

"BACK TO THE TREATY! IS THE REAL REMEDY FOR EUROPE"

LLOYD GEORGE WOULD THUS SOLVE REPARATIONS PROBLEM

"France and Britain Must Not Quarrel. Their Companionship Should Be Like Parallel Lines, Which Never Conflict, Even If They Never Meet."

PUBLIC OPINION MUST BECOME SANE

By DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.
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Ronda, Spain (via London), Jan. 13.—The third conference with M. Poincare over reparations has ended, like its predecessors, in a complete breakdown.

The first was held in August, the second in December, and last week witnessed the third fiasco.

I congratulate Bonar Law on having the courage to face a double failure rather than agree to a course of policy which would in the end prove disappointing and probably disastrous.

Agreement amongst the allies is in itself a desirable objective for statesmen to aim at, but an accord to commit their respective countries to foolishness is worse than disagreement.

France and Britain must not quarrel, even if they cannot agree; but if French ministers persist in the Poincare policy the companionship of France and Britain over this question will be that of parallel lines which never meet even if they never conflict.

What is the object of this headstrong policy? There is no financier of repute in any quarter of the globe who agrees that these methods will bring the allies any contributions towards their impoverished resources.

At the August conference all experts were in accord on this subject. But whilst these methods will produce no cash they will produce an unmistakable crash. My recollections of the August discussions enable me to follow with some understanding the rather confused reports which so far have reached me here.

It is common ground amongst all the Allies that Germany cannot under present conditions pay her instalments. It is common ground that she must be pressed to put her finances in order and by balancing her budget restore the efficiency of her currency so as to meet her obligations. But Poincare insisted that as a condition of granting the moratorium, pledges inside German territory should be seized by the Allies.

Pledges in Germany.

These pledges consisted of customs already established, and of new customs to be set up on the Rhine and around the Ruhr, so that no goods should be permitted to pass from these German provinces into the rest of Germany without the payment of heavy customs duties. The other gauges were seizure of German forests, of German mines, and of 60 per cent of the shares in certain German factories.

Bonar Law, judging by his official communiqué after the breakdown of the conference, seems to have raised the same objections regarding these pledges that I put forward at the August conference. They would bring in nothing comparable to the cost of collection; they would provoke much disturbance and irritation, and might lead to consequences of a very grave character.

In fact, these pledges are nothing but paper and provocation. The customs barrier on the Rhine was tried once before, and was a complete failure. It was tried then as a sanction and not as a means of raising money. For the former purpose it may have achieved some measure of success, but from the point of view of collecting money it was a ludicrous fiasco.

There are at the present moment hundreds of millions of paper marks collected at these new toll-houses still located up in the safe of the reparations commission. They are admittedly worthless. As long as these tolls lasted they were vexatious; they interfered with business; they dealt lightly with French luxuries working their way into Germany, but laid a heavy hand on all useful commodities necessary to industry and the life of the people. They were ultimately withdrawn by consent. M. Poincare now seeks to revive them.

Seizure of Forests.

Seizure of German forests and mines will inevitably lead to even more serious consequences. The allied control established in the far interior of Germany would require protection. Protection means military occupation in some shape or other. Military occupation of these remote areas means incidents, and incidents quickly ripen into more serious complications.

Hence the reluctance of the British government, of which I was the head, to concur in this dangerous policy. Hence the refusal of Bonar Law's government to accept responsibility for sanctioning such a policy. Even logically it is indefensible.

There are only two alternative points of view. One is that Germany cannot pay under present conditions until her finances are restored, and that a moratorium ought to be granted for a period which will enable that financial restoration to mature. The second is that Germany can pay, and that she is only shamming insolvency, and that all you have to do is to firmly apply the thumbscrew and cash will be forthcoming.

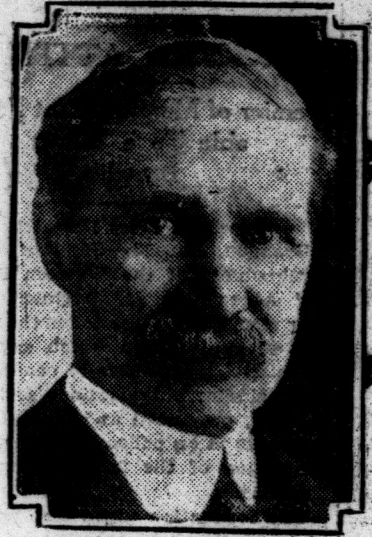
Logically I can understand either of these two alternatives. But I fail to comprehend the reason for a proposal that will grant a moratorium on the ground that Germany cannot pay and at the same time apply the thumbscrew until she pays.

I am glad the British prime minister has had the wisdom not to associate himself with a proposal which will bring inevitable discredit upon those who share responsibility for enforcing it. Meanwhile, the prospects of Europe's recovery are once more to be retarded by the vain stubbornness of some of her rulers.

Public Perplexed.

London, by earlier cable.—What is the reparations problem? Why does it appear to be further from solution than ever? The great public in all

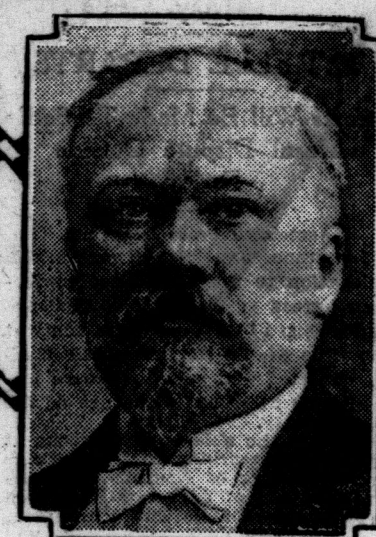
The Three Most Concerned



BONAR LAW.



CUNO.



POINCARÉ.

Proverbs In Diplomacy From Today's Solomon

"Back to the treaty (Versailles)—that is the real remedy. There is no need to revise it—all that is required is to restore it. If America reappears on the arbitrating tribunal she need not accept the rest of the treaty."

"If you scrape the butter from the bread of every German child for 30 years, you may add to the sum of your indemnity a milliard or two of gold marks. That is not what was intended by the treaty of Versailles. Hungry faces make angry hearts, and anger spreads further than hunger."

"The common sense of the more heavily burdened British taxpayer has long ago taught him to cut his loss and keep his temper. When his example is followed all round the reparations question is already solved."

"It is in accordance with all jurisprudence that as Germany was the aggressor and loser she should pay costs. But it would be not only oppressive but foolish to urge payment beyond her capacity."

"If you want beef from your cow you must forego milk."

"I congratulate Bonar Law on having the courage to face a double failure rather than agree to a course of policy which would in the end prove disappointing and probably disastrous."

"Agreement amongst the Allies is in itself a desirable objective for statesmen to aim at, but an accord to commit their respective countries to foolishness is worse than disagreement."

"France and Britain must not quarrel, even if they cannot agree; but if French ministers persist in the Poincare policy the companionship of France and Britain over this question will be that of parallel lines which never meet even if they never conflict."

"Allied control established in the far interior of Germany would require protection. Protection means military occupation in some shape or other. Military occupation of these remote areas means incidents, and incidents quickly ripen into more serious complications."

incorporated in the treaty for that express purpose.

To Detriment of Vanquished.

But there has undoubtedly been a departure from the treaty—a fundamental departure. It has, however, been entirely to the detriment of the vanquished. In what respect? I propose to explain, for the whole trouble has arisen from this change in the treaty. The treaty provided that the body to be set up for deciding the amount to be paid in respect of reparations should be made up of a representative of each of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Belgium.

With the exception of the United States, all these powers are peculiarly interested in the verdict. At best it was, therefore, on the face of it not a very impartial tribunal. Still, Britain, as a great trading community, was more interested in a settlement than in a few millions more or less of indemnity being wrung out of Germany, and the presence of the United States and Britain together on the commission constituted a guarantee for a moderation of view.

Now the only disinterested party has retired from the tribunal. The most interested party is in the chair with a casting vote on certain questions. That is not the treaty signed by Germany. If you sign an agreement to pay a sum to be awarded by A, B, C, D and E, trusting for a fair hearing largely to the influence of A, who is not only very powerful but completely disinterested, and then A retires from the board of arbitrators, you are entitled to claim that the character of the agreement is changed.

Representatives of France and Belgium on the reparations commission are honorable men who are most anxious to do justice, but they have never read the Treaty of Versailles and the letter that accompanied it, that this much-abused and little-perused document fixed a fabulous indemnity for payment by Germany.

The treaty may have its defects; that is not one of them, for it fixed no sum for payment, either great or small. It stipulated that a reparations commission should be set up in order, inter alia, to assess damages inflicted by Germany on allied property, and compensation for injury to life and limb in allied countries. In the second place—and this is always overlooked—it was to ascertain how much of that claim Germany was capable of paying.

On both these questions Germany is entitled to be heard before adjudication. It is in accordance with all jurisprudence that as Germany was the aggressor and loser she should pay costs. But it would be not only oppressive but foolish to urge payment beyond her capacity. The amount of damage was to be ascertained and assessed by May, 1921.

Capacity was to be then determined and revised from time to time according to varying conditions. Even so far a controversialist as the eminent Italian statesman, Signor Nitto, has ignored the latter provision in the Versailles Treaty. No wonder that he should, for there are multitudes who treat every alteration effected in the annuities fixed in May, 1921, as if it were a departure from the Treaty of Versailles to the detriment of the victors; whereas every modification made was effected under the provisions and by the machinery

mitted by political opponents or personal rivals. But the judgment of an international tribunal is another matter, and statesmen can accept it and act upon it without being taxed with responsibility for its conclusions.

British opinion cannot and will not accept a settlement based on the assumption that abatements in the sum claimed for reparations, if and when made, must be discounted by the British taxpayer. France undoubtedly suffered more severely from the ravages of war than any other belligerent. But that is recognized in the proportion allocated her of reparations payments. She recovers 52 per cent of the total, i. e. more than all the other allied countries put together.

Britain Damaged.

Britain comes next in damage sustained by her people. She is given 22 per cent. In many respects she has suffered more heavily than any other Allied country, especially in taxation and in trade. She is willing to stand in with the Allies for loss as well as for profit, but she will resist bitterly the suggestion that loss must necessarily be her share whilst such profit as there is belongs to others. The American people, who received no part of the compensation awarded and collected, will, a fortiori, take the same view of their obligations in the matter.

They certainly will not see the force of a settlement to be made at their expense as if they had been condemned to pay indemnity.

The question is not what reparation or indulgence shall be granted Germany, but what payments she is capable of making. If Germany can pay a large indemnity France gets 52 per cent of that and Britain only 22 per cent. There is, therefore, no ground for debiting Britain and America with the cost of reduced expectations. The offer to hand over worthless "C" bonds to the British Empire in return for her claims is an insult to the intelligence of the British public.

Let us get away from these shifts on to the straight road. Back to the treaty—that is the real remedy. There is no need to revise it—all that is required is to restore it. If America reappears on the arbitrating tribunal the need not accept the rest of the treaty.

Then a fair and enduring settlement would soon ensue and this irritating sore would rapidly heal and the condition of the world would steadily improve.

Y. M. C. A. HOLDS CONCERT AT M'CORMICK'S FACTORY

A lunch hour sing-song under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. was held in McCormick's dining-room yesterday. Solos were rendered by Carmen Learn and Mrs. Burrows, and the community singing, which was carried out with enthusiasm and spirit, was led by Bob Little of the Y. M. C. A., and Mr. Little was very keen on the social side of the institution work, believing that it fills an important part in his life of the present day city dweller.

RUSSIAN STATE POLICE ARREST 300 PLOTTERS

Moscow, Jan. 13.—State police discovered an extensive monarchist plot in Siberia and the Ural mountain region and arrested 300 active members of the Social Revolutionary party, according to advices received yesterday. Rich peasants, priests, officers of the old czarist army, railway men, and even employees of the Soviet regime, were among the arrested. The slogan was "Long live Michael Romanoff, kill the Jews and Communists."

Now Enjoying Perfect Health

She Recommends Dodd's Kidney Pills to All Her Friends.

Miss Adeola Italian, Who Suffered From Bad Kidneys, Tells of the Relief She Got.

St. Antonio Padon, Que., Jan. 12.—(Special).—I suffered with a very bad back and my kidneys. My case seemed to be particularly grave. I had used your Dodd's Kidney Pills before, so decided to try some more. Five boxes sufficed to restore me to perfect health."

The above statement is made by Miss A. L. Italian, a resident of this place.

The relief that Miss Italian found has come to thousands of other Canadian women through the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. That shows that the ache is caused by the kidneys. For Dodd's Kidney Pills are purely and simply a Kidney remedy. For more than a quarter of a century Dodd's Kidney Pills have been a household remedy in thousands of Canadian homes.

Ask your neighbors about Dodd's Kidney Pills.—Adv.

TELLS OF EFFORTS TO PROVE EINSTEIN

Dr. Chant Relates Experiences in Australia At Normal School Gathering.

ENGLISH PROPOSAL

Declares Decision On Theory of Relativity To Be Made Known Soon.

Those who gathered in the Normal School last night to hear Dr. C. A. Chant, head of the department of astronomy in the University of Toronto, and who was one of the two Canadian scientists chosen to visit Australia in connection with the solar eclipse that took place last September, were most amply rewarded, not only by an illuminating treatment of the scientific side of the question, but also by an extremely interesting travelogue of the ground covered by the expedition.

The idea of the expedition originated, said Dr. Chant, with a party of English scientists, who in 1919 made some investigations on the west coast of Africa and in Brazil, in an endeavor to test the accuracy of the Einstein theory of relativity. These investigations were not satisfactory, and the Englishmen thought that it would be advisable to have a universal opinion, in which the scientists of all nations might take part.

The expedition was composed of representatives from the Lick Observatory of the University of California, from the Royal Observatory of Greenwich, from the various departments of astronomy in Australia, and our own men from Toronto and Victoria, B. C. Without going into the details of Einstein's theory, Dr. Chant stated briefly that its chief hypothesis was that "if a ray of light should come in contact with some solid body it would be deflected, and other words, would bend." And it was to prove or disprove this theory that the expedition was undertaken.

To Say Definitely.

"In three or four months, perhaps more," declared the astronomer, "I shall, I think, be in a position to say definitely whether Einstein was correct in his view or not. Our own plates that we took in our observatory in Victoria, B. C., in charge of the astronomer there, Mr. Young, The calculations to be made are extremely intricate, necessitating measurements as fine as the fifteen hundredth part of an inch. When we consider that all this work has to be done over two or three times in order to avoid any possibility of mistake, you can realize that it must take a great deal of time to arrive at accurate results."

Dr. Campbell of the Lick Observatory, for instance, has stated that his measurements and deductions will not be ready for at least three or four months.

The early part of the lecture was devoted to a vivid and extremely interesting and informal talk on the places covered by the expedition and their travels, of the way in which they met some very unusual conditions, and to a series of lantern slides taken by the lecturer in the course of the trip.

Somaliand in Africa.

First of all the spot in which the eclipse was to occur, it was to be visible at various points all the way from Somaliand in Africa to Sydney, Australia, along a line about twenty degrees south of the equator.

Your locations were mooted by the different groups of scientists, and it was finally agreed that a spot in the Northern Territory of Australia would be the most suitable in every way, one of the important points being that the eclipse would be visible in Northwestern Australia at about noon, which is the best time in the twenty-four hours to take photographs.

Accordingly, a little spot in the desert was picked out, and small by the way, that the commander of the ship, who was delegated to take the party up, was unable to find it on the map.

Sailed In July.

Dr. Chant and Mr. Young, the astronomer of the Victoria Observatory, composing the Canadian party, sailed from Vancouver in July, they crossed the Pacific, stopped at Honolulu and Suva, calling for a few days in New Zealand, where they took the opportunity of visiting the hot springs at Rotorua, and eventually reaching Adelaide in South Australia, where they were able to get some additional fittings for their instruments that were found to be necessary.

All through their trip they experienced great hospitality from the Australian government. At the beginning of the trip they had asked the Australian government if they would provide free transportation for the expedition, a request which was answered by an offer not only of all they had asked, but also of the use of a party of men to erect the tents, and of free provisions, an offer which Dr. Chant characterized as most generous.

"In fact," he said, "we received from the Australian government the finest treatment ever meted out to any scientific expedition. They did everything they could for us, and made a trip that might have been exceedingly uncomfortable just like a holiday."

The party traveled from Adelaide to Perth, from Perth to Broome, one of the greatest pearling stations in the world, where just before they arrived one man had found a pearl which he sold for more than twelve thousand dollars.

At the spot where they had decided to set up the cameras there was a tide fall of thirty or forty feet, a fact that made landing the supplies a matter of considerable difficulty, as the ship had to anchor about five miles out and all the gear brought ashore in the whale-boat through the surf.

On the arrival of the work of arranging the vast instruments began, not a thing to be sneezed at, as the big Einstein camera of the Canadian expedition was over eleven feet long and more than forty tons in weight. Concrete foundations were necessary, and it was a strenuous task for everyone until the arrangements were complete. For a week before the time set for the eclipse they had a sort of dress rehearsal, so that when the time came, and it was limited to five minutes, there should be no delay in taking the photos.

Then another difficulty developed, the impossibility of developing plates in such a hot climate. The plates used by Dr. Chant were specially made by the Kodak people in Rochester, N. Y., of plate glass, 11 inches by 14, weighing some four or five pounds, and they were rather unwieldy to handle. Therefore, the plates were brought back to Perth, where conditions were more suitable for development.

Weather Was Perfect.

They are very fine plates, accord-

ROB EDMONTON BANK OF FUNDS IN TRANSIT

Eighteen Thousand Dollars in Bank Bills Disappear in Mysterious Way.

NO ARRESTS MADE

Messenger Intrusted With Large Sum Fails To Complete Trip.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Edmonton, Jan. 13.—Eighteen thousand dollars in bank bills, the property of the Imperial Bank, suddenly disappeared in this city a few days ago, while the money was being conveyed to a branch office, according to reports from authoritative circles late this afternoon.

The alleged robbery took place in broad daylight, and though city police, detectives and private agents have been working directly on the case, no arrests have been made up to the present time and no trace has been found of the missing money.

What appears to be an authoritative statement of the happenings is that a messenger of the west-end branch of the Imperial Bank was entrusted with the \$18,000 to convey to the main branch of the bank. He is supposed to have left the west-end branch in safety, but the main branch never received the money.

Robbery, it is understood, is the claim of bank officials.

Additional information on the case is that another employee of the bank left the office shortly afterwards and has not been located since.

NEW ZEALAND IMPROVES ITS REVENUE POSITION

Associated Press Despatch.

Wellington, N.Z., Jan. 13.—The revenue of the Dominion of New Zealand for the nine months ended Dec. 31, shows an increase of \$984,340, compared with the revenue of the corresponding period in the previous year. The expenditure for the same period last year showed a decrease of \$2,545,930.

BRITISH MAILS

The next mail for Great Britain and Europe will close at the London post office at 10 p.m. on Monday, Jan. 15, to be forwarded via S. S. Paris, sailing from New York on Jan. 17, and will consist of letters and registered matter only.

ing to those who have seen them, as the weather conditions at the time of the exposure were in every way perfect, and it only remains to make the necessary measurements and calculations to be able to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the correctness or otherwise of Einstein's theory of relativity.



ATLANTIC CITY

DAME Fashion's Deedee of the season's smartest modes and styles can be properly observed on the famous Atlantic City Boardwalk, the promenade of the world's best dressed people.

Nature provides a fitting background with warm blue skies and golden sunshine, and soft, health-laden breezes bearing the murmured call of the ocean.

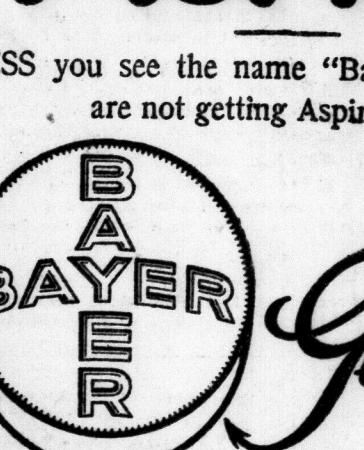
The Leading Houses

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E-The Shelburne	A-Hotel Belmont	A-Hotel Morton
A-Marlborough-Blenheim	A-Hotel Belmont	A-Hotel Morton
A-Chelton-Haddon Hall	A-Hotel Belmont	A-Hotel Morton
A-Hotel Traymore	A-Hotel Belmont	A-Hotel Morton

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Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
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