

**RIALTO**  
A Smart Snappy Parisian story  
**"THE POPULAR SIN"**  
Florence Vidor, Olive Brooks, Greta Nissen.  
A Paramount Picture

**Capital**  
ALL WEEK  
Double Feature Program  
**"Millionaires"**  
George Sidney Louise Fazenda  
**"Collegiate"**  
Featuring ALBERTA VAUGHN  
LAUGH MONTH AT CAPITOL

**ORPHEUM**  
L. M. GARMAN  
THIS WEEK EXCEPT THURSDAY  
A Glorious Program of Screen and Stage Entertainment  
ON THE SCREEN  
**CORINNE GRIFFITH**  
In A Gorgeous Production  
**"THE LADY IN ERMINE"**  
"The Daffy Dill"  
You'll Howl with Glee  
ON THE STAGE  
**Sorrentino Four**  
Metropolitan Stars, in  
"A CYCLE OF SONGS"  
**Ryan & Lynn**  
The Dancing Meteors  
BEAVER AND THE BOYS  
SHOWS AT—2:30, 7:00, 9:00  
MAT., 35c; NITE, 50c; CHIL., 10

**VAUDEVILLE**  
WHERE EVERYBODY GOES  
MON.-TUES.-WED.

A Big Frail of Clever FUN and MUSIC  
The Vaudeville Favorites  
**Toby Wilson & Co.**  
In a New Side-Splitting Comedy  
"OH HENRY"

The Latest Comedy Sensation  
**"The Whirl of Mirth"**  
A Cyclone of Fun, with BEAUTIFUL GIRLS

**Happy Golden**  
And His Company, in  
"MINSTREL MEMORIES"

**Purdy & Fain**  
Versatile Funsters, in  
"KISS A MISS"

FRED BELLE  
**Garo & Costello**  
In Their Musical Oddity  
"AFTER THE PARTY"

Also News and Comedy Pictures  
BABICH and His ORCHESTRA  
SHOWS AT—2:30, 7:00, 9:00

**ORPHEUM**  
L. M. GARMAN  
MONDAY eve. JAN. 24.  
2:20 TWICE DAILY  
THEREAFTER 8:20  
SEATS NOW SELLING  
EVERY SEAT RESERVED  
First Time in the State  
Exclusive Showing in Lincoln This Season  
THE WORLD'S GREATEST PICTURE

**THE BIG PARADE**  
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Company's Own Traveling  
Symphony Orchestra  
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUT-OF-CITY MAIL ORDERS  
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Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production

**Hill Lectures On Foreign Relations**  
(Continued from Page One.)  
was little idealism connected with the methods of diplomacy. Strategies and clever tactics calculated to deceive were considered to be entirely proper. Diplomacy was treated as a game—its purpose was not to foster good relations but to serve as a medium of beating the opponent. Moreover, it was a game that might be played without any sense of fair play. That period of history was noted for such practices as bribery, stealing of documents, and the employment of secret agents. A good diplomat also needed to know how to make statements that could be interpreted in many possible ways—a practice that was called by one writer of the times 'ambiphology,' for want of a better name. Louis XI of France once bluntly told one of his ambassadors 'If they lie to you, lie still more to them.' It is interesting to peruse the diplomatic correspondence

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Three Days Only—A Red-Blooded Story of Romance and Adventure—  
**Wilderness Woman**  
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Aileen Pringle, Chester Conklin and Lowell Sherman  
Other Entertaining Pictures  
SHOWS AT—1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

**ORPHEUM**  
This Thursday  
MAT., 3:00 P. M. NITE, 8:15  
THE LONG AWAITED  
**MUSICAL MASTERPIECE**  
**STUDENT SPRING**  
Prices—Mat, 75c to \$2.20  
NITE, \$1.10 to \$3.30, Tax Included  
YOU MUST NOT MISS IT

**Harold Lloyd**  
—IN—  
**"The Kid Brother"**  
On the Stage  
GERALDINE ELLIS  
Lyric Soprano  
Thursday—Music Lovers' Night  
**INCOIN**

of the time of Catherine the Great of Russia for it shows the current methods of that period. In one place there is a boastful reference to a 'most secret article,' and in another note the English Ambassador at Russia revealed that he was paying a confidential secretary of a Russian officer for information of importance.  
"We have been quite reluctant to get away from those early conceptions of diplomacy, even though in all fairness we can claim some measure of progress. Disraeli, the famous British statesman of a half-century ago, wrote in his letters of the secret agents in his employ. Bismarck, a German contemporary of Disraeli's, used to argue that diplomacy was like horse-trading in that one could not be expected to tell a prospective trader all that he knew about the ailments of a decrepit horse—each party to the bargain was supposed to know the business and if one should be beaten it would be simply the result of his ignorance.  
"The fact of the matter is that our own times have witnessed a style of diplomacy that is far from being above criticism. It has not been so abounding in tricks and deceit as it once was, but it has been permeated with a great deal of secrecy and it is true that the perverse ways of our nature thrive best in the darkness. Lord Rosebery, an Englishman, was speaking of the methods of diplomacy just before the war, and in the course of his remarks he said 'By far the greater portion takes place

behind the scenes and as we ordinary mortals are not admitted behind the scenes, our knowledge of foreign policy must be based on speculation.' During the World War, International Policies fairly bristled with secret pacts. Italy entered the war on the side of the Entente group with a secret understanding that she should be given land along the coast of the Adriatic Sea at the expense of a defeated Austria-Hungary. Japan was given to understand that at the peace conference her claims to former German possessions in the Far East would be substantiated. England and France, in what has come to be known as the Sykes-Picot agreement, carved up the old state Turkey with a perfectly cold-blooded spirit so that each would get control of territory which had been coveted. It is not to be wondered at that President Wilson should include as the first among his fourteen points the ideal of "Open Covenants Openly Arrived At."

"It is easy to point out the many faults of too much secrecy in diplomacy. Worst of all it generates a feeling of suspicion among nations of the world and allows the imagination to conjure up all sorts of agreements that do not exist. The confidence of the public is shaken by an insidious use of the language of idealism, for the people ultimately come to find out that fine phrases such as 'the open Door' and 'with greatest frankness' are mere cloaks to shield shameful facts. Strict censorship of the press permits the daily reader to wonder whether the knowledge that has been kept from him may not be of greater importance than that which was given. When information is divided into two parts and only one of them is published, the imagination is set free and confidence disappears.  
"These results of too much secrecy may be seen from specific instances. Between 1900 and 1910 European diplomacy relative to Morocco was tied up at times with secret clauses. Members of the British House of Commons and the French Chamber of Deputies in 1911 were quite outspoken against the style of diplomacy that had been used. They spoke of half-truths and of the increasing unfriendliness of European nations. During that period of ten years, war seemed imminent on at least two occasions and certainly it was a time

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when European nations regarded one another with great suspicion. The secret diplomacy of the war period was fully as far-reaching in its consequences. President Wilson went to the Paris conference with the hope of establishing a satisfactory peace settlement but he found himself beaten at many points by the wartime promises of members of the allied group to each other, made behind the scenes. Italy became enraged at him because he stood out against a realization of the provisions of the secret pact that had brought her into the war. He befriended China but obligations of the allies to Japan had to be fulfilled. The whole treaty of peace has been subjected to the severe criticism of experts. Had it been formed in the atmosphere of a better diplomacy it might be a better foundation for world peace today.  
The post-war period has seen attempts to raise the moral standards of international intercourse, but with questionable success. The Covenant of the League of Nations requires that all members shall register with the Secretariat every treaty which they shall make and that no treaty is to be considered as binding unless that requirement is met. The obvious intention is to secure publicity for all international agreements. During the past six years the League has published about 25 volumes that have contained over 700 treaties of all kinds, including 15 peace treaties, 24 arbitration treaties, and 96 commercial agreements. States that are not members of the League have been invited to accept the obligations of the covenant at this point but thus far no large nation has done so. This publicity effort has not been very successful. Harmless treaties have been registered in great volumes but dangerous ones have sometimes escaped. In 1920 France and Belgium completed an agreement respecting common action against Germany and the governments declined to publish it on the ground that it related to the movement of troops and other questions of military strategy which would lose their value if published. A little later, a committee of jurists was appointed by the League to determine what should be done with treaties of that sort. The decision was that only treaties that create international obligations are deemed to come under the provision of the Covenant so that other pacts that describe in a secret way certain methods of common action are free from control. The effect of this attitude of the League is to weaken the effectiveness of its provisions and to allow in fact treaties of a secret nature. During the past five years the world has heard rumors of several sub rosa agreements among European nations.  
Probably the "United States has been comparatively free from methods of diplomacy that have involved deceit and secrecy. John Jay, one of our earliest representatives abroad

was instructed that his activities were to be characterized by firmness and a lack of trickery. Our diplomacy is open to criticism at other points but at least it has generally been above-board. Our constitutional requirement for the ratification of treaties by the Senate has helped to secure publicity. The only way in which secret pacts are possible under our system of government is through the medium of the executive agreement. Lack of publicity has sometimes characterized such arrangements. For instance the Gentlemen's Agreement made by President Roosevelt with Japan has not yet been published in its full text.

"The fact of the matter is that the diplomacy of the world has not yet been purged of all its faults. Popular control of government has not yet been successfully extended to the conduct of foreign affairs. As John Bright once said, "When you come to our foreign policy you are no longer an Englishman," his implication being that his government was democratic at every other point.  
"Let us ask ourselves whether this condition of diplomacy is actually due to the weakness of our nature or whether it is unavoidable. Have we deliberately chosen the wrong way or is the right way beyond the powers of our vision? This much we may admit first of all—that, all else being equal, open diplomacy is superior to secret. The difficulty is that all else cannot be equal—in other words, there are other factors that must be taken into consideration. Diplomacy often requires speed to take advantage of an opportunity before it is gone. Sometimes in international life opportunity will knock but once. Haste does not go with democratic control when there is required a long period of time for senatorial or popular action. Moreover, diplomacy often requires that compromises be made between the representatives of nations as an alternative to entire inactivity. There have been few international conferences that have not seen a need for compromise. The Paris Peace Conference and the Washington Disarmament Conference were abounding in them. No diplomat can compromise except in secret where the public cannot enter and chide. By the nature of the whole business of diplomacy complete openness cannot be demanded without results of a most undesirable sort. There would be no harm in demanding that all treaties be made public—on the contrary such a course of procedure would be highly beneficial. It would be unreasonable, however, to admit the public to an international conference where a treaty is in the process of making or to demand that a declaration of war await popular ratification. Diplomatic practice has done a great deal to rid itself of the old-time deceit and treachery that so commonly accompanied a universal recognition of open diplomacy in so far as openness is possible, and to insist on secrecy where it is needed."

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**NEBRASKA STOCK WINS AT DENVER**  
Four Championships, Twelve Firsts And Ten Seconds Taken by University Entries  
Cattle, hogs and sheep shown at the National Western Livestock show at Denver this week by the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture won four championships, twelve firsts, and ten seconds, besides some thirds and fourths, according to a telegram from Prof. H. J. Gramlich, chairman of the animal husbandry department.  
College Aster, a twelve months Hereford calf which was bred and fed by the college was adjudged first in his class and champion Hereford of the show. He won over the champion Hereford of the American Royal at Kansas City last November. Paladin Domino, a 1300-pound Hereford steer was second in his class.

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The Kenyon family of Angus which has been kept at the agricultural college for several years and which has won top prizes in the leading livestock shows of the country again took their share of honors. Quadruple Kenyon and Cornhusker Kenyon were second and third in their class. Kenyon Junior was first in his class and Mack was fourth. Indianapolis Bill, a grade steer produced by Elba Hotze of Indianapolis was first in his class.  
In the Shorthorn classes, Royal Marvel 3rd was first, keeping up the reputation of his two full-brothers that were shown in 1924 and 1925. One of these brothers was champion Shorthorn at the International Livestock Show in Chicago. Royal Marvel was champion Shorthorn at the Kansas Show last November.  
In the barrow show, Nebraska came out with champion barrow in the Duroc Jersey, Poland China, and Hampshire classes, and with seven firsts and six seconds. A Berkshire barrow fitted by the Colorado Agricultural College was champion barrow of the show.  
In the sheep classes, reserve champion Hampshire ram, two firsts and five seconds totaled the winning of the University of Nebraska at the close of the judging on Monday.  
Practically all of the livestock shown by the University of Nebraska was bred and fitted by the animal husbandry department. Most of the feeding is done by the students themselves under the supervision of the herdsman, Charles Johnson.  
There was a large number of Nebraska entries in the show. It was the largest show in the history of the National Western show, Professor Gramlich said. Johnston and Auld of Guide Rock won grand champion Shorthorn bull and Thomas Andrews of Cambridge won Junior champion bull of the show.

**Contracts For Iowa Union To Be Awarded**  
Ames, Iowa, Jan. 17.—Contracts for the first unit of the proposed new million dollar Memorial Union at Iowa State College will probably be awarded before March 1, according to H. E. Pride, secretary of the Union. Bids for the general construction, plumbing and lighting contracts have been called for and will be opened February 15.

**A NEW HAT**  
—will do much to brighten your winter wardrobe.  
This is just the season when you feel the need of some freshening and brightening note in your costume—when heavy coats and winter hats have grown tiresome and a bit shabby.  
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