

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal
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If you don't know what to do, suppose you don't do it.

There are ninety million people in the United States but there is room for millions more.

Freight rates are to be higher soon, which is pretty tough on automobilists who have gasoline to pay for.

The flying tackle and other things are out of football, but while the Old Adam remains in the game it is not much different.

A man by the name of Looser is a candidate for congress in Pennsylvania. A good Looser ought to make a good winner.

Pedestrianism has received another serious blow among the feminine portion of the population by the coming of the hobble skirt.

A man jumped off the Brooklyn bridge the other day. Considering the jam there, he showed good judgment in looking for a soft spot.

An average of only one ounce of soap a head is used by the people of India. Not many millionaire soap manufacturers in India at that rate.

The Esperantists are having a congress in Washington, although every one else got over talking hog latin when they were school children.

Medical men were afraid Colonel Roosevelt would get the sleeping sickness in Africa, but no one ever said he would lose the power of speech.

Mayor Gaynor will be out in two weeks, and if the doctors reckon the advertising they've had at its value, he will have saved the cost of his trip to Europe.

The fellows whom Assassin Gallagher really hit seem to have been himself and President Montt of Chili, whose end was hastened by the shock of the shooting.

A Chicago professor says living in small flats in the great cities makes boys bad. Supposedly because if they are going wrong, there is no room to turn over a new leaf.

The Milwaukee man who quit rail-roading because it was so dangerous and got a job as teamster, was killed in a runaway. Evidently that man had his day coming, anyway.

The Brooklyn woman who applied for an abortion to save a baby in the flat above her from crying, found that she had run up against something that wouldn't injunct.

The Duke of Abruzzi is seeing Miss Elkins home from the church social again, but he can't marry a nice American girl until he gets divorced from European notions of royalty.

Gallagher, the man who shot Mayor Gaynor, has come to the conclusion that he is crazy. There is a kind of insanity that should fetch up promptly at the penitentiary and Gallagher has it.

Forty thousand men have quit work in Russia because of the scourge of cholera. Ignorance, despotism and disease are the direct legacy of a government that is so benightedly barbarian.

A Chicagoan has crossed the English channel on his sixth aeroplane flight. A man so venturesome should be able to travel in Europe without tipping everyone of whom he asks a question.

Mayor Gaynor, regarding Gallagher as insane, does not want to prosecute him, but if the assassin is put where he will do the most good for twenty years, it will be a tonic to the mentality of many office holders.

Mayor Gaynor is improving and the democratic party is talking already of making him its candidate for the presidency in 1912. Hasn't the poor man enough to bear without making him the leader of a forlorn hope?

A woman in Germany who recently died has left \$100,000 to Miss Alma Neuman of Milwaukee, providing she gets married. With that kind of a start, the proposition ought not to be a difficult one for Miss Neuman.

The death of Florence Nightingale takes from the world one of its great characters whose fame will grow more lustrous the longer it is studied. She devoted her life to the alleviation of human suffering, and posterity will give her a large place in its affections.

A quaint philosopher remarks that some men are born good, some make good, and others are caught with the

goods on them. Which class are you in?

Summer vacationists are returning. Business is picking up and the outlook for the autumn is generally of the best.

The wheat crop is a little short, but oats and corn promise bumper yields and oatmeal porridge and corn cakes are good eating.

Secretary Ballinger says it will take an order from the president to cause him to resign. There are a large number of men in the country who would like to be president just long enough to give such an order.

Alaska is right up to date along some lines but they are slow on strawberry festivals. The fact that this popular fruit sells at \$1.25 a quart makes it easier to dig gold nuggets with which to meet church expenses.

The Japanese explorer, Lieutenant Shirase and his company, hope to reach the south pole at an outlay of only \$20,000. Our north pole, no larger, higher or colder, cost us many times that amount. These Japanese have economy down to a fine point.

An epidemic of cholera has raged in Russia since June which has resulted in the death of more than 50,000 by this dread disease. The terribly unsanitary manner in which the Russian masses live, gives every opportunity for the fatal scourge to spread.

A German company is manufacturing a kind of potato meal or dried potato from the surplus tubers which have formerly gone to waste in land of rigid economy. The liquid which is pressed from the potatoes is about 80 percent pure albumen and finds a ready market.

American's Chinese friend, Wu Ting-fang, former Chinese minister to the United States, has just been appointed counselor to the Chinese foreign office. This distinction is said to come to him largely because of the experience he acquired during his diplomatic service in this country.

A decided preference is given by the civil service commission to men for stenographers and typewriters. In fact for many of these positions men alone are eligible. This will be welcome news to the men who felt that they were being practically crowded out of this class of positions.

A wheat expert states that an acre of growing wheat uses sixty tons of water a month. We would like to inquire where the acres of growing wheat in many of the states got their supply this year? They must have received it by underground passages, since it certainly did not come over the usual aerial route.

King George has scored strongly for his present and future popularity by ordering that heretofore representatives of the British colonies shall take precedence next to diplomatic representatives of foreign countries, on state occasions. This is a just and proper recognition, but it has never been granted them before.

The Chinese minister, Wu Ting-fang, was noted during his American sojourn for being the most incessant and persistent questioner in public life at Washington. He has now drawn a job from his government where his duty will be to answer the other fellows' questions. Some people get theirs in this world.

There can be no better sign in any city than to have a popular spirit of home-seeking and home-making among its inhabitants. The man who owns no home is much less likely to become a substantial citizen in any community than the man who is located and is consequently vitally interested in the prosperity and development of the town and its institutions. There is no better thing for any town than to have a large proportion of its residents home owners.

In New York City and some parts of New England the determination that the man who pays for a pound of flour shall get a pound of food and not an appreciable portion of it be the pasteboard box or other receptacle, has led to an ordinance forbidding grocers to use wooden butter boats, skewers, and oil paper in selling butter, unless they weigh them separately and give the full pound of butter.

Some man with a great deal of spare time and a head for figures has estimated that the American people lose \$10,000,000 a year by failing to stir their coffee, thus wasting the sugar which remains at the bottom. This may be correct, but why choose such an insignificant example of wastefulness as that. Think of 90,000,000 people wearing clothes all summer when they would be vastly more comfortable, as well as richer, without them. Who will estimate this waste?

There is a great deal of talk about the future of Alaska, and everybody is settling it except the people of Alaska themselves. They are not consulted. But since they are the same

kind of people who have settled the other states and territories they will keep on developing from the inside, and in due time the people on the ground will settle their own problems in their own way. If not, they must be a distinctly different race from the Americans that dominate the rest of the continent.

If there is any advantage to be taken of the flies take it. A Californian has taken advantage of the fact that flies always walk up a window by inventing a trap to be fastened to a pane in such a manner that a fly will enter it without being aware that he has left the surface of the glass.

Our trade with the South American republics in the last year, while not large as it ought to be, still reached very respectable proportions. It was almost \$600,000,000. The hopeful fact about these figures is that they have almost doubled in the past ten years, and in the next ten, with the Panama canal completed, it ought to increase even more rapidly.

A Hindu of the Brahmin caste has applied for admittance into a Chicago Odd Fellows lodge and the committee adjudging his case is up against a hard proposition, trying to decide whether he is a white man as he insists, or some sort of colored man, as their optical senses declare. When you come to deciding who are white men and who are not, it is both a delicate and difficult question.

The Palestine, Tex., "race war" was so clearly a case of wanton and brutal murder of negroes by a heavily armed white mob that the state authorities could not wink at it. They have thirteen white men in jail, held without bail, charged with murder in the first degree and more arrests are promised. If state authorities will act in this way often, "race wars" will lose their popularity as an exciting sport.

Miss Florence Nightingale, the "angel of the Crimea" has gone to her reward and the English people mourn for the good samaritan whose deeds of mercy made her name a beloved household word throughout the world. It is a blessed thought that the Red Cross, now so well organized all over the world, will continue it. Wherever humanity is stricken and suffering there this organization, inspired by this noble woman's life of service, will be represented to minister to and alleviate their distress.

New York City has a new business in operation. A company has been formed to wash dishes for families in apartment houses. Machines are set up in basements or carried about in vans, which wash all the family dishes at a minimum cost of twenty cents a day. Perhaps that kind of washing wouldn't suit some housekeepers, but it will never appeal to the mistress of a well-kept house who likes to use dainty china, and know that it is properly washed.

Since the United States came into possession of the Philippines and Porto Rico, a special interest has been added to the study of the Spanish language. It is much more popular as an elective in all colleges and has been made compulsory at West Point. It is a decided business asset for the young men to have a working knowledge of the language spoken by six million people with whom America has trade relations which she wishes to increase.

The great problem of the age is distribution. If the right things could be gotten into the right places at the right time, there would be an end to poverty and suffering for material comforts. There is always food enough raised in the world to feed every human being bountifully. But while one family is starving another is feasting. There is always work enough in the world that needs doing to provide support for every one, but the problem is to get the man that needs work and the work that needs a man together. Who can solve the problem?

Admiral Von Tirpitz, the Imperial secretary of the German navy department, who is the father of the German navy, is contemplating retirement. Not because this remarkable naval leader wishes to retire, but because the German people refuse to bear the excessive taxation required for the realization of his projects of constructing a fleet able to cope with Britains and making the Germans the masters of the sea. Admiral Tirpitz's retirement will mark the abandonment of Germany's ambition to oust Great Britain from her control of the seas, and the turning of all Germany's energies to enlargement upon the continent itself.

A letter in the Chicago Tribune from an American resident of the Philippines again arouses the ghost of the Japanese war scare, by telling of the constant spying of the Japanese into the fortifications and forces in the islands. There is one fact, however, to offset such reports. That is that the Japanese navy is still much smaller than that of this country and no marked increase is being made. Moreover, the Japanese alliance with

Great Britain is an assurance of peace with America that can hardly be over-estimated.

There has been a great deal of delay because of governmental red tape in reserving the coal lands in the public domain from settlement. Meanwhile, in Colorado, Wyoming and other parts of the west, the best coal lands were long ago appropriated by millionaires and corporations mostly through fraudulent use of the public land laws by individuals hired for the purpose. If the government would only handle this matter in the way the private business interests deal with them, it would save millions for the country. For years anybody who bought land from the Northern Pacific or Great Northern railways took a deed reserving to the corporation the right to all deposits of oil or minerals that might be found beneath the use and cultivation of the soil, the use and cultivation of the soil. Nor did it check the development of the country, by keeping settlers off large tracts of land, because it might possibly contain some valuable minerals, but the corporation remained the owner of it all the time. The same policy if followed by the government, would secure the future rights of the people without checking the immediate development of the country. Mr. Pinchot should be enlightened on this fact. President Taft's idea about it is the right one.

THE PRIMARY IS A FAILURE. Is the direct primary nomination system a success or is it a failure? The voters of northern Nebraska, both republicans and democrats, are ready to condemn it as a failure. They would prefer that the law be repealed and that the old convention system be restored. They are ready to prove that the primary is not in practice the representative instrument that it is in theory; they are prepared by actual figures to demonstrate that the old convention system actually got out more votes and was, therefore, more thoroughly representative of the wishes of the masses than this new plan.

Theoretically it might be said that if a voter wouldn't go to the primary, he wouldn't attend a caucus. But in practice this is disproved. As a matter of fact there is a sociability about a political caucus or convention which will draw men to it when the primary, a lonely, bloodless thing, fails to attract. In the old caucus, there was the crowd of human beings to meet and to rub elbows with; there was opportunity for handshaking and interchange of ideas through the haze of sociable tobacco smoke. There was a sort of a community reunion that brought men together into a fraternal intermingling which the primary, machine-like and lonely, utterly fails to do.

There were not as many votes cast in Norfolk on Tuesday's primary as there would have been voters at the combined ward caucuses under the old system.

And an instance in Pierce illustrates the point: Just fifty-two voters nominated Boll for republican candidate as county commissioner in that county. That represents the entire county vote. More republicans than that, many times over, would have attended the combined precinct caucuses under the old plan.

A few months ago an old citizen of Madison county died and was carried to his grave. A handful of neighbors attended the funeral. If he had died four years ago, when the old convention system was in vogue, several hundred representative citizens of Madison county, from all its corners, would have attended that funeral to pay a last tribute. For that man used to attend the county conventions as regularly as they came. And that death of the brotherhood that was formed among the masses of common people by the old caucus system that drew men together, has been caused by the primary and is the cause, in turn, of the failure of the primary to bring out as representative a ballot as the old caucus system used to bring forth. A dispatch from Bassett says not one farmer in six drove into the voting places and marked a primary ballot. It's too lonesome a procedure. Under the old caucus plan, nearly half the farmers would turn out to help name the ticket.

The open primary, allowing a voter to stray out of his own party stall at the primary and help nominate a rival party's ticket, neglecting his duty to his own party, is fundamentally wrong, as was proclaimed by The News at the time such a law was in contemplation and as has been demonstrated by this week's primary.

The primary is made into a farce by this open system. In the last analysis, the primary law was adopted so that voters might have a share in naming the candidates of their own parties—to give the control of the party to every citizen. But that kind of system which tempts a voter over to another party's pasture, inducing him to neglect his duty to his own party, is wrong both to his own party and to the rival party.

It is ridiculous that republicans should be able to edge their way into a democratic primary and name the democratic ticket, or that democrats should be allowed to nominate the

republican party's ticket. The primary is not a success.

AROUND TOWN. Mow the weeds. The corn likes it. What's your honest opinion of the primary? It's time to begin worrying about the frost. The open season is on for tall corn stalk yarns. It used to be the house fly. Now it's the typhoid fly. Swat him. The walls have nothing over the north Nebraska corn. And such ears as they are, too.

The less money you have coming in, the less kerosene you have to imperil your life. So cheer up.

Collier's Weekly seems to be weakly all right, when it comes to influence in Nebraska politics.

If it weren't for that confounded sixth green, Braden's \$10 would have taken up its bed and walked.

Charles Parker, Jr., saw a shepherd dog chasing a bull. "That must be a bulldog," he remarked to his father.

The new fall hats for women will be small enough to get inside the Norfolk street cars without bending sideways.

Five Norfolk women have come to The News office to ask how in thunder we found out they were having hobble skirts made.

The cowboy mayor seems to have put a "J. D." brand on the democratic mule in Nebraska. He doesn't intend to allow Shallenberger to steal the animal, either.

Mayor Jim told Norfolk people that he was some broncho buster himself. His posters say he's no straddler. Will he try to ride into the governor's mansion on a side saddle?

Every town between Norfolk and Dallas was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The big hotel at Pierce was burned. Fairfax was burned two or three times. That's what people said about the smoke.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS. Is a man who plays a hand organ on the street a musician or a beggar? Saturday morning is a poor time for a barber to send word that he is sick. What has become of the old fashioned woman who knew how to make a mustard plaster? "I know a man," writes Henry Garland, "who shaved his legs the day before he got married."

A woman believes she has great faith in her husband if she watches, and doesn't see anything.

Some of the insurgents are becoming so bold that they refuse to pay their bills on the first of the month.

"I have as much ambition as anybody, but I haven't as much backing for it as, well, say Napoleon."—Parson Twine.

The world progresses; formerly we found only the Police Gazette on the barber shop tables. Now we find the best magazines.

A number of Atchison women whose hair on their head is growing there, are so proud of it there is talk of organizing All Our Own Club.

When a girl comes into the parlor with a white dust on her clothes, the young man may believe she has been near the flour barrel, but every woman knows better.

A majority of people demand this version of the new commandment: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love me and let me do as I please about loving you."

Atchison people tell of a certain man who was very fond of his stomach, and who ate good things at all hours. He dropped dead one day, thirty years before his time.

The reporters are so gallant that if a fat old woman clad in a Mother Hubbard should drown herself, the printed report would tell of a good-looking, middle-aged woman, fashionably dressed.

A certain Atchison woman is good to her husband, and never grumbles at him except when he lays off unnecessarily. The best of women have a right to complain about that; too much of it is done.

An industrious man always succeeds; a lazy man always fails. This is all there is to it, except that the industrious man will have greater success if he is fair, polite and has a disposition to learn as he goes along.

Speaking of recklessness: There is a recklessness in associating with a powder can that is disastrous to the girl who puts it on her face, and those who get it on their clothes who go any where near her dressing table.

Look at nearly every man at work, and you detect him in lazy tricks. We talk a good deal about the pushing, energetic Americans, but probably there is more laziness among us than among other people on earth.

HOW TO GET GOOD ROADS

MAY BE BUILT IN SYSTEMS MILES AT A TIME.

PUBLIC SHOULD BE TAXED

Would Remove a Heavy Burden on Farm Property—1,000,000 Miles of Highways Out of 2,300,000 Are Used for Rural Free Delivery.

It would save a deal of time, trouble and expense if one state or community would profit by the experience of others in the matter of road building rather than persist in going forward by fits and starts and generally making a mess of it before learning what to do and how to do it. It would shorten the process, and the same end would be the sooner reached. New York began with an appropriation of \$50,000, but in five years voted a bond issue of \$50,000,000 and is expending \$5,000,000 a year. Maryland is expending one-third as much. Pennsylvania is putting millions every year into good permanent roads. Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and other valley states should sit up and take notice.

The split log drag or its equivalent is a very valuable road tool. Its use should be encouraged. We should not, however, deceive ourselves that the road drag is a solution of the good roads problem. Nothing short of a hard wearing surface upon the main roads will meet the need of the age.

The money required to build good permanent roads throughout the country would reach enormous figures, and if it were an item of expense that must be paid now one might well regard the task as hopeless. However, the situation when understood is not at all discouraging from a financial viewpoint. The only drawback is the reluctance of the public to study the question closely.

If the following points are kept in mind it will aid to a clearer conception of the facts involved in the good roads question:

First—Every good road built is an asset. It adds to the property value of the country more than its cost. It

increases the value of all forms of property, but farm property most of all. This receives the largest and most direct benefit from good roads. So good roads are an investment as surely as building barns, drainage or any other improvement that adds value.

Second—The roads ought to be built in systems, many miles at a time. In this way better work can be secured and the cost per mile will be much less. If twenty to thirty miles are built at a time competition will be sharp. Contractors will plan to use the latest and most approved methods, and the result will be a better job at 10 to 25 per cent less money. There is apt to be better inspection and construction, consequently less cost to maintain, than if built in short strips.

Third—The payment of the original cost of building the roads ought to be extended over twenty or thirty years. There is no valid reason why those now carrying the burden of taxation should bear the whole load. A stone, brick or even a good gravel road if well built will serve for a generation with a moderate up keep expense. Why should not those who come after us and enjoy the benefit help pay the bill? This makes the payment comparatively easy.

Fourth—The roads belong to the public. Their condition affects the public welfare. They are used to carry the food supply of the world's market and to return a large part of the factory output to the farm. It is equitable that at least one-half the expense of building and caring for good roads should be chargeable to the public as a whole and the other one-half paid by the locality receiving the immediate and most direct benefit. This takes a heavy burden off farm property.

Fifth—Out of approximately 2,300,000 miles of highways in the United States about 1,000,000 are used for rural delivery and are thus post roads. It is estimated that four-fifths of all the traffic the country ever passes over one-fourth of the road mileage. It is these roads with the heavy traffic which should receive the first attention. If 400,000 miles of good stone or gravel roads were added to those already built it would give a complete network of good roads from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf and would serve from 75 to 80 per cent of all the traveling upon the public highways.

A store must be advertised regularly—on as sure a schedule as is followed in opening and closing its doors. In fact the advertising should be the key and interpretation always to all people, of what the store is—what it offers.



GETTING THE ROAD IN CONDITION. (From Good Roads Magazine, New York.)

will get better roads.

Resort Men in Monroe County to Provide Highways For Motorists.

An important meeting of proprietors of hotels of the resorts throughout the county was held at Stroudsburg, Pa., recently, at which it was decided to boom the region as it has never been boomed before. The manner in which this is to be accomplished is by the generous use of printer's ink in the newspapers of the great cities. These men realize that in order to keep the resorts prominently to the fore this move is necessary, and the manner in which all the members responded to the calls for subscriptions is the very best evidence that they are heart and soul in the proposition to make 1910 the banner season.

At the meeting another matter of much importance was taken up and discussed—the question of good roads. This is not a new subject, but it was given a new impetus by the action of the resort men, who directed J. B. Williams, the president of the Monroe County Resort association, to appoint a committee to confer and lay plans to greatly improve the roads in the county. It is especially important at this time because of the fact that the Scranton Automobile club is interested in the improvements in the roads of this section of the county. In fact, the Scranton club has taken a step to assist in bringing about the improvement by material aid to rebuild the road traversing the Paradise section of the county.

The club wants the assistance of the people of the region in the proposition, and this it is assured of receiving. The committee to be appointed by Mr. Williams is to work in the interest of the movement, which will be appreciated by the visitors to the county and the motoring fraternity, who come here in such great numbers, being attracted by the beauties of the county.

The action of the association to improve road conditions has created more interest in the season about to open, the resort men being of the opinion that if the plans of the committee are successful the region will become still more popular and in consequence will attract many more people to this section.

When the season of 1910 opens everything will be found to be in readiness for the proper accommodation of visitors, who take so much pleasure in staying within the borders of the county to while away the heated season. With good roads, which are assured, and a proper publicity campaign the people believe that all records will be eclipsed.

GOOD ROADS CAMPAIGN. Highway Commission Reappointed in Ventura, Cal.

The supervisors in preparation for proposed bond issues in Ventura, Cal., have reappointed as county commissioners Messrs. Clark, Edmundson and Fleisher. This commission was appointed two years ago and went thoroughly into the question of good roads throughout the county, furnishing specifications and an estimate.

But the financial depression came on, work was dropped and the commission discharged. Since renewal, and a proposition has been set on foot to bond the county for \$1,000,000 for good roads and a number of bridges. The commission is empowered to again retain Surveyor Ward at a salary of not to exceed \$100 per month.

The matter of a choice of a courthouse site in Ventura has been selected by the supervisors. Citizens have raised a purse of \$20,000 with which to buy a site, the location being left to the supervisors. Two sites have already been offered.

Half Million For Texas Good Roads. Seventy-two miles of country roads, distributed throughout the entire county, are to be paved by Harris county, Tex., with shell and gravel within the next twelve months out of a recent road and bridge bond issue of \$500,000, according to a schedule adopted by the county commissioner's court. In the list of the roads to be paved are a number of the most important highways in the county, one of which is the Webster Air Line road, running from Harrisburg to the county line, a distance of eighteen miles, where it will connect with a paved road to be constructed by Galveston county, thereby giving a complete paved roadway from Houston to Galveston via the causeway.

A Good Roads "Smoker." Recently the Business Men's association of Laredo, Kan., gave a good roads "smoker" which was attended by more than 300 citizens of the county. The enthusiasm developed insures a new era in the building and maintenance of good roads in this section of the short grass country. Such a meeting would have been impossible a few years ago because it was thought that the dirt roads of middle and western Kansas would never need any great amount of care. Increased population, however, has shown differently, and there are now no more enthusiastic sections of the state on the good roads proposition.

Need of Dry Roadbeds. The most important object in draining a road is to lower the level of the ground water. If this is within a few feet of the surface it will be absorbed by the material of the road by capillary attraction. The result of this would be a softening in the road immediately below the surface. When heavy traffic passes over the road in this condition it so cuts it up that the water will not flow off.

The woman who is not a "bargain hunter" nowadays is—eccentric.

Whether it's want, need or simple whim, want-advertise.