

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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The Journal, Established 1877.
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The average "statesmen" are politicians—sugar coated with a little patriotism.

Roosevelt got out of England before Alfred Austin could write a poem about him.

Sarah Bernhardt threatens to play another farewell engagement in this country next fall.

Seventy thousand Kansas farmers are riding in their own automobiles. Yes, farming does pay.

New York critics want a national musical instrument. What's the matter with the phonograph?

Even the insurgents are well satisfied with the railroad bill. No one can say that the railroads wrote it.

The man who invents a straw hat that will not turn red or yellow the first time it gets wet—will win wealth and fame.

A Connecticut man has been arrested for stealing \$1,500 worth of watches. He should be sentenced to keeping them wound and properly adjusted.

Colonel Roosevelt paid duties on all articles he imported. This innovation is a reckless assault on established custom.

A normal student who was asked to name the products of China, after some hesitation, said, "tea and laundry work."

Is it the cost of living that makes the holes in the pee-a-boo waists grow bigger, along with the holes in the doughnuts?

Having spent five hours in a New Jersey swamp, Aviator Hamilton can now incorporate a trust under the laws of that state.

New York children are to get ice cream July 4 instead of fire crackers. Most of them will choose their stomachs as against their ears.

Thomas A. Edison has declared war on the horse and says he should not be allowed within the city limits. Mr. Edison neglects to inform us who will haul in the broken down automobiles.

Two hundred drowned in German floods. That's the kind of thing expected in an old country where there are few forests to hold back the freshets.

Now that Halley's comet is off on another seventy-five year tramp, we shall have to hunt up another scapegoat to bear the responsibility for all the freaks of the weather.

Massachusetts school teachers by a new law must teach thrift to children. If the teachers were thrifty themselves many of them would be doing housework for higher wages.

The people who sent messages to the colonel on board the steamship, will not be able to sell the replies to the autograph dealers with the mere signature of a wireless operator on them.

It is fortunate for the development of the aviation industry that there are some people to whom the tedious routine of every day work does not offer a sufficient chance of getting all smashed up.

The wisdom of the world constantly tells us that money cannot give us satisfaction, but to judge by actions very few even of those who repeat the trite saying believe it.

The superintendent of the public schools in Chicago, Mrs. Young, is quite revolutionary in some of her ideas. For instance, the memorizing of dates in United States history is to be largely dispensed with, much to the delight of the pupils.

A New Foundland fog will be nothing to the dense profundity in which the New Foundland controversy will be wrapped by the time Senator Root and his six legal assistants have presented the United States side of this vexed question at the Hague tribunal.

An exchange asks, "Are the multiplied millions which we spend in education to produce good citizenship, lost when the ballot box is reached? Are we all taking to kill time while the manipulators and the members of the legislature get away with the goods? No, it is not so bad as that, all senators are not Lorimers."

Recent experiments made by the surgeon general of the United States army, with a regiment of soldiers in the Philippines, proves that red underwear is several degrees warmer than white of the same weight and

texture. Now we may look for a renewed demand for red underwear.

So rapidly are motor cars displacing the horse in London, that whereas ten years ago 450,000 horses were stabled in London, there are now only 110,000. This does not prove that the horses are going to become extinct in a few years, by any means, but merely that in the great cities the machine is more convenient and economical.

Edison's clerkless store, where the customer may, by dropping a coin in a slot, get what he wants done up in a neat package, will never be a success until he invents a return slot in which she may deposit the purchase to be exchanged for something else just a shade lighter or darker.

A Massachusetts banker has been sentenced to prison for appropriating money he gave to charitable institutions. That should be a warning to trust magnates who imagine that it is fair to take anything from the people so long as the colleges and other institutions receive generous slices of it.

Both American and German paper-makers are busily engaged in experimenting with all sorts of fibre plants in the hope of finding some successful substitute for wood pulp to satisfy the growing demand without further slaughter of pulp trees at this present time. Hemp, cotton, banana fibre and many other substances are being tried.

The great African railroad running from Cairo to the Cape of Good Hope which was the dream of Cecil Rhodes, will be realized in a few years. Through trains are now running nearly one-half the distance and the surveying of the entire 5,600 miles will be completed this year. The development of darkest Africa has been phenomenal.

President Taft gave some timely advice to the graduates of Ohio Northern university especially regarding the law profession which he knows from long experience how to advise. He said the profession is going altogether too far in the defense of criminals; that the extremes to which the counsel resorts has much to do with the disgraceful condition in which we find the administration of justice.

Good roads are expensive, but they pay not only in the actual facility with which farmers can haul their produce and the increase in comfort and speed, but good roads and streets give a far better impression of thrift and value to visitors and investors. The increasing value of automobiles now make interstate trips common and the character of the highways has everything to do with turning the tide of travel and determining its value.

The Chicago Advance says in speaking of the disrepute into which Senator Lorimer has brought the state: "There are no more dangerous men in the state than those who can so manipulate affairs behind the scenes as to bring a state to shame and yet maintain their own respectability in the open. Reform will not do its perfect work until it reaches these men as well as the creatures whom they use in politics."

There are but few obstacles which American engineers are not capable of overcoming, but the recent heavy land slides at the Culebra and Cucaracha cuts of the Panama canal are causing them much apprehension. A mass of stones and dirt estimated at 500,000 cubic yards broke away from the sides and slid into the canal. The government should not be too cock sure that the waterway will be completed by 1915—it may never be completed.

About 3,000,000 German women are engaged in agriculture, yet even this number of laborers added on the soil, intensive farming, the use of modern machinery and scientific fertilizers, does not avail to keep prices down. Potatoes, milk and vegetables are all somewhat cheaper, otherwise the German pays about the same as the American for his food stuff. They have the advantage, however, of economizing and saving a great deal more than the Americans do.

Colonel Henry Watterson's idea that journalism is now in a sort of transition state, having abandoned the old order of personal journalism which prevailed in the earlier days of Mr. Watterson's experience, and not having quite adjusted itself to the new order of impersonal journalism with its ideas of commercial honor and public obligation, may be about right in many instances. The southern inclination toward the "old fire eating" style of editorial utterance dies hard.

Wendell Phillips was on one occasion lecturing in Ohio, and while on a railroad journey going to keep one of his appointments, he met in the car a crowd of clergy, returning from some sort of a convention. One of the ministers felt called upon to approach Mr. Phillips and ask him, "Are you Mr. Phillips?" "I am, sir." "Are you trying to free the niggers?" "Yes, sir; I'm an abolitionist." Well, why do you

preach your doctrine here? Why don't you go over into Kentucky?" "Excuse me, sir, are you a preacher?" "I am, sir." "Are you trying to save souls from hell?" "Yes, sir; that's my business." "Well, why don't you go there?" The assailant hurried into the smoker amid a roar of unsanctified laughter.

In British East India, no self-respecting native woman will marry a man until he has secured, as trophies of his courage, the heads of three victims from a neighboring tribe. It is a gruesome and most barbarous practice, but it serves to show the power that even heathen women exert. It is even more marked in civilized countries, though shown in very different ways. The American woman decides the customs and fashions in dress, in the home and its furnishings, in entertainment and all the details of life. What they decree, prevails.

The postal savings bank bill is, briefly, as follows: Deposits of individuals are limited to \$100 in any one month, and to a total of \$500 each; deposits will draw 2 percent interest, as against 3 or 4 percent in private savings banks; depositors have the option of putting their savings into government bonds, to be issued in denominations of \$20, \$40, \$60, \$80, \$100 and \$500, bearing 2 1/2 percent interest; the postoffice is to put the deposited funds in national and state banks, which must pay 2 1/4 percent interest and give security in the form of public bonds approved by the postal savings bank's commission; the government is to retain 5 percent of the deposits and may use 30 percent for investment in government bonds, but 65 percent must remain in the local banks where it will be available for local business uses. The bill creates a board of trustees composed of the president, attorney general and the secretary of state, who shall say what postoffices shall receive deposits, and what bonds will be accepted as security from the banks receiving postal savings bank deposits. The bonds offered as security must be supported by the taxing power, which means that they may be national, state or municipal bonds.

THE MAGAZINES AND TAFT.
President Taft is not receiving many words of praise from the magazines. These conscientious moulders of public opinion are trying to get even for the effort that was made to increase their postage rate. It is little wonder that the magazine venom should be taken with a grain of salt.

THE BLOODY FOURTH.
Another bloody celebration of America's independence will soon be at hand. Already one fire has resulted in northern Nebraska from Fourth of July fireworks. And the pity is that there will be another annual list of injuries sustained by the celebrators—in many cases by little children. Although the celebrations have become samer in many cities, the Journal of the American Medical association says that the number of tetanus or lockjaw victims has increased.

And so right now it behooves the parent to treat the burns that the children may receive from powder, in order to reduce the lockjaw danger. No matter how slight the powder burn, it should be treated immediately by a physician.

"Nothing less than thorough surgical cleansing, supplemented by a preventive dose of at least 1,500 units of tetanus antitoxin," says the Journal, "should suffice to satisfy the conscience of any physician. Certainly the experience of the last six years has been conclusive enough as to the almost absolute protection afforded tetanus anti-toxin when given early to patients with properly treated wounds of this kind."

THE HOT WEATHER.
After a cool, slow spring, Old Sol is again strenuous and the same people who have been grouchy because they were not sweating and perspiring, are now groaning because they are not shivering.

American climate has two or three months in summer which calls for no little good nature, but the heat of which is absolutely needful for our happiness. When the sultry oppression is at its worst, let us stop to think that all our prosperity depends upon the ripening of the crops, and that without the usual amount of heat and humidity, few of us will have the money to pay for keeping our houses warm and comfortable next winter.

Heat has its physical blessing, too, as well as its material benefits. Summer's heat enables everyone to live in the open air and fill the lungs with oxygen, thus relieving us of the many throat troubles that have their origin in the bad air of the heated homes and offices of winter. Moreover few people could stand the nervous stimulus of wintry air very long. Like wine it provokes to over exertion, and the relaxation of summer is needed, as a reminder that the physical organism should not be pushed beyond its real strength.

SAINT SOPHIE.
We are prone to think of saints as belonging to the dim and misty past.

While we give them readily a certain place of honor in our minds, yet we usually imagine them as safely located with the angels, having a good time with some blissful occupation when they are entitled to by living an un-earthly life while on the earth. But once in a while we make an exception even in this commercial age and recognize a real genuine saint who is still actually living here and now.

New Orleans has such a woman. Her name is Sophie Wright. She was born in poverty. She is a cripple and has never been able to walk without crutches. Yet this woman is recognized as New Orleans' best citizen, because she has demonstrated that the most blessed thing to do in all the world is to help the unfortunate and make more hopeful the lives of those who are lowly.

Like others who suffer some peculiar misfortune because of her lameness, Miss Wright matured much earlier than her associates. When only 14 years old she started a school for girls. This was a bold innovation against the conventional ideas which prevailed in the south at that time as it was accepted among the canons of good taste that well-bred women in New Orleans did not work—especially along lines that savored of a public career.

But from the start the school grew and prospered so well that the little, slight cripple girl rounded out her own education by attending a normal school and teaching little children in payment of her own tuition. So earnest was she in her desire to help and teach that she was finally besought by a hard working boy to instruct him at night. This was the turning point in her career. She accepted him. Soon others came and it was not long before her home was filled with boys and men to whom she gave free tuition at night.

As her number of students grew the problem of how to meet the demands upon time, space and money became more serious. She rented another building and this she used for the girls in the daytime and doing so earned the money to carry on a free night school for the boys. But the demand for more room continued incessant and never flinching under her growing burden she finally managed to buy a larger building on credit. It was at this juncture when she had so bravely done her best and dared to take chances that she might be still more helpful to the young people, that the yellow fever scourge swept over the city and compelled her to close her school. This took away her income and although penniless and defeated, she immediately ignored her own troubles and gave the most untiring devotion to the sick and dying about her.

When the dread fever scourge abated the leading men of New Orleans arranged a mass meeting and in the presence of thousands of people, presented Miss Wright with a loving cup. Inside the cup was a check and the amount it stood for in money was sufficient to pay off all the indebtedness on Miss Wright's school building. She still lives there, using a part of it for her home and her school continues to be a source of blessing to thousands of the poor and more neglected children of New Orleans. She is known as "Saint Sophie—the best citizen of her native city." "There is nothing so kindly as kindness, nothing so royal as truth."

AROUND TOWN.
He's back.
How's your wheat?
Don't rock the boat.
So's the man who says: "Is it hot enough for you?"
Water you going to do when the water goes dry?
Little old N. Y. and U. S. A. are good enough for T. R.
The mercury was 95 in the shade Friday—and it's going up.
If the standpipe goes dry, Norfolk people may have to bathe in milk or soda water or pop or champagne.

It is gratifying to know that, even if the standpipe does run dry, there's still something brewing at La Crosse.
For one moment T. R. I must stand aside and let the spotlight fall upon T. R. II, who gets more attention than the average bridegroom.
What would we do without that kind soul who, at 7 a. m., mops his brow and tells you that it's going to be another scorcher?
The Blues won a notable victory, when you stop to think how much they were handicapped by a stairstep accident earlier in the week.
There's a house in Norfolk that you can pass any day of the week and see, hanging in an upstairs window, a long bunch of false hair.

There are some girls so set upon June as a wedding month that, if they don't marry within the next ten days, the chances are they won't marry for the next year.
The lions and other African animals in the Forepaugh circus realized that he was back on his native land, all right, all right. That was when the

tent blew down.
The sun doesn't seem to be in a league with this same Fourth movement. Or did it start that fire just to get that many explosives out of the way?
The regular army experts have by experiments discovered that red underwear is several degrees warmer than white. If you really can't keep warm these days, switch to the red.
Norfolk has pretty nearly been dry for several days—but not in the sense that the county opticians would plan for. It's the town pump that's at the bottom of the drouth.

It's gratifying to know that T. R., despite all the heroism bestowed upon him by the civilized world, is still human. He gave his daughter-in-law an old fashioned kiss when he reached New York.

ATChISON GLOBE SIGHTS.
Don't be encouraged by a fool's promise.
Men with lofty souls and lofty ideals and ambitions, bore us nearly as much as drunkards.

There is one satisfaction for those of us who are being ground down by the iron heel of Guggenheim: poor houses are becoming more comfortable every year.

When a woman's kin comes to visit her, should she apologize to her husband and say that they are coming awfully fast, or should she accept it as a right, and say nothing?

A woman hates to room at a private house. She is afraid members of the family will go through her bureau drawers, during her absence, and read her letters, and look at her things.

People aren't familiar with the names of strawberries like they were with the names of apples, but you occasionally encounter strawberries which ought to be named Ben Davis.

Daysoy Mayme Appleton was on the street yesterday afternoon, writes a subscriber, "wearing a dress much too short. Her mother is invited to take notice."

New scheme of lifting the lid in Kansas City on Sunday: Beer bottles are wrapped in blue overalls, and purchasers carrying them out look like railroad men going to work.

People are always saying it is "awfully quiet," as though they are entitled to rushing business every day. Whereas every sensible man should know that, except Saturdays and circus days, it is always quiet.

We can look at any man's dinner pail and tell if his wife loves him. A woman shows lots of her personal feeling in the way she packs boiled eggs and sandwiches in a dinner pail.

Every time a man shakes the pepper shaker on the table, he frowns at himself because he mistook it for the salt; then he reaches for the salt shaker, shakes it, and frowns at his wife because it is empty.

When a man and wife call at a neighbor's, and the man eats a dish of berries or any other delicacy the neighbor has to offer, the wife always says: "I don't see why he is hungry; he just got up from a perfectly elegant dinner."

Subject for discussion at tonight's meeting of the Lancaster Literary society: "Resolved, That the Kansas Magazine is not typical of the state, and that the publisher should either change its character, or change its name to the Wichita Magazine."

A Russian lately arrived in Atchison who is unable to speak any language known in this town. He soon secured work in a well known factory and was such a particularly steady man that he was given a dollar a week extra. But he has somehow managed to tell about that extra dollar a week, and make trouble for his employer.

In these times when every one seeks for more beautiful thoughts, don't say as "white as a sheet." Sometimes sheets are made of unbleached muslin, and it is therefore, a more beautiful thought to say "as white as a tuberose." At least that is what the Kansas City Post says of the wife of Dr. Hyde, and the Post is doing some beautiful writing about the Hydes.

Daysey Mayme Appleton once decided that she could get more enjoyment out of literature if she understood French, so she took up the study of that language, and this is the way she went about it. She invited ten girl friends in to tea, and, somewhere between the fruit salad and the ice cream, there was talk of getting up a class to study French. After much discussion over the newest way of doing the hair, it was decided to meet again a week later, and this time they played cards, still talking between deals of how nice it would be to be able to throw out sentences in the French language. "And, perhaps," some of them said with enthusiasm, "we may some day write a French novel." This was last fall, and the girls have been meeting at regular intervals ever since to talk of the advisability of organizing a class to study French. At these meetings Daysey Mayme has won seven prizes at bridge whist, four at high-five, learned three new ways of making fudge, and two new ways for doing her hair, but has enjoyed most of all the carrying of her textbooks on the French language through the streets.

Home Course In Domestic Science

VIII.—Useful Labor Saving Devices.

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HOUSEKEEPING has always been hampered to a certain extent by tradition and some superstition. Until recently few women thought of making investigations for themselves regarding questions in general housekeeping, the word of some great-grandmother being usually sufficient. The fact that the grandmother had no opportunity to study the laws of nature as seen in the ordinary process of living did not disturb the average woman's faith in her opinion. But now a change is gradually moving across the country, and the up to date housekeeper is alive to anything which suggests improved and easier methods of work. She will investigate new plans and try practicable suggestions which seem to offer greater facility in her work. But there is yet in our midst the conservative housekeeper. She is slow to adopt new methods or to provide new and better equipment for her work.



HOMEMADE FIRELESS COOKER.

There may be and often is another reason besides conservatism which makes her hesitate to change her mode of work. It is because the men, who are generally the money earners, are often averse to spending any sum of money for house equipment. Not being familiar with the details of domestic work and having larger interests in their own business, they are very apt to think women can get along with almost anything or, rather, they think that housework can be accomplished with any sort of tools.

Occasionally a woman dislikes to ask for what she needs, or sometimes she will not accept modern inventions when they are offered to her, and now and then we find one who will not use them when they are actually in her possession. It is not always easy to tell just where the fault lies or what it is, but one thing is certain, there has been less advance in housekeeping during the last twenty-five years than has been made by any other industry. Agriculture as it is carried on at present is no more like farming twenty-five years ago than truck gardening is like ranching. If the same interest had been taken in household affairs there might have been similar advancement in that most important of all industries.

There are numerous inventions on the market for making housework easier. Some of them are valuable, and others are worse than useless. Unless an implement after it has been given a fair trial is found to be a saver of both time, labor and energy it is not worth house room.

The Handy Fireless Cooker.

Among the most useful articles that have been brought into the kitchen within the last five years is the fireless cooker, or, as it was first named, the "hay box." The conception of the fireless cooker is a very old one, as some of the primitive races knew all about and practiced the art of cooking after this manner. But it was forgotten or neglected by civilized people until a few years back. Now the "hay box" has proved itself so useful as an economy of energy and fuel that it has come to stay. There are some handsome fireless cookers on the market that can be purchased for the moderate price of from \$8 to \$16, and so complete and perfect are they that freezing, steaming and roasting can be accomplished at the same time in the three separate compartments.

On several occasions I have frozen a course in one compartment, steamed corn bread in the second and cooked meat in the third at the same time and have had each dish "done to a turn" when it was needed for the table. With the additions of the hot soapstones that are included in some cookers meat may be roasted and bread, cake and pies baked most successfully without requiring the slightest attention after they are put in the baker. I know one housekeeper who does all her cooking, baking and roast-

ing with the help of a fireless cooker and a fireless baker and a two burner gasoline stove. She has proved, too, that she accomplishes more work with better results at about one-half the cost of fuel and twice as much saving of her own time and labor as when she used a first class coal range.

Really the term "fireless cooker" is a misnomer, and a much better name would be "heat retainer," for there must first be heat enough to bring whatever is to be cooked to the boiling point or until it has been heated throughout to at least 180 degrees. This can be accomplished over any kind of fire. Then the heat is simply retained by the cooker for several hours or until the cooking is completed.

The Homemade Cooker.

It is not necessary to buy a cooker, though one or more should be included in every up to date kitchen equipment. Very satisfactory ones have been made out of a wooden box or pail lined carefully with hay, wood, excelsior or paper, which is covered with outing flannel or asbestos, leaving a hole in the center to fit closely around the utensil in which the food is cooked. The principle involved in using the cooker is that the receptacle is made of and lined with some nonconducting material which holds the heat in the food until it is cooked. For this reason a wooden box, barrel or pail is used for the outside part. This is lined three or four inches thick with wool, paper, excelsior or in some cases with exhausted air. A space is left in the center which fits closely around the covered granite utensil in which food is cooked. A padded cover fits tight over the top of the cooker, thus allowing no chance for the outside air to enter or the heat to escape. The temperature of the food material is when it is put into the cooker will be retained for several hours, and the fall in temperature is very gradual. The principle is the same for freezing as in cooking, a low temperature being retained the same as a high degree of heat.

In the baker two soapstones are heated for fifteen minutes directly over the fire, and then one is placed above and the other below the article to be baked.

Cooking Cereals in the "Fireless."

The fireless cooker is especially adapted for foods that require long, slow cooking, but is not intended for articles which require rapid boiling. It is particularly well suited for cereals of all kinds, because the principle underlying the cooking of all starchy foods is that it should be slow, thorough and prolonged. In a previous article the statement was made that the breakfast oatmeal may be cooked in the fireless cooker. The directions for doing this are as follows:

To two cupsful of boiling water add one teaspoonful of salt. Stir in gradually one cupful of oatmeal. Let it boil directly over the fire for five minutes, then place in the cooker for eight hours or overnight. If the oatmeal is cold in the morning reheat over hot water.

Many persons are familiar with the construction of the fireless cooker, but are not quite sure how to use one. For such a few general rules may be helpful.

Some General Directions.

As there is no evaporation in the cooker, use less water with cereals of any kind.

While cooking the food over the fire leave the vessel uncovered. This will permit the gases formed in cooking to escape. This is particularly necessary in preparing chicken and other meats for the cooker.

If the granite utensil used in the cooker is too large for the amount of food, use a smaller vessel in which to cook the food and set it inside the larger utensil, surrounded by hot water. To insure perfect success there should be two vacant spaces in the cooker or utensil.

This method of cooking is splendid for chicken fricassees, stews of all kinds, pot roasts, soups and for any meat dish which requires slow cooking. If the piece of meat is large reheat it after it has been in the cooker four or five hours and then continuing the cooking four or five hours longer will give better results.

The length of time the food is to be cooked over the fire depends on the size and nature of the food. A ten pound ham should simmer, never boil, for about forty minutes and cook in the cooker for ten hours, with a second reheating after the first four hours.

The fireless cooker is not intended for fresh vegetables of any kind. These, as previously stated, require rapid cooking, which cannot be accomplished in it. If the potatoes are cooked in it they are sure to be heavy and more or less watery.

If meat is liked brown this should be done before or after being put into the cooker.

Practical Cooking Utensils.

The variety and kind of utensils to be used in the kitchen are always an interesting topic to all good housekeepers. There is only one point to emphasize in equipping a kitchen, and that is that the best material is none too good; also the extent of the equipment should be equal to the needs of the housekeeper.

I have been in many kitchens where the utensils were in such a wornout condition and so insufficient in kind and number that I was not surprised to hear the woman say she disliked to cook or that she was an unsuccessful cook.

An Anxious Inquiry.
When little three-year-old Ada was told the story of Lot's wife being turned into a pillar of salt she asked her mother anxiously, "Is all salt made of ladies?"

Different.

Larry—My wife went away yesterday morning. Harry—Is that what makes you look so glum? Larry—No. She came back last night.—Exchange.