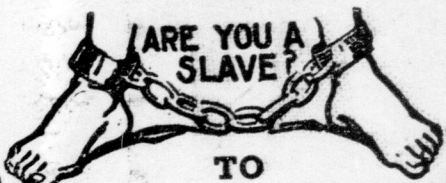


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Lloyd George Hurls Defiance at Peers In Fighting Speech to His Own People

Admits He Is Organizing a Great Attack on Their Privileges—
Country Face to Face With a Struggle for Popular Liberty.
—Peers About to Make a Last Desperate Effort.

Mr. Lloyd George met with a tremendous reception in his own country on Aug. 6. He visited Carnarvon, and from all parts of Wales people flocked in thousands to hear him. Heavily laden excursion trains poured the people into the streets, and the population of Anglesey crossed the Menai Straits to take part in the demonstration.

Those who could not get into the Merion Chapel, where presentations were made, went into the pavilion where the main speech was delivered. "Land of My Fathers" was sung with gusto, and despite the almost tropical heat the pavilion was filled to overflowing, many standing outside to catch fragments of the speech.

The chancellor, who spoke in Welsh, devoted his speech mainly to the treatment by the House of Lords of Liberal measures.

Mr. Lloyd George began by saying that those present were friends of his, but he was sure they realized that there were many people in the country who did not cherish quite the same feelings towards him. (Laughter.) Many of those people regarded him as a pernicious and mischievous, many felt angry that through no fault of his office, but through the means of increasing their burden of taxation. Some of them fought tenaciously against these taxes, and they hit the man whom they regarded as being primarily responsible for putting the nose-burden upon their surplus wealth instead of putting them upon the food of the people. (Hear, hear.) Not only had the land of a great many of them been taxed, but what they disliked in the land was that the land had been valued. (Hear, hear.) That made it so much less easy for them in the future to levy an extortionate price out of the community when that land was urgently required for schools, public works, housing, or any communal purpose. It was that proposal over which the House of Lords came so badly to grief. They would never forget that disaster as long as they lived. Nor would they forgive it.

"It was no fault of mine," proceeded the chancellor. "I knew the danger they were incurring, and they also ought to have known it. (Hear, hear.) But they thought in their pride that they could ride down the budget of 1909, as they had overridden many another Liberal measure with impunity. They detest me for the wreck, and every time the Tory party contemplates the wreckage, with the overturned trucks full of food taxes, land tolls, and other good things for themselves and their friends, they cannot talk without a sneer at the person whose imagination was largely responsible for the catastrophe. And now they are under the impression that I have been carefully organizing a great attack on the arbitrary power which they possess, through the land and other monopolies, over the lives and happiness of millions—(hears)—and they are right. (Loud laughter.) How can you expect them not to exaggerate language and to encourage and foment any calumny that affords the slightest hope of getting rid of such a noxious personage?" (Loud laughter.)

A fair sample of the intellectual level of a good many of his assailants was given by a person called Lord Northbourne. (Laughter.) He gathered they had never heard of him. (Renewed laughter.) "This noble lord said: 'When Mr. Lloyd George goes out of office I will roast an ox and hold festivities in the park.' (Laughter.) I have seen Lord Northbourne, and know something of his intelligence—(laughter)—and I would give him shortly a word of warning. When that fire in the park comes to be kindled he had better not get too near it. Otherwise there might be an unhappy and painful mistake made in the victim of that festive ceremony." (Loud laughter.)

The chancellor acknowledged with pleasure the fact that the most potent Tory newspapers never degraded their great traditions by joining the campaign of hysterical and hypocritical scurrility. However the vitriol thrown at him failed to kill, to maim or to defeat him. (Cheers.) He had not come there to solicit sympathy for it, but to call Liberals to action on a matter of much more vital importance. Liberalism was on its trial; democracy in its greatest peril at this hour than it had been in for generations in this country. The Lords and their friends were arrogating to themselves the right to say they declined to allow Liberal measures to pass on the statute book if they disapproved of them. They went further, and said they would resort to violence to prevent these measures being carried; and further still, that carried they would decline to obey them. If that succeeded it meant the end of constitutional government in this country. Force would become the sole hope of liberty in the twentieth century. It was in the seventeenth century that we were face to face with the greatest struggle for popular liberty and right that generations had witnessed in this island. The action of the Tories was under the pretence of upholding the doctrine of the mandate. If that doctrine were carried through, as now suggested by the Tories, it would make party government a farce. But how did the Conservative party itself interpret the mandate? There were some measures which they passed that were mentioned before the election in the vaguest possible way; some were neither mentioned nor foreshadowed at all.

But the House of Lords, at the instigation of the Tory leaders, had now thrown out three great Liberal measures on the ground that there was no mandate for them. These measures were home rule, Welsh disestablishment, and plural voting. They were exceptional in one respect for the reason that the principle embodied in them had before the last election been put into the form of bills promoted by Liberal Governments. The present measures were not different in principle, and where they had differed in detail it was by modifying the original measure in the direction of concessions to the criticism put forward by Unionist critics of the old bills.

The Peers Bad Sportsmen. "By and by," continued Mr. Lloyd George, "Liberal Governments and Liberal Parliaments will have no legislative powers except such as the lords vouchsafe to leave them, and a Liberal Prime Minister will have every morning to go round Belgrave like a grocer's boy—(laughter)—ring the area bell, and ask the butler whether he will kindly ascertain what orders my lord has for the day. (Renewed laughter and cheering.) The position is becoming intolerable for Liberalism unless a drastic change is effected in the conditions under which legislation is carried on in this country. It is easier for the dandle to pass measures of a needle than for a Liberal measure to satisfy the Tory doctrine of mandate, and yet—will you believe it?—these minute conditions do not satisfy them. The needles must be altogether closed lest perchance the camel should squeeze through by some miracle. They state frankly that even if they had a mandate by means of a general election, three times over, it would have to be made clear upon which of the three the lords had pronounced, and even then the lords would claim the right to alter and amend the measure. The measure of the lords of this country had expressly approved. The peers declare they are prepared to resort to violence to prevent the House of Commons from passing a measure which the lords and their friends have notified their dislike.

"What arrogance! If the Government succeeded in placing the House of Commons in the position of the peers and their followers will support, foment and promote civil war and bloodshed in these islands in order to defy an act of Parliament. The rules under which the game is played so as to suit themselves. They insist upon being umpires as well as players, and they invariably alter the rules when they come to play. The Liberal opponents of the lords, over whose turn comes to play the lords must be levelled and the course cleared of all differentials. Not only are they but the constitutionalists, but they are wretched sportsmen." (Cheers.)

Nothing but the fear of revolution would induce the lords to carry out a measure promoted by the Government if they happened to dislike it. Every Tory bill when it entered the House of Lords was treated as a member of the family (laughter), it had blue blood in its veins. (Laughter.) Its members were unchallengeable, its faults were overlooked, and it was treated as a welcome guest and escorted through the door that led to the Palace of the King. Every Liberal measure was sent to the floor, and the Tories, who were not out by the same door where it came, made an effort to redress the inequality, but to mitigate it. Liberals were still too modest to attempt equal treatment for their ideas to those which emanated from aristocratic brains. The doors were closed against the Liberal salmon swimming up the stream, and it had to leap the weir. It had to wait a long interval before it had a second leap, and another interval before the third was permitted. Then it was allowed to pass through, unless it had been speared in the meantime. Meanwhile the water might abate, and the channel always free, for the Tory pike. (Laughter and cheers.)

"The fact of the matter is," declared the chancellor, "we are fighting a desperate effort, and I think the last desperate effort, to restore to the full, to strengthen further the grip of class ascendancy over the Legislature. (Hear, hear.) At the bottom of the same principle stands the Tories in their policy as in the state establishment of religion, the old spirit of class ascendancy. (Cheers.) The Government chosen by their class, legislative proposals favored by their class, the laws for the protection and exaltation of their class—that is the problem we have to face, and it is well that we should realize it. (Hear, hear.) There has been a great deal of talk about setting class against class. The most effective way of doing that is by setting class above class. (Hear, hear.) There are to be two constitutions. There is a constitution under which Tory governments work. There is a totally different constitution in this country for the Liberal majority in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) There are the laws which the Tories impose upon others for the defence and protection of privilege and monopoly, and there are the laws which do not bind the Tories at all.

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A New Second Chamber. The chancellor proceeded. There is one reform which the action of the House of Lords has made essential, and that is the abolition of the present Second Chamber. (Cheers.) The time Minister has already announced that next year he will introduce a measure for a new second chamber. It is not for me to say what it will be, but it will be a chamber in which all parties, all sections, all creeds, will have equal treatment. (Cheers.) No self-respecting country can tolerate any longer the arrogant claim of these peers that they have hereditary right, without authority from the nation, to the laws under which forty-five millions of people are governed.

"But after all, I realize that this is not so much a political demonstration as a personal one, and therefore I make no apology for ending on the personal note. Do you know what I feel here today? I feel like a petrel who has been breasting the waves of an angry sea and riding on the wind through a fierce tempest for some time, and has just come down to rest a foot on the friendly rocks of his native shore. (Cheers.) But I am sailing back immediately into the hurricane, for it is my element. I shall always know you are watching me with anxious eyes and affectionate hearts, and that is a great strength to a man leading a stormy life, whether he is for the moment riding along with the breeze or is being beaten back by the gale. You know me in this country in a way I know me in any other part of the kingdom. Most of you here have known me intimately for 25 years; many of you have known me well, for the best part of 40 years. It is the secret that every man can be put to, and it fills me both with confidence and with pride to realize that you who know me best of all have always, through the turbulent years of my public life, believed in me the most. (Cheers.) There are some of you who played with me on the banks of the Dwyfor over 40 years ago, and I have since, ready and eager to lend me a helping hand when those torrents threatened my life. Your sympathy, your support, your blessing, are essential to me. You know the work I have set myself to accomplish.

"I was chaffed today by an old friend as to my appearing twenty years ago at an important election meeting at Carnarvon in a rough and much-worn suit of homespun, but you know that the things I then preached in the homespun are ideals I am now endeavoring to put into legislation when I am wearing the robes of a chancellor of the exchequer. I want to clear the way of the monopolies and the privileges which beset and block it, so that Providence shall have a free road to carry its treasures of light, air, sustenance and hope to the door of every cottage in the land." (Loud cheers.)

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