

LABOR CABINET IN BRITAIN NOW A POSSIBILITY

Political Writer Believes It
Must Recognize Liberal
Influence to Succeed.

By FRANK DILNOT.

Well-Known British Political Writer.
LONDON, Oct. 20.—With political prospects uncertain, by elections going against the government, with the labor movement possessing tremendous power and, at the same time, seething from one cause and another, people's minds are being more and more directed towards the possibility of a labor cabinet and a labor government in the early future. Such a prospect would have been received with a smile only six short years ago. In many quarters it is still received with a smile but the smile has a little nervousness in it. As a matter of fact, a labor government is within the bounds of possibility within a comparatively short time. The temporary obliteration of the old liberal party, the strange mixture which constitutes the present government, the break-up of the unity produced by the war, and, above all, the waves of feeling among labor throughout the country, have produced a situation which may very well lead to the labor members being the strongest individual group in the house of commons. This means almost inevitably the formation of a labor cabinet. And indeed, with the "direct actionists" fighting for control against the constitutionalists of the labor movement, it might happen that a labor majority in the house of commons would be the alternative to revolution.

Paper Programs.
The very phrase "labor government" frightens a good many people whose thoughts immediately fly to all kinds of wild impossibilities, with Russia in the background of their vision. But a labor government would probably disappoint many and delight others by being pretty much the same as any other government in its general actions. Of course, it would have on its program nationalization of big industries and many interdependent measures, but this program, like the program of all new governments, would be on paper. It is a very different thing to talk of ideal political propositions and to put them into effect. In the first place a labor majority in parliament would certainly be faced with a strong opposition, an opposition which would include some of the best political brains in the country skilled in public affairs, expert in parliamentary craft, and fully determined on some general principles.

Would Split.
In the second place, the labor movement itself would immediately be split by schism, because the inevitable moderate courses of those who were placed in responsibility would be taken as traitorous by the hot-heads of whom there would be a considerable number. The initial difficulties of a labor government thus become obvious straight away. But they are initial difficulties only. There are others even more powerful.

The machinery of government in this country has been built up carefully and laboriously by generations of effort, and it cannot be changed in less than a generation. This great permanent machine of government, which politicians have to operate, would impose an automatic check on really violent changes.

Curbing Fervid Ideas.
There is still a further general consideration—namely, that the great responsibility resting on the new labor cabinet would most certainly produce an attitude of mind not at all in consonance with fiery revolutionary ideas. Ministers would be simply forced to take into account the welfare of all grades of society, and the necessity of encouraging the business heads of the nation, to take out two examples. Highly creditable emotional ideals with regard to obvious injustices here and there would have to find their proper place in a survey of the welfare and happiness, not of the men, women and children in one section, but of the men, women and children of all sections throughout the country. Who are likely to be members of the first labor cabinet if it should come to pass that we have a labor ministry?

Labor will inevitably have to draw on its biggest minds in all the movement without regard to prejudices aroused during the war. It will have to do this, not only because it will want the very best material for its greatest task, but because it will be necessary to unite all parts of the movement in a general support. That is why I include names which at first glance may seem a little surprising. Here is my list:

- Prime minister—Arthur Henderson.
- Chancellor of the exchequer—J. R. Clynes.
- Home secretary—John Hodge.
- Minister for war—G. H. Roberts.
- First Lord of the admiralty—Stuart Bunting.
- President of the local government board—Ramsay MacDonald.
- Secretary for Scotland—G. N. Barnes.
- Secretary for Ireland—James Sexton.
- President of the board of trade—C. W. Bowerman.
- Secretary for India—W. J. Davis.
- Minister for health—Frank Hodges.
- Minister for colonies—J. T. Brownlie.
- Minister of education—Phillip Snowden.

There is a sample list for some of the principal offices. There is a host of ability among them, and

though the weakness of inexperience of high administrative work is disclosed in a glance. I do not think that in itself, in view of the calibre of the men, would be a fatally condemning factor.

Not long Lived.
On the other hand, a labor government would inevitably, in the major part of its administration, be dependent upon the skill and knowledge of its permanent staffs. And this is one of the things I was referring to in speaking of the old established machinery of government. You can produce new members of the house of commons, you can produce new cabinets, but you cannot produce, off-hand, highly educated specialists even in one department, to say nothing of all departments of the government.

The cabinet I have listed above would compare favorably in point of sheer ability with any cabinet of modern times but it has different elements within it, and I doubt whether they would pull together for a very long time.

I think the practical solution for the labor movement is to include at least some liberals in their first cabinet even at the risk of watering down their program a little (though in actual practice the program would have to be a moderate one in any case for the various reasons I have given). They must have distinguished lawyers of standing as attorney-general and solicitor-general. They must have at least as subordinated ministers, men who understand finance. There are other departments, not the kind of experts who are in civil service, but men who can take their part in debate in parliament, and assume a share of responsibility on the platform.

Sweep Away Cobwebs.
I am sure no labor government would be elected to power except the country felt that it would be a government for the whole nation and not merely a government for the working classes.

And unless the fibre and commonsense of our race has been eliminated, which it certainly has not, no labor government which did not visualize the needs of the whole community would remain in power in the house of commons for more than a few weeks.

I believe that a labor government in Britain will come into power sooner or later, and that it will endeavor to survey the needs of the people as a whole. I believe in its first period it will not hold office very long. Though its effect will be moderate, it will sweep away a lot of cobwebs from our present system of government. It will put few, if any, of its great projects into operation at the first attempt.

Nevertheless, the experiment of a labor government in Britain will probably do the country good. It will do even more good to the labor movement, encouraging a sense of responsibility and widening vision. After that the labor governments of the future will perhaps have bigger opportunities and perhaps new and more permanent powers.

Thieves Sorry But They Had to Have the Money

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—Two men in an automobile blocked the path of Frederick B. Tressler here. One of them got out and covering Tressler with a revolver ordered him to put up his hands. Tressler's two children, who were in the car with him, began crying.

SPANISH KING LEAVES ON VISIT TO FRANCE

MADRID, Oct. 20.—King Alfonso left Madrid for Paris Sunday night at 10 o'clock. Before his departure the king received Joseph E. Willard, American ambassador, and the Mexican minister.

The Epoch, in commenting on the king's trip, says it is not as important as some of the newspapers have stated, "but we are sure it will result in a better understanding between France and Spain."

The Diario and El Universal say that the visit is proof of the excellent relations between France and Spain and that it will give Alfonso the opportunity of paying homage to the bravery of France.

IT DEPENDS.

Prospective Lodger: "What's the rent of this room, including the use of the piano?"
Landlady: "I can't say off-hand. You must play me something first."

ASPIRIN FOR COLDS

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DISTILLERS TRY TO DELAY LAW

Say Dry Enforcement Bill is
Not Legal Until It Has the
President's Signature.

BY LOUIS LUDLOW.

News-Times Washington Correspondent
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—According to reliable information obtained here today, large distilling interests intend to raise the point that the ten days' period after which a bill which has passed congress may become a law without the president's signature does not begin to run until the bill is actually delivered to the president in person for his consideration.

Suspend Law.

If this contention is upheld, the prohibition enforcement bill will be suspended in mid-air and its operation will be indefinitely postponed as long as the president's physician's decline to permit executive business to be brought before the president for his personal attention.

The contention of the whisky interests will be that it will not be sufficient for the bill to be delivered at the white house before the time will begin to run. It will not be a compliance with the law for a messenger from the capitol to take the bill to the white house and hand it to Secretary Tumulty. These interests argue that time would not begin to run if the bill was placed on the bed by the sick president.

It is necessary, according to these interests, that the bill shall be handed to the president in person and received by him and that not until he gets the bill in this way, with the knowledge that it is up to him for consideration, will the ten days' period start.

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WOULD JUST SIT
AND CRY, SHE SAYS

Mrs. R. L. Moore Was on
Verge of Nervous Prostration—Gains 20 Pounds.

"Before taking Tanlac," said Mrs. R. L. Moore of 1615 Elmwood street, Kansas City, Mo., in a statement, recently, "I was so nervous, miserable and despondent that I would just sit and cry.

"My appetite left me nearly two years ago, she explained, "and my stomach got in such a bad fix that I could not eat anything but what would ferment, causing gas and intense pain. I was constipated all the time and my head ached so bad that I had to use ice on it to relieve the pain. My condition was so bad for months before I began using Tanlac that I was unable to be up, much less do my housework, and I could hardly sleep and no one will ever know how miserable I did feel, because I just can't fully describe it.

"A friend of mine got after me to try Tanlac, but I refused at first, because I had tried everything else and had lost nearly all hope of ever getting well. But she insisted until I made up my mind to try it and before finishing the first bottle I was so much better that I got another and kept on taking it with perfectly wonderful results. I can eat just anything now without the least trouble afterwards and I have actually gained twenty pounds in weight. I have been entirely relieved of headaches, nervousness and everything and can sleep every night as sound as when I was a child. The work in my seven room house is easy for me now, for I am feeling just fine. Now this is just what four bottles of Tanlac did for me and I certainly do think it is the greatest medicine in the world."

Tanlac is sold in South Bend at the Central Drug Store and in Mishawaka at the Red Cross Pharmacy.

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"That's Dr. King's New Discovery for Fifty Years a Cold-Breaker."

NOTHING but sustained quality and unflinching effectiveness can arouse such enthusiasm. Nothing but sure relief from stubborn colds and onrushing new ones, gripe, throat-tearing coughs, and croup could have made Dr. King's New Discovery the nationally popular and standard remedy it is today.

Fifty years old and always reliable. Good for the whole family. A bottle in the medicine cabinet means a short-lived cold or cough. 6c and \$1.20. All druggists.

Regular Bowels is Health

Bowels that move spasmodically—free one day and stubborn the next—should be healthfully regulated by Dr. King's New Life Pills. In this way you keep the impurities of waste matter from circulating through the system by cleansing the bowels thoroughly and promoting the proper flow of bile. Mild, comfortable, yet always reliable, Dr. King's New Life Pills work with precision without the constipation results of violent purgatives. 25c as usual at all druggists.

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