

50th Year.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1913.

PRICE TWO CENTS

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:

GENERAL.

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 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 holdings.

If a notice to quit cannot be defended, the commissioners will treat the eviction as capricious, in which case the tenant would 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 him out.

As regards rent, the small farmer will have power to appeal 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 prospect 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 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 before the hour appointed for the evening meeting, and the great audience sang land songs until the arrival of the Chancellor with Mr. Lloyd George.

Then a storm of cheering broke out. Mr. A. Withy presided, and Lord Lucas, who was the first speaker, said that when they talked of the

wages of agricultural laborers they did not refer to the whole of England and Wales, but to the south of England, parts of the west, and parts of the eastern counties. In the north of England they paid very good wages to the agricultural laborer.

The Scheme of Action.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was again

A COMPROMISE.

Big Brother Bill—Wanter come wif us, do yer? What bloomin' good would you be in a war?

Captain (in the distance)—Better let 'im come, and I'll make 'im me

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

At the bar the new Attorney-General

is liked and respected. His is the manner

born direct of a high character, a

aim that rises above all pettiness, be-

hind it there is the genial and accessible

nature which makes his friends speak

of him with enthusiasm. And a tribute

beyond all lies in the fact that he has

also a high without a word of envy or

back-biting.

Sir John married in 1879 Miss Venables,

who died in 1902. His only son is at

Winchester.

Sir John steps into the place of

Attorney-General at the early age of 40,

and thus becomes the head of the Eng-

lish bar, says the Times. It is a proud

position, won in the way Englishmen like

best to see honors won by sheer ability

and hard work, with no adventitious aids,

marred by no selfish ambition, no profes-

sional envy, for Sir John Simon has no

enemies.

His Personality.

At Pettes College, Sir John learned the

lesson of "plain living and high think-

ing," and it has dominated his life

throughout. He impresses those who

don't—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 unemployment would have to be faced. He continued:

"We propose to look ahead, and we are going to have in this country a great scheme of colonization. Where? Not in Saskatchewan, not in Alberta, Britain (cheers). We are going to take that matter in hand so as not merely to provide labor, but 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 who 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 soil. (Cheers.)"

"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. Pretymann'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 100 or 200 acres. (Laughter.)"

A Highland forest was a place where formerly hundreds of people found a living by cultivating the soil—hundreds of the most honest and hard-working people in the country. When a deer forest was made these people were turned out, every man of them, their houses were pulled down and their lands burned. Tens of thousands of people were turned out of their homes in order to get sport—for how many? He would be surprised if there were more than twenty, and they are there a few years. How many people were kept there regularly? He would be surprised if they got more than a dozen.

Let him look at the history of a golf course. After reading Mr. Pretymann's speech on Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

How Lions Behaved in Leipzig When They Escaped from Cage

Diverting Story of How the Police Pursued and Riddled Five and Recaptured Three—Lions Take Possession of Hotel and Motor Bus.

"Leipzig was on Monday morning the scene of a battle, in its way as unique as that which, 100 years ago, decided the fate of Europe. For there surely is no precedent for eight lions and a tiger being at large in the very heart of a big European city like the Saxon capital. Considering the forces engaged, the consumption of ammunition was enormous," says the Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph.

"It was on the stroke of midnight when a carman drove up his horses opposite a tavern in Berliner Strasse, in the immediate neighborhood of the largest railway station in the 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 very drowsy. These, at any rate, are the only things to explain why he left the rear end of the van projecting slightly over the tramline. The haziness of the atmosphere was obviously the reason why the next car that came that way bumped into the cage in such a manner as to fling open its grated door.

The Lions Step Out of the Cage.

"No doubt the animals were rudely jolted out of their sleep, and woke with a sense that something not quite in accordance with regulations had happened. They found the door open, and naturally stepped out to see what was the matter. For a few moments they stood in irresolute perplexity. Numbers of tramcars, with fierce, fiery eyes, loomed up through the mist. Fleeing figures flitted about, raising cries of fear and appeals for help. 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 lions made 'off' for the tiger, which, with the feeling of diffidence becoming in minorities, had been the last to emerge from the cage. Doubtless if left to himself he would have joined in the general saute qui peut, but at that moment a familiar figure appeared in the scene. It was the lady who was accustomed to put the happy family through its tricks, and the hesitating tiger meekly allowed itself to be led to the van and shut in. Feline investigations also induced one of the lions, which had lagged behind the rest, to return to its proper abode."

The Lord High Everything Else.

"Meanwhile the other lions were wandering about 'at a loss what to do,' and were gradually being driven to madness and desperation by the frantic efforts of well-meaning, but ill-instructed, pursuers."

"In a German town, the fire brigade is the Lord High Everything Else, to which people turn in all unclassifiable emergencies. It mustered in strength, but none of its apparatus was of much service in the war against the lions. The police, who also assembled in great force, were better equipped for the fray. Very glad of a little target practice with their revolvers, they quickly took up the pursuit, and soon shots were ringing out on every hand."

Lion on the Motor 'Bus.

"By this time the carman had been informed that his charges had broken loose. He rushed from the booth to find that in its frenzied terror a lion had jumped on to the back of one of his horses. With commendable pluck he flung his arms around the beast, and dragged it off by main force. The terrified lion, looking round for some other means of escape, espied a motor 'bus and hurriedly scrambled on to the front platform, where it took possession of the driver's seat."

Not seeming to find this position an ideal one from the point of view of security, it explored the interior of the vehicle, and eventually descended by the steps into the street.

"But here it was confronted by a line of police herding their apprehensive passengers, and, with a series of flaming detonations, so it hastily climbed up on to the driver's seat, where it was soon stretched dead by a rain of revolver bullets."

"Another of the lions jumped over a fence into a garden, whither it was followed by the police, who riddled it with lead."

The Lion Tamer's Appeal.

"The chase now concentrated itself on three of the escaped animals, which had held together. But at this point an element of real tragedy enters into the fantastic comedy of the Leipzig lion hunt. For the tamer came running up in a state of great distress, and implored the police to spare her cherished pets. She assured them that if she was left to deal with the lions by kindness and persuasion she would soon have them all safely secured in their cage. As words were unavailing, she tried to intercept her own body between the deadly bullets, and her four-footed

friends. But if the lions were 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. The police had discharged between a hundred and fifty and two hundred bullets, and the skins of their victims were perforated like sieves. The adventures of the two animals which yet remained at large were the oddest feature of the whole incident. As they were gazing round for the hospitable harbor of refuge their eyes fell on the Blucher Hotel. The door was open and the place looked bright and inviting, so they walked in."

They Go Upstairs.

"Perhaps it was a sound instinct which then prompted the lions to go upstairs. Presently a lady who wanted to put her boots out to be cleaned opened the door of her bedroom. She heard soft and stealthy footsteps, and, looking down the corridor saw to her horror a large animal, which she probably had not the presence of mind to recognize, stalking towards her. With a blood-curdling shriek she slammed the door to, and then she relieved her feelings with a fit of hysterics."

"Along another corridor a Frenchman was roused from his slumbers by a knocking or scratching at his door. Thinking that perhaps some urgent message had come for him, he dragged his sleepy limbs out of bed, and rubbing his eyes with one hand, opened the door with the other."

"It is highly favorable testimony to the conduct of the lions through the whole affair that, on his own admission, he at first slight thought that the animal which he found standing on the mat outside was a calf. But even a calf is enough to make the sleepiest man stare when it comes knocking at his bedroom door at midnight in a Leipzig hotel. So the Frenchman opened his eyes very wide, and then he realized that the intruder was the very reverse of a ruminant, and he, too, lost no time in shutting the door."

The Last Two Netted.

"The lions seem to have been discouraged by the reception accorded them upstairs, for they returned to the ground floor, which they were permitted to investigate at their leisure. Whether the police, having attested their valor, thought that the time for discretion had arrived, 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 assembled, and between six and seven a general move was made, with the object of taking the two lions alive."

"A position was reconnoitred through the windows, and when it 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 escape to an end."

SHE OUGHT TO KNOW.

Misses (getting ready for reception)—How does my new gown look in the back, Norah?

Maid—Beautiful, mum. Sure, they'll be delighted when you lave the room."

PESSIMISM.

The Would-Be Suicide (who has just jumped off bridge—Same old beast by luck, low water again!

THOMAS HENRY.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Continued On Page Twenty-Three.

Tellier, Inventor of Cold Storage, Starved to Death

Man Who Discovered Modern Food Refrigeration Method Received No Other Compensation Than Legion of Honor Ribbon.