

LOYD GEORGE, DEFIANT, STARTS NEW PARTY

LOYD GEORGE NOW ASPIRES TO LEAD NEW CENTER PARTY

Continued from First Page.

full power and authority, but Mr. Lloyd George's farewell to Downing street may be only an au revoir. In the campaign certainly he has the start, for Prime Minister Bonar Law's Ministers were only just preparing for reelection by their various constituencies to-day, after entering upon their respective departmental duties. In the exodus of politicians from London, Mr. Bonar Law is leading the way to-night for Glasgow, Austen Chamberlain is returning

to Birmingham and Sir Robert S. Horns will be with Mr. Lloyd George in Glasgow and Edinburgh Saturday. Sir Robert told *This New York Herald* correspondent that he still hoped to visit America to fund the British debt, but he would have to await the result of the election in any event. "Nothing gave me more pleasure than to arrange the payment of the November interest on the American debt," he said. "It was my last act of office; but I am still hopeful of arranging more."

The Lord High Chancellor Up All Night Giving Jobs

LONDON, Oct. 24 (Associated Press).—An incident in the change of Government has caused some amusement. Lord Birkenhead, the outgoing Lord High Chancellor, whose position commands a deal of legal patronage, sat up all night long making numerous minor appointments within his power until he delivered up the seals of his office. One was the appointment to the Recordership of Blackburn to his brother, Sir Harold Smith.

Law, advocated improvement in trade and increase in employment, urged stern economy and asserted that capital and labor must work together. He advocated an extension of the trade facilities act, by which the credit of the State would be used to foster trade with the dominions.

Regarding the attitude to be adopted toward the coming elections Mr. Lloyd George said: "Labor has declared ruthless war upon us. In self defense, therefore, you have to fight and resist the onslaughts of the Socialist party of this country. The principles put forward by the extreme section of them go to the root of national prosperity. Under no conditions can we accept them. Therefore our attitude toward them is defined by themselves, and defined by the policy which they have put forward."

Mr. Lloyd George asserted that he had served the country with the whole of his strength and ability and would support any ministry that served the country's interests.

"The policy of Great Britain must be peace loving but unafraid. If I stand alone I will resist any departure from it. I will never let Great Britain down. I will not stand by or for any man who does. Whatever government is in power we must not offer it any factious opposition. There must be no nagging criticism; there must be fair play."

"We are told that the new Government is a government of tranquility. In what respect does a policy of tranquility differ from ours? If tranquility means any change from the existing conditions of things then it is bad.

In the course of his dealing with home affairs Mr. Lloyd George declared the first purpose of any government in its policy at home must be to do everything to improve trade. "Stern economy is essential," he added, "and I ask that the new Chancellor of the Exchequer shall pursue the policy of the old. Mr. McKenna says things are worse. I know Mr. McKenna, and quite frankly, he was the man most responsible for the Liberal division. Mr. McKenna was always denouncing me because from profound conviction I thought it essential there should be a change in the direction of the war."

"In the next Parliament we will see that whoever wins there shall be no detriment to the national interest from revolutionary or reactionary measures. I don't say that Mr. Bonar Law is a reactionary, but there is the same danger with the Conservatives as with the Labor party. They have a fanatical tail."

"Lord Curzon," he added, "has great qualities, but I have never regarded him as a great bulwark against reaction or against anything else."

"You must have industrial cooperation in this country. Capital and labor must work together. I should like to see a policy which would en-

courage more people to devote their energy to the cultivation of the soil. "Although I am against artificial stimulants to trade, there is perfectly legitimate help you can give in order to give it a little lift. We have the experiment of the trade facilities act, it being a great success."

Speaking of the breakup of the Coalition forced by the vote of the Conservatives at the Carlton Club Mr. Lloyd George declared there had been no difference of policy or principle within the Government before the breakup. "There has been disappointment that at Leeds I did not ring out a great slogan. I had no slogan. It was hardly worth while breaking up a great national combination in order to substitute Lord Salisbury for Lord Balfour as President of the Council."

Mr. Lloyd George told the Coalition Liberals he was addressing that he was convinced their numbers were by no means small. "The short journeys I have taken recently in the country," he said, "indicate to me that there are a good many Coalition Liberals."

"The Independent Liberals are contenting themselves still less with principles than with plagues. They are not concerning themselves with what happens to Liberalism, but with the defeat of Coalition Liberalism."

If 'die hard' candidates are put up to attack Coalition Liberals, they shall have no alternative but to spread the war. If we fall, we fall fighting. If the Conservatives mean to smash up national unity all round we will stand for it all round."

Lloyd George in Fighting Mood Strikes Hot Pace in Campaign

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 25.

David Lloyd George has temporarily discarded his golf clubs, not through any fear that the game will be fatal to him, as it was to his pupil Aristide Briand, but to devote himself entirely to his political handicap. He says he hasn't time to count his strokes at golf. Freed of the necessity for scoring, he can apply his mind to politics while getting his exercise walking over the Surrey hills—and he sets such a pace that a pair of detectives are having trouble to keep up with him.

Mr. Lloyd George drove in from Churt this morning, enjoying a nap all the way till passing Buckingham Palace, where a crowd had gathered to see Andrew Bonar Law's Minister's entering to receive their seals of office. He arrived at his headquarters in the highest spirits, laughingly greeted his colleagues and started a busy day with such vigor that he encouraged his followers, who dared to think that all was well.

One of them told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent that the recent Prime Minister was never fitter, sounder or more full of fight than to-day. He looked the picture of health, and there was not the slightest indication of depression or despair.

While he was engaged in countless interviews and his speech Mrs. Lloyd

George and their daughter were just as busy arranging the town house, for they moved out of Downing street this afternoon. The ex-Prime Minister's farewell took the form of a conference with his Ministers, who had returned from delivering their seals to the King. They shook hands all round, with expressions to the effect that they would be back with their chief again before long. Dame Lloyd George and Miss Megan spent the night in their new home—which has been taken for only three months in the belief that it will be enough—while Mr. Lloyd George returned to the country residence, which has been staffed for work in night and day shifts.

Modest Churt is in strange contrast to the palatial Chequers Court, but the former Prime Minister says the burgulov is cooler. He built it, he says, for just such an emergency. It has sun balconies on both sides, and there Mr. Lloyd George works, usually with the windows all open, for he likes best to have his desk in sunshine and fresh air. Arriving at night, he eats a hearty dinner, and then strolls in the garden as long as his favorite Havana lasts, sometimes conferring, but usually alone. He retires at 9:30 o'clock, and, as his wife told a friend to-day, is always off to sleep as soon as his head hits the pillow. He gets up at daybreak and starts 'cross country in that curiously quick stride of his, and never fails to pass the time of day with the country folk he meets. He has breakfast and is back at his desk by 7.

Like Roosevelt, Mr. Lloyd George has the happy faculty of taking advantage of every opportunity for sleep while traveling by train or motor.

HENRY BAZIN FOUND DEAD IN PARIS HOTEL

Mystery Surrounds Death of American Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 25.

Mystery surrounds the death of Harry Bazin, 60 years old, a poet, traveler and frequent contributor to American publications, whose body was found to-day in a bed room in a small hotel in the Montmartre district, where apparently he had gone to meet friends. In the early years of the war, he acted as correspondent in Paris for the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Mr. Bazin had been living apart from his wife, a young French woman and for months had lived in a boarding house about a mile from where the body was found. He intended to return to the United States this winter. The body was identified by M. H. McLanahan, a Philadelphia architect, who is stopping at the Hotel Maurice.

GERMAN WOMAN FIRST TO FLY IN GLIDER

Lands After Five Minutes, Steering Gear at Fault.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Gersfeld, Germany, October 25 (Associated Press).—What is believed to have been the first flight in gliders ever made by a woman occurred here to-day when Frau Ina Hansen of Madgeburg succeeded in remaining in the air five minutes. She was forced to land because the vertical steering gear had not been suitably installed.

Herr Hentzen, who made a record flight in a glider here last August, made another flight to-day which is said to be unprecedented in that he succeeded in gliding off the eastern slope of the mountain in a very slight easterly wind, remaining up forty minutes and landing smoothly.

Lloyd George Tells Die-Hards Not to Fight Coalition Liberals

LONDON, Oct. 25 (Associated Press).—Former Prime Minister Lloyd George started off his campaign in London to-day with a fighting speech to an enthusiastic meeting of the Coalition Liberal members of Parliament here, throwing down the gauntlet to the Conservatives, whose attack upon the Government, he declared, left no alternative but to "spread the war."

His Welshman stood by his Manchester speech of last Saturday, reiterating his declaration of intention to support any party or Government pursuing a policy of peace, economy and steady progress, neither revolutionary nor reactionary.

"We are confronted," said Mr. Lloyd George at the outset, "with a very important decision affecting not merely the future of those here and those who support them in the country, but a decision which affects the interest of the country itself. That is a more important matter for us all."

"One chapter in the history of the politics of this country is for the moment closed. A new one is opened. What is printed on that page will depend largely on the attitude we adopt." He counseled calmness and courage, and asserted the interests of the country must come first.

Great Britain Comes First.

"I have seen parties destroyed by personal resentments," continued the former Premier. "I have seen parties rendered impotent by personal resentments. I have seen their judgment deflected, and for that reason they are not making the contribution they ought to the well being of the people for whose prosperity we are deeply concerned. We will not make that mistake, whatever happens. We will consider the land to which we are deeply attached first. Its interests must be deepest in our hearts. Its interests must be highest in our concern. Great Britain first; any party, even our own, second and even last."

"Now, that is our policy. We have stood for national unity; that is, unity of all men, all creeds, parties and sections for the purpose, first of all, of winning the war, and afterward, extricating the country from its after the war difficulties."

It was not their fault, declared Mr. Lloyd George to his hearers, if party faction had arisen and unity had been for the moment broken. The war had been won, and the country was getting through its troubles in peace gradually, and throughout the world reestablishment and successful grappling with financial difficulties was being accomplished.

"Our credit was being built up in a way that amazed the whole world," continued Mr. Lloyd George. "Trade was beginning to turn, unemployment was going down. In fact success was becoming so manifest that some people thought it time to seize the profits. Faction had been revived, and the success of the coalition had made some of the ablest, most experienced and most honorable men in the Conservative party say, 'This isn't 'jannock' (provincial English for 'fair play')."

"I can understand," he continued, "a revolt of under secretaries. I can also understand for the reasons indicated why the wiser heads of the party did not join in the revolt."

"Things Gentlemen Don't Do."

"The present may look prosperous or promising. The future is dark and difficult, and the wiser men hesitated, were reluctant, apart from the fact that, as Lord Balfour said, there are certain things gentlemen don't do."

"But what I cannot understand is why the majority party took that line," said the former Premier, laying emphasis upon these words: "It is vital that we should not allow our view of the Eastern transactions to weigh against the country's interests. This is the thing that matters at the beginning, at the end, and all the time." He expressed doubt as to whether the Conservatives alone could defend the fabric, the institutions and the principles of the country for which millions had faced death.

"We are here," he declared, "to see how the situation which has been brought about by indiscreet, impulsive, thoughtless men shall be so handled that Great Britain shall not come to any harm by their deeds."

Mr. Lloyd George said he was unable to explain the reasons for the breakdown—that he was perplexed when he tried to find what the differences were.

"They are not to be found in the discussions of the Cabinet," he continued, "and I have looked at the speeches delivered as an indication of the policy of the new Government, and I am still more perplexed."

He thought it hardly worth while breaking up the great national combination that had achieved so much in war and peace in order merely to substitute Lord Salisbury for Lord Balfour as Lord President of the Council. Mr. Lloyd George asserted that conditions here were tranquil and that he had seen conditions abroad worse than now. The Geneva pact had been kept in letter and in spirit and peace reigned along the whole disturbed area from the Baltic to the Mediterranean.

A Firm Britain Wins.

The ex-Premier credited the Coalition with settling the trouble between Turkey and Greece "by strong and firm action, which showed Great Britain meant to have peace on terms honorable to our country and which would be one of security for the world." To have peace, he said, one must be strong. Great Britain was

Pay America What Is Owed.

On the question of reparations Mr. Lloyd George said there should be no attempt to impose on Germany any payment beyond her capacity.

"And what is within her capacity," he added, "she should pay."

"I do not stand for a policy that would say Great Britain must pay America all her debt but that she must exact nothing from Germany, from France or from anybody else."

Mr. Lloyd George said he had never changed his mind regarding the League of Nations and he favored the enrollment of all the European countries as its members.

"I am in favor," he declared, "of making every reasonable concession in order to induce the United States to associate itself with that great body if it can be accomplished. For until you get all the nations of Europe in (and I still think you can get the United States there) the League of Nations will be crippled. Working with the United States of America ought to be one of the chief purposes of any Government. There is more in common between us than with any other land. Our ideals approximate in a way that probably the ideals of no other two countries do. If these two countries would work together it would be a most sure guarantee for the just peace which is the only lasting peace."

Must Resist Socialism.

The remainder of the former Premier's speech dealt with home politics. In it Mr. Lloyd George, after tilting at Reginald McKenna for changing his allegiance from Asquith to Bonar

Law, declared that he would support any Government that would pay the debts we owe together. We must pay the debts we owe together. We must pay the debts we owe together.

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