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Bishop Williams of Illinois declares that the Bible is not the word of God. Bishop McCabe declares that the book of Genesis is the basic truth upon which christianity is founded. And while they are disputing over this point, it would seem that the sensible view for the outsider to take of the matter is the idea frequently repeated of late by the clergy, that proof of the pudding is in the eating and that the best foundation for belief in christianity is the fact that its teachings stand for the best in life, and that its influence is for the uplifting of humanity. Now and then the laity is criticised for raising points of technicalities in regard to historical evidence, and the criticism have more effect if the bishops, themselves, would abstain from such wrangling.

DEMOCRATIC DISADVANTAGE.

One of the principal planks in Judge Graves' platform, upon which he is making the campaign for congress from the Third district, declares radically for the immediate government ownership of a trunk line of railway, "which will allow the government to control the situation," and for the complete ownership of all lines at the earliest possible date.

Judge Graves is pledged by his platform to put in a good deal of his time, if elected to congress, trying to get such a measure as this enacted and signed by the president into a law. It is assumed that he would be faithful to his platform pledge, and devote many hours of his time toward an attempt at enacting a government ownership bill.

For the reason that Judge Graves stands practically alone, outside of Hearst followers, on the government ownership platform, it is reasonable to say that, in order to make any headway on the proposition, he would be compelled to devote practically all of his time to this measure. Mr. Bryan and his admirers have retracted from the stand, and therefore it would be against Bryan's influence that Judge Graves would be compelled to pursue his government ownership course.

Supposing, however, that the Third district representative were able to carry his measure through and get it voted a law, by a narrow margin. This is presumed only on the condition that Judge Graves could overcome the influence of the Bryan wing of the democratic party as well as the republicans in congress. The bill would be vetoed by President Roosevelt, because President Roosevelt does not believe that this country wants so un-American a revolution in our industrial system.

After having devoted his time to this measure, then, Judge Graves would return home at the end of his two years without having accomplished anything.

It would be just the same with all other measures that he might attempt. He would be fighting against the administration and the party in control, on every point. He could make no headway. It would be such a discouraging job that it looks as though he could not really want to undertake it. This district is not ready to annul its opportunity to get things for itself and to aid in legislation which will be enacted by the republican administration, by electing a democrat this year.

DR. ALDEN'S RELINQUISHMENT.
 Trouble over the superintendency of the Norfolk insane hospital has been settled out of court because of the danger which his friends feared for Dr. Alden if he should continue to carry the burden of managing the institution, and the settlement as a matter of bringing about peace and harmony, without regard to the legal points which were raised in the contest, must give contentment and satisfaction not only to the people of the state and this city, but also to Dr. Alden and his friends.

Dr. Alden relinquishes the office of superintendent on the advice of his friends because of his ill health and the surrender, it is said, comes not in the form of a concession that the governor had authority to remove him. As a man he has been stricken, and because of his condition of health his friends declare they feared there was danger in allowing him to continue under the strain of work and worry which is naturally attendant upon the management of so large a public institution.

The people of the state, and especially of Norfolk and the northern part of the state, will be glad that all contention over authority in the hospital has been removed from the institution. Dr. Alden must feel a relief in being freed from the strain which accompanied the past several months, and his friends must be glad for him, because

of his present condition of health, that he will now be able to take a much needed rest.

The public of the state, and especially the families and friends of those unfortunates who are wards at the institution, will feel a relief in the fact that those wards will no longer be cared for under a hospital administration which is in a turmoil through quo warranto proceedings and a defiance of the state executive's authority in the matter. For it must be conceded that it will be better for the patients with the hospital running along in complete harmony all around than with friction over it, to interfere with its best interests.

The people of Norfolk and this part of the state, who take no little pride in their state institution, much prefer that it should run along smoothly and without any sort of scandal to mar its record than to have it an object of charges and investigations and legal battles, whatever the foundation for those may be, so that Dr. Alden's surrender of the office will meet public approval generally.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Nebraska state institutions, such as the insane asylums, ought, in justice to the wards cared for and the men who take charge of them, to be removed from politics. The power of appointment ought to be taken out of the hands of the governor, who now distributes the various positions in payment of political debts every two years, and should be placed in the hands of a board of control of five or more members, to be elected as our state university regents are chosen, and who could not, because of the impossibility of changing the political color of the board in less than six years, remove an asylum superintendent because of political affiliations and substitute another for the sole reason that he was of another party.

Under the present system in Nebraska a superintendent in one of our state insane hospitals no sooner gets well acquainted with the duties of his office, and no sooner gets things running smoothly and for the benefit of the patients under his care, than another election rolls around, a new governor is inaugurated and a new superintendent replaces the old. The new man has the work to learn all over again, and loses his position just as he has acquired the run of things. And, for one political reason or another, the governor today can demand the resignation of a state official for slight cause. The power is too arbitrary with the state's chief executive, and appointments are too unstable to work out the best results for all concerned.

In New York the asylum superintendents are appointed by a board of control. The superintendents remain in office during their good service and can not be removed except for cause. In Middletown, N. Y., there is said to be a superintendent who has remained in one asylum for twenty-seven years. The same plan prevails in South Dakota and other states.

An illustration of the working of the plan may be found in the Nebraska state university chancellor, who is elected by a board of regents. Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews is a democrat. His politics cut no figure with his tenure of office. If his appointment had rested with the governor, he would have been replaced by a republican when the present administration entered office.

Political belief has nothing to do with a physician's ability to care for the nervous and insane. When the state gets a good man in an insane hospital, he ought to be retained as long as he will stay and give no reason for his removal. It is reasonable to suppose that the longer a superintendent remains in charge of a hospital, the better methods will be adopted, the better progress made along lines of improvement and better results obtained in curing the patients.

Appointments of such vital importance to the wards of the state ought not to be swayed back and forth with the political winds which put first one governor in office and then another. As the position stands under the present system, it is a grave question with any physician whether it is worth while to abandon his practice for two years for the sake of the superintendency of a hospital, and with a prospect of losing the place at the next election. If it were a permanent place during good behavior and good service, the medical profession would be more willing to offer up its men.

This condition is suggested as food for thought at the coming state legislature.

PARTY LOYALTY.

The Lincoln Evening News claims to be a republican newspaper. It

claims to be highly conscientious in its political beliefs and, furthermore, it pretends to abhor anybody who would be guilty of deserting republican principles. The embodiment of republican principles, according to the News view, is Norris Brown, the republican nominee for the United States senate.

The Lincoln News and its consorts have elected themselves dictators of the republican party in Nebraska. Anyone who does not agree with them in any idea which they chance to spring, however populist or radical, is immediately ridden out of the party, so far as they can do it. Norris Brown was brought forward by that faction. He was nominated by the republican state convention. Republicans over the state are standing by that nomination because they believe in party loyalty, and faithfulness to party principle whether the successful nominee happened to be their pre-convention choice or not.

The same principle of honor and fair play should hold good with other candidates than Norris Brown. Other men who have been named by republican party conventions, in fair and square contests, ought to be given just as united support from the republican party as the senatorial nominee. But they are not receiving this sort of a deal. Instead, other republican candidates in the field, who are unitedly supporting Norris Brown for senator, are being subjected to attacks at the hands of his very managers.

Has it come to a state of affairs in the grand old party of Nebraska, where a newspaper and its candidate can demand support from the whole party and then turn around and snarl at the balance of the party when it has the boldness to select candidates for other offices? How long will party organization last with this sort of work?

The attitude of Norris Brown's official organs, for instance, with regard to Judge Boyd, republican candidate for congress in the Third district, has been shameful. His Lincoln newspapers were for McCarthy for renomination and when he was beaten they evidently determined to demonstrate that they would run the party throughout the whole state or they wouldn't play at all. And so they have been trying to damage Judge Boyd ever since. It has been rumored that Norris Brown's papers, for the sake of winning the Dodge county republican members of the legislature, have traded off Boyd in that county and will help Graves. This is not through principle, but through selfishness. While this has been denied mildly in Dodge county by republicans who supported McCarthy and Brown, yet the very denial had every appearance of confirming the rumor.

The railroad pass has been the cry of that band of papers which seemed to need Norris Brown's nomination and which were equally anxious that McCarthy should be renominated. They evidently believe that the public can be deceived into thinking that their man McCarthy was a "reform" candidate. As a matter of fact Judge Boyd won the nomination in this district without the aid of the railroads, while his opponent for the nomination, McCarthy, worked with the sympathy of the Northwestern railroad throughout. It was against this obstacle that Boyd won out in the convention. And so those who have deserted Boyd on this ground, and who declared that they were for McCarthy, lay bare their ridiculous inconsistency. The further fact that Graves has been found to have solicited passes from a railroad after he was elected judge, in spite of misrepresentation that he had not accepted railroad favors, only adds more evidence to the fact that some of those alleged republican organs which demand party support of Brown out through the state and are sacrificing Boyd, are insincere in their motives and trying to put up a bluff to justify their treason.

There are more vital things at stake in this election than the matter of whether this man or that man ever used a railroad pass in his life. If all of those candidates for office who have solicited railroad favors and accepted them in the past, were debarred from making a campaign, it is admitted by Judge Graves himself that the present democratic congressional nominee in this district would have been ruled off the track just as soon as his record, through probing and in the face of a bluff, had been uncovered.

There are fundamental principles which must be adhered to in this election, if the present prosperity of this country is to continue. This country wants no more of those terrible times of 1857 and 1894 when free trade drove thousands and thousands to the soup houses for their meals, and the people of this nation are not ready to vote a levy for the purpose of trying so radical an experiment as the government ownership of railroads.

Yet Judge Graves stands on the ground that a protective tariff is nothing less than robbery and he stands on a platform which declares for the immediate ownership of trunk lines and the complete ownership of all rail-

roads by the government at the earliest possible moment.

The republican party has made this country prosperous under the protective tariff, because it has given employment to the laborers of this country at living wages. "If there is a need of revision in certain schedules, then that revision can only safely be entrusted to the party which is a friend of the protective tariff and the full dinner pail principle.

In regard to government ownership, even Mr. Bryan has deserted Judge Graves and left him stranded on that radical plank, to swim out as best he can. But Judge Graves is tied to the plank, and he can not swim without it.

Continued prosperous conditions under the republican party's administrations, are demanded by the people of this nation. To elect a congressman from this district who is in harmony with the administration, will be helping to maintain these conditions.

The issue is not whether this candidate or that has ever ridden on a pass, for the only difference between candidates on this point in many cases is that one will frankly admit that he once used a pass because he saw no harm in it, while the other will denounce such a practice as "accepting a bribe," knowing that he, himself, has solicited and received and accepted gladly the same sort of favors. It is merely, in some cases, a matter of honest admission and of deliberate misrepresentation.

If Norris Brown is to be elected senator from Nebraska, and if he is anxious to accomplish wise and beneficial legislation along republican lines, he will need co-operation from a republican house. And if he sincerely wants a republican house, or indeed if he wants to sit in a republican senate, he will have to muzzle the mavericks who have drifted from the grand old party's ranks, and tender to other republican candidates in Nebraska the same support, through his personal newspaper organs, which he expects to receive from the balance of the ticket and the balance of the party.

He can not expect enthusiastic support from the rank and file of the party so long as his personal managers are out with their little hammers, rapping against other party nominees who chanced to have been nominated without his managers' consent.

AROUND TOWN.

People submit to a good many things in this world because they don't want to hurt other people's feelings.

The Northwestern railroad will spend twenty million dollars for a new passenger station in Chicago. Norfolk would be glad to get one costing \$20,000.

Dowie has had another vision, in which he sees that he will raise a million dollars to restore his prestige and power. He must have been eating mince pie.

Tree leaves were discouraged by last night's extreme cold weather, and are falling to earth today in great bunches.

There is this about taking care of a furnace: when you clean out the ash pit you ought to wear a cap unless you want a head full of ashes.

There are grandfathers and grandfathers; and when a genuine grandfather has gone from this earth forever, it leaves a wound in the hearts of his grandchildren that no length of time can ever heal.

Horsethieves and bicycle thieves are playing hide and seek with this part of the country.

Norfolk housekeepers who enjoy sleeping until 9 o'clock, complain that school children on their way to school, make such a racket that slumber is driven to the tall grass.

There is this advantage in owning a bicycle instead of a horse: your bicycle may be punctured by the thief and abandoned, while the horse can't break his leg without being ruined.

Mother Nature got up on the wrong side of the bed this morning and was irritable. She began her nervous day by scolding and fretting. Then she decided to clean house, and began by sweeping every street in sight. The dust flew about the streets just as it flies around a man's home when he is trying to enjoy a cigar and somebody else is trying to use the broom. Hats went up in the air, signs creaked almost as much as they do in winter time, men's eyes were filled with dust, their mouths were filled with unprintable words and the women fought desperately to keep themselves on straight. It has been one of those days when you feel like biting back at the weather and everything else in sight—a good day to skip, if it were possible.

WILLIAM HUSE.

"Father is dead!" How often the cry of the sorrowing is heard throughout the land, and yet how little the words mean to the rushing world until they are applied to our own household. Then, though advancing age must naturally prepare one for the inevitable, even though father has lived more than the allotted three

score and ten, yet the advance of the grim reaper is fought with a determination to snatch from its grasp its intended victim if love and skill can do it. And when human assistance no longer postpones the dread moment, then comes a feeling of keen grief, of helplessness, of despair at the severing of the ties that have bound for a lifetime, which can only be softened by the hope of immortality which promises that we shall again have our loved ones on the other shore.

William Huse was a man whom any person might be proud to call father. In his dealings with his fellows he was honorable, upright and honest to an extreme degree, and he would often yield more than was fair rather than to leave any question in his own mind as to the straightforwardness of a transaction. But it was in his home life, away from the intrusion of the critical eyes of the world, that his true character was really known. Here he was the personification of kindness and gentleness, generous to a fault, and he leaves a monument of affection in the hearts of those he loved. His chief thought was to provide amply for his family, giving his children all and more than his circumstances would warrant, but his greatest ambition was to start them out in life in such a manner that they would not be obliged to endure the hardships and privations that were his in early years.

William Huse was a pioneer in north Nebraska journalism. Coming to the state in 1872, he established early in the following year the first newspaper published north of the Elkhorn valley, when the name Northern Nebraska Journal, at Ponca, was not a misnomer because its field at that time was the whole northern part of the state. Later he was the moving spirit in the founding of four other north Nebraska newspapers, three of which are being successfully published today, and it was only through his instrumentality that the present management was able to take charge of The News eighteen years ago next month, remaining with the venture until he became satisfied that it was on a basis that ought to make it succeed. Not only was he a founder of newspapers, but he stood at the head of a newspaper family, two sons, one son-in-law and one grandson being actively engaged in the same line of work in Nebraska today.

He never aspired to hold public office and would not have taken one at any time in his life, yet he was active in the support of friends and partisans, and many are the politicians who owed their success to his efforts and influence. At one time, when Nebraska was not as densely peopled as now, and when he was active and in his prime, he was personally acquainted with almost the entire population of the counties in the northeastern part of the state. Now many of his old friends have gone the way of earth, and during the past few years he has felt an increasing loneliness in the country which he did so much to help develop from a wilderness to a garden.

When he quietly fell asleep in Wayne last night, it was as he had always wished—a painless, peaceful ending to a rounded out and useful career.

HIGH TRIBUTE TO MAGOON

THE EAST CALLS HIM BIGGEST MAN OF THE GOVERNMENT.

IS WELL KNOWN IN NORFOLK

Introduced into Washington Officialdom by George D. Melkielejohn of the Third Congressional District, He Has Risen Rapidly to the Front.

[From Wednesday's Daily.]
 W. W. Jermene, a Washington newspaper correspondent of some note, has written the following story concerning Charles E. Magoon, the Nebraskan who has been made Cuban governor, well known in Norfolk, for his papers, the Minneapolis Journal and others:
 "Who is Charles E. Magoon?"
 This question was asked in a knot of men standing in the lobby of the President's workshop the other day, just after Magoon had come out of Mr. Roosevelt's room and had said, with a big booming laugh, "Well, boys, it's me for the Philippines; Winthrop will be governor of Cuba."

The question was not answered at the moment, but that evening it was asked of another group of people in the president's lobby, and that time several answers were made. Magoon had again been summoned to the white house and the president had reached up as far as he could and tapped him on the chest, saying at the same time, "Magoon, you're agoin' to Cuba." The president has a way of being jocular at times with those he likes, and he does sure like Magoon. The president, having heard from Taft that his heart was not hopelessly set on having Governor Winthrop come from Porto Rico to govern Cuba, promptly upset all previous arrangements and sent for Magoon and made him governor, with orders to go to Cuba as soon as the Lord

would let him. It was all very Rooseveltian. Not in fourteen lifetimes would such a cautious president as McKinley have made the Winthrop announcement in the morning and the same night kicked it all over and made the Magoon appointment. But, at any rate, it stimulated the answers to the question:

Biggest Man in the Government.

"Who is Charles E. Magoon?"
 The answer came in bunches.

"He's the man who has made good wherever he has been placed."

"The New York Sun says editorially that he is the biggest man in the government."

"He's the biggest, best-natured jollier that ever happened. Nobody ever heard him say an unkind word about anyone, and he has probably never learned how to be illustrated."

"He had played golf with the cabinet, been a good fellow at the Metropolitan club and laughed himself to the front."

"Magoon is a large man from the west, with energy, capacity, industry and diplomacy. He has made his own way from the bottom and he could do it again if you stripped him this minute and left him to shift for himself." And so they went. Nobody accused Magoon of smallness, either physically or otherwise, and while all agreed that he was an undoubted success, no two were in harmony as to how he had won his prominence.

A brief look into the Magoon personal history reveals that he was a poor boy, born in Minnesota, and made into a college graduate and then a lawyer through his own labor on the farm and as a schoolteacher. He began to practice law at Lincoln, Neb., where he rubbed elbows with Charles G. Dawes, W. J. Bryan and other men who later achieved distinction, and all the while the record shows Magoon was adding to his list of friends. By and by, through Dawes and George G. Melkielejohn, he was made a special legal employe of the war department, and for some time was known as the law clerk of the insular bureau. His duty was, in fact, to act as legal adviser to that bureau, and as the business of holding alien peoples in line was new to this government, he found plenty to do in pointing the legal road for those he served. He was getting \$4,500 a year and earning it, although it was a fortune compared to the returns received out of his law practice before he came to Washington.

His Books Made a Hit.

But Magoon seems to have had plenty of days work in him and to have had faith that therein lay his future. He ground away and at length made his mark, after which his rise was rapid. He had already attracted attention to himself by reason of his radiant cheerfulness, his sturdy common sense and the care with which he performed his duties. But one day he turned up with a book he had written and which was the legal sensation of the hour. It was "The Law of Civil Government Under Military Occupation," and in it he had compiled all the precedents and decisions and opinions since Pontius Pilate, as the governor of a captive people permitted the crucifixion of the Savior.

The book settled Magoon's ignominy with this administration. Secretary Root, himself regarded as something of a great lawyer, admired Magoon's work with an adulation that could only come from an intense appreciation of it. Secretary Taft, also a shining star in the law, was likewise struck with the ability of the gentleman from beyond the Missouri. And lawyers all over the country chimed in and sent for the new book.

The next heard of Magoon was as minister to the infant republic of Panama, where his knowledge of what to do when you are going down a road for the first time came in handy. Salary \$10,000 a year. Then the president added to his other duties that of governor of the canal zone, salary \$17,500 a year, and Magoon was really doing very well both for himself and his government, when Mr. Denby and others came along in congress and put through the consular reform bill which made it unlawful for Magoon or anyone else to draw two salaries like that.

So ended that connection, for the president is not one to suffer even the shadow of humiliation to be thrown upon one who has been faithful to his work.

The Man for Cuba.

Recalled from Panama it was the intention to send Magoon to the Philippines as second in command, with doubtless the hope before his eyes of becoming governor general. But the Cuban affair came up and it was at once seen by the president that here was the place to get immediate results from Magoon's astonishing knowledge of what to do when you have an alien nation in leash. So, having him available, to Cuba he goes.

Magoon has a striking personality. Standing several inches over six feet in his socks, and big around as a barrel—a large barrel—he could easily take the place of the giant in the side-show if the Lord had not also endowed him with brains to match his physique. In his contact with others he is decidedly democratic, with ever a smack of the west in his manner and mode of expression. When he emerged from the president's den with the appointment as governor of Cuba in his pocket a friend asked him: "Well, what shall we call you this time? Governor, general or what?"
 "I'll tell you," replied Magoon, with a rumbling, rollicking laugh, and a face like a full moon, "I've been 'your excellency' so long that I'd just like to get back to Lincoln and hear somebody say, 'Hello Charley.'"