

of England are modelled. (Cheese.) Day in any one week is week out the soldiers in the trenches in France and in Flanders and the Dardanelles are making prizes for me forward. The Nation is doing its part. The Navy is doing their part. The soldiers are doing their part. Men of Whitehaven on your honor. do yours. (Prolonged cheer.)

Mr. W. J. Daiseil Burnst said after the absence of Mr. Brace it was a great pity for him to follow such eloquence in his small way, with his small voice—(laughter)—but he wished to place before them a few facts as to what the coal of this district means to the country and the brave men who are fighting for us at the Front. Many of them might not be aware of the contents of the coal they sent to the Pit top and even many of those who were coke workers, actually engaged on the production of the coke that go to form the basis of modern explosives might not be aware of the contents of a single tub of coal as it was hauled at a time. As representing the Branch and the Chemical Department on the Munitions Committee for West Cumberland, he was very glad to accept the Mayor's invitation and explain to them the true value of a single tub of coal, so that they might talk about it amongst themselves and know

WHAT IT MEANT TO THE COUNTRY

to have a single tub. At the Lower Calder—he didn't know what the exact proportions were for Whitehaven—all that passed through a month of one and a half inches in diameter went to the coke ovens after being washed and crushed, and for a period of thirty-two hours it was distilled. After all the volatile matters had passed through the coal there remained carbon which went to the ironworks to be used in the production of the ores and the making of pig iron. The most important of the whole of the residue was tannin, the process of distillation of which and other products used for making high explosives he explained, and which he pointed out had been commandeered by the Government.

They had got a fortnight, but they wanted more. It was the sort of product they made at Lower Calder. The coal mined in Whitehaven. The Whitehaven people were proud enough to send their coal to assist them in the making of this explosive, and every ton of coal they raised in Whitehaven was going to help them to increase and swell this important explosive basis. He wanted to tell them this, as some of them might have heard that this was for the purpose of exploiting the working men, that for every gallon of tannin they sent out at Lower Calder they got the price

THE GOVERNMENT HAD IMPOSED

ON THEM.

ONE TUB OF COAL coming up the pit

WAS THEREFORE EQUAL TO FILLING THREE EIGHTEEN-POUNDER SHELLS OR SIX NINE-POUNDERS.

He took it as their average at the Whitehaven Collieries and Lower Collieries, but at the latter he knew that the figures showed that the men were good for two and a half tons per shift, or five tons, so that every man per shift was good for fifteen eighteen-pounder or thirty-nine-pounder shells, and although he didn't perhaps know it, every man who did not go to work on the Monday morning deprived our brave troops at the Front of that extent. (Applause.) He spent a month in Germany some five years ago inspecting different cooking plants, and the plant now working at Lower Calder should be paid to show anyone who cared to come and see it, was the result of a month's tour through the marvelous district of Westphalia, and thank goodness they got it. There were only two other plants of the same type and make in this country. He was enabled to see practically every colliery in Westphalia, and to see the state of perfection to which Germany had advanced all matters dealing with coal and the by-products of coal. He would give them some figures which might be of some interest to them, because they had never been disclosed to the public. In October, 1913, the benzol makers of the world met in London, and there were only three makers of any importance. Germany was at the top of all nations.

ENGLAND SECOND.

and America, a long way third. At that date, October 1913, Germany was producing benzol to the tune of forty million gallons per annum, and England three million gallons. If they would divide the total benzol production by four they would get the proportions of tannol now being produced in the two countries, and find that in 1913

GERMANY WAS PRODUCING NOT LESS THAN TEN MILLION GALLONS OF TANNOL, EQUAL TO SOME EIGHTY MILLION POUNDS OF TNT.

of a hundred and sixty million pounds of TNT per annum, and he had a good reason to know she had increased that very much since, and she was in possession of the Belgian and the Northern French Coalfields. Since that date he thought he was right in saying he had rather more than doubled our production of benzol in this country, but if a lesson were reached hadnt they particulars there to show that if we were to raise this war to a successful conclusion there was only one thing for it, that every man, woman and child in this country must exercise their efforts to the utmost. (Cheese.) The situation was a serious one. We had not only to provide ourselves but all our Allies with explosives, and it was up to the men at Lower Calder, as he said to the men at Whitehaven, to do their best to keep the flag flying and to see that we had plenty of shells until this horrible war is brought to a victorious conclusion. (Cheese.)

Mr. Kay, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Mayor and the speakers, paid a warm tribute to the patriotic and courageous spirit of the men and women who were working so hard to keep the Nation in the front line of the battle. He thought that it was a great privilege to be able to do this before at this time of crisis was not likely to be disappointed. (Cheese.)

Colonel Jackson, in endorsing the proposition, said Mr. Brace, who he thought would

be satisfied with the attendance that night, had done that day that no collier in the town could do—he had put in four shifts (laughter). That was a bed for one who came on a holiday—(laughter)—but he thought they would agree with him that he would come to Whitehaven again—(cheers)—not possibly as a Cabinet Minister taking them to work—(laughter)—but when the whole strike was over on a real holiday on the Lake District. (Cheese.) He (Colonel Jackson) had since the war commenced to appeal on many occasions for recruits and now he would like to tell them that THE COLLIERIES AT WHITEHAVEN HAD BEEN PLACED ON THE EXEMPTED LIST BY THE GOVERNMENT.

They Government at last realized that it was coal they wanted, that before they did anything else they must start at the rock bottom. The colliers of Whitehaven had done splendidly. (Cheese.) As Mr. Brace had said, 830 had gone to the Colours, and it was because Captain Blair, the Managing Director of the Whitehaven Collieries—(cheers)—had also gone that the (Colonel Jackson) had been in uniform during the last few months in Whitehaven. Had the Managing Director of the Collieries not been called to the Colours and had he been here to look after the Collieries he (Colonel Jackson) would not have been here today, but there were only two things for all of them to do, and that was to work or fight. If they couldn't fight they could work, and he knew perfectly well after spending so long with Mr. Brace and Mr. Burnst that he said to them that night they would all go away feeling that there was upon all of them a responsibility that they thought there was before. (Cheese.)

Mr. W. H. Wandless, in supporting the proposition, said the speaker that night must have impressed them all with the seriousness of the situation. Mr. Burnst's speech had astonished him. He hardly knew what to say, but if any man felt comfortable, if he thought this war was going to be an easy one for us, Mr. Burnst's speech must have disappointed him. It was all a question of munitions, and it was up to the miners of Whitehaven to do their level best. Colonel Jackson had referred to Captain Blair. (Cheese.) Captain Blair was not a very popular man when he was here at the works, but he (Mr. Wandless) had received letters from men at the Front which showed that they were idolized him. (Cheese.) After what they had heard that night it was for all of them to work harder than ever to get the output up to the highest possible. If we were to break the German. Don't let them run away with the ideas that we were through with them yet. We would be, but it was for every man to do his best. If any of them lay in bed on Monday they were Pro-Germans. (Laughter and cheers.)

The Mayor, responding, said there was no doubt about it—the figures given that night by Mr. Burnst had brought it home to his mind in a way he hadnt thought of before—Germany had an asset which we had not and for which we should have to work hard to get. The best way to thank Mr. Brace and the speakers was for all to work as hard as ever they could until the end of the war. (Cheese.)

The proposition was heartily adopted.

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# Whitehaven Miners as Munition Workers.

## Mr. W. BRACE'S Appeal for Greater Out-Put.

A meeting of munition workers and others was held in the Town Hall, Whitehaven, on Thursday evening, to hear an address from Mr. W. Brace, M.P., Under Secretary for Home Affairs. Mr. Brace, who himself worked in the Pits from he was twelve to twenty-five years of age, when he became a Munitions Agent, has sat as Labour Member for Glamorgan (South) since 1906. There was a large and enthusiastic gathering at the meeting which was presided over by the Mayor (Mr. H. W. Walker), who was supported on the platform by representatives of all classes of the community.

The Chairman said he was exceedingly glad there was such a large attendance to meet Mr. Brace, and he felt perfectly sure that before Mr. Brace had been speaking very long he would feel it was an audience that could give to the speaker a sympathy which was quite equal to anything that could be got in any other part of the country. (Cheese.) Mr. Brace told him he had accomplished a brilliant feat in speaking to Whitehaven and that he had felt in speaking to Whitehaven and that there was a certain silence and quietness, but he (the Chairman) had told him that he (Mr. H. W. Walker) had been a wonderful success in his wave of sympathy, and he was told

MR. BRACE WAS GOING TO FEEL IT TO-NIGHT.

(Cheese.) He had been sure he would. (Cheese.) Mr. H. W. Walker, who was designated Member for Whitehaven, said he thought he should say that on account of the very short notice it was possible to give Mr. Richardson the invitation to him practically was only confirmation, because he could not possibly have got here. They only knew yesterday that some time ago they would be held so that it was impossible to let Mr. Richardson know before that morning. He called upon Mr. H. W. Walker to address the meeting.

Mr. Hudson said the meeting, which Mr. Brace was attending as the mouthpiece of the Government and as a missionary from the Government, was called for the purpose of trying to inspire the coalminers here. Of course, they would no doubt be aware that they had the privilege as Whitehaven Miners Delegates to attend the Conference in London, where they got the direct word from Mr. Lloyd George and Sir John Simon, and he wanted to try as briefly as possible to tell them some of the things said to them by these two Ministers. For many years he had tried to point out what an important part of the Nation the Miner was. That was in a time of peace, and a very important time it was, and of course, when one had the pleasure of hearing men like Mr. Lloyd George and Sir John Simon it naturally led up to a further inspiration to do, what

SOMETHING MORE THAN WHAT

HAD BEEN DONE MUST BE DONE.

Therefore, the appeal of this meeting would

be to try to inspire the coalminers how important and how indispensable he was at the present time to the Nation. Coal in this crisis, which was a serious one, was the oxygen of the war. Therefore, the Government agreed to supply sufficient oxygen in the way of munitions of war to assist our commanders at the Front. We had got the men, and in Tommy Atkins we had the best fighting machine that was ever placed on a battle-field. (Loud cheer.) That was proved to be true in years gone by; it was more than proved to-day, and it would be

A SHAME ON THE HEAD OF ANY MINER IF HE SHOULD HAVE TO KNOW

that through a sort of custom he failed to supply Tommy with the needs and requirements. (Cheese.) There were many points of view one had to attend to their men. Of course, during the time of war it was a pleasure to know that we had a Navy which so kept us within an area as to make one think there was no War going on, but they must not think too much like that. There was a War and a serious War going on, and, therefore, it was for every man to do his duty, and he was one of the representatives of the man he did not think it was a hard-ship or wrong thing for only to ask but to demand of every workman that he should present himself every day when work was available. (Hear, hear.) It was up to him to work more regularly so that his wife and family or dependants might have all the requirements they were entitled to, and in doing that they must see the Government the national will which the Government had sent down Mr. Brace to ask them to supply. (Cheese.) As it was well said, when they went down to Seaburn Head and saw the great Men of War sailing by, prouding this ocean, keeping off the German frigate, it made one think the ships moved without anything to propel them, but this was due to Welsh coal, because it didn't produce any smoke. The coal after being distilled was used to make shells and the high explosives that were essential and required by the Government so that he wanted to try to impress upon the miners

WHAT AN IMPORTANT ASSET

THEY WERE

and to feel proud of it; and next Sunday night when they went home, say to Seaburn or Seaburn, or wherever it might be, "see that I get up to-morrow morning and get to work. (Laughter and cheer.)" I am going to help to win this war and without me it can't be won." (Cheese.) He wanted every man to say that, because that was the principle and he wanted them to realize it. The Government had told them the same, and they (Government) knew things that we were going on that we didn't know. It didn't always do to tell us everything, but we did know that our Navy is doing capital work, work that was kept in the dark. We knew that the Navy kept the sea clear and so enabled the people to have everything for their physical needs. The nation that

we had to combat we knew had their Army fully prepared, but we were proud to say their attacks were weakening to a large extent, and he hoped they had got as far as they would get, but we had got to hold them there and to press them back. The Government wanted to the miners of this country and he wanted them to accede to their request. The Government had promised them that if they did so

THEY WOULD SEE THAT THEY WERE PROTECTED

in all which they so jealously held in their organization as miners, but if they did not grant the Government's request then he could see nothing but losing some of their conditions until the termination of the war. He hadnt the slightest doubt but that we would come off successfully, but the sooner we struck a successful blow against the enemy the better, because all must know that in war there was a great waste of money, material and everything. All this would have to be made good. The longer the war lasted the greater this waste would be. The burden it entailed would have to be shared out equally. The working-class people would have to bear their share, so that if we could settle the war three months or six months earlier it would be an easing of taxation to that amount. (Hear, hear.) It was, therefore,

UP TO EVERY MINER TO DO HIS BEST.

to play his part, and he had to say this that they had to face a class of miners in this town as in any town in Great Britain—(cheer, hear.)—but he was sorry to say they had a few who didn't do it on purpose, it was a custom they had—they thought they were not important and were not up to the mark they didn't go to work. Now, he wanted these men to realize the position for day, to realize it thoroughly. He couldn't appeal to those who didn't realize it, but he appealed to those who did realize it, that it was up to them to get to their work, that they were able, and he found it was

A GOOD DEAL OF MEN WHO WERE PHYSICALLY FIT

that lost a great deal of time, and men who could do it at home, and that was the pity. ("Shame.") There was another, and an important point, and that was that at the present time they were in a far more precarious position than they were in a few years ago, and wages were only the little bit of difference that might exist from certain things day by day, which happened at any time but which could be removed, so that there was no fear as far as they were concerned, if a man could do a little more or work a few shifts more, or even if they had got to put on another day or another shift to increase the output, there was

NO FEAR OF A MAN HAVING HIS WAGES REDUCED.

(Hear, hear.) That was one happy position



they were in, which was due to the Miners' Federation, which Mr. Broce had helped to build up. They did not want to see here devastation that had been caused to Belgium, a country to which they as miners looked for an educational future. Mr. Broce would tell them about it that a shame and a disgrace it was that these people should have had to suffer so much. (Cheers.) We didn't go to War for the sake of territory, but to protect Belgium. German people in Belgium were not violated. It was not necessary for Germany to go to War to protect Germans in Belgium. It was a War for honor and British working men ought to regard it as an honour to fight on behalf of a country but for which, as Mr. Lloyd George said, we might have been more troubled in this country than we are to-day. (Cheers.) To defeat this German menace the people in our Colonies and of all climes were giving of their wealth and strength, and this ought to be

### A STIMULATION TO THE MINERS

to do their best from this day forward to produce the coal that was so urgently required, and this could only be done by leaving out lost time from the time-sheets altogether. (Hear, hear.) Don't let them think that someone was going to make a profit out of it. Let them all, employers and workmen, join hands together on this occasion, and if they did they would have something to thank themselves for when the War was over, when peace was declared in Berlin, and the sooner they met the demand for coal the sooner we would have the privilege of marching on Berlin. (Cheers.) Let all hope this would be soon. (Cheers.)

The Chairman, in introducing Mr. Broce, said he thought the visit of an Under-Secretary of State showed two things, that the Government placed a very high value on the productions of Whitehaven, and that they adopted a wise resolution when they took a man of Wales into their confidence and sent them down so important a man as Mr. Broce. (Cheers.)

Mr. Broce said the obligation was really upon himself rather than upon them, remembering the delightful time the Mayor had given him that day in going round visiting their delightful County of Cumberland. They were a hospitable people, but he was bound to say they required a lot of work done. (Laughter.) He came up here in his green innocence, under the impression he was coming for a parish holiday, but he found his programme carefully arranged. (Laughter.) The first day was three meetings, the next four, and when he looked at Whitehaven they had him down for six. (Laughter.) Without any notice he went on strike—(laughter)—but they had had him in for four and talked him round. (Laughter.) But he was really delighted to come to this ancient seaport town to discuss with them the position of the Nation as regarded its munitions and as regarded its future in connection with the War. Both Mr. Mayor and Mr. Hanlon had told them the Government recognized without reservation that here in this particular part of the United Kingdom they were producing

### A COMMODITY WHICH WAS ESSENTIAL

to us if we were to carry this War to a great and triumphant success. The peculiar coal which they produced at these (Whitehaven) Collieries was the basis for high explosives and every other form of munitions, and it was because the Government felt that a township that had sent no fewer than eight hundred and thirty miners to serve their country—(cheers)—whose men were fighting not only in the trenches in France but who formed part of that heroic band that landed at the Dardanelles—

(cheers)—that they, the people of the town, would have some cause for complaint if there was anything more that they could do and their attention had not been called to it—it was because the Government felt they could do more, that they were convinced they could do more, that he came to this meeting with the Mayor and Mr. Hanlon to put the case to them. He (Mr. Broce) was a mining man, speaking to miners largely. (Hear, hear.) It was a long time since he cut coal and he hoped he didn't have to cut any more. (Laughter.) But for the earlier portion of his life he worked in the pits, commencing when he was twelve years of age. He worked in them from twelve till he was twenty-five or nearly twenty-five. Then, like Mr. Hanlon and his friend Toin O'pae, he became a Miner's Agent, and ultimately he found himself as a Miner's Member of Parliament, "and," he proceeded, "it is because I recognise that you

### ARE BONE OF MY BONE AND FLESH OF MY FLESH

that I have come here to put the case to you with a strong confidence that if you realise, as we realise, what is to be done, that we shall have the same tremendous response to the call of the Nation as the men gave when they enlisted with the colours. (Cheers.) Shortly put, the average loss of time in the mines of the United Kingdom is between nine and ten per cent, that is including loss of time through accidents and loss of time through sickness. When I turn to the loss of time here I find that at William Pit it is 22.28 per cent. When I turn to the loss of time at Wellington Pit I find it is 27.60 per cent; and when I turn to the loss of time at the Ladysmith Pit I find it is 32.25 per cent, exclusive of the loss of time through accidents and sickness. Gentlemen, I pay you the compliment of having thought that there was no pressing necessity for you to attend your work and to produce the largest output of coal you could, but after this meeting you will not be able to say that. (Hear, hear.) This meeting has been called so that you may know as well as the Government exactly what the situation is and we shall rely upon you

### NOT TO SEND YOUR OWN FLESH AND BLOOD

to make an attack on the German trenches until we have sufficient high explosives to prepare the way so that when the brave infantry go forward they will be able to go forward with success. (Cheers.) Sir, this is the Nation's War, not a section of the Nation. This War is as of much importance to the residents in the peasant's home as it is to the residents in the Castle. (Hear, hear.) It is a remarkable fact that the Nation has accepted that conception of its obligation. (Cheers.) The men of the collieries have given of their best blood without reserve in connection with this War. (Cheers.) But outstanding as the courage and the bravery and the heroism of the noble families have been, it has not been exceeded as compared with the heroism and the bravery and the courage of the common people. (Cheers.) Why is this? Because all sections of the community have recognised that this is a fight to a finish, not for territory but for principles. (Cheers.) All sections recognise that this is a battle between two schools of thought and of mind and of philosophy. The German stands for what? Materialism, Paganism, Power, Might. Britain stands for what? The spirituality of the human soul, convinced of the human conception that Right and not Might must prevail and that

### JUSTICE ALONE CAN EXALT AND MAINTAIN A NATION. (Cheers.) That is

allowing us "to breathe." (Laughter and loud cheers.) We tap the free granites of the world. The waterways are as free as the British Ports were at the end of the last century. (Cheers.) They have taken a great portion of the Northern French coal-field and Ironworks. It is upon us to make up for what they have taken. (Cheers.) We have got to work our own reserves strength, and I am here to ask you to draw upon these latent resources. (Cheers.)

### AWAY WITH YOUR LOSS OF TIME

of 22 or 27 or 32 per cent. (Cheers.) Let us have regular work to the end of the War. (Cheers.) Mr. Hanlon has been talking to you about the economical effects when the War is closed. All I know is that the Nation and the Government are under solemn vow and obligation that at the end of this War the whole economic problem will have to be dealt with as a whole. Hundreds of thousands, nay millions of men will be leaving the fighting line and coming back into civil occupations. You will have plenty of time then to pleasure if you want to pleasure, but let the Government be saved so persevering and determined there will be lots of difficulties for the mass of the people to contend with, and your best friend in those days and the best friend for your wife and little ones will be the money you have saved in those days of War. (Hear, hear.) We are in for a long struggle I am afraid. The Colonies have done their bit. They have given us their best blood and munitions—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, not forgetting South Africa—(cheers)—the young set, daughter of the Commonwealth, the youngest daughter won over not by the power of arms, but through mutual trust and regard. What a harvest we have reaped in these days. (Cheers.) The Germans thought that this Empire of ours was built on sand, that it was so loosely linked up that the respective sections would be very glad to break away at the first opportunity, but lo and behold this British Empire, based on mutual trust and confidence, has stood the test, for immediately the Motherland had been attacked the Colonies did not wait for the appeal, but

### RALLIED TO THE FLAG RIGHT AWAY.

(Cheers.) Oh men of Britain, what more inspiring sight could you have than the way that this great Empire of ours has been able to stand together in these days of stress and trial. (Cheers.) Let us not weary of well doing. On the top of the cliff the sun looks down and there is a little vent in which the quartz shrike with brightness and the daily mint and the test of the sun make the very little now and disappear, and then comes rain to wash it a little while and then comes frost to expand the arterial veins, and while the elements are doing their part of the work the sea is continually labouring at the base. Then a gust of wind, a falling stone, a wave in the wake of a passing vessel gives the last touch and down into the sea, sending a roar surging far out into the ocean and shaking the land, and the people round there in awe-inspiring tones discuss

### THIS MARVELLOUS MYSTERY

that has brought down the huge mass of rock violently without a touch. They know not that the elements had been working for very long for more than a thousand years, insensibly, continuous day after day, if we have to win this is how this battle has to be fought, day in day out, week in week out. (Cheers.) Yes, and the there

as she was, produced great men. She had an old civilisation with a culture of her own. Some men like to write poems with pen and ink on paper, but men are found who express their thoughts in poems written in stone, and it was left to Belgium to produce the greatest genius of the ages, who had left on record some of the most wonderful poems in stone, the proud interludes of poetry. And then Germans came along and they have destroyed these and the world is that much the poorer, and then before Britain sent there parliament they sent out a wireless to all the German Mercantile Marine in cypher telling them to run for the nearest Port that War had broken out between Germany and Britain. Gentlemen, the British Lion is just beginning to wake up. (Cheers.) It is beginning to shake his shoulders a bit, beginning to move. Yes, but if he is going to move with effect you will have

### TO GIVE US MORE COAL.

(Hear, hear.) More coal from here. That is what we want, more coal from here. Mr. Bury has a most striking series of figures to give you. I remember nothing that has struck me more than the figures he has given of the component parts of coal. Gentlemen, the Germans are to be made to realise that when Britain went into War she went into it with gravitation. We could not help ourselves. The root of my life has been spent in the work of co-operation and organisation for the purpose of bringing about such an understanding between nations and nations as would allow international disputes and controversies to be settled by arbitration rather than by the arbitrament of the sword, but when I found that Germany was intent upon reading underfoot all International Law and declaring the right of little Nations to live their lives in their own way, I came to the conclusion there was no alternative but that someone must be knocked out of them. (Cheers.) There can be no partial peace, mark you. (Cheers.) Either might prevails or right prevails, either human justice or human injustice must conquer. (Cheers.) If ever there was a holy war

### THIS IS A HOLY WAR.

We wanted no man's territory, but we laid it down as an elementary condition that this terrible affair that was troubling Europe and was compelling us to spend millions of money in the production of engines of human destruction would have to cease. (Cheers.) This terrible affair which had become a nightmare to States near and to politicians and to citizens, it was to be the last, as they knew, that one of the most marvellous things in the world was that the Divine Architect had taken into co-operation men and women to manage the World. That was a marvellous thing. He could do without us. But He had created to do that. It was His way of working. Yes, and he would ask them to believe that the Divine Architect had elected to oblige an arrogant, a servile and a Pagan people through the instrumentality and faith of men and women, and that it was for this purpose Britain was in the War. It was a holy cause. (Cheers.) "Minors," he continued, "I was through some buildings in this Town which through the innate generosity of your hearts you have welcomed amongst you. Esplanade men and their wives and their little ones. And what is the position of the men who are left at home? The Germans have taken their Collieries and their Ironworks. Yes,

### YOUR HOMES WOULD HAVE BEEN DEVASTATED

and your women outraged and so we must have the maximum power. (Cheers.) The Germans have been pushed back not because they lack courage, but because they lacked munitions, but the Germans are at their zenith of their capacity. I am not surprised at them proposing peace. I should propose peace and know Winston Churchill is the master of the figure of speech, and no better portrayal of the British character has been given than in Winston Churchill's proposal of the Bull Dog. He says "The Bull Dog is slow to anger but when he grips he keeps hold." (Laughter.) You have got considerable difficulty in getting him free. (Laughter.) Yes says Churchill, but the peculiarity is that his nose is so formed that when he is holding on he can breathe." (Laughter.) Gentlemen, that is very blue as a Nation. I am a Welshman. I am supposed to be one of the impetuous Welshmen, and I am afraid we are pretty impetuous. (Laughter.) But you are able by your cool courage and calculating character to check us being impetuous in a War like this, and we have become quiet, as patient as you have. (Laughter.) Now, the British Army is "holding on." They have not got "the grip," not quite "the strong hold," but they have got "the grip" on them there in France, and the Navy is

### THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN DEVASTATED

and your women outraged and so we must have the maximum power. (Cheers.) The Germans have been pushed back not because they lack courage, but because they lacked munitions, but the Germans are at their zenith of their capacity. I am not surprised at them proposing peace. I should propose peace and know Winston Churchill is the master of the figure of speech, and no better portrayal of the British character has been given than in Winston Churchill's proposal of the Bull Dog. He says "The Bull Dog is slow to anger but when he grips he keeps hold." (Laughter.) You have got considerable difficulty in getting him free. (Laughter.) Yes says Churchill, but the peculiarity is that his nose is so formed that when he is holding on he can breathe." (Laughter.) Gentlemen, that is very blue as a Nation. I am a Welshman. I am supposed to be one of the impetuous Welshmen, and I am afraid we are pretty impetuous. (Laughter.) But you are able by your cool courage and calculating character to check us being impetuous in a War like this, and we have become quiet, as patient as you have. (Laughter.) Now, the British Army is "holding on." They have not got "the grip," not quite "the strong hold," but they have got "the grip" on them there in France, and the Navy is

