

NEBRASKA BANK LAW

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS IN DEFENSE OF SAME.

MR. WILSON ISSUES AN APPEAL

Railway Commission Moving in the Matter of Getting Physical Value of Nebraska Railroads.

Representative Wilson, after an interview with the governor and attorney general, has issued an appeal to all of the state bankers to assist in raising a fund to employ special counsel to aid the attorney general in the defense of the bank guaranty law, provided it is taken into the courts, as has been threatened.

He calls attention to the fact that the executive committee of the state bankers' association is "fathering a bitterly hostile attack in the courts upon the guaranty law, enacted in pursuance of the people's verdict at the last election, and while he says that he favors a speedy decision on the constitutionality of the law, he thinks it should be conducted in a friendly, rather than hostile, spirit.

He says that the best legal talent will be employed against the bill and adds: "While the attorney general is in hearty sympathy with the law and will give the best service to its upholding he has expressed his recognition of the fact that the many other important duties of his office deny him the time necessary to properly meet the formidable array of counsel that will be against him."

He includes in his letter a copy of a letter that was sent to him and suggests the following of the plan embodied in it. The letter follows: "Bank of Boyd County, Butte, April 16.—Mr. V. E. Wilson, St. Louis, Mo. I would like to know what right the officers of the Nebraska Bankers' association have to start a fight against the guaranty law without waiting for authority from members of the association. This bank does not wish to be placed in the light of resisting the law, and furthermore, we would like to be one of the hundreds of banks in favor of the law to contribute \$10 to a fund of \$1,000 to hire the best legal talent possible to defend the law. I herewith enclose draft for \$10 for this purpose. If you consider this a practical idea you can start the fund with this money."

"H. A. OLERICH, Vice President."

As to Physical Valuation.

The railway commission will soon receive visits from engineers who are willing to manage the work of valuing the physical property of the railroads of Nebraska. One applicant has expressed a willingness to accept \$50 a day, but he desires to limit his services to a short period and to give half of his time to the work after he gets his force organized. This week M. E. Cooley, dean of the engineering department of the University of Michigan, will call to confer with the railway commission. He will be accompanied by T. H. Hinchman and Harry E. Riggs, the latter at Toledo, O. Henry Rohrer of St. Louis will arrive Wednesday, J. W. Rinehardt of New York will come Tuesday and Dwight C. Morgan, who is still at work on the same kind of work in Minnesota, will visit the commission later.

Some engineers believe the work can be done in Nebraska for \$9 or \$10 a mile. The cost in other states has been as high as \$13 a mile. The commission has \$40,000 to expend for this purpose. Chairman Clark said that the commission has seen a dispatch in the newspapers saying the interstate commerce commission intended to value railroad property in the Spokane case. As this case involves the Union Pacific, Great Northern, Northern Pacific and the Burlington, the Nebraska commission has written the interstate commission that it desires to cooperate with that body. If this can be done the state commission may save some of the appropriation made by the last legislature.

University Summer Session.

A bulletin has been issued by the University of Nebraska relating to the summer session of the teachers college for 1909, which opens June 11 and closes July 23, together with information regarding a division for rural school teachers which will open June 7 and close July 30. The commencement for the university proper comes from June 4 to June 10 and following this on the seventh day of June the school for rural teachers opens at the state farm. Registration is held on the Friday and Saturday following and recitations begin the next Monday. The opening reception will be held on Saturday, June 19 at 8 p. m., and examinations will be held on Thursday, July 22, with graduation exercises on July 23 at 10 a. m. The division of rural schools closes the following Friday and registration for the following regular school year begins September 21 at the university.

Separation of Receipts.

The state railway commission met with Edison Rich and Mr. Stebbins of the Union Pacific to discuss a method by which the railroad company could divide its state and interstate receipts and expenses and report them to the commission. Mr. Rich informed the commission his company was willing to separate the items if the board would suggest a way, but the company did not feel like assuming the responsibility of saying how the division should be made. Another meeting will be held.

Hearing on Rate Classification.

May 12 the Nebraska railway commission will hear arguments for and against the Western Traffic association's rate classification 44. This association gets out a rate classification about once in six months and then the matter has come before the commission before the rates may be enforced in Nebraska. The commission will notify the railroads and also the shippers of the coming hearing, so that all interested may be on hand to offer arguments in reference to the matter.

LABOR OF CONVICTS.

St. Louis Firm Submits Contract for Signature.

W. L. Cunningham of the Crescent Clothing and Manufacturing company of St. Louis submitted to the state board of public lands and buildings his contract for the employment of the convicts in the state penitentiary in a tailor shop.

Mr. Cunningham agrees to pay the state from December 1, 1910, to December 31, 1911, 57½ cents a day for prisoners. For the next year he agrees to pay 60 cents a day for each convict and 62½ cents a day for all convicts who have been with the company since June 1, 1909. For the next year he agrees to pay 62½ cents a day for all convicts and 65 cents a day for all convicts who have worked for the company for more than three years. The payments to the state must be made within thirty days after the services are performed and if not paid within sixty days then the state may terminate the contract. If the state or government compels the stamping of the good "prison made" then the company may cancel its contract.

It is also provided in the contract that the state may not employ convicts in the same line of work for at least three years after the expiration of the contract. It is also proposed that the state furnish the convicts sixty days without pay, so that they may learn something of the business. The contract is to run from December 1, 1910, to December 1, 1913.

The board has the contract under advisement and with a few changes it is probable it will be signed.

Nebraska Federation of Labor.

Deputy Labor Commissioner Maupin issued the following call for a convention in Lincoln to organize permanently the Nebraska Federation of Labor.

Believing that an organization made up of wage earners of the state would be of benefit to those who toll in mill and factory, in shop and in the transportation service, and accord with the purposes of the bureau of labor commissioners and industrial statistics, I hereby call a delegate convention to be held in the city of Lincoln on June 21 and 22, 1909, for the purpose of organizing a state federation of labor. Such organizations in other states have been productive of great good to the workers, and therefore productive of great good to the commonwealths. In this connection I desire to call attention to the Kansas federation of labor. This organization is recognized by statute and there is annually appropriated by the state the sum of \$500 for defraying the expenses of the federations' meeting.

The matter of permanent organization, plan of representation, dues, rules of government, etc., of the organization will, of course, be left for the organization itself to decide. In this order, however, to effect organization, I ask each local union in Nebraska to select a delegate to represent it at the initial meeting. Each delegate should come with credentials properly signed and sealed by the local officials of the union. Local secretaries are urged to properly report to me the names of delegates thus selected, and local organizations are urged to act promptly.

Arbor Day at the Farm.

Arbor Day was observed at the state farm, where many well known Nebraskans gathered. The program included: "Arbor Day," by George Coupland, chairman; "Relation of Forest Preservation to the Prosperity of the State," Governor Ashton C. Shallenberger; "A Botanist Among the Trees," Dean Charles E. Bessey; "Beautifying the Farm Home," Isaac Pollard; addresses by Will Owens and G. W. Watters. On the subject of "Planting Trees," a number of gentlemen made short talks.

Normal Board Not Qualified.

Members of the new normal board may be constitutionally appointed and the law good, but members of the board have failed to qualify as provided for in the bill and as other officers have qualified in the past. The law provides that the old board shall serve until the new board is appointed and qualified. The new board met in the office of the governor and organized, but there has been no oaths duly signed and filed with the secretary of state. Consequently the new board has failed to qualify.

Thirty-Six Have Applied.

Thirty-six applicants for saloon licenses have made requests of the executive board for permission to sell intoxicating liquor to the thirty ones of Lincoln during the next excise year for a consideration. Only twenty-five will be allowed if the excise board's amendment carries at the spring election, and none at all will be granted if the proposition of the petition filed wins out. Last year more than forty men applied for license.

Twelve wolves were dug out of the ground on the farm of Charles Meister at Monterey in Cuming county. The catch consisted of one old wolf and eleven partly grown young ones.

Physical Valuation.

The railway commission is commencing to receive answers to letters sent out to engineers in regard to taking charge of the physical valuation of railroads, traction companies, express, telephone and telegraph companies in the state and from present indications the \$40,000 appropriation will have to be stretched to cover the work. Answers have been received from Engineer Dwight Morgan, who did similar work in Minnesota; Gillette, who did the work in Washington, and other prominent engineers.

Double Track for Burlington.

The Burlington, it is reported, is starting to lay a double track from Lincoln to Havelock, with the ultimate intention of having a double track from Lincoln to Omaha. The track this year will undoubtedly be laid between Lincoln and Havelock, a distance of five miles. It is said that Robert Malone has a contract already signed for all of the track work from Lincoln to Havelock, but the officials refused to verify this report, although admitting the work is contemplated.

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

ALL SUBJECTS TOUCHED UPON

Religious, Social, Agricultural, Political and Other Matters Given Due Consideration.

The farm house belonging to Rolla Avery, several miles north of Humboldt, burned to the ground.

Herbert Layman of University Place, near Lincoln, killed himself in his bed by drinking carbolic acid. Layman was 29 years old. He bore an excellent reputation.

The Kansas Northwestern is a new project to run from Benkleman, Neb., south to Wichita, Kas. An enthusiastic meeting has been held at Hill City, Kas., and a charter secured.

The mayor of Nebraska City has abolished the red light district and ordered the newly appointed police force to clean the city of all the scarlet women and keep it clean during his term of office.

Ex-County Judge T. E. Bennett of York county sold his home and is contemplating moving to Idaho. Judge Bennett still retains York property, saying that he wants a good excuse to come back to York.

George Eggers, a well-to-do farmer living one mile north of Elkhorn, Douglas county, shot himself through the heart at his home. No reason is assigned for the act excepting a case of dyspepsia that depressed him.

Work on the construction of one and one-half miles of good roads in each of the four directions from Diller, Jefferson county, will be started at once and the work will be pushed until the entire six miles are constructed.

Peter Callaghan, a Northwestern passenger brakeman, was arrested in Fremont as a deserter from the regular army at Columbus, O. His arrest is said to be due to the fact that there were no less than four women whom he passed off as Mrs. Callaghan.

Ernest Fred Wright, the young Englishman who uttered and passed several forged checks in McCook, was captured at Oxford, Neb., brought back to McCook, arraigned in district court in special session, pleaded guilty and sentenced to state's prison for five years at hard labor.

The franchise of the Kearney water company expires in March, 1912. The city has already voted bonds to build a new plant, but some question having arisen as to their legality, a protest was filed with Auditor Barton, who refused to register the bonds. A mandamus will be filed to compel registration.

R. L. Cramer has recovered the three horses which disappeared last week while in charge of his farm hand, Krum, near Schuyler. Two were found at Schuyler and one at Rogers, with parties who got them from a man answering Krum's description. He did not realize one half the value of the horses, and after going on a big spree disappeared without leaving any clue to his whereabouts.

Washington dispatch: The secretary of the interior has approved instructions to the register and receiver at Lincoln, Neb., providing for the sale to the highest bidder for cash of about twenty small tracts of land averaging about sixteen acres each in township 8 north, range 20 west, embraced within fractional subdivisions resulting from disconnected surveys. The sale is to be held at Mayfield, Neb., during the latter part of May.

The body of Mrs. Charles Scudder, who died in Chicago, was brought to Central City and taken at once to Polk, where the parents of the deceased reside. The case is a peculiarly sad one as Mrs. Scudder was a bride of scarcely two months, and she and her young husband, who were both gifted along musical lines, had gone to Chicago to study music together with a view to shaping their career along similar lines.

The 11-year-old son of William Vannoy, living near Axtell, was horribly mangled by an automobile, while watching a car pass the school house, eight miles north of Axtell. The car passed the school house during tea morning recess and the children flocked to the road to watch it go by. Just as it approached the crowd of youngsters the Vannoy boy impulsively darted across the road in front of it and was killed.

When the judges of the National Corn exposition award premiums on oats in December, they will also decide a \$10,000 wager in a contest to learn whether better oats can be grown in Wyoming than in Canada or not. Colonel E. J. Bell of Laramie, sheep baron and large ranchman, has put up \$10,000 to say that he can grow more oats of better quality on his ranch in the Laramie plains country than can be produced in any other section of any other state or country in the world.

Mrs. E. L. Sears, formerly of Lincoln, was placed under arrest at Grand Island on the charge of kidnapping her own son. Deputy Sheriff Dawson of Lancaster county arrived and took her with him to Lincoln, together with the 8-year-old lad.

The residence of Alexander Stout of Chapman was set upon by unknown persons and every window pane and door was demolished by a shower of rocks. The trouble is said to have grown out of the activity of Stout with the "dry" element at the last election. The sheriff went to Chapman, but did not succeed in locating the offenders.

In the district court at Tecumseh Frank Morland of Richardson county pleaded guilty to the charges of forgery, and threw himself on the mercy of the court. Judge L. M. Pemberton sentenced him to the penitentiary for eighteen months at hard labor.

Theodore Smith, a farmer living about three miles southeast of Dickens, was badly, if not fatally, injured when a bolt in the doubletree broke, jerking him over the plow and in such a manner as to inflict a bad scalp wound over the eyes and bruises that will cause him to be laid up for some time at least.

THE DUTCH SUCCESSION

WHAT IT MEANS TO EUROPE



THE HOPE OF HOLLAND
A Composite Photograph Which, Under the Title of "A Royal Drum," is in Great Demand as a Picture Postcard Throughout Holland.

With the birth of an heir to the house of Orange-Nassau, of which Queen Wilhelmina is a representative, it is assured that the succession to the throne of Holland will not pass to one or other of the German princely families. So long as there is a representative of the house of Orange to whom fealty can be paid, it is not believed that the Dutch will ever consent to barter away their existence as a nation.

Queen Wilhelmina is perhaps today the most interesting of royal personages to the world at large and the public never tires of particulars as to her daily life.

Like most sovereigns, Queen Wilhelmina, when in her usual state of health, is an early riser; as a rule she is up about seven, though in the country the queen and the prince are often out riding or walking much earlier. Not long ago, when the royal couple followed the maneuvers near the Loo with great interest, they often rode out at 4 or 5 a. m.

After a typically Dutch breakfast of different kinds of bread, eggs, cheese in thin slices, cakes, honey and coffee, the queen sets to work on affairs of state; the different ministers are received to discuss impending measures; letters are read and appointments are signed; then the queen goes out for a walk or a drive till lunch time.

In winter the queen goes out again immediately after lunch, as those are the finest hours of the short winter days, but in summer walks and rides are often taken much later in the day.

The rest of the afternoon is spent, when in normal health, in visiting hospitals, exhibitions, receiving ladies in private audience or hearing the account of a new discovery, distant travels or feats of arms from any one in evidence.

The queen lives most of the year at her summer residence of Het Loo, in Gelderland, near Apeldoorn. To the palace belongs a large park, besides which vast woods and moors are included in the royal domain, which has been steadily enlarged by purchases of land since the queen's majority.

The prince takes a keen interest in fertilizing those grounds. He works hard to improve the soil and to better the condition of his laborers.

That part of Gelderland, the Veluwe, used to be among the poorest parts of the country, but under the skillful management of the prince consort it bids fair to become prosperous.

The four winter months are spent in The Hague; there the queen's life is necessarily spent less in air; the evenings are in ordinary times often taken up by dinner parties, concerts and receptions.

Yet as often as possible the queen and the prince dine together in their apartments, the queen mother often joining her children.

The young queen leads a very busy life; from childhood a strong sense of

CLING TO ANCIENT BELIEFS

French Peasants Maintain Strong Faith in Cures by Means of Devout Faith.

They have an odd way of curing headaches near Billiers in France. The sufferer preys his or her forehead with a needle until blood flows, then with the same needle he or she pricks a certain cross that was erected in 1874 near the village. By this means it is believed that the headache is made to "enter the wood," where it will remain for at least a fortnight.

This cure, says the Wide World Magazine, is attributed to the intervention of the Virgin Mary, who is said to have appeared in the above-mentioned year where the cross is erected with a promise that she would perform miracles "to prove her descent at that spot."

Adjoining the cross for curing headaches is another that is reputed to be of great service in the cure of diseases of the scalp. All that the sufferers need do is to come and pray there, leaving their bonnets or caps behind them, attached to a forked branch stuck in the earth.

The inhabitants of Billiers have other superstitions. They put a large cross in whitewash over the doors of their cottages so as to protect them against lightning; they stretch cords over their huge iron stoves and sit watching them for hours to see if they are vibrated by some unseen power, vibration being a sure sign that those who take part in the experiment are to be happy for the remainder of the year; and on the fishermen receiving the first proceeds of a sale they fall down on their knees to make the sign of the cross, which will insure a profitable day's work.

Municipal Ownership in Leeds.

In the last 11 years, according to officially reported returns, the city of Leeds, England, has earned a profit of \$5,605,000 from its municipally owned tramways, water-works, gas-works and electric light plant.

Prominent People

LEADS WOMAN'S WAR ON TARIFF



Woman's war upon the Payne tariff bill looms largely as the burning issue of the hour in her world. And instead of being confined to the signing of huge petitions which nobody will ever read, or the passing of eloquent resolutions by local literary clubs of whom nobody ever hears, the campaign is to be an active one, fought on the ground at Washington and with some of the same weapons that trust builders and labor leaders and lumber kings and other masculine interests use in such cases.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, who is the commanding general on the spot in the fight, representing the American Federation of Women's Clubs, is a well-known lawyer of the capital who has done more things to be remembered by than many men. The daughter of the late Platt R. Spencer, author of the system of penmanship we studied at school, she studied law and assisted her husband in his work until he died 17 years ago. Then she took over his law practice and has since continued it successfully on her own account, practicing in the United States supreme court and lower tribunals as well. She is the counsel for several foreign legations, and for various national patriotic and labor organizations. She was one of the founders of the American Red Cross, and she organized the Washington College of Law, of which she was made dean and one of the professors.

Mrs. Mussey secured from congress the passage of the law giving mothers the same right to their children as the fathers in the District of Columbia, as well as the legislation which accords married women the right to engage in business and to control their own earnings. She secured the first appropriation for a public kindergarten, and as a member of the Washington board of education, brought about important reforms in the educational system of the capital. It may be realized that when a woman of her experience, diplomacy and determination takes up the cudgels actively in the cause of woman and her gloves, her hosiers, her hats and her laces, her perfumes and toilet articles, most of which are heavily taxed in the new tariff measure, something is likely to give. It may not be congress—but it is not likely to be Mrs. Mussey, either.

NEW ROOSEVELT PROFESSOR

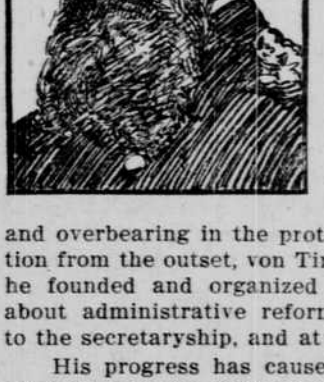


Much satisfaction is manifested in Germany, especially in educational and scientific circles, at the selection of Columbus university of Benjamin Ide Wheeler to fill at the Berlin university the chair of Roosevelt professor, founded and endowed by James Speyer of New York. Prof. Wheeler, who for the last ten years has been president of the University of California, spent a number of years in the '80's at the leading German universities, notably at those of Berlin, Leipzig and Jena, receiving at the close of his studies the highest honors, namely, the degree of Ph. D. summa cum laude, from the University of Heidelberg.

Many of the leading professors in Germany are old fellow-students of his, and as he has always kept up his friendly intercourse with them they are pleased at the idea of seeing him again. It is not only, however, as a student, a scholar and a linguist that the people of Germany are looking forward to the sojourn of Prof. Wheeler in Berlin, but more especially as the exponent of the best forms of American college life and of American ethics generally. The professor, who is a New Englander by birth and a Californian by adoption, has always been famed for his active role in athletics, and as a professor at Harvard and at Cornell, as well as since he became president of the University of California, has always identified himself in a marked degree with college sports.

The emperor has expressed his opinion, which is known to be shared in the highest educational circles in Germany, that the advantage of these Roosevelt professorships lies not alone in their scientific discourses, but likewise in the knowledge which they impart there with regard to American ideas, ethics, modes of thought and life; in short, of the highest forms of Americanism. Until now all the Roosevelt professors have hailed from seats of learning on the Atlantic seaboard or in the eastern states. Prof. Wheeler, as president of the University of California, will be welcomed by the kaiser and by the educational authorities in Germany with even more interest than his predecessors, since he will be in a position to enlighten people at Berlin about a part of America which is less familiar to them than any other, and yet which has been of late a great deal in the public eye, in connection with public sentiment on the Pacific coast concerning Japan.

CREATOR OF GERMAN NAVY

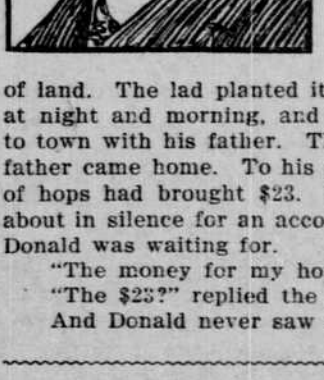


Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, secretary of the navy in the German cabinet, is the man who is really responsible for the sudden spasm of navy building that is going on at a desperate rate upon two continents. In that connection he is responsible for a strange feeling of national uneasiness in at least one country outside his own. For his determination to make his country a sea power of the first class is back of it all.

Von Tirpitz is the pioneer and creator of the kaiser's navy, in a broad sense. When, at the age of 16, he became a naval cadet, the Prussian navy consisted of a small collection of frigates. The Fiederland was considered about as much of a sea power as Switzerland, which is landlocked. Consequently, powers like Great Britain could afford to be somewhat audacious and overbearing in the protection of their sea forces. Winning rapid promotion from the outset, von Tirpitz in 1891 was made chief of staff at Kiel. There he founded and organized the German torpedo service. He also brought about administrative reforms in the German admiralty. In 1898 he came to the secretaryship, and at once set about to create the navy.

His progress has caused profound uneasiness in Great Britain and has set that country hard at work rushing out new Dreadnoughts and similar big war craft at the most rapid rate possible. It is also suspected that there is some connection with the recent big-navy agitation in this country.

GREAT RAILROAD BUILDER



Donald D. Mann is a name that means little to the average American reader. Most of them have never heard it, or have not remembered it if they did. And yet this Canadian railroad builder and timber man has one unique claim to public attention. It is this: For the past 12 years not a single day has gone by that Mann has not built or bought a mile of railroad. He is one of the great railroad builders of his day. He had a commanding part in the creation of the Canadian Northern railway, and he has cut an important figure in the making of many others of lesser importance to the world than the one named. Of that he and a partner retain practically all of the stock.

Mann's first venture for himself was when, as a boy, his father gave him the use of an acre of land. The lad planted it to hops, worked over it, used all his spare time at night and morning, and finally harvested one short bale, which he sent to town with his father. That was a long day. At last, in the evening, the father came home. To his anxious son's inquiry he announced that the bale of hops had brought \$23. Then he resumed his figuring. The boy waited about in silence for an accounting. At last the father looked up to ask what Donald was waiting for.

"The money for my hops," he said, expectantly.

"The \$23?" replied the father. "Oh, I spent it in town."

And Donald never saw the color of his money.

Hindering the Boom.

The pride of locality, which is so insisted upon in certain small western towns, had an amusing illustration, says a writer in Puck, in a place by the name of Paxico. The landlord of the tavern was telling a friend about the arrest of "a feller for walking down Main street in the middle of the afternoon in his stocking feet. He's in jail now," continued the narrator, when the other interrupted.

"Why," cried his friend, "it isn't a crime, is it, for a person to walk in his stocking feet? Personal liberty, my dear sir—"

"Aw," replied the eloquent landlord, "personal liberty is proper enough as long as it don't interfere with the rights of other people. Anything that tends to add to the silence of our little city is an offense against the general welfare. We're public-spirited here, even if we ain't exactly metropolitan."

Music is the only one of all the arts that does not corrupt the mind.—Montesquieu.