

Those Words and Phrases

WHAT DO THEY MEAN TO YOU?

No. 1—"The Freedom of the Seas."

This phrase was by no means new when President Wilson gave it such prominence in his famous speech. Napoleon used it when Nelson was a prisoner to the French Fleet; the British demanded it when the North Sea was at each other's throats during the American Civil War; and the Romans insisted upon it when the Punic galleys barred their progress through the Mediterranean. As President Wilson puts it, "Freedom of the Seas" means "absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas outside territorial waters alike in peace and war."

Britannia Must Rule!

If we accept this definition then the power of our Navy will be almost nullified, for there can be no blockade established unless the ships maintaining it remain within three miles of the enemy's coast. They would, in this position, be subject to attacks by enemy submarines and aircraft. Moreover, they would have power to stop ships save those flying the enemy flag, and ships carrying munitions of war under neutral colors would be permitted free access to enemy ports. "Freedom of the Seas" robs the naval power of its offensive might.

Had such a blockade been established in this war, Germany's submarines and aircraft would have had little difficulty in so damaging the British Fleet that, long ago, the balance of power would have reversed; the result would have been that Britain would have been invaded.

Military nations, like Germany, welcome President Wilson's notions of freedom. They would like to be able to use their vast armies—or the vast armies they could raise from their huge populations—on land, while their commerce at sea went on merrily without let or hindrance.

Stern Facts.

On the other hand, maritime nations like Great Britain and Japan, would have their sole means of defence taken from them—for if the seas were free there could not possibly be naval war, and the strongest navy would be powerless to stop munitions being carried to the shores of the weaker by such neutral ships—or even ships flying the enemy's flag openly—desire to carry them.

In peace the seas are free. Great Britain's actions in destroying piracy have made them free. Germany's re-assertion of piracy had the effect of bringing America into the war.

"Freedom of the Seas" is best illustrated by facts. Before the war, though Britain was acknowledged on all hands to rule the seas, there was no lack of freedom whatever. In no part of the British Empire were the ships of other nations charged higher harbor or dock dues than British ships; and they could buy their coal at the same price as our own vessels; and free access to the markets of the particular country was given alike to all flags. In fact, German liners were permitted to call at British ports and carry passengers at lower rates than their British rivals, undercutting the British ships, which, in addition to their ordinary taxes, had to pay

dues for the upkeep of lighthouses and harbors.

What "Freedom" Means.

"Freedom of the Seas," from the British point of view, means exactly what it meant before the war—that ships, provided they were proceeding on their lawful occasions, could come and go as they desired; and our scouts and cruisers and fishery protection vessels saw to it that those on unlawful occasions were prevented from making too free with freedom.

From the German point of view, domination, not freedom, is meant; coaling stations for German ships only; ports where all but German ships would have to pay exorbitant dues and tariffs; markets, where only German goods could be handled because they were about half the price of other nations' goods.

The only freedom of the seas that Great Britain can agree to is the freedom which obtained till the U-boat campaign made the seas a close preserve for ships of German origin or sympathy and U-boats.—T.H.B.

Young Desperado.

At Brentford, London, Eng., John Tew, 13, was charged with causing grievous bodily harm to another boy. It was stated that Tew was throwing stones at some boys who were bathing in the canal at Southall, when they came out of the water and caught him. He then drew out a clasp knife, and stabbed one of the boys in the neck, inflicting a serious wound. On Tew's behalf it was mentioned that some time ago he received the award from the Royal Humane Society for saving a little girl from drowning. Having regard to his previous good character the Bench remanded the lad with a view to getting him away to sea.

An Armistice Account.

What One Item Alone Means to Germany.

The Germans have to give up, amongst other terms of the armistice, 5,000 railway engines and 150,000 railway trucks.

During the course of the war we have been so accustomed to "talking in millions" that the significance of 5,000 locomotives and 150,000 trucks is liable to be overlooked.

The cost of the engines and tenders alone, taking £3,000 each as a fair average pre-war price, amounts to £15,000,000. At the present time they would cost something like £5,000 each, so that their value to-day is about £25,000,000.

Then add the value of the trucks at £50 each, and you have the formidable total of £32,500,000 for this one item of rolling stock which the Germans have to dispose of!

If you coupled up the engines, they would form a line of 70 miles long; and the trucks, treated in the same way, would cover over 700 miles.

Fancy a line of engines and trucks stretching from London to Edinburgh and back again! If you placed three abreast, they would reach from London to Paris!

What the surrender of this rolling stock means to Germany may be judged by the fact that the German delegates, before they signed the armistice in the saloon of Marshal Foch's special train, tried very hard, but unsuccessfully, to reduce the quantity of rolling stock to be surrendered.

The Censor's Last Joke.

(From the Manchester Guardian.)

Affected by the high spirits natural to these happy days, the Censor, not to be out of the fun, announced tonight that H. M. S. Audacious sank after striking a mine off the Irish Coast on the 27th October, 1914. So it's out at last. The announcement revives many old memories. The event was witnessed by the passengers and crew of one of the largest vessels on the sea—the White Star liner Olympic stood by and a number of the rescued seamen were brought on board, and she attempted to tow the battleship. Notices were put in all the cabins telling the passengers not to say anything about the event, and these notices, I have been told, were there when the Olympic was in New York. America had then no idea of entering the war and the American press published their accounts of the disaster and even photographs of the sinking. These photographs and stories were reproduced afterwards in the German papers. Whoever was in the dark about the affair, it was certainly not the Germans. Covert jokes about the censoring of the Audacious story appeared in the comic press, and the pantomimes used to refer to it. When the Hearst papers were struck off the list for cable facilities from England (they were afterwards reinstated) they retaliated by republishing pictures of the Audacious going down and other instances of the British Censor's reticence, and said that defiance of silly prohibitions was the reason why the British Government had stopped their services. Then everyone forgot about the Audacious, except the Censor. He didn't like this, and now the whole situation is regularized.

Battles Without Casualties

When Britishers Captured Thousands Without Loss.

The terrific battles in France before the Armistice was signed must have resulted in a total list of casualties on both sides exceeding that of any battles in history.

But we have engaged in battles which have had far-reaching results and yet which were fought without the loss of a single British soldier, though that can hardly be said of the enemy!

When Lord Napier in 1868 carried out his campaign against the King of Abyssinia and stormed the capital Magdala, he did not lose a single soldier as a direct result of the fighting. The Abyssinians on the other hand lost many thousands, including their king, who was killed.

During the dreadful Indian Mutiny Havelock, in his forced march to relieve Lucknow met the rebels at Futtehpore, where he defeated them without the loss of a single man. This was all the more amazing when it is considered that the rebels were in an exceedingly strong position, and the British captured hundreds of prisoners and eleven guns.

The famous massacre of Kabul in Afghanistan was avenged with only a loss of ten on the British side, though nearly the whole of the ammunition, artillery and stores of the Afghans were captured, and thousands of prisoners were taken.

Great Britain's War Record.

Of all people the English are least concerned with praise for having done what the conscience of the nation understood to be the right thing to do. They never seek applause, nor are they swayed from a course deemed right, for lack of it. It is a sterling quality, which has often been mistaken for mere stubbornness. Among some other things we have discovered during the war one is that the Huns have insidiously and persistently, for years, sowed seeds of suspicion and hate of the English throughout the world. Because Germany was jealous of England she hated her; and hating her wanted all other countries to hate England also. And so around the world went an army of German spies whose mission was to spread a propaganda of hatred. Germany, ungrateful, had no cause for this. English ports the world over were open freely to German ships to come and go and trade at will. England herself bought from Germany annually millions of dollars' worth of German-made goods in excess of what Germany bought from England. Germans in England were as free to work, travel, sell goods as any Englishman, while the Englishman in Germany was subject to constant surveillance and in arriving at a foreign port must first of all file a lengthy report containing a personal history, the nature of his errand there, and how many days he intended to remain in that place.

As we all know, it was a question of honor and not necessity which brought England into the war immediately. She too, with the exception of a strong navy was entirely unprepared, and the world will never cease to owe a debt of gratitude to those brave men, who with only scanty supplies and scantier ammunition, held actually by a thread, and at awful cost of life, the Hun line, while an army was gathered and munition works were being built. But for the English navy, the war would have ended very differently. But for the English ships, also, only 30 per cent of

our troops could have reached France.

Of all the great things of the war, none is greater than the magnificent loyalty of the English colonies to the mother country. While they might have remained aloof without a moment's hesitation they unitedly and heartily rallied to her aid. Of their best of life and treasure they sent from far-distant lands and climes, freely, voluntarily, uncomplainingly. It was a grand spectacle; a mighty tribute.

Because no peace bureau was maintained to keep us constantly reminded, to realize our debt to Great Britain in these few of us who as yet begin this war; but time, which adjusts all these things, will write the story of our debt, and with that understanding will come a truer sense of our obligation.—H. H. Windsor, in January Popular Mechanics Magazine.

When you want something in a hurry for tea, go to ELLIS'—Head Cheese, Ox Tongue, Boiled Ham, Cooked Corned Beef, Bologna Sausage.

CHRISTMAS GREETING TO ALL

Interesting Items that help to make a Happy and Enjoyable Christmas

Gifts for Everybody



PRESENTS FOR EVERYONE



TOYS FOR THE CHILDREN--Dolls, Teasets, Drums, Tool Sets, Soldiers, Reins, Picture Blocks, Motor Vans, etc.

USEFUL & ATTRACTIVE GIFTS---P. C. Albums, Gloves, Handkerchief and Tie Boxes, Handkerchief Sachets, Pin Cushions, Photo Frames, Pencil Sets, Perfumes, Brush and Comb Sets, Sewing Companions, Necklaces.

FOR LADIES--Tea Aprons, Neckwear, Silk Scarves, Wool Cap and Scarf Sets, Hand Bags, Sweater Coats, Fur Sets, Handkerchiefs, Silk Hose, etc.

FOR MEN--Neckties, Silk Socks, President Suspenders, Umbrellas, Shirts, Gloves, Felt Slippers, Winter Caps.

FOR THE HOME--Hearth Rugs, Hemstitched Linen Table Covers, Table Napkins.

Pillow Shams, Bureau Scarves, Night Dress Cases.



Lace Centres and Runners, Side Board and Tray Cloths.

STEER Brothers.

Record in Revolutions

Germany Has a Bad Time Ahead

Rebellion Lasts.

Not counting the smaller Spanish American Republics or the present revolutions in Europe, there have been just thirty considerable revolutions during the past 118 years. Among the Great Powers of Europe, France holds the record in respect of revolutionary changes of Government.

Her great revolution and the fall of the Bastille came before the date mentioned. They took place in 1789. In 1830 France got rid of Charles X. and installed Louis Philippe. She also abolished the hereditary peerage. In 1848 the Tuilleries was razed and Louis Philippe driven to England. In 1851 was the Coup d'Etat. Universal suffrage was proclaimed, with Republican form of Government.

Nineteen years later came the Franco-German war, and the return of the Defence Government by enormous majority. Finally, in 1870 came the end of the Napoleonic empire and the seven days' fighting. Paris—50,000 insurgents were killed and 25,000 taken prisoners. About fourth of Paris was utterly destroyed.

In Our Own Country. Italy has had two modern revolutions one in 1859, the other in 1911. Sweden, Holland, Serbia, Hungary, Spain, Brunswick all had big revolutions in the nineteenth century.

The worst revolutions in our century were in Cuba and Uruguay. 1868 Cuba revolted from Spain. Government. The fighting lasted four years—13,600 Cubans were killed in battle, 43,500 prisoners were taken to death. Of 80,000 survived, Spain barely 12,000 survived. A bill to Spain was £14,000,000.

Our own country has had but one great revolution—those of 1649 (great Civil War), and the milder of 1688, when James II. was forced to abdicate.

MINARD'S LIMENT CURES DYSPEPSIA.

T. J. EDENS.

ARRIVED in splendid condition.

Xmas Poultry, Turkeys, Ducks, Chickens, Geese, all ready for delivery Monday, 23rd.

PURSE PLEASES PRICES.

Orlando Powder, Holbrook's, 10c. pkgs. Baking Powder, Bird's, 25c. doz. pkgs. Sausages, 100's and 1,000's, 5c. lb. Raisins, Fancy Seeded, 10c. 1 lb. Walnut, Desiccated, 40c. lb. Grape Juice, 12c. 25c. 50c. per gal. Lunch Tongue, 1 lb. tin, 45c. Walnuts, Shelled, 35c. lb. Peaches, large tin, good syrup, 30c. tin. Cherries, Crystallized, 75c. lb. Raisins, tins, 30c. tin. California Currants, washed and cleaned, 1 lb. ctns, 25c. Beans, good quality, 10c. lb.

FRUIT—The Pick of the Market.

Oranges—California. Oranges—Florida. Pears—California. Tangerines. Apples—Boxed California. Oranges—Green & Purple. Lemons—California. Grape Fruit. Cranberries.

FRESH SALMON and CODFISH always on hand.

T. J. EDENS.

Blackworth St. and Rawlin's Cross.

Gift Suggestions

THESE are all practical presents. Stop just a moment and consider how much more these useful gifts will be appreciated than the useless trumpery presents folks so often give at Christmas.

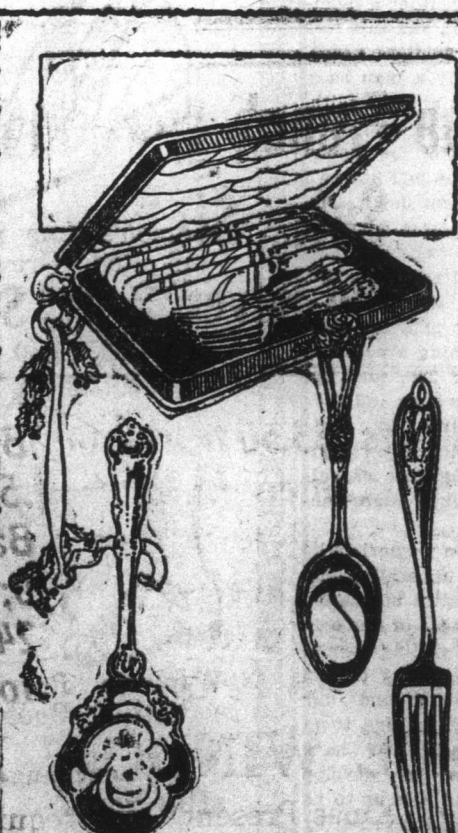
Let us show you our Silverware; our flat ware; our cutlery; the various electric appliances and the household helps which save time and labor for the housewife. Let us suggest a gift for the man of the house or substantial fun-giving things for the kiddies.

Here are a few of many things we would be glad to show you.

Auto Strop Razors
Military Brushes
Pipes in Cases
Cigarette & Cigar Holders
Tobacco Pouches
Fountain Pens
Bill Cases
Skates.

Manicure Sets
Embroidery Sets
Carpet Sweepers
Vacuum Sweepers
Sewing Machines
Gramophones
Knife Baskets
Fancy Trays

BOWRING BROS., Ltd
Hardware Department.



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Certain to Please Her

An O-Cedar Polish Mop is a continual source of satisfaction. Think how she would appreciate your originality and thought upon the receipt of this most acceptable gift.

It will lighten her work—it does away with back-breaking stooping or reaching.

Let your fine furniture, pianos, and automobile enjoy the gift of an application of O-Cedar Polish.

O-Cedar Polish
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