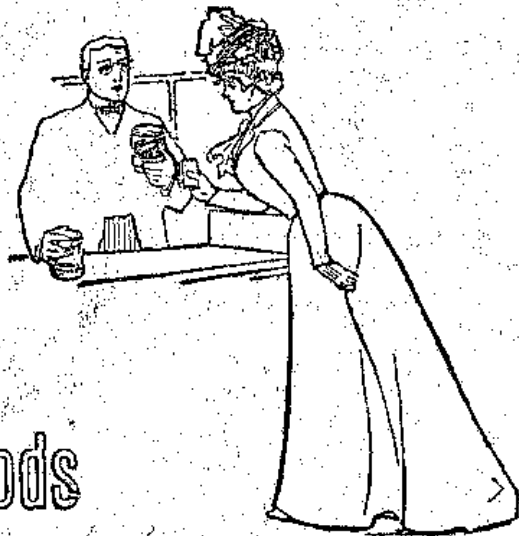


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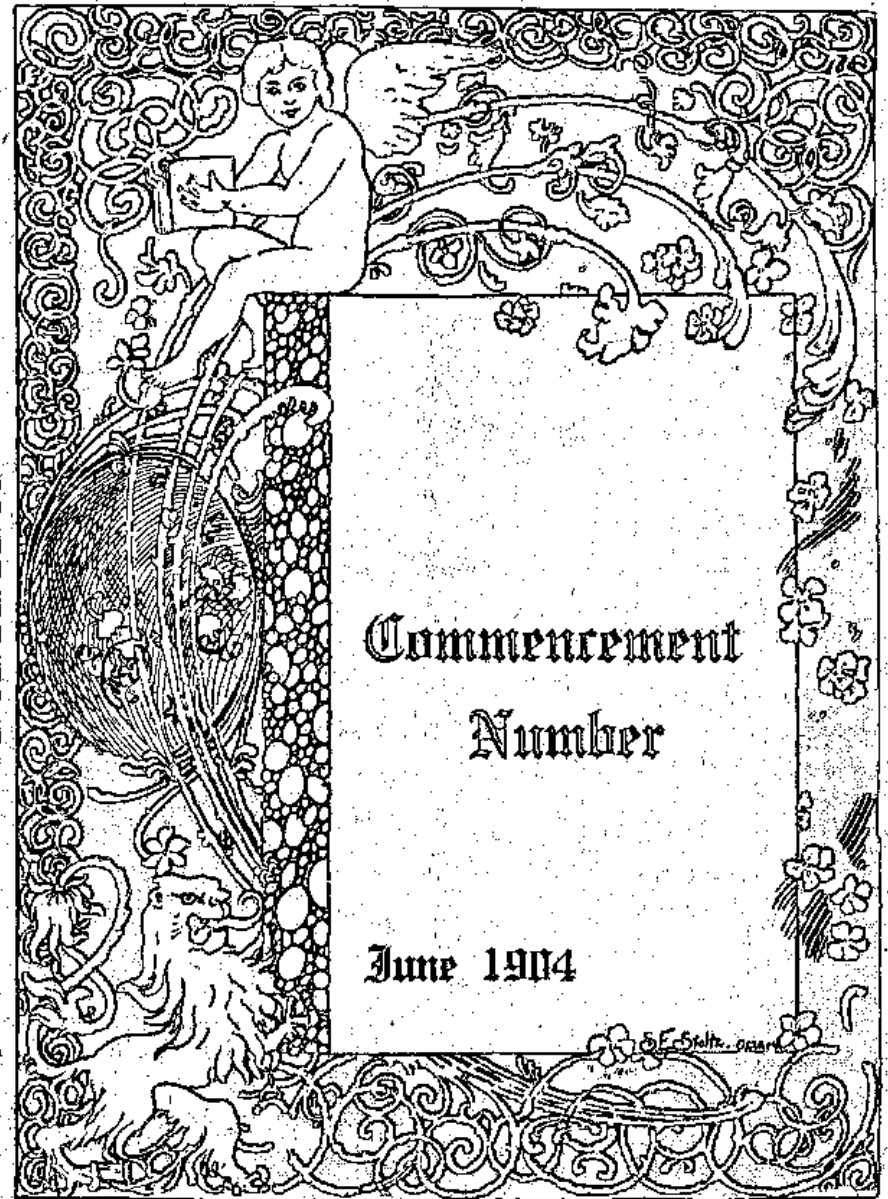
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REGISTER



Commencement
Number

June 1904

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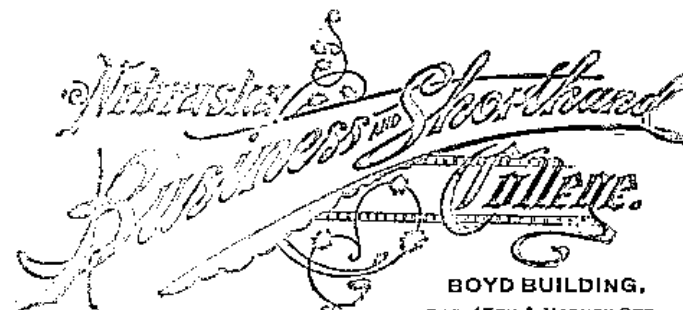
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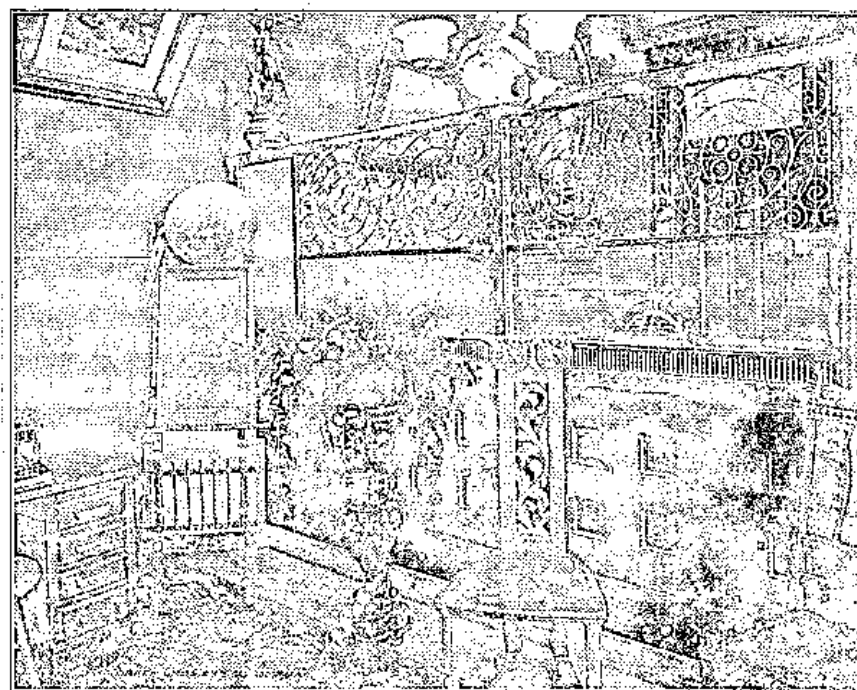


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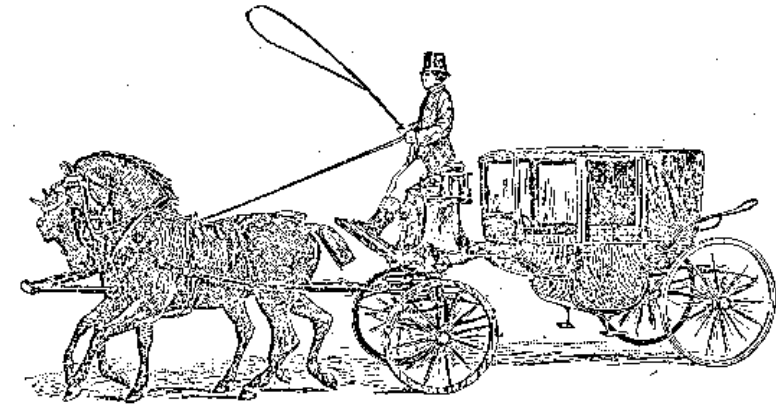
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OMAHA, NEB.

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Programme

Commencement

Creighton Orpheum

June 17, 1904

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAMME

Omaha High School

SUPT W. M. DAVIDSON, Presiding

PART I.

Invocation	Rev. John H. Rose
Presentation of Cadet Certificates	Mr. M. F. Funkhouser, Chairman of High School Com.
Violin Solo	Selected
	MR. CARL PAULSEN.
Essay	"The Schools and Civic Improvement."
	MISS ANNA J. SORENSON.
Oration	"The Eastern Question."
	MR. JOSEPH M. SWENSON.
Piano Solo—"Hark, Hark, the Lark"	Schubert-Liszt
	MISS HELEN SADILIK.
Essay	"Music In Our National Life."
	MISS ELOISE WOOD.

PART II.

Oration	"Municipalization of Public Utilities."
	MR. RICHARD C. HUNTER.
Essay	"Child Labor."
	MISS MOLLIE C. BRODKEY.
Violin Solo	"Hejva Kati—Hungarian Rhapsody."
	JENO HUBAY—MISS LOUISE SHADDUCK.
Essay	"The Jewish Question."
	MISS IDA GORDON.
Oration	"Parties and Party Government."
	MR. MAC HARDING.
Vocal Quartette—"The Messengers of Peace" from Rienzi	Wagner
	MISS FANNIE MYERS, 1st Soprano; MISS MACY STAPEN-
	HORST, 2nd Soprano; MRS. CORA S. ANDERSON, 1st Alto;
	MISS CARRIE FAIRCHILD, 2nd Alto.

PART III.

Class March.

Presentation of Diplomas	MR. J. W. MAYNARD, President Board of Education.
--------------------------	--

ORCHESTRA PROGRAMME

MISS LOUISE SHADDUCK, Director

"Wedding of the Winds"	J. Hall
Intermezzo—"Under the Palm Trees"	J. Haach
Two-Step—"Polly Prim"	S. R. Henry
Senior March—"John Harvard"	F. C. Rodman
Gate City March	Murray French (Class of 1904)

Graduates from the Omaha High School
on June 17, 1904

NAMES	COURSE	COLLEGE	NAMES	COURSE	COLLEGE
Etta Beerman	Elective	Undecided	Ella H. McManus	Elective	
Flora Frances Bengels	Com.		Jessie Mackenzie	Latin	
Mae T. Berka	Com.		Agnes Mackin	Latin	
Gertrude A. Bethge	French		Amelia Agnes Magnussen	Com.	
Lila Brown	Elective		Carol Marhoff	Latin	Undecided
Cathrine E. Boyle	Classical	Undecided	Florence Mason	Classical	
Rhoda Orletta Breakey	French	State Uni.	Magdalena D. Mayall	Classical	
Edith B. Brown	Elective		Vera M. Melquest	Classical	State Uni.
Laura A. Brown	Latin	Undecided	Nathalie Merriam	Classical	Vassar
Beulah I. Buckley	Latin	Wellesley	Grace Morris	Latin	State Nor.
Irene Vera Bunker	Elective	Cert. Kind.	Elizabeth O. Murdock	Classical	
Irene M. Burr	German		Lida Murtagh	Elective	State Nor.
Mary A. Byrne	Latin	State Nor.	Beatrice E. A. Nicoll	Latin	
Helen M. Carmichael	Latin	Mt. Holyoke	Meta Andrea Nielsen	German	
Mollie Brodkey Chestoff	German		Mary Agnes Noonan	Latin	State Uni.
Elsie D. Clough	English		Nellie O'Connor	Elective	State Nor.
Maud Elizabeth Cloud	English		Edith A. Patterson	Elective	
Grace Conant	Elective		Violet Patton	Elective	
Elizabeth Julia Congdon	Elective	Vassar	Winifred Perkins	Classical	
Gertrude Edith Drake	German		Ida M. Peterson	German	
Laura Marie Denison	French		Dorothy E. Petheram	Classical	
Loia E. Devalon	English	State Nor.	Ida Emma Phalen	Latin	
Ella Marian Dickson	Latin	Morningside	Orielle Price	Latin	
Minnie D. Eldridge	German		Rose M. Priesman	Com.	
Eureka E. Ely	Latin	State Uni.	Eva L. Pulver	Elective	Kind. Work.
Bazzelle Ervin	English		Sadie L. Rentfrow	Elective	
Adelene Irene Fagan	Elective	State Uni.	Ada Riddlesbarger	Elective	Undecided
Anna J. Fehr	Elective		Ethyl Adaline Rogers	Latin	Undecided
Jean Fleming	French	Undecided	Cora B Rothschild	German	Undecided
H. Mildred Funkhouser	Classical	Undecided	Helen V. Sadilek	Elective	
Emily Alice Gavin	Latin	State Nor.	Margaret Saylor	Classical	State Uni.
Ida M. Gordon	Latin	Undecided	Louise Shadduck	Latin	
May E. Grimes	Latin	State Nor.	Mamie E. Shrum	Classical	
Nell R. Guild	Elective	Kind. Work.	Mabel M. Snyder	German	Undecided
A. Ilene Hayes	Elective	Strat' d. Cal.	Thekla Augusta Soderholm	Elective	
Hazel Herbert	Elective		Anna J. Sorensen	Latin	Dennison U.
Vinnie F. Hieronymous	Elective	Undecided	Edna E. Swanson	Com.	
Florence Hiller	German	Oread Inst.	Florence B. Tillotson	Latin	State Uni.
Edna Shaffer Hillis	Latin		Florence L. Trexler	Latin	
Eloise Shaffer Hillis	Latin		Daisy Tribble	Elective	Undecided
Lew Ella Hine	Elective		Fay Alice Twamley	Elective	Nat. Pk. Sm.
Kathleen Hochstrasser	Latin	State Uni.	Rose De Lima Viau	French	
Esther E. Isakson	Latin	State Nor.	Therese L. Wallace	Classical	
Gladys Beyrl Jamieson	Com.	State Nor.	Winifred M. Wilcox	Elective	State Uni.
Erlene R. Jaskiek	German	State Nor.	Hilda S. Wilke	German	Undecided
Ruth Johnson	Classical	Monmouth	Jesse Lillian Willis	Latin	Mt. Holyoke
Elizabeth Gertrude Kiewit	German	State Uni.	Gilberta J. Williams	Elective	State Nor.
Alice G. McArdle	French		Eloise Wood	Classical	
Lena Grace McCullough	Classical	State Nor.	Elizabeth Colridge Yeats	Elective	
Jennie E. McDowell	Latin	State Nor.	Grace E. Zander	Elective	
Mary B. McIntosh	Classical	State Uni.			

Graduates from the Omaha High School on June 17, 1904—(Con.)

NAMES	COURSE	COLLEGE	NAMES	COURSE	COLLEGE
Thomas Eugene Allen	Elective	State Uni.	Charles L. Mattson	Elective	Undecided
Milton F. Arnholt	Classical	State Uni.	Eugene Jos. Meyer	Elective	Creigh'n Md.
Wilson A. Austin	Latin	State Uni.	James A. Monick	Elective	State Uni.
Richard L. Baker	Com.	Princeton	Guy Montgomery	Elective	Undecided
Louis N. Bexten	English	Armour Ins.	John K. Muldoon	Elective	Creigh'n Md.
Ralph R. Birchard	Latin	State Uni.	R. Kenneth Murduck	Elective	State Uni.
Howard W. Blackburn	English		Charles J. Nemeo	German	Omaha Med.
Thomas Francis Bourke	Elective	State Uni.	Ralph Arlington Newell	Man. Tr.	Armour Ins.
Junius Glenn Brown	English	State Uni.	Albert E. Noe	English	
Leon Dudley Callahan	French	Lel. Stanford	Harry S. Noll	Com.	
Bennie Mark Cherrington	English	State Uni.	Carl E. Paulson	Elective	Undecided
Alfred J. Conrad	Ger.-Eng.		Edwin R. Pelster	Latin	State Uni.
Arthur Harrison Cronk	Man. Tr.		Andreas C. Peterson	English	State Uni.
Harry C. Counsman Jr.	Man. Tr.		Ralph Waldo Pritchard	Elective	Stevens Ins.
Rodney Stuart Durkee	Elective	State Uni.	Harry H. Putnam	Elective	Undecided
Alexander Brydie Dyer	Elective	State Uni.	Harry Putman Cramer	Elective	State Uni.
Walter George Epplen	Elective	Undecided	Edwin H. P. Rasmussen	Elective	Armour Ins.
Edward E. Fearon	Elective		Arthur A. Remington	Elective	
Fred A. Flanders	English		Harry E. Roberts	Ger.-Eng.	
Murray C. French	Elective	Undecided	Hubert Carter Robertson	Elective	State Uni.
Charles Alvin Gardner	English	Northwest'n	Arthur Rosenblum	Lat.-Eng.	Undecided
Walter C. Gross	Elective	State Uni.	Roland Shields	Lat.-Eng.	State Uni.
LeRoy B. Harberg	Elective		Harry H. Smith	Elective	
Mac Harding	Classical	Harvard	Max Sommer	Ger.-Eng.	
Frederick Mason Harris	Elective	Columbia	John Sorenson	English	State Uni.
Clifford C. Hine	Man. Tr.	State Uni.	Frederick H. Sterns	Classical	Yale
Richard C. Hunter	Elective	Harvard	William G. Stewart	Classical	State Uni.
Albert L. Johnson	Com.		Joseph Swenson	Lat.-Eng.	State Uni.
Henry A. Johnson	Elective	Omaha Med.	Geo. K. Thompson	State Uni.	
John Kelly Jr.	Man. Tr.	Dental Col.	Donald De Cou Troup	Elective	Armour Ins.
Monroe C. Kidder	Elective	Armour Ins.	Vincent F. Vacek	Ger.-Eng.	State Uni.
William Kiewitt	Elective	State Uni.	Morris E. Wallerstedt	Lat.-Eng.	
Lester D. Ladd	Latin		Thomas E. Whitlock	Elective	
Walter T. Loomis	English	Mich. Uni.	Roger Howard Williams	English	West Point
Perry Emerson McCullough	Latin		Joseph Edmund Withrow	Elective	Mass. Tech.
Alexander D. Marlott	Elective	Colo. Mines	Jacob L. Wright	Elective	State Uni.



The High School Register

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OMAHA, JUNE, 1904.

No. 10

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THE STAFF.

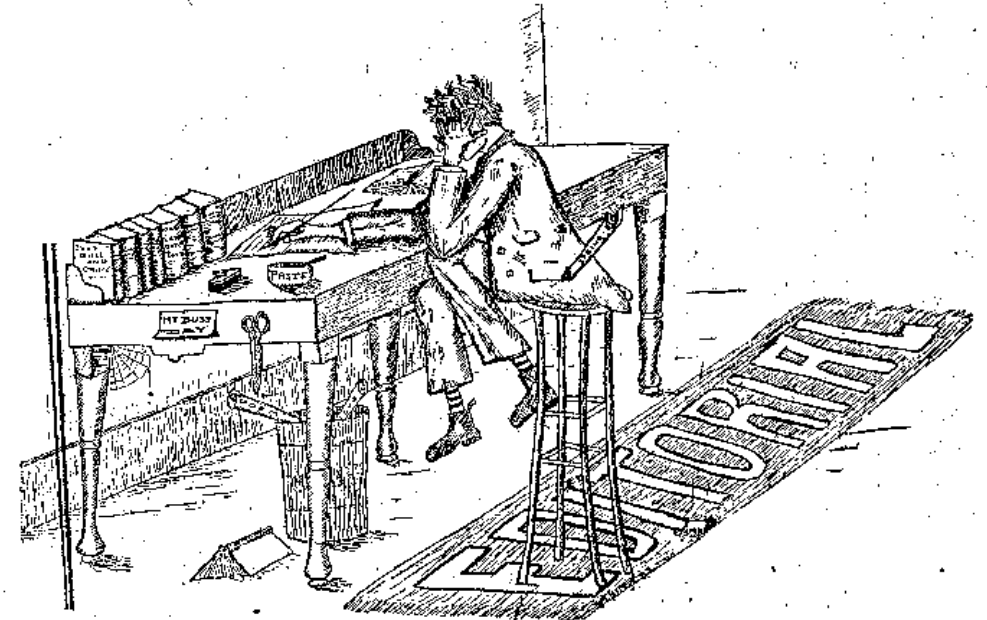
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.....JOSEPH SWENSON BUSINESS MANAGER.....HOWARD BLACKBURN
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 ARTHUR REMINGTON, '04. CURTIS LINDSAY, '05. LESLIE TROUP, '06. HUBERT OWEN, '07.

Athletics.....Harry Loftus, Minnie Eldridge
 Squibs.....Fred Flanders, Beulah Buckley
 Alumni.....Florence Mason
 Drama.....Madge Mayall
 Exchange.....Richard Patterson
 Staff Photographer.....Alex. Dyer

Battalion.....Clifford Hine
 Society.....Elizabeth Kiewitt
 Locals.....Lew Ella Hine
 Music.....Therese Wallace
 Staff Artists.....Burleigh Withers and H. Webb



Another school year has gilded past and the REGISTER is about to pass into the hands of a new management. The result of the recent election bids fair for a good paper next year. The paper this year has not been as good as it might have been had it received better support from the school at large.

Let every member of the school make up his mind to co-operate with the management next year, and we are confident that with the

co-operation of the school, the managers will make up for any deficiency in this year's paper, and make it in every way worthy of our school.

The REGISTER extends its sincere appreciation and gratitude to all who have given it their support during the year, and with sincere wishes for a pleasant vacation to all, bids them farewell.

ORATIONS

Delivered at Commencement Exercises

THE JEWISH QUESTION.

IDA GORDON.

To approach the Jewish Question is to be confronted with the gravest problems which concern the human race. Religious intolerance, race hatred, and social enmity—these are the forces with which the Jews have had to contend since time immemorial. It seems strange indeed that this mere handful of people—this tiny stream in the ocean of mankind—should have been and still be, the object of such universal concern.

There are those who would say that this is happily a thing of the past that is to say, no Jewish question exists in our era of freedom and enlightenment. Would that this were so! But alas, just as we are deluding ourselves with the sweet dream of liberty and equality to all, comes the terrible cry of a Kishineff to remind us that the Jew with his eternal claim for justice is still at the gate. No! the Jewish question is not dead but is still a living reality, still reviving the fiercest passions in the hearts of men.

To determine what the Jewish question is to-day we must examine the conditions of the Jews in Russia for there it has assumed its most terrible form. It is on the banks of the Neva that we must seek for the solution of the Jewish problem and not in London, nor in New York, nor elsewhere.

The Jews in Russia present a sad spectacle indeed. About six millions of men, women, and children are herded together in the Pale of Settlement, a tract of land supposed to be as large as France; but owing to the fact that the Jews are compelled to live merely in town and village, the actual area allotted to them is not as large as the smallest

of the fifty-two French departments. This area has not been increased one inch since 1843, notwithstanding the fact that the Jewish population has almost quadrupled.

Added to this the Jews are hedged about by Penal Laws of every conceivable description. They are not allowed to own or cultivate the soil, are practically barred out of the schools and deprived of the means of almost any honorable employment.

The effect of such treatment is obvious. The Jews are forced by necessity to certain pursuits and occupations in places where the economic conditions do not provide for the maintenance of one-half the population. The pressure upon the means of subsistence is such that of 600,000 artisans of the Pale there is not work for more than one-half that number. The destitution is so great that many Jewish families are deprived of the most necessary food and clothing. The standard of living is necessarily very low and that through no fault of the Jews themselves but because of the force of circumstances.

Why does Russia pursue so barbarous a policy toward her Jews? The Russian minister, speaking for his government, will say that he is compelled to adopt such a course because of the character of the Jewish people, they will not cultivate the soil, and will engage in no other occupation but money lending.

These charges are as false as they are ridiculous. For Russia to say that the Jews will not till the soil, is like reproaching a man for not being able to swim and at the same time forbid him the use of water.

Outside of Russia the Press of Europe is almost without exception in Jewish hands and is largely produced from Jewish brains. In-

ternational finance is controlled by the Jews. In the highest posts of the universities, in every field of literature, science, and art we find men of Jewish race and creed. Are the Jews then merely a race of money lenders?

What then is the cause for Russia's attitude toward the Jews? The answer is this. The Jew is intellectually far superior to the Russian and can easily surpass him in every walk of life. The Russian knows this and he dreads above everything else competition with the Jew on equal terms.

This the Russian government also knows although it would not admit it. The best evidence of this fear of Jewish superiority is the very policy which Russia pursues—this herding together of all the Jews in one place hemmed in by restrictions of every conceivable description. Think of it, Russia with an area of almost three times that of the United States and a population of almost 120,000,000 confines her Jews in a narrow strip of land along the western border to be continually watched as criminals! Was ever such a compliment of fear paid by one branch of the human race to another?

This then is the cause of the deplorable condition of the Jews in Russia. It is a condition which will not be bettered as long as Russia remains what she is to-day. As long as the ignorant and fanatical Russian sees in the clever Jew his successful rival in the race for life we shall have Kishineff's repeated over and over again.

We have seen that there is a Jewish problem. How are we going to solve it? One thing is clear, there is no hope for the Jews in Russia. What then are we going to do with these homeless wanderers driven from

one country and refused admittance into the next? How shall we solve a problem which for ages has been clamoring for solution and for which now some practical solution must speedily be found, to avert most serious consequences?

The answer to this is clear. There is only one thing which can be done, to establish an independent nationality. The Jews have everything which goes to make up a nation—a race, a language, religion and literature. Land only is wanting and that also can be supplied. Scattered over the earth we have a people endowed with the richest endowment but without a land. In Asia is a land associated with the greatest events of human history, but without a people, what is more natural than that we should move this people without a land into the land without a people!

There is a movement amount the Jews for the attainment of this very object; but having very little power the task for them alone is well-nigh hopeless. Let us help them in their noble work. Let us who are living in comfort under a model government, left to to develop unhindered by any hostile forces, at length pity the sufferings of this long persecuted people who, in the words of Cardinal Manning, "demand of us an exceptional reverence in their past and their present and their future; a race with a sacred history of nearly four thousand years; a present without a parallel; dispersed in all lands, with an imperishable personal identity; greatly afflicted without a home or fatherland; visibly reserved for a future of signal mercy." Again I say let us give them our moral and financial support and thereby perform the greatest service for mankind.

PARTIES AND PARTY GOVERNMENT.

MAC HARDING.

From the earliest antiquity political parties have existed in all popular governments. As long as varying passions, desires, ambitions, hold sway in the breasts of men, so long I

take it, will the political party be a prime factor in the life of the nation.

Twenty-five hundred years ago, government by the people began in the Greek cities.

Their governments were purely democratic. There were also parties, not so well defined as today, but parties nevertheless. Then came Rome with her republican government. Here again parties existed on a small scale. When Rome became corrupt and interest in the affairs of state died down, then the party ceased to be, for there was no one to compose it. Mark the result of this lack of interest in the republican affairs of Rome. Republican government became a thing of the past and Rome became an empire.

But in our own great nation the political party has reached its fullest development. Scarcely had Washington been elected when parties sprang up. Some believed in obeying the spirit of the constitution, others the letter. And thus it has been ever since, and we must expect it to so continue until that happy time when all men shall think and act alike.

Many are the virtues of party government, and few in comparison are its faults. The different parties serve as an admirable check on one another. The ceaseless shifting of the balance of power from one side of the scale to the other helps to keep down corruption.—Corruption, that insidious monster which eats the very vitals of the state, and which has brought down many a haughty nation to the dust. The mere fact that the opposing party may win in the next election and expose them keeps many men, who might otherwise be dishonest, from profiting by their position. For it is a sad commentary, upon our citizenship that many men attain to responsible positions, who are morally and mentally unfit. The willingness with which parties expose their adversaries is too well known. Without the party, who would uncover this corruption? Even today, with the parties watching one another like hawks, the party in power often continues for years to abuse its trust. In Rome, after interest in the government had ceased, corruption was rife. Yet it was unchecked because there was no one to stop it. The condition could not exist in our country

because of the very existence of the political party.

The strife of the parties trains men, as almost nothing else could, to think quickly and act decisively. Campaign speaking is an excellent training. The speaker who can come triumphant through a hot political meeting with its crossfire of questions and argument, is a man to be admired.

The competition keeps men alive to the needs of the country. In every campaign the whole gamut of the needs of the country is run. The arguments are thoroughly thrashed over and the clean residue left from which the voter may choose. No one can fail to keep informed as to the varied needs of the nation. The newspapers, the magazines are full of articles favoring one or another of the parties. In campaigns literature is distributed with a lavish hand. To the political party all this is due. Who would agitate these questions if no such institution existed? Who would bring masses of arguments to bear, to prove or disprove the wisdom of a certain policy. The average American has a living to earn. He does not have time to do such things. But the party does this for him to a certain extent.

The party gives a man the power to vote for just what he wants, as nothing else could. The two great parties which exist in this country take, in most cases, diametrically opposite stands. Every issue is placed before the voter for his yea or nay. The voter has merely to attach the seal of approval to one policy or its opposite.

In view of these many and excellent traits, but little fault can be found with party government. For if parties exist, there will be party government. Such bad traits as are found could all be remedied by the people if concerted action was taken. There is a danger that one may become so loyal to his party as to forget his state. But this danger lies only with the unthinking of whom there are but few in this great nation of ours.

Again the party in many cases participates in municipal politics. This is not right be-

cause national questions are used to catch and bewilder voters which have no bearing on the municipal life. This, however, is no fault of the party but rather of the people.

Compare, then, the two. The parties with the check which they place on one another, and the consequent suppression of corruption. The training which they give men. The competition which prevents stagnating indifference. The power which the voter gets of voting for that which he deems right. Compare these virtues, which in themselves

preserve the greatness of our nation, with the easily remedied faults.

Let us, then, help to uplift, purify, and ennoble the party. It is a vital necessity of the great nation in whose welfare we are all interested. To thus purify it is a duty which we owe to ourselves as well as to our posterity. The good of the party outweighs the evil, as gold out values the baser metals in which it is found. All, then, should support this institution so fundamental to the welfare and the safety of our beloved nation.

CHILD LABOR.

MOLLIE BRODKEY.

Between the lines of our glorious history for the last one hundred years glimmer with sharp, black warning rays two words—CHILD LABOR. The words are scarcely visible at the beginning of the century, but steadily with every year they grow clearer and clearer until now they stand forth black and threatening. With every new invention, with every new improvement in labor-saving devices the words CHILD LABOR stare at us in darker and darker hues. With the introduction of machinery child labor appeared, and with the development in machinery child labor has increased and multiplied. Child labor coming with machinery has prevented mankind from reaping all the benefits from labor-saving devices.

That history repeats itself is an old and true saying. At the present time this is illustrated in our own country. Civilization and barbarism have been known to exist side by side. Slavery had existed in the United States. It took a war to abolish it. But is slavery abolished? No! It exists in the United States now, and in a worse form than the negro slavery of the past. This barbaric element in our civilization, this slavery amidst our freedom is child labor.

The difference between the existing slavery and the negro slavery of the past lies in the complexion of the slave, in the age of the slave, and in the condition of the slave.

The slave of the past was black, the slave of the present is white. The slave of the past was of every age, the slave of the present is a child. The condition of the slave of the past was tolerable while that of the present slave is inconceivable.

Slavery in the form of child labor has spread all over the United States. It exists in the North, it exists in the South, it exists in the East, and it exists in the West. It is found in the manufacturing, it is found in the agricultural and it is found in the mining districts of the country. No section opposes child labor strongly. Why? The answer is obvious. Child labor at present is profitable to the capitalists of all sections. Few are the numbers of the capitalists, millions number these child slaves. Millions of little lives are sacrificed for the good of the few. The city of New York alone employs more children than the whole population of Omaha numbers.

The employment of child labor is perhaps the greatest crime that exists in our civilized world. Higher civilization has brought it on. Inventions and improved machinery, both symbols of higher civilization, have brought this curse with them. Under existing conditions instead of rejoicing we should shed tears at every new labor-saving device, for each and every one of these machines will sap out the lives of thousands of little children.

The factories which are symbols of civilization are also monuments of slavery. The conditions which exist in them are terrible. Little children, mere babes, work and slave in these dens. Children at the tender age of nine spend the most pleasant time of life, their childhood days, in the immoral, filthy atmosphere of the factory. A visit paid to any large factory can never be wiped from the memory. Pale, haggard, sickly, deformed children constantly rise up before our minds. Once heard, it is impossible to forget the deafening roar of the machinery and the little children moving amongst them. Ye tender parents, who carefully watch over your children, imagine, if you can, your little ones in such a place. Ah! you shudder at the very thought. What must the reality be? These mothers and fathers are human. They love their children. 'Tis true; they become used to conditions, and their hearts become hardened in time. But, I assure you it is hard for the mother to awaken her child to the consciousness of life only to send it to the factory or mine. Her heart aches to send her ill clad and ill fed child out in the biting frosty air on a winter morn. Many a time during the day the wistful hungry face of her child rises before her. She sees it abused and mistreated while it works its little life out. It is not an extraordinary thing to see a child coming home with one or two fingers less, or perhaps bereft of its whole arm. The child is of no more use to the boss. It make no difference that the arm was lost while toiling for that same boss. The child is discharged. The grief is now a double one—the loss of the arm and the loss of work. Does the parent or the child get any compensation for this loss. Ah no! Such a trivial incident is beneath the range of Mr. Capitalist's vision.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ANNA SORENSEN.

We are now in the swing of a great American movement for the improvement of our

More terrible than the physical deformity is the mental and moral deformity that results. The ignorance of some of the children is inconceivable. Many cannot speak or write the English language. Many cannot read or write their own names. Many do not even know the name of the city or country in which they live.

Another phase of child labor which has lately developed so marvelously is in the tenement houses. There in the stifling filth of the crowded room, little infants four years old work. They sew on buttons, pull basting threads or smooth tobacco leaves. Civilization has indeed good cause to blush for shame, and Satan himself may well rub his hands in terrible satisfaction; for, he sees flesh and blood coined into money, little children sacrificed on the altar of Mammon.

Child labor should be abolished. It does no good. It does infinite harm. Besides the injustice done to the children themselves, the welfare of the nation is threatened. This nation will be what the children will make it.

The welfare of a nation depends largely upon the welfare of the working class. Child labor increases competition; child labor lowers the standard of comfort; child labor lowers wages and thus lowers the welfare and condition of the laboring class. Indirectly the welfare of the nation is threatened.

From the standpoint of humanity, justice or patriotism, child labor should be abolished.

May the infant twentieth century have upon the records of its history the complete abolishment of child labor, and may we soon see the children in the schools and on the play grounds instead of in the mines and factories.

cities, and the people of Omaha, the great city of our middle west, under the leadership

of some of the best men and women in America, are beginning to do earnest work for the improvement of our city.

The most interesting and far-reaching branch of the work is the teaching of the simple, practical, principles of civic improvement to the children of our public schools. It is the only solution of this problem which will make it a permanent part of our city's life and progress.

The pupils have been interested in the improvement of our city through the work of teachers and principles, acting under the auspices of the Civic Improvement League, and their interests has been shown in practical work. Their motto has been, "Keep our school-yard clean and make it beautiful."

Not only our school-yards, but the streets, alleys, and vacant lots near our schools are clean through the work. The boys and girls have learned not to throw paper about, and any one who does it is a public offender who needs to be taught his privilege and duty in regard to civic neatness. More than one vacant lot has been transformed from a place of weeds, tin-cans and holes to a smooth clean playground. The boys and girls are becoming vigilant guardians of public neatness, and are acquiring a sense of their personal responsibility in enforcing their right to it. (A clean school-yard.)

When the school-yards are clean the attention of the boys and girls is next turned toward making them beautiful, and they begin to plant trees, shrubs, vines and flowers, under the direction of their teachers. Arbor Day is one of the great interests, for then the trees are planted. As a rule each tree is planted in charge of one grade, who plant it and care for it. As each child lifts his shovel full of earth and throws it on the roots of the tree, he gladly assumes a personal responsibility for its welfare, and no initials are ever cut into its trunk, (or switches from its branches.)

Many of our school-buildings are covered with beautiful hardy vines, but the "Morning-glory" is perhaps the most useful to the

children, because it will cover so quickly and effectively the old fences and sheds which mar the beauty of the school-grounds. It takes real interest for the boys to give up a game of marbles at recess and spade up the ground the length of a long, ugly fence, in order to plant "Morning-glory" seeds there, and make that fence a thing of beauty and joy for the summer.

The school-gardens have, most of them, been study gardens where each grade has grown the particular flower assigned to it and the keenest possible interest has been shown especially in the lower grades, in watching the gardens grow. Almost without exception the pupils are careful and patient with their gardens, and very proud of them too.

In the homes, improvements have been made along the same lines as at school. Yards are cleaner, and there are more boys' and girls' gardens in the city than ever before. These gardens have been made possible for many of them through the assistance of the Improvement League in securing seeds from them at one cent a package. Seeds are ordered through the principals of the various schools. Considering the fact that this is the first year seeds have been offered to the children in this way, the number of packages purchased has been remarkable.

As an incentive to the best possible work the Civic Improvement League has offered a series of prizes to the children of the city. Prizes will be given to the boy or girl not over fifteen, who takes the best care of a vacant lot for the summer, and also to the boy or girl who takes best care of his yard, both in front and in back. Those who compete send their names to the office of the Improvement League and their gardens and yards are visited, and their progress noted, from time to time, by interested members of the "League." Just what will be done by the boys and girls regarding this, we do not know as yet, but we do know that they are more active and interested than they have ever been before, and the results we believe, will be far-reaching and permanent.

As the boys and girls are surrounded by cleanliness and beauty instead of dirt and ugliness, it will surely have an effect in elevating their individual characters. If they are surrounded by beautiful things they will learn to love beauty and their evil thoughts and tendencies will unconsciously disappear and good ones take their place. We will have better individual men and women because of the improvement of our city.

However, the most direct influence of this work on the boys and girls will be in their future public life. When every one of our boys and girls takes an active interest in the improvement of his school, his home and his city, the influence will be felt, and the interest aroused is "of great present power and

pregnant with vast potentialities." When the smaller duties of a good citizen are willingly and cheerfully performed by our boys and girls, the larger duties as they come, will also be well performed. If as boys and girls they have practical interest in their own school, their own yard, their own street, as men and women they will almost surely be interested in and think aright on larger questions. These boys and girls are growing into a generation of men and women, who through their practical interest in our city and their feelings of responsibility for its welfare will develop it into a clean, beautiful, and truly great city, the greatest city of the west.

MUNICIPALIZATION.

RICHARD HUNTER.

Because it directly involves the common, every day interests of our lives, the problem embodied in this word municipalization has, as the recent agitation attests, lately assumed great proportions in the minds of all interested in good civil government. And because of this close relation it bears to our lives it behooves us, as public spirited citizens, to inquire seriously into the problem. Were we, the people of Omaha, right in so overwhelmingly declaring for public ownership of our waterworks? As this local question obviously involves a consideration of the problem in its abstract sense I will devote myself exclusively to that consideration.

Many eminent students of this question attack the whole theory of a commonwealth's granting an exclusive privilege, such as the use of the streets, to serve the interests of a single corporation. This precludes any possibility of effective competition while in ordinary business competition furnishes the only adequate safeguard to the public against extortion and imposition.

On just and reasonable grounds of public policy both our National Congress and state legislatures have enacted laws prohibiting

combinations in restraint of trade, commonly called trusts, declaring such trusts to be inherently wrong. Yet the authorities, often for no compensation, deliberately present a private company with a franchise giving it the exclusive privilege of furnishing water or light to an entire city, thereby establishing a private monopoly. Thus while the government condemns, prohibits and abolishes monopolistic combinations (or trusts) with one hand it creates equally pernicious monopolies with the other by granting a franchise to private corporations. A private monopoly is just as much against public policy when formed by a franchise as when formed by a combination of companies into a trust. The only deduction is that justice and public policy permit no private monopoly either by combination or by means of a franchise. Whenever a monopoly shall be necessary, from the nature of the case or for economy, if we sustain our principles of justice and public policy and would be consistent with our laws against the trusts, it must not be a private monopoly but a public one. Now as most of the public utilities of a city are essentially monopolies by nature—for no two

street railway systems or water or lighting facilities can be operated on the same street—our conclusion must be, that they are properly public industries and that the city must have the benefits and revenues accruing therefrom.

But the objection is heard that municipalization means socialism. Whether socialism is objectionable or not matters not here, for the municipalization of the public utilities is in fact only an extension of the established principle that there are certain public functions which, for the benefit of the people, should be administered by the government. Furthermore, the city owes it to its citizens to protect them against exorbitant rates and insure them a good, adequate service and it stands to reason it can best do this when it is alone interested as owner and operator. That I am right in saying that socialism has no relation to municipalization, the experience of Europe clearly shows. There, where municipalization has achieved pronounced success, as I may add it has also wherever properly applied in America, in Europe they are centering their utmost endeavors to suppress socialism, while at the same time municipalization is universal and is supported and praised by all. Does this indicate that municipalization and socialism go hand in hand? By no means.

The chief point however in the problem is its political aspect. We hear the constantly reiterated cry that the franchised corporations are most assiduously endeavoring to shape and control legislation and pervert it to their own selfish ends. Instance the railroads involved in state and National politics and the street railways actively engaged in the politics of our cities. Not only do these various corporations influence legislation for their individual benefit and to the untold injury to the common wealth, but by exerting their corrupting and demoralizing influence on politics which is the basis of the government of our country, they actually menace our institutions of government.

The whole opprobrium cannot be cast on

them. The corporations naturally seek to further their own interests even at the expense of the people. The great body of voters, who, totally inactive and indifferent in many cities and to a great extent in nearly all, passively endure such deplorable conditions is the real party at fault, and the party to suffer. Roused from their inaction and seeming indifference this body of voters could by a determined effort shake off the yoke of oppression, eliminate utterly, by refusing it a franchise, the nefarious corporation, which underlies most of our municipal corruption. The citizens could then assert their independence from corporation dominance, acquire their public utilities and show the world what the intelligent and patriotic American people can accomplish.

And how better for the people in every way. A true civic spirit would be engendered. For, by making every citizen a share-holder in the great public monopoly, the municipalization of the public utilities would tend greatly to arouse and revive an universal interest in local political affairs, now so seldom displayed. Once possessed of their public utilities is it not evident that the voters will exert themselves to protect and promote their efficiency and incidentally the welfare of the community? Is it not reasonable to presume that they will exercise their best judgment and discrimination in the selection of their city officials and elect men of ability and character? Will they not be critical as to the manner in which their investments are managed and make their satisfaction or displeasure felt at the next municipal election? And when they know that they must rely upon the honesty and efficiency of those elected to office to secure a handsome profit from their investment, then and only then, will they realize the importance of careful voting. Then, and only then, will the corruption existent in our city governments be materially diminished. And that only when this newly awakened public interest has brought to the voters a true civic spirit and a full appreciation of the advantages of judicious voting.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

JOSEPH SWENSON.

The nations of the world are confronted by many serious problems. But compared to the Eastern Question, climaxed by the present war, all sink almost into insignificance. Here not only one nation, nor alone, all of continental Europe and Asia, but the whole civilized world is brought face to face with a situation scarcely paralleled in history. It is a grave and complicated problem.

At the close of the Chinese-Japanese war the world was astonished at the weakness of China, and her territory immediately became the bone of contention between the European powers. She had been prostrated, humiliated and disgraced, and Japan, as a reward for her display of military genius, was to be served the first meal of her territory, including southern Manchuria. This, however, was but the first act in this great drama.

For years, nay decades, Russia has gradually advanced into Asia, pushed by an iron determination to reach the Pacific, spread her influence over China and gradually attain a position where as mistress of Europe and Asia she could dominate the world.

She readily realized that to gain her object Japan must be forced from Manchuria. Therefore scarcely had Japan stepped forth from the smoke of battle, amid the applause of nations, ere Russia, by her characteristic celerity of action, devised a plan to deprive her of the fruits of her victory.

She convinced Germany and France that the food was too rich and the meal too big for little Japan, and after skillful diplomatic negotiations, formed the triple alliance. This, headed by Russia, "politely" informed Japan that her presence in Manchuria was endangering the "peace of the Orient," and varified their conviction by a display of war ships.

Japan, exhausted by the recent war, reluctantly relinquished her rights in Manchuria, and Russia now distinctly beheld her

coveted goal in the distance. Veiling her ultimate purpose she quickly obtained authority to extend her railroad in Manchuria, gained possession of Port Arthur and to all practical purposes annexed the whole of the province.

Here the storm cloud burst. Japan perceiving that her very life was threatened by Russia's advance, negotiated and remonstrated, attempting to prevail upon Russia to evacuate, but without avail. Her paper hostilities could exact nothing but empty promises.

Realizing this, and believing that delay would prove fatal, Japan struck and the present war is the result. Such are the events leading up to the present crisis. Its final outcome is nebulous and gloomy.

All eminent authorities agree that unless Russia is checked, China is doomed to be partitioned. It can be readily seen that this would plunge Europe and Asia into a revolution, unparalleled and unprecedented. To think that the Chinese would submit unresistingly to the aggression of Europe and that partition could be accomplished by the stroke of the pen is absurd. The Chinese believing their civilization and religion also at stake, would resist to the utmost any attempt at invasion. They conform to their present government because it is their own and because it is identified with their religion. The European nations could not exact obedience on those grounds, and consequently submission and conformity to their rule would exist only where their armed force prevailed.

To patrol the entire country would be impossible, and when their recognized government would be extinct and no European force present, a state of absolute anarchy would exist in most of their districts.

But not only would the Chinese resist and precipitate one of the bloodiest wars in history, not only would the establishment of ad-

equate European sovereignty be well nigh impossible, but the selfish interests of the powers would lead to endless bitter conflicts between themselves. Further, in the face of facts, and in the view of nearly every authority, it would be presumptuous to deny that this would culminate in the obnoxious predominance of one power. Russia, whose sphere of influence extends throughout Manchuria, Mongolia, Turkestan and part of Tibet, would get all of this vast territory, comprising over 3,000,000 square miles. She would thus surround the portions awarded to the other nations, according to their spheres of influence, and by the strength of her position, would slowly but surely absorb these portions until she would have all of China. Reinch, Colquhoun, Mahan and Rambaud, who have made a life study of this question, and who are recognized authorities on the same, all corroborate this conclusion.

But what would be the result? China is a land of untold wealth, whose natural resources would now be at Russia's disposal. The result, says Reinch, would be that China would be developed for Russia's good to the detriment of the civilized world. We have but to look at her high protective policy to predict the injury to commerce; we have but to take one glance at her civilization to realize what effect her predominance would have in Asia. Her barbarous murder of innocent Jews and her scandalous treatment of Poland and Finland convey only too well the meaning of her rule.

But it is maintained by some that China's hatred of the civilized West would make a pacific fusion of oriental and occidental ideas and civilizations impossible, and therefore since the civilized world demands the reform of China, partition is desirable.

But fifty years ago Japan was an enemy to the west; fifty years ago Japan hated western civilization as intensely as China has done, and yet no dire war was necessary; no European nation needed to destroy life and property in order to spread western civiliza-

tion there. But by the process of evolution instead of revolution, Japan has lifted herself from the position of China, and today stands as one of the foremost civilized nations on earth. What has been done once can be done again, and the new educational impetus in China and her rapid strides in progress since the Chinese-Japanese war show that she is on the road to reform.

Since 1895 factories have been equipped with modern machinery, railroads have been extended, newspapers established, and educational institutions copying from Japan and the west, now dot nearly the whole empire.

Partition, then, is not necessary for the reform of China, for if Russia is checked and the Chinese territory is permitted to remain intact, a pacific fusion of the two civilizations could be accomplished, and China following the example of Japan, could lift herself from her present position and blossom forth as a powerful and respected nation, affording unlimited commercial opportunities not only for Russia, but for the whole world.

Thus we see that the interests of the civilized world plead for the integrity of China. We realize further that this is also a plea against Russia's further advance into Asia. She must be checked, but because of their jealousies, interference on the part of the European powers would only complicate matters. The United States is the only natural arbiter of European affairs, as it is the only nation having the confidence of both Europe and Asia.

We therefore applaud the action of Secretary Hay in demanding the integrity of China, for we realize that with this nation's powerful influence in the balance no power will insist upon partition to the limit of force and believe further that if the U. S. would protest with all its moral and political influences against Russia's presence in Manchuria the latter would comply with her solemn promise to evacuate and thus by our interference the wars and evils involved in partition could be averted and the U. S. stand as the successful champion of the highest tendency of the twentieth century, the securing of universal amity and peace.



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S. W. LINDSAY, Jeweler and Optician.
 1516 Douglas Street.



Our Old Friend

Adam Morrell, of the Merchants' Hotel Barber Shop, has formed a co-partnership business with Harry Miller, 214 South Fifteenth Street.

Step in and See Him.

B. C. — Why do boys go to school, anyhow?

Joe S.—Why, to improve their teachers, of course.

B. C.—How's that?

J. S.—Well; you see, they come to school to improve their faculties. The teachers are the faculties; — therefore, they come to improve the teachers.

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Sophomores—What we know is very little but what we think we know is immense.

Zoology question (found on the board in Mr. Pearse's room): How many knuckles in a frog's nose?

Alfred Donaghue, Jr., Florist

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Judge—Well, sir; with what are you charged?

Prisoner—S-s-s-s—

Judge—Officer; with what is the prisoner charged?

Officer—Soda water, I guess, your honor.



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E. K.—Beuhla; I saw you out riding with Dick Hunter yesterday. He appeared to have only one arm;—is that all he has?

Beuhla—Oh, no; the other one was around somewhere.

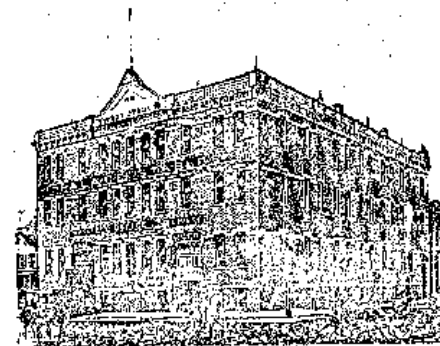
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Johnnyl called his mother. Stop using that bad language.

Well, replied the boy, Shakespeare said just what I said.

Well, replied his mother, you could stop going with him; he's no fit companion for you.

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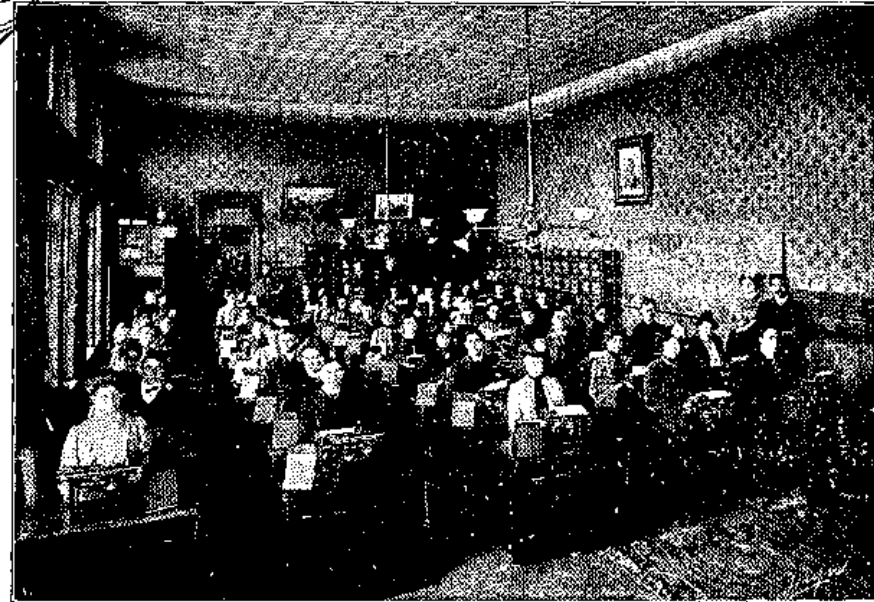


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VIEW OF TYPEWRITING ROOM OF THE N. B. C. WHERE FIFTY TYPEWRITERS ARE IN USE.

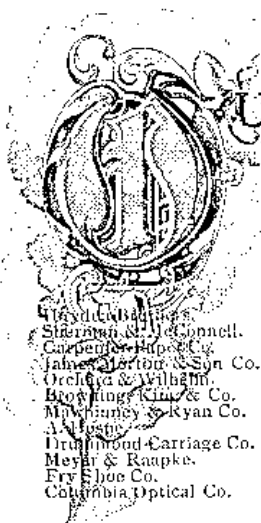
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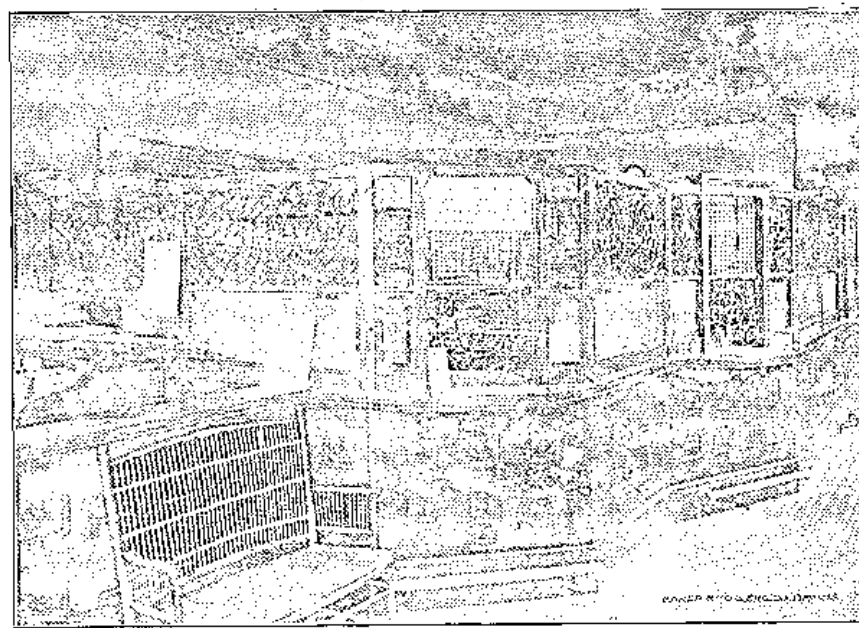
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