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Lloyd George Defines His Program To Strangle the Land Monopoly

Says the Cabinet Is Absolutely Unanimous --- How the Farmer and Laborer Are Both Protected ---A New Ministry of Lands--- State Will Control Rents.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking for an "absolutely unanimous' cabinet, followed up his outline of land policy at Bedford by a momentous declaration at Swindon, where he detailed the Government proposals for dealing with the whole problem of the land.

Based on the great principle of resumption by the state of the control of land monopoly, these are the outstanding features of a great scheme:

A ministry of lands is to be set up which will have the control and supervision of all questions dealing with the user of land in town and country alike.

This ministry will take over all the functions of the present board of agriculture with widely extended powers. Acting through judicial commissioners, the ministry will

have authority to deal with small holdings disputes between landlords and tenants, simplified system of land transfer, reclamation, afforestation, and uncultivated land. Afforestation schemes for waste land will be carried out on driving the laborer into the town to

the systematic lines adopted on the continent.

The land ministry will have full powers to acquire uncultivated land at a reasonable price, and to take all steps necessary for their cultivation up to the limit of their possibility.

The commissioners will have power to fix the price of land required for public purposes. FOR THE FARMER (TENANT).

Security of tenure will be established for the farmer through the powers given to the commissioners over ejection from

If a notice to quit cannot be defended, the commissioners will treat the eviction as capricious, in which case the tenant would go in times of unemployment—"no

be entitled to compensation and damages. Further, if the notice is deemed to be purely wanton, the commissioners will have power to declare it null and void.

Sale of an estate will not be regarded as justifying a notice to quit, and if such notice is served the seller must not alone compensate the tenant for his improvements, but also for turning

to the commissioners against the existing rent, or against an increase in rent. The appeal of the large farmer will be against increase of existing rent.

If agricultural wages are raised through state action, the farmer can appeal to the commissioners for a reduction of rent. An amendment of the game laws will provide protection for the agriculturists.

The cumulative effect of the provisions for farmers is that under the new powers it will not be easy to turn a farmer off the land so long as he does not farm badly. FOR THE LABORER.

A living wage, decent houses, reasonable hours, and a pros-

pect of a bit of land are to be secured by state action.

The state will establish a minimum wage, suitable to conditions, and if the farmer thinks he cannot afford to pay it, the commission, on his appeal, will have power to abate his rent to enable him to do so.

The commissioners will also have power to regulate the hours of agricultural labor so as to render them reasonable.

As to houses, of which it is estimated 120,000 are wanted in rural parts, the state itself will build them.

Money for the housing scheme is to be found in the reserve fund under the national insurance act, which is to be adequately safeguarded.

An economic rent will be charged for the houses provided, so that nothing will fall on the taxpayers. This will be a moderate rent, for the money will be obtained cheaply, while the land will be secured at a fair price to be fixed by the commissioners.

Every house must have a garden sufficient to enable the occupier to supply himself with vegetables all the year round. Housing provision will not be confined to agricultural laborers | of 86, was the eldest of a family of six. In 1845, at the age of 17, he start-

alone. Other workers who want to dwell in the country will also have a claim, the policy of the Government being to encourage people to live in rural dwellings.

The Drill Hall was packed long be- | wages of agricultural laborers they did not refer to the whole of England and fore the hour appointed for the evening meeting, and the great audience Wales, but to the south of England. sang land songs until the arrival of parts of the west, and parts of eastern counties. In the north of Eng-Chancellor with Mr. Lloyd George. land they paid very good wages Mr. A. Withy presided, and Lord the agricultural laborer.

The Scheme of Action. Lucas, who was the first speaker, said Mr. Lloyd George, who was again that when they talked of the



Big Brother Bill-Wanter come wil us, do yer? What bloomin' good would you be in a war? Capting (in the distance)-Better let 'im come, and I'll make'm

side-de-kong. We can't keep the whole bloomin' army waiting.

accorded a great ovation on rising, with the land problem. He felt it a

leagues, (Cheers.) Following an amusing passage in reference to the "bungled invective" of the landlords after his Bedford speech,

Minister and the whole of his col-

the Chancellor continued: "This afternoon I expounded intentions of His Majesty's Government in regard to the land-the actual scheme of action we prepared to put the whole of our power into getting the soil. (Cheers.) through, and you must help (Cheers and cries of "We will!") Country and the Towns.

'There may be people in towns who say: 'Well, what have we got to do with this? This is a policy for the rural districts.' I have got something for the towns, but you cannot put it all on one footing. Later on I shall have something to say about it.

"Do not run away with the idea that the rural program has nothing to do with towns. It is a fact that you have low wages in the country, and it is a fact that you have got land seek employment. That is what has slums in some towns. That is what life, without sufficient air and space and vitalizing power, in the towns. The first step in the solution of the social problem which affects the multhe lanes of our country Colonization at Home.

Pointing out the advantages of the Belgian system of taking the worker to live in the country and of giving him a good-sized garden to which he could

den"-Mr. Lloyd George said it was the duty of the statesmen in this country to look ahead to the time when trade would not be so good, and un-employment would have to be faced. He continued:

We propose to look ahead, and we are going to have in this country great scheme of colonizing. Where the afternoon meeting was the pro-but in Britain (cheers); its waste gram of the Government for dealing lands its uncultivated lands. We are going to take that matter in hand so great honor to be chosen to make the as not merely to provide labor, but announcement on behalf of the Prime healthy labor, remunerative labor. labor that will pay the community through and through, (Cheers.) That is one of the first steps and I regard it as one of the most important steps,

which we propose to take. We want to encourage those cultivate the soil by making them feel that they will reap the benefit of their own labor, and we want to discourage those who do not cultivate

The first thing we have got to do Is this: we must see that the land of England is to be used, not for deer. nor sheep, nor pheasants, but for the people of the country.

A Policy of Desolation. Replying to Mr. Pretyman's speech at Swindon and his references to golf courses, Mr. Lloyd George said golf courses had nothing in common with deer forests. The new landlord policy, he supposed, was to say: "If you don't give us deer forests of 60,000 acres we won't give you recreation grounds of

A Highland forest was a place out of cultivation in the country and where formerly hundreds of people found a living by cultivating the soilhundreds of the most robust and galkept wages down in the towns. That lant people there islands had ever is what has crowded people into the seen. When a deer forest was made these people were turned out, every has made all this thronging, throbbing man of them, their houses were pulled down and their crofts burned. Tens of thousands of people were turned out of their homes in order to get sport-for how many He would be titude in the towns is to be taken in surprised if there were more than twenty, and they are there for a few How many people were kept there regularly? He would be surprised if they got more than a dozen.

A Policy of Cultivation. Let him give them the history of a golf course. After reading Mr. Prety

Tellier, Inventor of Cold Storage, Starved to Death

As regards rent, the small farmer will have power to appeal Man Who Discovered Modern Food Refrigeration Method Received No Other Compensation Than Legion of Honor Ribbon.

The harm that can be wrought by He then produced a system of freez M. Lebureau," as the French term ing food by compression. With this official red tape, is no better illustrat- machine he was able to preserve not

d than in the life and death of Charles rellier, the inventor. Charles Tellier, a native of Amiens, ad consecrated his life to the incention and development of a process of freezing food so that it could be the Comte de Germiny, former gover-transported over long distances with- uor of the Banque de France. The out deteriorating. It was he who made possible the serving of the delicacies of the most distant corners of the proved to be irreparable to Tellier. In world in Paris restaurants and homes. 1872 he solicited the patronage of the Eggs from Australia, delicious peaches from the Cape of Good Hope, strawberries from California, salmon from Alaska, meat from Argentine and New Zealand arrived in Paris just as fresh as when they left their home countries, thanks to Tellier's method of refrigeration. Yet this man, whose invention brought French imports last year up to \$2,000,000,000, died literally from starvation, without a cent he could call his own, and then when ! was dead the government slipped 1,000 franc note between his fingers. Those who hadn't a thought for him when alive are now busy preparing to give him a great funeral, and he will of course get a statue, as most French-

men do. Charles Tellier, who died at the age had employed 200 workmen, went into bankruptcy. The family moved to Paris, and there at the age of 20 years Charles had to support the en-

tire family He turned to invention and soon produced a boat in which ammonia was used as the motive power. It Mont de Piete. So the Government was quite a success, but its inventor was unable to make enough money to was honored by the red ribbon of the keep the family from want, and the

only meat, but all kinds of vegetables

and fruit. This was in 1869, and Charles Tellier secured the patronage of one war of 1870 broke out. died during the war and the loss Academy of Sciences. A commission was named to study his work and it reported favorably. Tellier was congratulated publicly and he thought imself on the road to fortune.

But the academy soon forgot about him. Tellier then decided to give a demonstration of his method. He formed a company, which bought an English steamer and named it the Frigorifique. The steamer was equipped with Tellier's machines and it Rouen on Sept. 24. 1876. After 106 days on the ocean the steamer arrived at La Plata, the meat and vegetables t carried being just as fresh as the day they left Rouen.

Found No Profit in Invention. This demonstration proved to the world the value of 'tellier's invention and it was soon adopted by several governments. But Teiller did not pront by it. Others were glad enough ed to work in his father's silk mill at pront by it. Others were glad enough Conde-sur-Noireau. The revolution of to get his ideas, but were very loath 1848 broke out, and M. Tellier, who to pay for them. It was learned one day that Charles

> said: "On! It's not possible. But, by the way, who is this man Teilier? The truth was that the inventor was starving. What he had that could be turned into cash was in pawn at the finally did do something for him. He Legion of Honor, as if the led ribbon

Tehier was in want. The Government

less if left to himself he would have

The Lord High Everything Else.

How Lions Behaved in Leipzig When They Escaped from Cage

said that the program he expounded at Not in Saskatchewan, not in Alberta, Diverting Story of How the Police Pursued and Riddled Five and Recaptured Three---Lions Take Possession of Hotel and Motor Bus.

> the scene of a battle, in its way as to madness and desperation by the unique as that which, 100 years ago, frantic efforts of well-meaning, but decided the fate of Europe. For there indiscreet, pursuers. surely is no precedent for eight lions and a tiger being at large in the very heart of a big European city like the Else, to which people turn in all un-Saxon capital. Considering the forces classifiable emergencies. It mustered tims were perforated like sieves. The engaged, the consumption of ammunition was enormous," says the Berlin was of much service in the war yet remained at large were the correspondent of the London Daily

the 'largest railway station in the ringing out on every hand. world.' He was driving the travelling home of a happy feline family, consisting of eight lions and lionesses and a tiger. It was a foggy autumn night, and the carter was probably the only things to explain why he ing slightly over the tramline. The viously the reason why the next car open its grated door.

The Lions Step Out of the Cage.

jolted out of their sleep, and woke with a sense that something not quite! open, and naturally stepped out to by the steps into the street. see what was the matter. For a few plexity. Numbers of tramcars, with proach the mist. Fleeing figures flitted about, raising cries of fear and appeals for The centenary illuminations were repeated last night, and an unusual number of people were about in spite of the lateness of the hour. Their commotion sounded menacing, and the which, with the feeling of diffidence becoming in minorities, had been the last to emerge from the cage. Doubtjoined in the general sauve qui peut, tragedy enters of the lions, which had lagged behind

which portion of his extra-

ordinarily versatile career one should

I used to say of him that he

f the same existence almost suggested

hat aeons had separated them; tha

dering Jew or the Flying Dutchman

who was condemned to live through

ecame absolutely alone; and almost lifferent self. Just let me hurriedly

um up all Labby was in these differen pochs: a discontented Eton boy;

student, a globe-troier, a circus man

tician, a man about town from boy-bood till he was an octogenarian

body who has ever seen gambling will

when he was at Frankfort and the as-

sociate of Bismarck simply that he

distance between Frankfort and Hom-

burg, where there were in those days

that once as much as £4,000 depended

this truly astonishing man was that

when a passion which once held his

soul in its grip was exhausted it never

cepting the one passion which was

never sated and never wholly success.

ful, the passion of playing a big part ir

politics. He now and then dallied

with a little gamble when he found

himself in some part of the continent

where gambling still exists, but he said

to me it bored him, and he gave to me

the curious reason that he always won Another of his observations about

gambling, which was very character-

istic of him, was that he used to allude to the "system" he had invented for players at Monte Carlo-a "sys-

tem," he used to add, by which he

understood many hundreds of people

spite of his having been a theatrical

manager for ten years of his life. I

had lest most of their fortunes. Simi larly, I doubt if Labby went to a the

again seemed to return-always ex

on the turn of a single card.

stable, 18s not.)

hood

hoose for discussion.

T. P. O'CONNOR WRITES

ON HENRY LABOUCHERE;

[By T. P. C'Connor, M. P., in T. P.'s Weekly.]

A MANY-SIDED MAN

BOTH GREAT AND SMALL

"Leipzig was on Monday morning do," and were gradually being driven

"In a German town, the fire briin strength, but none of its apparatus against the lions. The police, who "It was on the stroke of midnight better equipped for the fray. Very hospitable harbor of refuge in the immediate neighborhood of the pursuit, and soon shots were bright and inviting, so they walked

"By this time the carman had been informed that his charges had broken loose. He rushed from the wanted to put her boots out to be very thirsty. These, at any rate, are pothouse to find that in its frenzied cleaned opened the door of her bedterror a lion had jumped on to the room. She heard soft and stealthy left the rear end of the van project- back of one of his horses. With footsteps, and, looking down the commendable pluck he flung his corridor saw to her horror a haziness of the atmosphere was ob- aims around the beast, and dragged animal, which she probably had not it off by main force. The terrified that came that way bumped into the lion, looking round for some other stalking towards her. With a bloodcage in such a manner as to fling means of escape, espied a motor the front platform, where it took "No doubt the animals were rudely possession of the driver's seat. Not

"But here it was confronted by a with flashes of fire and other. fierce, flery eyes, loomed up through clarming detonations, so it hastily climbed up on to the driver's seat,

> rain of revolver bullets. "Another of the lions jumped over a fence into a garden, whither it found standing on the mat outside wes followed by the police, who was a calf. But even a calf is

riddled it with lead. The Lion Tamer's Appeal. But at this point an element of real realized that the intruder was into the fantastic but at that moment a familiar figure comedy of the Leipzig lion hunt. appeared in the scenes. It was the lady For the tamer came running up in door, who was accustomed to put the happy a state of great distress, and imfamily through its tricks, and the plored the police to spare her hesitating tiger meekly allowed itself cherished pets. She assured them would soon have them

amenable to reason that was more than could be said of the police. Their blood was up, and they were deaf to her entreaties. Dragging the wretched woman to the rear, they poured in a rapid and relentless rain of projectiles, and three more lions were added to their bag.

"Six of the runaway lions had now been accounted for, one having been recaptured and five slain. police had discharged between a gade is the Lord High Everything hundred and fifty and two hundred bullets, and the skins of their vicadventures of the two animals which oddest feature of the whole incident. also assembled in great force, were As they were gazing round for the when a carman drew up his horses glad of a little target practice with eyes fell on the Blucher Hotel. The opposite a tavern in Berliner Strasse, their revolvers, they quickly took up door was open and the place looked

"Perhaps it was a sound which then prompted the lions to go upstairs. Presently a lady who the presence of mind to recognize, curdling shriek she slammed the bus and hurriedly scrambled on to door to, and then she relieved her feelings with a fit of hysterics,

"Along another corridor a French. seeming to find this position an ideal man was roused from his slumbers ene from the point of view of secur- by a knocking or scratching at his in accordance with regulations had ty, it explored the interior of the door. Thinking that perhaps some happened. They found the door vehicle, and eventually descended urgent message had come for him, he dragged his sleepy limbs out of bed, and rubbing his eyes with one moments they stood in irresolute per- line of police heralding their ap- hand, opened the door with the

"It highly favorable mony to the conduct of the lions where it was soon stretched dead by through the whole affair that, on his own admission, he at thought that the animal which he enough to make the sleepiest man stare when it comes knocking at his concentrated bedroom door at midnight in a Leipitself on three of the escaped zig hotel. So the Frenchman opened enimals, which had held together. his eyes very wide, and then he very reverse of a ruminant, and he, too.

The Last Two Netted.

"The lions seem to have been discouraged by the reception accorded to be led to the van and shut in. Fem- that if she was left to deal with the them upstairs, for they returned to inine inveiglements also induced one lions by kindness and persuasion she the ground floor, which they were permitted to investigate at their leisthe rest, to return to its proper abode. secured in their cage. As words ure. Whether the police, having were unavailing, she tried to inter- attested their valor, thought that "Meanwhile the other lions were pore her own body between the the time for discretion had arrived. vandering about 'at a loss what to deadly bullets, and her four-footed or whether the remonstrances of the tamer had at last prevailed, is not clear, but it appears that no attempt was made to recapture the hotel by storm. What was done was that a number of members of the staff of Barnum's circus, to which the escaped animals belonged, and of the Leipzig Zoological Gardens, were gradually asssembled, and between six and seven a general move was made, with the object of taking the two lions alive.

"A position was recommoitred through the windows, and when it *"The Life of Henry Labouchere." pleasures in life were conversation, By Algar Labouchere Thorold. (Con-reading and writing. was discovered in which rooms the animals had established themselves measures were adopted to scare them into the corridors. There they were awaited by trained and skilled hands, which had little difficulty in flinging nets around them, and so bringing their escapade to an end.

SHE OUGHT TO KNOW.

be delighted when you lave the room

Mistress (getting ready for reception)low does my new gown look in the back, Maid-Beautiful, mum. Sure, they'll all

next heard of him was when he was which he could not and would not thrown into prison for debt. When he pawn would keep him alive. There is Continued On Page Twenty-Three. was released he returned to his work. ATTORNEY-GENERAL ATFORTY

Wonderful Rise of Sir John gifts and personality have made safe to Simon-Has a Mind Above All Pettiness.

King's counsel at the sacrifice of one he bar when only 36, the chief law officer of the crown and member of the cabinet at 40, there has never been a more meteoric career at the bar than that of Sir John Allsebrook Simon. It has its basis on solid foundation, says the Daily Mail.

Sen of a Congregational minister in Manchester, he went from Fettes to Wadham College, Oxford, and 20 years ago was sweeping the board at the university. He made one of a brilliant little and of Oxford Liberals-Belloc, Hirst, Lawrence Hammond; and the Attorney-General has gone further than them all. A Wonderful Fourteen Years.

was called in 1899, and it has taken him just 14 years to become the head of his profession-many a successful junioh has taken longer to reach an income in three figures; many a judge took longer before he became a K. C. There has never been a finer brain in the whole history of the English bar. As a unior it was not long before he was chosen out by the large railway comvanies, and it was freely said that he look "silk" simply because he could not so early because his heart has always days he has been an asset to his party. bow he is leaving a seat which his own

ampion the cause of free trade in Northwest Manchester at the general At the bar the new Attorney-General

s liked and respected. His is the man- There is much about his gambling in her born direct of a high character, a this book, but there is not all. He told ind that rises above all pettiness. Beof the most lucrative junior practices at hind it there is the genial and accessible nature which makes his friends speak Nice for several years; and everyof him with enthusiasm. And a tribute beyond all lies in the fact that he has know what keeping the bank means. Isen so high without a word of envy or He told me also that he kept horses ack-biting. Sir John married in 1899 Miss Venables,

the died in 1902. His only son is at might the more quickly get over the Winchester

Sir John Simon steps into the place of Attorney-General at the early age of 40, the gambling tables. He also told me and thus becomes the head of the English bar, says the Times. It is a proud position, wen in the way Englishmen like of the many astonishing things about best to see honors won, by sheer ability and hard work, with no adventitious aids, marred by no selfish ambition, no profes-Monal envy, for Sir John Simon has no enemies.

His Personality.

At Fettes College, Sir John learned the esson of "plain living and high thinkand it has dominated his life ing," throughout. He impresses those who come in contact with him by his personelity—his easy mastery of a subject, his fine flow of language, his clear and convincing argument. Both at the bar and on the platform he is a lucid and easy stand the strain of the work thrown at speaker, and he has proved one of the bim. But more probably he took "silk" best debaters on the Liberal side in the House of Commons. As the son of a been in politics From his undergraduate Congregational minister he early imbibed Liberal views in politics-views to As a candidate he has been something which, as one of "six Oxford men," he more. Walthamstow is almost the largest and the most costly seat to fight in the country. Sir John fought it thrice in steadfastly. He is not the sort of lawyer one year, and carried it each time. And who chooses his political views with an eye to professional advancement,

I find the same difficulty in writing His conversation was very brilliant. bout Labby that confronted his bioand sometimes it was so brilliant that grapher; I know so much about him threatened to become uninteresting and he wrote so much about himself That continual vein of cynicismthat it is hard to know where to begin

largely affected, though not altogether -sometimes began to pall on you. And not because it seemed so ill-natured, or you knew that Labby was not an Il-natured man, but because it was so one-sided and so profoundly untrue: and because, sometimes, you felt also ad led the life not of one man but of Continued On Page Twenty-Four everal men; and these different phases Labby was, so to speak, like the Wanmany generations; to survive until he ebellious and expelled university an international gambler, a diplomat, a theatrical manager, an editor, a polime himself that he and a once wellknown sportsman kept the bank at



The Would-Be Suicide (who has just jumped off bridge-Same old beastthink his chief and most enduring ly