

**The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal**

The News, Established, 1851.  
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**THE HUSE PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
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**WEEKLY PAPERS RAISE RATES.**

A large number of weekly newspapers of Nebraska and other states are at the present time increasing their subscription rates from \$1.50 to \$2 per year, and more ought to do it. The public ought to be not only willing but glad to pay what the home weekly newspaper is worth, and if it isn't worth \$2 a year it isn't worth anything at all. When they understand the situation, the reading public will unquestionably uphold the country publishers in increasing their rates.

The first point that has made an increase necessary has been the steady and very rapid advance in the price of the white paper upon which newspapers are printed. Paper has gone up about 100 per cent within the last couple of years and it is said that within a short time the price will be triple the former cost. As a result many newspapers are issued today at an actual loss. Aside from the increased cost of paper, the increase in the cost of ink, machinery, labor and in fact every component part of a paper, must be taken into the accounting. There is nothing strange about the fact that subscription rates have been advanced in many places.

**WANTED—INVENTORS.**

A glance over the want columns of the daily papers of today indicates an enormous number of appeals for help to every one looking for a job. The farmer is crying for help, and can't get it; the trades are all crying out and in vain for men to do the labor that is piled up; and so it goes the world over. All of which is a good sign for it marks prosperity. But the world begins to ask what is going to come of us. And, necessity being the mother of invention, we are led to the belief that everything will work out in time through the process of new labor-saving machinery.

Some years ago labor resented the introduction of new machinery to enable one man to do the work that six men used to do; but the resentment was without justification, as is shown by the fact that today there are a half dozen jobs for every man.

The inventor must come to our rescue. The world at large might run a want ad offering rewards to inventors. For they're the need of the hour. Already they are starting, as is shown by the announcement that a new machine has just been invented which, operated by one person, will send out 1,000 words a minute over a telegraph wire and cause the message to be set up on a linotype machine at the other end of the wire. Electricity does it all, operating the linotype included.

Perhaps electricity and the inventor will come to the world's rescue and do some of the work that is overburdening man.

**VALUE OF GOOD ROADS.**

The Saturday Evening Post for last week prints a solution of the high freight problem with which farmers' products have to meet under present conditions. It is a solution which is within the very hands of the farmers themselves.

The Post comments upon the fact that Texas farmers have recently petitioned the legislature of that state to reduce freight rates now being charged by the railroads. The article then opens up the way for farmers burdened with excessive freight costs.

Good roads is the solution suggested. And it is a solution worth considering.

The Post contends that it costs as much money to get farm produce from the farm to the railroad station as it does to carry the load to its destination, under present road handicaps.

For instance, it has been computed that it costs twenty-five cents to haul one ton one mile over the average road. To haul a ton six miles is \$1.50—and the same load can be carried from New York to Chicago for that.

It is pointed out that a comparatively slight expenditure on improving the public roads would reduce this cost very materially.

In other words, by making better roads, the farmers have it within their own power and without any red tape, to reduce the freight charges now being assessed against their products in hauling them from farm to town.

If this road hauling cost could be cut in two by the building of permanently good roads, many millions of dollars would be saved annually by the American farmer.

**ASSAULTING THE UMPIRE.**

The barbarous assault upon a baseball umpire in St. Louis because of a disputed decision, was worth slight comment in the press reports because assaulting the umpire has become too commonplace an incident to contain

any extensive news value. Had the referee at a Yale-Harvard football game been probably fatally wounded by spectators because of a disputed point, the papers and magazines would consider the event worth many pages of description and photography. And in this contrast lies food for thought among Americans who would that the national game should go on and prosper.

The rowdism which characterizes the treatment of an umpire all over the country at baseball games, be it league or amateur, has come to be as much a national disgrace as the game itself has come to be the national pastime. Some years ago the game of baseball was very seriously threatened in this country by the corruption that crept in to it. Only by radical reform was the game rescued from an untimely and disgraceful grave. The organization of a second major league brought the game and its management to their senses.

This umpire habit today is almost as serious a matter. In football, in tennis, in rowing, in shooting and in racing there is none of this ruffian spirit manifest which marks the bleachers' treatment of an umpire. It is a disgrace that any community, let alone the whole wide country, should allow itself to so far forget its manners as to reduce the American national game to the level of the street brawl.

**MORE TRUTHFUL CITY LIMITS.**

Norfolk people will take satisfaction in the fact that an energetic committee from the city council has been appointed for the purpose of investigating the matter of expanding Norfolk's legal limits to points where honest and upright city limits for Norfolk ought to be.

There is every reason in the world why Norfolk's legal limits should be expanded so as to conform with the real limits. There is no real reason why the legal boundary should keep on lying about the genuine limits of the town any longer. For years the legal city limits have made Norfolk appear to be a smaller city than it really is, and have been the cause of sending false reports out to the world at large, through the federal census, in regard to the size of the city's population.

The time has come when the Norfolk city limits ought to be made to tell the truth about Norfolk. It's only justice to Norfolk.

There ought to be no objection from any quarter to the readjustment of limits which Norfolk's rights demand. It is only fair that people doing business in the city and making their livings from the city, but who chance to reside just outside an imaginary line, should pay their share of the taxes necessary to Norfolk's maintenance.

And more than that, the people living outside will gain very materially by this expansion. For when the city limits go out the luxuries of a city—water, sewer, lights, sidewalks, fire protection, cheaper fire insurance, police protection and any number of other benefits—will go to those people now shut off from these privileges.

It is time that we should have city limits that will conform with the city's limits.

**NORFOLK'S FEDERAL COURT.**

What might have seemed to many like a federal court term resembling a large sized lemon when Norfolk's annual session was opened and adjourned within two short hours, may even yet take on sugar and develop into a delicious plum for the town and north Nebraska. It is not fair to judge Norfolk's future federal court by the first session held under the new law for the reason that no grand jury has convened since the law went into effect, to indict prisoners for trial in Norfolk.

Between now and the next annual session, in September a year hence, grand juries will have met and brought indictments which, in turn, will have to be tried in Norfolk unless, for one reason or another, changes of venue are secured.

As it is understood now, all criminal cases arising in the Norfolk district of federal court, in which indictments have been brought, must be tried in Norfolk unless, it being shown that a fair trial could not be had here, a change of venue is granted. Since most people would prefer being tried in their own localities, there seems reason to hope that when Norfolk's next federal court term rolls around, with grand juries meanwhile bringing indictments, there will be a real docket of criminal cases booked for this city.

The trying of civil cases in Norfolk apparently depends altogether upon the attorneys of northern Nebraska who have federal court cases. In a civil case, if the attorneys for the defense are not ready for trial when the Norfolk court session is held, a change can be taken, with the consent of the plaintiffs, to some other term at some other time and in some other place. For that reason Norfolk must depend absolutely upon her legal friends in this district

if any civil cases are to be tried out here. And as an inducement, it may be stated right here that Norfolk will deeply and sincerely appreciate the efforts of any northern Nebraska attorneys along this line. If these attorneys having civil cases in federal court will so decree, all cases arising from this district may be tried in Norfolk.

It is to the interests of both attorneys and litigants that these cases should be tried in Norfolk. The United States government has established court here in order that court might be brought closer to the litigants, saving them long journeys to the southern part of the state. The expense of coming to Norfolk is much less than in going to points many miles down state. And Norfolk will try to make the visits of these attorneys and litigants pleasant while they are here. What more could any city do?

If the attorneys of northern Nebraska will take an interest in this matter, a first rate federal court can be established in their midst. It is up to the lawyers altogether. Norfolk awaits upon their pleasure and will appreciate their efforts in her behalf. Incidentally it would be to the benefit of litigants.

Norfolk's federal court will not be a lemon, after all, if northern Nebraska attorneys will inject the sugar into it.

**WIDE AWAKE TILDEN TOWN.**

The merchants of Tilden, Neb., are not lying awake nights worrying about the day when Chicago catalogue houses will have wiped them off the face of the mercantile earth. They have adopted a more philosophic and easily a more effective method of meeting foreign competition. The Tilden plan is worthy the serious attention of the merchants of every other town in the middle west which must depend to a large extent for its business prosperity upon an agricultural region.

Instead of scolding the farmers around them for sending money away from home for catalogue house merchandise, and instead of declaring that the catalogue houses are frauds, the merchants of Tilden go about it to really do something for their farm friends to show the farmers that their patronage is appreciated and to make those farmers really want to come into Tilden whenever they have a spool of thread or a kitchen range to buy.

The Tilden merchants recognize the fact that the personal element is one of the most powerful factors in business success and that to get into closer touch with their patrons creates a more intimate friendship and results in mutual benefit all the way around.

And so on one day of each year the business folk of Tilden entertain everybody living within Tilden's territory at a great big joyful festival. It is a handshakingfest, a picnic royal in which everybody in the town and everybody from miles around takes part. And the results are pronounced first class.

It is not a street carnival, this big picnic. Tilden has a fair and carnival earlier in the season, but that is altogether different matter. This picnic is just a social session between the business people of the town and their customer friends of the community. The merchants and business men act as hosts on this particular day and the friends from out in the country are the guests of honor.

Some days in advance the Tilden people send out big posters which invite everybody within range of a good many miles to come to town on picnic day and enjoy themselves. Free entertainment of all sorts is announced, free refreshments are a feature, there is speaking in the opera house in the forenoon and horse races, baseball, foot races and other things of equal interest in the afternoon. The day winds up with a great big grand democratic dancing party at night where everybody dances with everybody else's wife, and pleasure and good fellowship reign over all.

Next Monday the second annual picnic under the Tilden plan will take place. Already its success as a picnic is assured, and there is more than just a picnic at stake. The people of Tilden will become better acquainted than ever before in their lives with the friends from surrounding territory who have farm products to dispose of and winter wants to fill.

In some towns of the middle west the merchants have adopted a plan of getting together and driving out over the rural routes to visit the farmers in their homes. Better feeling between merchant and farmer has resulted from that plan. But the Tilden method has even greater possibilities for under the Tilden idea not only the merchants and business men of the town, but farmers and the farmers' wives and children as well get a day off for a little recreation and enjoyment.

The best part about this plan is that it is not a money-making scheme. It is just one fine large wholesome get-

together-verein which makes everybody like everybody else in the community a little bit better than he did before.

And as a result it is safe to predict that rural carriers around Tilden will carry a less number of catalogue house packages than they otherwise might. This is true for the simple reason that the people living around Tilden, after having been brought into closer touch with the Tilden business folk, find that it's a pretty good sort of town after all and that they're an agreeable lot to do business with. It's much more pleasant and more satisfactory to buy things that you can get a look at before you pay your cash, and from people who are your real friends and whom you really like, than to send away for things you never saw, from people who have no more interest in your welfare than they have in the heathen Chinese.

The personal element must come to be one of the vital factors in saving the mercantile business of the small town and the Tilden plan, working for the mutual benefit of both farmers and merchants and giving them all a day of friendly elbow bumping one with another, deserves serious consideration by other towns similarly situated in the middle west. And all towns in the middle west are similarly situated so far as that is concerned.

**FOR DOUGLAS AND JENCKES.**

Republicans of the state will be glad to know that, according to information which reaches The News from several different parts of the Fifteenth judicial district, the party's judicial nominees there, Douglas and Jenckes, have an excellent prospect of being elected in November if the republicans of that district will stand solidly and harmoniously together toward that end. With an energetic campaign and the solid party vote in November, the republican judicial prospects in that district are said to be better than ever before.

From Ainsworth, where there existed some sentiment because of the alleged attempt of the west end of the district to get both nominees, comes the good news that the feeling of resentment has practically died away and that republicans of that vicinity will give their united support in November to the party nominees, Douglas and Jenckes.

Whatever of feeling there was in that section during the few days following the primary, was based, it would appear in analysis, upon nothing more nor less than that very vital fault of the primary law which courts selfishness in the population centers and which is apt to throw into the densely populated localities the state's political power. Fortunately the feeling in the Fifteenth judicial district has now given way, following a philosophical analysis, to party loyalty. But while the matter is fresh in mind, the situation in the Fifteenth judicial district is one which affords peculiar food for thought among the people of Nebraska who had thought that the primary would mark the ideal in politics.

The Fifteenth is a very large judicial district—so large, in fact, that it requires two judges instead of one. Both parties have always recognized the wisdom and the justice of selecting one judicial candidate from the western end of the district and one from the east. According to the primary's ideals, this arrangement would come under the head of "political trading," and would carry in the minds of many theorists, a taint of corruption. Yet even the most ardent friends of the primary in the Fifteenth district are ready to sincerely defend this custom as not only a wise but an eminently fair distribution of office among the two ends of the big district. And some of these primary friends around Ainsworth were among the republicans who resented the fact that the primary law had almost worked out as its framers intended it should in doing away with any previous "understandings," "trades," or deliberate distribution of political office according to geography. One loyal republican at Ainsworth, who is a friend of the primary in spite of this inequitable fashion in which it might work, writes to The News and would defend the primary from any guilt in the matter of bunching candidates, attempting rather to blame the voters for taking advantage of this opportunity that the primary throws open to them to select all candidates from the populated center. For although that was not done in the Fifteenth, it was the alleged effort to do it in the west end that created dissatisfaction in Brown. This is what the correspondent writes:

Ainsworth, Neb., Sept. 16.—The headline artist at The News was only partially right a week ago when he declared that the primary election had disrupted the party in Brown. The dissatisfaction that existed, and still exists to a certain extent, did not grow out of the primary per se, but out of a failure on the part of the republicans in the western part of the district to respect the old custom of nominating one candidate from the west and one from the east. Their votes went largely to Jenckes and Porter and if they had had the strength that lies east of

Valentine, both of these men might have been nominated. However, in the main, this temporary resentment has passed over and the great majority of republicans will give honest and hearty support to Douglas and Jenckes, the party nominees.

Since the Fifteenth judicial republicans have victory within their grasp this year if they will only stand together, it is to be hoped that this year of all years they will unanimously and energetically support the ticket, and it would appear that absolute harmony should prevail, since the nominations have been divided up between the east and west ends, and since the only complaint expressed anywhere was over an alleged effort to bunch the candidates, and since no such effort was successful.

But the point brought out as to the unfairness which might be worked by the primary, is clear. Under the old convention system, where men of the district got together and talked things over, it was readily conceded to be the wise and fair thing to give one candidate to the west and one to the east end. Members of both parties recognized the policy and the justice of this. But under the primary men don't get together to talk things over. That is an "evil" which the primary wipes out. Members of the parties just go into the ballot box, vote for the men they consider best, and withdraw. Wisdom from a party's viewpoint and fairness to various geographical localities do not enter in the balloting.

The primary shakes off such corrupting elements. For the primary is boasting no respecter of geographical localities or "understandings," and least of all is it concerned with party victory or party wisdom. If we are to care for such things as fair distribution among various sections, or for any particular regard as to party wisdom or welfare, we will have to look for some other system than the impersonal \$200,000 per year primary.

**THE PRIMARY A SUCCESS?**

In speaking of the new primary law in Nebraska, the Madison Chronicle, which believes that the primary law has holes that need remedying but that the convention system is a thing of the past, says in part:

The statewide primary was neither a surprise nor a disappointment to those who have had their ear to the ground. That there would be a light vote polled was expected. There was no issue at stake which interested the people. They were satisfied to let the other fellow do the nominating just as he has been doing under the convention system. In spite of this fact we do not believe the primary law a failure by any means. Many people throughout the country forgot to vote.

There can be little doubt that the primary was both a surprise and a disappointment to people of Nebraska who placed full confidence in all of the claims made for the system in advance by its framers. According to the claims made by the primary law's enthusiastic advocates, the nomination by means of the primary would be an absolutely fair process, devoid of any disadvantages for one candidate over another aside from personal strength, and it would be a nomination made by "all the people." In the face of these promises, what but surprise and disappointment could result when it was shown by a practical demonstration of the primary that instead of being a fair test, the man whose name was first on the ticket by reason of alphabetical order had a tremendous and most unfair advantage over other candidates; and that instead of making nominations that represented the people, the nominating power of the state was taken away from the country districts and thrown into the thickly populated centers? And that "many people throughout the country forgot to vote" was shown conclusively in the returns, while the cities voted with almost normal strength.

The Chronicle says that a light vote was expected; that there was no issue at stake to interest the people; and that the people were satisfied to let the other fellow do the nominating just as he has been doing under the convention system. But the Chronicle adds that "the people can be depended upon to turn out when questions of policies affecting their welfare are to be decided."

The Madison county clerk says that the primary election in Madison county cost the taxpayers about \$1,000. Yet despite the fact that this extra \$1,000 burden has been thrust upon the people of Madison county, and despite the fact that the vote was light and that people were willing to "let the other fellow do the nominating just as under the convention system," the Chronicle does not see where the new system has proved a failure.

The Chronicle probably would not be willing to spend \$1,000 for a new printing press if, upon trial, that press was found to produce no better results in any way, and not so good in many ways, as the old discarded and inexpensive machine that had been pushed aside to make room for the new luxury. Such an investment would almost be termed a failure. For the same reason the taxpayers of Madison county, who will have to pay the \$1,000 for the recent primary, which is admitted to have produced no better re-

sults than under the old way, will just about size up the new luxury as a failure net.

It would be an astounding fact, indeed, if Madison county taxpayers should be forced to keep right on paying out a big lump of cash year in and year out for the sake of maintaining an expensive and complicated nominating system whose only result, excepting when stirring issues roused public interest, would be that the people should "let the other fellow do the nominating as under the old convention system."

As a matter of fact, in seasons when there are vital questions of policies affecting the public welfare at stake, everybody will turn out at a caucus just as strongly as at a primary election. And furthermore, it must be borne in mind that under the old caucus system where neighbors got together from all parts of the county to talk things over and listen to oratory, there was more enthusiasm, more patriotism, more ginger and more issues aroused than can ever be the case under the silent primary.

There can be no question but that the great masses of people can, under the old fashioned but inexpensive caucus system, take hold of politics and name the candidates for every office to be voted on, if they will take interest enough in the matter to attend the caucuses. Few would contend that the nomination of Governor Sheldon last year was not the result of just such deep-rooted public sentiment springing from every nook and corner of the state. And so, if the primary law is to give us nothing more than the convention system of nominating, and not so much in some ways—if under the primary we are to pay out public money year in and year out with no genuine interest in it excepting during periods when the public pulse works overtime because of vital issues at stake (periods when, in fact, the caucuses and conventions would ring with enthusiasm from every highway and byway); if the state of Nebraska is to go on paying out \$200,000 per year as a mere matter of waste money to maintain a complicated system that is nice in theory but which has never been worked out satisfactorily by any state to date, why then the tax-payers of this state might as well put that \$200,000 per year down in their jeans and repeal the primary luxury.

For surely a nominating system which will work out only in a year of excitement, when the convention would equally fill the bill; a system which adds a big burden in taxes to the state without giving the state its money's worth in return, could hardly be termed anything but a failure, from a practical viewpoint.

**Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.**  
As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists. Price, 75c per bottle.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**AROUND TOWN.**

Let the equinox come.  
What has become of that "exchange" day project?  
**OVER NORTHWEST PRAIRIES.**  
The alleged reform spelling has not yet fallen thru. The Fremont Tribune still sticks to it.

"Wellman won't fly to the north pole this year," says the West Point Republican. "There was plenty of hot air in his balloon, and, maybe, there is some on the outside."  
Winside Tribune: A. L. Tucker and wife were in Winside Sunday evening. Wallie said his brother wanted the key to the opera house, but as many Winsiders had the same longing, no favoritism could be shown even if he was from Carroll.

**ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.**  
What has become of the old-fashioned church member who wouldn't go to a circus?  
The average busy man does not have time to take care of his money, and the idle men get it.

One of your greatest faults, probably is that, without thinking much about it, you bore people.

Some people think they are being agreeable when they say: "Well, I always stand up for you."

As evidence against society, we have noticed this, that when a man goes to a party, he swears he will never go again.

When a woman shows you a bargain she has secured at the dry goods store, and says, "Guess what I paid for it," always guess high, if you want to please her.