Three Parties Finally Declare Against Pacts

Why Conservative, Liberal Labor Supporters Cannot and Will Not Come to Any Arrangement with Each Other Before the Election

"During the week there has been a good deal of talk about a Conservative pre-election pact with the Liberals. We deprecate this talk for the simple reason that the thing is outside the bounds of possibilit.

"Let us consider the facts. Mr. Baldwin is the man who took the initiative in breaking his party away from the Coalition under Mr. Lloyd George; he holds his position as Prime Minister and head of his party in virtue of that action. Is it proposed that this man shall now go cap in hand to the ex-Coalition Premier and ask him for quarter? Plainly the thing is impossible on this ground alone.

"Even were he willing, Mr. Lloyd George would not be. Add to this that the camps are already pitched, most of the candidates chosen, and the battle virtually joined, and the impossibility of th eidea is finally demonstrated. This being so, the less said about it the better, for it is likely to have a bad effect on the moral and prospects of Conservatives by creating the impression that they cannot, and that they themselves think they cannot, win the election on their own merits."—Saturday Review (London).

"The political strategists are busy in giving lavish and contradictory advice to the party at present in power," says the Times (London).

"One school of thought urges them to be uncompromisingly truculent; the other beseeches them to seek allies almost at any cost.

"Yet both these extreme counsels seem to be based on very questionable assumptions. It is really not necessary for them to accept as inevitable either complete victory or utter defeat; nor to ask the Liberal Party, because it has upset the traditional two-party system, either to commit suicide or to become the dictator of national policy.

"Bravado and despair alike forget that, although the Liberal leaders may, with some difficulty, agree upon a distinct Liberal policy, it is by no means certain that its appeal will induce the mass of Liberal voters to vote for Liberal candidates. It is still conceivable, at all events, that the experience of the last election, when large numbers of Lberals refused to waste their votes on forlorn chances, will be repeated; and it is at least premature to ask the Conservative Party to settle its strategy before the publication of the full details of its program.

"The mistaken assumption of the advocates of truculence is that the Liberal vote is not worth considering; but at least equally mistaken is the assumption of the advocates of compromise that all Liberals are more horrified at Socialism than at Conservatism. The truth is that the Liberal Part is very sharply divided into a Right and Left wing, and that, although the former is liable to swoop towards Conservatism, the latter, which is probably also the stronger, is not averse to a flight towards Socialism."

A Liberal Retort

"Your correspondents," writes Professor Ramsay Muir in a letter to the Times, "waste their time and your space in discussing the possibility of an arrangement between the Conservatives and the Liberals for the next election. The Liberal Party would commit suicide if it contemplated any such arrangement, as certainl, as if it were to make a similar arrangement with the Labor Party. Even if the party leaders were to agree (and there is no suggestion that any of them would do so), the rank and file would not follow them.

"Some Conservatives seem to fear that the electoral gamble may give a Parliamentary majority to the Socialists, who are certainly in a minority in the country. They could have made this impossible by a reasonable measure of electoral reform, while they had the power. They threw away this opportunity. Perhaps they will be wiser next time. But they need not fear.

"The revived strength of the Liberal Party ensures the country against a Socialist majority in Parliament based upon a minority in the country; just as it ensures the country against a continuance of minority government by the Conservatives, who were in a minority of votes even in 1924. In short, the Liberal Party is the main safeguard against minority government."

"No one in his senses imagines the Conservative Party could or should make any advances," says the Sunday Times. "The majority of the candidates on both sides are already chosen; few of them would be willing to retire. They are already busy vilifying one another's policies in the constituencies; are they at a given signal to desist, withdraw their accusations, and shake hands as though they had always been in agreement? The electorate would be very quick, we may be sure, to see through so palpable a fraud."

"What possible political morality could attach to a Conservative-Liberal coalition?" also asks the Yorkshire Post. "What answer could be made to the instant claim of the Socialists that they represent the only united, consistent, and politically honest force in the field?"

"What temptation could there be," is the point made by the Daily Chronicle, "for Liberals to mislead the country and misrepresent themselves by joining hands with either of their rivals in the fight that is almost on us? Who that commands a hearing in their ranks would yield to such an unbelievable folly?

"No leader—of that we feel certain; and if any conceivable chance shaped such an opinion, the wind that blows through the party would simply blow it away. Shakespeare's old advice in 'Hamlet'—'To thine own self be true'—is no bad slogan for a party which knows its own mind; and upon the most vital issues of to-day—not least, upon that of unemployment—the Liberal party, thanks to years of unsparing uphill work, has won more of that precious knowledge than any other."

Finally, the Labor Party will have nothing to do with pacts, for the Daily Herald says:—

"If the Labor Party enters the coming fight with the belief that it is not going to win, it will indubitably lose. And one of the best ways of ensuring a partial, instead of a complete, victory spirit is to blether about pacts with the Liberals, or with any other opposing party. The right way to go to work is to stand four-square, without fuss or doubt, against all-comers, and to go all out for a majority over all.

"Harping on hypothetical contingencies, which may not, and, given the right will, need nt arise, is ill-preparation for the greatest political struggle in this country's history."

"Suggestions are made," said Sir Herbert Samuel, "in the press from time to time that we should arrive at some accommodation with one or other of the opposing parties, and that some mutual arrangement should be made to withdraw candidates sometimes. The suggestion is made for an arrangement with Labor and sometimes with Conservatives. The Liberal party has not for a moment contemplated any such understanding. As chairman of the Liberal party organization I say categorically that the party has not made and will not make any such compact with either of its opponents."

A Conservaitve Rejoinder

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, on the same day, was equally emphatic. He stated:—

"There are some who suggest that the Conservative party would do well to enter one of these new combinations. To my mind that would be a policy of cowarice and futility—cowardice because it suggests that we should try to save our skins by sacrificing our principles.

"I speak for myself, but I have no hesitation in saying that not even the pleasure of sitting alongside Mr. Lloyd George in the Cabinet would induce me to support him in putting into operation ideas which I am convinced are utterly impracticable, and, if embarked upon, would involve the country in inevitable disaster."

"You must see I love you. Don't I spend all my time with you?"

"Yes, you're a regular spendthrift—with your time."

Just Early Chick for Next House

Miss Jennie Lee at Home Making Her Maiden Speech

London—Miss Jenny Lee, 24-year-old Labor member of Parliament made her maiden speech in the House of Commons recently and twitted David Grenfell, Labor member from Glamorgan, who is 59, for his "umitigated praise of the budget." She had no praise for it herself.

Miss Lee said the women of the North consider the remission of the tea tax, announced by Winston Churchill in his budget speech, as overdue and merely "a penny thrown to the voters." Miss Lee modestly referred to herself as "the chick of the next Parliament, precipitately hatched."

The Socialist Party

London Times (Ind.): The Independent Labor Party serves at least one useful and honest purpose. Socialist to the core, it has no tolerance of inconsistency or excuses for the recusant who shrinks from avowing the full purpose of Socialism and accepting the consequences. It refuses to turn aside into the byways of Liberalism with certain more easygoing members of the Labor Party. Incensed by every appearance of timidity in those who avow the Socialist creed, it has undetraken the functions of a conscience as well as of a brain to the Labor Party.

Famous Betty in Action

PLAYS STRENUOUS GAME

Betty Nuthall played some sensational tennis and cut quite a figure on the courts at the spring hard court tournament at Felixstowe.

Eating Pork Did the Trick

Afghan Bandit Monarch Cries For Blood of "Infidel" Enemies

Peshawar, India—A Moslem bandit King, who raised himself to the throne of Afghanistan last winter, cried for the blood of his "infidel" enemies recently as the spring war beyond the Khyber Pass approached a critical stage.

Bacha Sakao, former water carrier and erstwhile brigand, issued a proclamation at Kabul, Afghan capital, offering 40,000 rupees and one gun for the head of Nadir Khan, his outstanding military foe. The same price was offered for the capture of Nadhir Khan. Stirred to high indignation by the "westernization" of his foes, the bandit King charged Nadir and his brothers with the murder of the late Amir, father of former King Amanullah. Amanullah was forced to abdicate by the advance of Bacha Sakao's army. Nadir Khan once was the chief lieutenant of Amanullah.

Bacha Sakao said the "murderers" had migrated to "the infidel land of France."

"I," he continued, "being Amir, took mercy and allowed them to return but because, while in Europe, they partook of ham and bacon, which permeates their blood vessels, they rose against me and instigated the people to rebel.

"Therefore I consider it lawful to take their blood."

As an afterthought, the King added a reward of 30,000 rupees and a gun for capture of each of Nadir Khan's brothers.

Hon. David Tennant To Operate Ranch

Ottawa, Ont.—Hon. David Tennant, nephew of the late Earl of Oxford and Asquith, arrived unheralded in the capital recently and confided to newspapermen that the chief object of his mission was to establish business affiliations in Canada. He stated, however, that he had not yet decided upon the exact nature or scope of these affiliations.

Questioned further, Mr. Tennant admitted that during his stay in the Dominion he would look over some of the ranches in Western Canada with the ultimate prospect of probably becoming a Canadian landowner. He did not desire to operate a ranch for profit, but rather as he put it, "to own it just for the pleasure of being a rancher."

The I'm Alone Case

Canada's national dignity is worthily upheld in the correspondence with the United States over the sinking of the I'm Alone. The terms of the Canadian protest are courteous but firm. . The attitude. of the. United States is equally friendly, but the two governments are so far apart in their conclusions that arbitration is the only possible way out of the impasse. There are two main points at issue—the speed capacity of the sunken schooner and the right of the American coastguard to pursue the ship two hundred miles out to sea and then sink her.

The Canadian Minister has stated the matter very fairly and clearly. He makes a special point of the fact that the deliberate sinking of the schooner afforded proof of punitive intent. The American Note in reply merely said the sea was running so high at the time that boarding was impossible. It failed to make any comment in regard to the putting of the lives of the entire crew in deadly jeopardy in such a case.

The matter wil lnow go to arbitration. A board of three, one representing Canada, another the United States and the third, neutral, chosen by these two, will discuss the matter and issue their decision in due course. In the meantime the pcblic will suspend judgment in so far as the merits of the case are concerned. If out of this arbitration there emerges a clear and incontrovertible interpretation of the present confusing rules and regulations in regard to pursuit at sea, then the case may well turn out to have been a beneficial event to the world.—Montreal Star (Cons.).

Britain, the World's Air Centre

London Daily Express (Ind. Cons.): Only a decade or two hence and airplanes and airships may be leaving British ports for all quarters of the Empire and of the world as regularly as steamers do now. From coach to railway, from sailing ship to the steam and oil-driven leviathans of to-day, from the horse to the car, from the balloon to the airplane, the great job of annihilating time and space goes on. And at each new step, in each successive phase, British inventiveness, British engineering, and British pluck are to the fore. In the air as on the waters Nature has marked us down as the centre of the world.

"One cannot but regard this statement as referring to the threatened tariff-raising policy across the border."

Italy's Dictator Shows Difference

Mussolini On British and Italian Conditions

"Why should you apply your British standards and ideas to Italian conditions?" says Signor Mussolini in an interview with Professor Charles Sarolea, recorded in the English Review. "After all, we in Italy must be allowed to have our own standards and methods, because we have our own traditions and our own difficulties. You have a Parliamentary system which is the outcome of your own experience, and which is the growth of many centuries.

"Our Parliamentary system was a foreign importation; it was the growth of one generation and it had struck no roots in our soil. You are one of the oldest of European States; we are the youngest. You have achieved your national unity in a distant past. Italy within the memory of men still living was a conglomerate of heterogeneous communities, where city was pitted against city, province against province, and the foreigner was master of the situation.

"You have built up a world-wide empire and a world-embracing trade and industry. Our industries are of yesterday, and our raw materials—coal and iron—have all to be imported from abroad.

"Yours is a tradition of law and order. Ours has been a tradition of revolution and aranchy, of secret societies and conspiracies. We are inveterate individualistis. Until the advent of Fascism we felt no loyalty to the State. The main task of Fascism was therefore to inculcate that sense of discipline and loyalty which are the conditions of a peaceful and prosperous corporate life.

"From the school upwards we are teaching every little boy or girl who is donning the 'black shirt', who is giving the symbolical Roman salute, the value of obedience and public service. We make them forget sect and class and party, and we make them realize that they only exist in and through the State."

Money the Peacemaker

Manchester Guardian (Lib.): (American foreign investments, which now exceed $15,000,000,000, are increasing at the rate of $1,000,000,000 to $3,500,000,000 a year.) American capital is a power in every contingent, and in almost every country throughout the world. So much the better. There is much talk about ourselves, indeed al Europe, becoming an "American colony." But if everybody became everybody else's colony (after all, the United States are not the only exporters of capital and, in South America, for example, they are still far behind Great Britain) the peace of the world would be secure.

The Women's Vote

London Daily News and Westminster (Lib.): Women are talking politic sin the factory, the workshop and the office; and they are not talking politics on stereotyped lines. They are eager, direct and resolute. They know precisely what things they want done, and why they want them done. They present, in fact, an unfamiliar and formidable pheonmenon to the average candidate in all political parties. And woe betide the candidate who, through ignorance or levity or stupidity, falls foul of the phenomenon!

The Investment of Capital Abroad

London Times Trade Supplement: This country has probably less to fear from the investment of American capital abroad than from the attraction of gold to the United States. So long as the speculative fever rages in America and money commands higher rates than here, so long will it be necessary to take steps to prevent the export of gold by financial measures which check commercial enterprise, and the chief cause of anxiety in this country in regard to America is her failure to control wild speculation.

Canadians Mark Long Peace With United States

British Empire Club Honors Good Relations Between Neighbor Nations

Providence, R.I.—That the time will never come when disputes between the United States and Canada will be settled other than peaceably, was the sentiment pervading the recent meeting of the British Empire Club here.

Hance J. Logan, K.C., of Amherst, Nova Scotia, said that, regardless of what differences of opinion Canada and the United States might have regarding such affairs as the "I'm Alone" and the recent discussion on tariff schedules, both nations are, above everything else, desirous of peace.

"Between the two countries," Mr. Logan said, "have arisen many acute differences of opinion. These have been connected with boundary disputes, with fishing rights and interpretation of treaties. Angry words have been spoken on both sides of the line, partiularly in election campaigns, but when the smoke of election battle blows away, judicial arbitration takes the place of the arbitrament of war. We settle our differences as Christian neighbors occupying adjoining farms."

Londoners Mark Founding of Press

First Successful Daily, Started in 1702, Honored in Fleet Street

London—The London press has just been marking the 227th anniversary of the city's first successful daily newspaper. It was named the Daily Courant, and described itself as published by E. Mallet "against the Ditch at Fleet Bridge." Seven years earlier, in 1695, the Postboy had been started as a daily paper, but only four numbers appeared.

The Daily Courant did not mark the foundations of the newspaper industry in Britain—that honor goes to the Weekly News, produced by Nathaniel Butler in 1665.

The Daily Courant consisted of a single page of two columns and professed to give only foreign news. It assured its readers that it would not give any comments of its own "supposing other people to have sense enough to make reflections for themselves."

London's first daily newspaper came to an end in 1735 when it was absorbed in the Daily Gazeteer.

Accused of wearing too thin skirts,
Sis stands against the sun;
Now, any dub can see through this
There's really only one.

First India Air Mail Arrives at Croydon

London—The first India-England air mail plane arrived at Croydon on April 14, two mintes ahead of schedule The air liner carried five passengers and 500 pounds of mail, and negotiated the 5000 miles from Karachi in seven days.

One of the passengers was Vice-Marshal Sir Vied Vivian, who left Croydon on March 30 on the inaugural air mail trip to India, arriving at Karachi on April 6. He departed on the return flight within 24 hours, having thus covered 10,000 miles in 14½ days.

To India in a Week

London Observer (Ind.): The Air Mail Service to India has begun. Its first cargo of letters left Croydon yesterday, March 30, an dis due at Karachi next Saturday, April 6. . . . It is in the air that we must seek the new sinews of Empire. Beyond those of every other Power, our resources are diffused, and we can hold our place only by employing all the aid that science offers to knit them closer. The Air Mail habit must be fostered by all that authority can do to make the world familiar with its opportunities, and by readiness for instant expansion to accommodate its growth.

Happy marriages usually result when love is mixed with a little common sense.

Where Canada Had to be Satisfied in Second Place

AMERICAN STARS DEFEAT THE CANADIANS FOR TENNIS DOUBLES CROWN

Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn (right side of net), aspirants for places on the United States Davis Cup team, defeated Marcel Painville and Jack Wright, members of Canadian Davis Cup team, and captured men's double crown at Pinehurst, N.C.