

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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What became of the Woodrow Wilson team for the presidency?

Arkansas is doing better. It refused to send Senator Jeff Davis to the democratic convention.

New York will meet in Denver and write a platform telling how bad the republican platform is.

Oyster Bay has resumed its place as the summer capital of the nation. This will be its farewell appearance.

Jeff Davis shook up the senate but it now looks as if Arkansas would shake up Jeff or great deal more of factually.

A California has invented a device for disciplining feet. It might have a ready sale among a certain class of politicians.

The proprietors of the mountain resorts have brushed up the scenery and are now ready to welcome their city cousins.

American capitalists can't be so badly off as they profess to be when they have \$7,500,000 to invest in Chinese railways.

Senator La Follette is said to have a new lecture planned for this season. The title of it is "The Rise and Fall of the Filibuster."

It will only be a few days now before any ordinary citizen can believe with a good deal of reason that the sun is losing its heat.

They couldn't give "Uncle Joe" the nomination, but they did give him an ovation when he slipped into the convention the next day.

And now it is claimed by a scientist that he is able to turn human beings into brass. This certainly insures an ample supply of book agents.

Admiral Evans is the last of his line. When he has retired in August there will be no naval commander who has a civil war record.

The worst that Secretary Taft has said about Gen. Grant is that he conquered the liquor habit among other things. "Let us have peace."

There is nothing remarkable about the Chicago doctor's remark that it is easy to get drunk on water, in spite of the denials and doubts that have followed it. It is certainly more dangerous than to get drunk on land.

E. H. Harriman is planning an outlay of five million dollars for the reclamation of the Imperial valley, which contains 1,500,000 acres of arid lands. This means homes for thousands of settlers, addition to our national wealth, new towns and cities. These are the things that make for national prosperity.

The ticket named by the republican convention to act as standard-bearers for the party and to stand upon the platform adopted, is ideal in every way. It is difficult to see how the convention's work could have been better done than it was.

Both the west and the east are represented on the ticket and the west comes first. Ohio is by no means an "eastern" state. It may safely be termed "western," situated as it is so far toward the setting sun from the Atlantic's shores. And the east finds a splendid representative in the person of James S. Sherman of New York.

"Taft and Sherman" will make a team to die to. Both men are of the big, broad-gauge type.

It is a ticket that any party might well be proud of. It is a ticket which is bound to lead the great republican party, united in enthusiastic support of the great principles for which it stands, to a glorious victory on November 3.

The nation seems satisfied with the demonstration which has been made of the efficiency of the navy, and now Col. Fred Grant is trying to make a similar demonstration of the efficiency of the army to protect the eastern coast of the country in the absence of the navy. The plan of the practice maneuvers includes two separate series of operations—the first on the coast and the second inland—partic-

ipated in by a force of 25,000 men and will continue until July 15. These maneuvers now in progress will cost the government half a million dollars but they will be carried out on much the same scale as in war. Given met will get used to the noise of cannon and officers will learn to handle their selves and their troops under dire conditions as near like real warfare as possible.

RECEIVERSHIP REFORM. New York has set an example for many of the states in important particulars. The penal codes of probably a majority of the states are borrowed from or fashioned upon that of New York. The insurance laws of New York have been copied through the union. The public service regulations of that state are a great advance upon those existing anywhere else. And now comes another enactment which every state ought to imitate at the coming legislative sessions. This is a provision that, in case of the failure of a state bank, its affairs shall be wound up by the state bank examiner or one of his deputies, instead of through the time-honored process of a receivership.

It is the fact that, since this law went into effect, the affairs of one bankrupt state bank have been closed up at an expense of \$600. Contrast this with the expense in the case of receivership. The proceedings in question occupied less than two months. The ordinary receivership drags itself out through from two to ten years. During all this time receivers are in charge who draw salaries, sometimes up to or over \$10,000 apiece. In addition to these there are the attorneys' fees, which amount to another big total. All these vast expenses are taken from the depositors of the insolvent concern. These unhappy and unfortunate people, who have already lost a large portion of their savings, have to pay thus heavily for the salvation of the remainder. And it is all unnecessary. It is a portion of that general form of graft which custom has sanctioned but which is none the more defensible for that.

The whole matter of receiverships needs overhauling. Even in the case of manufacturing or commercial concerns, the cost of going through receivers' hands is enormous and reflects upon the easy good nature of the courts. In the case of banks, it is little less than colossal. The state has the machinery all ready for winding them up when their financial condition requires it. The state should do this work, through its own agents, and put an end to the ravages of the private receiver, which are not justifiable either in equity or in morals.

ALL PREVENTABLE LOSSES. A million dollars would not cover the losses from floods by the rains of the last few weeks. Two or three states can foot up that much, and it is something that happens every year. It is a permanent tax upon industry and enterprise. And another million dollars would be but a small portion of the value of this surplus water if it were confined and held until it could be productively employed. A great part of the rainfall has occurred in regions ordinarily classed as semi-arid; where every drop of water at another time of the year is measured and paid for at a high price to give necessary moisture for crops. Was there ever such a monument to human stupidity as this turning to destructive uses of one of the most beneficent agencies of nature? For the whole wasteful and ruinous process is openly the result of man's indifference and neglect.

Barring the occasional downpours which are called "cloudbursts," and which pour in a few hours into restricted watercourses more water than they can either hold or carry off, there is no reason why there should ever be a destructive flood in any portion of the country. Every stream in the United States is amenable to engineering control. All of them can be governed by a series of dams, extending to the headwaters of the smallest tributaries. If these reservoirs, great and small, were built and managed with intelligence, we should have no more reason to fear such seasons than we do that a meteor will strike the earth. And not only would the surplus water be taken care of, but it would be on hand to reinforce nature in those other seasons when a deficient rainfall jeopardizes or destroys the work of the husbandman for a year.

We lack this provision because of stupidity and greed. People will not go to work on this great plan of conservation. They are waiting and hoping to throw the cost of it on the federal government; just as if they would not have to pay the cost of it ultimately, no matter by whom done. And in the meantime they are paying out some millions of dollars for flood losses every year; sums that would amount in a short time to the full cost of all the improvements that would remove this danger forever.

GROVER CLEVELAND. The American continent bows its head, the stars and stripes float silently and mournfully at half mast, a band of crape encircles the globe in sorrowful tribute to the memory of an extraordinary human brain and an unusually powerful human will that

ceased to exist twenty minutes before the clock struck 9 on Wednesday morning. Deeply may the people of the United States grieve over the life that has flickered out, for in that death this nation lost the only surviving exponent—a man who twice had given four years of his life to serve the people of this government as their executive head. The shock occasioned by the distressing news from Princeton was the keener because of its utter unexpectedness. Hope had been held out that the great statesman had recovered from a recent illness and was himself again. Hope had been held out that several years still might be added to his already renowned career. Pitifully enough, even the people of the same town were amazed to see an undertaker's wagon rattle down the street and draw up before the house in which the once-great man lay lifeless.

More than three score years and ten were allotted to the twenty-second president of the United States. And during those seventy-two years it came to this one strong man to be three times a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

He won nomination against his own state delegation's opposition. As chief executive he voted right and left the bills that congress had passed. He antagonized the senate. He kept peace with Spain in spite of popular clamor for war.

Like many another president, this dead statesman, when he occupied the nation's highest office, was bitterly censured from many sides. In the last days of his administration armies of unemployed marched across the continent to emphasize to him their disapproval of his work.

But in later years there seemed to have grown up a greater appreciation of the power and brain of Stephen Grover Cleveland. Perhaps the nation came to know him better. At all events, his advice on business problems proved acceptable on many occasions.

When death touched "the sage of Princeton" the last of all surviving presidents left the republic in which he had been the leader over all. And a statesman of no small caliber was taken from this earth.

PUT ON SOME TAXES. It has been pointed out by one of the congressmen that additional taxation will probably be necessary to keep the revenues of the country equal to the immense expenditures that have now become the rule. He declares, as we all know, that these expenses represent money well employed. They do not stand for extravagance or graft. But the question confronting the nation is exactly the question which every individual has to answer. "This or that, a new house, an automobile, an extension of my business facilities, would be a good thing in itself, but can I pay for it? If not, where am I to get the money?"

Our people ought to have to meet this question. At the present time they do not, because there is no connection whatever between any given expenditure and any given resource; with a single exception of the reclamation act which provides that irrigation projects shall be paid for out of the proceeds of public land sales in certain states. Money for everything else is drawn indiscriminately from "any funds not otherwise appropriated in the public treasury." That is delightfully vague. People act as if the treasury were a fortunatus' purse, replenishing itself as often as emptied. A big project, a pension extension, the building of some new battleships, forestry, waterways, anything and everything, comes up before congress. The members see that it is good. They are convinced that the people want it and that it is a good thing for them to want. Forthwith, it is approved, but no money is provided for it. The result is a treasury deficit, such as that which now exists. And this can continue only until the country staggers under an unbearable load of debt or has gone into bankruptcy.

We ought to have in this country, as other civilized governments have, a budget. That is, there ought to be at the beginning of each session, a statement of revenues available and expenses in sight. No measure should be passed appropriating more money than this budget shows to be on hand unless in the measure itself there is provided specifically such addition to current taxes as will furnish the needed sum. It would work out immediately not in increased taxation, but in limited and more careful appropriations of public money.

THE PLATFORM. The platform adopted by the republican national convention comprises the strongest argument and the strongest evidence upon which to base the confident expectation of another great republican victory at the polls in November. The platform was adopted with practical unanimity. The convention itself was one of the greatest in the history of the great party that it represented. Harmony was truly the watchword and the success of the party, far and above the success of any individual, was in the mind of every man in the convention. The platform speaks in straightforward

number upon every vital topic in the public mind. It speaks with just pride upon the past achievements of the republican party—achievements that have been rationally conservative and rationally progressive; achievements upon which it is right and fair to have conviction that there will be no doubt in this great record when William Howard Taft is inaugurated as the nation's executive.

The platform is first of all a Roosevelt-Taft platform. It emphatically induces the president for all of the national and international achievements that have come through his efforts. It embodies all of those progressive principles which were frankly abandoned in advance by Taft, before he would give his approval.

The tariff plank is sane and progressive. Taft was the first of the presidential candidates to speak his mind upon this subject. His strenuous, unflinching expressions, even from Roosevelt, have been favored to meet new conditions, but retaining along the lines of protection which is demanded by the interests of the laboring man, the farmer and the business interests of the country in general. The tariff will be revised by the republican party, so that there is no danger of losing this principle of protection. Even should Taft be defeated, this would be true, so that the tariff is taken care of now. For in that event Roosevelt would call a special session of congress immediately, in order to have a republican congress do the work.

On the currency question, the republican administration in preventing a serious crisis, is justly approved. The appointment of a commission to thoroughly investigate the currency problem with the view of giving the country an elastic and yet perfectly safeguarded system, is endorsed as a republican measure.

The anti-injunction plank as finally adopted, preserves the power of the courts and yet prevents the issuing of injunctions without due cause. The sacred right of the courts to review and act, is upheld as it should be, and yet fair play is given to the laboring man.

The anti-trust plank is of interest to the entire country. An amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law which will give the federal government supervision over organizations which do interstate business and which might effect monopolies, is recommended.

The conservation of national forests is recommended, and the work done by the administration along that line already, is pointed to with pride.

A plank favoring postal savings banks will find approval in many quarters.

The platform frankly refers to the industrial depression, which came last October, and which Mr. Bryan expects to make his meat. But it is with satisfaction that this reference is made. There is indeed cause for satisfaction that the storm was weathered so successfully and that a near-panic which might have developed into a serious situation, was so brief that prosperity has already returned in full swing all over the country.

A paragraph of importance finds place near the close. "None of the measures advocated by the republican party could be enacted, and none of the steps forward here proposed could be undertaken under a democratic administration or under one in which party responsibility is divided." And there is sound reasoning in the conclusion that "the continuance of present policies, therefore, requires the continuance in power of that party which believes in them and which possesses the capacity to put them into operation."

AROUND TOWN. The mosquito crop needs harvesting. Sherman ought to be able to pull the gall stone vote. Looks like the corn is going to disappoint some of us by getting knee high by the 4th.

Every Fourth of July brings several new ways of making out death and destruction.

Now, Johnnie, let's see how quick you can shoot out your left eye with a toy pistol.

Surely sunshine is worth its weight in gold.

Now the corn will make a new speed record.

And only two weeks more till the Fourth!

The Taft nomination has already had its effect upon the crop situation.

Taft was nominated and, after four weeks, the sun came out and began to smile.

Enterprising newspapers are getting ready to devote several columns to anti-Fourth of July accidents, and the death list on the fifth.

Above all the roar and hum of voices in the big Chicago convention, the fretting and chirping of sparrows could be distinctly heard. In which there is the satisfaction at least of knowing that not all of the sparrows on earth are making their homes in Norfolk.

AN ISLAND CHAUTAUQUA

DOLLIVER AND LA FOLLETTE ON THE PROGRAM. NORFOLK'S FIRST CHAUTAUQUA

Ten Days Chautauqua Opens in This City August 1, in The Beautiful Natural Park on The Mill Island—Men Who Will Speak.

Six weeks from today Norfolk's first chautauqua opens. Saturday, August 1, is the initial day. Senator Dolliver speaks that afternoon. Monday, August 3, is the chautauqua days.

Down near the mill site on First Street and Norfolk avenue on the island formed by the mill race, and the loop in the Norfolk, a beautiful natural park the chautauqua tents will be pitched.

No more elegant surroundings could be pictured. Water and woods are both afforded with the added advantage of being but a block or two from the business center of the city. The mill race will be bridged during the chautauqua sessions.

The large auditorium tent will be the chautauqua center. It will be surrounded by a little colony of other tents. Churches, lodges and other organizations will probably pitch headquarters tents. Many people will camp out during the assembly. Private tents may be erected without charge, and other tents will be rented for ten days at from \$2 to \$8.

During the evening the grounds will be brilliantly lighted with arc lights. Many of the tent dwellers will also have electric lights in their canvas homes.

Booths and lunch rooms will flourish on the grounds. A steam launch will be on the Norfolk. The river will afford boating, bathing and fishing.

Men Who Are Coming. The chautauqua is becoming known as the "people's college." This chautauqua brings its quota of prominent men.

Senator J. P. Dolliver of Iowa, who speaks in the opening afternoon, has just quitted the center of the stage in Chicago.

where he was the most successful of the possible vice-presidential candidates in the recent contest between Allison and Governor Cummins. Senator Dolliver threw his strength to Iowa's "grand old man." He is a forceful speaker and has been heard in Norfolk before. The Royal Hawaiian orchestra also appears on the first day program.

The second day brings Professor M. L. Bowman of the Iowa state agricultural college and the "Midland Justice Singers."

Rev. Father Nugent, a lecturer of note and a speaker of more than ordinary force, will speak the third day of the chautauqua. The program for the day is an interesting one.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, his state's candidate for president at the Chicago convention, will be the biggest drawing crowd of the ten days. Speaking in the early part of a great political campaign, La Follette's visit here will be an event of importance.

Dea C. C. Crowl, the impersonator will be heard the fifth day. Mr. Crowl is the only man who has the permission of Roy, Sam Jones to use a any and all of the late 147 lectures and sermons.

Dr. Eugene May of Washington, who shares the day with Mr. Crowl is a conspicuous figure on the lecture platform. He is a man of marvelous descriptive power, and a student who has traveled widely. "The Imperial Entertainers" also appear the fifth day.

Pamphasia with educated birds and dogs fills the sixth day.

Hon. J. G. Campbell of Georgia speaks the seventh day. He is an educator and has served in the Georgia legislature.

The La Dell-Fox company appears the same day.

J. G. Camp. The La Dell-Fox concert company is just one of the high class musical attractions of the chautauqua. But

it will be one of the best. The company is a Canadian organization.

The eighth day holds a lecture by Rev. Sam Small, a co-worker with Roy, Sam Jones. He is a speaker of force and is an eager evangelist, author, traveler, and lecturer. Smith & Gordon can obtain that day in a variety of sketches.

The "Colonial Saxophone Quartet," Shampabay, the Indian magician, and others will have the program of the ninth day.

Tim Walter, a member of the New York bar is the speaker the last day. He is said to be an orator who has given a favorite chautauqua assembly.

W. M. Chandler, The Norfolk band and orchestra is on the concluding program.

You girls who are exceedingly thin need not let your lack of flesh worry you. Some day you will be old, and then you will be so fat you can hardly waddle. Almost all the old women who walk between 200 and 300 were once slender and delicate.

NORFOLK KNEW THEM. Men Mentioned in Chicago Convention Stories Have Been Here.

Norfolk people read the story of this week's great convention in Chicago with interest stimulated by the fact that most of the prominent men in the convention time-light have visited Norfolk.

Probably the five names of most vital interest in the Chicago story were those of William H. Taft, the

nominee for president whose friends controlled the convention, President Roosevelt, the mention of whose name Wednesday brought the dramatic demonstration of fifty minutes, Senator La Follette, the radical leader who was most conspicuous among the lesser candidates, Speaker Cannon, whose fight on the anti-injunction plank brought him more mention than his presidential boom, and Senator Dolliver, the Iowa statesman upon whom the second three talk centered and who could possibly have coupled his name with Taft's.

Of these five men, Taft, Roosevelt, Dolliver and Cannon have visited Norfolk. La Follette has never been here but will be in the city August 1 to speak at the Norfolk chautauqua.

President Roosevelt again Norfolk in the campaign of 1900. He was governor of New York then and was running for vice-president with Mc-Kinley at the head of the ticket. Roosevelt was heard in Norfolk by thousands of people. He spoke on the ground where the Bishop block now stands.

Senator Taft's visit of a year ago is still fresh in the minds of Norfolk people. He spoke at the Junction station of the Northwestern.

Speaker Cannon was in Norfolk in the campaign of 1902. He delivered one of the important speeches of the

campaign. He spoke in West Point in the afternoon and in Norfolk in the evening. Senator Dolliver was in Norfolk a

year ago last spring. Several hundred Norfolk people heard him deliver a

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