

MORE ON LLOYD GEORGE

(Continued From Page 1)

still open. Meanwhile incidents may happen, developments may occur which will create a situation that will baffle all the resources the invaders can command.

It is very little use jobbing backward. But there are many who are disposed to say that invasion of the Ruhr was bound to come and the sooner the safer.

The Ruhr coal mines were the wild oats of reparation. Get it over quickly. The headache will bring repentance and France will then settle down to quiet lie. That's the argument.

I must enter emphatic protest against this view. If this ill-judged enterprise had been put off for a few more months I do not believe any French government would have embarked upon it. There is no French statesman of any standing who in his heart believes in its wisdom. Now that the credit of France is involved in its success they will all support it. But French opinion as a whole was moving with startling rapidity from this policy. The Parisian pulse was still feverish, but the provinces had completely calmed down. Vacancies occurring in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies during several months have afforded an opportunity for testing real French opinion, and the results have been sensational.

Peasants Who Gave Their Sons to War Are Against "Military Adventure" in Ruhr

At election after election fought in typical constituencies all over France champions of Ruhrism have been beaten by emphatic majorities. The masses of French workmen have always opposed this policy. The peasant in every land always moves slowly. But there can be no doubt that the French peasant has had enough of military adventures. His sons were never numbered amongst the "exempted," and the losses in the peasant homes of France were appalling.

Driving through the villages in agricultural France you will find yourself asking, "Where are the young men?" The answer invariably comes, "This village suffered severely in the war." You will receive the same answer in the next village and the next.

We cannot wonder, therefore, that by-elections in rural as well as in urban France display unmistakable weariness of plans which involve the marching of armed Frenchmen into hostile territory.

The sorrowing people of France have good reason to shrink from any course of action that leads to further shedding of blood.

That is why I have steadily favored every scheme that halts the effect of postponing a decision as to the Ruhr. Delay meant ultimate defeat for the Chauvinists. That is why they strove so hard to rush their government into this precipitate action. The abrupt termination of the Paris conference was their opportunity and they seized it with tingling fingers. Until then there had never been a clean break on which violence could be founded. Friends of moderation, both here and on the continent, had seen to that. There had been reference of questions for the scrutiny of experts and calming adjournment to await their report. When it arrived there were endless suggestions and counter-suggestions to meet difficulties. In the end Europe was saved from the catastrophe of once more handing its destinies to the guidance of blind force.

More Persistence and Less Pessimism Might Have Induced Trust in League of Nations

Unhappily, weariness or impatience induced the Paris negotiators in a few hours to drop the reins which had for the last four years held the furies from dashing along their career of destruction. There were many alternative plans that might have been discussed. There was a proposal to refer the whole question to the League of Nations. It is true that when I suggested it in August, last, M. Poincaré summarily rejected it. But the allies also rejected Poincaré's proposals by a majority of four to one at that conference.

That did not prevent his repeating them in January—and this time he succeeded in winning over a majority to his view.

A little more persistence and less pessimism might have persuaded Belgium, Italy and Japan to aid our appeals to France to trust rather to the League of Nations than to the uncertainties of war. What is still more inexplicable is the failure of the conference to take any note of Mr. Secretary Hughes' New Haven speech.

Neglected opportunities litter the path of this troublesome question. There were the Cannes conversations broken off just as they were reaching fruition. Had they been continued another week they would have ended in a helpful settlement which would have brought reparations to France, confidence to Germany and peace to Europe. They struck on one of many sunken reefs which beset French political seas, and it will not surprise me to find that the whole cargo of reparations disappeared then beyond salvage into the deep with these shipwrecked negotiations.

Berlin Loses Opportunity at Genoa Through "Foolish Staging" of Russian Agreement

Again Germany threw away a great opportunity at Genoa when all the nations of Europe came together for the first time to discuss their troubles in a spirit of equality and amity. It is true reparations were excluded at the instance of France from the program of the conference. But the spirit engendered by a friendly settlement of all other outstanding questions would have rendered a reasonable and temperate consideration of reparations inevitable. Germany, by the foolish staging of its Russian agreement made all that impossible.

Resentment and suspicion were once more equipped with a lash, and they used it relentlessly to drive out all good will for Germany from the purloin of that great congress. Another lost opportunity.

Then there was the bankers' committee appointed to consider the question of raising an international loan to help France finance the repair of her devastated area, and also to assist Germany restore her demoralized currency. I remember how eager poor Rathenau was to float that loan, and how sanguine he was it would succeed. He was confident that German nationals who had invested their gold in other lands could be induced to subscribe heavily to the loan.

The bankers concerned—all were of the highest reputation in the financial world—were confident that if German reparations were fixed at a reasonable sum investors throughout the world would gladly put their money into a great international loan.

which would help restore Europe. The French government testily declined to consider the essential conditions indicated by the bankers.

America's Approach, Made by Hughes, Treated as 'Casual Utterance of Politician'

Another lost opportunity, and Europe once more lumbered along its dreary way to seek another. It came with Mr. Hughes' famous speech. It was clearly the result of prolonged consideration. For weeks there had been rumors of much consultation in Washington on the state of Europe, and we were encouraged to hope America meant business. The result was Mr. Secretary Hughes' offer. It was made four days before the Paris conference, and was obviously intended to be discussed by the allies there.

An endeavor has been made to minimize the importance of this American approach to Europe. But it is incomprehensible to me how so momentous a pronouncement has been treated as if it were merely the casual utterance of a politician who had to find some topic of more or less interest with which to illuminate a discourse.

Another opportunity lost—perhaps the greatest—perhaps the last. Never has luck striven so hard to save stupidity. But luck loses its temper easily, **AND THEN IT IS APT TO HIT HARD.**

Bishop Leete to Officiate at Important Church Service

By THE VISITOR
The Grace M. E. Church will celebrate the fifty-fourth year of the founding of the church Sunday with an all-day service. Dr. M. B. Hyde, pastor, will preach at the morning service. A love feast service will be observed at 2 p. m. with Dr. J. E. Williams in charge. This service will be followed by the sacrament of the Lord's supper. The Rev. P. S. Hyde of Bareilly, India, son of the pastor, will speak at 6 o'clock.

Bishop F. D. Leete of Indianapolis will preach the evening sermon and will conclude the important services of the day. The public is invited to all services. •••

Dr. Lenski to Preach Here Sunday Morning

Dr. R. C. H. Lenski, dean of the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary, Columbus, Ohio, will preach at 10:30 a. m. Sunday at St. Matthews Evangelical Lutheran Church. Dr. Lenski is one of the authorities on church doctrines and is well known as an editor and as an author. •••

The Rev. L. C. Fackler, pastor, will preach at night on "The Useless Defense." The Luther League will meet Tuesday night at the home of Miss Emma Krueger, 2126 E. Twelfth St. •••

DR. E. A. ROBERTSON, pastor of East Park M. E. Church, will preach

"A Girl in Ten Thousand"



ALYCE McCORMICK OF OMAHA, NEB., REPRESENTED THE FAR WEST IN THE BEAUTY CONTEST HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SPRING FASHION SHOW OF THE RETAIL MILLINERY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA IN NEW YORK.

Church. At the morning service he will preach on "The Apostolic Age."

DR. EDWARD HAINES KISTLER will preach Sunday night at the Brightwood Congregational Church on "The Building of a Greater Nation."

REV. H. R. WALDO, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, will speak at 11 a. m. on "Our Message," and at 7:45 p. m. on "The Policeman and the Lockup." The church night and program Thursday night.

REV. W. H. HAURIS of the Garden Church will preach Sunday on the following subjects: "The Value of Doctrine" and "Judas, the Betrayer."

"GOD, OUR FATHER" will be the theme of the Rev. Ed. Winn Cunningham of the Central Universalist Church.

AT ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH the Rev. Lewis Brown will preach Sunday morning on "The Church of the Ages" and at night "Born of the Virgin Mary."

ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Victory Memorial Methodist Protestant Church will be held Sunday. It will be in the nature of a homecoming and rally. Rev. C. H. Beck of Pittsburgh, Pa., will speak at 10:45 a. m. A miscellaneous program will be given at 2:30 and at night Rev. E. T. Howe, president of the conference.

THE REV. W. W. CLOUSE of the King Avenue M. E. Church will preach Sunday on "Whom Say Ye That I Am?" and "Counting the Cost."

SAND MEASURE SURVIVES

Would Require Permits for Hauling From Lake Michigan.

Surviving attempts to amend sand bill is now ready for passage in the Senate.

The bill would require companies desiring to take sand and gravel from

Lake Michigan to have permits from the department of conservation. An amendment offered by Senator Steele which would practically nullify the bill was defeated overwhelmingly in the Senate Friday.

Michigan City residents are alarmed.

They believe the bill will mean the wholesale removal of sand, destruction of their beaches and undermining of their city.

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E X A M I N E R

WIN A "SNUGGLE PUP"
THE NEW CRAZE
THOUSANDS GIVEN AWAY
WHILE THEY LAST

Another Chance on Sunday

Announcing—
The Opening of
Wm. Laurie Co.
New Store
Monday, February 26th

For three generations the women of Indianapolis have been coming to the Wm. Laurie Co. on North Meridian street for dependable dry goods, notions and ladies' furnishings. Honest dealing and quality merchandise at reasonable prices has built up a prestige for the store that few commercial institutions can boast. It has made it necessary for the Wm. Laurie Company to move to larger quarters.

The purpose of this advertisement is to acquaint you of our new location—to change your habit of thinking of Laurie's as being on Meridian street. After February 25 we will be located at 34-36-38 North Pennsylvania street—just a stone's throw from our former location, in which we have become so well known as a dependable store in which to trade.

The New Laurie's will be larger and better equipped to take care of your needs. The floor space will be greater, the stocks will be more complete—but the same conservative method of doing business, the same quality of merchandise and the same careful attention to detail in regard to the wants of its customers will be maintained that has, during the past years, built up our reputation for fair dealing.

The Wm. Laurie Co.

34-36-38 North Pennsylvania Street

WHEN BUILDING