

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal
 The News, Established, 1881.
 The Journal, Established, 1877.
THE HUSE PUBLISHING COMPANY
 W. N. HUSE, President.
 N. A. HUSE, Secretary.
 Entered at the postoffice at Norfolk, Neb., as second class matter.
 Telephone: Editorial Department, No. 22. Business Office and Job Rooms, No. 11 22.

BRYAN'S SOMERSAULT.
 Mr. Bryan has flopped clear back to the starting point. Now he assures us, in all seriousness, that he never meant to convey the idea that he was in favor of government ownership of railroads at all. He was simply talking in his Madison Square speech, and it didn't count. He is no more in favor of government ownership of railroads, he says, than President Roosevelt. He is in favor of regulation and, if regulation is found to be impossible, then he would favor government ownership. But the people, he says, will never force the issue.

We were, then, simply being used as subjects of experiment by the peerless leader. He thought he would cast out that government ownership hook and, if the whole country jumped at it, then he could become president easily and claim the honor. A few of the radicals began hollering for the idea, but ninety-nine out of a hundred at once saw the impossibility of the plan and said so. Then Mr. Bryan, always foxy, began to hedge. At first he told us he hadn't meant it as a political proposition, but that it was merely his opinion. Now he says he has been misrepresented and that he is against government ownership, for the time being at least.

Mr. Bryan has left himself in a decidedly embarrassing position by the somersault.

THOS. E. ALDERSON.

The Madison Chronicle prints a picture of Thos. E. Alderson, republican candidate for representative from this county, and recites a little personal history of the republican candidate as follows:

"When the question of selecting a capable man to represent the county in the state legislature was presented to the republicans in convention assembled the suggestion of the name of T. E. Alderson was received with acclamations of approval on all sides. His nomination, which followed by a unanimous vote, came to him un solicited. He comes before the people untrammelled by any pledges or pre-convention promises of any kind. He heartily endorses the resolutions adopted by the convention and if elected would prove a potent factor in shaping legislation in harmony with republican principles as enunciated by the state platform. He will be found a true representative of the people at all times and an earnest and indefatigable worker, who will always stand ready to respond to the will of the constituents. A vote for T. E. Alderson next November will make you an instrument in naming the next representative of this county.

"Our subject first saw light of day in Iowa county, Wisconsin, where he spent his early life and received his education. In 1871 he came to Nebraska, accompanied by his brother, John, locating on a farm about three miles southeast of Norfolk. After a short residence here he removed to Platte county where he resided until 1876 when he moved to Madison county again, homesteading the farm upon which he now resides. At the time of his removal from Platte county he was married to Miss Amelia Slater. To this union were born two daughters, Miss Mae, who teaches in the city schools at Lincoln, and Mrs. A. V. Brown of Bloomfield. Mr. Alderson has been successful in a business way, being the owner of 680 acres of choice Nebraska land. Two years ago he erected a beautiful residence on his home farm which is situated eight miles southeast of this city. He has always been a republican in politics but has never aspired to nor held any public office aside from that of school director. He has a liberal education acquired in the common schools of his native town and in the school of practical business experience. He is in every way qualified to discharge the duties of the office for which he is a candidate and we would respectfully solicit the support of the republicans of the county and all others who are interested in having a legislature elected who will stand by and work in harmony with our next governor, George M. Sheldon."

THE RACE RIOTS.

The race riots at Atlanta have brought to a climax a long series of assaults and lynchings in that city and the immediate vicinity. A number of assaults upon white women have been made by negroes there during the past six months and the large number that were made on Saturday called into action the spirit of revenge among whites. The riot spread until ten were dead. Many innocent negroes were beaten and injured in the race war.

The Atlanta affair was one of many similar events that have taken place in the south. All of them point to the seriousness of the race problem.

The blacks were to blame for causing that riot and that slaughter. While it is true that many innocent ones suffered, it is equally true that if the blacks who committed the assaults had obeyed the laws in the first place, there would have been no riot. Apparently the negroes of the south have their fate in their own hands. So long as they are willing to live as they ought, they are not mistreated. And when the whites are outraged until patience ceases to be a virtue, blood is drawn from the race, regardless of individuals. What treatment the colored race shall receive, is evidently a matter for the race, itself, to decide.

RECKLESS USE OF THE BALLOT.

Within the memory of the youngest voter we have had object-lessons in the value and importance of the exercise of the right of suffrage and its intimate relation to the material welfare and prosperity of the people. The most important lesson was taught in the school of a most bitter and never-to-be-forgotten experience. It demonstrated how reckless abuse of the ballot and a superficial consideration of the issues determined at the polls may bring to all of the people, rich and poor alike, a sad realization. It was in 1892 when, influenced by

prejudice, glittering promises and visionary theories, a majority of the voters supported the democratic party with their ballots. In that election the congress and the executive department of the government were turned over to the democracy. It was given full power to enact its ideas and theories into law. But what happened everybody with the possible exception of the first voters at the coming election knows. Why it happened was because of the reckless use of the ballot in determining the issues that divided the two great political parties in that campaign. That this was the verdict of the people was fully demonstrated two years later by the overwhelming republican majority returned to the fifty-fourth congress.

In 1892, believing that prosperity would continue regardless of the principles and policies of the party in control of the government, the people experimented in the exercise of their right of suffrage with new and untried democratic theories. It was a costly experience. The magnitude of it none will ever know. Through the indifferent exercise of the right of suffrage at that election, democratic leaders and democratic theories were tried and both proved to be egregious failures. The greatest benefit derived from this lesson is that the people are no longer indifferent to the consequences of a reckless use of their ballot, nor do they give only a superficial consideration to the issues to be determined by it.

In 1896 the control of the executive and legislative branches of the government was transferred from the democrats back to the republican party, since which time that party, its principles and policies, have continued in power—not by force nor by deception, but by the power of the ballot. At that time, and at each succeeding election since then, these ballots have been cast not in favor of new and untried theories, but in favor of two plain, honest, business principles—first, an honest dollar, as good as the best dollar in the world, and second, the opportunity to earn it by protecting American labor and American industry against the cheaper labor of our European and other foreign competitors in our own market. The application of these two principles of government brought results immediately. Hard times vanished, and the country began to prosper. The very prospect of their enforcement stimulated confidence and invited prosperity in advance of the inauguration of William McKinley. With the continued control of the republican party good times have also continued, and have continued on an increasing ratio, until today our prosperity surpasses all previous records.

The time is now drawing near when we must again register our will through our ballots in the election of a house of representatives for the sixtieth congress. What shall it be? Will enough of those who have helped to make the great republican majorities during the last decade heed the appeal of democratic leaders and by their ballots give to a republican executive, and a republican senate, a democratic house to aid in completing the record of this administration? Or will they insure the success of this administration by returning to the sixtieth congress a republican majority in the house of representatives? A vote for Judge J. F. Boyd, republican candidate for congress from the Third district, will be a vote to uphold the hands of President Roosevelt.

IS BEST LIKED AT HOME.

A man's worth ought to be judged by his standing where he is known. Judge Boyd has been on the bench of the Ninth judicial district nearly six years, and his decisions have been eminently fair and unprejudiced. He has served the people well, been im-

partial in trials held before him, and the man has yet to say that he has not received justice at the hands of Judge Boyd. If he will do his duty as Judge of the Ninth district, protect the weak against the encroachments of the strong and vicious, then the same kind of conduct is to be expected of him when he does business for the whole Third district in the halls of congress. The first time Judge Boyd was elected in this district in 1900, he carried it by a majority of 291, 300 more than McKinley. In that year he received 400 more in Antelope county than did the rest of the state ticket. Four years later he was re-elected by 1717 and carried his home county by a majority of 750. All of which demonstrates that Judge Boyd is most popular where he is best known, and there he received the biggest vote. It is believed that this year he will carry the district by even a larger majority than he did the last time he ran for judge.

Democrats estimate that they will only have from 1,000 to 2,000 votes to overcome in order to elect a democratic congressman from this district this fall. They have already started an active campaign. Republicans, therefore, must stand to their guns and work if the district is to be held in the column that does things.

Judge Boyd will be in harmony with the administration, and if this district is to accomplish anything in the way of national legislation, it must be represented in the majority in congress. Judge Boyd's neighbors are his loyal friends. If he will stand by his neighbors and work for them, he will stand by his district and work for that. The fight is not won. The republican party has a lead of probably 2,000 votes, but the vote must be gotten out.

Judge Boyd has always done his duty. When the democratic papers of the state were insinuating that he was afraid to summon a grand jury, Judge Boyd proved his steel by instantly summoning that body and then by instructing them to probe every detail of evidence that they could possibly procure.

Judge Boyd is a man of action. He is best liked where he is best known. He is in harmony with the administration. He knows the law. He is fair. He will work hard for this district's interests and he deserves to be elected.

COUNTY ATTORNEY MADE GOOD.

It was charged by democrats of Madison county a few weeks ago, just after County Attorney Jack Koenigstein had requested a grand jury, that the request would terminate in a farce. It was charged first that the grand jury would not be set until after election, both to save trouble for the county attorney and for Judge Boyd; second, that County Attorney Koenigstein had waited so long to act that the attendants involved—Wiles and Ellis—had gone beyond the borders of any known land and that they could never be secured, even if indicted; third, that, even if the grand jury met, nothing would be done by way of seriously investigating charges preferred. These charges were all made in a most vicious and prejudiced manner by the Madison Star-Mail. There weren't names enough in the dictionary to apply to Jack Koenigstein and it was even insinuated in the articles, which appeared each week, that because Mr. Koenigstein lived in Norfolk was reason enough to cast reflections and malignment upon him.

The tables have been turned and the accusers have taken to the tall grass. Their silence is ominous. What can they say to these facts?

The grand jury, requested by the county attorney without regard to the toes that might be stepped on, was granted immediately by Judge Boyd and the date was set for last week—almost two months before election.

Ellis and Wiles were both secured by County Attorney Koenigstein and were on hand all through the investigation. They testified and they were here when they were wanted by the sheriff.

The sixteen men who composed that grand jury probed every particle of available evidence that could be found and did what they believed to be their duty, in face of the previous slurs cast by the democratic mud-throwers. They returned three indictments and three men are now under arrest, each having furnished \$1,000 bonds, awaiting trial in November.

In November County Attorney Koenigstein will prosecute them with every bit of evidence that he can secure.

County Attorney Koenigstein has placed his accusers in embarrassing predicaments. He was maligning because he was a republican and because he lives in Norfolk. The democrats seem to have forgotten that his opponent in this campaign also lives in Norfolk and that he has lived in Madison county only a few months while Mr. Koenigstein was reared in the county and has lived in Norfolk practically all of his life.

Jack Koenigstein has held the office of county attorney but one term. He is entitled to it for another term by the precedent known to all fair Americans. He has done well his duty during his first term. He has not shrunk

from proceeding with prosecutions. He has made good his word. He has enforced the law. No charges of dodging his obligations can be brought against him. There is no reason why he should not be re-elected with an increased majority—and he will be.

The nomination of Charles E. Hughes for governor of New York by the republican convention, will undoubtedly bring Mr. Hughes into the gallery of presidential possibilities. The fact that he so thoroughly investigated the insurance scandal in New York gave him the nomination, of course, and will help him in his campaign for election.

New York editors, in a meeting at Saratoga Monday night, made formal protest against the recent ruling of the interstate commerce commission which provides that nothing but money may be received for transportation. The New York dispatch does not note whether or not the editors who voted for this protest have been censuring the commission for laxity in enforcing the letter of the law heretofore.

Mr. Bryan, in a speech at New Orleans Monday evening, declared that Cubans are being abused when their present rebellion is used to denote that they can not govern themselves. "I might say the same thing," says Mr. Bryan, "if my memory did not run back so far that I remember the time when there was a civil war in this country." The civil war in this country happened forty-five years ago. Mr. Bryan is forty-five years old now. It is a remarkable memory that William has.

Bryan's trailers, sure enough, have begun to flop back and, following the leader, now declare that the country is not yet ready for government ownership. A couple of weeks ago everybody that didn't agree with them was a fool. And, to let themselves down easily, they are predicting that government ownership will come after a while. But they will retreat from this ground as time goes on. Such an un-American system can not be forced on this country, even by a man as popular as Bryan was when he returned to New York.

Secretary of War Taft can handle the Cuban situation if anybody can. He is the "handy man" of the president, and he is a heavyweight mentally as well as physically. The president once remarked, on leaving the capital, that he felt assured everything would run all right because he had left Taft sitting on the lid. When there is anything that Roosevelt wants done, he has Taft tackle it, and, with the attention which he will gain out of the Cuban affair, it may be expected that the presidential magic lantern will play on him even more from now on than it has in the last few months.

Senator Beveridge and Vice President Fairbanks each made a strong plea for the election of a republican congress this year. Both stand up for American principles of government as against European. Each declares that government ownership of railroads is radically un-American and contrary to our fundamental principles. Each declares that the government of the people can not manage business better than the people themselves. "Let Europe copy American methods, not America copy European methods," says one of them. They point to the prosperous condition of this country today, they point to the things that have been accomplished by the republican administration and draw a sharp distinction between democrats, who are now claiming credit for the principles that have been followed, in that the republican party does things while the democratic party merely talks about them.

Old time republican senators are preparing to give La Follette a pretty warm reception when congress convenes this year. He has taken it upon himself to go into the home states of many of his colleagues and, at their very doors, tell the people why those senators should not be returned to office. La Follette was pretty strongly hazed when he first went to Washington. Old time senators would vote down any measure that he presented, when they could, and when it was a measure that needed passing, they would allow some one else to slip in and get the glory. When La Follette spoke, the senate chamber was deserted. The Wisconsin senator remarked that the time would come when these senators wouldn't have any senate seats to desert, and followed this threat up with vicious attacks upon many of them in other states than his own. The result is that he is in line for a red hot time when he gets back to Washington.

The political situation is warm in Iowa. George D. Perkins, is a life long republican who was defeated for the governorship nomination in the convention, is supporting Porter, the democratic candidate for governor as against Cummins, the republican governor now running for a third term, and the Sioux City Tribune, an inde-

pendent paper which formerly had democratic tendencies, is supporting Cummins. Those who oppose Cummins declare that he is a political hog in trying to get three terms as the state's governor, while Cummins forces declare that he was forced to run against his will because he was the only man who would uphold the interests of the 'peepul.' The bolters declare that Cummins is insincere in his proclamations about running as a matter of principle, because he sacrificed his stand on the tariff for the sake of his nomination, and is running on a stand pat platform which he formerly declared was a robbery platform. Cummins, in his opening speech, declares that he has not retracted any of his former ideas on the tariff, but that he is still in favor of reducing tariffs as have, in the past nine years, been found too high. He has always been a defender of protection, he says. His opponents point out that in this statement he both reiterates his views that protection is many times robbery and at the same time declares himself to be a cordial defender of the protective tariff system. He is for it and against it at the same time. He declares, they charge, though not in so many words, "I am in favor of the things that are good; I am against the things that are bad." Cummins is anxious to get into the governor's chair once more, they say, in order that he may become a United States senator, and he does not deny that he is ambitious. And so the fight goes on in all its intensity, Cummins protesting his sincerity and his enemies pointing out that he is simply an office seeker, ready to compromise what he terms as his principles. The bolting wing of the party feels that Cummins is not a republican at heart and that this is justification for the bolt. It is hardly possible that Cummins can be beaten in republican Iowa, but it is probable that his majority will be reduced by the factional fight.

PROGRESSIVE BURR TAFT.

Madison county has progressed very materially during the past six months. The improvements which have been launched and finished have marked a new era for the county's life.

For years and years Madison county was afflicted with rotten old wooden bridges which were positively dangerous, and no action was taken to rebuild them. Today five new bridges made of steel and permanently constructed, span rivers in this county.

Since the town of Norfolk was founded, there has been a settlement of farmers living north who were compelled to drive many miles out of their way to reach this city. Today arrangements were completed by Madison county commissioners to build a bridge over the Northfork, which will shorten the route by many miles. It makes it easier for farmers to reach Norfolk and it will help Norfolk.

For years the west end of Norfolk has been damaged many times annually by overflows from Corporation gulch. Thousands of dollars have been lost by residents of that section. No effort had been made to permanently and effectively correct the evil. The same condition existed west of the city several miles, where farmers' lands were flooded by waters that were not properly drained. Roads were had in that vicinity.

Today a start has been made to solve the Corporation gulch problem and relieve all property that has been damaged, without injuring any. The commissioners, and especially Mr. Taft, since this is in his district, have been working for many months on this matter and have devoted many days of their time to it without a cent in compensation for the time and work. And if the commissioners are able to do it, they will relieve Norfolk of one of the worst situations that the city knows.

Similar drainage action has been taken west of town where overflows caused damage to farms for years. The drainage will relieve a bad situation and will allow good roads to be made.

There will soon be a graveled road leading from here to the Junction. It will be a permanent road, belonging to the city and county. It is a road, which is now maintained partially by the county, because it is a county road, and the county will be making a good bargain in getting it for \$300. This is another of the recent steps forward for Madison county.

Burr Taft has been county commissioner but a few months, comparatively. He was appointed to fill an unexpired term. He is entitled to election at the hands of the people of this county.

Things have been doing since the present board has been in office. It has been the most progressive board the county has had in years. They have done things. This year Mr. Taft, alone, is on the ticket, the others holding over, and to keep up the good work, Mr. Taft must be elected. He has been, for his district, a "live wire." He is progressive. When he sees a thing that needs fixing, he believes it is economy to fix it and fixed it is. Burr Taft will receive a glorious vote from the people of Madison coun-

ty this fall, because he deserves it. A farmer who has lived in Madison county almost since water first started to run in the Elkhorn, he has earned his living by the toll of his hands and the sweat of his brow out of the soil of this county. He knows the needs of the farmers, being a farmer. He knows the need of good roads, having to drive over roads. And he knows the needs of the townspeople because he is big enough and broad enough to appreciate the points of view of all.

You little knew when first we met That some day you would be The lucky fellow I'd choose to let Pay for my Rocky Mountain Tea. Ask your druggist.

AROUND TOWN.

A bicycle will not run unless it is tired.

N. A. Rainbolt's fish stories increase as winter draws near.

It is dangerous for a man to sneeze when he has on a full dress shirt.

What has become of the man who predicted an early frost and a cold fall?

What is it a sign of when a man at a euchre party will say: "Whose bet is it?"

The business college youth has come to be a distinct element in Norfolk's population.

When an extraordinary high wage is offered for domestics, turbulent times follow in the market.

The man or men who lost money in the New York bucket shop from Norfolk have left the country. At least they can't be found.

When you visit your mother-in-law, if she is the right kind, she loads you up with enough canned fruit and preserves to last two years.

In bridge whist, this is a formula: "Shall I play?" asks one player. "Pray do," replies the partner. A Norfolk lady prefers, "You bet!"

From what locality will the young lady come, who wins the box party for Walker Whiteside's appearance in Norfolk? This much can be predicted, it will be a lively town that wins.

Ninety-nine people out of 100 in Norfolk want Corporation gulch fixed. They want action started. All the preliminary work has been taken. It will work an injustice for Norfolk if anyone stands in the way of this progressive move.

It will be as good as a circus to watch some of the somersaults that will now be turned by persons who went wild over Bryan's government ownership speech and who must now flop back with the leader.

Don't forget the Stanton fair. Stanton people came to Norfolk in good big crowds for the race meet, and they come here for many other occasions during the year. Here is one of the chances we have to reciprocate.

For developing the figure. Cleanliness is the first law in medicine. If you want a fine figure and good health use Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Tea or tablets, 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

Is there anything so contented looking as a sleeping cat?

Some people have a way of their own when it comes to spelling.

If you can't have your way be satisfied with the next best thing.

Old people are admirable, in at least one respect: they do not slam doors.

Most everyone is chasing one of three things: love, money or booze.

Somehow it is not a compliment to a woman if a big white apron is unbecoming to her.

When some people have as much as \$11 they think they can afford everything that is for sale.

"Another nice day," said a citizen today, to a well known grunt. "When was the other one?" the grunt inquired.

A pup is about the cutest thing in the world when he wants to be and the most disagreeable when he whines at night.

When a preacher at a wedding asks those who have objections to speak, or forever hold their peace, every woman in the house expects something to happen.

Another thing that should be left unsaid: When a man is saying unpleasant things, he should forget to add that he is saying them "for your own good."

A woman was on the streets today with holes in her stockings. "These stockings," the woman said to a friend, "are on their last legs; I'll throw them away tomorrow."

Pimples call for immediate treatment. There's nothing more offensive and dreaded than a pretty face covered with eruptions. The body must be kept perfectly healthy with Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Tea or tablets, 35 cents. Ask your druggist.