

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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The cabbage crop is short and the price of kraut is going up. Many people are able to draw their own conclusions who are not artists.

Some men are so inherently crooked that they find it impossible to even play a game of solitaire without cheating.

Count Okuma seems to fill the same position in Japan that Richard Pearson Hobson does in the United States—that of chronic war agitator.

The Springfield incident should tend to make Uncle Sam a little more cautious about sending protests to the czar when there is another Olshenet affair.

If the young Turks succeed in compelling the Sultan to give up his harem and have only one wife, there will be a bumper crop of grass widows in Turkey.

Japan has decided to assemble its navy for maneuvers during the visit of our fleet. Let us hope that no San Francisco hoodlum will throw a stone during that week.

Texas has a senator by the name of Onion and he has offered to assist Mr. Bryan with his campaign. If Mr. Onion is as strong as his name implies, Mr. Bryan would do well to accept his services.

They say that the organist at the Gould DeSagun wedding played "Abide With Me," which was not a half bad selection and specially befitting to the occasion.

B. F. Easley, superintendent of the Rock Island railroad, has issued a bulletin notifying employes that cigarette smoking will not be permitted and the violators discharged.

The Lusitania has again broken all records by crossing the Atlantic in four days and fifteen hours. It is now possible to run over to Europe see some of the sights and back again in a couple of weeks.

Admiral Sperry says the cruise from San Francisco to Australia greatly improved the service of his men. Such economy in the use of coal has been attained that he can now steam from Honolulu to Sydney without coaling.

Venezuela is in a critical condition in that there are no friendly nations to assist her. An ambitious and unscrupulous president has so alienated the good will of all other peoples that his government has no friends in time of need.

During the month of July the total immigration to the United States was 27,579 against 97,132 for that month in 1907. This shows one of two things—either that a better condition exists in Europe or a worse one in America. Probably the latter.

A scientific authority now assures the public that while bacteria infest soiled paper money by thousands, he has found them a harmless species. This comes as a great relief to the newspaper fraternity, who will no longer hesitate to accept slightly soiled bills on subscription.

Two persons died at Rochester, N. Y., from eating poisonous mushrooms. Persons not perfectly familiar with the edible species of mushrooms should leave the fungi alone for there are poisonous kinds which closely resemble those fit for food and it requires an expert to tell the difference.

The Philadelphia Enquirer raises the issue as to what would be done to fill the vacancy in case of death of a president or vice president between the time of election and that of taking office? It is a situation which has never arisen, but that is no guarantee that it never will arise, and congress should provide for such a contingency.

The Nashville American is not noticeably zealous in its support of the "peerless leader" this year. The fact is it is a terrible strain on a newspaper to support a national candidate for the third time who has no record of achievement to enlarge upon and no new issues to champion and nothing but the same old grind the public has heard incessantly for twelve years.

The universal pressure of Republicanism is getting the upper hand in Turkey. For decades the sultan's realm has been the pest of Europe and the blot on western civilization, but at last the dawn of better days is at hand. The sultan's grip is slipping, a constitution is to be granted, the women have discarded their veils and

the cowardly old sultan has come out of hiding in his palace and actually hob nob with his subjects.

Some clever fraud has succeeded in unloading on New York dealers five thousand dollars worth of Bryan and Sewell and Bryan and Stevenson buttons left over from the campaigns of 1896 and 1900. Just thing of investing five thousand dollars in Bryan buttons anyway, even with an up-to-date second. It seems a sheer waste of good money.

Mehmed Ali Bey, Turkish minister to the United States has been dismissed from the Turkish diplomatic service and Mundji Bey, the Turkish consul general in New York, who is a member of the Young Turk party, appointed in his place. The young Turks are cleaning out the old fraudulent regime pretty thoroughly in their own territory.

The trick mine presented to Mr. Bryan by the Minnesota State Fair management is said to be furnishing the Democratic candidate with a great fund of funny anecdotes which he will work into advantage in his campaign speeches. You see a perennial candidate needs some such assistance to create fresh and original ideas for the entertainment of the public.

The Philadelphia mint has coined into double eagles 212 tons of gold bullion during the past year. The number of twenty dollar gold pieces produced from this bullion was 5,744,415 and the value is \$144,888,500.

Were these double eagles piled one upon another they would make a stack nine miles high. Does this give you any appropriate idea of the size of John D. Rockefeller's pile?

After a long struggle the chamber of deputies have adopted the Congo annexation treaty which will insure the solution of the Congo problem. The important question of Belgium's financial responsibility still remains. It is a great step in advance to know that the Congo will be under Leopold's tyranny no longer and it is to be hoped that the beginning of a brighter year for this folorn state is at hand.

It becomes those who claim that representative government is a failure and ask so dramatically "Shall the people rule?" to recall the fact that if the people have not ruled here, before it has been simply because they were too indolent to attend to their political duties. They have been willing to follow the initiative of any group of schemers who chose to profess to be leasers because of some personal ax they had to grind.

While people still find amusement in poking fun at the weather man when his forecast is inaccurate, it is nevertheless true that persistent study and application are fast bringing the weather man's work within the domain of actual science. The "blanket forecast" for weather movements across the continent a week in advance have been repeatedly verified by the powers of the air during the past season and further progress will follow.

Next to the "Laird of Skibo" Henry Phipps has safely salted down more of the United States Steel corporation five per cent first mortgage bonds and sundry other equally delightful steel securities than any other man. And he seems inclined to use their income for the good of the less fortunate. One of his recent gifts is \$500,000 to Johns Hopkins university to found a department of mental research for the good of the deranged. Will "brain storms" then be a thing of the past? Let us hope so.

The tariff revision cannot be called an issue in this campaign, since both parties agree with the people in demanding new schedules. Both candidates promise revision. Which should the voters place the most faith in? Judge Taft gives his word that, if elected, he will call the new congress in extra session as soon as possible after his inauguration, to so revise the tariff that the American laborer will not be thrown out of employment, yet will leave the tariff no higher than is necessary to equalize the labor cost here and abroad and at the same time give the American manufacturer a chance to make a living. Mr. Bryan also promises tariff revision, but how can he make good with a congress divided between two parties. The surest and quickest way to tariff revision is Taft's election.

Just fifty years ago during the summer and autumn of 1858, the famous Lincoln-Douglas debate, which added such an important chapter to the history of our republic, took place. Each of the seven different towns where these great minds contended for the mastery and swayed public opinion are holding semi-centennial celebrations in memory of the stirring event. Even after a lapse of half a century the speeches of these two great men afford an intellectual treat. It is quite

customary to compare common politicians of the present with Lincoln because of their equally humble parentage, but if they will carry the comparison and note how the achievements and utterances of their favorites rank beside those of the men whose place in American history grows larger and their memory dearer as the years pass, they will find striking disparity.

In the onward march of commerce even the distant forests of Brazil are falling rapidly to supply the insatiable demand for lumber. Much Brazilian timber finds its way to Rio de Janeiro where it is converted into packing boxes, matches and the numerous uses which wood alone seems fitted for in spite of the increasing use of metal and cement.

The number of apple trees in the United States is placed at 200,000,000. Missouri has the most trees, but New York raises the most and finest apples.

THERE'S DANGER IN THE DIKE. There's danger that the dike along the Northfork river may some day break under heavy pressure of water and seriously flood the business section of this town. One could hardly expect a dike to maintain itself.

The city council ought to take steps to see that the dike is constantly and systematically looked after by some one city official. An ounce of prevention is worth several thousand dollars in this case.

The time to act is now—while the water is at peace with us.

THE DIKE. The city council should take some steps to keep the dike along the Northfork river in constant repair.

In time of dry weather prepare for high water. It should be made the duty of the chief of police or some other city official to constantly and regularly inspect the dike and see to it that it is in condition.

Now is a good time to start. A leak in that dike during flood water would mean a loss of many thousands of dollars to business property in Norfolk.

An Irish nobleman who is an expert mountain climber, is spending his summers in planting the Edelweiss, which is fast disappearing, at the highest altitudes he can reach. This very dangerous and arduous self imposed task evinces a love of the sentimental, but does no one any good, nor does it add to the sum of human happiness or comfort. If these wealthy and influential men of leisure would turn their attention to reforesting barren places nearer home, or the cultivation of some flower or fruit which would be helpful to humanity, their time and means would count for more in the world.

The Inspector general of the secret police of Sidney, Australia, stated after the American fleet left that port, that the behavior of the sailors had been in every respect most commendable and manly during their visit in that city. This is high praise and speaks volumes for the discipline of our navy and the character of our men. There is every inducement for hilarity in the public demonstrations and the liberties granted to the sailors when they are entertained in these foreign ports. The officers are obliged to use great discretion when they are called upon to speak at the banquets given in their honor, lest some statement be misconstrued and cause displeasure, but so far America is proud of her representatives and grateful to their hosts.

Old age pensions will become operative in Great Britain January 1, 1909, by a bill which was passed by the last parliament. This bill provides that a certain annual income shall be given to all needy persons who reach the age of seventy. It is estimated by the chancellor of the exchequer that the cost of maintaining this system for the first year will be from thirty-five to forty millions with an increase as the years pass. This amount of money to be spent for the wants of the aged poor of England ought to greatly reduce the suffering among them. Such a system ought to be supported by every country. It would mean the difference to many an aged husband and wife, between spending their last years in peace and quietness together, and being crowded into the home of either son or daughter who already have more to care for than they have means to care comfortably, there to eat the bitter bread of dependence.

FOR SENATOR, C. A. RANDALL. For senator from the Eleventh district of Nebraska, C. A. Randall.

Senator Randall is the choice of the Eleventh district Republicans for reelection. He is the candidate of this newspaper. In the minds of Republicans the argument of experience as a valuable asset outweighed the argument of fairness in the rotation plan that has long been followed by the party, and The News accepts the nominee of the majority as its choice in the campaign to come.

The News fought as best it knew

how to persuade the Republicans of Madison, Pierce and Wayne counties to do unto Stanton county as they would that Stanton county should do unto them. And the point was well taken in Norfolk and Madison county, as is shown by the majority for Appleton, a city, and the close vote in the county. The fight was made in good faith. There was no motive behind the fight save the conscientious belief of this paper that fair play decreed the nomination should be conceded to Stanton county, inasmuch as Stanton county Republicans presented the name of a man who pledged himself to do his share in redeeming every promise of the party platform and a man whose long life in Stanton county served as a basis for placing utmost confidence in him.

But where there is a contest in the primary only one man can win. Senator Randall has won in this district and as the nominee of the Republican party he is the candidate of The Norfolk News. He will have the unrestricted support of this paper and The News hopes and trusts that he may be re-elected by a solid Republican vote and believes he will be.

MORE OBJECT LESSONS. The holding up of staves by bandits in the Yellowstone park, the burnings and other outrages by night riders in South Dakota and the daily catalogue of acts of violence in every part of the country are so many more object lessons to point the moral of the outbreak at Springfield, Illinois.

This is coming to be, if it is not already, the most lawless country on earth. Bona fide law abiding citizens are at the mercy of a little band of desperados that choose to take matters into their own hands. And it is no secret that the law is held in almost universal contempt. That an act is illegal and that heavy penalties are attached to it by statute simply provokes a smile. It is in no way a deterrent if, for other reasons, one or more men think it would be to their advantage to break the law.

This evil, which has already made life and property less safe in the United States than in any other part of the civilized world, and which threatens at a not very distant date the complete abolition of law and order and a substitution of such virtual reign of terror as already prevails in Kentucky, in many other rural communities and in every city whenever there is a strike or riot growing out of race antagonism, is the natural and certain product of two things. It is to be credited to the cowardice, the criminal refusal to do their duty, of executive officers and to the delinquency of the courts in entertaining appeals, motions for new trials and other dilatorial proceedings on mere technical grounds. Unless there is reform in these two particulars, there will presently be need of vigilance committee all over this country.

The remedy is very simple. The law says that murder shall be punished by death. Let it be so punished, without exception and without pardon. Let every man found using violence and threatening another with death be shot down like the malefactor that he is. Let us have short trials, quick sentences, no reversals except where mistakes in facts have occurred, and some reverence for law and these deplorable events will soon cease.

AN ADMIRABLE WORK. The local organizations of the Young Men's Christian associations in various parts of the east have been doing a splendid work in sending young men who applied to them for employment out to the farms in the west that are in need of help. In a small degree the federal department of labor is co-operating in this better distribution of labor; but it, for the most part, has to deal with the immigrant, whose fortunes are more easily handled. The local associations, on the other hand are concerned mostly with people already here, workers of our own body, who have become unable to maintain themselves because of some derangement in the industrial system.

There could be no better work for citizenship and industry than this. If it had no other than what we may call its sentimental side, it would still be worth doing. It would be a good thing to have the attention of people everywhere called, by these prominent activities, to the fact that work on the farm is the best and choicest work of all; that when a man gets out of employment it is not for him to hunt another job in factory or workshop, but to get out into the country where he belongs. To make prominent, to emphasize in every way, the fact that laborers place is on the land, that all other labor is at a disadvantage and under greater or less misfortune, and that to return the man to the land is the best service that can be rendered to him and to it—these are lessons of the highest value, but all too unfamiliar in our times.

When agriculture is placed upon a better footing in this section, the work will be more easily prosecuted and sure of permanent results. At present

the plan of large farming is hostile to the prosperity of labor and the attachment of the man to the soil. It calls for a large number of temporary laborers at harvest time; and as it skims the land of its fertility so does it rob the laborer of steady employment for the sake of a short job at high wages. But these conditions are changing. The real tillage of the soil, out of which comes wealth, demands work all the year round in diversified industry. Labor is being taught that here, as from the beginning, is its great and golden opportunity.

MITCHELL'S CORN PALACE. Mitchell, S. D., has made a big success for fifteen years of an annual corn palace along in the latter part of September.

Omaha has drawn hundreds of thousands of people to that city with each year's Akasben for many years.

Every commercial center, large and small, finds an annual festival of this sort a profitable proposition.

Under the new condition of things in a railroad way, more people travel, but the crowds go shorter distances. It was pointed out in these columns a year ago that more centers of trade and entertainment would arise. North Nebraska sent only a handful of people to the state fair at Lincoln. North Nebraska and southern South Dakota would like to come to Norfolk every fall if there were something here worth while for a week. People of this big region could come to Norfolk, shake hands and have a good time. Old friendships could be renewed, old friendships could be renewed, old friends talked over.

Mitchell, S. D., is a town not much larger than Norfolk. It has become a center for tens of thousands of Dakota people every year, through its corn palace. In the corn palace Sousa gives concerts. The proposition is self sustaining and profitable.

The News suggests that the Norfolk Commercial club might well develop such a plan for Norfolk. A manager for the proposition could be employed to devote his entire time to making the festival a success. It would be worth while—eminently worth while.

Norfolk has not arrived at a point where it can afford to be indifferent over plans looking toward its growth and upbuilding. This is a plan that has worked in a town similarly situated. Norfolk is the center of a vast area, rapidly settling up, and distant removed from other big cities. The opportunity could hardly be improved upon.

THE STATES AND PURE FOOD. The recent national pure food conference brought out invaluable facts bearing upon the purity of our food supply and the operation of laws passed to safeguard it. These are exactly as have been insisted upon again and again in these columns. Now that they have official sanction and approval, we hope that they may be acted upon by the people, everywhere.

It is confessed that everybody interested in a pure food supply and in the prevention of adulteration that federal laws alone will not fill the bill. It is utterly impossible to administer them without such a machinery as the government does not possess and could not maintain. A cursory inspection is the most that the national law can provide; and the smaller factories for the manufacture of food products all over the country are almost as free from supervision as if federal regulation did not exist. They print in obscure fashion on the labels attached to their products such information as is necessary to save them from prosecution under the federal law. And then they go ahead using the preservatives, employing material that is unfit for consumption and in a thousand other ways palming off on the public things that are utterly vile and unfit for human consumption. The honest manufacturers are up in arms against the system; but they see little help in the federal law.

There is none. This business is too big for federal inspection. They may well apply to a few lines of business, such as the packing industry, which is concentrated at a small number of points, but it cannot guard the thousands of small canning concerns all over the country. To look after these is the proper business and duty of the states. This is one of their neglected offices. Every state ought to have the most rigid law governing the manufacture and sale of food products within its borders, and such a complete system of inspection as would ensure its observance. Only thus can the public be protected and rascality prevented. Let every state take a hand. It will be the first move in a desired resumption by the states of duties they have shirked and so compelled the national government to undertake.

AROUND TOWN.

They don't play bookey so much as they used to.

Labor day is the day the postoffice and banks lay off.

Why do mothers always cry when their children start to school? Aren't

OUR NATIONAL DOCTORS

The summer of eighteen ninety-six discovered our land in a deuce of a fix: You Doctor Bryan set to work And gave his opinion with knowing smirk, That the only remedy under the sun Was free cottage of silver at 16 to 1. The nation protested and held its nose While Bryan poured down the nauseous dose; Forthwith it decided that Bryan was wrong, That he mixed his doses of silver too strong. After telling Bryan to follow his face, Good Doctor McKinley was called to the case.

McKinley prescribed with wisdom and sense Some liberal doses of self-confidence, Under his counsel our nation grew Till our fighting strength we scarcely knew, Proud Spain went crawling flat to the ground With the very first biff of the second round.

Again Doc Bryan bobbed up and quoth That we weren't enjoying a healthy growth, That the Philippines would endanger our life Unless cut off with our surgical knife. He swore we would have chronic militarism Unless we took anti-imperialism. Our nation arose and humped its back And called Doc Bryan a blatant quack.

When Doctor McKinley had finished his race Great Doctor Roosevelt attended the case. He taught that good health depended on strife, And freely prescribed the strenuous life. Under his treatment we made such gains That we are afflicted with growing pains: The Dingley tariff is far outgrown, To soulless greed we're all too prone. Great Doctor Roosevelt is treating both, But a cure is slow with such a growth.

And now comes Doctor Bryan once more With a pleasant smile than he had before, And says if we'll hand him Great Theodore's stick He'll cure our ills at a double quick. He'll make the tariff quill pinching our corns, And he'll make John D. draw in his horns. He'll send all the arrogant trusts to school To learn the law that "The people rule!"

Our nation's preparing with motion quick To give Doc Bryan a parting kick, And send him after his sixteen to one To a political rest in oblivion. And when he's gone we'll take a draught On the advice of the eminent Doctor Taft.

For Doctor Taft is a man of strength He can be entrusted to any length. He made the trusts take a bitter pill When he forced down the law in the Sherman bill. He settled the Philippine complication That had baffled the skill of the Spanish nation. Young Cuba was sick with the stomach-ache, From eating red frosting on Liberty's cake Doc Taft was called to investigate. And he very soon settled their troubled state. He has shown his skill in a hundred places, And effected cures in a thousand cases; So, to keep our land in the best condition We'll have President Taft for our physician. Richard F. Marwood.

they glad their children are going to get an education?

The new primary law seems to have reduced the school attendance.

The boy who can steel watermelons this year is going some. The crop was short around these parts.

What hurts worse than a school boy's feet the first day after vacation?

Some people manage to hang on to their straw hats in spite of September winds.

Hold your breath. A direttore sown will be worn at the Auditorium tonight.

People who never work are the quickest to take advantage of a holiday to get a little rest.

In Milwaukee they're distributing free ice and free milk. But then Milwaukee was already famous.

Who said there might be a frost this week?

Madison is getting good weather this time for the county fair.

What would you rather do than have your moustache forcibly shaved by malicious "friends"?

Norfolk women are planning to buy more hair this fall to go with the big winter hats. It's either more hair or less hat, they say.

For future reference: Sept. 8, 1908, was within one degree of being the hottest day of the summer. And within a week corn will be out of the way.

What ever became of that footrace which was to be run in Norfolk between the Creighton sprinter and one from Fremont?

They say the women's hats this year are actually so big that they have to tip sideways in getting into a street car. That's one drawback, however, that won't have any effect in Norfolk.

It doesn't look well for a man to complain with just one sprained ankle. One Norfolk woman has been suffering for weeks with two sprained ankles, two sprained thumbs and two sprained shoulders. Now what do you know about that?

If Taft comes to Nebraska to speak, as he desires, there is every reason why he should have a date in Norfolk. Nebraska was the first state to declare for Taft and Norfolk was the first town in Nebraska in which Mr. Taft delivered a scheduled speech. Why shouldn't he come back to Norfolk?

We don't wish anybody any ill luck, but there's no denying the fact that Norfolk people take some degree of satisfaction, on receipt of word that

the old sugar factory will not turn a wheel in Lamar, Col., this year, in the fact that during the entire thirteen years of its existence here the factory never had to shut down for lack of beets.

Every additional farmer who joins the North Nebraska Live Stock Protective association, makes it that much harder for a horseflesh to get away in this part of the country.

The Northwestern may take the Tripp county crowds through Norfolk at night, but here's one bunch of travelers that can't be taken through without being brought up town. That helps some even though it's in the night.

How many people every day will try to board the eating house at Norfolk Junction in the mistaken idea that it is a train headed for Omaha, Long Pine, Sioux City or Dallas, in the future? They're painting the eating house bright yellow. At noon there are four yellow trains stalling around the depot and now to make the depot yellow will be enough to confuse the best of 'em.

ATCHISON GLOBE SITES. People like a good baby better than a pretty one.

There is sometimes danger in not getting scared enough.

To people past fifty the idea of a good time is keeping well.

Never tell a joke on your friends, and, if you hear one, don't enjoy it.

How awfully helpless the most self-reliant are in the presence of trouble.

There is nothing a man hates worse than to have his wife call him into her room, and say she wants to have a private talk with him.

Some men act all the time as though they wished they were widowers.

A woman can keep a secret but she can't disguise the fact that she is keeping it.

After a man passes fifty it shocks him a little to be addressed by his first name.

When a man commences to seek office, he generally keeps it up the balance of his life.

This is the season when, if a boy stands looking thoughtfully in a certain direction, it means there is a peach tree that way.

An Atchison man whose wife died a short time ago, uses a box of mourning stationery to write his letters on. He found it among his wife's things, and has since learned that she bought it at a bargain counter, remarking that Jim was "weakly," and she might get to use it some day.