DISTANT BLOCKADE OF PORTS PROVED GERMANY'S UNDOING

Britain's Traditional Naval Policy Is Altered in Admiralty Orders of 1912—Churchill Defends Board's Actions in Methods of Bottling Up German Fleet.

France. It consisted in establishing, immediately upon the outbreak of war, a close blockade of the enemy's of 1912. s and naval bases by means of flotilias of strong small craft sup-

When, early in the present century. our potential enemy for the first time became not France, but Germany, our based stretched the declaration of war, to overcome those difficulties. It was rightly naval strategic front shifted from the Channel to the North Sea. But although the enemy, the front, and the theatre had changed, the sound principle of British naval strategy still held good. Our first line of defense

the battle fleets. arrangements on this new front could rapidly reach the same degree of perfection as the conflicts of so many generations had achieved in the channel; and so far as our naval were concerned, we were still in the process of transition when the Great War began. More serious however, was the effect of the change on the utility of our destroyers. Instead of operating at distances of from twenty to sixty miles across the channel, with their supporting ships close at hand in safe harbors, they were now called upon to operate in the Heligoland Bight, across 240 mile: of sea, and with no suitable bases for their supporting battle fleet near-

er than the Thames or the Forth. Therefore, from shortly before 1905. when the French agreement was signed, down to the Agadir crisis in 1911, the admiralty made plans to capture one or other of the German islands. On this it was intended to establish an oversea base at which from the beginning of the war our blockade flotillas could be replenished progressed, would have developed insea power. In this way, therefore, the admiralty would still have carried out their traditional war policy of beating the enemy's flotillas and light craft into his ports and main-taining a constant close blockade.

Increased Fortifications.

These considerations were not lost upon the Germans. They greatly increased the fortifications of Heligoland, and they proceeded to fortify, one after another, such of the Frisian Islands as were in any way suitable for our purposes. At the same time a new and potent factor appeared upon the scene—the submarine. The submarine not only rendered the capture and maintenance of an oversea se or bases far more difficult and s some authorities have steadfastly d, impossible, but it threatened th destruction our cruisers and ttleships, without whose constant support our flotillas would easily have been destroyed by the enemy's

This was the situation in October 1911, when immediately after the Agadir crisis the new board of admiralty over which I presided was completely changed. Seeing that we had not for the time being the num-

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Correct your digestion for a few ents. Millions keep it handy. Drugts recommend it.—Advt.

V.—THE NORTH SEA FRONT.

By WINSTON CHURCHILL.

With heavy ships, and having regard also to the difficulty and hazard in all the creumstances of storming all the creumstances of storming. The traditional war policy of the and capturing one of his now fortiadmiralty grew up during the pro- fled islands, we proceeded forthwith longed wars and antagonisms with to revise altogether the war plans and substitute, with the full concur-

ported by cruisers, with superior bat-tle fleets in reserve. The experience of two hundred reserves are two hundred reserves. of two hundred years had led all naval strategists to agree on this fundamental principle, "Our first line of defense is the enemy's ports."

fundamental principle of aggressive in avail strategy, but only a temporary abandonment of it in the face of unsolved practical difficulties; and it was intended that every effort it was intended that every effort and after should be made, both before and after those difficulties. It was rightly foreseen that by closing the exits from the North Sea into the Atlantic Ocean German commerce would b almost completely cut off from the world. It was expected that the economic and financial pressure re-sulting from such a blockade would fatally injure the German power to was considered to be the enemy's fatally injure the German power to carry on a war. It was hoped that this pressure would compel the German feet to come out and fight, supported by cruisers and ultimately by the battle feets.

disposed strategically so as to block the exits from the North Sea by placing the grand fleet at Scapa Flow and drawing a cordon of de-stroyers across the Straits of Dover supported by the older battleships and protected by certain minefields. These conclusions stood the test of the war. They were never departed from in any important respect by any of the boards of admiralty which held office. By this means the British navy seized and kept the effective control of all the oceans of the world

They did not, however, secure the bsolute control of the North Sea. We could no longer hope to prevent he enemy from sallying out of his harbors whenever he hose. What use would he make of this liberty at the outset or during the progress of a war? By what means could restrict him most effectually?
We sought to probe these questions in the naval manoeuvres of

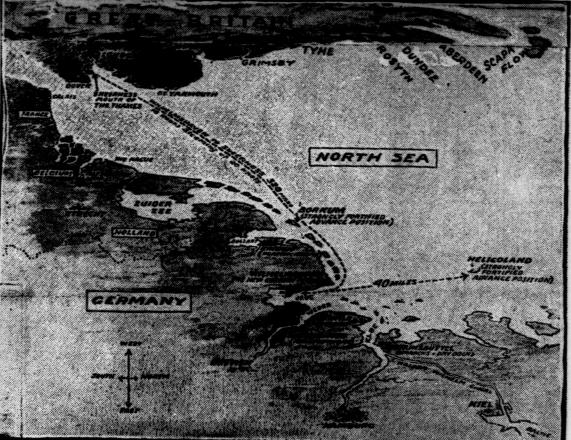
1912 and 1913 But before we could put into operation against Germany the war policy on which the admiralty had decided, there was a preliminary period to be traversed of the most momentous and critical character. This period raised another set of problems before which the inconvenience of raids, or even serious invasion, paled in gravity.

we to reckon with? Of course, if Germany had no will to war all these speculations were mere nightmares. But if she had the will and master the destroyers able to master the destroyers of the potendial enemy in his home waters, nor the power to support our flotillas to create a situation in which war was inevitable and create it at the most opportune moment for herself. Obviously, therefore, the danger of a "bolt from the blue" was by no means fantastic. Still, might one not reasonably expect certain warnings? There would probably be some kind of dispute in progress between the great powers enjoining particular vigilance upon the admiralty. We might hope to get information of military and naval movements. It was almost certain thatt here would financial perturbations in the exchanges of the world indicating a rise of temperature. Could we, therefore, rely upon a week's notice, or

three days' notice, or at least 24 hours' notice, before any blow actually fell? Guard Against Surprises. In Europe, where great nations faced each other with enormous

armies, there was an automatic safeguard against surprise. Decisive events could not occur till the armies were mobilized, and that took at least a fortnight. The supreme defense of France, for instance, could not therefore be overcome without a great battle in which the main strength of the French nation could be brought to bear. But no such assurance was enjoyed by the British fleet. No naval mobilization was necessary on either side to enable all the modern ships to attack one another. had only to raise steam and bring ammunition to the guns. But beyond this grim fact grew the torpedo menace. So far as gunfire alone was ncerned our principal danger was to allow our fleet to be caught divided and to have one vital part destroyed without inflicting proportionate dam-age on the enemy. This danger was greatly reduced by wireless, which enabled the divided portions to be instantly directed to a common rendezvous and to avoid action till concentration was effected. Besides, gunfire was a game that two could play at. One could not contemplate that the main strength of the fleets would ever be allowed to come within range of each other without taking proper precautions. But the torpedo was essentially a weapon of surprise, or even treachery; and all that was true of the torpedo in a surface vessel applied with tenfold force to the torpedo of a submarine.

yond which it was impossible to safeguard oneself. It was not simply a case of a few weeks of special precautions. The British navy had to live its ordinary life in time of peace. It had to have its cruises and its exercises, its periods of leave and refit. Our harbors were open to the security against the worst conceivable treachery, I do not believe that such treachery was ever contemplated by the German admiralty, government, or emperor. While trying as far as possible to guard against trim commerce of the world.



GERMANY FORCES CHANGE IN BRITISH NAVAL STRATEGY. The above map shows why the British naval strategic front shifted from the south to the east coast and from the Channel to the North Sea, when Germany, instead of France, became British's potential enemy. Wilhelmshaven, guarded by strongly-fortified islands, and Heligoland, rendered a close blockade of enemy ports no longer possible. Hence the policy of a distant blockade, explained by Winston Churchill today.

large military garrisons comparable

mists and storms, make the Heligo-

the present year, within this area are

Heligoland Bight or from the Baltic offensive purposes. There would

be no difficulty on the declaration of war in assembling unperceived at Hamburg, Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, and

other ports, the shipping necessary to transport at least 20,000 men; enough

transport 10,000 men is always in

those ports. Large garrisons exist ir the neighborhood amply sufficient

to supply whatever military force

as required. The Germans possess oday large ships of the liner class

today large ships of the liner chac-suitable for transport in a way which the French never did. The rigor

ing information have been pursued during the last five or six years has

made it difficult to arrange for the transmission of intelligence. Con-

sular officers are marked men; and

it is to be expected that their com-

nunications by the usual postal and

telegraphic channels will be delayed if hostilities are imminent. Although

the sources from which informatio

may be obtained have been increase

in numbers during recent years, and are still being increased as oppor-

tunity offers, yet the admiralty are not prepared to make any confident

assertion that a force of upwards of 20,000 men could not be collected in

time of peace and embarked without their knowledge. As a matter of fact, very considerable embarkations of a test character have been carried out without our bridge been carried

out without our having any knowl-

edge until some days after the even

Purely Suppositions.

The continuous development of the mine and the torpedo makes it impossible to establish a close watch with heavy ships on the exits from the Heligoland Bight. To do so for a long period of time would mean a steady and serious wastage of valuable units from the above causes, and if prolonged would effectually alter the balance of naval power. The development of submarines of ocean-going capacity may be ex-

Purely Suppositions.

navy to stop raids or an invasion from Germany today than it was from Germany today than fifteen years ago from France England and had in the course of successive generations led to the development a sea front opposite to France of great military strength. The line Berehaven, Queenstown, Pembroke. Falmouth, Plymouth, Portland, Portsmouth, Newhaven, Dover, Sheerness, Newcastle Hull, and Harwich are all and Chatham covers with suitable defenses every point of strategic sigbases and dockyards, and two torpedo-proof military harbors (Portland and Dover). In close proximity to this line are our three principal military establishments, Aldershot, Salisbury and the Curragh.

But the comparison of the new control o to those on the southern front exist. But the comparison of the new connificance comprises three great naval

Have Strategic Points. From the British military harbors shifting and extensive sand banks and bases on this line close observa- and currents, strong tides, frequent tion of all French channel ports where transports could be assembled can be maintained by a superior British naval force. Cherbourg and Havre can be controlled from Portland, and Calais and Boulogne from Dover. Flotillas and light craft employed. land, and Calais and Boulogne from islands and sustained in the center of Dover. Flotillas and light craft employed on this service of observation sible natural advantages upon the ployed on this service of observation would have their own home base close at hand and a high proportion could be constantly maintained on duty. The proximity of the battle fleets in the numerous well-protected harbors, where every necessity is sup-Of all the dangers that menaced the British Empire, none was comparable plied insures the effective support of heavily defended by batteries, minethe flotillas against any serious at- fields, and strong garrisons. To what lengths, therefore, would tempt to drive them off.

to what lengths, therefore, would the Germans go to compass the destruction of the British fleet? Taking the demonic view of their character which it was necessary to assume for the purposes of considering a war problem, what forms of attack ought we to reckon with? Of course, if of the Medway imposes serious limitations of tides and seasons upon all the naval establishments of Gergreat vessels using the dockyard. Harwich affords anchorage only to torpedo craft, and is lightly defend-

Home-made, but Has No Equal for Coughs Makes a family supply of really dependable cough medicine. Eas-ily prepared, and saves about \$2.

If you have a severe cough or chest cold accompanied with soreness, throat tickle, hoarseness, or difficult breathing, or if your child wakes up during the night with croup and you want quick help try this reliable old home-made cough remedy. Any drugglest can supply you with 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a 16-oz. bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Or you can use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup, if desired. This recipe makes 16 ounces of really remarkable cough remedy. It tastes good, and in spite of its low cost, it can be depended upon to give quick and lasting relief.

You can feel this take hold of a cough in a way that means business.

You can feel this take hold of a cough in a way that means business. It loosens and raises the phlegm, stops throat tickle and soothes and heals the irritated membranes that line the throat and bronchial tubes with such promptness, ease and certainty that it is really astonishing. Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, and is probably the best known means of overcoming severe coughs, throat and chest colds. There are many worthless imitations of this mixture. To avoid disappointment, ask for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with full directions and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

EAT AND GET THIN

This is turning an old phrase face about, but modern methods of reducing fat have made this revision possible.

If you are overfat and also averse to physical exertion; if you are likewise fond of the table and still want to reduce your excess flesh several pounds, do this: Go to your druggist (or write the Marmola Company, 4612 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.) and give him (or send them) one dollar. Fest his modest amount of money the druggist will put you in the way of satisfying your ambition for a nice, trim, slim figure. He will hand you a case of Marmola Prescription Tablets, compounded in accordance with the famous Marmola Prescription Tablets, compounded in accordance with the famous Marmola Prescription one of which you must take after each meal and at bed-time until you begin to lose your fat steadily and easily. Then continue the treatment until your weight is what you desire. Marmola Prescription Tablets are not only harmless but really beneficial to the general health. You don't need starvation diet or weakening exercises. Just go on eating what you desire. Marmola Prescription to the seneral health. You like, leave exercising to the athletes, but take your little tablet faithfully, and without a doubt that flabby flesh will quickly take unto itself, neatly clothed in firm flesh and turn muscles.—Advt.

the open sea. It was believed that the open sea. It was believed that we could continue meanwhile to enjoy the full command of the seas without danger to our sea communications or to the movement of our seas of quarrel accompanied by a cause of ing places along the coast are numer-

important. The Shetlands are a 1915, all reproaches directed to what strategic position of the highest con- occurred in 1917 and 1918, and I desequence, totally undefended and un- cline to be stultified by any lessons garrisoned. The same is true of the arising out of them. It is vain to Orkneys, Edinburgh, and Glasgow,

ous, extensive and evenly distributed; the strategic objectives open to an enemy are numerous and open to the end of May.

tell me that if the Germans had built in the three years before the war the submarines they built in the three years after it had begun, Britain would have been undone; or that if England had had in August, 1914, the

army that we possessed a year later there would have been no war.

Every set of circumstances involved every other set of circumstances.

every other set of circumstances. Would Germany in profound peace have been allowed by Great Britain to build an enormous fleet of submarines which could have no other object than the starvation and ruin of this island through the sinking of

of this island through the sinking of unarmed merchant ships? Would Germany have waited to attack France while England raised a pow-

erful come ript army to go to her aid?

Every event must be judged in fair relation to the circumstances of

the time, and only in such relation These papers are sufficient to show that we did not ignore the dangers

such work in days of peace.

that lay before us or neglect the attempt to penetrate their mysteries. It is easy to underrate the difficulty of

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(Continued on Monday.)

Wife Also Rid of Neuritis Suffered Tortures for Years-Now tism, Pastor H. W. Reed says: Telling Good News to Others.

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learned how to get rid of my rheuma- and mine when I did so. tism, and recover my strength and health through reading 'The Inner Mysteries of Rheumatism,' a work written by an authority who has treatment of rheumatism and its associated disorders for over twenty years! It was, indeed, a veritable for centuries past. It is a work that

"END YOUR RHEUMATISM

LIKE I DID MINE"—SAYS MINISTER OF GOSPEL

I had suffered agony for years from

been led into taking wrong treatments under the old and false belief that "URIC ACID" causes rheuma-"As do some of our highest medical authorities, I also now know that mew, scientific understanding of the 'Uric Acid' never did and never will cause rheumatism! But it took me many years to find out this truth. I learned how to get rid of my rhouman.

Marlborough-Blenbeim

ATLANTIC CITY

the Leading Resort House of the World

ATLANTIC'S FAMOUS SPRING SEASON, ding from FEBRUARY to MAY incl

heretofore exquisite music every night throughout the year is a feature. LUCY MARSH, GRACE HOFF. MAN and FRANK POLLOCK are among the needs

NOTE: "The Inner Mysteries of Rheumatism" referred to above by Pastor Reed lays bare facts about rheumatism and its associate disorders overlooked by many doctors and scientists and woman who has the slightest "Don't Believe That Old Humbug About 'Uric Acid' Being the Cause of Rheumatism—It is Not So!"

Emphatically asserting that thousands of unfortunate sufferers have 'Rheumatism' made it all clear to sands of unfortunate sufferers have 'I had suffered agony for years from rheumatism and its attendant disorders, and Mrs. Reed was also tortured with the demon Neuritis, almost beyond endurance. We had read and talked so much about 'Uric Acid' that even our minds seemed poisoned. But the 'Inner Mysteries of Rheumatism' made it all clear to us, and now we are both free from the suffered agony for years from rheumatism, neuritis, sciatica, lumbago or gout. Fortunately anyone who sends name and address the author, H. P. Clearwater, 54th street, Hallowell, Maine, will receive a copy of "The Inner Mysteries of Rheumatism," by mail, postage paid and absolutively free. Readers of The Advertiser should send now lest you forget the address! If you are not a sufferer cut to some afflicted friend or acquaintance.

Says "Flu" Has Returned Is Causing Pneumonia.

The discovery of the "flu" germ, Bacterium Pneumosintes, announced by Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, clears up two "flu" mys-

First-Have this winter's mild cases been real influenza?

Dr. Flexner says the indications are "That a secondary wave of epidemic influenza, relatively mild in character, is passing over parts of Europe and America."

Second-Why does this mild influenza so often develop into pneumonia?

Because, as the Flexner report shows, the "flu" germ so injures the lung tissue that it loses its customary power to destroy the bacfound in the nose and throat.



Avoid Influenza-Grip-Pneumonia

How To Apply Vicks To Help Avoid These Infections How To Use Vicks In Case You Are Attacked

N epidemic of deep, grippy colds - less virulent than the influenza of the first epidemic, but worse than ordinary colds, and often leading into pneumonia-developed in December in the Southern States. This wave has gradually worked northward and just recently seems to have invaded

Vicks as a Preventive

The Rockefeller Institute report bears out the theory that these troubles are germ diseases, commonly spread by breathing in the germs. If the system is in good shape -the membrane of the air passages in a healthy condition-these germs do not ordinarily breed.

Keep a little Vicks rubbed up the nostrils at all times, particularly when exposed to crowds. At night melt Vicks in a spoon and inhale the vapors, or better still, use Vicks in a teakettle as directed below. This treatment helps to keep the air passages in good condition

The Danger Is From Pneumonia

The chief danger lies in the development of pneumonia. What is needed therefore is something to decrease the congestion of the lungs. For this purpose there is nothing like a rubefacient or counter-irritant, as witness the use of blisters, poultices and plasters for many generations. This irritation reddens the skin-draws the blood from the congested parts to the surface; the circulation is improved; there is a sensation of warmth and the possibility of pneumonia is greatly lessened.

A "Quick" Rubefacient Needed The value of this counter-irritant effect is greatly increased if it is produced quickly. Nearly every family has its favorite method -onion poultices, turpentine stupes, mustard plasters and poultices of various kinds

-all are good. A very simple method is to apply towels wrung out in hot water, as hot as the patient can stand. This not only reddens the skin quickly, but also opens the pores so that more Vicks can be absorbed. Some, however, prefer to use an ordinary mustard plaster, as the reddening effect lasts longer.

How To Heat and Apply Towels

Use an open kettle of very hot, not boiling, water. Fold a medium weight towel, lay it into another towel, and, holding the outer towel by its ends, let soak for two minutes. Wring out by twisting the outer towel. Apply the hot towel for two minutes. meanwhile heating another towel, and applying it the moment the first is taken off. Two applications usually will produce the desired redness, but use three or four

Get Skin Thoroughly Red

Whatever method is used, the application should be applied over the throat and chest until the skin is thoroughly reddened. In very deep colds, the sides and especially the back from the middle of the shoulder blades to a point just above the waist, should also be treated.

The patient should be give a good purgative and, if convenient, a hot mustard footbath for ten minutes-one tablespoon of mustard to a gallon of water.

Then Massage With Vicks After the skin is thoroughly reddened, it should be dried lightly and immediately the with Vicks all over the parts. Continue this

patient should be given a brisk massage for five minutes. This increases the counterirritant effect. Then apply Vicks thickly over all parts; that is, spread it on as you would a poultice-about one-sixteenth of an inch thick or more-and cover with two thicknesses of hot flannel cloths. Vicks' Double Action

Thus applied Vicks has a double action. First, Vicks is so made that the body heat gradually releases the ingredients in the form of vapors. The more Vicks applied, the stronger will be the va-

pors and the longer these vapors will last. The night clothing should always be loose around the neck and the bed clothes arranged in the form of a funnel. These vapors being lighter than air, rise up from the chest and, if the bed clothing is properly arranged, pass by the nose and mouth and are thus inhaled with each breath, carrying the medication directly through the air passages to the lungs.

The second action of Vicks is externalby absorption through and stimulation of the skin.

Repeat Treatment

When the vapors begin to lose their strength, fresh Vicks should be applied over the throat and chest. This to keep up the continuous supply of vapors. When the redness of the skin dies out, all the Vicks remaining should be wiped off and the entire treatment repeated. That is, the hot wet towels or mustard plasters should be used until the skin is again thoroughly reddened, then massage with Vicks, spread on thickly and cover with hot flannels, just as previously done.

Steam and Vapor Method

Sometimes when the patient is badly choked up, the vapors from the application on the chest are not sufficient to make the breathing easier. In these cases drop a tablespoonful of Vicks into a kettle of boiling water and allow the patient to inhale the warm steam and vapors combined for about 10 minutes. Do this several times a day if needed. Keep the water boiling and put in additional Vicks whenever the vapors decrease. Put a sheet over the patient and the tea-kettle, making a kind of a tent.

Take no chances with these grippy colds. Remember, Vicks must be used freely to be effective-and always call a doctor.

Though new in Canada, Vicks has been a standby for many years in the States, where it is used by literally millions of families for all cold troubles. Introduced here last winter, it is already the favorite treatment in thousands of Canadian homes. At all drug stores, 50c a jar.

OVER IT MILLION JARS USED YEARLY VAPORUB

the DIRECT treatment