THE ARGUS.

Published daily at 1624 Second avenue, Rock Island, Ill. (Entered at the postoffice at Rock Island, Ill., as second-class matter, under the act of March 3, 1879).

BY THE J. W. POTTER CO.

Rock Island Member Associated Press. Full Leased Wire Report.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Telephones in all departments. Central Union, Rock Island 145, 146 and 147.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL 20 THE CITY

Saturday, December 11, 1915.

Shop Early

Buy your Christmas presents early—Early in the day and do it now. That will be your biggest gift of the holidays to the workers behind the counters and on the delivery wagons.

Rock Island—From River to River

In other words, the German chancellor says the kaiser expects to keep right on fighting.

Evidently the republicans are going to try to turn this congress into a political convention.

The sheerest waste of time is to try to do your Christmas shopping without reading the advertisements in The Argus.

While the senate was grilling President Wilson for his "weak policy on United States rights" the German kaiser was bending to the demand of the president for the recall of Boy-ed and von Papen.

Captains Boy-ed and von Papen finally have been recalled. Well, perhaps they are not so angry about it as some might think. They will be able to take their Christmas dinners with the home folks, anyway.

President Wilson states there is also business preparedness to consider in this country. He says the business is here, despite the contrary arguments of the enmies of prosperity under a democratic administration, and he serves notice on capital to be ready to take care of it if it expects to hold this country in line as a world commercial factor.

No more quail hunting. The hunting season, so far as the shooting of quail is concerned, it as an end, and the quail will be at liberty to go and fly where they will for the next 11 months, without being legally molested or killed. Any one violating the law, which was passed for the protection of quail, is liable to a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100.

It is announced that 200 manufacturers in session in Chicago have demanded an immediate revision of the tariff for the protection of American industries. These gentlemen must be resolving from force of habit. American manufactories are the only ones on the globe doing business at present and all they need to be protected from is limited means of transportation.

Send along your donation to The Argus Santa Claus committee. The committee yet has its buying to do and it must have the funds before it enters upon its task of procuring gifts for the hundreds of poor children that will be neglected if they are not looked after by the committee. Either mail your check or leave your contribution at The Argus office. This is the sixth year The Argus Santa Claus committee will have bought gifts for the poor children of the city.

SHOWING OF PROSPERITY.

The annual report of Secretary McAdoo of the treasury deals with the financial condition of the government and makes numerous recommendations that already have been outlined by the president in his message to congress. These include proposals for the enlargement of the scope of the income tax, among other things the reduction of the exemption limits so as to tax married persons with incomes as low as $3,000 and single persons with incomes as low as $2,000. The exemptions now are $4,000 and $3,000, respectively.

The secretary recommends that the collection forces be increased, in view of the fact that investigation proves a considerable amount of tax due the government is not collected. The report states that apparently more than $4,600,000 in personal tax and more than $20,000,000 in corporation tax is due. It is to secure these funds that the recommendations of the secretary for increased force are made. The report says:

The total estimated appropriations for the fiscal year, which begins July 1 next, Mr. McAdoo puts at $1,285,857,808, including $316,364,879 for the postoffice, which is reimbursable, and about $30,000,000 more for the Panama canal and sinking fund. Receipts for the same year based on existing law without extension of the sugar duty or the emergency tax, Mr. McAdoo puts at $580,260,000 and ordinary disbursements at $832,901,000, leaving an excess of disbursements over receipts if legislation is not passed to change conditions of $252,701,000. As explained in his recent statement, however, that amount would be reduced to about $50,000,000 by the extension of the emergency and sugar tax laws.

The disorganization of the American revenue system brought about by the destruction of our import trade as a result of the European war has made extraordinary methods necessary to meet government expenses, and it is with these conditions that Mr. McAdoo is dealing. The retention of the sugar tariff, the levying of a tax on gasoline and other oil and the enlargement of the scope of the income tax are among the means which he suggests to make up the deficit.

The report points with pride to the condition of the nation's financial and industrial condition, assertion being made that the federal reserve bank has made the United States system the soundest in the world. A condition of stable prosperity, not dependent upon war orders, is everywhere noted. It is of interest to observe that there is more gold in the country today than ever before—$2,195,113,762, as compared with $1,805,876,580, Jan. 2—with the likelihood this supply shortly will be largely augmented.

The secretary points the way to the remedying of an abuse long practiced in his recommendation that the omnibus bill method of legislating for public buildings be discontinued. He pertinently suggests that the secretary of the interior be authorized to fit the public building to the town instead of making the building just as imposing as the sum appropriated under the present system will permit. In other words, he discountenances the wasteful use of public money by which a $10,000 town is made the recipient of a $100,000 postoffice.

The report as a whole shows a condition over the nation that is highly gratifying.

THE FATHER OF FRESH AIR.

There died at Saranac Lake Monday a man whose name even probably was unknown to thousands of men and women whose benefactor he was. So general has become the spread of the fresh-air treatment for tuberculosis, and so matter of course is it now considered that most people will be surprised to learn that until this week the physician who first tried it was still living, an example of the efficacy of the method he inaugurated and which he saw adopted for the relief of suffering throughout the land. In 1872 Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau was forced to give up his practice in New York because of tuberculosis. He went to the Adirondacks to try out on himself his theory of a cure for the complaint from which he suffered. He had lived there ever since.

He founded the sanitarium there for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis in working men and women and the Saranac Research Laboratory for the study of tuberculosis, each the first of its kind in the country, and had been in charge of them since the beginning. Both by his writings and by his activities in the national association to fight tuberculosis he did a great deal to extend the knowledge that prevention as well as cure of the disease which claimed so many victims was within easy reach of the afflicted.

The following interesting paragraph comes from the New Era, published at the federal penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kan.: The man who smiles and keeps on smiling in prison is worth some notice. If he isn't feebleminded he is game, and gameness excites admiration. A game grasshopper has it on the katydid 40 ways. To keep a pleasant face in prison is simon pure grit.

Selected by Tavenner

CLYDE H. TAVENNER

To the Readers of The Argus:

The Argus has generously agreed to permit me to make a regular contribution under this head, to use the space as if it were my own. I am left free to make my selection from where I will, whether it is timely or untimely; to search the highways and the byways for what may impress me as of interest and value to the people.

I assure my readers I shall try to make the most of the opportunity. To do so I must forget that party lines exist, and I will, just as I wish it might be practical for them not to exist and that the principal issue on election day might be, not whether a candidate belongs to this or that political party, but whether he is willing to serve the masses of the people or the few who exploit them.

In other words, my idea is to submit information or a thought that I would give to the world if I myself edited a newspaper, the only mission of which was to serve mankind; to do this and nothing more.

When I personally write the contribution, I will sign it, and when I present the thought and work of others I will so indicate. CLYDE H. TAVENNER.

A WARNING TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

(By Claude Kitchin, new democratic leader of the house of representatives.)

As to the relations between the president and myself.

We thoroughly understand each other. I know that he is convinced deeply and sincerely that his program is right. He know that I am thoroughly convinced that it is wrong. He knows, too, that my convictions on the subject are deep and sincere and that I have given the subject mature study and thought and have reasons for my position. I had a most cordial and pleasant interview with him for an hour and a half on Nov. 8. On this question we simply agreed to disagree, both expressing regrets (and, I am sure, sincere regrets) that I could not support the program. My inability to agree with him and my opposition to his program do not interfere with the pleasant cordial relations that exist between us. As he said in his Manhattan speech, he assured me, as well as others, this question is not a party question but one for the thought and conviction of each individual. The president knows, too, that in all matters before my committee, and especially in raising sufficient revenue to finance all appropriations and in every effort he shall make to redeem the pledges our party made to the people, he shall have my hearty and earnest cooperation.

I fear that neither the president nor the secretary of the navy, with their other manifold duties, have possibly had the thought and time to give the detailed study and thought to the subject which many of us have. I recall that the president in his letter of July 21 to the secretary of the navy (which by the way, I had not seen until some time after my letter in September to the New York World), asked for advice of naval experts, saying: "I want their advice, a program by them formulated in the most definite terms." I cannot help believing that the military and naval experts have badly advised and misinformed both the president and the secretary of the navy. Naval officers or experts are not competent judges of the policy which this country should pursue. Their very training of thought and their ambition are to see only one function of the government—that of the navy. They know what will gratify their ambition. They know what they want. From the time a man enters Annapolis, as long as he lives, his ambition is to command battleships, the magnificent floating sea palaces, and battleship fleets. This consumes his thought. It is natural, therefore, and inevitable that he should consider the needs of the country in accordance with his wants and ambition. The naval expert knows how to build or superintend the building of ships and how to fight them when built. That is his thought, his profession, his ambition. Since the general navy board was established in 1903, every president and every secretary of the navy, except one, has recognized these propensities and limitations of the naval officers or naval experts, and every president since 1903, since the naval board's first recommendations, and every secretary, except one, until now, have rejected and declined to accept their recommendations, and no congress has ever yet approved them. Mr. Roosevelt did not accept them. Only one of his secretaries, Mr. Metcalf did. Neither did Mr. Taft, nor his secretary of the navy, accept their recommendations at any time during his four years term. Both Mr. Wilson and Secretary Daniels in 1913 declined to accept their recommendations. They declined again to accept their expert opinions in 1914, five months after the European war had begun. They both opposed their recommendations and so did Admiral Fletcher, the highest active officer in the navy, commander of the Atlantic fleet. But now the papers denounce me as an "idiot," as a "traitor to my party and to the administration" if I do not swallow at one gulp the recommendations of the naval experts, because the president and his secretary of the navy, for the first time, accept them.

At the last session of congress (this year) the president, the secretary of the navy, Admiral Fletcher and other naval commanders, and the democrats in congress opposed the program of the Hobsons, Gardners and other jingoes (much smaller than the present proposed program). The policy of the administration was summed up before the naval committee in the words of the secretary of the navy "It would be most unwise for us to act today in any particular as we would not have acted if there was no war. My theory is that our country ought to be carrying on its regualr orderly, normal program as to the navy. With our policies and our American ideas I think the policy recommended in my report and adopted by the last session of congress (and recommended at this session) is the steady development that is needed. It meets the needs of the country." The democrats supported that policy. It was enacted into law. This same policy, as I have heretofore shown, is making our navy bigger, stronger and more efficient than ever before—the strongest in the world, except that of Great Britain.

It is my undoubting conviction, that it is most unwise and dangerous at this time, especially under the present circumstances, to abandon that policy and adopt the big, enormous, revolutionary program proposed.

It is not a party or partisan question. The president so declares. Everybody knows it is not. It is one for each individual member to decide as to his vote for himself. The majority members of the Ways and Means committee, in the first instance, make up the committee assignments of the house. I am chairman of the committee, which carries with it the position of majority leader. I shall not use such positions in influencing in any way any member on the question. Those who oppose my position and those who endorse it will be treated alike as to their assignments to committees and as to all other matters which I, as chairman and leader, and the members of the house, individually or collectively, are concerned.

In conclusion: To differ with the president, to differ with my friends, in and out of congress, in the heat of the moment to be severely criticized, and sometimes denounced by them, gives me not only exceeding regret, but much pain and distress. However, after having given the subject much study and thought, being once on the naval affairs committee, and interested for years in naval subjects, I cannot support the program. In deciding on this course I knew full well that a part of the penalty which I would have to undergo would be the criticism, the ridicule, the denunciation, the misrepresentation and the libeling of myself by the press from one end of the country to the other. Having the approval of my judgment and conscience, after mature study and thought, and impelled by a sense of duty, I take the step, mattering not the consequences, political or otherwise, to myself.

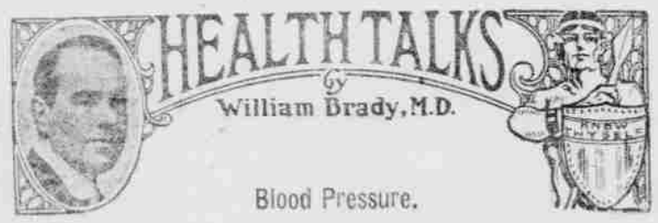
A record in road-making not unlike the old-fashioned barn and church-raising speed contests has been achieved in the south, where 10,000 citizens turned to and in a single day constructed a highway 150 miles long, from Memphis, Tenn., to Paducah, Ky. The work was, of course, very rough, the statistics showing that each man must have made 80 feet of road during the hours of work.

Daily History Class—Dec. 11.

1861—Terrible fire broke out in Charleston, which was under rigid blockade by Federal gunboats; loss $7,000,000 to $10,000,000.

1862—Bombardment of the unfortified town of Fredericksburg, Va., by General A. E. Burnside's artillery.

1914—The French government returned from Bordeaux to Paris after three months' absence.



Blood Pressure.

What is blood pressure, and how does the doctor measure it?

Blood pressure is the force with which the column of blood in the blood vessel presses against the vessel wall. It is just like water pressure in a lawn hose. The higher the pressure, the greater the strain on the hose, and the sooner the hose will give out.

In health the degree of blood pressure varies with age. For all ages it averages 127 millimeters — which means that the pressure of the blood in the artery of the arm is enough to raise a column of mercury 127 millimeters above the level. From 15 years upward a blood pressure under 100 degrees is rather too low for health; and from middle life onward, life insurance companies look with disfavor upon a pressure above 145 degrees. However, we often find the blood pressure 160 or more in persons past middle age, yet they seem to be absolutely well.

There are a dozen types of apparatus for measuring the blood pressure. The thing is done in this way. A cuff is wrapped lightly about the upper arm; this cuff consists of an inflatable section of rubber tube like the inner tube of an auto tire, covered with a stout layer of cloth, the whole pinned or tied about the arm, a length of rubber tubing leads from this cuff to an air pump, and also to the standard which holds the mercury column in a glass tube. Instead of the mercury a dial manometer may be used.

The physician now pumps the cuff full of air, thus gradually squeezing the arm, while he keeps his fingers or stetoscope on the pulse at the wrist; at the point where the pulse no longer reaches the wrist he reads what the manometer says—and that is your blood pressure. As simple as feeling your pulse, but incomparably more accurate.

Arterial hardening (arterio-sclerosis) will show itself early in a rise of pressure over the normal. Kidney disease, certain toxic or autotoxemic states, will increase blood pressure markedly, for instance, uraemia. This is why the expectant mother should have her blood pressure measured occasionally if she is not perfectly well. Over-eating and excessive quantities of meat in the diet will raise blood pressure. Tobacco, alcohol, lead poisoning and certain chronic infectious diseases likewise elevate the pressure above normal, and help to wear out the arteries.

A man is as old as his arteries and a woman as old as she looks, and we determine age in the medical sense by the measurement of the blood pressure with the sphygmomanometer. Part of the annual physical examination which every man over thirty should have, if he values his body as highly as he values his automobile or his watch, is the blood pressure test. It will tell him whether he is living beyond his physical means.

CHORDS AND DISCORDS

BILLY'S LETTERS.

Dear fren Chas—Incloased you will find a knockout that I have received from Jen in wich she says that the finger ring I got back for her never did belong to her, and wether she is telling the truth or not I am willing to leave to you after I have tolled you all about the trouble I had and the money I blowed in my ernest effort to have her lost property restoared to her after it had been frisked from her by Ambrose Murphy, the guy with the red sweater and the long hair and the big chest. Her letter speaks louder than any words that I could write to you. So I give it to you herewith, only Chas do not show it to nobody else and don't tell nobody about it, bekose I don't want to be accused of being a peddler, but maybe she has tolled every body in town about it already, so you would be late anyhow.

Esteamed Sir—I was so noupulsed the other nite when you give me that cheap peace of jewelry in the pitcher show that words failed me and not until I reached the privacy of my budwoir did I fully realize what a imposishun had been worked by one who I always had supposed to be a perfect gentleman right under my very eyes. Of course I know I am only a weak woman, but felt my character was such that one who had been posing as a man would take me at my known value and not think me so soft as to stand for a bit of sentimentality that a macaroni factory mixer would be dignified enough to resent.

My mother had warned me that there was something about you that satisfied her that you would reveal your jitney calibre when you was put to the test. I had been holding up your hands in the belief that prehaps she was like so many other mothers—she was expecting too much of a young man who was just getting over the bump places in life's race. I can tell by the way that he parts his hair that he is never going to amount to nothing, mother said to me so many times, and I stuck up for you, explaining that the reason that you coambed your hair in the middle was to cover a scar that you got, so you tolled me, when you was milking cows on your father's farm, one of the cows hitting you instead of a fly that was bothering it. No, Maw said, I don't take no stock in them stories, he most likely got hit in the head with a beer bottle at some rough neck dance. So you see I have been fair with you when my hul fambly has had the anvil operating on you.

You seamed to think that I had been robbed of my ring by Mr. Ambrose Murphy, which was farthest from the facts, and I am afraid that you will yet have to settle the acct. with Mr. Murphy, for I have tolled him everything. As you probably know he has returned to our city and intends to make it his home for good. He is a high minded person and has a different social status than has young men of your humble station in life. He went threw Harvard, and belongs to the Hi Hi BetaBoarda frat, and wears his pin to prove he is not bogus. Father favors his little girl being seen with young men who are suposed to know something of education. I tolled father that you had been threw school, too, but he said he bet the only place you had ever been threw was somebody's house in the dead of the nite. Wassent that awful of pawpaw, but there is no law to stop people from thinking bad thoughts about others.

And it wouldn't have been such a crushing blow to me if the ring you give me was worth nothing; it's not even a good imitation of a real one, and, and to prove to myself how badly I had been hoodwinked I to it to our fambly jeweler and he laffed right in my face and asked me what auxion I had been to. But I was smart enough not to tell him that it had been gave to me by a fren. I said that I had found the ring one afternoon when I was on my way home and if it was a valuable one I was going to advertise so that the oaner could get it back. The jeweler said the ring when new retailed for 80 cents. And you had the audacity to think that it was once mine and that it had been taken from me by Mr. Murphy and gambeled away by him in a card game. Mr. Murphy put his right hand up in our parlor the other nite when we was discussing the case and swore that he never used no cards for money during his whole life. He knowed how to play, but had promised his mother when he was 10 yrs old that he would never touch liquor and would never be a gamler. Where do you suppose that guy got such a hunk of junk, Ambrose asked me. Was he trying to fool you kid or is he just natherally one of them bums that think they can win a girl by hanging a band around their finger. When he was at college, Ambrose said, he used to get better rings with a package of chewing gum. He said some harsh things about you, and he wanted to go down town and look you up and make you apologize for the reflections that you made on his honor, and if it wassent for me he would have carried out his threat. He said he knowed where he could find you bekose he said you hung a round the pool halls and saloons with a lot of low brows that never had a good word for any girl. But, I pertested, you had tolled me that you had quarters at the Y. m. c. a. And Ambrose smiled and said the only way you could get in the Y. M. C. A. would be with the aid of a ladder when all the customers was asleep.

Mr. Murphy did have my ring, but it never left his poseshun, and he give it back to me when he called on me last Tues. nite. I was never in the least worried about it, neither.

In closing I must say that I am sorry for your ignerance of social niceties, and so far as you and me is concerned in the future we are total strangers. It has been a embarrassing experience to me, but a profitable one. My advice to you is to apologize to Mr. Murphy the first time you see him. You don't need to apologize to me.

Respy.,

JEN.

Per J. M. C.

The Daily Story

A Clever Ruse---By William Chandler.

One morning in autumn, while taking an outing in my touring car, I came upon an auto standing in the road which had evidently broken down. A man was attempting to find the break, while a woman sat in the car. I pulled up beside the couple and asked if there was anything I could do for them.

"My wife," said the man, "was going to the railroad station at Montrose to catch a train, but this mishap has delayed us. Since you are going in the opposite direction from Montrose, I conclude you will pass through Waterton."

To this I nodded assent.

"A train passes through Waterton at 3 o'clock. If you would kindly carry my wife to that station she would be in time."

"I would be pleased to take you both. There is plenty of room in my car."

"Thank you very much, but I must remain with my machine and secure a workman to fix it or get it towed to a garage."

During this brief dialogue the woman, who was veiled, remained in the car without saying a word. After my offer the man went to her and said something in a low tone. What it was I did not hear, but she appeared to give a ready assent to it, for she got out of the car; the man took up a suit case and put both her and the case in my auto. Having shut the door and given her a pressure of the hand, he nodded to me to proceed, and I started on.

It was sufficiently late in the season for fur rugs, and the lady pulled them up to her chin. She partly removed her veil, and I saw that she was young and quite pretty. But when she put on a pair of dust goggles there was very little of her face exposed. We had not gone far before we met an auto coming at a furious pace. In it were two men, the driver and another. As they passed us they slowed down, and one of the men called out something that I did not hear, but the other, who was driving, turned on full speed and they were soon lost in a cloud of dust.

We reached Waterton in half an hour, and what was my surprise to see the lady's husband standing on the station platform. He cast a quick glance at the coming train, then at my car, evidently gauging the distance of each, anxious that we should be in time. I put on full speed and reached the platform just as the train was pulling out. The man seized the suit case, which seemed to concern him more than his wife, and both hurried to the train, climbing on when it was in motion.

My route thenceforth led me back a few miles from Waterton on the road I had come to a crossroad on which I was to change direction. As I rode along I wondered how the man I had left with the broken down auto could have reached Waterton station ahead of me. I had not had time to ask him this or what he had done with his car.

I had nearly reached the crossroad when I saw coming a car with four men in it dragging another car. By this time I had become a bit suspicious that there might be something wrong with the couple I had assisted and that possibly I might have been helping undeserving persons. Seeing the auto dragged along caused me to refrain from letting it be known what I had been doing. When the men came to a point opposite me one of them, looking hard at me, said:

"See here, young fellow, who was that woman you were driving toward Waterton awhile ago?"

I recognized him as the chauffeur of the auto I had met after taking in the lady. There was nothing to do but to tell the whole story, which was listened to with eager attention. When I had finished the man who had asked the question said to me, evidently much chagrined:

"You have helped a precious pair of thieves to get away with a big lot of plunder. You have done it either as a confederate or a fool."

"You're the fool Simmonds," said another. "I wanted you to stop 'em, but you wouldn't wait."

"I didn't dream the woman would come back to meet us," said the other.

"It was a mighty clever trick," put in one of the others.

'Gentlemen," I said, "will you oblige me by explaining what has happened?"

This was the explanation: A butler and a lady's maid got away with $50,000 worth of jewels. They had taken one of the autos belonging to their master and made for a station on a railroad. Being missed, they were followed by the men in the auto I had met. Their machine had broken down, and had I not assisted them they would have been captured. It was a stroke of genius on the butler's part to send the maid back to the Waterton station without him. Soon after I left him he captured a machine at the point of a pistol and made for Waterton by a cut-off that I knew nothing about.

In time the jewels were recovered, but the precious pair succeeded in keeping out of jail. I had some difficulty in clearing myself from a charge of having been accessory to the crime, but I told a straight story and furnished proofs of my respectability. This satisfied the judge, who, after giving me a long lecture on the stupidity I had displayed, kindly discharged me. It is easy for a judge on the bench to be wise.

Sidelights on the European War

London—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The new drink regulations making it unlawful to buy or sell any intoxicant at any licensed premise or in clubs except between the hours of noon and 2:30 and 6:30 and 9 in the evening, and on Sundays between the hours 1 and 3 and between 6 and 9, have led to an outburst of criticism.

From an American point of view the drinking habits of all classes are strikingly general here; indeed one of the leaders of the British cabinet told an Associated Press representative this week that the consumption of alcoholic beverages here is more than double what it is in the United States and that the efforts to reduce the drinking by shortening the hours of sale in munition centers have as yet resulted in a reddction of less than 15 per cent in the amount consumed in these areas. But there has been a diminution in the number both of arrests and prosecutions for drunkenness, time-keeping sheets in the factories reveal a slight improvement, crews of ships are more sober and the transportation of supplies is attended with less delay.

"Seventy Women Enter One Public House in 15 Minutes," is the title of an article that has attracted wide attention as calling notice to the general drinking among the lower class women in London. It was written by Rev. F. H. Gillingham, "the cricketer-parson," who says he counted that number of women go into a saloon in a quarter of an hour in one of the poorer sections of London. He adds:

"I don't suppose it continues all day at this rate, but from many inquiries I learn that during morning and afternoon large numbers of women pass their time in these places, and one man who is an alderman in a well-known district told me he had never seen so much drinking in 30 years as since the war began."

The reason given for this increase is the amount of money that the war has brought to women whose husbands are drawing separation allowances and to whom opportunities for labor have never been so plentiful. And anybody who looks below the surface of political manifestations can see that this increase of money among the poor has not been an altogether unmixed blessing and that the attempt to preach economy and against waste is meeting with little effective results in many communities where the spending money is more abundant than it has ever been before. To an American with no prohibition proclivities it is a shock

Some complain that the cabinet set a bad example and that only two or three of the ministers followed the leadership of the king and agreed to give up alcohol during the war and there is a great deal of discussion along the lines that the Englishman does not like to have his habits interfered with or his personal liberty regulated by law. However that may be, every movement in the line of restriction meets with vigorous opposition and it requires no little courage, as courage goes among politicians, to face it even with the country at war.

Take as an instance the testimony of a representative of the licensed victuallers. Here is his protest:

"To regard London as a munition area is sheer nonsense. Woolwich arsenal employes, I believe, something like 20,000 men, and it will be reasonable to assume that the total number of persons engaged directly or indirectly in the London area of war work does not exceed 70,000.

"The total population of the city is about seven and one-half millions and thus it is evident that 100 people are to be penalized to protect each person engaged on war work. This unwarranted interference with the rights and liberties of all classes will inevitably lead to an increase in home and secret drinking. It will be surprising if the population of London does not rise in wrath and demand an immediate alteration of the restrictions."

Glasgow.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Four thousand people blocked the traffic in Queen street for a half hour today while Jack Johnson made a recruiting speech. He drove his big motor car to the Royal exchange, removed his big white hat, showed his plentiful display of gold teeth, told how he had given two of his own motor cars to the government and urged every strong man to enlist.

He was introduced by Corporal Baker of the Scottish Rifles, clad in khaki, and the result of his speech was nine recruits.

British actors are frequently making recruiting speeches from the base of the Nelson column in Trafalgar square, London, but an American prize fighter securing nine recruits for Kitchener's army in a Glasgow open-air meeting is a novelty, not altogether destroyed in interest by the fact that that Johnson is appearing in a local music hall this week in a "revue." Incidentally his wife is placarded as "America's most beautiful and versatile artiste, the originator of America's greatest craze, the oyster dance."

Make Your Christmas List At home by selecting gifts from Argus advertisers' offers.