

Lloyd-George on Anglo-German Relations

FOLLOWING is the full text of the report appearing in the London Times of the speech by Lloyd-George at the Universal Congress of Peace meeting, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer dealt very frankly with the relations between Great Britain and Germany.

Disorderly scenes characterized a peace meeting at which Mr. Lloyd-George was the principal speaker at Queen's hall last night, owing to the interruptions to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer was subjected by woman suffragists. The women had distributed themselves in all parts of the building, some even having obtained seats on the platform, and their interruptions, which commenced a few minutes after he rose, continued throughout the whole of Mr. Lloyd-George's speech. The first of the women to interrupt had apparently tied herself to her seat, for it was some minutes before the stewards were able to dislodge and eject her. She was carried out amid great uproar, which recommenced a few minutes afterwards when a woman at the back of the platform rose and uttered the now familiar cry of "Votes for Women." And so it continued every few minutes until Mr. Lloyd-George resumed his seat. No sooner had the stewards ejected one woman than another rose in some other part of the building and interrupted the speaker. The Chancellor of the Exchequer smiled at the first two or three interruptions, but after they had continued for a quarter of an hour or so he uttered a protest, and said that if women did not show more real intelligence than the very sorry samples which it had been his privilege to meet at these interruptions, they were not fit for the vote. They were rapidly creating a feeling of anger and of disgust in the minds of their best friends. "And," he added, "let me say just one word more, and I shall have done with this. They are presuming upon their sex. They know perfectly well that men would have been very much more roughly treated long ago." This statement evoked loud cheers, but the women were not daunted. There were two or three interruptions during its delivery, and the offenders were promptly ejected.

The President, Lord Courtney of Penwith, asked whether the one European war in which we had engaged since the termination of the struggle of 1815 was inevitable. Two great

books had recently appeared which threw some light on the question—one, the letters of Queen Victoria; the other, the life of a personage of great importance—the late editor of The Times. He advised them to study those two books and, in the light which they threw upon it, to study carefully the subject of the inevitableness of war. There were ways of escaping from the Crimean War, but there were one or two individuals who would not let it be avoided. The evidence was clear and unmistakable on that point. The records of the past falsified the pretensions of the prophets of the past. Did the prophets of today think that they were wiser than those who went before them? The nation should judge independently of prophets, and should have recourse rather to faith in the goodwill of nations than to dreams in the machinations of a few politicians. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd-George, who was received with loud cheers, said: I have a peaceable little bill which is having a more or less stormy passage through the House of Lords. (Laughter.) The Old Age Pension Bill is under the consideration of that assembly (cheers), and there are one or two—I am afraid a few more—noblemen who think that we ought to save up a little of the pension money for old people in order to provide more funds for armaments. (Cries of "Shame.") My principle is, as chancellor of the exchequer, less money for the production of suffering and more money for the reduction of suffering (cheers), and I have to return to the House of Lords to watch my bill in the interests of that motto. (Laughter.) It really seems incredible, when you begin to reflect upon it, that it should be necessary in the 20th century of the Christian era to hold a meeting in a civilized country to protest against the expenditure by Christian communities of £400,000,000 a year upon preparing one nation to kill another. (Hear, hear.) It is still more amazing that the leaders of nations should be more engrossed on perfecting and rendering more deadly all the machinery of human slaughter than upon setting up some tribunal for the peaceable adjustment of disputes between nations. (Cheers.) You read a good many newspapers only to find that there are more columns devoted to canvassing and examining the mechanism of slaughter than to problems of—(The remainder of the sen-

tence was rendered inaudible by a woman suffragist, seated in the balcony, who shouted out, "Peace must begin at home by giving votes to women." Loud cries of "Turn her out" were raised, and considerable disturbance followed.)

Before Mr. Lloyd-George could resume his remarks, a lady at the back of the platform began to address the meeting in support of woman suffrage. So soon as comparative silence had been restored, Mr. Lloyd-George continued: If I were not really a firm and convinced believer in the enfranchisement of women, their conduct—(A voice, "Why don't you do something, then?" and cries of "Order.")

The Chairman, amid great disorder, appealed to the audience to keep silence. A further scene of disorder followed, during which a woman was with much difficulty removed by the stewards, shouting as she was being ejected, "This is brutal!" "This man is using violence!"

Mr. Lloyd-George—I am more sorry for this than I can say. (Hear, hear.) After further interruption he proceeded: The question, under examination was that of peace. If you had a dispute with your neighbor about a right of way or a boundary, you would not shoot him; you would not threaten to shoot him. But if it happens to be a nation with a dispute about a right of way or a boundary, or a little dispute about some point of honor, that is the only proper way of settling it, and any man who suggested that you should settle it except by preparing to kill every one in the other country is supposed to be either crazy or a member of a peace society. (Laughter, and a woman's voice—"Why don't you make peace?") There was a further scene of disorder while another woman suffragist was turned out of the hall.) Why, continued Mr. Lloyd-George, cannot statesmen settle their country's disputes in the same way as they do their individual disputes? (Cheers.) Do nations hate each other; do the people hate each other? (Cries of "No.") In Germany you have a number of laborers who are producing beef. They sell the mass of it to us. Why should they kill their best customers? (Hear, hear.) That is the very worst way of getting on in business. (Laughter.) We buy tens of millions of goods in Germany; why should they kill us? They buy about £30,000,000 worth of goods from us; why should

we want to kill them? (Cheers.) That is not the way to increase our trade. What folly, what stupidity this is! (At this point several moments were occupied in further interruptions by woman suffragists, several of whom were ejected before order was restored.)

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd-George said: Nineteenth of these disputes and quarrels arise from a misunderstanding of each other's motives. (Hear, hear.) There are people in this country—people of great experience and in very exalted positions—who are firmly under the impression that Germany means to attack us. There are people in Germany who are equally convinced that we are prepared to attack them. And from fear of each other we are arming and rushing to the very quarrel we are afraid of. (A woman Suffragist—"Is that why you crush women?") As Lord Courtney has pointed out, we had exactly the same thing with France. I was very much interested in reading one of the speeches delivered by Mr. Cobden, in 1853, at a peace meeting in Manchester. I should certainly advise the gentlemen who are constantly crying out about the German scare to read that speech. There is not an argument which they advance now about Germany that they did not then advance about France. France is prepared to invade us; France is going to invade us without a moment's warning, so that we should have no notice. The first thing you will see is the French fleet at Greenwich and the French army walking up the stairs at Wapping; the first thing you will find when you go to the City is a French colonel saying "Good morning" to you on the steps of the Royal Exchange. (Laughter, and a voice, "Not if you give women votes.") Proceeding, Mr. Lloyd-George, said: It was asked, why should Germany be frightened of us? There are two considerations to be borne in mind. We started it. We had an overwhelming preponderance at sea which would have secured us against any conceivable enemy, but we were not satisfied. We said, "Let there be Dreadnoughts." What for? We did not require them. Nobody was building them, and if any one had started building them we, with our greater shipbuilding resources, could have built them faster than any other country in the world. There is another point which I do not think has been sufficiently dwelt upon. We always say that in order to make ourselves se-

cure against invasion we must have a two-Power standard navy. That means that we must have a navy large enough to confront a combination of any two naval powers; that has been our standard. Look at the position of Germany. Her army is to her what our navy is to us—her sole defence against invasion. Yet she has not a two-power standard. She may have a stronger army than France, and Russia, and Italy, and Austria, but she is between two Great Powers which in combination could pour in a vastly greater number of troops than she has. Do not forget that when you wonder why Germany is frightened at alliances and understandings which appear in the Press, and the hints of the Times and the Daily Mail. (Laughter.) After Mr. Lloyd-George's speech had been interrupted by several other woman suffragists, he concluded:

It is deplorable that two great progressive nations like Germany and Great Britain should not be able to establish a good understanding. (Hear, hear.) We have done it with France, we have done it with Russia, we have done it with the United States of America. We have had our feuds, our troubles, and our suspicions with regard to them, but we are now on terms of perfect cordiality with all three. Why should we not "rope Germany in"? (Cheers.) We are spending in this country every year £60,000,000 on preparing for war. (Cries of "Shame.") What could not be done with that in trade, in commerce, in improving the conditions of the people, in their enlightenment, in alleviating suffering? (Cheers.) But it is said, we shall become a race of degenerates if we do not fight. Why? Does it give spirit to a nation? (Another woman suffragist, "To keep its women in bondage" and uproar.) Is there not really plenty for us to fight—worse enemies than Germany—intemperance (cheers), ignorance, crime, violence, disease? Are not the dominions of death wide enough that nations should spend £400,000,000 a year on extending them? There were crusades in the Middle Ages when Princes and Kings dropped their feuds and abandoned their quarrels for some great holy purpose. There is a nobler crusade awaiting the princes and people today. Let them cast aside suspicion, mistrust, quarrels, feuds, and you might redeem humanity from the quagmire, where millions are sunk in misery and despair. (Loud cheers.)

Scare About Germany

HERE are some recent German expressions of opinion:

"We are aware," says the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, "that here and there in Germany many expressions of unfriendliness against England appear, but it is certain that these are only isolated. It is not so in England, where a regular school of hatred against Germany and everything German exists. This was plainly visible in the attitude of a considerable number of English newspapers after the recent statements of leading British statesmen expressive of friendliness to Germany. Germans cannot be blamed for paying attention to these things, especially when parallel action is observable in the French Press. Those circles, therefore, who are really serious in their desire for a detente will do well if they work each in their own land against the influences hostile to Germany."

"His Majesty, the Emperor and his Majesty the King of England," again says the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, "will spend a day at Schloss Friedrichshof, the favorite residence of the late Empress Frederick. This meeting will afford an opportunity for a friendly exchange of views which is equally welcome to both monarchs. An untrodden relationship between the heads of two so mighty Empires as Germany and Great Britain is also desired by their peoples, which in spite of all hostile incitements, wish to perform their task in the civilization of the world side by side with one another in peace and unity. We offer his Majesty King Edward a respectful welcome to German soil, and hope for pleasant impressions."

"The chief German Agrarian organ," says the Telegraph, "which is as well qualified as any other paper to speak for the class which actually predominates in Germany, treats this proposal, with derision as a disingenuous attempt to obtain by fine phrases what other methods have failed to secure. It says:

"Germany is to limit her shipbuilding! Berlin was not intimidated by the hostile encircling policy; on the contrary, it was one reason more for accelerating our naval to the utmost of our powers. Now we are to be spun round with talk of peace and friendship, and out of sheer blind confidence renounced the strengthening of the German fleet, or only carry it on in so far as is agreeable to England. To this ridiculous demand we have always only the one answer, 'Never.'"

The Nationalistic Berliner Neueste Nachrichten also says:

"If the paper expects from the Cronberg meeting that Germany will impose upon herself any restrictions with respect to the building of her fleet which merely serves for the protection of her commerce and the maintenance of her position as a world power it makes a very great mistake."

"The National Zeitung, the chief party organ of the Right wing of the Liberals, declares that the power of Germany is based on her army, and that 'we simply never shall be able to afford the luxury of a navy equal to that of England.' It expects from the meeting at Cronberg 'an increase in the number of voices which are friendly to peace on this as on that side of the Channel.'"

"For the life of us," says the Star, "we cannot see any reason for casting away the hope that the German phantom will fade away like the Russian war phantom and the French war phantom. After all, war phantoms are matters of taste and fancy, and fashion. Each generation likes to invent a new war phantom for its own special fright. For a long time we could not sleep over nights for thinking of the menace of Russia. Exactly the same course was run by the great French war phantom. War with France was at one time quite inevitable."

"Why does not a condition of political amity exist between Great Britain and Germany, seeing that it has been attained between Britain and France and Russia? asks the Berlin correspondent of the Westminster Gazette. "There is no material question that could rouse the German people against us; and I do not hesitate to say that not only would the idea of a war between Germany and Britain be most unpopular amongst the masses of the German people, but that I do not believe that it could be brought about on this side with the sanction of the people."

"It is the growth of the naval strength of Germany that has unmistakably caused a great portion of the British nation to believe that in one form or other the new German navy is destined to be antagonistic to British interests. This point of view has been, and still is, a cause of vexation to the German Emperor, on the ground that he has solemnly and repeatedly declared that the German navy is being strengthened solely for the defence of German shores and German transoceanic interests, but not for the purpose of competing with the British navy or for aggressive action against Britain."

"If, however, this programme be carried out as it stands, the following changes must necessarily be faced. Whereas only a few years ago Great Britain kept a very small number of warships in the North Sea or in the neighbourhood of the British coasts, the appearance of a new and powerful navy, destined to be permanently stationed within twenty-four hours' distance of Britain, would necessarily call for a modification of our own precautionary measures. The naval force which Germany has decided to be necessary for the protection of her coasts and interests is to consist of thirty-eight battleships, twenty armoured cruisers, thirty-eight small cruisers and 144 torpedo-boats."

"Between England and Germany, as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman remarked to an interviewer at Marienbad, there are no such disputes," writes the Chronicle. "Lord Salisbury, by a series of concessions and compromises, settled them all some time ago, in a manner which abundantly showed the desire of this country to maintain friendly relations with Germany. Heligoland, over which the German flag now waves in place of the British, is a near and a standing witness. Recent negotiations with France and Russia brought Anglo-French and Anglo-Russian relations up to the level, as it were, of Anglo-German."

It should not be forgotten that the German Emperor, at the reception given him at the Guildhall in London in November, 1907, referring to his address at his previous reception at the Guildhall in 1891, emphasized anew his desire to promote the peace of the world. "I said then, on this spot, that my aim was above all the maintenance of peace. History, I venture to hope, will do me justice, in that I have pursued this aim unwaveringly ever since. The main prop and base for the peace of the world is the maintenance of the good relations between our two countries, and I will further strengthen them so far as lies in my power. The German nation's wishes coincide with mine."—Public Opinion.

LORD DENBIGH

The Earl of Denbigh, who has been appointed by the Pope to be Chief Representative in England of the Ancient Order of Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, comes of one of the oldest Roman Catholic families in this country, and was chosen to be Special Envoy at the Jubilee of the late Pope Leo XIII. His lordship has had a varied and interesting career, being a soldier who has seen active service, for he entered the Royal Artillery in 1878, and was present at Tel-el-Kebir, where he won a medal and clasp. His favorite sport is angling, and it was he who conceived the idea of stocking the lake at Buckingham Palace with trout. Lord Denbigh owns about 8,000 acres, and at his fine place, Newnham Paddox, has a rare collection of Vandykes and other notable pictures.

A ROYAL ATHLETE

Although he is not a Greek, King George is a keen athlete, worthy to reign over the land which originated the Olympic Games. Indeed, it is said that some years ago he used to compete in amateur sports under an assumed name, and once he won so many events that the other competitors began to suspect that the was a professional, and handled him rather roughly. The King's strength has often been put to use. One day in a quiet street, he saw a drunken workman cruelly beating a small boy. Instead of having the man arrested, his Majesty went to the lad's rescue himself, and gave the bully something he was not likely to forget.

Ideals of Greater Britain

AN Ottawa correspondent writes: During Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's tenure of the Secretaryship of State for the colonies a plan was broached whereby school children in the various parts of the British Empire might be enabled to form more accurate ideas of Greater Britain. This was to be done through the distribution of lantern slide pictures and a beginning was some years ago made in this direction. A committee was formed in which both the Indian Government and the Colonial Office was represented. Lord Meath, whose name is widely known through his advocacy of military training for boys, was chairman and Mr. H. J. Mackinder, at that time director of the School of Economics, London, and at present on a tour of Canada, was one of the members.

Interviewed on the subject, Mr. Mackinder said that a more thorough knowledge of the Empire could be imparted to school children by means of lantern slides. It was apparent, however, that the instructions should not proceed in a haphazard, capricious manner, but should be in accordance with a systematic scheme.

Owing to the sundry administrative considerations, a small start was made, the three eastern Crown colonies, Ceylon, Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, leading off. These colonies undertook to introduce lantern-slide teaching about Great Britain. A selection of slides was made by Mr. Mackinder, whose work as reader in geography in Oxford University, the author of "Britain and the British Seas," peculiarly fitted him for work of this kind. With the several sets into which the slides were divided lectures were prepared; these lectures were translated into the several tongues of the pupils in the schools and adapted to suit the requirements of each race; and the scheme is working admirably.

Next, the Indian government took it up and determined to institute it in every province. A great number of lantern slides were sent out, sets of lectures were prepared, translated and adapted, and the aspect of Great Britain is being exhibited to Indian children of many races and creeds. Then the West Indies, West Africa and Mauritius followed suite.

All these schemes, it will be observed, consisted of representations of Great Britain to the people of these colonies. Two things remained to be done; to achieve an adequate representation of the empire to the people of Great Britain, and to bring the Greater Britons into the scheme. The latter in a sense was a pendant of the former, as the carrying out of the former would make it a mere matter of detail to introduce the slides so prepared to the people of the Dominion and Commonwealth. Indeed lantern slides and the accompanying lectures descriptive of the mother country for use in the various provinces of Canada and colonies or South Africa,

are in preparation and soon will be available for use.

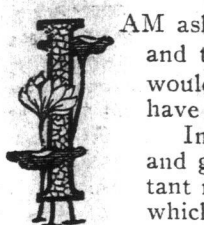
When it came to representing the Empire to the school children of the Motherland, the committee was anxious to do the very best work possible, and to surpass its former efforts. One difficulty was funds. While the innumerable educational authorities which exist would be willing enough to buy these slides when once they were prepared, the task of inducing them to co-operate in the difficult work of preparation offered a difficulty. At this juncture no less a personage than the Princess of Wales came upon the scene. Her attention happened to be drawn to it—as a result, it may be noted, of a lecture by Mr. Mackinder—and her intervention was so effective that a Princess of Wales fund of some four thousand pounds was raised by private subscription to cover the preliminary cost.

This made it plain sailing for the committee. The form the plan now took was to engage a competent artist, and send him through the whole Empire. The whole of the work would be done by one man, who would know exactly what was desired, who would apply exactly the same principles of treatment to each country, who would neither present one part unduly nor treat another with insufficient attention, and who would preserve the same point of view throughout. This plan had the additional advantage that it would enable the committee to preserve a firm hold upon the whole design, and see that coherence and proportion were maintained. The financial part of the plan is that this fund will bear all the preliminary expenses of collection and preparation; the slides, once prepared, can be purchased for the simple cost of making.

Mr. A. Hugh Fisher, A.R.E., was the artist selected. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy when twenty years of age, studied in Paris under Mr. Jean Paul Laurens and the late Benjamin Constant, and has exhibited at the Paris Salon as well as at the chief London galleries. He is a member of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers, and in addition to special exhibitions of his paintings in London a collection of his etchings was recently exhibited in South Africa. On being engaged by the committee, Mr. Fisher went to India, a country of particularly brilliant coloring, and spent a year there, also visiting Ceylon, Aden, Somaliland and Cyprus. He has produced a set of photographs of these regions, taken by an artist with regard to composition, and also a set of color sketches so that when it comes to making colored lantern slides the color will be authoritative. The Indian set will be issued and shown to the Princess of Wales next spring. The sets of slides and the materials supplied by the Indian Government for the lectures will be edited by Mr. Mackinder, and then the series, at the cost of production of the slides alone, will be available throughout the whole Empire.

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