

of the question to have realized on them so quickly.

Taken all in all, the settlement of the bank's complicated affairs has thus far been most creditable to those concerned in it. The whole incident again proves, too, how far from probable it is for depositors in a national bank to lose, no matter how complete its wreck by trusted officials. So many safeguards does the national banking law throw around the confiding depositor that in any catastrophe, no matter how others suffer loss, his safety is generally perfectly assured.

A Point of Honor.

The code of honor has so many and diverse variations. It is honorable to do things in the north that a man in the south would lose caste for doing. Right is right in Russia, in Jerusalem and in the United States, but the codes of honor adopted by the society of those nations have little similitude.

The cadets at West Point are said to regard truth-telling as the highest and most indispensable virtue. On their oath they testify that they were hazed and that all freshman cadets are hazed. Yet on their oath they testify that Cadet Booz was not hazed. Therefore truth is practised with discretion by West Pointers. When to tell the truth involves condemnation of themselves, they unanimously agree to avoid it. If every freshman cadet is hazed, and Booz was a cadet, then he was hazed. But according to the testimony Booz, who died of something was not hazed. Truth is secondary in this case to the tenets of the code of honor which demand that no cadet shall ever assist by his testimony in the punishment of a guilty fellow student. To prevent such a consummation the cadets violate their oath. When right opposes honor, honor must give way. For a long time at the south, in Italy, in France, the code duello superceded law and ethics and its supremacy is not yet entirely overthrown. It is deplorable that as late as the first years of the twentieth century so barbarous and brutal a code as the one in force at West Point should be obeyed by the youths who may become lieutenants, captains, colonels, generals, and finally the commander-in-chief of the army. The army exists only to enforce the law. Therefore the military, first of all, should hold the law in highest reverence. It is fortunate that the attention of the highest officers of the army and of congress should have been called to the condition of affairs at West Point, where hazing is more severe than at any other academy in the United States. An officer's authority is so unquestioned and unlimited that abuses when it is exercised by a bully are inevitable. The training at West Point should from the first year to the last one, consistently discourage bullying. Gentleness and generosity are essential characteristics in a man who has absolute authority over a number of others. A course of hazing can not be a suitable preparation for the assumption of absolute authority. Colonel Mills, the present superintendent of the academy, is doing his best to eradicate hazing and has discouraged its most brutal forms. It is very easy for the editor in his sanctum to announce that the little boys must be "toughened." It is questionable if second year boys have discretion enough to do it. The committee has found out that in many cases cadets are exercised until they become unconscious or go into convulsions. One of the cadets, who testified, asked to have cotton stuffed in his mouth to

prevent his involuntary outcries from being audible to the officer of the day. Torture, such as this, must be inflicted by the thoroughly brutalized. In fact the testimony of most of the cadets indicates that brutal hazing is confined to a few disreputable members of every class. High-minded cadets fail to understand the pleasures of inflicting torture upon younger and weaker boys, who if they refuse to obey the commands of the upper classmen must be assigned to fight with a boy a year older and stronger, by a year's setting up exercises at the academy. In slavery times the negro overseer who had been the most cruelly treated himself was the cruelest taskmaster. Cadets therefore who have been tortured into unconsciousness are the ones most likely to torture the freshmen of their sophomore year. And after graduation those cadets who in secret have tortured the class below them, make overbearing, brutal officers according to army officers' testimony.

To Prevent Disease.

Chicago's city council has just passed an ordinance against spitting on the sidewalks and on the floors of public buildings. Alderman Goldzier is the name of the councilman who finally induced the council to pass the ordinance. If Chicago, where men are not allowed to line up along the street, needs such a law, Lincoln where the policemen allow loafers to lean up against the same railing all day long, surely needs it. The halls of the public buildings of Lincoln are disgraceful pens disgusting to the clean men and women who are obliged to enter them. In the court-house, notices placed at frequent intervals on the walls prohibit spitting on the floors. But the notices might as well be posters, for the tobacco chewers pay no attention to this attempted infringement of their privileges. The steps and foyer of the postoffice are dirty and evil smelling, though I believe they are washed, daily. There is no polite word to describe the condition of the capitol. The demoralizing effect of the dirt and squalor of a city like Lincoln, which is neither town nor city, where loafers occupy the sunny corners in winter and the shady ones in summer, is more apparent when compared with a busy and much larger city.

Just at present when smallpox, grip and pneumonia are attacking everybody an ordinance against spitting, where women's skirts can carry germs into homes is especially expedient. Alderman Goldzier's resolution reads,

"Whereas, Spitting upon sidewalks, in public places and in public conveyances is detrimental to health, by reason of the danger of spreading contagious diseases, and is also a public nuisance which should be abated, therefore

"Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Chicago:

"Section 1. No person shall spit upon any public sidewalk or upon the floor of any public conveyance, or upon the floors of any theatre, hall, assembly room or public building.

"Sec. 2. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall upon conviction be fined in a sum not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars.

"Sec. 3. This ordinance shall be in effect from and after its passage and approval by the mayor."

Mr. Goldzier said in support of the resolution:

"The latest discoveries in science and medicine have shown that disease germs are spread broadcast through this habit of expectoration, and in the present epidemic of such diseases some precaution should be taken to prevent it. Similar ordinances are in

force in New York, Paris and a number of European cities, and the trial has been successful. We have never had an ordinance in the Chicago code, though Commissioner Kerr at one time issued such an order. The health authorities wish to do so again, but they have not the authority."

Lehrfreiheit.

This is a free country, freer than any other country. The expression of opinion is occasionally somewhat hampered by the commercial, political and consanguineous relations of man with men. Merchants consider the feelings and opinions of their customers, doctors their patients, and lawyers their clients. The larger a man's business becomes the more considerate and conservative he is about expressing his opinion. This is one of the blessings of competition. It is in consequence of the fact that there are other men offering the same goods and services for sale that merchants and professional men handle the trade with care and that the community is spared the infliction of a large number of undigested carelessly considered opinions.

Professors in American universities are an exception to all the rest of the world. They are accustomed to the expression of absolutely untrammelled opinions. Men who work for any other large corporation possess an increasing interest in and respect for the power and influence of the agency which employs them. The wages that are paid them, every month and from year to year, finally effect a return of something more than the nominal services for which they receive so many dollars a year. The loyalty of the agents, superintendents and managers of a great insurance or railroad company, loyalty not only to the corporation but to the founders and higher officers of the business is one of the compensatory features of modern business life. The average modern college professor has little reverence for the founders of the institution he works for and immediately resents any hint that his indiscreet language may cripple the resources of the institution and discredit other members of the faculty. If college professors were in the habit of making gifts, to public institutions even in proportion to their income—their occasional attitude of contempt towards the mere money-maker who gives of his abundance to college and charitable institutions might be more justifiable. But members of a college faculty live in a community as a set of men apart, critically deploring this or that tendency of the times from an academic distance.

Senator Stanford, who founded Stanford university was not an educated man. He went to California in the early days when the times and men were rough. He had more initiative force in his little finger than all the men who are taking advantage of the height and fame of the monument he built, as a vantage point from which to abuse him. The founder of Stanford University is dead. His widow has given up more than nine tenths of her property to the university. These two well-meaning, but mistaken people thought to benefit their state and succeeding generations by relinquishing all they had to the university. The childish audacity, lack of good manners, the heathenism of Professor Ross' attack on the character of Leland Stanford is characteristic of the belief in the infallibility of his own opinion and the inerrancy of his judgment.

As a grateful alumna of the state university of Nebraska, I regret that

this young man of raw opinions and reckless propriety is to lecture at the university. In Cornell and in Stanford he has been a firebrand and there is plenty of material at the university smouldering since the dismissal of Wolfe, ready to be ignited. Professor Ross is a fluent and emotional speaker, just the sort of a man to inflame college students, newly settled to the solution of problems which have vexed the world since the organization of society and the beginnings of commerce.

The university which is supported by the people of this state should return citizens sworn and educated to the conservation of society rather than to its destruction. The wild-eyed anarchists should receive no reinforcements from university ranks and since the days of Wolfe alumni of his sort are rare. The arrival of a more cultivated, gifted, magnetic speaker than Wolfe, threatens the university with the same sort of an influence. The faculty of the university of Nebraska at the present time is composed of men of seasoned judgment and of salutary influence over the undergraduates. A very small minority of the faculty is wild-eyed, unseasoned and ungrateful to the taxpayers who support the institution. It is comparatively easy for an unscrupulous man to influence students to an expression of passionate, personal loyalty and of enmity towards the institution which has made their education possible. It is only an occasional teacher who is willing to take advantage of his position and of the impressionable nature of students to influence them. Professor Wolfe made use of such unsportsmanlike means of accomplishing a result. But since his time the faculty have settled the inevitable differences of opinion among themselves.

The Shooting Cure.

Mrs. Kennedy of Kansas-City, chagrined because her husband deserted her after being forced to marry her, went to his place of business and killed him. If Kennedy was what everybody, who justifies her conduct, says that he was, then he was not worth shooting with the effect of inevitably ruining a good woman's life and reputation. If Mrs. Kennedy was a designing adventuress, of previously bad character who had made up her mind to make some man marry her, then she is a murderess and should be executed. Dr Cross' testimony before the coroner's jury indicates that she is not the wronged and innocent girl she pretends to be. Mrs. Kennedy alleges that Kennedy's desertion injured her standing in the community. By shooting Kennedy her affair and her character are known to everybody who reads the newspapers. By shooting him she proved that his aversion for her and avoidance of her was justifiable. If she had loved him, she would not have shot him, kicked his head after he was dead and testified the next day before the coroner's jury, dressed in a brilliant red dress, jacket and red hat trimmed with white lace. She will be tried by a jury of men, which will be appealed to by her attorney to consider the wrongs of a maddened and desperate woman, pursued by a scoundrel and then deserted. There are some such cases, where, for the sake of impartial justice the jury should be composed of women who could not so easily be deceived by the appearance and pleas of such a woman as this notoriety-mad Kansas City murderess. Society should mete out justice with a more even hand. Murder is murder and if it were young Ken-