

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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No pleasure was the War Department with the results attending the joint army and militia coast defense exercises this year that they will be repeated next year.

Illinois is to send a solid Cannon delegation to the national convention, according to Congressman Charles E. Fuller of the Eleventh Illinois district.

THE NEW STATION.

While some of us still feel that Norfolk should have had a union passenger station, with all the passenger trains that enter the city centering there, and that an opportunity was lost to the city that will never be presented again, yet it must be admitted that the Northwestern has erected a handsome up-town passenger depot which is a credit to Norfolk.

When Senator Fulton of Oregon reached Washington he at once proceeded to administer a brisk kick in the shins to the campaign of his colleague, Senator Bourne, who is working overtime in an effort to prepare a Roosevelt stampede in the Republican national convention.

Sitting around in Washington hotels and boarding houses are twenty-five extremely nervous young men. They are candidates for appointment to the consular service, examinations for which were held last week.

The navy department is working at greater pressure than at any time since the Spanish-American war. The preparations being made for the journey of the battleship squadron around the Horn to Pacific waters is occupying the attention of every one in the department, from Secretary Metcalf down.

foodstuffs necessary for the trip is keeping busy scores of clerks and quartermasters, while the higher officers have been compelled to exert a personal supervision over the purchase of these supplies.

GETTING MONEY BACK.

The west is getting back its money from New York. New York may have thought that it could retain the currency of the nation within its palm, but the west is getting value received and indirectly, if not directly, getting back its prosperity.

The west is buying mill and factory products from the east. The east is the factory center and from the east come most of the finished products in all lines of merchandise.

In this way the funds of the west, on hand in New York are being used. In this way the east, by sending out commodities in return for the funds already on deposit there, is letting slip from its fingers the surplus of the west which it had hoped to retain.

And the longer the thing continues, the more will the west get back, in the form of commodities, the money that it has sent east.

Poor Secretary Taft! While parties of merry Russian revolutionists are plotting to blow up the secretary of war and his party during their journey toward St. Petersburg, Senator Foraker at home finally has touched off a mine that may yet topple the cabinet officer's political boom.

NORFOLK A STOCK MARKET.

Norfolk has rapidly become a stock sale town within the past year, and it is already established so strongly as such a market that there is no longer question as to what it means in the future. The time was not so long ago that such a thing as a public sale of horses or cattle was not known in Norfolk, but now it is quite different.

CHEEKS ARE RUDDY.

The past week in a retail way was not a bad one and Saturday was a pretty good day in all lines. There is abundance of money in northern Nebraska and southern South Dakota and the farmers are so well supplied with the world's goods that they can either hold or sell their products—just as they choose.

New York reports that the retail business throughout the country is improving and a tremendous holiday business is expected in this immediate region. The people have money and farm products, there is every basis abroad for prosperity and there is every reason to expect that the Christmas stocking of the new northwest will be filled to overflowing.

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values and can still make money.

And the reductions that have occurred will result in general reduction all around on prices that had got almost beyond the limit.

All in all, northern Nebraska and southern South Dakota well entrenched against all the world, is in a mighty "halcyon" condition. Its checks are glowing and its circulation is good. Its heart beats on time and its lungs are sound.

QUICK SERVICE.

The president's message, a voluminous document containing 30,000 words, was delivered to congress in Washington at noon on Tuesday, and before 2 o'clock it was being read by patrons of The News in Stanton, Battle Creek, Madison, Pierce, Hoskins and other near by towns, while it was being read in Long Pine and Dallas at the same time that Omaha readers of Omaha dailies were scanning its important utterances.

The first Norfolk "exchange day" has passed into history, and it is recorded that its success fully equalled the fondest hopes of those who had the matter in charge. The farmer says it is just what is wanted, and the business man pronounces it good.

The message was presented to congress at 12 o'clock Washington time, and by 12 o'clock Norfolk time the full text of the document was being printed on the press of The News and every train which leaves this city between 12 and 2 o'clock was carrying bundles of papers to readers all over this great northwest.

NORWAY POPLAR.

The forest service of the government which has been becoming more and more anxious over the fast disappearing timber of the United States during the past few years, has discovered some good qualities in the Norway poplar, and has issued a circular concerning this discovery as follows:

"Tree planters throughout the northern portion of the middle west have had brought to their attention lately the extraordinary value of the Norway poplar, a near relative of the common cottonwood, which possesses fine qualities that bid fair to raise the prestige of the whole cottonwood family.

"This cottonwood is shrouded in mystery, so far as its origin is concerned. It bears no cotton and is reproduced entirely from cuttings. The tree grows straight and lean and it is said that the bark never scalds or cracks. The wood is straight-grained and suitable for lumber. It splits easily, seasons quickly, and makes excellent fuel.

THE MESSAGE.

Probably no presidential document of recent years has borne the same relation of importance to the people as the annual message of President Roosevelt given to congress on Tuesday. It is a strong document, written with all the logic of the president's best style, maintains his position against dishonesty and fraud and urges congress to put into legislation the principles of fair play between the powerful few and the struggling many.

The president argues that the most vital need of the country today is a more active government control of the railroads and the method of doing this would be either a national incorporation act or a law licensing railroad companies to engage in interstate commerce upon certain conditions. The law should be so framed as to give to the interstate commerce commission power to pass upon the future issue of securities while means should be provided to enable the commission, whenever in its judgment it is necessary, to make a physical examination of any railroad. The president maintains that no more stringent laws are needed to bring about this result, but greater activity upon the part of officers of the law is needed, and until the government assumes proper control of interstate commerce in the exercise of the authority it already possesses it will be impossible either to give or to get from the railroads full justice.

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With a complete system of improved rivers, coupled where necessary by canals, the transportation problem of the United States would be solved.

John Sharp Williams had no opposition whatever in his candidacy for re-election as leader of the minority party in the house. At the last moment Congressman DeArmond of Missouri, who had been widely spoken of as a dangerous candidate for the position, announced his determination not to enter the race. It is understood unofficially that this withdrawal, coupled with the knowledge that this was Mr. Williams last term in the house, was partly the result of a political deal. Mr. Williams' public announcement that he will support Bryan for the presidential nomination also had much to do with the withdrawal of other candidates.

EXCHANGE DAY.

The first Norfolk "exchange day" has passed into history, and it is recorded that its success fully equalled the fondest hopes of those who had the matter in charge. The farmer says it is just what is wanted, and the business man pronounces it good. Probably no move was ever made in the city that had quite the beneficial effect of uniting farmer and business man that this Exchange day project has resulted in. Through the meeting at a common point made possible by the idea, the town man was brought into contact with his country friend, and the man from one part of the country again met his friend from a distant portion, so that the event carried with it a social phase as well as one of business. And that spirit of fraternity is an item that should never be lost sight of, for what community is more prosperous and happy than the one where the spirit of friendship exists, one man with another, a spirit that can in no manner thrive so well as where neighbor comes in frequent contact with his neighbor.

The Exchange day idea was not a city man's project any more than it was a farmer's plan. It is true that the suggestion was made in town but it was not developed until enterprising farmers of the neighborhood took hold of the scheme and pushed it to completion.

FEDERAL QUESTION AGAIN.

Another test of whether the government of the United States is greater than that of the states is likely to come up in the coming session of congress over the proposed federal inspection of wheat at terminal points. A bill has already been completed by Senator McCumber of North Dakota providing for federal supervision of grain under the authority and jurisdiction of the department of agriculture. The North Dakota senator has had this matter before congress for the past four years. But he has never been able to make substantial progress, owing to the determined opposition of senators from the northwest.

During the fifty-eighth congress Senator McCumber made a vigorous attack on the state inspection of grain in Minnesota, and in the fifty-ninth congress he repeated and amplified his statements. Senators Nelson and Clapp took issue with the North Dakota federalist, and after a heated debate the matter was allowed to rest. But Senator McCumber persisted until he secured the adoption of a resolution by the senate, instructing the interstate commerce commission to prosecute an inquiry into the relations, ownership and operation of the elevators in buying, selling and shipping of grain, and what connection, if any, such elevators had with owners or lessees of railroads.

In accordance with that resolution, an inquiry was taken in the northwest in October of last year and continued for a month, and as a result of that investigation by the interstate commerce commission, a voluminous report has been filed with congress, showing all the testimony taken at the hearing, and much has been said, and, in fact, proof has been adduced to show that many elevators in the northwest have not only received special favors from railroads, but in some cases they have actually been operated or controlled by the common carriers. Senator McCumber claims to have the assurance of President Roosevelt that he will recommend federal inspection of grain in his annual message to congress.

The McCumber bill is a long one, containing fourteen or fifteen sections, and enters into a detailed method whereby the secretary of agriculture shall organize in his department a bureau of grain inspection to supervise and report upon interstate trade and commerce in grains, their grading, weighing, inspection, etc.

The chief inspector is given a wide latitude in appointing deputies. The salaries are to be paid from the fees collected from the inspection of grain. The deputies are to be under the civil service and must pass an examination. In order to federalize the inspection of wheat, etc., it is provided that all grains shipped from any state into another must be inspected and passed upon by a federal officer. Provision is made for grading and classification. That there will be opposition to the McCumber bill is clearly apparent from

corporations when he says: "The railroads and all other great corporations will do well to recognize that this control must come."

Congress is urged to give immediate attention to the currency, recommending a law that will provide greater elasticity to the medium of exchange, provided that a recognition of the even greater need of safe and secure money be maintained. He shows that at certain seasons of the years when crops are moving that the country must have more money than is available under ordinary conditions at the present time. Provision should be made for an emergency currency, with an effective guaranty based on adequate securities approved by the government, and issued under a heavy tax that will force its retirement as soon as the especial demand ceases.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

Revision of the tariff after the next presidential election, upon the basis of the difference in the cost of labor here and abroad.

An income and an inheritance tax, to discourage the formation of dangerous fortunes and to lighten the burden of taxation upon the man of moderate means.

Limited but definite compensation for accidents to all workmen within the scope of the federal power.

CORN IS KING.

W. W. Jermaine, Washington correspondent of the Minneapolis Journal, has been investigating the cause and effect of the recent financial flurry, and he concludes that the American farmer is more than seven billion dollars above and beyond being to blame for the tight money situation which has been bothering everybody else.

While the business of the United States has been checked because the banks of New York have held a billion dollars of the country's money tied up in marginal speculative securities, and have declined to release the money until they could do so without loss, the secretary of agriculture has been preparing figures to show that during the past year the farmers of the United States have brought into the country more than a billion dollars of foreign money.

While the parasitical speculator has been paying usurious rates for money and has produced nothing, the farmer has done nothing but produce. In the first place the farmer has during the past year raised \$7,412,000,000 worth of farm produce. A large share of this has been sold, a billion dollars' worth of it abroad, and the money placed in the banks all over the country. Then these banks, attracted by the interest rates in New York, have since so faded in value that if collection were forced a good many people who are not used to it would have to go to work for a living.

The figures about the farmers cited are from Secretary Wilson's annual report. The report has other statements revealing with equal eloquence the desirability of the farmer as a citizen, but offering no arguments in favor of the desirability of the stock gambler. Thus it is shown that eight such corn crops as that raised in the United States this year and sold at the price this one is bringing, would build every foot of steam railroad in the country, including all the expensive terminals, and pay for every particle of property of whatever name or nature owned by these roads, but nothing is cited to prove that the original productiveness of a stock market would or could build a railroad in a million years.

The total value of all that the farms of the United States produced in 1907 is 10 per cent more than the value for the total production of 1906, although the crops this year have not been quite as good as last year. The total value for 1907 is also 17 per cent more than in 1905, 20 per cent above that of 1904, 25 per cent in excess of that of 1903 and 57 per cent greater than the total value for 1899. The total farm exports for the year have been \$1,955,000,000, or \$79,000,000 above the highest previous record.

Corn is king, according to the secretary. It is the chief crop of the United States, whether measured in money value or in variety of services performed. The value of the 1907 crop is 26 per cent greater than the average for the past five years. The next best crop, from a financial point of view, is hay, although it may be that the final estimates will give second place to cotton, which is coming strong. Cotton raised in 1907 is valued at \$675,000,000 and it is the most valuable crop ever produced in the country. The wheat crop for the year is valued at \$590,000,000, which is 5 1/2 per cent more than the average for the last five years.

Other crops have also done well in the way of making the mere speculator look like the unnecessary dead beat on the national band wagon, which he is. Thus the alfalfa crop amounted to \$100,000,000. Sugar, molasses and syrup brought in almost as much more, oats, \$360,000,000; potatoes, \$190,000,000; barley, \$115,000,000; tobacco, \$67,000,000, but this would have been at least \$100,000,000 if the tobacco

the concurrent resolution of the Minnesota state legislature at its last session. In that resolution, which was approved March 6, 1907, the state legislature takes issue with the North Dakota legislature, which passed resolutions containing charges against the Minnesota grain inspection. Copies of this and Minnesota's concurrent resolution were sent to the senators and representatives in congress from the northwest and attached to the official document was an exhibit showing how grain in the northwest is handled under state inspection.

When Senator Nelson was governor he recommended and took active part in state grain inspection. Several measures were under consideration and the legislature, which passed the bill being composed largely of farmers, Senator Nelson called them in and had several conferences with them. Many of their views were embodied in the bill before it was passed.

If President Roosevelt recommends federal grain inspection it will give the measure a great deal of prestige, but at the same time he cannot count on the support of many of those states which do not believe the federal government should be given any power that will in any way curtail the influence of the local politician.

Senator La Follette may advocate federal inspection. Even if a bill passed by the senate its chances of ever getting through the house are said to be very remote.

AROUND TOWN.

Only nineteen more shopping days before Christmas.

Do your Christmas shopping early and avoid the rush.

ATHLON GLOBE SIGHTS.

Everyone knows something he can't tell.

Bad weather is abused almost as much as a married man.

As a rule, the meaner a man is the more he thinks of himself.

Drinking men seldom become great. Neither do fishing and hunting men.

Our idea of a thoroughly common man is one who sits around home with his hat on.

Many people would be more truthful were it not for their uncontrollable desire to talk.

A man is sometimes so busy making money that he neglects to take care of what he has already made.

There is this about a bachelor. If he doesn't pay his bills you can put a brick in his wages, and it will stay there.

Women can resist most things, but offer them a bargain in an emerald pan or kettle and they will buy if the kitchen is stacked with such things.

The first face a child sees is full of kindness, and the last to bend over him when he is old and dying, is full of pitying tenderness. It is the faces he sees in between that cause him trouble.

This is the difference between a man's and a woman's vacations: A man spends his in doing just what he wants to do, and a woman in doing what others want her to do.

When a man marries a woman for her money, the people applaud when she ties it so tight he can't touch it, and then can't reconcile such sense with the folly she showed in marrying him.

We have heard at least nine out of ten of our friends say that they have had enough trouble without that, no doubt referring to the crowning sorrow of all, from which we are led to believe that no one is exempt from great worry and bother.

An Athlone woman, when she was a girl, was described as "slender and as supple as a willow." Now that she has taken on a few years, she is described as "skinny as a rail." That's the way it goes. She doesn't weigh any more now than she ever did.

A Topeka man named Arnold had a girl get all her wedding finery ready, and then ran off the night before the wedding. Still, we are willing to bet any money that Arnold could induce another girl to get ready for him in the same way, and that she wouldn't hire detectives to keep him from running off, either. The confidence a woman has in a man before she has married him is one of the world's greatest wonders. A girl will spend any amount of money getting ready to marry a man, and it will never enter her head that at the last moment he may develop cold feet.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or ringing in the ears. And when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.