

Freedom of the Seas.

BRITAIN WILL NOT SURRENDER SUPREMACY

Brother of Kaiser Proclaims Royalist Party--More Trouble for Germany--Autocratic Action of Italians Big Reception for President Wilson.

ROYALIST PARTY IN GERMANY.
 PARIS, Dec. 9. (By the A.P.)—Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the former Emperor, has proclaimed the establishment of a royalist party in Germany, according to reports from Holland.

BRITAIN WILL NOT BE SURRENDERED.
 CAMBRIDGE, Eng., Dec. 10. (By the A.P.)—The establishment of a League of Nations will not result in the development of a world in which no wars will be fought. Armament will be unnecessary, reason supplant violence, is the opinion of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, expressed in an address here last night. Under the favorable conditions, declared Sir Eric, it was to be expected that a force would be required on the sea.

He added the British navy had been formed that function faithfully and impartially, preventing the free world from being crushed by Germany. He regarded it as inconceivable that the supremacy of the British navy would ever be surrendered.

QUIET IN COLOGNE.
 COLOGNE, Dec. 7. (By the A.P.)—Order has been re-established in Cologne as the result of the arrival of an advance guard of British troops. There has been several days of the keenest anxiety in the city on the part of the mob of Germans with bloodshed when the British element clashed with the organized guards of responsible men armed with rifles and machine guns. The disorders began on Wednesday night after the withdrawal of German troops from the city. They were at their height in various parts on a large scale. "Much damage was done to property and a large quantity of goods was stolen from the houses. According to Burgomaster Dargatz, the rising was due to the misery of the poor to obtain food clothing owing to the scarcity of necessities. He thought there was little reason to doubt, however, that the trouble was also due in part to the freshly inculcated Bolshevism among the populace that it was needed to work any longer. Cologne is a city of occupation as a result of the British are being treated courteously. When the burgomaster's attention was directed to the harsh treatment of the people in the areas the German forces had been occupying, he declared that Cologne had consistently opposed the German designs on Belgium and France. He expected the English will be better treated. Concerning the food situation in Cologne, he said, "as far as I have been able to gather from newspapers, England did not believe Germany was starving, but the outside world cannot imagine

what the German people in the big cities suffered during the last four years. The soldiers were better fed than the civilians, especially the poorer classes, were under-nourished. The mortality through tuberculosis increased three hundred per cent. in Cologne and the infection from tuberculosis even among the better classes was much greater than this, due to under-nourishment and other war causes. The women were compelled to leave their homes and work, because their husbands were fighting, and their families were therefore neglected.

ITALY'S ACTION.
 LONDON, Dec. 10. (By the A.P.)—The Manchester Guardian says it has received from a well-informed Allied source the statement that "another very serious incident has been provoked by the forward action of Italy on the Adriatic coast." The newspaper's informant continues, "ten days ago though perfect quiet reigned in that district and Serbian contingents from General Franchet Desper's army already were in occupation of Cattaro, the Italians insisted on landing 2,000 troops at Cattaro. In Dalmatia. Happily to counter-balance this, the Allies secured the presence of an equal number of troops including French and American soldiers. The Italians, however, showed signs of behaving as masters and proceeded to demand the lowering of the national flag. An armed conflict was avoided owing to the active intervention of the American commander. The national flags and emblems remain in position."

TO MEET WILSON.
 PARIS, Dec. 10. (By the A.P.)—Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister, Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, Captain Andre Ardiou, head of the Franco-American general commission for war matters, General John J. Pershing, and Colonel E. M. House, will leave Paris Thursday night for Brest to meet President Wilson. Mr. Wilson's ship, the George Washington, will enter the roads at Brest early in the afternoon escorted by Allied and American warships.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.
 LONDON, Dec. 10. (By the A.P.)—Speaking at Liverpool on the freedom of the seas, Sir F. E. Smith, Attorney General, said: "Americans must remember that the seas are free to every one in peace times, and to none has the freedom been denied. In time of war, however, one might as well talk of the freedom of the land as the freedom of the seas. Imagine a Belgium, Northern France or Serbia talking about freedom of the land. The moment war arises great coercive and primal forces assert themselves and the reign of law is abandoned for

the restriction of naval and military forces. Belligerents during the war had a right to carry on trade. But if there was a collision between the rights of belligerents to put restraint upon the enemy and the right of neutrals to carry on trade, the subordinate right of the neutrals had to give way to the imperious primary right of the belligerent. It has been recognized for more than three centuries that a nation which is supreme is as much entitled to impose its will maritime on inferior enemies by blockade as a nation stronger on land is able to impose its will militarily on a weaker nation. I am not sure that Great Britain will not have to say to the Allies at the peace conference we shall be quite satisfied with such a definition of freedom of the seas as will enable the British navy in the unfortunate event of future wars to do exactly what the British navy aided by the American navy has been doing for the past eighteen months.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE OCCUPIED.
 COLOGNE, Dec. 9. (By the A.P.)—French and American troops officially entered Aix-La-Chapelle today and took over the occupation of that German city from the Belgians. Allied flags were flown in the Frederick William place where the Allied Generals assembled to take the salute of the troops.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA.
 LONDON, Dec. 10. (By the A.P.)—A new and false charge is contained in still another German protest that fresh naval terms which go beyond the stipulations of the armistice have been imposed by the Allies. A Berlin telegram gives the substance of the demands of the Admiralty commission at Wilhelmshaven for the carrying out of the naval conditions of the armistice and states that protest has been lodged against some of these demands. The Allies demand the removal of all interned vessels and the surrender of British and Belgian vessels to take place in the Tyne, and of French vessels at Dunkirk. All these vessels are to be sent in by Dec. 17. What is described by the message as a completely new demand is the surrender of all German war vessels including submarine and river steamers, both finished and under construction, at present lying in the German naval ports. The British Admiralty dealing with this subject states that no fresh terms with regard to the navy have been made by the Allies. The details now published by the Germans are only those which were decided on by the Allied Council at the time of the armistice. It is considered probable that the local authorities in Germany are not acquainted with the exact terms. The

fact is, the Admiralty declares, Admiral Browning is only carrying out the details of his old instructions, which are based on the terms of the armistice. The British Foreign Office states that the German effort should be regarded as some form of propaganda, adding that ever since the armistice was signed Germany has clamoured against its terms without regard either to her own dignity or to common truthfulness.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BEFORE PEACE.
 AMSTERDAM, Dec. 10. (By the A.P.)—The Duchtages Zeitung of Berlin, a copy of which has been received here, says it learns from a reliable source that the Entente Powers will refuse to conclude a preliminary peace treaty with Germany before the meeting of a German national assembly.

NAVAL WRITER ON DISPOSAL OF GERMAN FLEET.
 LONDON, Dec. 9. (By the A.P.)—Archibald S. Hurd, naval writer, in the Daily Telegraph to-day says with reference to the idea said to be held by some Germans that the surrendered German warships would be returned to Germany after peace was signed, that it points of course to complete misapprehension of the intention of the Allies, for it is certain that these ships will never again fly the German ensign. After discussing various proposals for the disposal of the German warships, Mr. Hurd says that the only course to adopt is to distribute them among the Allies in accordance with the losses which each has suffered in maintaining command of the sea. German submarines on the other hand should cease to exist. Mr. Hurd suggests that they be broken up and the parts used for other purposes.

GETTING ANXIOUS.
 LONDON, Dec. 10. (By the A.P.)—William Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, has had several interviews at Amroengen with two German experts on international law with whom he discussed his personal position, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Express. These experts arrived and left Amroengen in a rather mysterious manner. It is understood, according to the despatch, that Herr Hohenzollern is writing his autobiography and a history of his reign. He will explain his attitude before and during the war. It is said the book which will be long is intended for publication or if its author is tried before an international tribunal may be read as a part of his defence.

CHINESE REVOLUTIONARIES ARRESTED.
 TORONTO, Dec. 10. (By the A.P.)—Forty-three Chinese members of the Chinese Nationalist League here appeared in police court this morning, under the order in Council of September 28th, charged with being members of an unlawful society. A stack of dummy rifles, literature and other evidence was produced. The League is supposed to be connected with the Chinese Revolutionary Society. The trial of the forty-three began at 1 o'clock and will extend into the afternoon.

SCHIEDMANN IS CROSS.
 BERLIN, Dec. 9. (By the A.P.)—"I will not put up with these conditions another week. I will get out," declared Philipp Scheidemann, a member of the government, in a speech to-day defending the government and himself against the attacks of the Spartacus group. Scheidemann declared that the government had ninety per cent. of the German people behind it. "but, nevertheless, it is sitting on a powder keg."

PRINCE MAX AGAIN.
 AMSTERDAM, Dec. 10. (By the A.P.)—Prince Maximilian of Baden, the former Imperial German Chancellor, has issued a statement in which he refers to the "unheard of oppression which the enemy's lust for revenge and fever of victory has inflicted upon our fatherland," according to a Berlin news agency telegram to the Dutch newspapers. "By the imposition of humiliating armistice conditions," the ex-Chancellor declared, "Germany's enemies are menacing the foundations of our national life." Prince Max further urges that President Wilson bear in mind "his given word" regarding a just peace and a league of nations.

THE CHILEAN-PERU AGREEMENT.
 BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 10. (By the A.P.)—The reply to the offer of President Wilson to mediate in the controversy between Chile and Peru is looked upon by Chilean newspapers as a refusal to accept American mediation. The American note said that President Wilson "was ready to attend to any suggestion made by Chile." On the other hand President Irigayen of Argentina sent a note in which he said he offered mediation in order to definitely arrange the Tacna-Arica problem. Despatches from Chile indicate that there is a tendency in that country to accept the Argentine offer and refuse the American offer. Chilean statesmen insist that the question should be settled according to the treaty of Ancón.

WANT GERMAN COLONIES INCORPORATED WITHIN EMPIRE.
 MELBOURNE, Dec. 10. (By the A.P.)—The Legislative Council of New

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South Wales has passed a resolution for transmission to the Secretary for the Colonies in London asking that the German colonies be permanently incorporated within the British empire.

WILSON WILL NOT MEET GERMAN.
 PARIS, Dec. 9. (By the A.P.)—According to a wireless despatch from the United States transport Geop. Washington, says Marcel Hunt in the Echo de Paris, President Wilson had been informed that Premier Ebert and Foreign Minister Haase of the Berlin Government, and Premier Eisner of Bavaria were about to make an effort to get him to visit Germany, the President is quoted as having made this reply: "Only by long years of repentance can Germany atone for her crimes and show her sincerity. No true American could think of visiting Germany unless

forced to do so by strictly official obligations. That is to say I decline to consider any suggestion of the kind."

EXTENDED TO FEBRUARY 1.
 AMSTERDAM, Dec. 9. (By the A.P.)—The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin says it learns from competent sources that Marshal Foch has agreed to postpone the date for the surrender of all German locomotives until Feb. 1.

PREFERRED PRIVATE QUARTERS.
 AMSTERDAM, Dec. 9. (By the A.P.)—British troops, according to a telegram from Cologne, have declined to make use of the public building there placed at their disposal. They have preferred private quarters.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.
 PARIS, Dec. 10. (By the A.P.)—Havas despatches from Geneva re-

port Geneva exchange in Switzerland has fallen considerably dropping to 55. French exchange, it is added, has risen slightly in Switzerland.

SAMMIES ON THE RHINE.
 WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. (By the A.P.)—The American army of occupation marching on into Germany has reached the Rhine, General Pershing under date of last night reported.

BAVARIAN PREMIER THREATENS.
 LONDON, Dec. 10. (By the A.P.)—In a statement to-day Premier Eisner calls on the people of Bavaria to maintain strict order. He says that the disturbances such as these that occurred Friday night cannot be tolerated, and that the troops assigned to preserve order have been instructed to use their weapons ruthlessly, if necessary.

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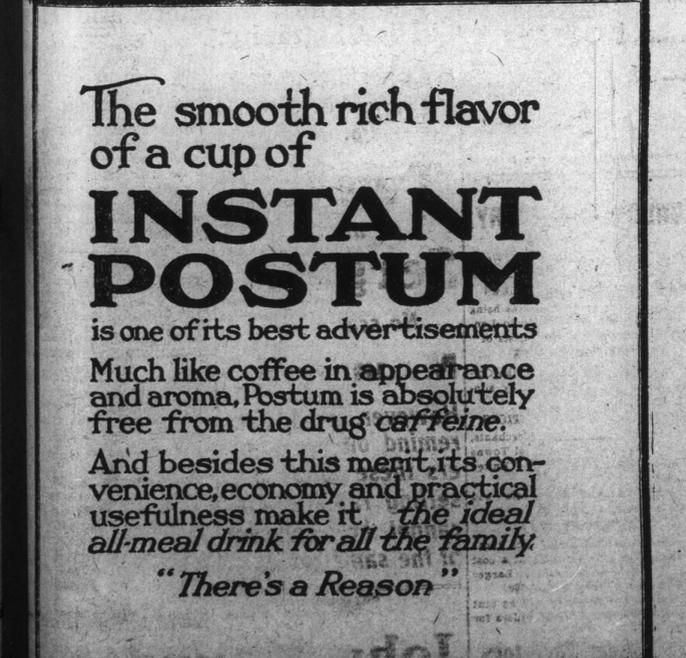
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