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Patricia May Calls

PART I.
Patricia May, standing on the veranda of the lawn-girdled mansion which flanked her own more humble home, was conscious that her pulse beat had quickened and that her pump black-stockings legs had suddenly shirked their usual function of maintaining her in an upright position. Now that it was too late, Patricia May would cheerfully have given neckties of real pink cord, beads, to retreat and leave her first formal call unmade. But she had already squeezed the push button of the electric bell with all the strength of her soft little thumb and the fact that dignified retirement was out of the question.

Her suspense was of short duration. The door opened upon a somewhat startled maid.

"Land sakes!" she gasped, beholding Patricia May.

"Is Mrs. Thurston receiving this afternoon?" inquired Patricia May.

The maid hesitated for a moment. "The door is closed, Miss May," she said, her mouth and cheeks violently.

"I've got some mouthful lozengers home," Patricia May suggested. "She'll run over and get them for you."

The young woman made negative signs with her head.

"Mrs. Thurston's in," she replied, with a straggling accent. "Who'll say's called?"

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Thurston, rising quickly. "Tom, I want you to meet Miss Davis, our next-door neighbor. She has very kindly called to welcome us to our new home."

"Delighted, I'm sure," affirmed the fat man, inclining his body slightly and offering a huge hand.

"Mr. Thurston," his wife informed her caller, "has been having a little trouble with his digestion so he's staying home to-day like a good boy and trying to get well."

"Hum-a!" assented Mr. Thurston nodding his head and glancing sharply at Patricia May. "Do you ever have stomach aches, Miss Davis?"

"Tom!" cried his wife. But Patricia May saw no reason for embarrassment.

"Only after too many ice cream sodas," she admitted. "Once Bobbie McMillan bet me I couldn't eat three all at once without stopping in between; and I did. I had to stay in bed two days and got awfully scolded and only bouillon and milk toast to eat."

"Is—ah—Mr. McMillan the red-headed young gentleman who lives on the corner?" inquired Mr. Thurston.

"Yes," nodded Patricia May, and added, "He's going to be my husband."

"Hum-a!" said Mr. Thurston, gratifyingly astonished. "Indeed, how very interesting! May I ask when the wedding is to take place?"

"Oh, we haven't got to that yet!" answered Patricia May. "You see, we only got engaged this morning."

She exhibited a diminutive ring which graced the third finger of her left hand. "The circlet itself may have been 'real silver' as advertised; but the origin of the gem it contained was hopelessly beyond argument."

(To be concluded.)

THE NORTH POLE BY AIR

Britain and the United States Both Planning Air Trips to Arctic

It seems that Captain Bartlett is not going to have things entirely his own way in his airplane expedition to the North Pole, for at the present moment the British are also planning for a similar undertaking.

So the airplane expedition may take on the complexion of a sportsmanlike air race, with the Americans represented by Captain Bartlett and the British by Salisbury Jones of the British Northern Exploration Co.

Capt. Bartlett contemplates going to the far north by way of North Greenland, while Mr. Jones is going by way of Spitzbergen; which, when reduced to mathematics, means that the Americans will have some 2,000 miles to go, while the British will have only 900 miles of journey. Mr. Jones believes that his expedition can make the flight in nine hours.

HUMAN LIFE IS LONGER NOW

Fifty Per Cent. of English Nation Once Died Before Twenty

In the years 1848-50, 25,000,000 deaths from the plague or "black death" occurred, which was one-fourth of the entire population of the world at that time. In the year 1761, 50 per cent. of the English nation died before reaching the age of twenty years. The average length of life in the sixteenth century was only twenty-one years, while in this, the twentieth century, the average life is forty-five years. In India, however, the average life to-day is only twenty-four years.

We are enabled to see what the science of medicine is accomplishing in our more civilized countries, where ignorance and superstition do not prevail to any very great extent.

The Balance.

Why, yes, the sky is overcast. And west, a black cloud lowers. The air is cold and dreary, too. And the chill rain is falling fast. But somewhere, Dear, the sky is blue And sweet the sunlight air. With fragrant breath of lovely flowers!

Take heart and wear a smile. Turn you from black despair. Some other's burdens to beguile. For things must even up, you know. As the swift hours come and go. The fair blue sky again be ours And thanks to touch the timely showers.

For us shall be the bloom of bowers, The glory of a day full fair.

A trap baited with sunflower seeds is an efficacious means of catching rats.

"Are they seasoned troops?" They ought to be. They were first mustered in by their officers and then peppered by the enemy!"

About the House

Methods of Frying Foods.

Fat is a heat or fuel producing food which is very valuable in cold weather for supplying the body with heat and energy. Often foods that are cooked in fat are termed indigestible; this means that the food is not utilized in the body and owing to some digestive disturbance, it becomes part of the waste.

Recent experiments tend to show that animal fats are assimilated fairly well; undoubtedly it is the misuse of fat that is used for frying purposes that has given many fried foods their bad reputation. Every normal person requires a certain amount of fat.

Make it a rule when serving fried food to have an acid food, either a vegetable or a garnish, accompanying the dish.

Here are just a few things to keep in mind when planning to serve fried foods. Use very small quantities of fats, and cook in fat for non-peppery occupying sedentary positions, while those who are employed in active or laborious work may eat a larger proportion. Persons who are working at hard manual labor, out of doors, will be able to assimilate daily portions of fried food without any physical disturbances.

For digestion's sake, learn to serve:

Juice of lemon with fried fish. Apple sauce with pork or goose. Cranberry or currant jelly with poultry, lamb or beef. Horseradish with mutton.

It is a curious thing that nature demands these combinations to equalize the fatty content of the meal. Save and classify the various fats, and utilize each particular kind so that there need be no waste. Chop all bits of suet fine and place in a double boiler and then render. Chicken and pork fat may be rendered in this way.

An excellent shortening that may be used to replace butter in cooking and baking may be made from chicken fat, of which there is usually three or four ounces in one fat bird. Remove the fat from the bird and place in cold salt water for one hour and then drain and cut into small pieces. Render in a double boiler. Now, when using this fat, one-third less than the amount called for in the recipe. To make pastry, allow four tablespoons of this fat to each cup of flour. Chicken fat may be used to replace butter for seasoning vegetables and mashed potatoes. This is a pure fat free from moisture and seasoning and will go farther than butter.

Generally in speaking of the term drippings, this is taken to mean all fats rendered from meats used by the household. This is a mistake. The word "drippings" is meant to include fats that cook out from roast beef, port roast, soups and corn beef. This fat is clarified and then used for sautéing. It cannot be used with good results for making pastry and cakes.

To clarify fat: Put the fat in a saucepan and add one cupful of cold water to every pound of fat. Add one-fourth teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Bring to a boil and then let simmer slowly for ten minutes. Pour through a strainer lined with cheesecloth and allow to harden, then cut into pieces. Reheat and pour into jars. Bacon, sausages and ham fats may be blended with beef drippings for frying purposes.

Mutton or lamb fat must be clarified, and then blended with ham and bacon or sausage fat. Fat from bacon, ham or sausages may be used for flavoring vegetables in place of butter, for cooking omelets, potato cakes, mush and scrapple. It is a splendid seasoning to use for macaroni, baked beans with tomato sauce, dried beans and peas in soups and when cooking dried lima beans.

There is really no need to allow a spoonful of these fats to be wasted. Fats that are not available for table use should be collected and made into soap.

Do not be falsely economical in trying to do deep frying with these fats. They not only will not hold the temperature for successful frying without scorching, but they frequently soak into the food and make it unfit to eat.

The war has brought many good vegetable oils upon the market that are ideal for cooking purposes and are preferable to the animal fats for all cooking. They not only hold a high temperature without burning, but also they may be used repeatedly if they are strained each time after using. Food cooked in vegetable oil does not absorb the fat and it is more digestible and really more economical.

There are two methods of frying: First, sautéing—cooking food in the pan with just sufficient fat to prevent scorching. This method is commonly used, but has nothing to do with the quantities of grease; this makes it difficult to digest.

Second, Deep-fat frying—It is usual to dip the food to be fried in a mixture to coat it and then to roll it in fine bread crumbs and then cook in sufficient fat to cover. This forms an airtight cover that prevents the grease from soaking through. A few essential utensils are necessary to produce successful results; first, a heavy kettle that will not tilt, and second, a frying basket, so that the food may be removed quickly when cooked.

The correct temperature for deep fat frying is 350 degrees Fahrenheit for raw foods, such as crullers, fish, fritters, potatoes, etc. For cooked dishes and oysters, cheese-balls, etc., 370 degrees Fahrenheit.

Do not attempt to cook large quantities at one time. This will cause a sudden drop in the temperature of the fat, allowing it to permeate the food which is cooking, and thus give a greasy product.

Now for a word of protection. Do not use too large a kettle. Keep a bucket of sand handy in the kitchen, and if by any reason the fat catches fire, throw sand on it; do not attempt to remove it from the stove—serious burns are apt to result. Keep the fact in mind that water spreads the flames; if no sand is at hand use salt flour.

Many leftover foods may be turned into palatable products and thus help to extend the food budget, requiring only a minimum cost and labor to prepare them.

"Her work during the Gallipoli campaign," writes a member of the crew to the London Daily News, "when she carried about 3,000 troops—at that time the greatest number ever carried by any ship—following upon her gallant attempt of the north of Ireland to tow the water-logged dreadnaught Audacious, was sufficient to put her in the first rank of transports, but her subsequent work in bringing Canadian troops and Chinese labor battalions, and then her wonderful career since Christmas, 1917, when she arrived in New York for her first load of American troops, must put her in a class by herself as a trooper."

Healthy Hair.

It is quite possible to brush the hair too much, but few women are given to the fault. The use of the brush twice a day for five minutes each time is most beneficial, encouraging the growth of the hair, cleansing it of dust and promoting the gloss, which is the fairest feature of the hair. But this brushing must be done gently, with smooth, slow, downward strokes and without snapping away the brush suddenly when the ends of the hair are reached. It is jerky brushing that is injurious to the hair, breaking it off and severing it from the follicle. The hair does not drop out, especially in winter, though growth is somewhat impeded with cold; the slight shedding manifested in the combings is a natural process, fulfilling the law of the survival of the fittest. The loosened and broken hairs drop in this manner, and a new crop of young hairs take their places.

Fadeless Kitchen Gowns.

Kitchen dresses of light weight unbleached cotton were adopted by a dainty young housewife who found that her colored wash dresses faded quickly, "and" she says, "I never looked so well in the kitchen before."

All are made by some simple pattern and have a touch of colored embroidery or crochet on the neck, belt, sleeves and pockets. These dresses can be washed and boiled, and need no starch, and they look new until they are worn out, and will outwear gingham or percale. The material should be shrunk before cutting.

PHOTOGRAPH 70,000 GRAVES.

Directorate of Graves Will Photograph Graves of All Soldiers Buried Overseas.

Work of photographing all graves of soldiers buried overseas is now in progress, and eventually it is hoped that a photograph of each permanent grave will be obtainable. This information is contained in a memorandum forwarded to the Militia Department at Ottawa by Major-General Fabian Ware, director-general of graves registration and enquiries.

So many thousands of applications for photographs of graves have been received by the Directorate of Graves Registration and Enquiries that it is feared there will be considerable delay in supplying them.

Up to the present 70,000 photographs have been supplied, but many thousand requests still remain to be dealt with.

The delay is due to the small number of photographers available, and the increased difficulties, owing to the requirements of demobilization, in providing transport for them to the various cemeteries, which as will be seen from a glance at any of the maps showing the area of fighting, are scattered over a large extent of country. As regards isolated graves, the difficulties are naturally even greater. It is feared that it will be impossible to supply photographs of many of these within any reasonable time, but eventually it is hoped that a photograph of each permanent grave will be obtainable.

With further reference to this subject the directorate wish it to be known that authoritative information has been received that in certain localities a rumor has been started that the photograph received is not genuine, but is only that of a dummy grave; this rumor is a most cruel one, not only to the relatives, but also to the officers and men of the directorate engaged in the various theatres of war on this work. The directorate can assure the public that each photograph of a grave sent to a relative is that of the actual grave taken on the spot.

OLYMPIC CARRIED 300,000 MEN OVER

ADVENTUROUS CAREER OF THE WHITE STAR LINER.

Dodging U-Boat Attacks and Saving Sinking Ships Part of Her Achievement.

Dodging German submarines in the Mediterranean, trying to save sinking warships in the North Atlantic, and fighting off vicious U-boat attacks while carrying American troops are some of the achievements credited to the White Star liner Olympic during her adventurous career of the war time. These were only incidents of her experience, because, on account of her great passenger capacity, she was steadily and faithfully keeping to the task of transporting men and material for the armies in Europe. First it was Chinese coolies for road building, then reinforcements from Canada to replace the losses of Vimy Ridge, and finally many thousands of U. S. troops to face the Germans on the western battlefield.

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Both Satisfied.

"Please, teacher, would you punish a chap for something he hadn't done?"

"Certainly not, Billy. That would be unjust."

"That's all right, then, 'cause I didn't do my homework."

It is not all in filling cows up. They must have feed that has milk in it or they will not make milk of it. They cannot do it.

The disappointment that the Grand Fleet was unable to strike a blow for the freedom of the world is counteracted by the fact that it was their prestige alone that brought about this achievement.—Admiral Sir D. Beatty.

Attacks by U-Boats.

"The Olympic had most of her adventures while she was carrying American troops. During March, April and May, 1918, the German submarine commanders made at least seven daring attacks on her. Not once did the enemy have time to launch a torpedo, for in every case she was greeted by a six-inch shell or one of the destroyers was on the track with her depth charges. Perhaps some of Germany's missing submarines are now lying below the track of the Olympic.

The most thrilling experience which the Olympic had took place in the darkness of early morning of May, 1918, near the entrance to the English Channel. It was just about 4 o'clock when the lookout man picked out of the almost total darkness the outline of a lurking submarine, which was lying on the surface. Immediately after his warning shot one of our forward guns blazed out, and the ship, with her helm hard over, spun around like a great racing yacht and crashed into the enemy.

"The blow was, of course, not a clean one, or there would have been few survivors from the submarine. Judging from the damage on the bows of the ship when dry-docked a few days later the blow cut off one end of the submarine. The rest drifted past the stern of the Olympic, and one of the gun crews on the poop planted a six-inch shell squarely into it. One of the destroyers in the escort dropped behind, and by the light of star shells picked up thirty-one survivors, three of whom died on the way to port. The total crew of the submarine was more than sixty."

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TO COMMEMORATE SACRIFICE

Memorials To Be Erected To Various Army Regiments

In a statement on the work of the Imperial War Commission by Rudyard Kipling, announcement is made that memorials to commemorate the part borne by the various army divisions or regiments in the campaign and battles, as, for instance, by the Canadians at Ypres, the South Africans in the Deville Wood, the Australians at Amiens, and the British at the breaking of the Hindenburg Line, will be considered by representatives of the military committee.

It has been recommended that in each cemetery there should be erected a "Cross of Sacrifice" and an altar of stone in remembrance of the dead and that headstones of graves should be of uniform shape and size. On these would be chiselled the name of the dead and his regiment, and also a cross or other religious symbol of the dead man's faith.

It has also been recommended that a Mohammedan and Hindu temple should be erected as a remembrance of the sacrifice made by the Mohammedans and the Hindus in the war.

Both Satisfied.

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"Certainly not, Billy. That would be unjust."

"That's all right, then, 'cause I didn't do my homework."

Pictorial HISTORY OF THE WAR

S. J. DUNCAN-CLARK, with Canada's Valorous Achievements by MAJOR W. S. WALLACE, M.A., O.C., Lecturer in Modern History in Toronto University. Large Handsum Volume, over 400 double-column pages, equal to about 800 ordinary pages. Pictures on every page. Nearly 400 Official Photos, including Beautiful Colour Plates. One double page in most effective color, showing catastrophic heavy gun battery, worth about 10 times the price of the book. AGENTS WANTED FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED. For exclusive territory. No stock on hand. Therefore competition nil. Send 50¢ mailing expense of elaborate working outfit and full instructions immediately.

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A DARING EXPLOIT OF OUR CAVALRY

CANADIANS DASHED THROUGH HUN LINE AT CAMBRAL.

An Instance of the Magnificent Work Done by Dominion Horsemen During the War.

With all occasion for military secrecy passed, it is now possible to give in detail one of the daring exploits of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade which failed owing to sheer bad luck, but which, nevertheless, was an outstanding feature of cavalry work during the war.

When the Hindenburg line was broken by General Sir Julian Byng's army at Cambrai on March 20, 1917, the Canadian Brigade had the starting task allotted to it of plunging through, making a detour of Cambrai, and kidnapping the German general who commanded the XVII corps, an aggressive type of Teuton, marked by the British intelligence for his atrocities in Belgium early in the war. According to the dashing officers who led the Canadian horsemen, the venture would have been a success and they were well on their way when the British cavalry commander, afraid of the darkness that was coming on and uncertain as to what extent the Germans were demoralized, recalled the would-be abductors. He had heard that the bridge spanning the canal at Mameiers had caved in under the weight of a tank passing through to the attack. He had heard that the Canadians, with the assistance of relieved French civilians, had constructed another bridge out of timbers with which the Germans had been repairing one of the locks and that the squadron of the Fort Garry Horse was well on its way.

So well planned was the adventure the Canadian riders had with them photographs of the general, of the chateau in which he had his headquarters and plans of the place showing where his private office was. It was a display of intelligence work, also, that gathered in the average number of men on duty at the chateau and the usual movements of the general during the afternoon.

The Canadian brigade followed through the first attack at early dawn. Pioneers which accompanied them filled in the wide Hindenburg trenches so the horses could pass. The tanks ploughed routes through the mass of wire protecting the "impenetrable" positions, and about nine o'clock the cavalry captured Mameiers village.

Cut Up Germany Battery.

The special squadron of the Fort Garry galloped ahead into the blue. The remainder of the regiment with the Strathcona and the Royal Canadian Dragoons fanned out on each side to protect their flanks and keep a line open. Then, as dusk was setting in, came the recall. It was imperative, and the Canadians could do nothing but obey.

The raiding party had gained clean through to the village of Rumbly and for a time runners could not reach them. Although they had orders not to allow anything to divert their attention from the quest of the Hun commander, the alluring prospect that appeared before them on the edge of the plain beyond the village was too much. Out in the open fields, without even a strand of barbed wire to protect it, and with no knowledge of the nearness of the Canadians, was a complete German battery at rapid fire. The Fort Garry formed in a hollow and with drawn sabres charged pell-mell into them. It was a miniature Balaclava. They cut down all the gun crews and were busy destroying the guns when news reached them that their communicating supports had been withdrawn and they must get back to the British line, abandoning the kidnapping plans.

Lieut. Strachan, who received the work, with the squadron, stampeded all the horses, which, running wild through the German encampment, added to the enemy's demoralization, and fought their way back on foot, taking with them a number of prisoners from the battery.

Just on the outskirts of Mameiers the party were challenged by a German patrol and matters looked serious. Fortunately, one of the officers, Lieut. Cohen, spoke German and, going ahead, he taunted the Hun officer with "having his wind up." During the party the little party crept near enough to rush the patrol and practically annihilated them. Then they dived back across the bridge to safety. The casualties of the squadron were under sixty. They brought in practically that number of prisoners.

My Little Gray Tasks.

I used to run with the redgold sun And sing with the silver stars; My little gray tasks they hushed my song And fastened my door with bars. In crimson clad, I danced as mad As a leaf when the fields are brown; My little gray tasks they stilled my feet. And ridged my crimson gown.

When dear Hope failed and my spirits quailed At the desolate days in view, 'Twas the little gray tasks that took my hands And guided me safely through.

The navy is a not an offensive why do we not have kept the invasion for cent to take no risks Lloyd George.

CANADIAN GAIN

MANY SOLD

Native Races in Progress

The Inuit slowly that the increase of the value of the property has 3,500 Indian and the Indian man, age enlisted for training in the annual reports of the (Dan Affairs) 4, 1918, 1919.

According to number of Canada is 109,000 are Indian. The total value of the property of the native is 122, against 1917. The report of total income sources in 1918 against 1917, 3,500 increase of 1918, some of the show that the number of the increase of the value of the property of the natives is 122, against 1917.

Referring to Indians in the "Special ment" Chippewa of Rama, Esquimaux, the Mi the Port Williams vians of the T Mimacs of Pre Cote band, in katchewan, and in the 0 fish Columbia, sent to the fro ash-bodded m age.

In addition to good progress, of all class the auspices of the schools, 58 best schools. The total was 12,413—62— an increase of preceding fiscal years.

The expenditure from partitions during 1918, 1734,122.33.

In addition to the various bands the sum of payment of tea maintenance of There was a production and sales. In 1918, of land under cerves throughout acres. In 1918, under crop, an

British Women To the Women in all Empire have g for the Red Cro of part of them "was the humb who originated Great demands already "almost had other vie could have bri gones they pour appointed cut, tioned in high pi

"The Queen" from the Royal great beauty ca Alexandra, Prince came president and other royal the early days of ril before seven received; before were over two th billion of single g To-day the peat sold number clo of men of Great lens, and of frien forty-one of riem them of finest o worth possessin so wonderfully s readers of the in memory of mo lies In the gre that had helpo

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