

MINING RECORD

he believed some pawnbrokers had gone out of business and had become munition workers. (Applause.) By defective organization he meant the deficiency of means to supply workers with the food and refreshments best adapted to keep them strong, healthy, and sober. He did not regard the provision of such facilities as a merely philanthropic or moral problem. He felt convinced that in the interests of the employer who desired that in the interests of a sound financial proposition. If this proposition was true of works in general, it was certainly nowhere more true than in reference to ports, which were particularly exposed to temptation, and any measures which would bring port areas further away from the danger were highly conducive to both the prosperity of the locality and the efficiency of the port.

TOO PARTICULAR FOR WAR TIMES.

Mr. Gerard, has asked his Government to intervene with the British Government to inter-certain articles of haberdashery which he has ordered in London. At present the British Fleet will not let them through, and he cannot get them in Berlin. If the American Government and people are not persuaded by this touching request of the efficiency of the British blockade they must be hard to satisfy. It is certainly difficult to conceive of a blockade more stringent than that which deprives Mr. Gerard of the articles of which he stands in need.—The "Daily News and Leader."

IF TEDDY HAD BEEN PRESIDENT.

The United States have failed culpably to keep the promise made when they signed The Hague Convention to defend the right. If I had been President at the time of the torpedoing of the "Lusitania" or the raids in Paris and London on the civilian population, I should have acted. It was our duty. The President allowed the opportunity to pass of playing a great and dignified part, a part as great and dignified as that of Lincoln or Washington.—Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, in the "Petit Journal."

One London publican states that his receipts have gone down 75 per cent., or £100 a day, since the promulgation of the anti-treating order.

Some British workmen are well pleased at the law against treating. One writes as follows: There is divided opinion as to the necessity of further reducing the drinking facilities in public-houses; but after many years' experience I am convinced of one thing—"treating" should be immediately abolished. It is neither good for our health nor our pockets; it lures us into spending more money than we can afford, and, worst of all, it induces us to take a lot more drink than is good for us.

Dr. Saleeby, speaking in the Bath Guild-hall, said that the Tsar, by his abolition of vodka, was the greatest temperance reformer in history. It was not a sudden action, but because before the war he had realized that the sale of the spirit was doing moral injury to his people.

Munition tribunals considered 1,121 cases in October. The number of persons (employers and employed) fined was 685, and the total amount of fines was £937.

Warmbragas, in the Cameroons, forty-eight miles east of Edia, has been captured by British troops, who drove out the German forces after a thirty hours' engagement.

Prohibition of the liquor traffic was carried by a majority of 461 after four days' voting last week in the city of Three Rivers, Que., the new rule to go into effect on May 1st, 1916.

The total number of enlistments in the Canadian expeditionary forces to Dec. 2nd is over 190,000, of whom 115,000 have gone overseas. It is expected that the authorized total of 250,000 will be reached shortly.

Upwards of 24,000,000 yards of uniform cloth have been purchased by the Allied Governments from mills in Great Britain and Ireland since the beginning of the war. Towards the end of last week Russia ordered one million yards of khaki serge from mills in the Bradford and Huddersfield districts, delivery to be completed by June 1 next year.

Mr. Philip Snowden, M. P., speaking at Sheffield on Sunday, said that the liquor regulations were proving of the greatest possible benefit. Convictions for drunkenness had declined, and no-treating in London had reduced sales from 15 to 25 per cent. The satisfaction with this was so great that after the war there would never be a return to the old state of things.

Five additional indictments have been returned by the grand jury sitting in New York against Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, Max Breitling, Dr. Herbert Kinsele, Englebert Bronkhorst and Paul Daeche, all being charged with conspiracy to murder, to commit assault with deadly weapons, and to destroy ships. The previous indictments against them merely charged them with destroying ships.

Mr. T. E. Richards, president of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, declared at Northampton that trade unionists were mistaken in pressing for increased wages instead of combining to keep down the cost of commodities. War bonuses had benefited about one million, but had punished about fifteen millions by reason of the higher prices of goods.

Mr. W. Pett Ridge, speaking at a Y. M. C. A. meeting, told a little incident of East End life. He said he could not get out of his head a remark made to him by a youngster in a Council school the other day.

The children were drawing a Zeppelin, and a little girl said to him: "Since these Zepps. first started mother always kisses us at night when she puts us to bed."

Mr. John Buchan, in his new volume of "Nelson's History of the War," says that fifteen German Zeppelins have been lost—one a month since the war began!

"Now, my son," said the conscientious father, "tell me why I punished you."
"That's it," blubbered the boy, indignantly. "First you pounded the life out of me, an' now you don't know what you done it for."