risen to the occasion and have developed not only an extraordinary talent for understanding languages they do not know but a like talent for talking them. They are practically never non-plussed when it comes to helping a refugee.

CINEMATOGRAPHY AND WAR.

When the war first broke out it was thought that the moving picture man would be at the front, and that this war would be recorded in its awful reality for history, but very soon it was plain that all sides were barring the war correspondent and the camera-man. The strange, desultory fighting in Belgium, however, gave some scope, and a few good films appeared that were only terrible to those who knew the circumstances under which they were taken, and that the men who were marching away were actually under fire at the moment. Since then there has been nothing, but, as everyone knows who has seen German illustrated papers, regulations have been slightly relaxed there, and photographs in the trenches and even under fire have appeared. It seemed likely that the film machines would also be near, and there is a report that an American who was given special privileges took a film of a charge by the British on a German trench that was so ghastly in its reality that it was impossible to show. There have been stories that Russian operators, at the risk of their lives, have secured films of hand-to-hand fighting, and although nothing is known of these among kinephiles here, I am told that they have expectations of war pictures from Russia, as very large quantities of film have lately been sent there. The kinephiles already been used for recruiting purposes, but the most interesting development is to be shown privately this week in London in the form of comprehensive pictures of the Allied armies in training, thus showing how our manhood is preparing and what it has to face.

BROKEN TRADITIONS ABOUT UNIFORMS.

From all the accounts both written and verbal there seems never to have been a war in which the development of uniform has gone on so continuously. In the usual way and in view of the past observers may have noted in the course of a campaign that such or such a part of equipment was unsuitable to actual campaigning, but years passed before any changes were made, sometimes generations. In the Napoleonic wars it was thought that one English commander was a wonderful innovator because he modified the fearful Georgian uniform of men serving in the torrid West Indies, but in point of fact the change was not made till hundreds of men had died from the rigid rule which commanded European dress and drill to be retained in all particulars in every part of the world. But in this war circumstances seem to produce its appropriate gear. In the snow-clad Vosges and in Eastern Prussia the German patrols have been provided with white cloaks as the right protective coloring in a snow-clad landscape. The French Zouaves have abandoned almost without a murmur their famous baggy red breeches in favor of khaki. The British officer at the front has discarded everything which distinguishes him too plainly from the private. Again, at sea, the war has produced extraordinary modifications of uniform, and no one who has seen the British bluejacket in full kit on some ceremonial occasion would recognize him in the weather-beaten individual in rubber boots, macintosh, and motor goggles who guards our homes.

ROMANCE OF RELIEF WORK.

Beatrice Harraden, who has just re-

turned from Holland, has been giving an account of the greatest relief movement in history, otherwise the work carried on in Belgium by the American Relief Commission. She described the ships from all parts of America, from Canada and Australasia, pouring their gifts of cereals and supplies into the fleet of barges which travel to the most pitiful towns in Belgium. She had a good story of one Nova Scotian vessel, whose captain, learning at Plymouth how urgent was the need of those 7,000,000 starving Belgians, set out at night-fall, and in order to save twelve hours made the Channel trip at night, the first merchantman to attempt that feat since the war began. She told how thirty or more Rhodes scholars are engaged in the work of distributing, or of carrying messages from Rotterdam to the Belgian centres, and are frequently arrested as they travel; how pitiful appeals come from absolutely destitute communes, and urgent cries for milk for the babies—the children born during the war of mothers worn by privation are very delicate; of the endless demand for bread and salt, "words turned into my brain"; of the careful watch kept as the barges pass along the canals to see that the food safely reaches the people for whom it is intended; of the marvellous organizing ability shown by the Relief Commission, and of the brave work done by the Belgians to help in their own relief. The Commission is trying to raise £1,250,000 a month, and feel that even then the task will be overwhelming.

SOLDIERS AND SHARPS.

The fact that the training period for the large portion of the New Army is now rapidly approaching a close seems to have stimulated to a special degree the hordes of sharps and sharpers who, in and around the capital, are accustomed to prey on the unwary. The night hawks of London have been particularly busy among the more "green" officers on short leave and some of the West End night clubs bear a most unpleasant reputation for heavily fleecing their customers—for "members" in their conception is a complete misnomer. A big raid on a West End gambling den last week brought this matter to special public attention. Darkness, however, is not the only period in which the professional swindler can ply his nefarious trade. The three-card trick professors, hauled off many of their ordinary race-attending victims, are on the hunt for prey, and there have a decided penchant for trains from training camps for town at the period of weekend leave. Their special fancy is for those corps which are mainly drawn from the middle classes, wherein the young fellows have money beyond their soldier's pay, and their proceedings are naked and unashamed. It is very difficult for the railway detectives to be everywhere, but now that public attention has been drawn to the practice it may be that some of these scoundrels will soon be laid by the heels.

New Collars for Easter!

We have just received 40 doz. Ladies' Collars, traveller's samples; all the newest Collars in this lot, 20c. and 25c. each. Some worth 75c.

HATS

Black and Colored Ready-to-Wear Straw at our usual low prices.

THE WEST END BAZAAR, mar30,2i 51 Water St. West.

Item of Interest.

Sir John Jellicoe, when a captain, was once aroused very hastily in the middle of the night by the officer of the watch, who stated in great excitement that the ship was on fire near the magazine. "If that is so," said Jellicoe, "we shall soon know about it." The officer rushed back to the scene of danger, and again returned, saying, "You need not be afraid, sir; the fire is extinguished." "Afraid?" replied Jellicoe. "What do you mean by that, sir? I never was afraid in my life." And looking the officer full in the face, he added, "Pray, how does a man feel when he is afraid? I need not ask how he looks."

SAFETY RAZORS.—The wonderful Giant Junior with 7 blades, 50 cts. New shipment just received. CHESELEY WOODS, 140 Water St.—mar1,15

Our Volunteers.

Nine Volunteers enlisted with the Reserve Force yesterday, making a total of 1,476 enrolled to date. The names of yesterday's volunteers are: Arthur Sexton, Trinity. Francis Lewis, Colinet, St. Mary's Bay. Robt. Morris, Great Jervis. Walt Marshall, Pool's Island, E.B. Ambrose Poole, St. John's. John Ruby, St. John's. Geo. Blyde, St. John's. Rgn. Crumple, St. John's. Solomon Ivany, St. John's. Yesterday the men had platoon drill and skit-marching in the morning, and in the afternoon company drill was held at Government House grounds. A squad visited the South Side Range in the afternoon, and at night others had rifle practice at the Highlanders Armoury.

Economy

GAS COKE yields 44 per cent of radiant heat, whereas coal gives only 19 per cent under the same conditions.

GAS COKE is clean to handle. GAS COKE is smokeless. GAS COKE gives a clear red glow. GAS COKE lasts longer than coal. Light the fire with paper and sticks and a little coal. When once burning make it up with Coke, the cheapest solid fuel.

For a limited time only, the St. John's Gas Light Company will deliver in any part of the town at \$6.50 per ton, or \$3.25 per half ton.

Marine Notes.

The S. S. Durango is expected to leave Liverpool for here on Tuesday next.

The S. S. Tobasco sails from Halifax on Saturday next for this port.

The S. S. Stephano left Halifax at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon for here and is due to-morrow.

The brig, Olinda, molasses laden for here, left Barbados on Monday last for here.

The schr. Mildred left Barbados on Saturday last with a cargo of molasses for New York from which port she will bring a general cargo to this port.

The schr. Dorothy Baird went into the floating dock yesterday to be renovated.

The schr. Lena is now loading codfish at Bains Johnstone & Co.'s for Barbados.

Post Cards of the Contingent which left on the Stephano now for sale at

PARSONS' ART STORE.

Delamed Gurkhas

Shop Statement of Use of Poisoned Knife.

In January in a tobacconist's shop in Piccadilly, Manchester, were exhibited a kukri and a knife and sheath, with a card stating:

"Genuine war trophies. Poisoned throwing knife and kukri as now being used by the Indian Gurkhas with great success against the Germans."

At Manchester Marcus and Henry Thomas, two brothers, of Dutch extraction, were prosecuted under the Defence of the Realm Act. Henry Thomas was charged with making a false statement and Marcus with aiding and abetting him.

Mr. Pickford, for the prosecution, said that a Mr. Ashworth complained to Henry Thomas that Gurkhas did not use poisoned weapons and that it was a gross libel, but Thomas declined to remove the exhibit. For the defendants it was pleaded that a bona fide mistake had been made, the defendants misinterpreting what they had been told.

The stipendiary: "This is a public representation that one of his Majesty's regiments is using poisoned weapons." It is a most serious charge. Not a single regiment would dream of doing such a thing.

A box of 45c and costs was inflicted in each defendant.

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. S. Munn, the local manager of Boring Bros. Ltd., takes passage by the S. S. Stephano, leaving here Saturday night, on a business trip to New York.

Easter Goods.

LOVELL & COVEL FAMOUS CARAMELS—Almond, Walnut, Cream.

We have just received a fresh stock of goods suitable for Easter, including Cadbury's Famous Chocolate Eggs—3, 6, 9, 18 and 30c. each. Don't forget to get some for the children.

Due ex S. S. Stephano:

NEW YORK TURKEYS, NEW YORK CHICKEN, NEW YORK BEEF.

CELERY, TOMATOES, LETTUCE, APPLES, ORANGES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES, BANANAS, GRAPE FRUIT.

MOIR'S CAKES—Plain, Sultana, Citron.

OUR HAM DEPARTMENT STILL LEADS.

Boiled Ham, Cooked Beef, Ox Tongue, Bacon.

Wilbur's Cocoa, Ovaltine, 1/4, 1/2's & 1's.

Ayre & Sons, LIMITED.

Easter Goods.

Easter Goods.

LOVELL & COVEL CHOCOLATES—Coronet, Reputation, Navarre.

Easter Goods.

The Newest!

THE MILITARY (Four Corner)

Knockabout Hat

FOR LADIES.

Black Silk Poplin Rim, with Fancy Silk Crown.

95c. each.

See Them in Our West Window To-Day.

S. MILLEY.

Steel Goods Arrive Here.

Consignment of Manufactured Material for the Company by Express.

There arrived in Sydney recently a most unusual consignment of steel manufactured goods. The fact that they were noticed to have come by express, too, called forth a great deal of conjecture as to what they were intended for.

The goods consisted of articles resembling nets. They were formed of wire of about a quarter of an inch in thickness were woven like a net and were in strips of about three or four feet wide and about fifteen feet long.

It was observed on a label attached to one of the pieces that the consignment was for the Douglass Iron and Steel Company and that the expressage paid was two hundred and fifty dollars. This would convey the idea that the goods, wherever they have come from and for whatever purpose they are intended, they were at least required here in a hurry. The suggestion has been made that they were samples of "lime-sweating nets" or "limber recognition nets," which, perhaps the local company, has succeeded in landing an order from among the many orders that must be going around.—Sydney Post, March 25.

Stafford's Liniment, "made in Newfoundland," a "cure" for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia and all aches and pains. Sold everywhere.—feb11,15

Baseball Annual

The Baseball League will hold its annual meeting Saturday evening next, to arrange the games for the coming season. Several proposed changes and amendments of the Constitution of the League will be submitted for discussion. The matters are in the best interests of the game and all baseballers who can should attend the meeting to give their views.

The League will hold its annual reunion on Tuesday night next. In consequence of the call for volunteers the different clubs have lost several good players but it is hoped that the new material coming forward will prove their worth.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns.

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ACCOS:



Water St.

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REAS,

BOLSTERS,

TABLES,

LAIDS,

CHAIRS,

and RATTAN

CO.,



will clear up your urine—neutralize uric acid—dissolve stone in the bladder or kidneys—stop the pain in the back—and cure all Kidney and Bladder Trouble. 50c a box, \$ for \$2.50. Trial treatment free if you write National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.