The British Elector's Dilemma

Seventeen years ago an election was fought on the issue of Protection in Britain, and the Free Traders were overwhelmingly triumphant.

Once again Protection-or Tariff Reform as it is called in the Old Country-is an issue at the polls, and no degree of certainty.

Britain is traditionally a Free Trade country; to buy raw materials employ labor that could work for low ing, to sell the manufactured products abroad: This has long been Britain's policy, this is the Free Trade

Of the English people it has been said that it would take two hard winters to convert them to Protectionand two hard winters the British have suffered. Unemployment has been widespread, and it was this state of unemployment and the condition of stagnation in which many British industries were suffering that caused the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, to declare himself in favor of Protec

The Prime Minister, however, was bound by Mr. Bonar Law's pledge to the country that no alteration would be made to the tariff during the life of the present Parliament. Speculation became rife, therefore, as to the probable date of the elections, but Mr. Baldwin surprised most of his political foes by deciding upon an im mediate appeal to the country.

Seventeen years ago Joe Chamberlain led the fight for Tariff Reform. but Protection was hopelessly lost; since then, however, a new generation of voters has come to maturity, millions of women have been enfranchised, a great war has been fought. serious unemployment has been suffered, the Englishman has seen foreign goods dumped on to his markets, he has seen his own manufactures kept out of foreign markets by high tariff fences. Whether these factors will make for Tariff Reform or for Free Trade no one knows.

Three main policies confront the British elector. There is the Conservative policy of Protection, the Liberal doctrine of Free Trade-both these two he knows-there is also the Labor Party's theory of the Capital

"Unemployment is rife, our indus iries are stagnant," cry the Conservatives, "Protection is the proper

"Unutterable, unintelligible folly," retorts the Liberal Lloyd George. "It is an insult to the intelligence of the nation to offer to feed the starving industry with mildewed straw of the last century, with every grain statesmanship beaten out of it."

"Your food will cost you more!" is the Labor Party's slogan, and this party offers the capital levy as a cure for unemployment and the means of raising the necessary funds to pay the debt to the United States.

Taxation of food would probably destroy any chance of victory that Protection may have in England, but Mr. Baldwin has expressly stated that he does not propose to tax wheat or

meat. Mr. Baldwin who, to use his own phrase, "takes his political life in his hands," became Prime Minister of Great Britain in May, 1923, upon Mr. Bonar Law's resignation. He is more of a business man than a politician, not having entered Parliament until 1908, representing the Bewdly division of Worcestershire. His greatest achievement was his share in the work of funding the British debt to the United States.

Seated opposite the Treasury Bench in the role of Leader of his Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the last Parliament was James Ramsay Macdonald, leader of the Labor Party. Mr. Macdonald's career is an example of the fact that it is still possible for a man to rise to great heights in Britain, even although handicapped by lack of wealth and influence. Born in Scotland and educated at a board school Mr. Macdonald went to London and by sheer hard work raised himself to the highest position he now occupies not only in Parliament and his own party, but in general esteem.

Another man who owes his ad vancement to his own ability is that meteoric figure, the Right Hon. David Lloyd George, O.M., D.C.L., LL.D. His career is well known. Born of Welsh parents in Manchester he was brought up by his uncle and educated to the law. In 1890 when 27 years old, he entered Parliament as Liberal member for Carnarvon and soon made a name for himself as an able debater. In 1916, following his rupture with his chief, H. H. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George hecame Prime Minister and in 1918 was returned to power as the "man who won the war." In the last elections his party went down to defeat. One of the dramatic events of the present election is the reunion that has been brought about between Mr. Lloyd George and his former chief. the Right Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith. When Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman died, Mr. Asquith became Prime Minister and remained in that office from 1908 until his quarrel with Mr. Lloyd George in 1916. Mr. Asquith's parliamentary experience complet with Mr. Lloyd George's or- nov28,3i,w.th.f

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formidable power i ow being fought

andidates in the field, incl o women. The Cons Liberal parties will each about 480 candidates and Party about 390.

New Paris Fashi SUIT ONLY WOMEN OF SYMMETRY

PARIS.—The official penings are now a thing of th and it would seem that the ner lines put all but slim women advantage; a veritable cult ess has been developed. While there is the great the matter of detail, and on lowed the circular or the pl the fundamental principle straight line" remains supr

For street and traffic we classic tailleur has the call, many women have remained to it despite the changing times the great textile manufactur northern France are now

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fabrics designed especially fo The kasha, marokellaine and de Smyrne, particularly the latte he materials used by most in plaids and stripes, with a soft vety surface and all the lar fabric among the fa frequenters of the Bois de F and the Champs Elysees, so green being the color most in braid trimmed, or without as these garments for morning an wear all retain a snug, ex which is causing despair among men who admit they are son plump. Slim women, on the

hand, have no fault to find. As a rule the coats of the 19 leurs are longer than they ha for several seasons, in many about three-quarters or more also take the simple, straight and are often the wrap-around iety, extremely smart and ver ular. Braided coats with fu and cuffs, worn over simpl straight line dresses are a v A tailored dress of taba velours de Smyrne, recently ming and button holes leather. A dull blue leather be pletes the rather striking ens

correcting into the tricot all the fashionable features cloth article, were also ushere with the first chill of autumn. So these knitted suits have borde into them which give the same as embroidery. But whether made of vel or knitted goods, the tailor suits of the 1923-24 season, with straight lines and snug fitting conspire to make the coming I

a period of despair for women

Models made of knitted good

Just Folks. By EDGAR A GUEST

AGE AND YOUTH

Youth and age in conflict and And will be to the end Age has no wish to journey far, Age has no strength or will climb. Age to the old will fondly clins But youth demands the newest Against the new old age is se New tricks are hard for hi Yet gruff old age should not The time was when his dream When strength was his, then we bold

And scorned the preachings of the What though you cannot run youth, What though you cannot You need not blind your eyes to Muscles, of course, must bow Time, no.

strength. It merely scorns your narrow
Your vain attempt to hold at le
All that it undertakes to do.
The blustering waves young will stem
If age will but play fair with them

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leather are piped with white kld.

patent leather or cinnamon-br

suede are in favor.