

it or leave it, but those are the ones who always take it. And in the end it gets them. I am leaving the farm to say to the young men of the United States: 'Leave liquor alone. Liquor leads to bad companions, bad companions lead to evil places, evil places lead to disease, and disease destroys the home and the nation.'

MINERS IN THE ARMY.

The following official notice has been posted at coal mines in Britain:

The coal miners have already joined the army in such large numbers that the supply of coal, which is of vital national interest, is seriously affected. Miners one and all must remember that upon their efforts the success of the country depends no less than upon the men who are serving with the forces. Those who offer themselves as recruits will only be accepted on the condition that they go back to work in the mine until they are called upon. They will be given armlets to show that they are willing to obey the call and do whatever will most help their country, but in the meantime it is vital that they should not desist from producing the coal without which victory is impossible.

The notice applies to all men who are working below ground and the following classes of surface workers:—Winding engine men, pumping engine men, pumping weighmen, electricians, fitters, and mechanics.

INCREASED USE OF TEA.

Messrs. Peek Bros. and Winch speak in their latest circular of a "wonderful expansion which is taking place in the demand for tea all over the world." One would hardly have expected such an occurrence at a time when our statesmen are insisting upon the necessity of economy, but the statement is abundantly proved. Of the Indian crop the United Kingdom, between the 1st of April and the 6th ult., took 115,216,000 lbs., as against 98,312,000 lbs. in 1914; of Ceylon tea 91,144,000 lbs., as against 84,309,000 lbs.; and of Java tea 16,215,000 lbs., as against 16,196,000 lbs. The increase is thus about 23,700,000 lbs., which at retail prices, if we may take 1s. 6d. per pound as a rough average, means an extra expenditure of £1,777,500. Other countries use tea much less than we do, but their proportionate increases have been even larger than ours. Russia's takings have risen from 28,532,000 lbs. to as much as 56,895,000 lbs.; Bombay and Persia have about doubled their figures, and Australia, Canada, and America have also very substantial increases.

Church papers and leading laymen, as well as the rank and file of pastors, are speaking out with unprecedented plainness upon the peril of money-making, or "love of filthy lucre," as the apostle called it, which is growing in some religious circles. Larger fortunes are being made today than ever before by men solemnly set apart for the holy calling of preaching the Gospel. Billy Sunday has been a factor in bringing this subject to the fore. The discussion that has raged about his head has kept uppermost the subject of his financial remuneration.

which is now supposed to be in the neighbourhood of £40,000 a year.—The Boston Herald (U. S. A.)

The rise of the artisan is the root of modern Socialism. He wants his place in the sun. The enormous expenditure of the war will entail the necessity of the utmost public economy for years to come. But we can only economise in social legislation—the process by which the artisan hopes to move progressively towards practical Socialism, and thus economy means the postponement of his hopes if not even the destruction of them. Will he accept that necessity or shall we see, after the war, a fiercer recrudescence of predatory appetites?—The Dean of Durham.

Joseph Hillstrom, a Swede and a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, who murdered a man and his son in Salt Lake City, and whose case has excited much attention in the United States, and prompted the intercession of President Wilson, the Swedish ambassador to the United States and the American Federation of Labor, was put to death by a firing squad in the state prison on Nov. 19th. The Governor was firm in his decision and practically rebuked the President for, as he thought, casting a reflection upon the fairness of the trial. Hillstrom's guilt was clearly proved.

At the Guildhall banquet M. Paul Cambon stated that the German's "intellectual structure allowed him to see nothing outside himself." In less troubled times James Russell Lowell, a friendly critic, noted much the same thing. "There seems to be in the average German mind," he says, "an inability, or a disinclination, to see a thing as it really is unless it be a matter of science. It finds its keenest pleasure in divining a profound significance in the most trifling things, and the number of mare's nests that have been stared into by the German Gelehrter through his spectacles passes calculation."

While various theories have been advanced by mill officials and others in regard to the origin of the fire in the immense storehouse of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company in Biddeford, Me., which did more than \$500,000 damage on the night of Oct. 30th, the cause is as much of a mystery as ever, and the belief is gaining ground that the fire may have been started by one of the 3,000 Tentative spies, that it is alleged have been fomenting trouble among the help and destroying American plants engaged in manufacturing munitions of war for the armies of the allies. According to the fire marshal of Pennsylvania every one of the fires in plants making munitions, etc., for the allies was of incendiary nature started by persons who have not yet been discovered.

Dr. Francis L. Patton, ex-president of Princeton University, on being asked recently his opinion of the war, replied: "The war is a relapse into paganism, and I am saying this, not as a neutral, for I rock-and-out, through and through, rooted and oak-ribbed on the side of the Allies. When I pray I do not pray that the right side may win, but that the Allies may win. I am not leaving any doubt about it."