

### France Now in German Role in War of 1871

#### People Solidly Behind Demand for Reparations But Not Militaristic—Ignorant of Facts.

By MARK SULLIVAN.  
London, June 15.—When I am cabling from Paris I fall into the way—or at least I did before I learned to avoid it—of saying "the French." In a sense in which, when the average person at home in America reads the dispatch, is seriously misleading.

I talk, let us say, to a French authority, and he tells me the official intention of the present French government is to take a hypothetical example—to oppose America's efforts for the reduction of armament. Thereupon I say—and most other writers do the same—that "France will oppose limitation of armament."

Yet, in truth, the fact may be that the bulk of the French people may dislike conception as heartily as Americans do. But, being without information, the French people feel obliged to follow their government—although, in fact, they may be, and often are, far from having complete faith in it. Meantime the American reader has pictured the 40,000,000 French people as being militarists.

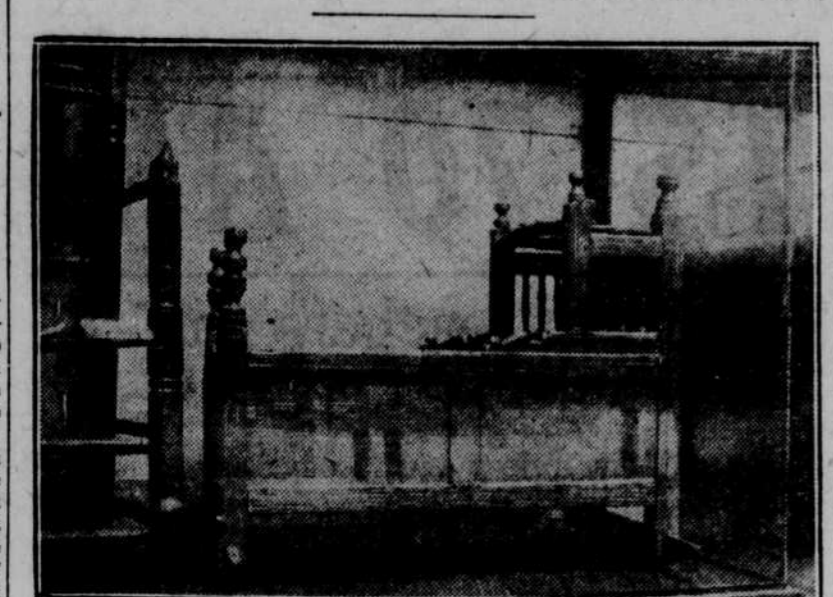
**Difference in Meaning.**  
This sort of thing happens a dozen times every day. We used to say "Germany," or "the Germans," was doing this, that or the other, whereas, in fact, it was the Kaiser. And right now, every week, it happens that something important occurs in the relations between France and Britain. We newspaper writers say that "France" or "the French" did this and "Britain" or "the British" did the other. Whereas, in truth, not more than a few people in each country had any connection with it or any knowledge of it until after it had happened.

The separation in European countries between the people and whoever at the time happen to compose the government is greater than can be realized by the average American, because in our country the administration is aware of the constitutional checks upon it, and, also, the knowledge of public affairs is infinitely more widespread among our people.

**Individual Acts.**  
At the Paris conference, and before it and since it, a good many things which have puzzled and given deep concern to the American people have been done in the name of "France" or "the French," whereas, in fact, they were done by one individual or, at most, a few individuals, chiefly Parisians, or, at least, with the merely Parisian point of view. Those actions in many cases, are as far as possible from what the 40,000,000 French people would say or do or feel if they had the opportunity of expression and the information on which to base their judgment or their emotion. The French government at Paris is one thing, and frequently the simple, sturdy, sensible people of France, scattered on a million farms and in thousands of provincial villages and cities, are another thing.

Now, one should avoid causing an incorrect inference. As regards the one large aspect of French policy which is now to the front, namely, reparations, there is no material discrepancy between the attitude of the French government, and that of the French people. At least, there is no discrepancy on the fundamental ques-

### Omahans on Pilgrimage to Abode of Ancestors



Thomas R. Porter, 324 Davenport street, special newspaper writer, with his wife and the heir apparent to the Porter name and fortunes, has gone east on a pilgrimage to the abiding place of his ancestors in Plymouth, Mass.

Porter, Jr., has now attained the age of 4, and his father decreed that the time had come to observe a long-established family custom of rocking the youngster in the family cradle brought over by Ancestor Dr. Samuel Fuller about 1623.

**Won't Allow Risk.**  
Not only will Mr. Porter lay his son in the historic cradle, but he declares he himself will be rocked in it if this is at all possible. Judging by the picture, Mr. Porter will have some difficulty in placing his 240 pounds in the cradle. Besides, Miss Alice Noyes, owner and the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, present custodian, will not allow Mr. Porter to put the cradle to the perilous test.

The cradle is kept in a plate glass case in the fireproof structure of the Pilgrim society and will be removed from the case at Mr. Porter's request.

**First Physician.**  
Age has turned the wood a mellow, brownish color, and there are marks of wear left by its former occupants. Antique nails, hand-made, hold it together in some places, while wooden pegs are used in other parts. The turned post-tops and spindles and the ornamental canopy bear witness to the importance of the Fuller family.

Dr. Samuel Fuller was the first physician to come to New England to live. Shortly before coming, he married his third wife, Bridget Lee. Shortly thereafter, in 1620, he sailed for America with the Pilgrims, leaving his wife behind. She came over in 1623.

Upon the arrival of the Porter party, the dust-proof glass case will be opened by skilled workmen and the cradle will be set out for the ceremony that Germany should pay—whatever the French people might think of some of the angles and complexities of that situation which are introduced into it by some French business interests, some French politicians and some French militarists.

**Peasant Remembers.**  
The French people want Germany to pay. They want that money. They have no information about the amount, no statistics about the cost of restoring devastated France or about the capacity of Germany to pay. To the French peasant all that is astronomical. But what the French peasant does know and remember—remembers as only a simple people can remember who tell old stories by the fireside and pass ancient tales down from father to son; a people who don't read newspapers or go to the movies, whose whole dramatic emotion is fed by frescoes tales of their own experiences—what is remembered by the French peasant is that in 1871 Germany made France pay. Germany, on the occasion when it was conqueror and had France down named a sum it suited it to exact, named it without any argument, and kept its army in France until the French people dug the entire sum out of its stockings and paid it.

That is what the French people remember. That is why they now stand solidly behind their government in the demand that Germany should pay. On the plea that it is necessary to make Germany pay the

Great Britain. Thereupon Britain feels compelled to have an air fleet as large as France has. Britain hates to spend the money. She is already enduring an annual taxation which amounts to nearly \$100 a year for every man, woman, child and baby in the country—say, \$500 a family. Britain feels it is especially unfair to force her to this additional expenditure when she is paying her debt to the United States and France is not—France is building her air fleet with money she ought to be paying to America. But Britain must spend the money, because France sets the pace. Britain doesn't like to say that this immense air force is a military menace to England. Britain doesn't like to assume that France would attack her. But the possession of an air superior force creates in the French government a psychology that may at any time express itself in an unreasonable arrogance in France's diplomatic relations with Britain. Great Britain feels she cannot afford to let the disparity be permanent. And so she spends the money. And, what is worse, so begins another cycle of that old vice of competitive armament which is now being repeated in Britain building each year at least as many warships as Germany built. The ultimate outcome of such cycles everybody knows.

**French Press Explains.**  
To the French people the French government (and the government-inspired French press) explains the immense air force and the immense army as the continuation of a policy when everybody else (including the French people as distinct from the French government) is sick of it—to the French people the French government explains all this on the ground that Germany may fight again tomorrow. The degree to which Germany has been rightly disarmed by a disarmament commission composed of her late enemies, the extent to which every haystack in Germany has been searched for concealed rifles, all that and the whole question of whether or not Germany could fight another war—all that is a question for a military judgment. The French peasant and the French taxpayer can't possibly know.

**Real French Feeling.**  
On the question of the real feeling of France, as distinct from what Paris decrees, there is light in some observations by a writer in "The London Express," who made a trip into the typically and genuinely French countryside, which, in point of view and habit of thought, differs more from Paris than any other country differs from its capital. These extracts from the correspondent's observations are illuminating:

**Don't Know Facts.**  
On another aspect of the policy of the present French government there might be a good deal less unanimity of support from the French people if the people had access to all the facts.

The French government tells the French people that Germany is still a menace, that the Germans may any day come swarming over the border again. On that plea the French government can frighten the French people into enduring conscription and standing up to the enormous taxation necessary to maintain France's immense army. When the French government (although it says it can't pay the interest on the debt due to us in American loans \$20,000,000 to Poland, in order to enable Poland to buy artillery from the French munition manufacturers—which, in turn is explained on the ground that it is necessary to keep the French cannon factories going—when the French government does that, it is accepted by the French people as one detail of the necessity of defense against a Germany that may fight again tomorrow.

**Another Cycle.**  
Again, the French government spends some hundreds of millions of francs on establishing and maintaining air armament. It is so large, so out of proportion, that it alarms

careful policy. . . . And the country people really believed what they were told and expected that the franc would rise at last. . . . Yet confidence remains unshaken. Had the franc been allowed to fall, as it would naturally have fallen, the effects would have been intensely demoralizing. Had another class been called to the colors there would have been bitter feeling among the young men, and perhaps riots in some of the towns. But a class has already been demobilized and the tonic fear of mobilization has passed away. The franc has been brought back by government manipulation. . . . The French government has done its window-dressing with skill.

**"French" Sick of War.**  
It is a frequent charge that "the French have become militaristic," that France has set out on a pompous course of setting herself up permanently as the dominant power of Europe, after the manner of the Napoleons. If by "the French" is meant the French people, the French men who do the fighting, the French fathers who see their sons conscripted, the French mothers who provide the "cannon fodder"—if it is these who are meant by the loosely used phrase "the French" and "France," then the charge is not true. The French people are as sick of war as the rest of us.

But if it is meant that the present French government is militaristic, or if it is meant that there is a powerful military clique of generals and what-not who want to maintain the French military tradition, then that is another matter. Even in this restricted sense the charge is disputed by many friends of the French cause. It is meant that there is a powerful military clique of generals and what-not who want to maintain the French military tradition, then that is another matter. Even in this restricted sense the charge is disputed by many friends of the French cause.

**Really Fear Germany.**  
At the same time, you can readily understand that these leaders honestly approached that Germany might fight again 29 years from now and might believe most earnestly that it is indispensable for them to maintain the military tradition among the French people and the willingness to maintain that tradition even if it is necessary to conscript the French people with the fear that Germany may fight again tomorrow.

**Stimulating Poland.**  
In any event, all talk about the word "militaristic" and the whole question of motive is splitting hairs. The fact is that France is not only keeping up its army, manufacturing munitions far beyond its needs, building an air fleet equal to all the other air forces of the world combined; not only is France conscripting its own white man power, it is arming the blacks of Africa in a way that causes the gravest concern to every person who has a thought about the future.

Still further, the French government and the French military leaders are stimulating to follow the French example. For the armies of those little countries France is providing French officers, French munitions and French money. The other day General Foch, inspecting the Polish army and making a triumphal tour through that country, looked upon the Polish babies in the schools and expressed gratification over the high birth rate. It is not very elevating to put your imagination on what must have been in Foch's head, the satisfied exulting over little Polish babies who twenty years from now are to provide the cannon fodder for another war, the commendation of the more simple Polish women for having the large families that French mothers refuse to have.

### Dr. Emelia H. Brandt Heads Chamber Women



Dr. Emelia H. Brandt, who was elected president of the women's division of the Chamber of Commerce Friday night.

Evanson, Ill., June 2.—Women spend one and three-fourths years of their adult lives trying to keep beautiful. . . . The questionnaire was common- place enough until a mathematical shark got hold of it and figured that the 45 minutes of primping per day amounted to 273.75 hours a year, or a little over 11.40 days annually.

Assuming that girls begin primping at the age of 15, and they live to the Biblical age of "three-score and ten," women in their 55th year of adult life give up 15,956.25 hours, or a little more than 627.34 days, to beautifying themselves.

Thus, the mathematical co-ed figured that woman spends 1.71 319-365 years at her toilet. "Is it worth it?" the questionnaire asked. "Yes," was the unanimous reply; "but we wouldn't care to do it all in one stretch."

Are you reading the Brisbane column appearing daily in this paper?

### Women Spend 1 3/4 Years Primping

#### Questionnaire Answered by Northwestern Coeds Shows Average Time Spent in "Beautifying" Is 45 minutes a Day.

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**Rogers Pipe Solvent**  
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**Squeeze-Ezy Mop**  
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### The Perfect Golf Stroke

From Start to Finish

To be seen on the links at the Field Club tomorrow at the Woman's State Golf Tournament.

This series of illustrations was taken from a slow motion movie showing the perfect golf stroke from start to finish.

### The Perfect Golf Costume

From Hat to Shoes

To be seen at Thompson-Belden's, both for the tournament player or those in the gallery of admiring spectators.

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**Sleeveless Jackets**  
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Handmade models of dainty that observe all the rules of good taste. \$3.50.

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—in playing the game are these derby ribbed lisle hose, for they wear like iron. In black, white, sand, African, cordovan, navy and gray. \$1.

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**Knickers**  
Very practical ones for golf and other sports, \$3.50.

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**Tub Frocks Score Again!**  
Being prettily frocked is an easy matter when one plays the role of spectator if cool voiles, tailored linens or crisp Swisses are chosen from a group priced \$15.00 to \$25.00.

**Jacquettes**  
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**Silk Skirts**  
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