

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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There is a growing belief that Secretary Shaw's aid to Wall street in times of Wall street financial emergency, on the ground that interest rates must be kept low, is illogical. Many financiers are said to believe that high interest rates are not a bad thing in times of great prosperity, because high interest rates will have a tendency to check radical speculation. Authorities on the matter are predicting that this month will see a return to the normal so far as the money market is concerned.

Among the recommendations of Governor Mickey is one that would affect Norfolk and the balance of northern Nebraska. He recommends that the three state insane hospitals be placed on an equality and that each one take care of patients from its own territory, regardless of the condition of those patients. Heretofore Hastings has been the hospital for incurables while Lincoln and Norfolk have had the acute cases. The departing governor is said to be supported in this view by medical men who are familiar with the situation. It is argued in favor of the plan that it would be better for the health of the patients and secondarily relatives could make visits at much less expense, thereby insuring more frequent visits.

THE HORSE THIEVES.

The plea of guilty by one horsethief in this vicinity and the fact that he will soon be in the penitentiary, together with the aggressive warfare that will be waged upon the gang in the Rosebud reservation, should give hope to farmers of the northwest that, if they persist in their efforts to weed out the crowd, the day will soon come when barns will be safe at night.

But the capture of one thief must not be taken as an excuse for letting up in the organization of an anti-horsethief association all through the northern part of Nebraska. As yet the association is not large enough to accomplish results, and only when it forms a network of the whole northwest will it begin to count as it ought. Farmers in every county ought to get together and organize so that the stealing of horses in this section may be done away with effectively.

It is said that one of the toughest gangs of horsethieves anywhere is now working throughout this northwest. They will never be driven out until they become convinced that the theft of an animal means the thief's capture and sentence to prison.

Telephone wires today make it an easy matter to cope with them if there is system about the pursuit. But every citizen in the country must lend co-operation if the movement is to succeed.

THE POWER OF PARDON.

Governor Mickey's abuse of the pardon power in Nebraska may lead to the establishing of a pardon board of three or five members. It has been shown in past cases in Nebraska that the power of pardon, left with one man, is frequently misused. We have our district courts and our supreme courts to settle the questions at law. It was hardly the governor's place to say that he believed Mrs. Lillie had not been fairly tried. The supreme court had once decided that question, so far as the state was concerned, and for a mere governor to overthrow the decision of the highest court in the state might at the outset tend to lower supreme court prestige though in the end it perhaps merely acts as a boomerang at the egotism of the governor who thus busies himself.

Governor Mickey pardoned seventy-eight criminals during his term of office. All of them had been tried fairly by the courts and found guilty. They had been sentenced by fair minded men and by courts that knew more of the law than the governor could possibly know.

David City people, who are said to be pretty nearly unanimous in their behalf that Mrs. Lillie murdered her husband, declare that such acts as Governor Mickey's many pardons lead to mob law.

Surely such a list of pardons, offering the same hope to all criminals who may enter into serving time, is a strong argument in favor of capital punishment for the person proven guilty of murder.

To maintain a respect for the law, the law must be enforced and criminals must be punished.

If the state of Nebraska comes to believe that there is a good chance of securing pardon for every criminal convicted, the state will come to take matters into its own hands in aggravating.

To place a power of pardon, which should only rarely and with greatest caution be used, in the hands of

a board of several men, and to require unanimous vote before a pardon could be granted, might do much in Nebraska to uphold the power and the usefulness of our courts.

TERRITORY EXPANDING.

The new towns on the Rosebud reservation will be thrown open to train traffic tomorrow. The line of railroad reaching these two stations centers in Norfolk. Norfolk will benefit by the extension. And these two towns are but a pair of many that are being added to Norfolk's territory each year. They can be made to mean much to Norfolk, just as Norfolk can be made to mean much to them.

The interests of every town and every farm in north Nebraska and southern South Dakota are identical with the interests of Norfolk. Norfolk's interests are identical with theirs. Co-operation will result in mutual benefit.

Norfolk is the gateway to this northwest. Norfolk's growth will have an influence upon every acre of land in the northwest. Service of various sorts in a commercial way can be had to better advantage from Norfolk into that territory than from cities a hundred miles further away. When one needs a certain article, one needs it badly. The quicker it can be had, the better. Therefore it is to the interest of the northwest to help build in Norfolk institutions which can supply northwest needs more quickly than cities much more distant. Norfolk is nearer and the element of time is a vital one.

On the other hand, if Norfolk can grow into this position, every inhabitant added to the northwest will work benefit both to the northwest and to Norfolk. It is therefore to Norfolk's advantage to help build, by every possible means, every town in all this territory and to help added dollars to the value of every acre of farm land in the entire region.

It is an easy matter to see how identical the interests of this city and of this whole territory are. What is good for the one is good for the other, and vice versa.

Co-operation can result in more good to the co-operators than individual efforts that are not co-operative.

THE KANSAS WRECK.

Youth of the operator, human error where thought and action are required in the block system, and the frailty of the smoking car were striking features of the wreck in Kansas which resulted in more than thirty deaths.

The station agent or operator was a youth of nineteen. His position was an important one as is demonstrated by the fact that his failure in duty resulted in the wreck. It would seem that a position which holds human life in its hands as did this, ought to be filled with mature men. Again, the block system was shown to be lamentably weak as it is being used in this country.

One of the striking facts was the smoking car's quick collapse, while other cars ahead and behind it were left intact. The smoking car has come to be too weak for railroad use. It is generally a discarded affair of second class, converted into a smoking car because it is not necessary to make the smoker an attractive place. And its weakness tells when a collision occurs, testing the strength of the chain of cars. The rear cars and the forward cars all telescope into the smoker. The Pullman and the mail cars, strongly built, withstand the pressure and force their way through the smoker. Even the chair car withstands the shock much better than the smoker.

It would appear that there is need of greater uniform strength in the trains and that all cars ought to be better made.

The cost ought not to be considered where life is at stake, for the public might much better pay the extra tax, if that were necessary, than run such risks as are now thrown open.

This theory is borne up by the statement of James J. Hill, railway magnate, who says that he is afraid of late that every railroad he starts on may be his last. He declares that three trains are often allowed on the same block and that it is the disregard of the block system that causes the disasters.

VIOLATING PURE FOOD LAW.

There seems to be strong indication, now that the new pure food law has been working for a few days, that congress fell short in several particulars which will result in a violation of the intention of the measure for a time at least. It is perhaps safe to hope that, after a few of the tricks of the violating firms are discovered, congress will go ahead and, by amending the law, insure absolute protection to the public on food products.

Just at present reports from over the country indicate that the new law is a big joke. One of the new tricks for defeating its end has been found in printing the labels, which tell what ingredients are used in various food products, in such fine type that the purchaser can not read the words. The law provides that the ingredients shall be printed on the labels, but it does

not provide what size of type shall be used.

A New York dispatch says, on this matter:

That the new pure food law is proving a big joke, is the growing conviction of New York. There is a general impression that the law, which went into effect on the first day of 1907, prohibits the selling of anything but pure food. It does nothing of the kind.

The law provides that whatever is sold as food or drink must be labeled as just what it is, but the law falls to dictate what size of type shall be used in labels. It is also defective in sections relating to short-weight cans and jars and short-measure bottles.

In consequence, cans and jars and bottles are of the same old size, and the parts of labels in which the various ingredients are described are printed in type barely distinguishable to the naked eye.

It had been announced from New York before the law became effective that the manufacturers were in all cases complying with the spirit of the law and that none desired trouble with the government over it. This latter story, however, rings with a truer sound and is probably more correct.

But the manufacturer who thus uses a trick to violate the spirit of the measure will suffer in the end. More drastic legislation will be enacted by congress for his special benefit, and by and by he will be tied hand and foot. Then he will begin to cry out that he is abused.

BOMBS AND BOOMERANGS.

The hurling of a bomb in the Fourth Street National bank of Philadelphia, resulting in the shattering of the bomb-thrower and the death of the assistant cashier in the bank, because the president had refused to give money to a stranger, was one of the most vicious deeds committed in this country for a long time. It would seem that a man must have been insane on the subject of anarchy.

America can throw no more insinuating glances toward Russia for bombs that have been thrown in that country during the past few years. And America is a free country, a republic, where Russia is a monarchy suffering from monarchical oppression.

Such violence, such hatred of the rich, such iconoclastic spirit as was shown in this act at Philadelphia can never accomplish any end. The world moves slowly and not under a whip. The world is deliberate, and violence only causes reaction.

Right will prevail in the end, but not through force. A machine that is driven and battered into submission, quits running altogether.

Labor has found that violence does not accomplish the ends desired. Deliberately causing the public to suffer is not an argument to win public sympathy.

The world is fair, in the long run. People get just about what they are entitled to, no more and no less—in the end.

If a theory is right, it will prevail through its own force, of logic, but never by violence. If the socialist is right about government, some day he will win. He only makes enemies for his cause by violent deeds.

Class hatred has been aroused by many yellow utterances of yellow newspapers and yellow magazines and yellow demagogues in this country. Their views are coming home to roost, for they share a responsibility for such acts of violence as this.

But the man who suffers from an act that attempts to tear down established things, rather than to build up along other lines that he thinks are right, is the man who throws the bomb.

Bombs are boomerangs, just as bombastic utterances are boomerangs. It pays to construct, not to destroy.

HUGHES' STAR RISING.

Governor Charles E. Hughes of New York is being mentioned as presidential timber as a result of his inaugural address. It is claimed in Washington that politicians figured him only as a joke when he was nominated for governor, but that his recent speech has made him a factor and that if he makes a good governor it may prove a hard matter to keep him out of reckoning in the 1908 nomination struggle.

One of the oldtimers in congress is reported to have made a list of eleven men, one of whom, it is claimed, will be presidential nominee in 1908. In this list are included Taft and Foraker of Ohio, Cummins and Shaw of Iowa, Beveridge of Indiana, Cannon and Deeney of Illinois and La Follette and Spooner of Wisconsin.

It is pointed out that in the west there are many states with candidates, but in nearly every instance there are two strong factions in each state and that the naming of any one man would create a soreness. This cleavage, for instance, is well known in Iowa. It exists between Speaker Cannon in Illinois and Governor Deeney; between Senators Spooner and La Follette of Wisconsin; between Taft and Foraker in Ohio; and between Beveridge and Fairbanks in Indiana.

New York republicans, on the other hand, are practically a unit for the first time in many years. This would help a great deal.

The closest state to Nebraska, as selected by the "old time congressman," is Iowa, where Cummins and Shaw are

mentioned. Cummins suffered a reduced majority from 80,000 to 20,000 at the last election. He has always claimed to be a "reformer" on the tariff, but he accepted the stand pat platform for the sake of office.

There is a feeling among certain folk in Wisconsin that La Follette is a demagogue and he has the instincts of a "squealer," as was shown by the fact that he spent last summer in visiting many states where, even though various senators received and introduced him to audiences, he turned and "roasted" them viciously. There has been a feeling that if he really wanted to censure them, there would have been a more dignified manner of doing it.

And so it goes through the list. All of the western men mentioned would steer against soreness of some sort. Hughes is declared the only eastern possibility and this is going to give him added strength.

Root was at one time considered by the president, it is said, to succeed him, but he is not a mixer and the voters, it is recognized by Mr. Roosevelt, would not warm up to him enough to make him a likely candidate.

TROOPS AND SENATE.

Although Secretary of War Taft issued a statement declaring that the transfer of all colored troops from the United States to the Philippines was not in any way a result of the Brownsville affair, it may be pretty positively assumed that the change has been directly due to the Brownsville affair, and other riots that have, within the past few months, developed a feeling against the colored soldiers.

A few years ago colored regiments were stationed at many points on a map without a murmur being heard from people in the immediate vicinities. Today an order stationing a colored regiment at any given point calls forth protests from the people living in that vicinity. It is very evident that the new policy on the part of the war department is taken in view of this feeling, regardless of the following statement issued by Mr. Taft:

"The present assignment of the colored regiments to the Philippines is merely for an equal distribution of foreign service. They have not been there for four years. It now becomes fair to them and to the other regiments that they be assigned to the Philippines in due order.

"Foreign service, it should be stated, increases the pay of the men 20 per cent and counts double time for retirement. It was pointed out at the department, therefore, that the idea that these orders were prejudicial to the colored troops or were made on account of the Brownsville affair, was utterly absurd."

But the new move of the administration in transferring the troops to the Philippines can in no way be taken as a retrieve, even though it be admitted that present conditions had to do with the movement. In fact the administration is to be commended for this method of quieting disturbances which seemed to occur where these regiments had been recently stationed. The Brownsville matter was not the only one. The Atlanta riots have caused feeling, as have the Leavenworth assaults by soldiers and the events following the Brownsville affair.

The Brownsville matter is still paramount with the United States senate, and it would appear that the senate might earn its pay better by getting down to relevant business.

The senate, under Foraker's resolution, is to investigate the facts of the Brownsville matter. Lodge has introduced an amendment which admits the president's right to dismiss the troops if he so desired. It is stated on one authority that the president has said he will stand on his action to the point of being impeached. Some congressmen have threatened to pass a law compelling the president to reinstate the dismissed three companies. This, of course, is absurd, and the president is quoted as saying that he would disregard the law, even though he were ousted from office, but that he would not be ousted he is right about it.

The president is commander in chief of the army. He has the power to discharge any soldier whom he believes ought to be discharged. The senate has a right to investigate the matter if it desires, but it can not interfere with the president's power after the investigation is ended.

ORGANIZED ACTIVITY.

Norfolk needs an active Commercial club. There can be no question about that fact, and no argument against it. The need is recognized by all.

Any city that wants to grow, or to keep even with the times, must put forth effort. That effort will count for better results if it is co-operative.

There are a great many things that an active Commercial club could do for the benefit of Norfolk every month. Better roads could be built, new industries encouraged, and dozens of other things accomplished along the lines of commercial, industrial and civic progress.

The fact ought to be clearly borne in mind that Norfolk needs an active Commercial club. It is to the best interest of every business man and every living being in the community,

that organized effort for Norfolk's progress be put forth. Every day that such effort is not put forth, costs Norfolk in improvement and business growth. And that means a cost to every business man and every resident in the town.

Norfolk will never be any smaller than it is today. It will enjoy a steady growth all its life, because of its location. The business ought to hold its own without the slightest effort to create new, as farming becomes more intensified.

But cities, like men, can "go after" business and get it. Norfolk's progress could be more than just the natural progress, if energy were exerted toward that end.

There are a lot of things that could be attended to by an active Commercial club. System is the need. Everlasting creative effort will get results for Norfolk just as well as for individual business institutions. Every city strikes industrial schemes now and then that do not "pan out." New industries can be had to take their places.

The business men of Norfolk believe it pays to take aggressive action in pushing Norfolk. That is shown by the fact that they have paid their money into a fund whose purpose was nothing else but that. Norfolk business men still believe in organized, systematic effort.

And organized systematic effort in behalf of a city can be called a Commercial club or any other name. That's the thing, though, that Norfolk business men have shown they believe in and desire.

An active Commercial club is going to take somebody's time. Perhaps it is necessary that sacrifices should be made for public upbuilding. There's no doubting that the judgment of Norfolk business men is right and that the public upbuilding can be accomplished to greater extent when there is organized activity with public welfare as its object.

Norfolk needs an active Commercial club every day in the year.

AROUND TOWN.

South Thirteenth street was converted into the milky way for sure when Willems' wagon turned over.

North Nebraska would like a dress rehearsal of the anti-horsethief association, to see what they can do. Gebhardt offers an opportunity.

"I never feel so well satisfied with Norfolk as I do when I return home after a trip to other cities and other parts of the country," said a Norfolk business man. "It's the best town I've found yet."

The city marshal at Tilden was caught actually working. But he got his punishment. He was carrying a bucket, slipped and broke his arm.

It's a good thing to get away from home now and then. It makes you better satisfied with your own surroundings when you get back.

Accidents on the Los Angeles limited are getting two thick. But it's the finest train in America in spite of that—and it chaps off eighteen hours on the way to Los Angeles.

There is nothing quite so joyous to a literary club woman as announcement that the day for her paper has been postponed. She realizes on such occasions how the condemned prisoner must feel when the governor issues a reprieve.

Mart Kane came down town the other day and told a few friends confidentially that his chickens had been stolen. Next day the whole flock came home. As a matter of fact they had just been over at a neighbor's barn, borrowing a night's lodging. Mart hasn't said a word since than about chicken thieves and every effort is being made to keep it dark.

All our theories that the horsethieves go northwest were knocked in the head when Gebhardt was captured south. It is apparent that they go in any old direction least suspected—but they go. Farmers of this section will hope that a beginning has now been made toward stopping a nefarious practice in northern Nebraska.

Norfolk business men were so well satisfied with the present board of directors of the Commercial club that not a single vote was cast in the directors' election Friday. This statement should be taken as a compliment by the directors, who may feel that they have been told emphatically that the city is behind them on any proposition they may undertake.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

The "artistic temperament" is blamed for a lot of general cussedness.

Just because a woman is jealous of her husband, is no sure sign she is in love with him.

If the man with a wonderful new baby makes you tired, you should avoid conversation with the owner of a new automobile.

Somewhat you see a very cheap showy ring hand, it looks quite natural to lack bordered finger nails with it.

Bachelors have days when they would quarrel with their wives if they

were married. Not being married they quarrel with men.

It is said that when a German-American woman washes her hair, she says, after the drying process: "They're dry enough to put up."

The real women are superior to the women of the story books in some respects: They waste very little time gazing sadly into the night.

The mother of the bad boy who is always in some mischief or other, always says of the good boy who lives next door: "I never saw such a lifeless child."

Without wishing to discourage anyone, the fact is that none of the really handsome women devote much time to the article on How to Become Beautiful.

THE LILLIE CASE.

Omaha Bee: The crime for which Mrs. Lillie was sentenced to the penitentiary was the murder of her husband, which occurred about 5:30 o'clock on the morning of Friday, October 24, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Lillie had been out the evening before visiting the former's sister and mother. According to Mrs. Lillie's story she was awakened in the morning and saw a man pointing a revolver at her. She rolled off of the bed in order to avoid being shot and the man fired through the window and then fled. She alleged that \$300 had been taken from the bureau drawer. Her husband had been shot before she awoke.

In the trial Mrs. Lillie was defended by Judge Miller and C. R. Aldrich. Judge F. G. Hamer of Kearney is the lawyer who made such a persistent fight before the supreme court and the governor, first for a new trial and then for pardon. After three unsuccessful attempts to secure a new trial, Judge Hamer declared he would never drop the case until Mrs. Lillie was out of the penitentiary. The trial began February 10, 1903, and lasted twenty-three days. She was found guilty. Since that time every effort has been made to get her a new trial or a pardon from the penitentiary. Probably no case ever aroused as much interest in the state as that of Mrs. Lillie. One of the most amazing features of it was that Mrs. Lillie herself refused to say a word. She kept absolute silence through the trial as to the manner in which her husband met his death. No expense was spared to secure an acquittal. The case was argued for a whole day. Her motion for a new trial was argued for three days and after several weeks of deliberation was denied. Then there were lengthy proceedings in the supreme court. All failed and the verdict reached by the jury in a short time was carried out and the woman sentenced to the penitentiary for life. There she has remained, wrapped in her old silence. This one woman who knows how her husband met his death has preserved her silence during these years unbroken.

Course of the Bullets.

Much time was spent in studying the course of the bullets which according to Mrs. Lillie's story of a burglar firing the fatal shot, must have been fired. Four sewing girls were sleeping in the house on the night of the murder. Two of these testified that they heard the first shot, that about ten seconds intervened before the second shot and that following the second, they heard Mrs. Lillie scream that some one had shot her husband. At this time Mrs. Lillie was in the hall and she was the first to get down stairs and telephone for help.

Mr. Lillie was shot in the right side of the head, the side next to his wife. There was burned powder in the wound, indicating that the shot was fired at close range. There was also burned powder on the curtains and window pane through which the second shot was fired, indicating that the revolver was held close to the window when this shot was fired.

The theory of the state at the trial was that Mrs. Lillie shot her husband while in bed by the light of the moon then shining upon his head, then after a short interval fired the second shot at close range through the curtain and window and then told the story of the burglary.

The testimony of the sewing girls was to the effect that between the first and second shots there was absolute silence and that after the second shot Mrs. Lillie screamed.

The evidence showed that for several years Mrs. Lillie had been a patron of a bucket shop in David City. Her dealings covered a period of about four years, and in that time her losses were approximately \$100. In the period from August 7 to October 23, the day before the murder, her losses were \$1,025. The theory of the state was that she took her husband's life to get his life insurance money to cover these losses.

Need Pardon Board.

Lincoln State Journal: The pardon of Mrs. Lillie is the most sensational act in John H. Mickey's service of four years as governor of Nebraska. The refusal of the public to accept the pardon as having any weight beyond one man's opinion is mainly useful now in pointing out a possible way to improve the administration of justice in this state. Had this pardon been issued by a board of three or five men, after consulting the trial judge, the prosecuting attorney and all others with an interest in the case, it would have been looked upon as something more than the mere opening of the doors of Mrs. Lillie's cell. It would carry conviction of her innocence to a large part of the population.