

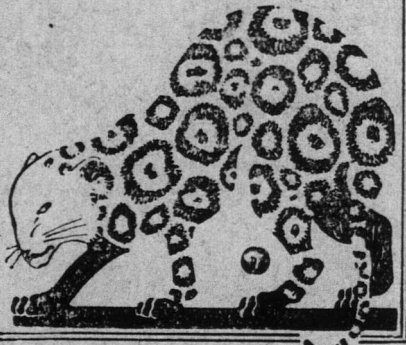
### THE LEOPARD

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.

BUY IT.



## LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, October 20th, 1914.

### BELGIAN REFUGEES IN LONDON.

A many-gabled building in Aldwych, just off the Strand, once a skating rink, more lately the headquarters of "The Civilian Force," is now a place of first resort for the thousands (over 200,000 have arrived here at the time of writing) of Belgians pouring into London at almost all hours of the day and night. The large interior is an astounding sight. On one side of it are the offices where the names, the conditions, and the intentions of the refugees are registered. A long table is a refreshment bar from which Red Cross nurses carry coffee and sandwiches to the crowd of people waiting to know what is next to be done to them. They have become used to waiting, these driven people. Here are two families from Ostend. One consists of parents and eight young children, the other is smaller, more cheerful, only remembering its most recent adventure, the hurried flight, its home, and the twenty-two hours' sea voyage in a fishing boat to Folkestone. They are very grateful to the English, and speak admiringly of the bravery and gaiety of the English soldiers. They tell of friends of theirs, a mother and daughter who have between them brought over no fewer than seventeen children. A man, apparently of the middle class, is looking for his family. He left them three weeks ago to do business, and is now hoping without definite reason that they are coming to Lowestoft in one of the fishing boats expected there. On the other side of the room are rough divisions, each bearing the name of an hotel. Parties of the refugees allocated to one or another assemble there at intervals, and are then taken away in hired omnibuses. It is a scene the pathos of which is only relieved by the brisk helpfulness of the many kind people who are giving all their time to the service of the unfortunate immigrants.

### OUR REDUCED ILLUMINATION.

Londoners need nothing now to remind them that the Empire is at war. At first they seemed hardly to realize it till it was suddenly brought home to them by the adoption of certain

protective measures with regard to public and private street, shop, store and house lighting. A stricter application of these measures is now being enforced, and the result is likely to be of a character more far-reaching than was perhaps anticipated. The aspect of London at night is entirely changed, and the habits of the Londoner are vitally threatened. Unlike streets have no appeal for him, and the consequence is that he is staying at home in the evening and going earlier to bed. On this account theatres have been suffering, and Sir Herbert Tree, as well as two other theatre managers, have decided to make a Chinese-like change by inverting the present arrangement and giving six matinee performances and two evening ones a week. The experiment is a daring one, and it remains to be seen whether it will have the support of those people who are afraid to risk their lives in motors and taxis and buses in the darkened streets. Another change that has to be noted is that now the hours of public-houses will be the same as those in Scotland, no drink being allowed to be sold before 10 o'clock in the morning or after 10 o'clock at night. The closing down of London at night is naturally being felt by the tubes and omnibus companies, and it is stated that a restriction in the late evening services is contemplated.

### THE POSITION OF GREECE.

One who has just arrived here from Athens tells me that, having regard to the situation elsewhere, the state of feeling throughout Greece is astonishingly calm. During the twenty and more years for which he has had knowledge of the country he has never seen the Hellenic nation so united and so determined to settle once and for all with Turkey if the latter, as the result of German influence, resolves to abandon her neutrality. All sorts of overtures have been made from Berlin, both by the Emperor and his ministers, to the King, and Greece is blessed with a number of both Germans and Turkish secret agents. She never, however, was better prepared for war, from both a military and a naval stand-

point, and, though the source has been kept a profound secret, it is said to be obvious to any observer that a vast supply of munitions has of late been brought into the country.

### AND OF ITALY.

Considerations not dissimilar to those affecting Bulgaria are at the back of the mind of the statesman responsible for the policy of Italy, though there is not the smallest doubt in the latter case as to the direction in which the popular sympathy inclines. An observant Englishman, who has just returned here from Northern Italy, tells me he is assured that the people as a whole lean towards the Allies, and this is shown in numerous quiet ways. Pamphlets propounding their case, and furnishing the facts of current history from their side are in very much larger demand than publications "through German eyes." A study of the supply of picture postcards showed that the pungency of Italian satirical artists was directed towards the "brutal Hun," while the comic spirit approached the French and British soldier with obvious kindness. My informant added that an examination of postcards in which the Allies are depicted, aroused in him no feeling of resentment, whereas many of those which dealt with the enemy were scathing in the extreme.

### BASUTOS TO HELP THE EMPIRE.

From South African newspapers which have just reached London, I gather some interesting details of the anxiety of the Basutos to offer help in this time of need. It has already been stated that Grifth, the Paramount Chief, has offered the King financial assistance and assured the Government of their readiness to prepare for war. Various schemes have been discussed in the meetings of the tribe. One party wishes the contribution to take the form of a big gun—"big enough," as one native speaker said, "to give a slap to the big German fellows." The other plan—and this appears to find most favour—is to offer to King George a destroyer to be called the Basuto. If this comes off, it will be, I think, the first time that native loyalty has taken such an impressive shape. The Basutos are, of course, a very prosperous people who would be well able to provide the quarter of a million or so necessary for the destroyer. They gave striking testimony of their loyalty during the South African war, when, it will be remembered, 20,000 armed Basutos were ready, if the Government had given permission, to take part in the relief of Ladysmith. One wonders whether a contribution of the famous Basuto ponies would not be particularly useful at the present time. The Basuto gift, it will be noted, is a gift direct to the King, and an expression of their personal loyalty to him.

### WAR AND THE SERVANTS' HALL.

The last people in England to have feared the effects of a European war—the highly-paid servants in great houses—have been among the first to lose their situations, and now women's societies are faced with the problem of finding work for ladies' maids, highly qualified but often elderly cooks, and specialized nurses, in a world which considers all these people as luxuries. Men servants, who have begun of late to consider their jobs precarious, are not in the same difficulty, for hundreds of Austrians and Germans have, of course, gone back to their own countries, and pressure had been brought to bear on some of the English male servants to enlist. Many of the large country houses offered the choice of dismissal or enlistment on full salary.

### FASHIONS OF WAR TIME.

The London dressmakers and milliners are wondering whether the war, like so many historic campaigns, of the past, will give a new garment to the feminine wardrobe. From these campaigns we inherited that popular invalid garment "the Nightingale," introduced by "the Lady of the Lamp"; the "Cardigan," named after Lord Cardigan of Balacava fame; and the "Garibaldi" from which sprang the modern blouse. For the moment the only millinery product of the present war is a quaint little hat christened by its creator the "Tipperary," which is winning high favor among fashionable women. It is carried out in velvet and fur and sometimes in taffetas, a material which is having an autumn millinery vogue, and in its outlines is really reminiscent of the Glenary bonnets of our Highlanders, the trimming generally being some form of the cockade. The great wholesale houses of the City, too, are pouring forth a stream of "Jellicoe" blouses, "Kitchener" sports coats, and other typically named garments, but none of these is in any sense a new contribution to dress.

### THE PARISIAN MODE.

Parisian ladies, like the English, are so busy making serviceable stockings of a shape and texture with which fashion has little to do, that they have no time to think of autumn modes. Indeed Paris has taken the

## Captain Timewell Defended.

Editor Evening Telegram.  
Dear Sir.—I should like to give my views regarding the present newspaper campaign against Captain Timewell, Paymaster. As Quartermaster, I saw something of his work, and I say without hesitation that no department of the Regiment was more painstakingly and conscientiously managed than his. A more methodical and thorough man I have never met, and evidence of this is shown by the systems, printed forms, etc., which he devised for all the departments, and which proved so helpful. His training as an accountant qualified him well for this work, so essential for ensuring the orderly and economical management of the Regiment. I know of no officer or man who could have done it nearly so well. It was through no fault of his that the allotment papers were not completed. He drew them up long before the Regiment sailed, and he made many efforts to have them filled in. Why the company officers did not or could not attend to this, I am unable to say, but I know that Captain Timewell was very much worried about it. He was working all day and nearly all night, and could not even say goodbye at the last moment to his friends. Never did I see him so tired and sympathetic to clerks, Salvation Army officers, and others who interviewed him on behalf of needy wives and dependents. I saw him on some instances advancing money out of his own pocket, and trusting to being able to adjust the matter when he arrived home. He did this in spite of the fact that the men had been paid before they left a few days previously, and ought to have provided for their dependents themselves. The above gives an idea of Captain Timewell's work before he left, as I saw it.

Now it is found that an allowance to him, which we do not understand, has been authorized. Personally, I feel sure that if Captain Timewell applied for it he intended it to cover anticipated necessary expenditure. We all boast of a love of British fair play. Why should he be condemned without trial? Why should his good name be attacked? Why should he be stabbed in the dark by writers who have not the courage to sign their own names? Why should he not first be given an opportunity to explain? I do not think that anyone is in a position to define what the duties of the Paymaster will be in England. Some think they can be carried out by his Sergeant, who is an excellent clerk, I doubt it. But I feel sure if a Paymaster is found to be unnecessary for our Regiment, Captain Timewell will not be slow to say so.

Your obedient servant,  
H. OUTERBRIDGE,  
Captain and Quartermaster,  
1st Nfld. Regiment,  
St. John's, Nov. 8.

war with a high seriousness that ought to impress the Germans as a curious contrast of the British Tommy's irreverent jightheadedness. From all that one hears Berlin is far more frivolous than Paris. Not that the Parisians are anything but cheerful. There are always high spirits in that city. In the times in which we live fashions seem a futility. The most elegant ladies, one is informed, go no further in country than to wear hats based on the model of "bonnets de police"—the caps that soldiers wear in barracks. That is the greatest eccentricity to be found at a season when at ordinary times eccentricities abound. For the rest Frenchwomen are still wearing straw hats in October. Anybody who appreciates the Parisian sense of the fitness of things knows what that means. It implies an utter breakdown of fashion. France's whole heart is in the stern business of the day.

No sensible man wants a Watch that is not reliable, it may cost him dearly. Any man who wants a Watch that is reliable, let him go to TRAPNELL'S, where only reliable Watches are kept and sold at reasonable prices.—oct22,14



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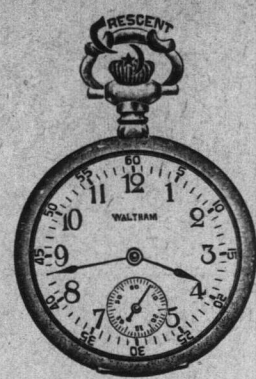
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