

MORE ON LLOYD GEORGE'S VIEWS

(Continued From Page 1)

have no treasure except industry, resources and the inherited skill of our people.

We have nothing like the rich plains and fertilizing and ripening sunshine of France, which maintain 60 per cent of its population.

Our sources of wealth—apart from coal—are precarious, for they depend more largely than any other country on conditions outside our own. We are international providers, merchants and carriers.

DEMORALIZED CONDITIONS OF MARKETS

A sixty-year contract to pay large sums across the seas is in many respects a more serious consideration for us than for countries whose riches are inherent in their soil and are therefore more self-contained.

The demoralized conditions of the world markets has left us with a larger proportion of our industrial population unemployed than any other European country.

We have 1,400,000 workmen on the unemployed register drawing unemployment pay in one form or another. The annual cost to the nation of feeding its workless population runs to over one hundred million pounds sterling—almost the figure of the annuity demanded from Germany as a war indemnity.

Although there are signs of improvement, omens point to a prolonged period of subnormal trade. Continuous depression for years will mean that Britain will suffer more from the devestation of her trade caused by the war than France from the devastation of her provinces.

Bear Heaviest Burden

Our country, anxious about its means of livelihood, with a million and a half of its workmen walking the streets in vain search for work, has to bear the heaviest burden of taxation in the world. Why? Because it has not only to pay interest on its own heavy war debts, but also on £3,000,000,000 which it either advanced to its allies or incurred on their behalf. That is why we feel confident the United States would not discriminate against a nation so situated.

When I talk of debts the allies owe us I want to emphasize the fact that these debts are not paper myths or tricks of accountancy. They are onerous facts, representing a real burden borne at this hour by the bent and panting taxpayer of Britain.

If these loans had never been made the weight on his shoulders today would have been lighter by a shilling and sixpence to two shillings in the pound. He is every year paying to actual lenders—some British, some American—that proportion of his income. Its weight he undertook to carry for his allies during the war on the sacred pledge of those allies that they would take it over after the war.

We Make No Complaint

The American Government borrowed from the American public to make advances to Great Britain and has called upon the British taxpayer to redeem his pledge.

We make no complaint, for the demand is mitigation of the strict letter of the bond. But that amount is in substance part of the debt owing by the allies to Britain.

The British taxpayer naturally

feels it is hard on him to have to bear not only his own legitimate burdens, but that he should in addition have to carry the debts of his less heavily taxed brethren in continental countries. He naturally inferred that if equal pressure had been administered on all debtors alike it would have forced an all-round consultation which would have terminated in an all-round settlement.

That was the real purport of the Balfour note. The true significance of that great document has been entirely misunderstood—sometimes carelessly, sometimes purposely, sometimes insolently. It has suffered the same fate as the treaty of Versailles. Opinion is sharply divided as to both between those who read without reading and those read without rendering.

Denunciatory Phrases

Most men have received their impressions of the Balfour note from the denunciatory phrases penned by writers who received their ideas about it from men who gave instructions to conduct it without ever reading it.

Men who really understood both the Versailles treaty and the Balfour note have been too busy to find time to inform, interpret and explain. But the time has come when public attention should be once more drawn to the remarkable and far-reaching proposals of the Balfour note.

They constitute an offer on the part of Britain to measure claims against her allies by the extent of her obligations to the United States.

The British Government even offered to include the claim of the country against Germany in this generous concession.

What does that mean in reference to present conditions? That if the allies and Germany between them found the \$3,000,000 pounds a year which Britain has undertaken to pay America she would forego her claim to the \$3,000,000 pounds due to her under contract and treaty.

Through World Recovery

It was a great offer and if accepted would have produced results beneficial beyond computation. Britain, which would have been the heaviest direct loser, would have profited indirectly through the world recovery that would have ensued.

How was it received? Some criticised it because it asked too little—some because it demanded too much. Many criticised because they were determined to approve nothing that emanated from such a Government, but most of its censors condemned it because they never took the trouble to understand it and the shrillest among the street cries happened to denounce it.

The Government that propounded it soon after left the seat of authority and the administration that succeeded put forward a new scheme which attracted even less acceptance. So this great project, which should have settled forever the question which above all others is vexing peace and unsettling minds in Europe, was

Kreisler in Concert
at Murat Sunday

FRITZ KREISLER

tion in reference to what we owed as what we claimed. If we do not insist on an arrangement now the British taxpayer will have the fate of that poor beast between two burdens—his own and that of the allies.

W.C.T.U. LEADER
IS LAID TO REST

Body of Mrs. Clark Borne to Grave by Friends.

Friends who stood with her and her husband in the early days of the fight for prohibition were pallbearers at the funeral of Mrs. Frances G. Clark at Grace Presbyterian Church this afternoon. Mrs. Clark, 77, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. Frank Brown, 53 W. Thirteenth St. Thursday.

The Rev. H. S. Sichterman was in charge. Officers of the Central W. C. T. U. gave the white ribbon service. Burial was in Crown Hill Cemetery.

The pallbearers: E. A. De Vore, L. D. Tyler, B. F. Watson, H. S. Bonstib, C. M. Fillmore and C. M. Lemon.

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pigeonholed where it was not put in the waste-basket.

But surely this is not the end of all endeavors to reach a settlement of the question of inter-allied debts. We cannot rest satisfied with an arrangement which effectively binds us to pay without prospect of the slightest contribution from our debtors.

WHAT AMERICA CANNOT INDULGE IN WE CANNOT AFFORD. THE GOLD OF EUROPE NOW LIES IN ITS COFFERS.

Who are we—plunged in the mire of debt up to our nostrils—to give ourselves airs of generosity superior to the only golden land left in this war-torn earth?

Britain Will Play Part

If there's to be a general jubilee in which all alike participate in order to give the world a new start, then I feel sure Britain will play her part bravely and nobly.

But a gerrymandered jubilee which frees France, Italy and Belgium from all their debts whilst leaving Britain sweating to pay off debts incurred for her allies on the strength of their bond—THAT WE CANNOT TOLERATE.

I trust the British government will insist on an arrangement with our allies which, even if it is not a replica of our contract with the American Government, will at any rate insure us a contribution that will safeguard us against loss under that contract. It is, I fear, hopeless to expect that we should be repaid the shilling and eightpence in the pound which interest on allied debts costs out-taxpayers, but at any rate we might be guaranteed against the sixpence in the pound which the American instalments involve.

I feel the effort is beset with difficulties and that the outcome is not hopeful.

There have of late been a few discouraging symptoms. One is the reception accorded at the recent Paris conference to the British prime minister's liberal offer regarding inter-allied debts. It was a tactical error to open the conference with such a scheme, and the effect was singularly unfortunate.

Completely Isolated

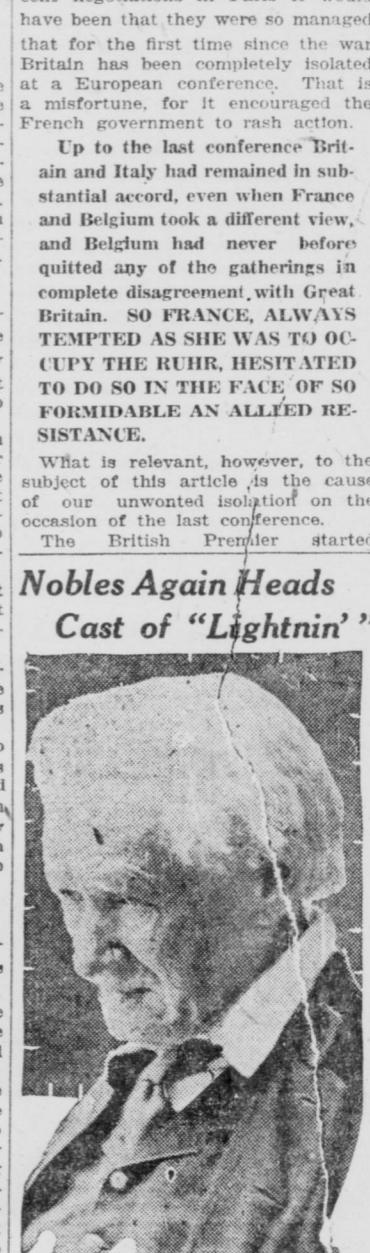
Had I been disposed to press my criticisms on the conduct of the recent negotiations in Paris it would have been that they were so managed that for the first time since the war Britain has been completely isolated at a European conference. That is a misfortune, for it encouraged the French government to rash action.

Up to the last conference Britain and Italy had remained in substantial accord, even when France and Belgium took a different view, and Belgium had never before quitted any of the gatherings in complete disagreement with Great Britain. SO FRANCE, ALWAYS TEMPTED AS SHE WAS TO OCCUPY THE RUHR, HESITATED TO DO SO IN THE FACE OF SO FORMIDABLE AN ALLIED RESISTANCE.

What is relevant, however, to the subject of this article is the cause of our unwanted isolation on the occasion of the last conference.

The British Premier started

Nobles Again Heads
Cast of "Lightnin'"



MILTON NOBLES

In the cast which will present "Lightnin'" at English's on the week of Feb. 26, Mr. Nobles, who played the chief role here last year, will again be seen as Bill Jones.

OHIO THEATRE

Starting
TomorrowA Story of a Girl Who
Was Always HerselfHow dare you let the dirty
beast drink that milk!

LLOYD HAMILTON NO LUCK

THE FISH BITE
EVERYTHING
BUT HIS HOOK

In fairness to yourself, you must not miss the screen version of the most popular play of the generation. It will bring a tear to your eye—a laugh to your lips and a mighty thrill to your heart.

"Render Unto Caesar
That Which Is Caesar's"

To the Associated First National Pictures, Inc.
—on the occasion of your public inaugural as
"Producers"—the Circle Theater extends Congratulations!

When a great organization such as "First National" extends its fine idealism as distributors into the role of producers, and creates in its own studios, by its own artists such a masterly presentation as "Mighty Lak' a Rose," it is fitting that such a step be observed and to render unto "First National" that which belongs to it.

All this is set down not alone in praise of the picture; but because in the picture we see **you**, it indicates the great heights of achievement of which you are capable when your talents are applied without compromise or limit, when productions are wholly and solely in your hands.

It is a magnificent foretaste of the future. Your unbounded success is assured in advance. Such policies, such notable presentations, will win the loyalty of the better theaters throughout the world, the acclaim of the great motion-picture public, and fulfill your high purpose to make "First National" emblematic of the finest attainments in the realm of films.

Again—Our Congratulations

THE CIRCLE THEATER