

O. to Jan. 24th, 1916

eworthy, Miss Ada, Cochrane St.
eworthy, Miss Flossie, Quene's St.
eworthy, John, Hayward Ave.

Miss Agnes, LeMarchant Rd.
Miss Mary
Miss Mary
Miss Avalon, Pleasant St.
Dorman,
late Salvation Army Shelter
Neil, James, Pleasant St.
Bley, Mr. King's Road

sons, Wm.
sons, Arthur, slip, Water St.
cker, R. A.
sons, Emanuel

care General Delivery
Mrs. Albert, New Gower St.
Miss Mabel, Barnes' Road
sons, Mrs. Andrew, Water St. West
nder, Miss Emmie
Richard, Master Cyril, card.

ckins, Capt., care Reid Co.
nney, Mrs. A., LeMarchant Road
erry, Capt. G. H.
nney, Miss R., Hamilton St.
elan, E. W.
etty, Fred., care Mrs. Pike
rrill, Miss Ella, Brasill's Square
Richard, Charles, Hamilton St.
alling, F.

nn, Mrs. A., Charlton St.
ke, T. J., Water St.
nn and Butt, South Side West
ke, Miss Minnie
cher, Mrs. N.
ke, Mrs. Dorcas, Hamilton St.
arsons, Mrs. Frederick

igley, Mrs. James, York St.
igley, Miss Bridie, care Matthew
igley, Mrs. Matthew
igley, Mr. Thomas, care Matthew
inton, Mrs. Mary, College Square

Miss Nellie, Barron St.
tton, James S., Pilot's Hill
an, Mrs. Thomas, Carter's Hill
ardon, Mrs. Thomas, Patrick St.
ichards and Holmes
ndley, Tom

ichards, Miss N., Monkstown Road
owe, Miss Bella, Gower St.
owe, Miss Jessie, 72 St.
oche, Miss Bella, Brin St.
oche, Will

oberts, George, Allandale Road
oberts, Herbert, Allandale Road
ose, Miss Long, Pond Road
oberts, Miss Elfreda, New Gower St.
oss, Miss Ida,
care Mrs. G. Parsons, Henry St.

evenson, Miss A., card,
Musgrave Terrace
Sparks, James, Long's Hill
Croix, Ed. J., New Gower St.
ry, Mrs. R., Kimberley Row
Sparks, Wm., Springdale St.
Sallars, Edward, Belvidere St.
Sheppard, Charles

sons, George L.,
care General Post Office
ephenson, Mrs. A., Newtown Road
mple, Mrs. H. M., card
ead, Miss Lizzie, King's ridge
eed, Miss Nellie

evenson, L. J., Freshwater Road
olgrove, Levi, Monroe St.
Sallars, Miss George
LeMarchant Road
eward, Miss Victoria,
Cornwall Avenue

Smith, Jack, care Ayre & Sons
Silver, Miss B. M., card
Rimmer, W. B., Springdale St.
Hammons, Mrs., Hamilton Avenue
Scott, John, George's St.
Snow, Edward T.
now, Miss Hilda, Duckworth St.
Spurr, Miss D., Barron's Hill
Shute, Robert, Duckworth St.
Squires, Miss R.

aylor, J. A., care E. E. Mason
aylor, N. J., Cabot St.
aylor, Cyril
Thompson, Mrs. A. C., Cabot St.
ucker, Mr. and Mrs. J. E.,
Colonial Street

uck, Mrs. Wm. E., care Mrs. Campbell
uff, C. R., Boncloddy St.
Talk, Miss Ida, George's St.
Tompliman, New Gower St.

nderhay, John, Sebastian St.
Walsh, Miss P., Gower St.
Walsh, Miss Agnes, Carter's Hill
Ward, Miss Bertha,
care J. W. Campbell

Wall, Miss Lizzie, Springdale St.
Walsh, Martin, Long Pond Road
Walsh, Miss Ethel, Queen's Road
Walsh, Miss M. A., Mount Side
Whalen, Mrs. Isaac, Water St. West
Walsh, G., Operator

Walr, James, Newtown Road
Wheeler, Miss Elsie, care G. F. O.
Wells, Mrs. E., Bond St.
Williams, M., George's St. East
Wright, Mr. care G. F. O.

Wiemann, Miss Tessie, Allandale Rd.
Wisor, Mrs. W. C., Prescott St.
White, Miss Essie,
care Miss Power, Theatre Hill

Wills, Capt. Ernest, John St.
Wills, Thomas, card, Victoria St.
Wills, Mrs. Robert, Cabot St.
Williams, Joseph, card
White, Miss Margaret, Nunbury Hill
Woods, R. J., care Bennett & Co.

Smith, Jacob, schr. Mabel D. Hines
White, Corbet, schr. Mabel D. Hines
Laney, W., schr. Mary D. Souss
ewart, Capt. George, schr. Mollie
ones, Edgar, schr. Maggie Sullivan

aylor, Capt. Colin, schr. Nellie M.
ishop, Alfred, card, schr. New Tool
ones, John Hugh,
Bart, Ocean Ranger

urchill, Capt. John, schr. Success
uckless, Arthur, schr. Springfield
heppard, Wm., schr. Stotland
odway, George, schr. S.
rocer, Jacob, schr. Samuel R.
W.

arshall, Dan Jon, schr. Willie K.

H. J. B. WOODS, P.E.G.

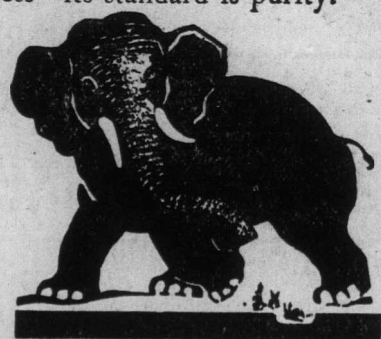
THE ELEPHANT

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, Jan. 17th, 1916.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

Public opinion in this country is clearly overwhelmingly in favor of the Government's Bill for compulsory military service of single men between the ages of 18 and 41. The second reading was carried by a vote of over ten to one in the House of Commons. Apart from the so-called conscientious objectors, who are not numerous although they are very vociferous, the only other outstanding opponents of the Bill are a number of numerically strong and financially important trade unions. The members of these, however, have no sympathy with the conscientious objectors, they fear instead the coming of compulsory industrial service. To get their point of view one has to bear in mind that for the last fifty years organized labor, beginning as a very small thing, has been fighting for what it regards as the interest of the wage earner in the face of strong opposition from organized employers and the Government. An almost ingrained opinion has grown up that the Government is always against the working man. Strong views are always one-sided though—they are strong views all the same and have to be reckoned with. It is quite clear that the opinion gained rapid ground in organized labor circles that the Government intended to use the nation's necessities to withdraw from the working man all the privileges and rights that he had gained through half a century of organized effort. This view was helped by the stupid remarks of some politicians who began to talk about the workingman being put under military discipline, having to do what he was told, so where he was sent, and take what he was given. The Premier, however, it is hoped, neutralized these foolish remarks by declaring positively that there is no cause for general compulsion. He has given organized labor an assurance that industrial compulsion is not intended or even thought of. It has been asserted that Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, is in favor of compulsory industrial service but this has been denied officially by the Cabinet. I expect, therefore, that now the opposition of the trade unions to the Government military measure will tend to diminish rapidly.

KHAKI AT WESTMINSTER.

The officers—twenty-six Unionists and six or seven Liberals—who have obtained special leave from the Western front in order to attend the proceedings on the Military Service Bill are naturally desirous to know when they will be at liberty to return to their military duties. It was originally understood that they would be able to return on January 12th, but that course was found to be impossible. In the circumstances four of them sought an interview with the

Prime Minister to gather information as to the prospect, these being Brigadier-General Hickman, Colonel McCalmont, Captain Charles Craig, and Captain Denison Pender. Mr. Asquith's answer was to the effect that the Government hoped to get the measure through the House of Commons by the end of this week, but he could not give any pledge on the subject. His interviewers, therefore, came to the conclusion that they must simply wait the course of events.

ADMIRAL BACON.

German reports tell us constantly what a thorn in the flesh Admiral Bacon's squadron has been to them—and will be again when the season is once more propitious for the use of vessels of the class employed. The Admiral gives a long list of officers and men mentioned for special service—some regular officers and men of the Royal Navy, some of the Royal Naval Reserve, and some of the yachtsmen and hardy fishermen of our coasts. He regrets the loss of Lieutenant Commander Gartside-Tipping, the "oldest officer in the navy," who, like Admiral Startin and others, was content to rejoin at the outbreak of war as a lieutenant commander, and commanded the yacht Sanda, sunk by gunfire. Lieutenant Commander Gartside-Tipping was well known for his work among boys in connection with the Royal Navy. But not the least interesting figure in the story is the Admiral himself. One of the most brilliant and promising officers in the navy, Admiral Bacon had much to do with the development of the submarine service. He was the first captain of the Dreadnought, and seemed destined to have a most brilliant career in the navy when he suddenly retired and became managing director of the Coventry Ordnance Works. Events, however, have so fallen out that he has not missed his chance after all.

THE NAVY VIEW.

Anyone who has talked much with naval officers on the very short leave that the Fleet and their own inclination afford them must have been struck by the difference between their attitude and that of military men towards their commanders. This is not a difference in discipline, for navy men have often in the past been freer than army men in their criticism of their superiors, but it is simply the genuine professional opinion of the service that superior command has come triumphantly through the eighteen months' war, and has the entire confidence of the navy behind it. There were, of course, a few prompt changes in the earlier part of the war and pretty severe criticism of certain dispositions, attributed to the civil side of the Admiralty, but there has been nothing in the past year to shake the Fleet, and everything to increase its belief in itself and its com-

manders. In any discussion on the brains of the navy you hear the name of Admiral Wilson spoken with particular reverence. After the Dogger Bank action there was considerable inside criticism of Admiral Beatty, because the breaking off of the action, as everyone now knows, was premature, and lost us two certain victims, but the explanation has ultimately convinced the navy and dispersed any doubts about that gallant and energetic commander. As to the Fleet itself—the officers believe it to be vastly improved in every respect by its tremendous sea training and insistent practice, just as they believe in the deterioration of the German fleet as a fighting unit through its confined pastoral situation in the past eighteen months. There is especial enthusiasm for the submarine work, and it is pointed out that it is now months since a German submarine showed its nose in the North Sea. There is genuine sorrow about the loss of the King Edward, partly on sentimental grounds, for it was one of the best-known ships in the navy, and partly, of course, as a unit of our naval strength from which more was expected. But, on the other hand, its magnificently trained and scientific officers and crew will now be available for one of the formidable new units that are looming on the scene.

A GREAT NEWSPAPER MAN.

Newspaper men the world over will have learned with regret of the death of Lord Burnham, who by his industry and judgment and many brilliant and charming qualities did so much to create and consolidate the fortunes of the "Daily Telegraph." No able journalist ever conducted a newspaper or wielded a pen. Until he was hearing his eightieth year Lord Burnham took an active part in the control of his great enterprise. He discovered that great leader writer, George Augustus Sala, who was the most famous user of a particular style of oratorical writing that became a cult in its day and was usually referred to in journalistic slang as "Telegraphese." In journalistic London Lord Burnham had for many years been our most conspicuous and best loved figure. His passing will transfer the Hon. Harry Lawson to the House of Lords, and that is a distinct loss to the House of Commons, for Mr. Lawson, prior to the war—and since—had himself no slight power in that Assembly. He had developed not merely excellent debating gifts, but also a sure grasp of great questions of State. He inherits the abilities and journalistic instinct of his distinguished father, and the Lawson dynasty of Peterborough Court will continue with undiminished lustre. But there will never again be any one quite like the late sovereign of the Kingdom of London journalism. In his prime and in his extreme age his personality was unique.

SOLDIERS AND CHILDREN.

There is nothing the wounded soldiers enjoy more than having children to play with, a fact that was discovered long ago by many hostesses who have made a success of their soldier parties by inviting a few small friends, especially a few little girls, to help them to entertain. A nurse from one of our hospital ships bringing many hundreds of patients from the East gives a delightful description of an enforced children's party to which those hundreds acted as hosts. The ship was not many days distant from England when it received an S.O.S. call from a passenger ship which had run ashore during very thick weather, and it immediately responded to the call, reaching the coast half a dozen hours later just in time to rescue the crew and the passengers, among whom were twelve or thirteen children. There was intense excitement on the hospital ship, and the "walking cases" hung over the side watching the youngsters being lowered in baskets into the ship's boats. When the children were brought to them the men went almost mad with delight, and their kindly arms and attentions very soon made the children forget their terrifying experience. From then until they reached England both the soldiers and the children had the time of their lives. Sports and games were arranged, with prizes of chocolate and other good things from the canteen. The party was such a success that when the small guests said good-bye at their English port one youngster said fervently: "I do like being shipwrecked."

NOVELS UP IN PRICE.

Hitherto we have been able to buy a new six shilling novel for four shillings and sixpence; that is to say, at threepence discount on the shilling. Now, however, the London booksellers have decided that the discount is to be twopence in the shilling, and the same rule is to be observed by country booksellers. The change, which comes into effect at once, has been brought about by the increased charges to the booksellers which the publishers have been compelled to make as a result of the war. It has sent up the mechan-

ical cost of producing books by at least 20 per cent., and naturally the public will have to bear some part of this increase.

THE RIVER IN WAR-TIME.

Business is as usual on the Thames, but pleasure was less than usual last year, according to a review of the season given by Lord Desborough at the Thames Conservancy on January 10th. The revenue from the pleasure side of the river was down by £5,000, due to the absence of regattas and to fewer launch fees. Women are in charge of some of the locks, doing service whilst their husbands are fighting. The Conservancy has just secured a legal judgment which declares all its lands and buildings to be exempt from local poor and district rates. Meanwhile uninhabited islands are coming into demand. There is one below Pinkhill Lock, an acre in extent, now overgrown with rushes, and the Conservancy is letting this for camping purposes at £3 a year. The rain in the Thames Valley last year amounted to 34.7 inches, almost the highest on record. There were consequent floods, but these were not serious, because, luckily, the heavy rains did not fall on consecutive days.

CIRCUMVENTING THE FASHION PIRATES.

Strong action is being taken by dressmaking houses of the first rank in Paris to put an end at last to the piracy of their designs. It is no secret that long before the woman of fashion is introduced to the new creations at the grand parade of mannequins with which the season proper opens in the Paris salons, buyers from all over the world are admitted to advance displays of the new fashions in order that they may make their selection of models. But the Paris houses have found "from experience" that many of the polite visitors who purported to be trade buyers were really only fashion thieves, who, after viewing all the latest creations and inwardly marking each novelty, made some excuse for not buying. The information thus obtained was acted upon, and alleged models were made up by third-rate firms and exhibited as the productions of the original creator. The heads of the great Paris dressmaking houses have now found a way to circumvent the fashion pirates, who were in many cases the agents of Austrian and German firms. This season admission to the showrooms can only be obtained by presentation of passports bearing the photograph of the bearer. These passports are being issued only to representatives of firms whose integrity is known. One effect of the new regulation is likely to be that London will have to wait a little longer than in other years for authoritative news of spring fashions.

A "GREAT" LADY'S FOOTMEN.

A local recruiting tribunal in the London area has given a decision which is being much talked about both above and below stairs. An application was made to the tribunal for exemptions from military service as "indispensables" for a coachman and five footmen—all of military age. The application was based on the fact that these men were in the service of a lady of very high rank and were necessary to other establishment. The tribunal gave an exemption for the coachman on the ground that he was a "horse-tender," but refused exemptions for the footmen. Those who control the domestic affairs of the great lady carried an appeal to the Central Tribunal, and that body, of course, upheld the decision of the local tribunal.

Facts of Interest!

To every man in need of GLOVES, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, WINTER CAPS, etc., we say, see our window this week.

WHITE WOOL GLOVES . . . 55 cts. per pair
TIES—Silk Poplin, 45c. ea. Collars, 15c. and 20c
Wide Ends. SHIRTS, 85 cts. and \$1.20
Handkerchiefs, Excelsa, 25c

at
A. & S. Rodger's.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING

To protect yourself from cold during this frosty weather?

This week we offer you good Heavy Weight

Sweater Coats

In Ladies' and Gents' sizes, worth \$1.30 each, in Brown, Navy and Marone, for

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Can you afford to let this chance slip by?

S. MILLEY.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
CURES CONSUMPTION, EITHER WITH OR WITHOUT TUBERCLES.
THERAPION No. 2
CURES BLOOD POISON, OR ALL THE SEVERE DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.
THERAPION No. 3
CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, NEURALGIA, LOST VIGOR, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.
SEND STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FULL PARTICULARS TO THE MANUFACTURER, THERAPION, 10, AVENUE DE LA REPUBLIQUE, PARIS.
THERAPION IS ON THE MARKET IN ALL THE GREAT CITIES OF THE WORLD.
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