

# LLOYD GEORGE SEES DAWES REPORT ACCEPTANCE

## European Elections Good Omen

### German Business Leaders for New Plan; French Peasants Against Poincare Raising Taxes.

#### Prospects Are Hopeful

By DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

Special Cable to The Omaha Bee.

London, May 24.—Just as France was swinging heavily to the Left, Germany lurched to the Right. Just as the Frenchman had become more supple and reasonable, the German became more stubborn and fractious. It is once more the "seesaw" misadventure, standing between the Gaul and the Teuton which has troubled western Europe for ages.

Neither the French nor German elections are decisive. They reflect the bewilderment of counsel that disturbs the people everywhere.

France cannot make up its mind either to renounce its hope or to pursue its ambitions, and Germany cannot resolve whether it ought to bear its burdens or to dare its fears. The Right in Germany is hesitating what to do with the experts' report, and the Left in France is not clear as to what it ought to do about the Ruhr. And neither in Germany nor in France is there possible a combination of parties with a sufficiently strong parliamentary majority to take risks.

There are 23 parties in Germany and at least eight in France.

It is impossible to calculate the majorities for or against a policy by any mathematical process. There is no party discipline or loyalty to party chiefs that makes for steadiness. You have a number of little groups who have just emerged from a raging struggle, where they have been engaged in knifing each other for love of country and humanity.

Can they get together for a common purpose, which means a return to peace, or a common policy in both countries? To increase taxation in order to pay damages to France cannot make a government popular in Germany. To put on taxes in order to let Germany off some of her reparations payments cannot add to the popularity of a government in France.

Majorities Slight.

And yet, as a result of the recent elections, a government willing to pay legitimate claims in Germany can only command a small and doubtful majority, and a government in France which is prepared to forego excessive claims can only hope, at best, to be supported steadily by an insignificant majority.

In spite of these adverse conditions, there are elements that make for settlement in both countries. The majority, such as it is, in Germany and France alike, is prepared to accept the experts' report. But there are other circumstances which afford encouragement. In Germany, "his business" wants to settle.

Happily, the first two years of the experts' proposals do not impose heavy obligations on German finances. In politics, no part of the community takes such short views as business men. I have seen them recently in a state of blank panic at the prospect of a labor government coming in to destroy capital and a week later, after the socialist government had actually been formed, in a state of exuberant confidence over its moderation.

German business leaders are all for acceptance of the experts' report, and their support will count more to a government that has to find cash than even a steadfast party majority. Since this report is further strengthened by the anxiety of the German Catholics to effect a peaceable settlement, a conciliatory policy has a better chance of success than the German elections indicate.

France Is Divided.

When one comes to the French elections, the elements of hope are even more evident. In an article dealing with the French results, which appeared in "The Spectator," over the name of St. Loé Strachey, he dwells on the historical fact that in France you have two nations, "the nation of Richelieu, of Louis XIV, of Napoleon—a nation of glory and grandeur. Opposed to it is another and wholly different nation, a nation of peaceful ease and quiet living, a nation of toiling, land-loving, land-hungry peasants.

Dealing with the policy of Poincare, he writes: "Whatever may have been the views of that man of steel and phosphorus, M. Poincare was the instrument of those who dreamt the dreams of Louis XIV, of Napoleon and of Talleyrand."

The French elections were a defeat for that policy. There was an uneasy feeling throughout France that it had conspicuously failed in its avowed object. The French peasant is the most practical person on earth, and the schedules of the tax gatherer were more effective with him than all the threadbare perorations of his premier. It is not merely that increased taxation is always unpopular. In this instance it was a concrete admission of failure. M. Poincare occupied the Ruhr in the easy-going days of M. Briand, and to save French credit from a disastrous collapse, triumphant M. Poincare had to borrow millions in sterling and dollars and to add 20 per cent to the taxes borne by the Frenchmen.

After the cost of collection in the Ruhr is deducted from the price of the coal sleepings sent to France, there will not be much left for reparations.

M. Herriot, the new leader of

French democracy, has the memory of this failure of the policy of force to which he can appeal when he puts into operation a policy of negotiation. He has thus a distinct advantage over M. Briand when the latter tried negotiation at Cannes. It was inevitable that the policy of logical violence should be tried. It is lucky that the experiment is over without producing a catastrophe.

In reckoning the chances, there are two other favorable elements of the first importance to take into consideration. Belgium has had enough of a policy of costly bluster and America has had enough of a policy of humiliating aloofness. As the success of the first expert move depends on an international loan, a change in American policy is vital. And as Belgium has the first cut of that loan, the experts' report is a welcome document to Belgian eyes, ears and hearts.

Taking everything into account, all the determining conditions are so helpful that nothing but bad handling can muddle the settlement. Personally, I view the prospect with much hope.

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### Last Concert of Lyceum Program Held at Fremont

Midland College Holds Annual Banquet; Society and Glee Club to Broadcast From WOAW.

Fremont, Neb., May 24.—Jeanne Boyd, pianist, and Lois Johnston, soprano, appeared in the last concert of the lyceum course Tuesday evening.

After the concert a reception was held in the piano studio of Midland college for Miss Boyd.

Professor Shoemaker announced the next year's program, which will include Cecil Fanning, baritone; the St. Olaf choir, Judge Alden, lecturer, and the Coffey-Miller players.

Another feature of the week was the annual formal banquet held Monday evening at the Pathfinder hotel.

Alman Sulhart was the toastmaster; Hannah Klotzke, Professor Schory, Norbert Ziels, Harriet Dinges and Fred Wegman responded with toasts.

The sewing department of the home economics class displayed its handwork in chapel last Friday morning.

The Madrigal society and the Men's Glee club will broadcast a program from radio central WOAW, Omaha, Tuesday evening, May 27.

The annual college picnic was held Thursday at Arlington.

Dr. Krueger, Dr. Pannkoke, H. V. Grothe, the sacred Octette, chaperone and accompanist will arrive in Fremont late Thursday evening after two weeks on the road in Colorado and Kansas.

### MAUPIN SPEAKS TO GRADUATES

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee.

Craig, Neb., May 24.—Graduation exercises of the Craig High school were held at the opera house last night. The graduating class con-

### Fifteen Students to Be Graduated on Tuesday



Jane Roberts.

Fifteen students of the School of Individual Instruction, 402 South Thirty-sixth street, will be graduated with exercises Tuesday morning, June 3, at 10. Dr. Ralph E. Bailey will deliver the address. The graduates are as follows:

Jane Roberts, Audrey Maxwell, Lois Pinck, Mildred Longman, Evelyn Hotelling, Elizabeth Douglass, Helen Elizabeth Bloss, Janet Gertrude Norris, Dorothy Samuelson, Elizabeth Jane Stumpfig, Byron L. Hastings, Robert Hansen, George Menagh, Joseph R. Van Buskirk.

Miss Jane Roberts is president of the class.

ated of 18 members, nine boys and nine girls. The valedictory address was delivered by Max Friis, the class president. The commencement address was delivered by Will M. Maupin of Omaha, his subject being "Right Values." The diplomas were distributed by President A. J. Miller of the school board. Superintendent Glasgow has just completed his second year in charge of the Craig schools, and his work has been very successful, as evidenced by his re-election for the coming school year.

### Two Volumes of Poems Draw Some Attention

"At the Gateway of Song," poems by Schuyler R. Myers, published by The Stratford Co., of Boston, Mass. This volume contains lyrics and short narrative poems, many of which express appreciation of child life and love of romance. They are composed in metrical measure and have a delightful color.

A volume, entitled "Poems," written by J. E. Spingarn, has recently been published by Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York city. The poems of this volume include the best of those composed during a considerable number of years, and many of them have previously appeared in various periodicals. Mr. Spingarn's poetry is genuine because it portrays his ardent appreciation for life, which is in no diminutive degree associated with nature. He introduces free verse in his book. However, the lines in which he does not forsake conventionality convey his best thoughts and real, inspirational effects.

### Sabatini Makes Readers Thrill Through Tales

### His 'Bardelys the Magnificent' Is One of His Most Entertaining Romances.

"BARDELYS THE MAGNIFICENT" by Rafael Sabatini. Houghton Mifflin Boston, publishers.

Here is another of those rollicking, romantic novels by the prolific Sabatini. It is fully up to the Sabatini standard, and that assures its popularity. Just how this standard should be rated, however, is another matter.

To many thousands of Americans a Sabatini novel now means several hours of rather exciting entertainment. These thousands look forward eagerly for the appearance of more of his novels, and many are said to be neglecting the movies to read his thrillers. If the value of literature could be determined by its popularity, Sabatini's product would automatically receive a high rating.

But there is no literary Bradstreet, and it is up to the individual critic to make his own decisions. So, while admitting that Sabatini is entertaining and perhaps a little more, it can do no harm to recall that scores of very popular and in some cases well-written novels of the adventurous, romantic and somewhat historic type have been published in this country in years gone by—novels which now seem to have vanished completely from the literary horizon, forgotten. When considering this type of book it is not difficult to remember the names of Winston Churchill, Randall Fenish and several others who dealt in adventure, strong heroes and weak, beautiful and distressed heroines.

Such comparisons are never really fair, for it is seldom if ever that two authors fall into exactly the same category. It does seem probable, however, that the works of Sabatini may meet a similar fate.

On the other hand, it must be admitted that Sabatini tells his stories with an ease and polish that elicit no contemptuous sneezes. His style is as perfect, in its way, as is that of the justly famed Nebraska realist, Willa Cather. There has always been a natural but unfortunate tendency to underestimate the extremely popular contemporary writer, largely because he is popular and alive. In justice to Sabatini it should be remembered that, aside from the undeniable merit of his work, is the fact that he is encouraging a large number of persons to read books who otherwise might never learn to enjoy that pastime.

Sabatini was born in Jesi, a tiny city of the Italian Marches, and was reared in a mediæval environment of ancient cathedrals, crumbling palaces and cobblestone streets which once echoed to the hoofbeats of the mounts of armored knights. He was educated in Portugal and Switzerland, and received his practical knowledge of English from his mother, an English-

woman. He is married to a Lancashire woman, and for some years has been a British subject, living in London.

"Bardelys the Magnificent" boasts an upright but not too gentle hero, who is not only handsome but reckless to a certain extent, and a favorite of the French monarch, Louis XIII. He wagers his estate with a rival that he can win a beautiful heiress in the province of Languedoc, and the story is started in earnest. If you are a follower of Sabatini you will not be disappointed in his novel; if not, it will be an entertaining means of learning why Sabatini is popular.—J. T. A.

### How to Be Beautiful Herein Made Clear

"Of Making Oneself Beautiful," written by William C. Gannett and published by the Stratford company, Boston, Mass. In this volume the author discusses in a thoroughly logical manner the relationship of beauty to facial expression; culture without college, which may be attained by reading good books; the thorn bearer—as disability may prove a blessing if we patiently resign ourselves thereto; a receipt for good cheer, which includes work, a home, one to help and a sunny disposition; the house beautiful, which demands simplicity, pictures, flowers, and love for possessing and being able to regard possession with modest gratuity.

### Hymns Were Sung Before Hieroglyphics Were Scratched

"THE HYMNS AS LITERATURE," by Jeremiah Bascom Reeves, Ph. D., The Century Company.

The author, who is professor of English at Westminster college, has given us an interesting and intelligent review of his years of research and study of hymnology. We agree with a statement in his preface: "This book began as a task and grew into an enthusiasm." The book is recommended to the general reader as being absorbing, to the student of literature as a mine of information, and to the minister as indispensable.

Dr. Reeves has recognized a fascination in his exhaustive study of the hymn. May we quote briefly: "Hymnody constitutes part, not only of English literature, but of all literature. Rich as the English language is in hymns, it can claim no pre-eminence or priority in the devotional lyric. There were hymns before there were hieroglyphics. Historically, the human race was up and singing before sunrise. Practically every literature seems to have had its beginning in hymnic song and chant. The first trace of Greek literature is hymnic."

There is a tenderness and understanding in Dr. Reeves' treatment of the strangely quaint old songs of the early church and a contagion in his enthusiasm for the surging hymns of all ages. He shows how intimately hymns are bound up with

the histories of various lands. The book contains a bibliography and an index.

### KU KLUX ACTIVE IN NEBRASKA TOWNS

Humboldt, Neb., May 24.—Ku Klux Klan was in evidence on the streets of Humboldt one night this week, when three fiery crosses were placed in different parts of the city and set ablaze by unidentified persons.

Beatrice, Neb., May 24.—F. L. Cook of Omaha gave a lecture on the Ku Klux Klan in the pavilion at De Witt. The meeting was attended by about 1,000 persons. Eight robed klansmen at the door passed out cards for signing.

York, May 24.—A number of York women have received invitations to join an auxiliary to the K. K. K., which has been organized here.

### Odell to Vote on Bonds.

Beatrice, May 23.—A special election will be held at Odell Saturday, May 24, on the question of issuing bonds in the sum of \$30,000 for a new school building at that place. A fight is being made on the proposition and the result will be in doubt until the votes are counted.

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## Dreadful Pain

Mrs. P. F. Bauknicht, of 1905 Fenwick St., Augusta, Ga., tells how she was relieved of "dreadful pain", and how she was helped to regain good health by taking Cardui, the Woman's Tonic.

"When I grew up some twenty years ago," says Mrs. Bauknicht, "I suffered with bad pains occasionally. This periodic disturbance caused me lots of trouble and uneasiness, until one day I happened to see, in a Ladies Birthday Almanac, a description of a case very much like my own. I got some Cardui and began to take it for my trouble and it was not long before my condition was decidedly improved. For several years following I would take a bottle of Cardui as a tonic whenever I would get run-down. After a few doses my appetite would pick up and I would feel 100 per cent. better.

"My health was very good until about a year ago, when I began to suffer with a dreadful pain in my lower left side. It was awful. These pains were accompanied by severe headaches, when it seemed as if the whole top of my head would come off. "Knowing from my former experience what a fine woman's tonic Cardui is, I began to take it again. It helped the pain in my side wonderfully, and I have never found anything that was so good for this kind of headache. I wouldn't be without it."

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