

The Wolverhampton Worker

The Organ of the Wolverhampton Trades and Labour Council.

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THE CONSCRIPTIONIST QUACK.

In the *Daily Mail* of March 26 appeared yet another of the articles lately published by that journal crying up the necessity of conscription. The article asserts that "the voluntary system is breaking down." It refers, by way of contrast, to "the ideal system in force in Germany." It asks for conscription because "tremendous hours are before it (the nation), hours of anxiety, effort, sorrow, and suffering sorer than any other hours it has passed." The article asserts that if we adopted conscription that step would depress the morale of the enemy. To enforce the work which lies before our troops reference is made to the concrete trenches the Germans have made in Belgium—trenches described exclusively for the benefit of the *Daily Mail* by a "neutral observer." Finally there is an invitation to Mr. Lloyd George to devote "his great energy, his undoubted patriotism, and his singular oratorical power" to the task of helping on this particular "stunt." "Stunt" is a colloquialism. To call the cry a crusade, however, would be to lower the meaning of the word.

Not "Breaking Down."

We will take the several points in the same order. First, then, the assertion that the voluntary system is breaking down. Since the war broke out some 2,000,000 men have joined the colours. We purposely keep within the total. Official returns issued only a day or two ago show that from 15 to 18 per cent. of the workers in our various industries have enrolled themselves. What do these figures mean? The number of men who could be raised annually under a conscription system in this country has been put at 400,000. That is the outside total given by conscriptionists themselves, and it makes no allowance of any kind for rejections on account of unfitness. The figures given, therefore, mean that in six months we have recruited by voluntary enlistment as many men as conscription could at the utmost have given us in five years. But that is not all. The voluntary recruitment figures do not include the rejections. Nearly another million men have offered themselves, and on various grounds have not been taken. On the same standard, it is safe to say that in six months voluntary enlistment has given us as many men as conscription could have given us in ten years. We make that statement on the experience of the "ideal system" of Germany, where the rejections have always been roundly 50 per cent. These facts, of course, are as much open to the *Daily Mail* as they are to us. The assertion that the voluntary system is breaking down is made in plain defiance of them. We have no wish to use hard words, but such an assertion in defiance of such facts is obviously not honest.

The "Ideal System."

Next we come to the "ideal system" itself. It may be an ideal way of filling up the ranks of an army, but does it produce the ideal army? After all, the object of recruitment, whether by free will or by compulsion, is to turn out soldiers. Again, the object of turning out soldiers is to carry on war, when war is necessary,

successfully. For the purposes of successful war it makes all the difference whether your army is an army of soldiers in fact or largely a lot of men who are merely soldiers in name. The "ideal system" must surely be judged by its results. On the "ideal system" Germany has put into the field in this war some 6,000,000 troops. If they had been ideal troops, why, in the name of sense, have they not prevailed? The plain fact is that on the "ideal system" the training of men to make them fully efficient under the conditions of modern war is not a practical possibility. Quality has to be sacrificed for quantity. It is unavoidable. The experience of Germany proves it. Not more than a tenth of Germany's military forces ever have been so trained. That was the best that ever could be done. The first assertion made was not straightforward. This second assertion made by the *Daily Mail* is ignorant.

"Daily Mail" and Territorials.

Then there is the talk about the "tremendous hours" in front of us. We do not say that we are not faced with difficulties, but what ground, we should like to know, has the *Daily Mail*, more than anybody else, for concluding that we are to have "anxiety, effort, sorrow, and suffering"? Does the *Daily Mail* hold the special confidence of the Berlin War Office? If so, why not candidly say so? If not, why this attempt at panic-mongering. As to the judgment of the *Daily Mail* on such matters, we are constrained to recall that from the same source we were told that our Territorials were utterly useless. The Territorials have proved the judgment of the *Daily Mail* regarding them to be without value. It is a fair inference that the judgment of the *Daily Mail* on any military question is on the same level.

Professedly, at any rate, the *Daily Mail* wishes to depress the morale of the enemy. Could any step, however, be more calculated to encourage the enemy than the knowledge that the voluntary system, on which, as a free people, we pride ourselves, had been cast aside? To the Germans such news would be better than victory in a dozen great battles. Is it possible that the *Daily Mail* cannot see an effect so obvious? It is really not easy to believe it.

Encouraging the Enemy.

To come to the main point, the mischief of this frothing agitation is that some people may think it has authoritative influence at the back of it. There is no authoritative influence at the back of it. Our authorities know quite well that to alter the system and training of the British Army from top to bottom is, at a time like this, a notion simply fit for Bedlam. The only effect this agitation can have is to create embarrassment and confusion and to put obstacles in the way of recruiting. We do not for a moment say that the agitation has been started to bring about such effects. The only alternative conclusion, however, is that it has been entered upon rashly and foolishly. Worst of all, it is being carried on by most questionable methods.

—The Daily Citizen.

LOOKING UPWARD.

By "QUI VIVE."

I believe it was Mr. Larkin, of Dublin strike fame, who on one occasion, when addressing a crowd of strikers, told them not to grovel in the mire, but to look up to the stars, or something to that effect. Most people, however, are too much engrossed in the affairs of this planet to concern themselves very greatly with star-gazing. Star-gazing cannot be said to be the most lucrative of occupations, apart from the risk of being dubbed a crank, combined, at the present time, with the possibility of getting a rude awakening from the occupants of a Zeppelin. Yet, after all, perhaps Jim Larkin was quite right.

Why always grovel in the mud? Why always fret, fume, and worry about the sordid things of earth. Why not occasionally look away to the stars? Who, indeed, can look up into "this inverted bowl we call the sky" (as Omar Khayyam puts it) on a starlit night and watch the planets in their silent, ceaseless march through space, without a feeling akin to awe—without realising something of the littleness, helplessness, and petty meannesses of puny men. One cannot help but wonder, when gazing into the spangled heavens, whether, in all the countless myriads of distant suns and stars and planets, there is another world such as this, and by what manner of creatures it is inhabited.

A world of cruel contradictions and hideous paradoxes, wherein men prate of universal brotherhood yet engineer cruel wars, turning the fair face of Nature into a veritable shambles? What a world indeed! Where the "kultur" of a nation's boasted civilisation is unceremoniously blended with the most gruesome, revolting barbarism, and unarmed men, and even innocent women and children, are subjected to the danger of bomb-dropping by armed aerial raiders? Where a nation, fired by cruel ambitions, ravages, pillages, and ruthlessly plunders a smaller neighbour under the guise of military expediency? What a civilisation, in very truth, in which the nations groan under the burden of heavy taxation in order to provide munitions of

war for the destruction of the picked and best of each other's manhood!

What a hideous paradox that in many instances the workers who remain at home are better off during a state of war than in times of peace; that, actually, the unemployment figures amongst male workers are lower at the present time than before the outbreak of hostilities, and that the war has thus found employment for many who under ordinary circumstances would be living on the verge of starvation.

No one wants the war to last an hour longer than is absolutely necessary to crush the baneful influence of Prussian War Lordliness. Yet, shame on our so-called civilisation, many a man who has passed the (workers') allotted span of two score years (and therefore by all the laws of industrialism ought to be "scrapped") is able to breathe freely only in the knowledge that for the present, at all events, there is no danger of his being ousted by younger blood.

We live in a queer world in all conscience, when it requires a world-war to solve the unemployment problem, and make the labourer to some extent worthy of his hire. The workers generally, and Trade Unionists in particular, will do well to study closely the course of events. They must see to it that the Government, who came so readily to the assistance of the bankers and so quickly took over the railways in the early part of the war, are urged to take action in regard to the unnecessary raising of the price of the people's coal and foodstuffs. And, further, that Government pledges are given to prevent unemployment when the war is ended, so that work may be found both for the brave defenders of our country's honour and for those who through the age limit or physical defects have been compelled to remain at home. The promises of employers, given in good faith, no doubt, are not sufficient unless backed by a Government pledge. We have had an example already of how private profiteers will take every opportunity that presents itself to enrich themselves at the people's expense.

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**EDUCATION COMMITTEE AND
CARETAKERS' WAGES.**

At a meeting of the Wolverhampton Education
Committee recently, Mr. J. WHITTAKER asked for
particulars relating to £50 included in the
Education Budget for increases in the salaries
of caretakers. He would like to know the
number of caretakers who would benefit by this.
Councillor JONES (Chairman of the Sites and
Buildings Sub-Committee) said that seven care-
takers had received an increase in wages, and
those seven were the lowest paid. The Committee
felt that it would be advisable to raise the wages
of the lower-paid caretakers at the present time.
They had not, however, lost sight of the matter
as a whole, and hoped that at some future time,
when the Committee was in a better position,
they would be able to bring in a report recom-
mending that the caretakers be paid according
to the accommodation at the various schools.

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THE
Wolverhampton Worker.

APRIL, 1915.

SAFEGUARDS.

In our last issue we gave a report of an
exceptionally interesting debate which took
place at a meeting of the Trades Council upon
the question of the proposed suspension of
Trade Union rules in regard to such vital
matters as the restriction of overtime, the
introduction of semi-skilled labour, and the
employment of women and girls to do the work
of skilled artisans. It will be remembered
that, at Mr. Walkden's suggestion, it was
agreed that where National necessity demanded
a modification of the working conditions
which the Trade Unions had, by generations
of suffering and struggling, established, the
Government should be required to give satis-
factory guarantees that any sacrifices made
by Labour in this respect during the war
would not be exploited by employers when
the war is over. Since then a most important
agreement has been arrived at between the
Government and the Trade Union leaders, and
we deem it desirable that this should be put
on record in our pages, seeing that so many
Wolverhampton workers are directly affected
by it. The text of the document (which is
likely to become historic, and will certainly
need strongly-organised effort for its main-
tenance), is as follows:

I.

During the war period there shall in no
case be any stoppage of work upon munitions
and equipments of war or other work required
for a satisfactory completion of the war.

All differences on wages or conditions of
employment arising out of the war shall be
dealt with without stoppage in accordance with
Paragraph II.

Questions not arising out of the war should
not be made the cause of stoppage during
the war period.

II.

Subject to any existing agreements or
methods now prevailing for the settlement of
disputes, differences of a purely individual
or local character shall, unless mutually
arranged, be the subject of a deputation to
the firm representing the workmen concerned;
and differences of a general character affecting
wages and conditions of employment arising
out of the war shall be the subject of con-
ferences between the parties.

In all cases of failure to reach a settlement
of disputes by the parties directly concerned,
or their representatives, or under existing
agreements, the matter in dispute shall be
dealt with under any one of the three following
alternatives, as may be mutually agreed, or
in default of agreement, settled by the Board
of Trade:

- (a) The Committee on Production.
- (b) A single arbitrator agreed upon by the
parties or appointed by the Board of
Trade.
- (c) A court of arbitration upon which Labour
is represented equally with the employ-
ers.

III.

An Advisory Committee representative of
the organised workers engaged in production
for Government requirements shall be ap-
pointed by the Government for the purpose
of facilitating the carrying out of these recom-
mendations and for consultation by the
Government or by the workmen concerned.

IV.

Provided that the conditions set out in Para-
graph V. are accepted by the Government as
applicable to all contracts for the execution
of war munitions and equipments, the work-
men's representatives at the Conference are
of opinion that during the war period the re-
laxation of the present trade practices is im-
perative, and that each union be recommended
to take into favourable consideration such
changes in working conditions or trade cus-
toms as may be necessary with a view to
accelerating the output of war munitions or
equipments.

V.

The recommendations contained in Para-
graph IV. are conditional on the Government
requiring all contractors and sub-contractors
engaged on munitions and equipments of war
or other work required for the satisfactory
completion of the war to give an undertaking
to the following effect:

Any departure during the war from the
practice ruling in our workshops, ship-
yards, and other industries prior to the
war shall only be for the period of the war.

No change in practice made during the war
shall be allowed to prejudice the position
of the workpeople in our employment or
of their trade unions in regard to the re-
sumption and maintenance after the war
of any rules or customs existing prior to
the war.

In any readjustment of staff which may
have to be effected after the war priority
of employment will be given to workmen
in our employment at the beginning of
the war who are serving with the colours
or who are now in our employment.

Where the custom of a shop is changed dur-
ing the war by the introduction of semi-
skilled men to perform work hitherto per-
formed by a class of workmen of higher
skill the rates paid shall be the usual rates
of the district for that class of work.

The relaxation of existing demarcation re-
strictions or admission of semi-skilled or
female labour shall not affect adversely
the rates customarily paid for the job.
In cases where men who ordinarily do the
work are adversely affected thereby the
necessary readjustments shall be made so
that they can maintain their previous
earnings.

A record of the nature of the departure
from the conditions prevailing before the
date of this undertaking shall be kept and
shall be open for inspection by the author-
ised representative of the Government.

Due notice shall be given to the workmen
concerned wherever practicable of any
changes of working conditions which it is
desired to introduce as the result of this
arrangement, and opportunity of local
consultation with men or their representa-
tives shall be given, if desired.

All differences with our workmen engaged
on Government work arising out of
changes so introduced, or with regard to
wages or conditions of employment aris-
ing out of the war, shall be settled without
stoppage of work, in accordance with the
procedure laid down in Paragraph II.

It is clearly understood that except as ex-
pressly provided in the fourth paragraph
of Clause V., nothing in this undertaking
is to prejudice the position of employers
and employees after the war.

(Signed),

D. LLOYD GEORGE.
WALTER RUNCIMAN.
ARTHUR HENDERSON
(Chairman of Workmen's
Representatives).
WM. MOSSES
(Secretary of Workmen's
Representatives).

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers has
made a separate agreement. Both documents
are satisfactory as far as they go, but neither
contains any specific penalties for employers
who fail to institute pre-war conditions when
the War is over, and neither has been endorsed
by the accredited leaders of the Opposition.
Now, we know that even when industrial con-
ditions are definitely stipulated in an Act of
Parliament and placed upon the Statute
Book itself (as in the case of the Factory
Acts) they become a mere dead letter unless
the workers themselves are so strongly orga-
nised that they can insist upon their applica-
tion. How much more necessary, then, is
organised strength when such agreements as
those in question are at issue! Fortunately
(at any rate, so far as Wolverhampton is
concerned), the workers appreciate the poten-
tial dangers, and are rapidly strengthening
their ranks by enrolling all available non-
members. That is the only way to safeguard
the Trade Union position.

W.

Mr. C. HICKIN,

Who has recently been appointed Assistant Gen-
eral Secretary of the Sheet Metal Workers'
Union. "Charlie," as he is affectionately known
among his friends, has rendered yeoman service
to the Trade Union and Labour movement in
Wolverhampton, and while his appointment has
given general satisfaction as a recognition of his
sterling abilities, the fact that it will necessitate
his removal from the town is regretted by all



with whom he came in contact and worked
amongst. Mr. Hickin represented St. George's
Ward on the Town Council for three years, being
succeeded by Councillor Bent on his retirement
through ill-health, and had acted as one of the
auditors to the Trades Council for a number of
years, but, like all conscientious workers for pro-
gress, the greater proportion of his most effective
work has been done quietly and unostentatiously.
Therefore, on behalf of the Trade Union and
Labour movement of Wolverhampton, we take
the opportunity of expressing our appreciation,
our satisfaction at his appointment, and, at the
same time, our regret that Mr. Hickin's success
must inevitably mean a loss to the town in which
he has so long laboured for progress.

CARE OF THE CHILD.

**WHAT BRADFORD IS DOING FOR
THE COMING GENERATION.**

At a meeting of the Women's Labour League
(Wolverhampton Branch) held on Wednesday,
February 24, 1915, an address was given by Mr.
J. Whittaker, J.P., on "The Care of the School
Children—a Visit to Bradford." Mrs. Bigford
occupied the chair.

Mr. WHITTAKER said that as a member of the
Wolverhampton Education Canteen Sub-Com-
mittee, he had, in company with other members
of the deputation from the Canteen Sub-Com-
mittee, visited Bradford to investigate the admin-
istration of the Feeding of the Necessitous School
Children Act at the town in question. At the
Central Depot at Bradford, loaves were baked
for 5,000 children every day, while 15 sacks of
potatoes were used daily. Other up-to-date
machines for cutting bread, peeling potatoes, etc.,
were in use. Fourteen men were employed to do
the work, their working hours being 10½ per day.
All the food was cooked at one centre, which did
the whole of the work, and four motor vans were
in use to carry the food when cooked to the vari-
ous feeding centres.

With regard to the question of School Clinics,
Mr. Whittaker said that at Bradford they had
one doctor and three medical assistants, two den-
tal surgeons to attend to the needs of the chil-
dren, and also four nurses. Bad teeth were also
attended to, and the number of cases treated by
the Education Committee's dentists at the town
in question during the year 1913 was 3,790.

The Bradford Education Committee had a hos-
pital near the General Hospital of the town
where the children were attended to in cases of
enlarged tonsils, etc. A child entered the hos-
pital one day, was operated upon on the next
day, and dismissed on the third day. Thus a
child was in hospital three days, this being a
great improvement on the method adopted in
many towns (including Wolverhampton) where
a child, being treated for enlarged tonsils and re-
quiring an operation, went in the hospital and
came out again the same day. The Board of
Education ought to insist that this branch of
medical work should be carried out only by
properly qualified men.

The deputation to Bradford concluded their
inspection with a visit to the open-air school.
This school (said Mr. Whittaker) had accommo-
dation for about 190, and, where necessary,
children between the ages of five and 15 years
were taken there. It was pleasing to note the
great interest the children took in their work.
He would, he said, like to see something done on
the same lines in Wolverhampton. Arrange-
ments were made for the children to have free
rides on the tram-car to the open-air school.
Meals were also provided for the children at this
school. In cases where the children came from
very bad surroundings, the children were kept
at the open-air school all night, tents being pro-
vided for sleeping. The average gain in weight
after treatment at this school was about 5½lbs.,
in height, 1½ inches, while the gain in chest
measurement was about one inch. The doctor
examined a child, and if necessary, it was sent
along to the school for treatment.

UNDER THE SEARCHLIGHT

By "C. VERE."

Profits from three Corporation undertakings, amounting altogether to the magnificent sum of £8,448, were transferred to the relief of the rates by resolutions passed at the March meeting of the Borough Council.

When the municipalisation of electricity, trams, and water is such a distinctive boon, a mere child should almost be able to perceive that the ratepayers would do well to accept the advice of the Labour Party and ask (at the ballot box) for more public enterprise.

If the "Business Men" elected to the Council were as energetic and speculative in the ratepayers' interests as they are in their own private affairs, what a vast and profitable Business House the Corporation might rapidly become!

Then would there be something of immense importance in the old cry, "Vote for the Business Candidate," which, as it is, in most cases, is a hollow fraud; for, to provoke an argument, what tradesman having shares, for instance, in the Gas Company or the Cemetery Company, or in a Clothing Company, or a Coal Company are anxious to set the Corporation in competition against their personal interests and profits in order that the municipality might embark in that direction?

Councillor Amphlett, has cynically inquired if the Chairman of the Streets Committee has been in the vicinity of Allen-road and Avondale-road recently in his motor car, and, if so, what amount of damage had the vehicle sustained?

While the councillor is engaged in giving adequate notice of such a complicated question (as requested by the Mayor), he might also be somewhat interested if I relate another little incident for his benefit.

I do not possess a motor car, and otherwise have to rely mostly upon the service of "Shanks's pony." Passing along the Wednesfield-road, the other day, I observed a motor car—I hope it was not Mr. Amphlett's—come dashing past at high speed.

Then, from the footpath over the road, I heard a dapper young gentleman indulging in some vivid epithets of the Pygmalion type. The road-hog had splashed a glorious spread of mud all over the front of his expensive light suit; and it was with mixed feelings of sadness and admiration that I listened to language of crimson and other hues in which he indulged.

As I write, Wednesfield-road is in such a bad condition that it ought to be closed to motor traffic until the bepuddled ridges are filled and the surface completely restored.

A scholar in a Hertfordshire village won a watch for five years perfect school attendance.

The next morning—the first occasion on which she used her much-prized acquisition—she was late because the watch was slow.

Eleven-and-a-half tons of unwholesome food was destroyed by the authorities at Wolverhampton during the past quarter.

It is a well-known fact, however, that, in spite of the merciful existence of vigilant inspectors, a large quantity of adulterated food and diseased meat is sold to the public from year to year.

It is not that the dealers desire to kill people—it is merely done for profit. Which, in all its gruesomeness, goes to show that private interest is against the public welfare.

Without State regulation and control of private enterprise, by way of Factory Laws, Public Health Acts, Food Adulteration Regulations, etc., what a heinous world it would be to live in?

It is sometimes wise even to look a gift horse in the mouth, particularly when Alderman Richards refers to the Grammar School as such.

If it costs more per head to send a scholarship boy thereto than it does to send one privately, surely that is a sufficient reason in itself why the Council should take over the school entirely, or at least put it on a democratic basis, as Councillor Bent suggested.

The Bishop of Lichfield, speaking on behalf of the County Industrial Home for Women, at Stafford, did well to declare that "the miserable pittance given as a so-called wage to a great many women and girls contributed indirectly to a great deal of the evil which the Home had to combat," concluding by saying "it does seem a shame that this misery of sweating should still go on."

As a matter of fact, the wealthy classes have never shown any real inclination to remove causes of degradation. Their charitable doles to these and kindred institutions barely "save the faces" (let alone the souls) of sweating employers.

A branch of the Union of Democratic Control has been formed at Wolverhampton, with the Rev. J. J. Darnody as president and Mr. H. T. Phillips as hon. secretary.

The Union has been formed with the object of ensuring that a sound policy shall inspire the conditions of peace when the war is terminated.

Mr. Phillips, of 59, Lea-road, will be glad to hear of sympathisers who would like to become members.

From the following peculiar Clause to a tender appended by two firms to the Worcester Council's form of application—it is obvious that employers are not relaxing in their endeavour to trench themselves strongly at home.

The due performance of this contract is subject to modification, variation, or failure from the act of God, war, strikes, lockouts, fire, flood, drought, or other causes beyond our control, and inability to procure materials or articles except at enhanced prices owing to any of the foregoing causes.

The tenders were accepted, with the all-absorbing condition stated, by the Education Committee; the sanction of the Council, and the approval of the Town Clerk is needed.

A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH.



Mr. A. G. WALKDEN,
General Secretary, Railway Clerks' Association and Prospective Labour Candidate,
Wolverhampton West.

Mr. Walkden has just concluded a series of lectures on "Trade Unionism and the War," which has necessitated a tour of the local Trade Union branches. Mr. Walkden is immensely popular with local Trade Unionists, and has everywhere been received by crowded meetings. A tribute to his capabilities has reached us from Hull, where Mr. Walkden recently addressed a meeting of railway clerks. At the conclusion of an excellent report the Editor of *The Dawn*, the monthly organ of the Hull Labour Party, remarks: "We must congratulate the railway clerks on possessing so able a man as Mr. Walkden for their general secretary. A person of great ability, his varied working experience in the railway world gives him authority upon all matters concerning his members. Mr. Walkden is the prospective Labour candidate for West Wolverhampton, and his presence in the House of Commons would considerably strengthen the Labour forces there, while his statesmanlike grasp of railway questions would be of value to the State and help to counterbalance the undue shareholding interests already represented there."

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION. WOLVERHAMPTON BRANCH CONCERT.

MR. WALKDEN ON "TRADE UNIONS AND THE WAR."

The Wolverhampton Branch of the Typographical Association held a very successful smoking concert at the Town Hall Hotel on March 25. Songs were rendered in first-rate style by Messrs. E. Caine, F. Shotton, E. J. Caldicott, P. Baker, H. J. Hartlett, and P. Thomson, accompanied by Mr. L. B. Lamb at the piano. Mr. Turner gave two violin solos which, like all the other items on the very excellent programme, met with great applause.

Mr. Walkden then gave a review of the general position of Trade Unions at the present time and showed how seriously it had been affected, and was likely to be affected by the War and its consequences. He explained that when the outbreak of war became imminent the national leaders of the movement realised that the immediate effects of that terrible catastrophe would undoubtedly be disastrous to the workers in many trades, and that it would be necessary for public action to be taken to safeguard their interests and to mitigate the hardships with which many of them would be faced. A Special Conference of Trade Union representatives was therefore convened by telegram and was held on the Wednesday following the expiration of England's ultimatum to Germany at eleven o'clock on the night of August Bank Holiday Tuesday. This promptitude on the part of their national leaders met with a very appreciative response, and the Conference was attended by a large number of delegates. The whole position was very carefully considered, and the Conference decided to set up a special Committee to watch and safeguard the interests of the workers as long as the War lasted. This was called the War Emergency Workers' National Committee and it immediately urged the Trades Councils throughout the country to set up similar Committees locally. These Committees (including the one at Wolverhampton) had done some splendid work, and had been instrumental in securing better rates of pay for those workers who joined the Colours, and improved allowances for their dependants; they had also induced the Government to give special assistance to those Trade Unions that had to meet exceptional claims upon their funds in consequence of the pressure of claims for unemployed benefit. This step had saved some of the most important Unions (especially those in the Cotton Trade) from bankruptcy, and he was pleased to add that further aid had now been promised by the Government to relieve their National Insurance funds from all liability for permanent disablement arising from the War. This would have the effect of greatly improving the financial position of the various Approved Societies, amongst which were nearly all the Trade Unions. It had been feared that the burden of such claims, the extent of which depended entirely upon the length of the War, would strain the resources of the various Societies to breaking point, but there was reason to hope that this had been averted and that, contrary to expectations in some quarters, the War would not destroy the Trade Unions in this country.

The speaker claimed that the organised workers had responded nobly to the appeal for their assistance in the great emergency with which the nation was faced in consequence of the outrage perpetrated by Germany upon European civilisation and Christianity. They

had not only done their share to assist in the imperative task of enlisting sufficient recruits to avoid the danger of conscription (which was one of the Continental workers' greatest curses), but they had also voluntarily agreed shortly after the outbreak of War to suspend all movements that might lead to disputes in the industrial world. They had co-operated most strenuously to assist the State in its great task of upholding the honour of England and the freedom and independence of the people. He greatly regretted, however, that the national harmony and mutual co-operation of all classes had been outraged by the actions of the great shipowners and colliery proprietors and wheat speculators who, during the last three months, had all united to raise prices, and had succeeded to such an extent that the purchasing power of a sovereign had been reduced to 15s. or 16s. The Government had not thought fit to interfere in this shameful exploitation of the nation's difficulties, although in his opinion they might have purchased the whole of the available wheat supply before the rise set in; they might also have requisitioned sufficient shipping to bring the grain to this country at cost price. Another step that may have been taken was the commandeering of the coal supplies which were all within our own shores. That step was fully justified, and would have been received with overwhelming approval from the people. In the absence of such necessary measures the workers were compelled to ask their employers for increases of pay to assist them in meeting the great increase in the cost of living; nearly all the Unions were now taking action in that direction. Some employers who had already made concessions had stipulated that the increased pay was only to be regarded as a War Bonus, but in the speaker's opinion the workers would need to retain the improved rates of pay after the War was over, as it was extremely improbable that prices would go down to the level existing prior to the War. In order to do this and to safeguard their general position it was imperative that every Trade Union should strengthen its ranks by enrolling all available non-members. The decision of the Unions to give free membership to all who left the ranks of industry to take their places in the Army or Navy was a very generous one, but it was also a very wise decision, and it would be to the general advantage that upon their return those members who were now absent with the Colours should be able to take their old places in the workshop and in the Unions, rather than they should start afresh as new members. They would have many serious and unprecedented problems to face when the War was over, not the least of which would be the exceptional rate of unemployment which invariably followed every great War. If, however, they were organised the workers would be able to insist upon adequate measures being taken by the Government of the day to provide work for the unemployed. Most of this could be arranged for by bringing into better use much of the half cultivated land of the country, also by promoting productive enterprises of various kinds such as were carried on at present with considerable success by municipal corporations, including that of Wolverhampton.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

AGAIN DISCUSSED BY WOLVERHAMPTON TRADES COUNCIL.

The monthly meeting of the Wolverhampton Trades and Labour Council was held on Thursday, March 18th, Mr. J. Whittaker presiding.

A statement of the National Executive Committee of the National Relief Fund was read. This circular pointed out that up to the 1st March, approximately £1,400,000 had been expended to relieve distress among the families of soldiers and sailors. To-day the number of soldiers' wives on the books of the various Army Pay Offices was 900,000 approximately. It was also stated that the total number of households relieved through the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association amounted to over 500,000.

A letter from the secretary of the Wolverhampton Branch of the Typographical Association was read, enclosing a resolution passed at a meeting of the local Typographical Association, requesting the Trades Council to advise affiliated Trade Unions to suspend contributions to the Prince of Wales's Fund until a satisfactory statement was made as to the manner in which the fund was administered.

Mr. WHITTAKER said that while the statement recently issued by the National Relief Fund Executive did give a little information, it could not be considered a satisfactory statement. He therefore moved the following resolution: "That this Trades Council, whilst recognising the urgent and pressing calls upon the fund, urges the War Emergency Workers' National Committee to persist in their efforts to secure a full and complete financial statement, and the full refund of all moneys used for State purposes."

Mr. H. POULSON seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Local Relief Questions.

Correspondence dealing with the question of public meetings of the Wolverhampton Citizens' Committee was read by the secretary.

Mr. WHITTAKER remarked that great interest was shown at the first public meeting, and he thought that if similar meetings could be held quarterly, it would be better for all concerned. It should, however, be stipulated that the meetings should be held at an hour convenient to the working-classes, as was pointed out in the communication which was sent on the subject in the first instance.

Mr. A. J. WEAVER: Is not the treatment you have received in regard to the time of this meeting characteristic of the treatment you have had since the Fund was inaugurated?

Mr. C. HARPER moved that the Trades Council press for quarterly meetings, the time to be 8 p.m.

Mr. J. E. DIDERIDGE, in seconding, pointed out that nearly all the money came from the workers, and the workers had a right to know what was going on.

Mrs. ADAMSON said that the Labour members on the local Executive Committee of the Fund were always protesting one way or the other. Seeing that there were only three of them, however, they were naturally in a minority. They ought to have meetings at a time convenient for the workers of the town to attend.

Mr. A. J. WEAVER (R.C.A.) said he had pointed out at the very outset that Labour was not adequately represented on the Executive Committee. They had never been properly represented, and as a consequence they had cold water thrown on their remarks from time to time.

Mr. WHITTAKER said they had tried their utmost to get good representation on the Executive, and asked what the Trades Council could do?

A DELEGATE: Stop paying. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. WHITTAKER continued that if the Trades Council did anything which would prevent money being contributed for the maintenance of the National Relief Fund, they would, in his opinion, regret it. They had to consider the question very carefully. He himself had at first been inclined to agree with the suggestion of a separate Fund, but after careful consideration of the whole matter, coupled with his past experience of similar Funds they had taken in hand themselves, he had come to the conclusion that to establish two Funds would be fatal. He, however, quite agreed that the workers had not had the consideration accorded them that was their right.

Workroom for Women.

Referring to the question of the proposed establishment of a workroom for unemployed women, Mr. Whittaker stated that they had not had, in this matter, the support of the people in the town who were in high seats. The Government Committee had decided that there were not sufficient cases of unemployment in Wolverhampton to justify the opening of a workroom. However, the local Women's Employment Subcommittee differed, and at a recent meeting a resolution was passed asking the workers to earmark a certain proportion of their contributions to the National Relief Fund for the purpose. The proposal, however, had been declared to be *ultra vires*, and the position now was that if they desired a women's workroom the Women's Committee would have to run it on their own, and the minimum amount required to commence with would be approximately £20 per week. He was not sure, he continued, that the workers would be able to carry it on; it was too big a risk for them as a small committee to undertake.

Mr. HILL said that in his opinion they ought to protest against the way they were treated. It seemed to him that all those in authority wanted from the workers was their £ s. d.

(Continued on next page.)

TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 3.)

Mrs. J. L. ADAMSON contended that if their civic chiefs had been in favour of the workroom they would have had it. She would like to know what degree of distress the women had to be in before help was given. If the workers in the town had any grit in them they could easily guarantee £20 a week to keep a workroom. (Applause.)

The proposal to press for a public meeting of the National Relief Committee, to be held quarterly at 8 p.m., was carried unanimously.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Motorman Simcox.

The SECRETARY reported the steps taken in connection with this matter, and correspondence was read. It was explained that the matter had been submitted to the Council and then referred to the Tramways Committee, but he (Mr. Bagley) thought it was rather unusual that he had not received even an acknowledgment of the letter he had forwarded. He did not know what the Tramways Committee were doing in the matter.

Danger Lights on Vehicles.

Mr. LEDDINGTON (Tramway Workers) brought forward the question of danger lights on vehicles, and moved the following resolution on behalf of the Tramway and Vehicle Workers' Union: "That this Trades Council respectfully asks the Watch Committee to make a by-law compelling all vehicles to show a danger light that can always be seen from the rear." Mr. Leddington said that many accidents and collisions would be avoided if such a by-law was enforced.—The resolution was carried.

New Societies.

The Secretary reported that the National Union of Printers' Assistants and the Amalgamated Society of Core Makers had become affiliated to the Trades Council.

Illness of Treasurer.

It was reported that Mr. J. Jekc, Treasurer of the Trades Council, was prevented from attending the meeting owing to ill-health. The Secretary was instructed to convey to him the sympathy of the members in his illness, with their wishes for his speedy recovery.

Important Appointment for Mr. C. Hickin.

Mention was made of the fact that Mr. Charles Hickin had been appointed Assistant General Secretary of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union at London. Mr. Whittaker said he was sure the members of the Trades Council would like to extend their congratulations to Mr. Hickin, who had done such yeoman service for the Wolverhampton Trades Council.

The Secretary was instructed to convey to Mr. Hickin the congratulations of the Trades Council on his appointment, and their best wishes for his future success.

Military Pensions and Allowances.

A communication was read from the Smethwick Trades Council setting forth copy of a resolution which was passed by that Council at its last meeting, with a request that the Wolverhampton Trades Council would pass a resolution on similar lines and send copies to all parties concerned. The resolution expressed dissatisfaction with the recommendation of the Select Committee on Pensions and Allowances, and called for further consideration and amendment of same. It also pointed out that the proposed pensions for widows and partially disabled soldiers were likely to inflict serious injury upon the status of Labour, inasmuch as the pensions for women were inadequate for the maintenance of a home and the rearing of children, the result being that those women would be driven into factories and workshops in unfair competition with the female workers already engaged, and the partial disablement pensions for men would be used by unscrupulous employers to obtain cheap labour, and thus lower the conditions of labour generally.—Moved by Mr. J. Bellis (Gasworkers), seconded, and carried unanimously that the Secretary send copies of a similar resolution to the Prime Minister, the Select Committee on Pensions and Allowances, and the Workers' National Committee.

Musicians' Wages.

The local Secretary of the Amalgamated Musicians' Union had forwarded a letter to the Trades Council calling attention to the fact that various places of amusement in Wolverhampton were not paying the minimum rate of wages to the musicians they employed, although business was quite good. It was reported that the Executive Committee of the Trades Council had considered the matter, and that Mr. Flavell of the Workers' Union, and the Secretary (Mr. Bagley) had been deputed to accompany the representatives of the Musicians' Union to two of the local picture houses in reference to the rate of wages paid. Mr. Whittaker said he thought the result of their efforts was satisfactory.—The members endorsed the action taken by the Executive Committee.

The Price of Food.

A letter was read from the Labour Party outlining the Policy of the Party in regard to this matter, and enclosing a motion which was placed on the Order Paper of the House of Commons. This motion read as follows: "That in the opinion of this House the present rise in the price of food, coal, and other necessities of life is not justifiable by any economic consequence of the war, but is largely caused by the holding up of stocks and by the inadequate provision of transport facilities. This House is therefore further of opinion that the Government should prevent this unjustifiable increase by employing the shipping and railway facilities necessary to put the required supplies on the market, by fixing maximum prices, and by acquiring control of commodities that are or may be subject to artificial costs."

Employment of Belgians.

A communication was read from the Burnley Trades and Labour Council, in which mention was made of the employment of a Belgian refugee in a trade dispute at Burnley, and asking the Wolverhampton Trades Council to forward letters of protest against this encouragement, as the employment of a Belgian refugee in a trade dispute was in their opinion altogether inconsistent with the recommendations of the Departmental Committee. This communication further stated that Mr. Bowerman, Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, had recommended in connection with the question, that strong representations be made to the local Labour Exchange, and if that was not satisfactory to communicate with the Labour Exchange Headquarters. It was understood by the Committee, Mr. Bowerman stated, that all engagements of Belgian refugees should be made through the Labour Exchanges, and only in cases where British labour is unavailable, while he was sure the Burnley Trades Council would have the support of all who had the real welfare of the Belgian refugees at heart.

Mr. C. HARPER moved that the attitude of the Burnley Trades Council on this matter be supported, and that the necessary letters of protest be forwarded.

Mr. W. M. ADAMSON, in seconding the resolution, said it was most important that they should protest against the introduction of Belgian refugees who were likely to be used in the direction indicated, and against the inaction of the Central Committee which was dealing with the Belgian refugees.

TOWN COUNCIL MATTERS.

The Mayor (Alderman A. B. Bantock) presided at the meeting of the Wolverhampton Town Council, held on March 8th.

Councillor BENT asked the Chairman of the Team Committee if the Committee in question was taking into consideration the granting of extra allowances to the employees in consequence of the increased cost of living.—Councillor JONES replied that a meeting would be called on the following afternoon to consider the question.—The Mayor said that the whole matter of the rise in wages was having the consideration of the General Purposes Sub-Committee at the present time. He hoped that the Committee would be able to report on the matter shortly.

Motorman Simcox's Death.—A letter from Messrs. John B. and Alex. Annan, relating to the suggested payment of compensation to the widow and children of Motorman Simcox, deceased, was read. This communication stated that they had observed in the local Press a report of the proceedings of the Wolverhampton Trades Council at which a resolution calling upon the members of the local Town Council to see that some compensation should be granted to the widow and three children of Motorman Simcox was passed. The Council would be aware, however, the letter proceeded, the Insurance Company were advised that no liability existed, owing to the fact that the man had died from natural causes. Further, the Insurance Company had definitely offered £50 to the widow, but this had been refused, and the Company had no option but to take up the case on behalf of the Corporation. They (Messrs. Annan) had been advised that the expenses amounted to £57, and they considered it altogether unreasonable to expect any payment at this late time. They felt it would only be fair to the Insurance Company and the Council that the position should be properly and publicly explained, owing to the Wolverhampton Trades Council having raised the question in the manner indicated.—The Town Clerk also read a letter from the Secretary of the Wolverhampton Trades Council.

Councillor FROST moved that the matter be referred by the Council to the Tramways Committee. He said that the widow of the late Motorman Simcox was the daughter of one of the pensioned policemen of the Borough, and he felt sure that if the Tramways Committee could do something towards assisting Mrs. Simcox and her children they would have the general approval of the town.—Councillor WEAVER seconded the resolution, which was carried.

A New Alderman.—Councillor F. H. Skidmore was elected as Alderman to fill the vacancy created by the death of Alderman R. E. W. Berrington.—Alderman Skidmore was also appointed Returning Officer for Graiseley Ward.

FINANCE.

Borough Estimates.—Alderman JOHNSON (Chairman of the Finance Committee) submitted the Borough Estimates for the ensuing financial year, and explained the various items in connection therewith. In their report the Finance Committee stated that the amount raised by Borough Rates during 1914-15 was £57,009; the net payments had been £55,005, which left a surplus of £2,004 to be carried forward to 1915-16. The proposed net estimates totalled £55,319, a decrease of £690 on the previous year's figure. The estimates on the Borough Fund Account (excluding education) amounted to £17,124 (an increase of £108). A rate of one penny in the £ on the yield of the Poor Rate for the year 1913-14 (including rates on government property) realised £1,607. The estimates, on this basis therefore represented a rate of 10.6d. in the £, as against 10.6d. last year.

The Education Committee asked for a grant of £39,195 in comparison with £39,993 last year (a decrease of £798). This grant on the above basis of £1,607 for each penny was equal to a rate of 2s. 0.4d. in the £ as against 2s. 1d. last year, based on £1,597 for each penny.

The requirements of the Corporation for all purposes, therefore represented a total rating of 2s. 11d. in the £, as against last year's figure of 2s. 11.6d. in the £.

The committee recommended that precepts be served upon the overseers of the poor as follows: In respect of the requirements for the half-year ending 30th September, 1915, £28,159; ending 31st March, 1916, £28,160; total, £56,319.

The Grammar School.

Arising out of the Education Committee's Estimates, Councillor Bent inquired whether the grant of £700 to the Wolverhampton Grammar School included £400 given by the Council. During the past twelve months, he said, they had been trying hard to get some little increase on the money to be expended on the maintenance of the streets of the borough. In his opinion the Council should take control of the Grammar School or see that it was managed on a more democratic basis. The gift of the £400 was simply aiming at class distinction, and so long as the £400 remained a gift to the Grammar School, he would oppose it.

Alderman RICHARDS denied that there was any class distinction about the matter at all. It was against the interests of the working class of the borough to say anything against the administration of the Grammar School, and he hoped they would hear no more from the working-class representatives about this matter. At the time the £400 in question was granted a working-class representative was appointed as one of the Governors of the Gram-

mar School in order that the interests of the working classes should not be lost sight of. The working classes had been treated most liberally in this matter, and for Councillor Bent to get up and oppose in the way he had done, was to look a gift horse in the mouth.

Councillor WEAVER seconded the adoption of the estimates relating to the Borough Rate which were approved.

Improvement Rate Estimate.—Alderman JOHNSON moved the adoption of the Report of the Finance Committee embodying the Improvement Rate Estimate. The report stated that the estimates for the year 1914-15, presented to the Council on the 9th March, 1914, amounted to £64,897. The Supplementary Grants to be applied for were as follows: Parks and Baths Committee, £310; Team Committee (Refuse Destructor), £101; total, £411. In addition to these Supplementary Grants it was pointed out that the net receipts from the Markets Undertakings had been £3,479, as against an estimated figure of £3,705—a decrease of £226. The surplus on the Exchequer Contribution Account (Local Taxation, Licenses, and Estate Duty Grant) was estimated at £2,276. Although there were further instalments payable before the 31st inst. by the Local Government Board and the Postmaster-General respectively, it was not expected that the surplus on the year's account would amount to more than £1,660, this being a decrease of £616. The Government contribution in lieu of rates on Government properties, estimated at £305, had been received by the Overseers of the Poor and credited direct to the Improvement Rate. These amounts of £411, £226, £616, and £305 respectively, total £1,558.

On the other hand, several committees have balances in hand on the current year's account, amounting in the aggregate to £1,137. The excess of receipts over payments for 1913-14, estimated at £2,681, amounted to £4,314, an increase of £1,633. This was due to an increase in the surplus on the Exchequer Contribution Account of £295; repayment on account of income tax, £356; and also unspent amounts of various committees, £832 net (of which £635 had reference to the Streets Committee in respect of Cannock Road Bridge). These credit items of £1,137 and £1,633 total £2,770, against which should be set off the amount of £1,558, representing the supplementary grants and the reductions in the receipts previously mentioned.

The total estimated requirements for the ensuing year amount to £80,254, as against £80,240 for 1914-15. The estimated receipts to be applied in reduction of this amount show a total of £10,758, as against £15,343 for 1914-15. The total estimated receipts of £10,758 deducted from the total estimated payments of £80,254, give the net requirements for 1915-16 at £69,496 as against £64,897 for 1914-15. This amount of £69,496 is divided as follows: Estimate of net requirements for the half-year ending 30th September, 1915, £34,748; Ditto, 31st March, 1916, £34,748; total, £69,496.

A rate of one penny in the £, in respect of the year ended 31st March, 1914, when the collection was in the hands of the Corporation, produced £1,477. It should be stated, however, that the expenses of the collection were paid direct by the Finance Committee; they are now defrayed by the Overseers of the Poor. It was expected that the precepts served by the Corporation upon the Overseers of the Poor during 1914-15, amounting to £64,897, would be met before the 31st instant. The Improvement Rate of 1s. 11d. in the £, levied during the half-year ended 30th September last, realised a net figure of £34,280, which included rates on Government property. The rate for the second half of the financial year ending 31st March, 1915, which was fixed by the Overseers of the Poor at the same figure, viz., 1s. 11d. in the £, is not yet collected, and it was impossible at that date to state what the net result would be. There would, no doubt, be a balance in hand to apply in reduction of the £69,465, estimated requirements for 1915-16, which should enable the Overseers to meet the amount of the Precepts with a similar total rate to that levied last year, viz., 3s. 10d. in the £.

Alderman RICHARDS seconded the adoption of the report.

The Mayor said the reason the rates were not going to be increased was owing to the fact that the rateable value of Wolverhampton was improving, and also that they had larger grants from the Government. The improved rateable value of the Borough was accounted for not because they were increasing the rateable value of individual houses or works, but because more works were being occupied and more houses occupied. So long as the rateable value of Wolverhampton went up, however, expenditure would rise, and they could not increase their expenditure without expecting a corresponding increase in rates. It seemed to him that on the whole the Finance Committee had presented a most satisfactory report, knowing as they did the number of townships round about which were struggling hard to keep their rates from rising considerably. He was one of those who had believed for a great number of years that Wolverhampton had a bright future before it, and he was more convinced that day of the truth of this than ever he was. He was satisfied that unless something unforeseen happened, they were likely to see the rates on the down grade in Wolverhampton in a few years' time, and meanwhile it was necessary that they should keep down any unnecessary expenditure. They should all see what they could do to assist in that direction.

OUR WOMEN'S CORNER.

(By "Laurel.")

WAR SERVICE FOR WOMEN.

The persistent rumours so frequently heard recently in industrial circles regarding the employment of women on military work and other occupations usually performed by men has materialised to the extent of the Board of Trade issuing circulars through the Labour Exchanges inviting women to register for whole or part-time employment, and thereby facilitate the production of war material, as well as release more men for the fighting line. As to whether this action of the Government department is quite justified seems very doubtful, for, as the Workers' National Committee point out, there are actually 40,000 women and 60,000 men and youths on the "live" register of the Labour Exchanges at the present time, which would certainly seem to suggest that the resources of the labour market are not nearly exhausted, and that the desire to induce women into industrial life is not actuated solely by motives of concern for the benefit of either men or women workers.

Lack of Safeguards.

Even under the present circumstances there are certain precautions which must of necessity be operative for the purpose of establishing safeguards equally important to the women thus employed, and to the men displaced. In this connection it is interesting to note the stipulations put forward by the National Union of Suffrage Societies, as follows:—

- (1) The necessity of equal pay for equal work, thus avoiding the undercutting of men.
- (2) The great importance of training.
- (3) The securing of good conditions as to housing, etc., especially in agriculture.

It should, of course, be almost unnecessary to add that the whole unemployed section of the community must be absorbed before any part-time applicants or other than wage-earners are considered. To my mind, however, there does not seem any great probability of many working-class mothers being able to offer their services, simply because their home duties are usually sufficient to keep their hands busy.

Possibly our well-to-do ladies may be anxious to try the experiment of working from six or seven in the morning to the same time at night; of the continuous grind of machinery; the monotonous repetition of movement hour after hour, or the scowl of the "gaffer," who reaps his bonus on output. Possibly the luxury of tea or cocoa from a blackened tin can at breakfast time, and the scurry home at the dinner hour would serve as an experience never to be forgotten. Then the doubtful pleasure of carrying home such big wages might certainly convey a lesson greater than the effect of all the published books on economics ever could.

The Victims of War.

It has been pointed out in this column on more than one occasion that women are the greatest sufferers of war, and certainly this fact has been particularly emphasised by recent events. We have all been greatly shocked and enraged at the information, both from France and Belgium, regarding the offences committed by the enemy on the women of these countries. We have read of the proposal of the French Senate as to the provisions of maintenance and protection for the poor unfortunate offspring of these violated women, and the Press of this country, with few exceptions, have cast the blame on the whole German Army for these atrocities. Some of us have recognised that there are "black sheep" in every army, and the reputation of a regiment may be disgraced by one offender. Since the war started we have seen our own criminal statistics steadily decreasing, and now from military centres come stories of expectant motherhood, which clearly demonstrates that Lord Kitchener understood the dangers when he issued his warning to the Army.

Atrocities at Home.

The following extract is taken from the *Times*, of 10th March, giving a report of the meetings of the Free Church National Council, at Manchester:—

"A stirring appeal was made that the Free Churches should face their duty with regard to an evil which has arisen through the presence of a large army in this country. It was a most impressive call to the churches to consider what they could do for thousands of young mothers, and for the new generation which will be unblest by their father's name."

In a report of these same meetings given in the *British Weekly* the Rev. G. Eays, speaking of Mrs. Morgan's plea for the "sad, sinning, and sinned against host of unmarried mothers which we have in our midst," says that he was told of one centre where the Poor Law Authorities are making provision for four hundred such sad cases.

Nothing New.

And so it has been in all armies of all nationalities, and during all wars. We know, too, that it is a cruel injustice to accuse all our soldiers because of the license of a few. Will the nation respond and accept its responsibility in this matter? Or must we still be compelled to look in vain?

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Noted for
PURITY, BRILLIANCY, & QUALITY.
FRANK MYATT'S ALES.
 On DRAUGHT and In BOTTLES.