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We may feel sure that if this immigrant enjoyed no greater opportunities in the land of Uncle Sam there were at his disposal in the country of his birth, he would not so aggressively proclaim himself a citizen of the land of the Stars and Stripes.

The Britisher is more reserved when declaring his nationality. He does not wish to be thought snobbish, although it occasionally happens that a conceited subject of His Majesty may wish others to regard him as possessing an importance to which he is not entitled, particularly when he makes claims that are calculated to make those whom he addresses angry at his conceit. Be that as it may, the Britisher has every cause to boast, with a due measure of pride, of all that his country and Empire have accomplished. He has every reason to congratulate himself upon being a member of that combination of democratic commonwealths that have led the world in the fight for liberty and democracy.

Englishmen from the days of Alfred onward, always resisted any attempted invasion of their country or overthrow of their institutions that would to any extent abridge that freedom which they regard as the birthright of all who were born in the King's dominions.

When the charter was wrested by the English barons from King John in 1215, it was merely another exhibition of that tenacity which is part and parcel of British institutions and so strong an element in the make-up and character of those who were born or subscribe allegiance to the kings and queens of England.

Love of country is very strong with the Britisher. Whenever the Empire or any part of it is in danger, it becomes a dominating passion. There is no hesitation shown when the call goes forth to rally to the King's standard. His subjects and liege men instantly answer the summons, and standing erect, conscious of the greatness of their country and its historical grandeur, are ready to do and die in order that it may continue to win that glory in which all Britishers share equally.

One of the noblest lessons in patriotism that the world has ever chronicled, was given on the fateful day when the Empire took up the brutal challenge thrown down by the Teutonic tyrants. Young men and old men; rich and poor; pro-

fessor and pupil; employer and employed sank their common differences and merged their identity in one mighty and historic mass that girded its loins to meet the terrible Hun onslaughts.

There was no necessity of asking why? They felt that everything for which their fathers before them had laboured and died was at stake. That the mighty fabric over which one flag flies and upon which the sun never sets, was in danger of destruction by those to whom liberty and democracy are anathema. England, the little Island in the ocean, was in peril. It was in danger of invasion. Its people might have known the horrors of having German mass murderers in their midst, British women might have been violated. British children would have suffered from the excesses indulged in by fiends in human form who chop off the limbs of innocent little children.

For a thousand years the soil of Great Britain has been inviolate. Better that every inhabitant of the United Kingdom perish by the sword than allow the fair land to be desecrated by the barbarous Hun.

What was most striking and pleasing in connection with the incident of the war, was the patriotic spontaneity of not only the British born subject, but those who coming from foreign lands, even those with which we were at war, gladly took up arms and in thousands of cases gave up their lives.

To the foreign born British subject who appreciated all that the Empire did for him, origin and descent was of no consequence. The land in which he lived and which had been so kind to him was the only land which he was ready to defend at the expense of life itself.

True, there were traitors. Men who did not take advantage of the opportunity by re-paying with that expected loyalty the kindness and hospitality that a generous country gave them. These have, no doubt, repented and will suffer for their deeds and be treated with the very scant consideration they deserve.

The men who placed country before aught else are the men who can really be called Empire sons. They will in future shape its destinies. They will bequeath to their descendants the memory of deeds wrought that verily saved the world.

The potency of atmosphere and

environment undoubtedly generates powerful feelings that so strongly influence one's conduct and outlook which the luke-warm citizen, native or naturalized, cannot understand. For all patriotic purposes the unpatriotic pacifist who is ready to see his country perish rather than repudiate his shallow based principles of internationalism, is a greater danger to the land whose citizenship and birth he claims than the loyal naturalized citizen. The latter has given up the land of his birth or former allegiance and must, if at all grateful, recognize the land of his adoption as the only country which has any claims upon him.

Recent events will, no doubt, necessitate certain legislative changes in the matter of conferring citizenship. In several instances, acquired rights of nationality have been shamefully abused. Traitors of this kind will receive their just deserts. It is not so much with the naturalized that we are concerned and the love of country to which he may give utterance, as the patriotism of those who, while not enjoying all the advantages that makes life pleasant, were every bit as ready to meet and vanquish the enemy as their fellow citizens to whom fortune had been kind.

Notwithstanding all that is now being said concerning the forming of a league of nations; in spite of all the articles written and codes drafted whereby disputes may be settled amicably, mankind has not yet undergone that moral transformation that will make wars a thing of the past. Men's passions are stronger than ever. Countries like individuals will still continue to resent insults directed at their dignity or honour. Alliances may be entered into for the purpose of maintaining peaceful relations. Nevertheless, defensive measures will still be necessary. Nations like men will have to trust to themselves. They will have to be self-reliant and be prepared for any emergency that arises.

It is in order to cope with such emergencies that the pride of nationality or national patriotism must be always kept at white heat. It must glow with a sincerity that will brook no taunt. That will make one ready, as our brave and noble Britishers were, to offer life if need be, in order to serve our country. We have come through the fiery furnace. As long as history will record what men have done, will the immortal exploits of