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LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, July 26th, 1915.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA SPENDS SUMMER IN LONDON.

Queen Alexandra will remain at Marlborough House practically the whole of the summer, with occasional visits to some of her more intimate friends. Her Majesty, who finds that the air of London suits her remarkably well, even in the summer, continues to take the keenest interest in all that transpires at the front, and desires to keep in the closest possible touch with the doings there. Sandringham has been closed since it will probably remain so until the end of the war. It would be rather difficult, indeed, just now to reach it, since practically all the male domestic staff is now serving the country in some direction or another. Her Majesty is now in the best of health and spirits, and is looking forward with great interest to the return to this country on leave of the Prince of Wales.

NEW FIRST SEA LORD.

Sir Henry Jackson, Lord Fisher's successor as First Sea Lord at the Admiralty, quickly settled down to the duties of his high office. He has taken up residence at the official house of the First Sea Lord on the right of the Admiralty archway. Unlike some of his predecessors, he does not indulge in vigorous exercise by a ride in the Row or a furious motor drive out of town and back again. But he enjoys a quiet walk in the park in the company of his wife. Despite his 60 years, Sir Henry carries himself well and with the typical bearing of one who has seen much service. He usually leaves the house soon after nine in the morning, and walks for about an hour before proceeding to his office at the Admiralty.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENT FOR EUROPE.

The South African Union Government has offered to send a contingent of South Africans for the European campaign. There is said to be a strong and growing desire that the sub-continent should be thus represented, as the other self-governing dominions are. This desire is due partly to the belief that the campaign is virtually over in German South-West Africa, many of the troops which have been engaged in operations there having returned home. Sir

Thomas Smartt, who recently met the various units which are, or have been, on active service, has found all ranks most eager to volunteer for service in Europe, and his view is borne out by reports from all parts of the Union, that South Africans of both races will not be satisfied until they are represented in Europe by a contingent worthy of the Union.

PROFESSIONAL RECORDS OF WAR SERVICE.

Various professions and callings are seeking to show the extent to which their members are giving service with the armed forces of the Crown. Medicine contributes a larger contingent of its members to the Army than any other learned profession, but the work of the Royal Army Medical Corps is so well differentiated from that of other branches of the service that no special record is required to preserve the names of the doctors who have joined the military forces. Law has done well. It is difficult to obtain the total number of lawyers who have been accepted for service. There is no organization which takes in England, Scotland, and Ireland as a whole. Each country has its own Bar and its own solicitors. The Law Society records in its annual report that 2053 English solicitors and 1098 articled clerks are on active service. A short time ago the War Office stated that the number of medical men employed with the army at home and abroad was more than 7000. It would be interesting to know the exact figures with regard to lawyers. It cannot be much less than 5,000.

OLD BAILEY THRILLS.

The tremendous crowd outside the Old Bailey awaiting the verdict in the trial of the man Smith, was a curious thing to see in these days. This particular criminal was found guilty of murdering in her bath a woman with whom he had gone through a ceremony of marriage, while two other women with whom he had lived had also been found dead in baths. People waited in thousands for the chance of seeing the prison van that carried this miserable creature away from the Court. At a time when thousands of splendid lives are coming to a sudden end for their country's sake, one would have thought that people here would find sufficient excitement for their thoughts without herding at the Old Bailey for the old, squalid thrills demanded in times of peace and security. It is in days like these that the pitiful waste of energy and time under our present impossible system of criminal law seems most appalling. The trial of this miscreant had taken up nine days of the time of a judge and jury and a brilliant legal staff with all the numerous expense that this involved. Before that there were the police court proceedings at Bow Street which were much longer, and where every one of the points had already been threshed out. Before that again were the inquests. It is our happy custom to be amused at the summary methods and dramatic circumstances and procedure of French justice. It is just possible that the French may see something odd and inexplicable about the deliberation of the English system as demonstrated so thoroughly in the Three Brides case.

TRANSFORMED PAUPERS.

In those days that now seem so distant when there was no war, a deputation of paupers waited upon the Lambeth Guardians to ask for wages for work they performed in the poor house. The Board laughed at the mere idea and told the men that if they wanted wages they could leave the workhouse to earn them. The war has changed things. One hundred paupers have forsaken their old home at the Lambeth Workhouse, sixty of them now being employed at Woolwich Arsenal on the manufacture of war munitions. Two have absconded from the workhouse in the Poor Law clothes but the Guardians are not prosecuting them for stealing the clothing, recognizing that the men have left to earn their own living. The most astonishing example of these changing times, however, comes from Wandsworth. The Tooting Workhouse has been secured by the military authorities, and the inmates have been transferred to Mitcham. The Poor Law Guardians needed a carpenter to do the daily repair at the evacuated workhouse.

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and could not get one. Hitherto the work was done by a pauper, who was removed with the rest to Mitcham. As Tooting has now ceased to be a Poor Law institution the Guardians could not recall the pauper to do the work on the old terms of board and lodging and no wages. The only way was to appoint him to the position as "handy man" at a salary of 35 shillings a week. So it comes about that the pauper who worked without wages comes back to his old institution as a self-supporting working man at a salary of 35 shillings a week.

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG AND TIRPITZ.

That is an old quarrel between the German Chancellor and the Secretary of the Navy which has just been revived, according to the German newspapers. It is believed by close political observers here that Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg was against the ultimatum which ushered in the war, and that Von Tirpitz was one of the chief architects of war. The Chancellor, again, it is believed, has never been enamoured of the submarine warfare against merchantmen, while the maintenance of this warfare is the only thing which prevents Von Tirpitz's reputation from vanishing. Intelligent persons in Germany realize that Von Tirpitz's naval policy was the tap-root of the Anglo-German hostility, and that his navy was a mistake. Von Tirpitz slavishly imitated the British navy, conceived to suit the needs of this country, and never worked out a navy adapted to specific needs of Germany. He put Germany's money into Dreadnoughts, and would not listen to the critics, like Admiral Kirchhoff, who advocated submarines. Von Tirpitz's Dreadnoughts, while provoking the conflict with this country, have been quite useless, and, on the other hand, when war broke out Germany found herself with too few submarines for her needs. It was only after war began that Von Tirpitz became converted to the submarine, and he is now its most ardent advocate to cover his past blunders and to persuade the German people that the German navy is really giving them something for all the money and the international bitterness it has cost them.

THE NEW CARRIAGE FOLK.

At first sight certain leafy streets of West London look very much like the scene in an ordinary year, for there seem to be as many motor cars and carriages as ever. The difference is in the occupants. Nearly every fash-

Various Forms Of Headache

"It is necessary in order to treat headache properly to understand the cause which produces the affection," says Dr. J. W. May of Houston, Texas. "The cause of headache cannot even begin the treatment of a headache until the cause of the trouble has been removed. To avoid this purpose Anti-Serpin Tablets will be found a most convenient and satisfactory remedy. One tablet every one to three hours gives comfort and relief in the most severe cases of headache, neuralgia and particularly the headache of women."

When a patient is subject to regular attacks of sick headache, we should caution him to keep his bowels free by taking nothing in better than "Achole" and when he feels the least sign of an incoming attack, he should take two or three tablets. Such patients should always be instructed to carry a few Anti-Serpin Tablets and to have them ready for instant use. These tablets are prompt in action and can be depended on to produce relief in a very few minutes. Ask for "Achole" and "Anti-Serpin Tablets" can be obtained at all druggists.

ionable woman now walks, or at least takes a taxi-cab. Instead of fine ladies in smart hats and elderly financiers and smooth, casual young men of wealth, there the stiff-looking, bright-faced soldiers in hospital blue or in khaki, with white bandages everywhere. Innumerable London hostesses have given their carriages and also their houses to these convalescents, who grow more numerous every day. The Duchess of Westminster has abandoned her fine house on Putney Heath to the soldiers, who, much to her amusement and a little to her chagrin, find the rural beauty and quiet of the spot a trifle dull to men who like their London brisk and lively and had thought of it in the trenches on the lines of "Good-bye Piccadilly, and farewell Leicester Square." At one beautiful mansion in another quiet spot a favorite occupation of the convalescents is that of sitting on the wall with their backs turned to all the expansive beauty of the grounds placed at their disposal, and feeding their eyes on the view of distant buses and tramcars. The fashionable woman with the best will in the world find it a little difficult to cater for her guests' tastes, as these frequently conflict with the orders of the medical men and nurses. The one pleasure which never fails is that of "seeing the moving pictures," and one hostess of convalescents has a miniature cinema show in her house.

PUZZLES IN ECONOMY.

Considerable discussion has been aroused by the leaflet of the Parliamentary Economy Committee instructing the public how to save. One piece of advice is "use home products wherever possible." This is certainly sound, because it tends to decrease our import requirements. But others argue that it is just as patriotic to economize in the consumption of home products, for the less that is consumed of home products the more remains to meet an export demand which at present cannot be fully satisfied because the country is preoccupied by "war work." If the problem is investigated closely it is found to bristle with conundrums. But surely it is no good perplexing the public with confusing details. "Save in everything" should be the comprehensive advice. For the working man food, beer, and spirits, and tobacco provide the main opportunities for thrift. Among well-to-do classes one meets with some humorously pathetic attempts to save. For instance, there is the man who smokes his expensive cigar right down to the very end instead of throwing away a large stump. Thereby, of course, he poisons himself and does nobody any good. This case reminds one of the old story of the page-boy who in reply to his mistress's questions declared, "No, mum; I would eat till I burst rather than waste anything." But on the whole there is plenty of evidence of a real desire to save among those who are reasonably well off. Courses are knocked off the dinner, the City man's lunch is frugal, omnibus or tube are substituted for the taxi, short and cheap holidays, if any, are the order of the day. I know at least three or four heavy smokers who now leave pipe and cigarette case at home when going to the City. Most people have strange pet economies, but I think that the case of the lady whose only economy is to cut off meat from the servants' dinner is an isolated instance.

COLOURS AND CONTRASTS.

Many Londoners continue to be faithful to the Parisian craze for dark blue, despite the temptations of brilliant summer weather. Well cut, and tastefully relieved by immaculate white cuffs and collars, it is extremely becoming, and above all useful. But there is abundant evidence that it can be particularly dowdy. Society women engaged in war work are obviously impressed by the everyday utility of the blue costume. Lighter colors are, however, to be seen at the fashionable matinees and concerts, especially on young women, among whom white mantles appear to be popular. White, indeed, is worn a good deal as an accessory by the young widows so often seen in London streets. That the old-fashioned heavy and depressing black should be discarded for a lighter form of popular, is all to the good, for there is little need to emphasize the sadness of the moment. Many grief-stricken women feel that the glorious deaths of their dear ones call for something other than a hopeless mourning. The Queen has set the example of wearing pretty shades of color, notwithstanding the deep anxiety of the times, and Princess Mary is dressed in charming light frocks, which give a note of hopefulness to all her public appearances.

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SALE BEGINS MONDAY MORNING.
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BISHOP SONS & Co., Ltd.

Empire Aircraft.

Three More Machines—Presentation To-Day by Queen Alexandra.

Three more aeroplanes have been presented to the over-seas aircraft flotilla. Sir Ernest Birch, K.C.M.G., on behalf of the Federated Malay States, has informed the Over-seas Club of these additions.

The first has been given by Mr. Bu Tong Sen, a member of the Federated Council of the Federated Malay States and a Chinese mine-owner in the State of Perak; the second by the residents of Kinta, the chief mining district of Perak; and the third by Mr. Alma Baker, of Kinta, who informs the Over-seas Club that several more aeroplanes will be forthcoming.

This brings the total number of the Over-seas flotilla to nine, three from Hong-kong, three from the Federated Malay States, and one each from Gibraltar, South Africa, and British West Indies. Many more units have been promised. Several of the Canadian provinces, Ceylon, New Zealand, the Straits Settlements, and other sections of the Empire are actively engaged in collecting money for aeroplanes.

Queen Alexandra, as stated yesterday will visit the headquarters of the Royal Flying Corps at Farnborough this afternoon and present a number of aeroplanes subscribed for by residents overseas.—Daily Mail, July 3.

Germany's Last State.

Let us not think that any kind of words, or any kind of agreement or compromise or mediation, can avail us in this fierce trial of our English blood. Nor let us vainly imagine that the enemy will relax in his delirium of frightfulness or spare us one pang which he can inflict on us all.

"It is my firm belief that when we have driven him back to his own land (and we must drive him back—we must, unless we are to be forever ruined), scenes of horror, scenes of mutual extermination, will take place, exceeding anything we have yet known in voracity, destruction and blood."—Frederic Harrison, on "The German Peril."



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12 bunches Bananas.
25 cases Cal. Oranges.
5 cases Grape Fruit.
5 cases Cal. Lemons.
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Cucumbers.
10 bns. Cabbage.
20 bns. New Potatoes.
10 bns. New Turnips.

All Teas have advanced in price. While our present stock of Bulldog and Dannawalla lasts we will sell at the old price.
Bulldog40c. lb.
Dannawalla50c. lb.

6 cases Fresh Country Eggs.
Campbell's Soup, 12c. tin.
New Potatoes, 15c. gall.
Best Family Flour, 60c. stone.
Flash, the hand cleaner, 10c. tin.

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