David Lloyd George.

By Herbert W. Horwill (The Nation). London, May 10. | manent influence. It is well pinnacle of his facts that have been imposed pinnacle of his facts that have been ignored or The next few months evaded reassert themselves the show whether that edifice morning after, The weakness of ilt upon the rock or upon Mr. Lloyd George's brilliant and Meanwhile his suprem- feats of reconciliation between s undisputed. N t only is opposing interests is that, though the head of a far larger par- both parties may leave the room tary majority than has in the conviction that they have ftellt, wed any British statesman of won their cause, one of them disauf I'm times, but at one of the covers on later reflection that it est crises in the history of has been "had," and the old fein phorld the responsibility for trouble breaks out again with infuture of the British Empire creased bitterness. The failure rested upon his shoulders. is most serious when the conflict that is supposed to have been

mey a poor village lad to so com- thus adroitly settled is one that landing an eminence? In many has its roots in fundamental difrespects he is the British ana- ferences of principle, "Mr. Lloyd logue of Theodore Roosevelt. George," as a writer in the 'New There seem to be no limits to his Statesman' justly remarked the energy or capacity for work. other day, "may be as clever as The man who, when preparing you like, but he is a master of his Insurance Bill, labored fifteen only one device-government by hours a day for a seven-day week expedient. A crisis arrives; he is at any rate exempt from the meets it by an expedient excharge of being a slacker. He pressly designed for it, ignoring has a passion for the limelight, for the time all the secondary unquestioning confidence effects of the expedient, A that, whatever is to be done, he more serious crisis arrives; he is the man to do it. He has a gives a still more brilliant exhi-combative temperament, linked bition of virtuosity, leading to a with a quick decision that never crisis yet more serious. And so leaves him shivering on the brink on." The pledges and promises of any Rubicon. Again and by the aid of which he won his again he has shown his courage, general election are an excellent from the time when he stood up illustration of the immediate for a group of Welsh peasants success and subsequent failure against the exactions of a dom- of these arts. A talent for imincering parson to the days when provisation is worth a great deal he confronted the national-mania on occasion, but as a method of in his opposition to the Boer governing a great empire it War. Though this quality was breaks down. most conspicuous in the earlier After all, Mr. Lloyd George's part of his career, it has not yet statesmanship is that of the deserted him, for it was exhibited acrobat. And it has the defect as notably as ever when he cheer- that, when he makes his most fully took the risks involved in agile leaps from one horse to anthe coup d'état by which he sup- other, his more slowly-moving followers are apt to cry out that planted Mr. Asquith.

He possesses another valuable they have been betrayed. When asset in his popular sympathies, expediency seems to counsel a which spring from personal ex- change of policy, he makes the perience of the hard lot of the jump with lightning rapidity, struggling masses. He is a con- but those to whom the old policy summate demagogue-I use the was a matter of settled convicword here in no disparaging tion regard the manoeuver with sense-in his ability to appeal to bewilderment and indignation. the emotions of the multitude When he sold liberalism for proand to touch that chord of popu- tectionist support, he declared lar sentiment upon which the that he was as much a free speaker of public school and uni- trader as he ever was. It was versity training can rarely play perfectly true. Free trade never with effect. In his finest speeches meant to him what it meant, say, he is exalted by the rhapsody of to Lord Morley. He was equally the hwyl. He turns every pub- ready to throw over Irish home lie platform on which he appears rule at a moment's notice, for to into an Eisteddfod. He is an him it was never more than a unrivalled master of the art of plank in a platform. vivid metaphor. Instances might | Even those articles of his pobe culled from almost every im- litical faith which he has champortant utterance he has deliv- pioned in the past with most ered. It may suffice to quote one enthusiasm have never been part example from his 1910 campaign of himself, and he can therefore against the Lords: "The bril- sacrifice them without any sense liance of the sunshine of their of suffering from amputation. lives blinds them to the squalor It may be doubted whether he around them." Such things stir has ever really thought out any the blood, and arouse the dullest big problem whatever. His faith audience to an enthusiasm that is rooted in no body of con-

would never be awakened by the sistent principle, to the test of which he can bring such matters most cogent argument. In his private practice as a of policy as may require his atpolicitor, Mr. Lloyd George tention from time to time. He rained a reputation for his skill has never studied anything, but harmonizing conflicting inter- has made it his practice to pick ests. He would get a group of up as he went along such inmen seated around a table, and, formation as might seem to be after eliciting the points of differ- required to meet the emergency ence between them, would sug- of the moment. His ignorance gest some compromise that is colossal, and his inaccuracy would restore agreement. Since amazing. When the question of those days, he has utilized this proportional representation came gift in many a wider field. As up in the debates on the recent Cabinet Minister and Premier, Parliamentary reform, he adhe has revelled in his opportuni- mitted that he had never thought ies of reconciling the irre- it worth while to look into the viftness in discerning by what speech in August, 1917, he ncession here or modification showed that he believed the ere an apparent deadlock may Monroe Doctrine to be embodied averted. And, if he is thus in a treaty which had been osing forces in whose affairs Powers. No one ever went into is not himself concerned, he an international conference with no less adroit in dealing with so little knowledge of the nature y disaffection that threatens of the problems to be solved as own influence. It would he took with him to Paris. The we been a treat to see him as "Challenge," the leading organ of progressive movements in the church of England, declares itentent, he is never long in self profoundly shocked by the kovering some "dope" that airy way in which he recently ill soothe it. Some of his recent confessed his ignorance about eeches to assemblies of labor Teschen. It means that he "was en dissatisfied with the Gov- absolutely ignorant not merely nment have been tactical mas- of the fact but of the very existrpieces. He would start by ence of a capital question of ome humorous sally, perhaps at European politics, and that durs own expense, that would put ing four and a half years of war

nid a tempest of cheers. This nimbleness will rescue a ments," ht places, but when it is George was carrying through his ught into play too often it is famous budget, the defenders of to undermine the confidence the privileged interests he asit is essential to a leader's per- sailed were fond of sneering at

is hearers in a genial mood. In he had not sought to ascertain

e atmosphere of goodfellow- what the question of the settle-

pip thus created, he would con-ment would be." And when the

ve either to minimize the subject actually comes up, and isvances felt by his audience he is compelled to learn some-

even to switch off attention thing about it, he "confesses he

om them altogether by a derives his knowledge not

netorial appeal to patriotism, from history, not from study, and he would presently sit down not even from experts, but from

the balancing of ex parte state-

he presumption of "a little deals, and endeavoring to recon-Welsh solicitor" in essaying so cile the age-long contentions of great a task. New point is given races and nationalities by the to the taunt when we find him expedients with which a shrewd attempting to establish a new country lawyer appeases litigants world-order by a series of astute in some petty village squabble.

To Henri Barbusse, Alfred Mercereau and Their Friends!

By Hugo Von Hofmannsthal.

splendid appeal by Henri Barbusse to the "Intellectual Fighters of All Countries," Now we reprint Frederick Franklin Schrader's translation of a special response made by Hugo von

have been heard, and they are for you have addressed us in a strong, and have come at the new language. right time. We read their import with eager interest, and in course; it has been consummated their sincerity they are like the in this one unequivocal word, clasp of a manly hand.

with compassion like a secret guage of hate is artificial and gangrene while you were in the already overworked. The delibthick of the strife, that your erate exaggeration, the brideless spirit soared above the roar of rhetoric, the malignant provothe battle, that you avowed the cation, and above all, the venotruth and spurned the lie-we mous, seemingly consistent mawere longing to speak similar teriality, the "technicity" which words but loath to do so under sears heart and mind and would the restraint imposed upon the teach us to forget that we are a vanquished. At intervals there living, human entity, the ruthcame to us expressions from less quantitative-spirit, the mathose of your people whom we terialistic and always equivocal had learned to venerate for the professionalism-of all of these treasures of their minds; but the overstrained heart is long they were hardly distinguishable; tired. and after so many disappoint- We who serve the intellectual ments we found ourselves con- cause have only learned to apfronted by an additional source preciate the true intellectuality of discord. We forgot that you, in appalling agony, and an altoo, required time for composure most religious fear will henceuntil those could address us forth deter us from prostituting whose lips were to speak from a conception so dearly paid for. the fulness of the heart in words We feigned that the language of resonant with sorrowful ex- confraternity, the philosophical

terrible four years our anxiety but it is the language of the for the fate of our country was future still. The concept of the never dissociated from sympathy dignity of man looms in radiant for your people, and we brought outlines, and Europe, menaced to the conception of maternal with chaos and destruction, is Europe-the relentless scoffing inexpressibly dear to us. of the writers for the Chauvinistic daily press nothwithstanding What more do we know of you?

—the same devoted spirit of We are a people of contradicing and bleeding to death.

proved ourselves recreant.

among nations.

more than intimate tongue, has this sense. remained a stranger to you; your As intellectuals we have been incomparable organ of the high- exposed to suspicion by a world est intellectual intimacy has been which wishes to turn itself into loved by us with a shallow love, chaos and dreads chaos; thus scorned with a shallow prejudice. our purest strength is challenged. This is the great dilemma: Our worth as individuals is languages are the bearers of life; slight and problematic; the they are the true spiritual bodies | monstrosity of our situation is of nations; but employed with- unparalleled. And it is but a out veneration, without a cer- beginning, a mere breaking up. tain diffidence impossible of in- We are treading a path beset curlcation into the minds of the with dangers, but we will tread low, they are debased to become it together.

A few weeks ago we reprinted the the vehicle of that barbarous and

We will vow to speak another language to each other-but Your words, long expected, stay! it needs not your pledge,

Our affiliation is a matter of and it will disarm endless but That your hearts were torn impotent enmities. The lan-

periences and painful sufferings, and social language of 1780 and Be it confessed; during these 1820, was a language of the past,

Little you know of us, friends. What more do we know of you? lovalty to which we confess this tions, doomed ever to discover day. Though singular in num- ourselves anew, and troubled to ber, there were not a few of us, form a just self-appraisal. A feeling ourselves the living limbs somber guest among the nations of the same body that was fight- of the earth, the existing and non-existing, reciprocally inter-Be it confessed; a single regret related, we must suffer the was ever gnawing at our con- world's distrust even when we science-regret at having con- act and deal sincerely but untributed too little to the recipro- conventionally. Even in the cal relationship of nations. The bright mirror of diminished reefforts we put forth to enjoy the flection the lineaments of your ruits of your genius, to make people appear engaging, fascinthe product of three glorious ating. Ours require a benevolent French centuries our own, to judgment intelligently compregrasp the indissoluble bonds of hensive of the human grasp of the intellect, were selfish ones. that which is huge and far-flung. They too little served our But we are eager for form; and nation. Within our most ex- the transition from our inflexiclusive spiritual domain we bility and clumsy self-centredness to that expansion to which This avowal of our faults has you have summoned us is already everything to discourage us; but an experience to point the way. in hailing us you have given us In extending your hands to us new courage; in telling us that you have strengthened us, and our work means something to it has needed tragic moments to you, you have revived our spirits. invest a mere contact with so We know you are weary of much pathos. The mere statewords which, more destructive ment that you are eager to clasp than weapons, have segregated our hands has stirred our hearts. us into groups almost destitute Wherever we may meet, be it as of human impulses, and that, like living, be it as spiritual forces, ourselves, you are feeling the it will not be a meeting of inneed of a new medium of com- different and ethical individuals. munication, a new language A cameraderic will speak from our eyes such as the world has With too little care and under- never known, for we had to pass standing the world has judged through a fearful ordeal before the differences in languages; our we could claim the boon of haillonely, introspective, monologuic, ing each other as comrades in

CLASS

From The Public.

industry is receiving thoughtful lege has met, consideration, and the net result | Democracy is still man's best the industrial world.

labor should have the right to cannot be much better than the added the demand that it should sufficiently well informed to dictate the affairs of society as a make the most of their opporwhole, a grave mistake is made. tunities. The rule of the major-The world has passed the class ity has its limitations, but it

Certain friends of labor are lay-|rule stage. The rule of the ing up trouble for themselves laboring class will be no more and for those whom they would acceptable than the rule of the serve by talking about laboring ized labor should obtain the class rule. Organized labor has power, and should so far forget reached a point where its power the teaching of history as to set attracts attention. Its demand up its rule, it will meet the same for the right of collective bar-opposition, though greatly ingaining and representation in tensified, that the rule of privi-

is likely to be a great advance in venture. It has not worked to the satisfaction of all, but that But when to the claim that is because the rule of the people administer its own affairs is people. And the people are not than the rule of the minority.

rule take little heed of human ny, strife, and disappointment. nature. Laboring men and It must be evident that the women are no more class con- readjustment will not be easy, cators have the interest of their where the will of justice prelaborers, but it also has its in- ties. It has the sympathy of terest as citizens.

have its rights. It must have its through the mistaken policy of

must in the long run be better croach upon the equal rights of citizens who may not come under Persons of the ultra-radical the narrow definition of the type who talk of laboring class term labor. That way lie tyran-

scious than employers. Em- and there will be many mistakes. ployers, merchants, lawyers, edu- But mistakes can be corrected class, but they have also their vails. Organized labor never beinterest as citizens. So organ- fore had so many friends. Nor ized labor has its interest as has it ever had such opportunithe world, and its cause is just. Labor is entitled to and must It must not lose these advantages

full rights. But it must not en- headstrong men. GERMANY'S OIL REQUIREMENTS.

Mark L. Requa, Director of Germany imported from this the Oil Division of the United country 79,481,322 gallons of States Fuel Administration, re- illuminating oil in 1914, and some cently told of Germany's require- 25,000,000 gallons in the preced-ments in the way of oil. His ing year. Lubricating oils were estimate was that the new re- also imported in substantial public would need approximately quantities during the three years 1,103,000 tons of petroleum preceding the war. In 1912, products, of which 5,000 tons 24,308,176 gallons were taken would be in lubricating oils, 3,000 from this country; in 1913 the in paraffine wax, and 60,000 tons amount was 26,418,269 gallons, in other petroleum products, and in 1914, 22,596,497 gallons. The pre-war imports of lubricat- These figures are, however,

ing oils were about 1,125,000 small as compared with what the barrels, but it is expected that in gasoline needs will be during the the next twelve months the im- next twelve months. In the past ports of this commodity alone the Germans were able to draw will be 2,500,000 barrels. Word heavily from the Rumanian and of these requirements has come Russian wells, but these are not direct from Germany, but it has now in a position to produce on not been determined as yet a large scale. When time Gerwhether the figures are based on mans threatened an invasion of a careful or a superficial survey Rumania, the American engineers with the British expedition Some idea of conditions, as dynamited the wells. Later they they may be, can be gained from were partially repaired by the a perusal of the imports and ex- Germans, but when they were ports of Germany during the forced to evacuate the territory years before the war. Statistics the wells were again dynamited show, for instance, that the im- and production as a result has portation of gasoline from this been seriously curtailed.

country in 1913 was 1,942,746

gallons, and in 1914 it mounted to 6,033,675 gallons.

A big part of Germany's needed oil supply must come from the United States.

Prohibition's Daily Toll.

From The New York World.

gress who began the session with even in the billion-dollar financmany proclamations of their pur- ing of war, items of \$443,000,000 pose to reduce taxation evidently leaving a shortage somewhere. forgot something. On examining the situation they discover war taxation has been carried that even the semi-luxury taxes to the limit in existing schedwhich were to go by the board ules. To supply the deficiency

to 6,033,675 gallons.

instanter cannot be spared.

Republican leaders in Con-1\$567,000,000, it will be seen that, cannot be sacrificed without Income, excess-profit and other

caused by Prohibition the vexa-What slipped the minds of the tious luxury taxes must be regentlemen was Prohibition. In tained, and it would not be surthe fiscal year 1918 the National prising if other levies upon ar-Government collected \$443,000,000 ticles of common use were of revenue on the manufacture presently found to be necessary, and sale of liquor. If the war- For many years to come, theretime act goes into effect on fore, the people who pay the July 1 receipts from this source new taxes will have almost daily will be ended, and in any case reminders that they are footing they will cease next January, the bill that Prohibition pre-When we recall the fact that in sented to them as heedlessly as 1890 the total net ordinary re- it deprived others of personal ceipts of the Treasury were only rights, employment and property.

Home Brews That Kick. By Dr. Leonard Keene Hirshberg, A. B., M. A., M. D., in

The New York Tribune.

wrestler wine itself.

yet human nature is fallible and been placed. The result is rapid condensation, the condensed will continue to fall for it.

A concoction popularly known steam dripping into the dish. is probably the This liquid is of high alcoholic as "home brew" most common of the locally content and the color of New brewed drinks, and persons who England rum. liquid. In this receptacle are barrels containing potatoes are placed the required number of said to be buried on farms in gallons of water, the malt and this section. the hops.

beer is ready for use.

who have a thirst for something tains a high percentage of alcohol stronger. Various methods of and its taste resembles that of home distilling are in vogue new corn whiskey.

There is potentially as much already. Chief among them is of a devil in every berry of the the "washboiler still." A comgrape and each fruit of a cereal mon washboiler with an inverted as there is in the cunning top is used. In the bottom of the boiler is placed a small stand, Good wine needs no bush, upon which a dish is set to catch You can brew it in a tea kettle or the distilled product which drips a soup boiler beyond the mad- from the peak of the inverted ding revenue and secret service top. A mixture of molasses, officers. Wine may take away potatoes, malt and barley is reason, engender insanity, lead placed in the boiler and set over thousands to extravagance, and, the fire. As this mixture boils at the last, it biteth like a ser- the steam strikes the inverted pent and stingeth like an adder, boiler top upon which ice has

have tried this beverage claim Still another method in vogue, that when properly prepared it but one that requires a longer compares very favorably with period to produce results, is that the best of ales. The method of of shredding potatoes into a manufacturing "home brew" is barrel and burying the barrel in very simple, and no expensive the earth. The barrel is allowed equipment is necessary, the chief to remain buried for from three thing needed being a washboiler to six months, and when opened or a large kettle that will hold contains several gallons of pracfrom eight to sixteen gallons of tically pure alcohol. Dozens of

Silos are common on farms, This mixture is allowed to but it was not until a few years steep for hours, or until the ago that an inquisitive farmhand goodness of the malt and hops with a thirst discovered a bysteeps out, after which brown product which is now eagerly sugar or molasses is added. It sought after in the spring. The is then thoroughly mixed and silos on most farms are filled in strained into a common heavy the autumn with ensilage corn. beer keg. Through the bunghole which is allowed to ferment, and is poured a small quantity of which is fed out to the cattle yeast. The mixture is allowed to during the winter. There is a 'work" for several hours, after certain amount of moisture in which the bunghole is carefully the corn, and this drips to the plugged. In a couple of days the bottom of the silo, where it remains when all the fodder has There are, of course, persons been removed. This liquid con-

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