

Life Ambition Realized By David Lloyd George

To Visit Battlefields Of American War Between The States And Stand In Farmhouse Where Stonewall Jackson Died—A Long Deferred Hope To Englishman

By ROBERT T. SMALL

Richmond, Va., October 29.—David Lloyd George has realized one of the ambitions of his life.

He has had a three days' visit to the battlefields of the American Civil War; he has stood in the farmhouse where Stonewall Jackson died.

To Englishmen Stonewall Jackson is the ideal of the soldier. This is not alone true of Lloyd George, profound student of history; it is true of the entire professional British army. Stonewall Jackson is taught in the staff school and the other technical military institutions of Great Britain, including all the colonies.

"The World War did not produce a Stonewall Jackson," the former British premier solemnly admitted to Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, who has been acting as his guide over the Virginia battle fields.

Lloyd George's visits to the civil war battlefields has emphasized to the American public a fact which every American officer and war correspondent, thrown in touch with the higher command of the British army, learned during the World War. The British Army has made much of the campaign of the American civil war. Although that conflict had faded 50 years into history when the first gun of the World War was fired, the British army tried to take the teachings of the Civil War into the new and greater battles before them. It was no part of the British military idea to judge the justice of either side in the Civil War. The British officer of today has studied the war between the states in retrospect. He has recognized many able commanders on all sides. But above all the commanders, in English estimation, stands Stonewall Jackson. Efforts to interest Lloyd George in the career and the work of Robert E. Lee have met with virtual failure, whereas he has avidly absorbed every fact connected with Jackson.

The former British prime minister, who had a larger share in the fighting of the world war than any other European statesman, marvels at the fact that so many houses that figured historically in the fighting of the Civil War still are standing today.

Time after time he has expressed his amazement to Admiral Grayson and has said that to him it illustrates the tremendous increase in ferocity made in the methods of warfare since the war between the states ended. Lloyd George is an authority on the battlefields of France. He has not merely studied them since the armistice. He visited them in the heat of the conflict. At times the British premier was but twenty-four hours behind—or ahead—of the German army. He walked through villages which had been pounded into dust by the bombardment and counter bombardment of the contending forces. He stood at times where he could see pink clouds of dust rising cyclonically to the skies as shell after shell of high explosive tore its way into the brick building of some French village. He saw every recognizable vestige of village life swept remorselessly away.

Then, coming to America, Lloyd George has visited at Gettysburg, at Fredericksburg and in the Wilderness buildings which stood there during the terrible days of fighting on this side of the water. Like every other man who had contact with the World War, Lloyd George has been startled to see the small cannon and the little solid round balls that were fired from them at the high water mark of the South's invasion of the North. Brought face to face with these relics one realizes that the Civil War was a battle of tactics; the world war a battle of weapons and mechanisms.

In making comparisons between the Civil War and the World War Mr. Lloyd George has marvelled at the fact that only 40,000 men were lost in the battle of Gettysburg in three days of fighting, whereas more than 1,000,000 men were lost in the battle of the Somme, which lasted three months in the autumn of 1916. When his attention was called to the fact that 40,000 men lost in three days amounted to a great many more than 1,000,000 lost in three months, the former premier replied that the 40,000 lost at Gettysburg were decisive; whereas the million lost in the Somme became but an incident of the more than four years of fighting on the Western front.

It also has been argued with Lloyd George that there was no such "collective killing" if it might so be

Arbor Day To Be Doubly Significant

Marks Birthday Of Warren G. Harding, Who Was A Lover Of Forests

Chapel Hill, Oct. 29.—Friday, November 2, "Arbor Day" throughout the country, has this year a double significance as it marks the birthday of Warren G. Harding, whose tragic death in California served to emphasize in the popular mind the degree in which his qualities of love and sympathy had become a national asset.

On his trip through the West and to Alaska there ran through all the speeches of the late President a note of keenest appreciation and concern for preservation and perpet-

uated in the World War as there was at Gettysburg; there was no such close proximity of armies. The very terribleness of the weapons used in the World War naturally lengthened the distances between the main bodies of troops. Often in the World War the front line trenches were held by a handful.

In the later stages of the World War, the artillery was depended upon to open up an all but unobstructed way for the infantry. It is true, of course, that the World War guns could fire a projectile far heavier than an entire Civil War cannon and with a potential destructive force greater than a Civil War battery, yet the fact remains that it has been figured by the experts it took an average of 10,000 shells in the World War to kill a man. In other words, the deaths measured against the amount of ammunition expended, built up that ratio.

Lloyd George's object in comparing the ferocity of the World War with the simplicity of the weapons used in the Civil War, however, has been solely to argue against any wars in the future, and in this he has met an enthusiastic response wherever he has gone in the United States. He will take back to Europe the inspiration of his stay among a peace-loving people.

uating of natural resources for the common use and enjoyment. The same simple and reverent instinct that made him a lover of his kind-crow in his unaffected but sincere regard for nature and an understanding of what it means to human beings. That he was deeply interested in the conservation of forests, in the beautification of the land in the popular interest was made manifest time and again in eloquent pub-

lic utterances. The hundreds of thousands of school children who will participate in Arbor Day exercises next Friday have the opportunity through the planting of Harding Memorial Oaks not only to aid materially the essential understanding of the place the tree takes in the common life, but to gain a positive exercise through a example in a wholesome pas-

triotism. It is hoped that every North Carolina school will next Friday plant for its future care its significant Harding Memorial.

Miss Ruth Crowley of the Portsmouth High School faculty spent the week end with her parents, Lieut. and Mrs. R. T. Crowley on Selden street.

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October 20th, 1921, - - \$217,610.96

October 20th, 1923 - - \$1,306,042.54

GAIN - - \$1,088,431.58

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October 20th, 1921, - - \$65,787.70

October 20th, 1923 - - \$834,213.81

GAIN - - \$768,426.11

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