

critics could hardly have been prepared for such a disclosure of recklessness. On Saturday, September 2, when the Greek army was on the point of collapse, and the Turks were sweeping down to Smyrna, the Greek Government besought the British Government to help them to conclude an armistice. The Greeks were ready to evacuate Asia Minor. To this cry of distress Mr. Lloyd George sent the following answer:

"We are prepared to support the Greek Government if it thinks it absolutely necessary to apply for an armistice, but, in the Prime Minister's opinion, the Greek Government should be very careful to avoid the mistake made by the Germans in November, 1918—namely, concluding an armistice on abject terms in a moment of panic. The best thing they can do is to hold up the Turkish army outside Smyrna; if they do that they can negotiate on much better terms regarding evacuation and everything else. If they really cannot stop the Turks, which is unbelievable, we shall support an application for an armistice."

This answer was given to Col. Mayes to take to the Greek Legation by Mr. Sylvester, one of Mr. Lloyd George's secretaries. Thus to the very last hour the Prime Minister of England was inciting this unhappy nation to make one last and desperate throw. The Greeks, whom he deluded, brought on themselves an appalling catastrophe, and on all Europe a great danger. It says a great deal for the moral effects of the war that a man who partly tempted and partly pushed this little people to its fate remained in power through the disasters which overtook his policy. His victims went to a shameful death; Greece was ruined; Smyrna burned; and to-day the bones of thousands of men, women, and children litter the mountains and valleys of Asia Minor. But Mr. Lloyd George continues a prosperous gentleman. If the Opposition does its duty it will insist on the production of the documents through which this tragedy was accomplished.

"Be British"

Unless representative government has become a farce in the great and glorious Empire, we ought to find our best and noblest men at the head of affairs. Thus, as in New Zealand, our chief citizen is the cultured, scholarly, patriotic, broad-minded, unbigoted statesman, William Massey, member of the Orange secret society, rightly condemned by British Governments, so too in England until the other day one David Lloyd George, a sterling patriot who was challenged to say how much he got for putting another sterling patriot named Mond into the Cabinet during the war, stood at the top of the pole, socially, politically, and in other ways too. Close beside Mr. Lloyd George, in his elevated position, stood one Winston Churchill, a pure-souled patriot too, and a descendant of the valiant and incorruptible Duke of Marlborough, who was always ready to sell his sword to the highest bidder. Apropos of the nobleman Churchill, we read in a cable, dated from London on February 19, that in connection with the serial publication of Mr. Winston Churchill's forthcoming book, Sir F. G. Banbury inquired in the House of Commons whether the ex-Minister's revelations of Cabinet deliberations were not a breach of the Privy Council oath. Mr. Bonar Law replied: "Taken on the whole, I should consider the revelations as such a breach." Then Colonel Murray asked whether, if ex-Ministers are allowed to make money out of publishing confidential information, the same privilege would not be extended to ex-Civil servants. There, in a nutshell, is a picture of the right honorableness of one noble British gentleman. Now for another of them. From the *Nation and Athenaeum* we take the following extract:

It is interesting to hear from the *Times* that the story of Mr. Lloyd George's adventure in American journalism has been embodied, by an unanimous vote, of the Senate, in the Congressional Record. We do not know what fitting repository will be found for it here, unless the Cenotaph will do, but as it seems to make for the edification of journalists, if not of statesmen, we append the following summary:—

1. While still Prime Minister Mr. George sells for

£40,000 to a highly respectable American newspaper syndicate a book of war memoirs, to be completed within two years, the proceeds of which (after protest, public and other, against the diversion to profit) are to be devoted to charity.

2. Immediately on retiring from office he negotiates with a less distinguished syndicate, including the notorious Hearst papers, a series of articles on political subjects for £7500, to be written within a period overlapping that assigned to the memoirs.

3. The *New York Times*, and later on the *Chicago Tribune*, two of the best-known newspapers in America, learning this plan, protest energetically, with a special eye on advertisements appearing in the States, declaring the articles to be "much more valuable than the memoirs." They finally ask for an injunction restraining publication, and alternatively demanding that the contract be cancelled. A London friend then intervenes, and begs Mr. George not to close with the Hearst syndicate, suggesting that he should offer the articles to the *New York Times* for £8500 or £9000; £1500 more than the original guarantee. Mr. George consents not to close at once with the Hearst syndicate.

4. The *New York Times* refuse the transaction indignantly, saying that if they took the new series and offered it to the newspapers that had bought the memoirs "we might be justly regarded as having defrauded them," and that it would be worse still to offer them (as had been suggested) to a new *clientèle*.

5. Finally, Mr. George offers to cancel the *New York Times's* contract, and the offer is accepted.

The Fear of Germany

A godless, unjust, revengeful Treaty, following on a gross breach of faith on the part of the Entente, enabled the Allied Powers to rob and ruin Germany. Now, in spite of what they did to murder her, they are in terror of their lives lest she shall come back and demand an eye for an eye. Their terror is all the greater because there is a rumor that with Germany, arrayed against them for vengeance, will be the Russian people whose treatment by the Entente, and particularly by the British Empire, was one of the most disgraceful pages in history. Can Germany come back, is the question in European capitals to-day. Has Germany arms of which we know nothing, is another which is causing sleepless nights to some of the murderers of the German women and children. The *London Daily Mail* claims that Germany is coming back, and already arming for a war of revenge, and that there already exists a secret agreement between Germany and Russia. The same paper says that if America and England hold aloof in the next war, Germany will be free to attack France, but it overlooks the fact that both Germany and Russia will have old scores to settle which may not allow to England an opportunity of remaining aloof. It is very likely that if war comes England will be deep in it, and that she will pay a heavy price for the scheming of Lloyd George and William Massey and the rest of the men who, at Versailles, sowed dragons teeth in Europe. It is asserted that Russia can feed both herself and Germany, and thus escape the terrors of a naval blockade. Mussolini, who has recently been studying affairs for himself in Germany, has grave fears for Italy particularly since there is a possibility that Turkey may side with Germany and Russia. Italy, as we know, has not altogether a clear conscience on the matter of her coming into the Great War. France is in the greatest terror, and all her actions seem inspired by panic. In Chicago not long ago Clemenceau said:

"Almost every day in Germany we find guns of every description. The Germans have been getting this large amount of armament. Don't you think it is for the purpose of destroying us? As you know, Germany has made a treaty with Russia. The German officers are well equipped to drill the inexperienced Russian soldiers, and there is an arrangement with the Krupp manufacturers to transfer their activities from Germany to Russia for the making of armaments. All the military organisations of Germany still exist, every one of them, and are we not right in fearing aggression?"

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