

Some Things You Want to Know

The British Crisis—David Lloyd-George

"He is," said the great British journalist, of David Lloyd-George. "The symbol of a new age; the herald of a new time, the outward and visible sign that the common people are coming into their own. It is difficult to place Lloyd-George. We have had nothing like him in British politics before. Perhaps he comes nearest to Abraham Lincoln of any of the latter day leaders of the democracy."

Unlike Jefferson, Gladstone, Lloyd-George is like Lincoln in that he is a general through and through. Being of the plain people, he knows the plain people, he loves the plain people and he always is the champion of the plain people, believing with the great American emancipator that "God must have loved the plain people for he made so many of them. Like Lincoln he is abhorred of the classes and adored of the masses. There has been nothing like him in all the history of British politics. He is the head and front of the revolution in Britain, and as such he is the most hated and the most loved man in all the realm."

That such a man holds the high office of chancellor of the exchequer, that such a man is the leader of the party in power in Great Britain, that such a man seems destined to rule over the British empire as the prime minister of the crown, that such a man has made so many of the British cabinet and command a British parliament, is, in the estimation of the ruling classes who have governed England for 1,000 years, an outrage and a desecration.

That such a man has been able to reach this high position and to wield this great power, is, to the struggling and starving masses of avaricious men of plain people, the promise of the dawning of a new and a better day—a day in which the man who works shall be equal before the law and in political power with the man who shirks.

The story of Lloyd-George is a story that might seem commonplace in American political annals, but it is unique and unprecedented among the tales of British political successes. David Lloyd-George, although a Welshman of Welshmen, was not born in Wales. He came into the world at Manchester, on January 17, 1863, and is therefore, not yet 47 years old. His father, William George, was a Welsh yeoman stock, but had engaged in the business of teaching school and as such was living in England. The mother of the chancellor of the exchequer was Elizabeth Lloyd, daughter of the Rev. David Lloyd, a Baptist minister.

Soon after young David was born his father and mother returned to Wales, and before the boy was 3 years old his father died. The home was broken up, and the first thing David Lloyd-George can remember is the sale of his widowed mother's furniture to satisfy a debt owed to an alderman and impersonal landlord. The widow could not take care of all the children, and David was given to her brother, Richard Lloyd, Richard Lloyd was a shoemaker in the village of Llanyatundwy for six days in the week, and on the other he was pastor of an impoverished congregation of Campbell Baptist. Lloyd-George's father was the village forum, and in it every day gathered the village worthies to discuss politics and religion, and to hear from the lips of the educated Richard Lloyd translations of the news from the Liverpool and London papers, for in this village most of the people spoke only Welsh. The shoemaker was also a sort of poor man's lawyer, who gave advice without charge to the tenants and laborers of the community.

In this shoemaker's shop the young David's heart was set on fire with zeal for the cause of his people. Tales of landlord's oppressions, stories of starvation, living witnesses of the hopelessness of a peasant's life, came into his consciousness along with the tales of his own Welsh nation. His uncle sacrificed the meager savings of his lifetime to give the boy the best available education to fit him for the life of a lawyer. At the age of 14 he had passed the law preliminary examination, and at 16 he was articled to a firm of solicitors.

At 21 he qualified as a solicitor and in the first year of his practice took a case which gained him a national reputation. A poor quarryman, at the point of death, sent to his nonconformist minister and expressed his desire to be buried in the grave in the churchyard of the Established church, where his little daughter had been buried several years before, and he expressed the further desire that the burial service of his own nonconformist church should be used. The man died, and the old grave was opened, ready to receive the corpse. The nonconformist minister, mindful of the dying man's request, gave notice under the newly enacted Osborne-Morgan act, which gave nonconformists the right to bury their dead under the exercise of their own ministrations, that the rector's services would not be required. The rector was furious, and although under the new law he could not find the burial in the churchyard, he claimed the right to decide where the body should be buried. He ordered the sexton to close up the grave and open another in a desolate corner of the

churchyard which had been set aside for the interment of suicides.

The relatives of the dead man consulted the boy-lawyer, Lloyd-George. He found churchyard and demand admittance of the church by the community, and that it was enclosed by a stone wall erected at the cost of the parishioners, and that it undoubtedly was parish property.

The young solicitor advised the villagers to assemble in force at the entrance of the churchyard and demand admittance as a right. And then, said he, "should the vicar refuse to open the gates, then break down the wall which your subscriptions have forced your way into the churchyard which you own, reopen the grave, and bury the old man by his daughter." This heroic advice appealed to the infuriated quarrymen and it was obeyed and carried out to the letter.

The rector brought an action for trespass and damages in the county court. Lloyd-George made a brilliant speech in defense, and under the spell of his eloquence the jury brought in an immediate verdict in favor of his clients. But the judge waived the verdict on a point of law and awarded damages to the rector. An appeal was taken before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, who quashed the judgment of the court below and justified the violence of the infuriated villagers as the legitimate assertion of their legal rights.

This case attracted great attention in nonconformist circles all over the country and it was the beginning of Mr. Lloyd-George's professional fame. He became secretary of the Anti-Tithe league, an organization formed to resist the enforced payment of tithes to the clergy of the established church. A tour of the country in behalf of this organization was his first speaking campaign. He was elected to the first county council chosen in Carnarvonshire and was known as the youngest alderman in the kingdom. In 1890, when he was 27 years old, he was elected to Parliament as a representative of Carnarvon boroughs, which seat he has held for twenty years. He has been elected six times and each time by an increased majority.

His first speech in the House of Commons was delivered in the debate upon the budget of 1891, and was an attack upon the privileges of the liquor trade. It was a terrific arraignment of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill, and in this initial effort the young Welsh member won praises from the press gallery and predictions of a great career.

Later in his first session, he took up the fight for Welsh disestablishment and with two other Welsh members undertook a series of filibusters which forced even Mr. Gladstone to attempt to discipline him. But the young Welshman declared that he had as much right to act according to his conscience as Mr. Gladstone and he did not hesitate to cross swords with the great commoner, who it must be confessed, was not much of a democrat when the church was involved. Before his first session was ended Lloyd-George was the acknowledged leader of a new party in the Commons—the Welsh nationalists.

During the short career of the last Gladstone government Lloyd-George did not hesitate to oppose the policy of his own party in power and he occupied a position in that body, judged by comments of the contemporary press, almost exactly the same

as that held by the insurgents Norris and Murdock in the last session of the American house of representatives.

Then followed the long and uninterrupted rule of the Tories, during which Lloyd-George always was the head and front of the active opposition. He was the principal protagonist of the pro-Boer faction during the South African war. He maintained that the war was a crime against liberty and civilization, and not all of the harsh criticism of the "patriots," nor even the fury of a mob which attempted to do him personal violence, could dissuade him from his purpose of denouncing the government and upholding the cause of the Boers. That was only a decade ago, and at that time had anyone predicted that Lloyd-George, the "traitor," "coward" and "little Englander," would one day be chancellor of the exchequer and actual leader of the dominant political party, he would have been set down as crazy. But that was before the revolution of the British democracy had set in.

By **FREDERIC J. HASKIN**,
Tomorrow—The British Crisis—Democrat or Bonapartist?

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NO HILARITY IN THESE Solemnly Serious Ten Commandments Designed for Husbands Only.

Germany has taken over wholesale the brilliant idea initiated by the official Italian marriage gazette, *Gazzetta Delgi Sposi*, and there is now published the German edition of the Ten Commandments for husbands.

It should be explained that the Ten Commandments, which here follow, are intended and taken seriously, and are by no means a joke:

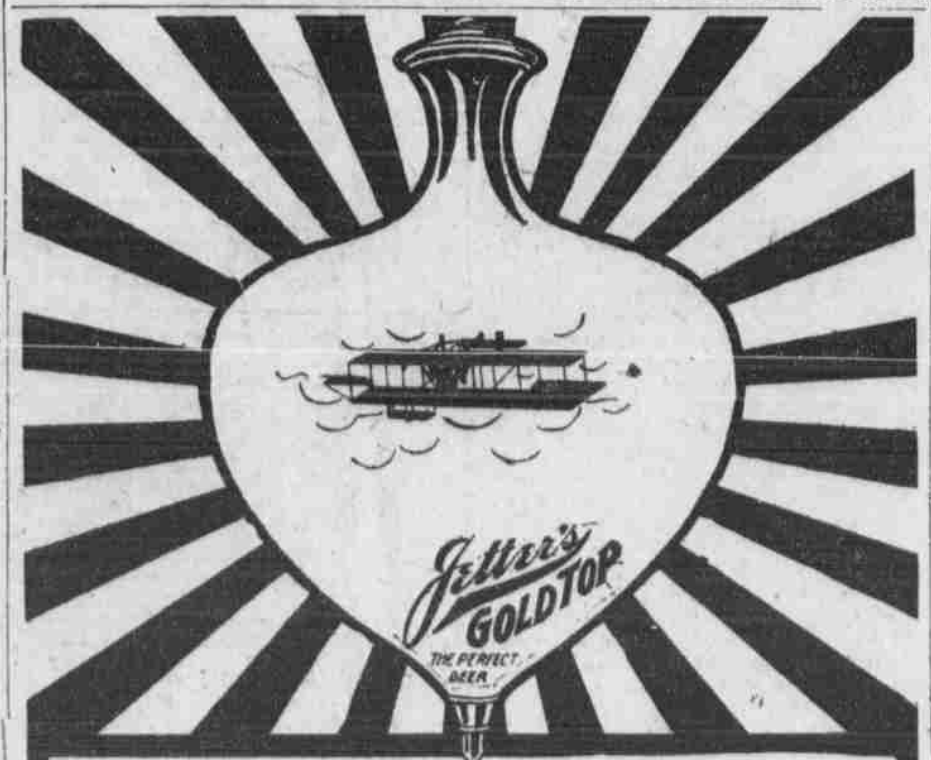
1. Don't quarrel with your wife, even when she annoys you. Hear and judge justly, but not weakly.
2. Endure the frivolity of your wife, but don't let it go too far.
3. According to your income provide the necessary money for your household, but do not let more be spent than you can afford.
4. Take care that your apartment and predictions of yourself and wife match social position.
5. Don't allow your wife's intimate female friends to settle in your house, and don't bring your male friends in too often.
6. Women hate newspapers and serious books. Don't you let your wife rob you of your literary papulum. Insist on saving time by reading in bed or at meals.
7. Have one sleeping apartment. You don't want your wife to be too independent.
8. Treat your wife affectionately. Talk over household affairs with her and conceal nothing of your life from her. Insist that she do the same.
9. In your home your wife must be mistress. But you must provide the final court of control.
10. Respect your wife's parents and see that she respects yours. Accept the advice of her parents, but follow your own opinion.—New York Sun.

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The Quest for Beauty

(BY MADAME MADELEINE MARIE)

DEVELOPING THE MUST
As I understand it the Vaucaire treatment has a history that dates back to the Franco-Prussian war, when the French soldiers reported to their Government about the fine developed forms of the Swiss women. This was investigated with the result that the Vaucaire treatment came into use and is today the only successful treatment for this purpose. I understand, however, like everything else that is good, hundreds of cheap preparations have been put out that are perfectly useless and have no virtue whatever. The best way I know of is to make up some of this treatment yourself and then you know it is right. Get an ounce of gallic from your druggist. Make a pint of granulated sugar syrup, using a cup and a half of sugar with enough water to make a pint; add the gallic and take two teaspoonfuls two or three times a day. Be sure and get the true gallic. It is put up in one-ounce bottles only. It is quite expensive, but an ounce makes a pint of tonic, enough to last a month. Nothing but the true gallic will give you the desired results.

Edna W.: Face powders as a rule clog up the pores of the skin and cause blackheads. I would suggest you use a massage cream made as follows: Bring a pint of pure water to the boiling point; take off the fire and put into a fruit jar; now add three ounces of powdered cerol crystals and stir constantly until the cerol is all dissolved and a thick cream is formed. Use this freely, massaging the arms, neck and face until the cream disappears. This is not a greasy cream and disappears after rubbing. You will never need to use powder or rouge if you use this cream.

Alice M.: Your falling hair is no doubt due to the dandruff you have. If you will shampoo your head once or twice a month with eggol and use a good tonic every day for a few weeks, then once or twice a week, you will cure the dandruff and stop the hair from falling. The best tonic I know of can be made by mixing half a pint of alcohol and half a pint of water; let stand for five minutes and add one ounce of beta-canthol. Try this

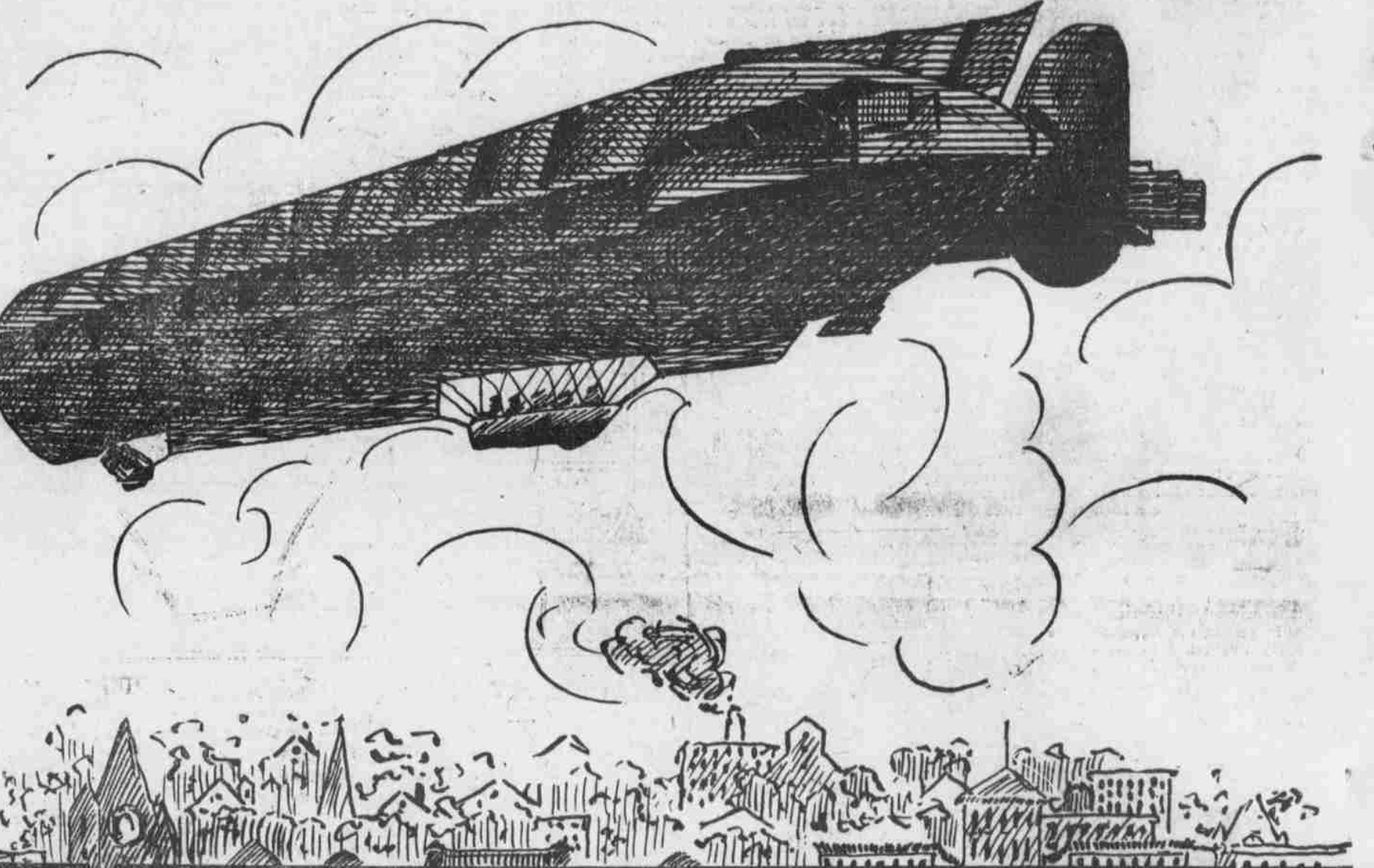
G. L.: The very best preparation I know of to cure eczema is made by mixing an ounce of boraxol with half a pint of hot water and adding a tablespoonful of glycerine. Apply this freely. It should stop the itching at once, and faithful application will cure your eczema.

Minnie A.: Try the amoral lotion for chapped hands. It is easily made by dissolving two ounces of amoral in a pint of hot water, and adding a tablespoonful of water and shake well; let stand for a few hours and it is ready for use. Apply as you would any cosmetic cream. This lotion will keep the hands and face soft and white.

Annie: I think the very best way to get rid of pimples and blotches is to drive them out of your blood. Of course this will make you face and arms look badly for a few days, but it is really the only way to get rid of them. Try this recipe: Make a pint of thick sugar syrup and add one ounce of arsenic to it. Take two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day. It might be well to use the amoral lotion as well.—Edv.

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