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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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1.....42,800

2.....42,810

3.....42,820

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6.....42,850

7.....42,860

8.....42,870

9.....42,880

10.....42,890

11.....42,900

12.....42,910

13.....42,920

14.....42,930

15.....42,940

16.....42,950

17.....42,960

18.....42,970

19.....42,980

20.....42,990

21.....43,000

22.....43,010

23.....43,020

24.....43,030

25.....43,040

26.....43,050

27.....43,060

28.....43,070

29.....43,080

30.....43,090

31.....43,100

32.....43,110

33.....43,120

34.....43,130

35.....43,140

36.....43,150

37.....43,160

38.....43,170

39.....43,180

40.....43,190

41.....43,200

42.....43,210

43.....43,220

44.....43,230

45.....43,240

46.....43,250

47.....43,260

48.....43,270

49.....43,280

50.....43,290

51.....43,300

52.....43,310

53.....43,320

54.....43,330

55.....43,340

56.....43,350

57.....43,360

58.....43,370

59.....43,380

60.....43,390

Neutrality on the Canal.

The resolution looking toward neutrality of the canal introduced in the house by Representative Keifer of Ohio seems to have every prospect of adoption as it should have. It seems to meet the favor of the minority leader, Champ Clark and that of Mr. Tawney, a stalwart republican chairman of the appropriation committee and of the president, so that its success should be assured.

Such a resolution is essentially a measure in the interest of peace and commerce. It would be a sheer waste of money and denial of our boasted policy for international peace to avoid treaty arrangements with other countries that would make it necessary for us to fortify the Panama with forts and battleships. We might thus have to spend more money to make the canal safe from attack without the presence of men-of-war.

At present only the United States and Great Britain are obligated to observe neutrality on the canal, just as they are on the Great Lakes, but under the terms of this resolution treaties would be negotiated with the other powers by which they too would subscribe to similar pledges. The purpose is to establish a system of regulation such as governs the Suez canal, toward which all the nations are neutral. Such an arrangement will make it incumbent on the United States to do no more than provide adequate police patrol for the canal and the American property rights on each side of the canal will not be jeopardized, either.

No Banking Monopoly.

In an address to a group meeting of bankers at Hastings Governor Shallenberger is reported to have advocated limiting the number of banks that may be chartered to do business in Nebraska, his professed purpose being to prevent mushroom growth. An absolute limit on the number of banks to be chartered would, of course, be giving those banks already chartered a legal monopoly which would be a practical monopoly if the state were the only authority that could issue bank charters. It happens that the state is not the only authority with power to charter banks, so that the monopoly could not be effective unless a limit were also placed on the number of national banks to be chartered in each state by consent of the comptroller of the currency. But if the policy of monopoly were the right one for each state it would be equally desirable for the national banks, and would lead eventually to a complete banking monopoly.

It is hardly necessary to intimate that the people will not take kindly to Governor Shallenberger's new scheme if this is what it means. Applications for bank charters in Nebraska are now passed on by the State Banking board, and this board should have, and doubtless has, authority to refuse a charter for any good reason supporting a presumption that the bank would be dangerous to the community. But there can be, and should be, no arbitrary discrimination or personal preference, but rather absolute equality before the law for all who comply in good faith with its provisions.

Nebraska is not ready for a bank monopoly, and the wonder is that the idea should have had to wait to be fostered by a governor elected as a democrat on a platform fulminating against all special privilege.

Pugilism in Politics and Religion.

Business, politics and religion are now involved in the Jeffries-Johnson fight to say nothing of sport and are bound to be important elements, no matter which man wins. The pugilistic aspect has long been overshadowed by the commercial and now the other two forces combine to crowd it still further into the background. To begin with a fortune is put up in the stakes and many fortunes are comprehended in the revenue expected from the moving picture show, which is by far the biggest feature in the whole extravaganza. These moving pictures are counted on to draw immensely at the box office and institute the commercial asset of the fight. Even the religious forces which are attempting to prevent the fight recognize this fact and are centering their opposition on it, more really, than on the fact that a prize fight is to be held in California. And in their disgust they have struck a responsive chord among most people.

If the governor of California and other law officers think they are going to escape, the day of reckoning as the penalty for refusing to interfere with the big fight they are probably reckoning without their host. They are threatened with opposition from the church forces when they come up next time for election, for taking the position that they are powerless to interfere. So we need not be surprised to have the Jeffries-Johnson prize fighting picture show enterprise figure as the paramount issue in California politics state election.

Remember the Fly.

At last there is indication that spring means business, and after spring comes summer, but the first approach of warm weather notes the arrival of the housefly. People should regard it as no joke to join in a crusade against this dangerous little insect. Now that they know his propensities for distributing disease germs they should not hesitate to curb them by killing the fly.

Flies breed best about garbage and refuse. This should be a reminder to all householders to see that their garbage and refuse are properly disposed of and kept as far as possible from the house, even while they must be kept at all.

Files, of course, should be kept out of the house, and especially out of a sick room. They will bring disease into the house on their feet and also carry it out if they get into a room where a person lies ill. One way to keep files out of the house is to keep food and milk and everything else that may attract them covered. But if the fly gets in the house he may be successfully combated in his course of mischief. If you cannot hit him with sufficient force and accuracy every time to cause death, try a 5 to 8 per cent solution of formaldehyde with a little sugar and place it where you think the fly will be most likely to light.

The Municipal Year.

In its ruling on a license case that there is nothing in the law to prevent the city authorities from making the municipal year with reference to the term of licenses to sell liquor correspond with the municipal year for other fiscal purposes the supreme court makes possible the standardizing of certain features of our city government and suggests other changes to simplify still further our administering machinery. While the point at issue in this case was whether license holders should pay an extra \$1,000 for four months' license because of the change in the law making our Omaha Police board elective instead of appointive, it is of wider scope than that in its ultimate effects. The city and county now have their municipal years corresponding with the calendar year, but the school board still holds to an obsolete fiscal year running from June to June. It is this overlapping of the school board's year with the calendar year and fiscal year of the city and county that has made our school board finances inexplicable. It would be highly advantageous to have the fiscal year the same for all our agencies of local government.

This brings up another annoying discrepancy which should be remedied, namely, the diversity of the tax years which we must now submit to. Our city taxes are payable and delinquent at one time, our county personal taxes at a different time and our county real estate taxes at still another time, producing utmost confusion to the taxpayer and entailing unnecessary expense on city and county and also on the individual taxpayer. There is no good reason why our various tax levies should not be consolidated so that one tax bill may be rendered for the whole amount due each year, even though they may be payable in semi-annual installments. Here is an opportunity for some constructive work by our financiers.

Man Necessary Part of Family.

The National Conference of Charities and Corrections has made the significant discovery that "man is a necessary part of the family." It reached this goal through its pursuit of the problem of the widow's comfort. So it has intimated that marriage is the remedy for dependent women and that therefore widows should wed. In his presumption mere man has flattered himself that he was not only a necessary part, but the head of the household, so that he may not go into ecstasies at once over this magnanimous concession, though he should accept it on the scriptural theory that we come up to our just reward by degrees. "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear." Certainly it is most appropriate and must be conclusive that this concession should come from those good women who have never yet had the advantages of a husband, and must admit the lack of at least one essential to their complete happiness. The advocates of this theory left the intimation that man's necessity in the family rested on a financial basis. Of course this would be the natural inference, since it is declared that marriage is the remedy for the dependent woman. Necessity, of course, implies a sense of indispensability and does not stop at comprehending privilege or even option, so that the fiat is quite restrictive in its limitations, conceding no more to man than he may be able to find or develop in the contingency of his future conduct.

For which let man be duly thankful and hope, persevering the while.

Contrasting Mr. Bryan in that measly little old Washington hall meeting and in that magnificent New York assemblage buried under a bower of such fulsome eulogies as "uncontaminated soul," and "peerless philosopher," certainly makes it seem that a "prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

Emperor William's good taste and decorum displayed at the funeral of Edward VII has been taken as cementing the bond of friendly relations between the British and Germans. In more than one way, the affliction of the king's death has been turned to good account for the substantial welfare of his own country.

Modern Phenomena.

Washington Star. One of the remarkable things revealed by Mr. Roosevelt's tour is the amount of enthusiasm that can exist when there is no base ball game.

An Outgrowth of Freedom.

Brooklyn Eagle. Representative Walter I. Smith of Iowa wants to prohibit any printing by newspapers of stories about prize fights. In a free country free publicity is to be expected.

Closing Out Sales.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Another large tract of government land is soon to be thrown open to settlement. The day is fast approaching, however, when Uncle Sam will be obliged to retire from the real estate business.

Needs Looking Into.

New York Sun. There must be something radically wrong with the examination system at Annapolis when a class of young men who have already passed the test at their graduation go to the academy only to find on their return that practically half of them are rejected and presumably retired to private life.

Public Criticism.

Baltimore American. The governor of New Jersey says he would not seek an elective office again on account of the severity and annoyances of public criticism. This criticism may be severe and sometimes unjust, but it is necessary, as the check of all others in this country, on official conduct. The public has a right to know the truth, and it is as much its duty to express dissatisfaction with the public work not done according to their wishes. Their employees may, like others, complain of it, but they cannot avoid it; indeed the brave among them rather court it, when it comes to pursue it to deserve as little as possible of severity in it.

The Public Should Be Shown.

Philadelphia Ledger. If the increase of railroad passenger and freight rates has really been made necessary by the increased cost of railroad operation—the advances in the cost of supplies and in the rate of wages paid—the changes will doubtless be made. But the public may reasonably ask that the necessity shall be demonstrated to the satisfaction of impartial and disinterested experts, say such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, if it was upon the same principle that sane-minded people objected to the indiscriminate attempt not many months ago to impose arbitrary limits upon railway passenger fares, especially in view of the fact that no rates were taken to when the carriers were ordered to serve the public or its cost to the carriers. In all fairness the public is entitled to a reciprocal consideration.

PREVENTABLE LOSS.

An Industrial Problem of National-Wide Importance. Boston Herald. Half a million persons in the United States are injured in accident each year. The estimated economic loss by reason of the fact that a quarter of a billion of the buildings consumed by fire in the United States each year if placed on a list of sixty-five feet frontage would line a street reaching from New York to Chicago. A person journeying along that street would meet an injured person every 160 feet, and at every three-quarters of a mile he would see the charred remains of a human being. We are paying tax for the preventable loss of \$300,000,000, or enough to build the Panama canal.

These startling figures are presented by Mr. Ferd C. Schwedtmann, chairman of the committee on industrial insurance of the National Manufacturers' association. They are backed by official figures from United States statistical authorities. They are the summons which calls the American public to prompt consideration of the problem of conserving resources of the nation. Next week when the National Manufacturers' association meets in New York, it will devote its entire session to the discussion of industrial accidents, and means for their prevention.

This is an industrial problem of no mean importance, for directly or indirectly industry must bear the burden of this needless waste. Employers' liability laws, compensation acts and statutory regulation of factory appliances and conditions, and the proper protection of the life and health of workers, are generally associated in the public mind with so-called "labor" legislation, suggested and promoted by labor organizations and forced an unwilling employers. It is significant that a body of employers, has undertaken an extensive campaign to educate employers to the importance of equipping their plants with labor-saving devices, to devise means of preventing accidents, to offer its aid in every way toward advanced legislation to secure the workingman more immediate and just compensation for accidental injury, enforcing on the employer a larger degree of responsibility than is defined under existing liability laws.

Our Birthday Book

May 23, 1910.

Henry M. Teller, formerly United States senator from Colorado, was born May 23, 1830, at Granger, N. Y., and is therefore 80 years old today. Mr. Teller led the free silver bolt of the St. Louis convention, and was even mentioned in connection with the presidency as a sixteen to one candidate.

W. T. Thompson, attorney general of Nebraska, is 65 today. He was born at Fenimore, Wis., and practiced law at Central City until he became deputy in the attorney general's office, and later was elected two terms as attorney general.

Weldon E. Heyburn, United States senator from Idaho, was born May 23, 1832, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He is a lawyer by profession, and has been in the senate since 1903.

William H. Clark, secretary and treasurer of the Nonpareil Laundry company, is just 46. He was born in Vineland, N. J., and came to Omaha in 1889 from Indiana to take a position with the Cudahy Packing company, which he retained for fifteen years until going into his present business.

And now Des Moines is undergoing an investigation of its water supply with reference to its sufficiency for fire-fighting purposes. If Des Moines needs outside experts Omaha might furnish a few water-logged statesmen who are practiced at spouting.

The receiver of the Independent Telephone company returns its franchise in Omaha for taxation valued at \$20,000. Judging from circumstantial evidence it cost the promoters all of that.

The Toledo Blade takes a whack at one of its esteemed composers by remarking that a typographical error in the poet laureate's recent ode to King Edward made it worse than it really was.

Of the thirty-six reigning kings and queens of England since the Norman conquest only fifteen have been buried in Westminster abbey, while ten have been interred at Windsor, including the late King Edward and Queen Victoria at Frogmore. The two later burials clearly indicate that royalty regards Windsor as the present and future burial place of England's kings and queens. Other royal graves are widely scattered. A writer in the New York Sun, in calling the roll of former monarchs, points out their resting places and some of their characteristics as noted in history. William the Conqueror was buried at Caen, France, thus showing that in those days England was but a colony of France. His son, King William Rufus, was buried at Winchester, the shrine of the great Saxon King Alfred the Great, a fitting sepulchre for kings. Henry I, the youngest son of the Conqueror, died in France, but his remains were taken to England and placed in the magnificent abbey which he had built at Reading, now in ruins.

Stephen, after a turbulent reign, found a resting place in what was then known as "the king's little town of Faversham." Henry Plantagenet, who died at Chilton four years after the battle of Tewkesbury at Fontevraud, and so did the lion-hearted King Richard. The hand of King John, who signed the Great Charter, rests in Worcester cathedral.

Although the hallowed dust of King Edward the Confessor was placed in his "New Church" at Westminster it was afterward taken to the palace near, where it remained until the reign of King Henry III, who removed the Confessor's coffin to its present place in the abbey. Henry III was the first of the Norman kings to be buried there, although his heart was sent to the abbey at Westminister. His son, Edward I, created the tomb over his father's remains, which is still one of the sights of the abbey. Edward I, "Longshanks," was buried at Westminister, and as late as 1774 his tomb was opened. He was dressed in his royal robes, with a sceptre in his right hand. The body measured 6 feet 3 inches. The tomb was opened in 1870, in the presence of the Dean and Chapter. His unfortunate son, Edward II, was buried at Gloucester, but his grandson, King Edward III, was interred in Westminster.

Richard II and his "Good Queen Anne" of Bohemia were buried in Westminster, but his successor, Henry IV, expressed a wish to be buried in Canterbury cathedral near the grave of his distinguished uncle, Edward the Black Prince.

Henry V, probably the most popular king of England, for "England ne'er lost a king of so much worth," rests in Westminster abbey, and his tomb is an object of interest. The first king buried in the Chapel Royal of St. George's, Windsor, was Henry VI, surnamed "Henry of Windsor," for he had been born in the castle, and it is remarkable that his rival and successor, King Edward IV, was buried in the same chapel, and thus the two roses of York and Lancaster rested together in the same tomb, and it is here that after the lapse of more than five centuries "Edward the Peace-maker" will be buried, whose ancestry can be traced step by step to those first two kings who found a sepulchre at Windsor.

The remains of the young King Edward were buried in the Tower, but were carefully interred in the abbey by order of King Charles II.

The body of Richard, who had "made poor England weep in streams of blood," was flung into a grave at Leicester. The erection of the chapel at Westminister by Henry VII and his burial there are matters of history, but it is a curious circumstance that his son, Henry VIII, was interred at Windsor, while his three children, Edward, Mary and Elizabeth, were buried in Westminster, the remains of the two sisters being placed in the same tomb.

Jame I was buried in Westminster, but his grave had been entirely lost sight of until last Dean Stanley brought to light the huge coffin which had been placed in the vault of Henry VII. The Dean invited Dr. Tait, the archbishop of Canterbury, to be present at the opening of the coffin. As the lid was raised the dean said: "Let us stand aside so that the first Scotch archbishop may be the first to look on the remains of the first Scotch king of England." King Charles I, after his execution at Whitehall, was buried in St. George's, Windsor, and as there was no name on the coffin it was opened in the presence of the prince regent (George IV) and then carefully sealed.

Jame II was buried at St. Germain, France, where he died expiring a wish that eventually his body might be taken to Westminster. William III and Queen Mary II were entombed in Westminster, and also Queen Anne and her nineteen children, not far from the grave of Charles II and several of his illegitimate children.

Oliver Cromwell, although he had sent the body of "Charles Stewart" to Windsor, left careful instructions that he should have a royal grave for himself in the abbey. Visitors to the abbey are still shown "Oliver's vault," but the body was, at the restoration of Charles, taken from the vault and treated, as Dean Stanley said, "with every dishonor which a poor revenge could suggest."

Of the four Georges, George I was buried at Hanover, George II, in Westminster, George III and George IV at Windsor, and Queen Victoria at Frogmore, near Windsor.

There have been no kings interred in St. Paul's cathedral, and only one royal person, John of Gaunt, the "time honored Lancaster" of Shakespeare, whose descendants occupy nearly all the thrones of Europe except that of Turkey. Kennal Green has one royal tomb. It is that of George, duke of Cambridge, the uncle of Queen Mary III, who requested that he should be placed beside the body of his morganatic wife, Miss Fairbanks. The late king attended the funeral.

Where Kings Rest

Westminster Abbey First of England's Royal Tombs, with Windsor the Second in Number.

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A Constructive Party. Cleveland Leader. If this administration program—or this part of the work the president has hoped that congress would finish during the present