

ASKS REASONS FOR BREAKING UP COALITION

Former British Premier Addresses Five Thousand Persons At Glasgow.

REVIEWS HIS WORKS

'Declares Conservatives' Motives in Wrecking Government Not Disclosed.

GLASGOW, Oct. 28.—Former Prime Minister Lloyd George, invading the Glasgow constituency of Premier Bonar Law today, addressed an enthusiastic audience of 5,000 persons in St. Andrew's Hall, bringing to the fore the danger that he saw existing in division among men of like minds, who believed in the necessity of keeping the country steady at a time when it was being threatened with serious storms.

Referring to the coalition government, which had achieved the victory in the war, and which was now broken up, he asked an explanation of "that wanton act of sabotage," declaring that he had neither heard nor read any.

"I am more perplexed than ever," he continued, "I think the nation is perplexed. I never heard a question raised in the cabinet which would explain the split. Where is the question of policy? It was not discussed in the cabinet, and yet this has happened. It becomes more and more bewildering.

"I awaited an explanation to be given his constituents by my old friend, Mr. Bonar Law—my old friend and I hope my present friend, and I sincerely trust, my future friend. I am fighting no personal battle. I should be ashamed if I were to invite the verdict of a nation of 21,000,000 electors upon a personal issue.

"I waited for Mr. Bonar Law's explanation, and I am more doubtful than ever. I cannot find that he pretends that there is any difference of opinion on any questions of policy."

Wants Less Energetic Premier.

Mr. Lloyd George said the Conservatives "anted a premier of a less energetic type, admitting that he was good in 'getting out of the rough,' but that somebody with an easier stroke in the fairway was wanted now. He questioned, however, whether the nation was "out of the rough."

Referring to the composition of the new government, Mr. Lloyd George said the situation of the country required the direction of the

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AUCTION SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.
For sale by public auction on the premises, at the corner of Cheapside and William St., on Thursday, the 2nd day of Nov., 1922, at four p.m., the following real estate, namely: The easterly sixty-seven feet of lots thirteen and fourteen, north side of east Cheapside St., plan 258. This property has a depth of one hundred and thirty feet. Terms of sale: Ten per cent cash on day of sale, balance in fifteen days thereafter without interest. Further conditions of sale may be had on applying to C. N. Cooper, auctioneer, A. R. Douglas, Oak Hall Building, Solicitor for Vendor. 026, 28, 30-NI

Indians Who Threatened to Take Point Pelee Depart From District

ORDERS were received Saturday by Sergt. A. Birtwhistle, who is in charge of the detachment of Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Ford, Ont., that further patrolling of Point Pelee, near Leamington, Ont., would not be necessary.

The orders came following a report made to headquarters of the police at Ottawa by Sergt. Birtwhistle that the Indians had left Point Pelee for Alvinston, Ont., during the week.

About 30 Indians, led by Archie Dodge, went to Point Pelee from the Indian reservation at Walpole Island, and demanded the return of the land which they claimed the government had taken from them.

Mounted police have visited Point Pelee once a week since June, after Dodge said the land would be taken by force if the government refused to hand it over to them peacefully.

Orders Kitchener Man Be Given Ten Lashes For Assaulting Aged Woman

Special to London Advertiser.

KITCHENER, Oct. 29.—Gregory Ladnamme was sentenced to six months in the Ontario Reformatory and an indeterminate period thereafter of two years less one day, with ten lashes at the conclusion of his term by Magistrate Weir in police court Saturday morning, when found guilty of assault and battery on his brother Andrew, found guilty of the same offence, was allowed off on a \$100 fine, after his employer, W. T. Hass, president of the Kitchener Board of Trade, pleaded for leniency for him.

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Mr. Lloyd George's speech in full was as follows:

"The last time I had the privilege of addressing an assembly in this hall I was head of a coalition government engaged in the task of directing and organizing the energies of the nation for the purpose of achieving victory. That victory has been achieved. We achieved it, because we all worked together, without distinction of race, creed or party. It was a united effort on the part of a united people.

"There were difficulties after the war—great difficulties, serious difficulties, and it will take a long, long time to travel through them. We will not travel successfully through them except with wisdom, with care, and with as great a measure of unity as we can command.

"But the great combination which held us, which was gradually getting us through the difficulties after the war by its united efforts, has been broken up. And, when I arranged to address a meeting today in Glasgow, I was under the impression that I should have had some reputable explanation of a wanton act of sabotage.

"I found myself perplexed. I neither saw nor heard anything. So I was more perplexed than ever; and I think the nation is perplexed. Where was there a difference in principle? There was a challenge on policy? These things are generally reflected in cabinet meetings.

"When I came to a country which is famous for its political training and insight, I find people just as bewildered here as to the reason why. Parties and political combinations are like every living thing born of time. There have been splits among parties and political combinations have fallen under, as in the past, but there has always been deep, moving and explosive reasons.

"In the last century parties were split in twain. A coalition was formed, and then came a tendency to reform agitation. The Tory party was torn by the corn laws, and Liberal parties were torn by the home rule controversy. But even in all these cases there was a worthy motive. There was something that went to the conscience, hearts and intelligence of the people. There were differences.

"Could anybody tell me why, or where, there is a difference of opinion or a change in policy? These things are generally reflected. In this division I think there are ten eminent ex-cabinet ministers; four went one way and six went my way, and it is no reflection upon any of them that the ablest and most experienced ministers have come out, in fact it is creditable to them. They were men of great ability and experience. Why? I have heard it was a question of policy.

Exercised Utmost Economy.
"I have waited to see what Bonar Law's explanation of the situation is. The heaviest expenditure was up to 1921, and Bonar Law was with us to that date. Since then, by one means or another, there has been the most drastic, the most ruthless retrenchment effected. Horne was, with the help of the Golds committee, able to cut down very considerably. The present chancellor of the exchequer was a member of the government, and my recollection is, was a member of the finance committee. I have never recalled any suggestions he made which would effect any further reduction.

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new party and a great alternative. It has fought one election; it is going to fight a second, and it will fight a third. I do trust that nothing will be done in the election that will make it difficult and certainly not things that will make it impossible for men of like mind, who believe in keeping the country steady, from pulling together in the boat and prevent it from capsizing.

"You must remember that the great upheaval in the past did not take place because of the strength, but because of the dissensions and distractions amongst the resisting forces. Every great upheaval has occurred that way, and men who introduce the element of division, of dispersion of the central force upon which we must depend for resistance, are helping the subversive and revolutionary elements that are attacking.

Personnel of Government.
"Now that I have said all that I could find in Bonar Law's speech, in so far as concrete proposals are concerned, there are two or three matters so trivial they could not possibly be seriously considered. As to the rest, there are a good many vague and obscure phrases which are two or three things which give me misgivings, and I think I must go to call attention to them.

"The first appears to be a matter of no importance. Believe me, it is. It is a proposal to get rid of the pensionable minister. Where was there a minister not so overburdened that he could possibly exercise direct supervision over the affairs of that important department? They are overwhelmed with letters calling attention to delay and failure, which are inevitable in the work of any department. Unless these matters are attended to these poor pensioners and their families will inevitably suffer. And still more; in the end it will cost the state more, and so far from saving money, money will be squandered, because you cannot exercise supervision unless there is someone at the head to direct it.

"I now come to the second matter, which gives me still greater misgivings, so I must speak frankly. It is the competition of the new government. The situation of the country is such that it requires the services of the ablest men available. An act of the government—of a successful government—is to secure the ablest and best brains and most experienced minds to direct the affairs of the country. What has happened? It has to be discussed. In consequence what has happened in the last fortnight? Many of the ablest men, whose services the state are not available to the new government.

"I need not mention that at any great length, but do you know them? There is Balfour, one of the most brilliant and distinguished men amongst the great statesmen of the world. You know the services he rendered at the Washington conference. I don't know any other man who could have done it. With his special gifts of concentration, with his gift of vision and imagination—the services he rendered, not merely to the empire, but to the world—I use the word deliberately—are immortal (loud cheers).

"I wish the lord chancellor hadn't been here. And he's not here! I wish Birkenhead hadn't been here. But there's no lawyer in England who won't tell you the late chance of Baldwin is now occupying his place (laughter)—and so on. I could go through the whole list.

Laude Chamberlain.
"Sir Alfred Mond, one of the best businessmen in the country—and all the others. One name leaps to the lips of everybody. One of the most disinterested, patriotic and able men who ever served his country in high office—Chamberlain. First-class brains. There are some people who don't like brains. They are afraid of them. They think they'll go off. They are shunned. Believe me, in every business, and statesmanship is no exception, it's better to have a first-class man than a second-rate one. I don't want to say a word about their successors, but I'm entitled to say this: Look at them. (Laughter.) There's not one of them, in achievement, experience or balance—and I'm entitled to say this—whom their best friends would compare with the men they have supplanted.

"And why was this done? And let me call attention to the fact that it is only a few places that have been filled. You really don't know the worst. You may depend upon it, that if before the election there is something better, or even something which is equal to the sample, it would have been on the front page of the prospectus. Why don't they produce other men? It is obvious they are not men who inspire confidence.

"Well, when the nation is in such difficulties, when there is no bread, with 1,300,000 unemployed, and with great difficulties at home and trouble abroad, you want the best brains the nation can put on board. They are entitled to it. That's why I have misgivings of a serious character. I remember very well the experience I had in office.

Secured Best Men Available.
"The first thing I ever did, whether in the ministry of munitions or the exchequer, the board of trade, or the cabinet—the first thing I did was to look out for the best brains available and gather them around. That is obviously the thing to do, and I wish Bonar Law had followed that example. If he had he would never have formed this administration.

"What is the next point which needs some consideration? I don't like the strictly negative attitude; it alarms me. You cannot maintain it, and all will tell you of the danger of an attitude of that kind or a pose of that kind when it is adopted. You stick to it long after it is positively becoming no use, and the time will come when you and you cannot adhere to it, when you've got to take some positive action, and then there will be a panic and rush and unconsidered things will have to be adopted in order to patch things up. It would be far better if they had gone on with positive actions, with an active mind and with eyes opened, not with folded arms and dreamy eyes, but looking alive when attending to the

affairs of a great nation; and looking ahead, preparing things, attending to the difficulties of the nation and preparing for the difficulties ahead.

"That is the attitude which ought to be adopted when the country is in great trouble, and adopted courageously. But do it resolutely, without regard for criticism from the right or the left. And if it fails because of criticism the responsibility is not yours. Do your duty.

Lo—At the unemployment difficulty. To announce an attitude purely negative in character in the face of all that, breeds despair, and despair is dangerous.

"You know perfectly well there is no high jump you can take to prosperity. There is no magic carpet that will carry the devastated areas of waste to the sunny, verdant lands of peace—not even a carpet woven of words. Time, patience, hard work, sagacious and careful administration, look ahead—that will gradually bring us through.

Regards Whole World Poor.
"But you cannot leap into prosperity. I know perfectly well that no measure which the state can devise can wipe out unemployment, bring prosperity to trade, and provide customers in every market. There is the war to reckon with, and its consequences. Political economy is not such an intricate science as its professors would have you believe. It is all summed up in an inspired phrase: 'Whatsoever a man sow, so shall he reap.' The world sowed destruction, slaughter and havoc, and it may reap poverty, privation, sorrow and suffering.

"I know you cannot repair it by any magic means in a year or two, or three. But that does not mean you must adopt a negative attitude. It is an attitude which says the nation is tired. Let it go to bed. The patient must be kept quiet. There must not be any exertion.

"That is not the way prosperity is to be accomplished, and I trust that policy is only a phrase, like many others.

"The world is poor; that's the trouble. You have spent fifty-five thousand millions on the war, and the whole world is poor. You must remember that it is the world that buys, as well as sells. No use saying that the need is greater than what. If you judge a customer that way, then a tramp will be a much better customer for Sauchiehall (a famous street in Glasgow) than our chairman. The need is greater, but the means are less. The world is in rags, and the whole continent has got to travel many weary, weary miles before it gets back to where it was before the war.

"The war was won by the co-operation of all classes. If the Glasgow workmen had not put their strength into it we would not have won. I brought to co-operation has been brought to the end and face their difficulties as we faced our own—face them with sympathy and intelligence and not propose exotic schemes. And we must not fuss and muddle about it. We must see what can be done in order to help them until the terrible time of depression passes away.

"We passed through the great storm because we worked together. I was then on the bridge. I am now in the forecastle. But I like the quarters. I like still better the ship's company. But let me, as an old mariner who has weathered many gales, let me utter one word of warning. There is a worse hurricane coming from another quarter, and I appeal to all not to endanger his glorious old ship by quarrels as to what master shall be on the bridge, what men in the company, or what color uniform they shall wear."

HAROLD GAGNIER DIES IN TORONTO

Head of Consolidated Press, Limited, Falls To Rally From Operation.

TORONTO, Oct. 28.—Harold Gagner, widely known as the head of the Consolidated Press, Limited, which publishes Saturday Night and several trade and general journals, died today at the Wellesley Hospital. Death came as a result of his inability to rally from an operation which had been performed on Saturday in an effort to correct a chest and rib condition from which he had been suffering since January last. He was about 50 years of age.

Mr. Gagner at the time of his death was one of the outstanding figures in the Canadian publishers' world. Born in Toronto as the son of the late Edward Gagner, a well-known King street tobacconist, he first entered business life as the secretary of the Tobacco Manufacturers' Association. For this organization he handled several important matters connected with their interests before the Ottawa authorities, and about 27 years ago, he founded also in their interests the Cigar and Tobacco Journal, which thus became the first of the lengthy list of publications which he subsequently owned.

DE LA SALLE READY.
The De La Salle Rugby squad, after a number of hard workouts, are now in fine shape, and ready to meet the newly-organized L. C. I. Fourth. With O'Brien and Noid at their best, some fine results are looked for.

ASK W. O. R. PLAYERS TO MEET.
All players of the W. O. R. football club are requested to be present at the 7:30 p.m. meeting of the City League football cup and medals will be presented to the City League champions.

How Much Would You Pay
To be rid of headaches? One dose of Malby's THREE IN ONE HEADACHE POWDERS Instantly stops the pain. 25 Cents a Tube At Your Druggist.

DROWNS AS CAR FALLS IN CREEK

Dr. John Jaques Victim of Motor Accident Near Fisherville.

Failed To See Danger Signals Placed Across Road.

Special to London Advertiser.