

and what the nation owes to him. I think the common sacrifice has brought all classes together in a manner that has not existed since the Napoleonic wars. The common peril has reunited the country.

Furthermore, all our standards of life are changing, and must continue to change. The nation must go back to the simple life, to the less luxurious method of our ancestors. I do not mean that I want the poor to suffer in any way. The more wages the working man earns to the extent that he can procure for himself and his family better food, better clothes, better housing, the better it will be for the country. But above this minimum standard of comfort every class will have to alter its ways. We shall have to abolish all useless luxury.

Mr. Long said he did not believe that with peace would come a social upheaval which was likely to cause a clash between capital and labour. He thought the opposition of the Labour party to the Military Service Act was due to a misapprehension. The working men rightly regarded the great trade unions as their bulwark and support, and, he believed, it seemed to the majority of them that the great edifice they had erected and the rights they had fought for and won were instantly to be destroyed. He saw their point of view and sympathised with it, but they had been misinformed, and when they realised the true position their opposition would disappear. He believed the working man was sound to the core, and that he was as true a patriot as any of them. He had great confidence in the Labour party. Mr. Arthur Henderson was a true statesman, and several other members of the party were men of deep and sound judgment, with the welfare of their country at heart.

#### SCOTS FOLK.

Mr. J. Hugh Edwards, M. P. for Mid-Glamorgan-shire, who spoke in Glasgow and Aberdeen last week under the auspices of the Scottish Brotherhood Federation, seems to have a very high estimate of the qualities of Scots folks. In the course of conversation with a Glasgow journalist, Mr. Edwards said that from what he had seen the scenery of Scotland was really grand and majestic; the scenery of Wales was beautiful and rugged, but for grandeur it could not be compared with that of Scotland. His reception by Scots audiences has quite taken him by surprise. The Welsh people are highly emotional, and can easily be raised to a pitch of enthusiasm, whereas the English are not so responsive to the speaker's appeal. He had often heard it said that Scots audiences were unresponsive, cold and unsympathetic, but he had found them to be the opposite of this in Glasgow. Never in the whole course of his public career (and he had considerable experience of Welsh and English audiences) had he found audiences so ready to understand the speaker's point of view, so attentive and so sympathetic. The kindness of the Scots folk had also appealed to him; he loved to hear the Scots accent, and he much admired those sterling characteristics which had made Scotsmen and Scotswomen one of the finest and foremost races in the world, a powerful factor in the building up of the great British Empire, and also a powerful factor in the progress of every good and worthy movement in the wide world.

#### "AFTER THE WAR" PROBLEMS.

(By Sir Leo Chiozza Money, M. P.)

We may rejoice that the Government has declared that it is not forgetful of the after-time problems that are boiling and bubbling in the cauldron of war. Never will the nation have so great an opportunity to wrest good from evil. Let it be remembered, too, that although the war may last long yet, the actual time occupied will be but a tiny space in our history, so that we really have not much time in which to prepare for the aftermath. Seventeen months of war have passed, and yet it seems but yesterday that we were at peace. The next seventeen months will fly as swiftly, and then in all human probability we shall be at peace again.

We shall undoubtedly be able to count in aid upon an awakened social consciousness, or, to use with reluctance a much-abused word, a larger and nobler patriotism. A leaven of democracy has even found its way into the Army, where beforetime we had merely officers drawn from the rich and privates drawn from the poor, with the sharpest possible dividing line of caste. At least we may be sure that that kind of Army—the most deplorable kind of Army—we shall never have again. And thus also with the body politic. Not by a process of levelling down, but by levelling up, we must aim at a society in which the burden of hard work and the solace of social comfort shall alike be equally shared.

Nothing is more certain than that the enormous labour power of the United Kingdom—the working force of the grown members of a community of some forty-seven millions of people—could be organised to produce tremendously more wealth than was in practice obtained before the war. The war itself has demonstrated the fact by maintaining our production and the greater part of our export trade, in spite of the withdrawal of millions of our most able-bodied men for fighting purposes. It ought to be obvious to the most unthinking that if we can do the gigantic trade we are now carrying on in war, in spite of our great Army and Navy, the restoration to work of millions of fighting men ought to raise our wealth production far above what it was when war broke out. The war, in fact, has proved the thesis which I presented to the British people before the war in my "Future of Work," viz., that their work as a whole was largely wasted by bad organisation.

Although our organisation for war is notoriously imperfect, it is immensely better than was our organisation for peace before the war began. Never before in our history were we turning out the stupendous quantity of engineering products which is now being produced in our various engineering shops and munition factories. Yet we prided ourselves in peace upon being a great engineering nation. Imagine that after the war we could continue the organisation for war that now obtains, save that the product shall be peace goods instead of war goods. Imagine the effect upon society and upon industry! Our railways, light railways, canals, mills, factories and workshops would soon become splendidly equipped fountains of wealth, pouring out and transporting a plentitude of goods either for home use or for export, to bring in other goods which Nature forbids us to produce. It is a picture which makes the imagination glow. It