

THE ELEPHANT

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

Sunlight Soap

It enjoys a well-deserved popularity. Its mission is cleanliness—its standard is purity. Increasing leisure, and reducing work it is used by delighted housewives all over the world in preference to any other.

A TRIAL WILL PROVE THIS.



LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 1915.

CONSCRIPTIONISTS IN THE GOVERNMENT.

The Cabinet Committee on Recruiting (Lord Crewe, Lord Curzon, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Henderson) have decided that a form of compulsion should be adopted. The recommendation of these five gentlemen will not be accepted by the Cabinet. The recommendation is only made in the case that voluntary recruiting does not immediately furnish the drafts to fill up the gaps created by casualties. There is no shortage of men. The recruiting continues to be steadily good, and the strain of arming and equipping them is what is felt most at present. The immediate question is purely one of reinforcements. There are plenty of men in hand, but training takes time, and the Government must therefore look six months ahead. However, I believe that the Cabinet will reject the recommendation of its Committee as it proposes compulsion. A very important influence against it is that of Lord Kitchener. Lord Kitchener, I believe, is at present opposed to compulsion not from any anti-conscriptionist principle but purely on grounds of military expediency.

DISTINGUISHED FRENCH VISITORS.

The party of distinguished French publicists and men of letters, who have been privileged to visit the Grand Fleet (no English Journalists, by the way, have been allowed to visit this fleet) were entertained to dinner by the Newspaper Proprietors' Association in London on September 6th. They included M. Pichon, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Joseph Reinach, Senator; M. Rene Bazin, the novelist; and M. Poveset, of the French Foreign Office. M. Rene Bazin at least comes here as an old acquaintance. He has already made several sojourns in this country, and one of his very recent novels describes scenes of which Aberdeen is the picturesque background. Of course, as one of the most delightful story writers in the French language, he has long been familiar to the literary public here. Into some of his books there enters his strongly-felt emotions. No Frenchman of his day has looked forward with more intense longing to the reunion of the lost provinces to the France from which they were ruthlessly torn in 1871. In his novel "Les Oberles," one of the finest he has written, his glowing wrath at the attempted Germanisation of Alsace and Lorraine finds expression in touching and pathetic pages. German Kultur to him has consistently been the unclean thing.

BARON ROSEN OF RUSSIA.

Baron Rosen, whose remarkable speech in the Russian Council of the Empire in favor of Finnish autonomy and equal rights for the Jews has been reported in this week's papers, is one of the most clear-sighted of Russian statesmen. His counsels un-

fortunately have always had the misfortune of being disregarded, though later events have usually proved them sound. He was Russian Ambassador at Tokio immediately before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, and persistently warned his Government against the policy it was then pursuing towards Japan, predicting war and disaster. He was not listened to, and war came, with its known results. Three years ago he submitted to the Tsar a memorandum on the foreign policy of the Empire, of which at present only this may be said—that it was attacked with great violence by the "Novoe Vremya." In February last he delivered a speech in the council of the Empire which likewise provoked the greatest indignation in the quarters which at the time were in closest touch with the ruling bureaucracy. He spoke of the system of opposing alliances and ententes in Europe, predicted with prophetic insight the outbreak of a bloody war, and lamented the unprepared state of Russia as due to the divorce between the Government and the nation resulting from the "endeavor to reduce the great Axiom (the constitutional manifesto of October 30, 1905) to naught." This endeavor, he warned the Government, "is dangerous. The history of all nations at all times teaches us that attempts to put back the historical clock are never successful, but are always accompanied by grave and sometimes fatal results." If, he continued, Russia was to be spared another revolution or another disaster, "we must be an equally firm barrier against the onslaughts of black reaction and militant nationalism, which in their incomprehensible blindness are only working for the benefit of internal and external enemies."

JAPAN AND BRITISH MARKETS.

Japanese enterprise has taken full advantage of the opportunity offered in the English markets by the cessation of German supplies of cheap cotton and woollen goods, particularly in the direction of cheap underwear. Before the war Germany had sent huge quantities of these goods to this country, Japan being her most serious rival. In fact a fierce trade war had raged for some time between the Japanese merchants and their German competitors, a war in which our Ally gained a good deal of ground. Now that German traders are out of the market, Japan is redoubling her efforts and is shipping to this country large quantities of cotton and all-wool garments. The Japanese products, in the opinion of experts in the wholesale trade, will be able to hold the market against any future German competition. It is stated, in fact, that Japan has risen so well to the occasion that she can supply us, if we want them, with all the cheap cotton and woollen goods which formerly came from enemy sources. By the way, there is a great deal of misgiving about the new British industries and German competition after the war. Beyond a doubt Germany and Austria are accumulating huge

stocks of goods, and it is feared even before peace is declared that these will reach the English markets, bearing a specious trade-mark which does not indicate the place of origin, through the agency of neutral countries. Manufacturers naturally do not like to lay down expensive plant if they have no guarantee against German competition, and there is a strong feeling that a plain statement from the Government would clear the air and greatly facilitate British enterprise.

THE EMPTY POORHOUSE.

A London poorhouse has been offered to the Home Office, the Guardians assuming that it would be useful for the internment of alien enemies. A cursory examination of the premises, however, has caused Whitehall to reject the offer, it being feared that the cost of guarding the inmates would be excessive. It is, however, a striking illustration of the absence of poverty that poorhouses should become available for such purposes. Several have been converted into hospitals, and if more were required, it would be easy to get half a dozen poorhouses by transferring the paupers to others which are by no means full.

HIGGINS OF THE "EX. TEL. CO."

The death of Higgins, the chief engineer of the Exchange Telegraph Co., removes an inventor of remarkable ability and ingenuity. The improvements he made in the "tape" machines were continuous and considerable, as anyone who remembers the original "tickers" and compares them with the present excellent "club tape" can see. Mr. Higgins also invented the "annunciator," as he called it—not a very happy word, which is in use in the House of Commons, and is in brief a "tape" on a very large scale, which presents in summary form a record of what is happening in the House. The Exchange Telegraph Company owes its name to the fact that it was originally formed by members of the Stock Exchange to circulate Stock Exchange news. The company realized that the machines gave them wider opportunities, and after buying up a number of news agencies they embarked on the business of circulating the news of the day by means of the "tape." No London newspaper office is now complete without the whole battery of these instruments, while the broad or "club" tape is to be found in all the chief clubs and hotels, as well as in many private houses.

WHAT SPAIN THINKS.

A Madrid gentleman who is visiting London, says that the currents of opinion in Spain on the war could be fairly well defined. The pro-Germans were largely the Carlists and the Clerical Party, whose journals, either strongly or moderately, were following the German lead and accepted their explanations. At Court there was, of course, a strong party reflecting the sympathies of the Dowager Queen, who was an Austrian princess. A considerable section of the middle-commercial class, who have close connections with Germany, were also on this side. The friends of the Allies were largely among the intellectuals and the workmen. In his opinion (and he was a man who had travelled a great deal) the case for the Allies had been better presented in Spain than in any other country. The group of young men of progressive minds who conduct the "Espagna," a brilliantly written Madrid journal, had familiarized the thinking Spaniards with a tempered and reasoned judgment on the issues and the importance to free and decent life and institutions in Europe of the defeat of Germany. This group of young men, mostly connected with the University or with scientific work, have gone further. One of them established a publishing business which has issued translations of books, chiefly German, that are of service to the Allies' cause. Most of the writers have been educated in Germany—indeed, my informant said that it was almost the rule that if a man had lived in Germany or could speak German he was on the side of the Allies. He believed that the best method of British propaganda in Spain would be to teach German there. He did not think that Spaniards generally were sympathetic to France. Historical memories and affairs in "Novocor" were chiefly responsible, but the Radicals looked for inspiration to the great Republic, and the freedom of England was a tradition.

THE RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN FASHION.

A curious instance of the topicality of fashions is to be found in the re-appearance of Russian styles in the autumn showrooms. At the time the war broke out a Russian fashion vogue was nearing its end, but it was given a new lease of life, and hats and coats inspired by the military uniforms of our Munroville ally were immensely popular all last winter. After such a run of Russian styles it might have been thought that the

fashion houses in their plans for the coming season would have looked elsewhere for ideas, but on the eve of a new season the designers once again found themselves confronted with renewed popular interest in Russia and in things Russian, with the result that the new autumn coats again show Russian influence in every line. The fronts wrap over and fasten at the neck, collars button high at the neck, and the tunic coats are smartly belted round the waist. Short coats, however, will play little part in the development of autumn and winter fashion, nor will the full-length coat be extensively worn. Fashion is about evenly divided between the three-quarter and the seven-eighths length coat. In practically all the new styles, including those suggestive of Russian influence, the upper part of the coat is cut so as to define the figure to the waist which is, in the language of the expert, slightly "nipped." Below the waist the coat, whether of cloth, velvet, or fur, is cut very fully to accommodate the new skirts.

Oh, How I Itched!

What long nerve-racking days of constant torture—what sleepless nights of terrible agony—itch-itch-itch—CONSTANT ITCH until it seemed that I must TEAR OFF MY VERY SKIN—then—INSTANT RELIEF—my skin cooled, soothed and healed!

Woodstock Boy Makes Big Fortune.

Sells Invention to British War Office for \$3,500,000.

Woodstock, N.B., September 27.—Dolph McLean, a Seattle, Washington, electrical engineer, and his business partner, D. W. Lapp, have secured a contract under the terms of which the British War Department has agreed to purchase outright a wireless telegraph invented by McLean for \$3,500,000. Dolph McLean, twenty-six years of age, is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. McLean, of Woodstock. He studied electrical engineering here and graduated from the General Electrical Company of Boston. Coming home, he conducted a successful business, and for two years he worked here in his spare time on his invention. He went to Saskatoon three years ago, thence to Seattle, and has for five years been perfecting his invention, which promises to make him wealthy.

\$1,000,000 Reward Forfeited If Remedy Fails

We hope this notice will reach the eyes of people who are troubled with constipation and bowel trouble. Dr. Hamilton's Pills have been guaranteed to cure any case within three days, and the above reward will be paid for any case resisting this greatest of all remedies.

No prescription ever written could surpass Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. For years they have been curing the most obstinate cases of constipation, biliousness, headaches and sour stomach. Here is your chance to test Dr. Hamilton's Pills. If they fail—your money back for the asking. Be sure you get the yellow box, and insist on being supplied with only Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, 25c. at all dealers.

Everyday Etiquette.

"What should a young lady say when called upon and handed a letter of introduction by a young man, from a girl friend?" Is it proper to read it before him?" inquired Mona. "You should invite the young man in and read the letter in his presence. Then shake hands with him and say that it gives you great pleasure to meet a friend of your friend's. Then introduce him to the other members of your family," replied her aunt.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION No. 1
CURES SCROFULOUS TUBERCLES WITHOUT INJECTIONS.
THERAPION No. 2
CURES SCROFULOUS TUBERCLES, HAIR LOSS, SKIN ERUPTIONS.
THERAPION No. 3
CURES SCROFULOUS TUBERCLES, HAIR LOSS, SKIN ERUPTIONS.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN PROGRAM, 25c. PER BOX. REVISED FOR 1915.
FREE BOOK TO DR. J. E. CLARK, MED. CO., 100 N. WASHINGTON ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.
FOR YOU TO KNOW WHAT YOU ARE BUYING, INSIST ON HAVING TELEGRAPHIC BRAND.

All the Girls are Wearing Them.

TAMS! TAMS!! TAMS!!!

White is the Leading Shade.

Other Shades in Stock.



25 cents each.

GIRLS! Those Tams are cheap, but the most popular Headgear for you in the city to-day.

S. MILLEY.

A GOOD

Woollen Blanket

Gives assurance of **Warmth** and **Comfort** to the owner, and you will notice that this week we are only asking

\$3.00, \$3.80, \$4.60, \$5.40 and \$6.20 a pair.

Don't miss this chance, its a good one.

A. & S. Rodger's.

St. Bon's Quarterly Meeting.

The Quarterly meeting of St. Bonaventure's Ladies' Association took place in the Aula Maxima, Thursday afternoon. A large number of members attended. Fees were received and the business of the Association gone through. Votes of condolence were passed to the families of our deceased members: Miss Carbery, Mrs. E. Sinnott and Mrs. M. Power. During the meeting it was decided that the Association meet once a week to sew for our boys in connection with the W. P. A. His Grace Archbishop Roche very kindly placing the Archiepiscopal Library at our disposal, the ladies will meet there next Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. to finalize arrangements and give out sewing and knitting. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded His Grace for his kindness. The meeting then adjourned.

RECOVERED FROM BLOOD POISONING.—Private Herbert Taylor, who left here with A. Co. Nfld. Regiment, and who was in hospital two months suffering from blood-poisoning in one of his legs, has recovered and is again with "Ours" at Ayr, Scotland. His many friends, to whom he wishes to be remembered, will be glad to hear that he is in the best of health. He has now signed on for the duration of the war. Private Taylor is the son of Mr. Anthony Taylor, 66 McParlane Street.

PENNSYLVANIA Oilproof VACUUM CUP TIRES

The following sizes in stock:—

26 x 2½	28 x 3
30 x 3	30 x 3½
31 x 4	32 x 3½
32 x 4	33 x 4
820 x 120	820 x 135
875 x 105	880 x 120

Also PURE GUM RED INNER TUBES.

Bishop, Sons & Co., Ltd.,
Hardware.

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