

Bonar Law to Form New Government for Great Britain

Lloyd George Resigns When Unionist Members Refuse Support—Held Office Seven Years.

(Continued From Page One.)

There were some heated scenes inside the club, because although the Bonar Law is the headquarters of the conservative party, only those conservative members of the house of commons who had supported the coalition, together with the members of the house of lords who are members of the cabinet were invited to today's meeting.

Lord Chaplin, 81, one of the oldest members of the party and the club, insisted on his right to attend. He had to be lifted from his motor car and he mounted the steps with the aid of two canes.

With several members of the house of commons not present, however, Lord Chaplin was barred from going upstairs in the clubhouse where the meeting was to be held. Two or three of those excluded protested.

After two or three lesser lights in the party had spoken, Andrew Bonar Law, who was the official party leader before he retired on account of poor health, took the floor.

OMAR CIGARETTES
20 for 20 AGAIN!

made that if he spoke he would try to reconcile the coalitionists and the anti-coalitionists and prevent a party split.

The life of the new conservative ministry will probably be very brief, according to present forecasts, and a general election is expected to follow its formation.

The party lines upon which the elections will be fought present a profound puzzle. One suggestion is that Mr. Lloyd George may form a center party in which he could count upon Austen Chamberlain and Lord Birkenhead and perhaps Lord Balfour, the three cabinet members whose adherence to him has been repudiated by today's conference.

Lord Curzon Mentioned.

The new party, it is suggested, would probably consist of the majority of the coalitionists and the anti-coalitionists who stood by the coalition and also of the coalition liberals. This formation might put the labor party in the position of the chief opposition party.

The possibility that Mr. Lloyd George will try to return to the leadership of the liberals is not to be overlooked.

Mr. Bonar Law's friends question whether his health will permit him to take office even for a short time. Lord Parry seems the most probable alternative selection for prime minister, although it is suggested that Lord Curzon, who gained greatly in prestige by his work in the recent near east negotiations and is believed to have been an unknown coalitionist, might be summoned to form a government.

Proclaimed Victory.

The vote of the conservatives at the Carlton club was taken on a motion by Col. Prittman, unionist member for the Chalmers division of Essex, which read as follows:

Resolved, That this meeting of conservative members of the house of commons declares its opinion that the conservative party, while willing to cooperate with the coalition liberals, should fight the election as an independent party with its own leader and its own program.

Today's vote, it is forecast, will be proclaimed as a great victory by the "die hards" group of conservatives in parliament, who for several months past have been advocating the withdrawal of the party from the coalition and its resumption of its normal party organization.

Treaty With Ireland.

Two events of yesterday are considered to have contributed largely to today's decision. One was the result of the new port election, which in so far as it was any test confirmed the belief of the "die hards" that the conservatives, going into the election as a party, could sweep the country.

The second was the decision of the committee of the unionist organization to hold an emergency meeting to consider the course of the party, because of the feeling that today's caucus, composed solely of the coalition members of the party in the house of commons with such of the members as the house of lords as were cabinet members had no right to assume to decide the future for the whole party.

If the conservatives control the next parliament they may be dependent upon it, it is considered, to carry out the treaty made with Ireland by the Lloyd George government. That this would be done was stated by the marquis of Salisbury in his speech Monday.

Period of Upheaval.

The general results of today's collapse of the coalition promises to be after a period of upheaval, the length of which is difficult to predict, the reversion of Great Britain to the traditional system of government on strict party lines.

Mr. Chamberlain received an ovation when he rose to address the meeting. He spoke strongly along the lines of his recent Birmingham speech, appealing for the unity of the party he supported.

Stanley Baldwin and Col. Prittman opposed the continuation of the coalition. They suggested a decision should be postponed until the meeting of the unionist association. Sir Henry Craig, another unionist, also opposed the immediate decision in support of the coalition.

Plainly Opposed.

One of those who attended the meeting said that Mr. Chamberlain was given a patient hearing but that his position was plainly unpopular. Lord Balfour spoke in support of the government leader.

Mr. Bonar Law's plea for preventing the breaking up of the party is said to have made a profound impression.

Mr. Chamberlain says "the best way to defeat the labor menace is to continue the coalition with the liberals," he is quoted as having said.

"I say the best way is to maintain the party absolutely independent and you will defeat the labor menace in the end. Otherwise you will split in your party, just as the liberals are split."

The meeting lasted two hours.

Unionist Whips Resign.

Several of the unionist junior members resigned from the cabinet immediately after the unionist meeting.

These included Stanley Baldwin, president of the board of trade; Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, minister of agriculture and fisheries; Lieut. Col. L. O. M. S. Anson, parliamentary and financial secretary to the admiralty; Sir Phillip Lloyd George, minister of overseas trade; Sir John Baird, under-secretary for the home office, and Col. Leslie Wilson, joint parliamentary secretary to the treasury and chief unionist whip; Capt. H. D. King, another of the unionist whips, and Col. Albert Buckley, assistant unionist whip, also resigned.

"Baptism of Fire."

Chicago, Oct. 19.—Within a few hours after his appointment as chief fire marshal had been confirmed by the city council as the culmination of a department investigation Arthur Seyferlich narrowly escaped injury from a falling wall, which hurt seven firemen fighting a blaze in a four-story building.

Stock Dividend Declared.

Lloyd George Is Last of "Big Four" to Fall



LLOYD GEORGE

Lloyd George outlasted all the statesmen who guided the great nations through the world war. In the turmoil of readjustment that followed that conflict he kept his seat at the steering wheel when all around him were losing theirs.

The men with whom he sat at Paris as the "big four" of the peace conference long ago were toppled over. Premier Orlando of Italy was the first to go. His cabinet resigned in June, 1919. The following January Clemenceau, the French tiger, was cast aside. Two months later the senate of the United States refused for a second time to ratify the peace treaty Woodrow Wilson had brought home from Versailles and not long afterwards his party was beaten at the polls.

After all of the other three had been put aside in their countries Lloyd George became probably the most outstanding figure among all the men of the world who were engaged in public affairs. His position, constantly in danger from a possible dropping away of one of the groups forming the coalition on which his government rested, was strengthened, so far as history is concerned, after the other war statesmen had gone, because it was he who acted as Great Britain's spokesman in the parleys last winter with the rebellious Irish leaders—parleys which led to creation of the free state and peace after 706 years of strife between England and Erin.

The rise of Lloyd George was an adventure in politics filled with as much romance as the lives of famous Americans who came up from log cabins to the White House.

He was born in Manchester, England, January 17, 1863.

Twenty Persons Injured in Denver Street Car Wreck.

Denver, Oct. 19.—Twenty persons were injured, several seriously, here today when an inbound street car from Berkeley, a suburb, loaded with workers, crashed into another street car which had been derailed while turning a corner. The accident occurred at West Thirty-second avenue and Clay street. All of the injured reside here.

Pothier Is Rearrested in Cronkhite Murder Case.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 19.—Charged with the murder of Maj. Alexander P. Cronkhite at Camp Lewis, Wash., in 1918, Roland R. Pothier of this city was arrested today by United States Marshal William H. Rodman as a result of a secret indictment recently returned by the federal grand jury in Tacoma, Wash.

British Cabinet Crisis to Delay War Debt Parley

Political Situation Full of Possible Complications for all Governments, Including United States.

Washington, Oct. 19.—(By A. P.)—Fall of the Lloyd George government crippled the attention of official circles here today, both governmental and diplomatic, although no direct immediate effect of the change in the British ministry further than additional delay in the British debt funding negotiations was expected to be apparent in relations between the United States and Great Britain. The London cabinet crisis is full of possible future complications for all other governments, including the United States, however, and a clear understanding of what is ahead, it was said, depended very largely on the progress made by French-British Rear Law in his attempt to form a new cabinet.

The immediate cause of the crisis already felt in Washington is the postponement of the coming to this country of the British debt commission, headed by Sir Robert Horne, chancellor of the exchequer in the Lloyd George government.

Preparations for discussion of the problem of refunding the British war debt to the United States through issues of long-term British securities has been made by the Treasury and state departments. It appeared doubtful to officials here today, however, when the political situation in London would be sufficiently clarified to permit a British commission to be sent.

There is little doubt here that ultimately the refunding negotiations will be carried out practically along the lines already mapped out, although it is admitted that a new cabinet arising after a general election might change the British policy as to war debt refunding.

Another possible direct element in the situation affecting the United States is the status of Ambassador Geddes. In recent years the British government has selected for certain important diplomatic posts, such as

Washington, men of prominence outside their British diplomatic service. Ambassador Geddes is of this group, as was his predecessor, Lord Reading.

Naturally, men specially selected by a government for particular diplomatic posts are more affected by the political vicissitudes of the government which appointed them than would be the diplomats who have made that work their life business, regardless of political changes in their own countries. If policies of the London government are to be radically changed as a result of the crisis, possibly ambassadors selected, as was Sir Auckland Geddes, may be recalled.

The United States government also has very direct interests in the near east situation, which contributed to the cabinet crisis. Through Secretary Hughes, the broad purposes of the Lloyd George policy in the near east—establishment of the freedom of the Turkish straits and guarantee of protection for racial and religious minorities in Turkey—have been endorsed by the United States government. With the political questions which are involved in determining the method of securing those purposes, however, the Washington government has disclaimed all connections.

Matter of Concern.

It is evident that the near eastern policy of whatever political combination controls the British government, in Turkey—has been endorsed by the United States government. This is particularly true inasmuch as the rights of Americans in Turkish territory rest in part upon the treaty obligations between Turkey and other governments.

The United States has under the capitulations with Turkey, provided for certain immunities and protections for American citizens in Turkey, British, French and other capitulation treaties with Turkey are of wider scope than the American agreement, however, and American citizens have enjoyed the same rights as other foreign nations in Turkey, partly as the result of the favored national clause of the American-Turkish treaty, which made provisions of the other capitulations apply equally to Americans.

Question Mainly Commercial.

The American capitulations, in the view of the Washington government, were not affected by the war, as the United States and Turkey were not at war with each other. By international rule, however, the British and other treaties with Turkey ended with the declarations of war against that country.

If the forthcoming British government does not insist in dealing with the near eastern situation upon all of the old British capitulatory rights

in Turkey, the United States would be thrown back upon the limits of its own treaty with Turkey. Broadly speaking, it is said, the matters involved in such a situation are of a commercial nature, such as concessions in Turkish territory.

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Question Mainly Commercial.

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Main Floor

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Several years ago, Goodyear engineers invented and patented the Goodyear Hollow-Center Cushion Tire for motor trucks.

It was made with a soft base and attached to the wheel by side flanges. This was the first hollow-center cushion truck tire of S. A. E. measurements.

Later, this tire was improved by attaching to it a steel base, making it a "pressed-on" tire.

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But these tires were smooth treads. Now the ultimate development has been effected by combining the virtues of the Hollow-Center Cushion Tire with the advantages of the world-famous Goodyear All-Weather Tread.

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- 3—It has a special Goodyear pressed-on base.
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The new Goodyear All-Weather Tread Cushion Tire is specified as all-round equipment for light and medium duty trucks and for front wheels of heavier units. It is made in all standard sizes from 4 to 7 inches, inclusive.

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