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Hoke Smith of Georgia has demonstrated his ability to "come back."

A few more cool mornings and we shall hear the annual cry of coal shortage.

Dr. Crippen says he has no time for Americans. The dislike is thoroughly mutual.

No man who isn't hard at work when there is work to be done is ever entirely happy.

Governor Draper of Massachusetts has won a golf match, which may cost him about 5,000 votes.

Boston and St. Louis are neck and neck for fourth place in the census. Which B shall win, Beans or Beer?

Kaiser William says he rules by divine right, ballot boxes being a mere toy such as the girls play dolls with.

New York is now the second largest city in the world. It is as large as any two foreign cities, excepting London.

If Roosevelt so much as mentions the ten commandments, Wall street shivers and says it is no fair twitting on facts.

Before you try to make a man eat his words be sure that he is not one of the kind who would rather fight than eat.

Governor Haskell of Oklahoma wants to succeed Senator Gore. That would certainly be putting the clock backward.

A Missouri court says it's the duty of the pedestrian to dodge automobiles. Not only his duty, but his only salvation.

Men of strong individual character with positive views on subjects and with decided habits, are the men who do things.

It is said that counterfeit \$1,000 bills are in circulation. The greater number of the people are not alarmed, however, about getting them.

Eight million acres of tasseled waving corn is a part of Missouri's contribution to the muscle and wealth of the nation—only a part, mind you!

The customs men are searching for diamond smugglers, and it's rumored that such gems as truth and honesty are not common among our tourists.

Probably T. R. never looked so much like a supreme court judge in all his robes, as at Marshalltown, Ia., when he came out in pajamas and raincoat.

Emerson well said, "A man passes for what he is worth. What he engraves itself on his face, on his form, on his fortunes in letters of light."

A New York doctor says the nose and throat are affected by motoring. But he failed to say anything about the pernicious anaemia produced in the pocketbook.

The sultan of Sulu supports fourteen wives on a salary of \$125 a month and there are lots of men in this country who, on the same amount, find it difficult to keep one.

Oiled roads are said to lessen the mosquito nuisance in New Jersey. Probably they only drive the skeeters out from the roads to bite the farmers in the hay fields.

When the big corporations cancel orders merely because someone goes around the country saying "Be honest, don't steal," it looks as if something was wrong somewhere.

Now that hypothetical bombs are dropping on theoretical battleships from presumable airships, it is time to invent some suppositious chicken wire to ward them off.

If women want to wear trousers, why don't they do so, instead of the hobble skirt, a garment with all the ugliness and none of the convenience of the masculine apparel?

Although there is a strong agitation against bosses, political machines are not easily sent to the scrap heap. However, there are frequent changes in the fellows who handle the lever.

In one of the very strong democratic districts of Missouri, the republican nominee for congress received three votes at the primaries. He declares he did not vote for himself, either.

Scientists are becoming harder and harder in their denunciation of the house fly. They give it an increasingly bad character. It is held responsible for thousands of deaths annual-

ly and the slogan "swat the fly" is becoming increasingly popular.

Fashionable dressmakers and women's tailors say that women are increasing in size and will soon become the physical equals of men. In fact, they already average a greater weight.

Great snake, 100,000,000 people in the United States territory? Uncle Sam will have to place a limit on membership and have a waiting list if he wants to keep this a select club.

The newspapers waste altogether too much space on the activities and adventures of some men who have nothing to commend them except money. F. Augustus Heinze is one of these men.

There is said to be about one cow for every five people in the United States, but many of them must give a very small allowance of milk or the lactical fluid and its products would not be so scarce.

Maryland enjoys the distinction of having the youngest member of the sixty-first congress, in fact, the youngest person ever elected to congress, in the person of Harry B. Wolf, who is called "Baby of the House."

Milwaukee has just come to the conclusion that its policemen should be provided with cool garments for hot weather. It is late in the season for this decision. Overcoats and car muffs will soon be the necessary equipment.

Eight hundred thousand have signed the C. W. Morse pardon petition. Most of them would sign a petition for their own incarceration before taking the bother to read it.

Business is hanging on the ragged edge for the anti-trust decisions, but it would be a blow to industry to have the senators quit fence repairing three days while confirming the new justices at Washington.

Even the Kansas Insurgents endorse the protective system. The issue between republicans is thus not one of principle, but merely to determine a fair rate of protection, a difference easily adjusted in due time.

Colonel Roosevelt tells New Mexico and Arizona to have their constitutions easy of amendment. This is a radical departure from the United States constitution, which is amended only by killing off several hundred thousand men.

The automobile has proved an unequalled success as a dog discourager. The canines find little satisfaction in running in front of an auto and barking at it, and not infrequently one ends his earthy career in this unsatisfactory way.

The hydroplane bids fair to rival the aeroplane for speed. The passion for speed for recreative purposes is in direct contradiction to the constant preaching of the day for deliberation as the characteristic temper of holiday keeping.

Last year the building enterprises in the large cities of the country consumed about a billion dollars, most of which went for fire resisting structures. This rate of progress ought to reduce our fire losses perceptibly in the course of a few years.

Senator Tillman, who was in very poor health, went back to farming and is now decidedly better. Look out for a boom of the "farming cure" now among the distinguished invalids. Everything seems to be coming the farmers' way—even the sick.

One mean turn deserves another. A few years ago William Corey, the Pittsburg steel magnate, left his wife who had been devoted to him for years, got a divorce and married the actress Mabelle Gilman. Now Mabelle is to leave him and again go on the stage.

Our flag is a rare specimen to be found on a merchant marine ship in the mid Atlantic and under present policies it will not flap numerously in the mid Pacific breezes either. We are digging a canal to admit European vessels into the Pacific and Japanese vessels into the Atlantic.

Copper cents are not easily destroyed, and, inasmuch, as they are money one would expect them to be fairly well taken care of, but they disappear in a most mysterious manner. The United States has to put 80,000,000 of them into circulation annually and the majority of them never come back for redemption.

A country bred man who found in a stationary store in New York City a box of little pine sticks about six inches long, labeled "whittling sticks" and sold them for a penny, decided promptly to return to the country where boys could have whittling sticks of respectable dimensions without the money and without the price.

Since the race tracks of the past are no longer much used for the purpose for which they were designed, it has been found that they are especially adapted to the use of the flying machine. The stands accommodate the spectators, the stalls are usually for

storage purposes, and they are usually found on good transportation lines. Everything finds its use if you give it time.

We do not vouch for the truth of these statements, but an exchange in one of the western states, writing of a cyclone which recently occurred there, says, "It turned a well inside out, a cellar upside down, moved a township line, blew the staves out of a whisky barrel and left nothing but a bung hole, changed the day of the week, blew a mortgage off a farm, blew all the cracks out of a fence and knocked the wind out of a politician."

There have been wonderful changes in the Dominion of Canada since it last extended hospitality to British royalty, and the coming of the duke of Connaught, uncle of Great Britain's king, to Canada, as governor general, calls special attention to the fact that there are more thriving towns where a barren frontier formerly frowned, a rich and progressive nation where not long ago were many separate provinces. The Canadians possess a fine school system and broad and comprehensive government. The new governor general will find a most progressive people inhabiting this largest of all the possessions of the British empire.

A Columbia university statistician has been comparing the census figures thus far announced at Washington with those of the previous enumeration. He figures that the average gain thus far shown is 29.7 percent. If a similar percentage applies to the rest of the country the net gain for the whole country will be about 27,000,000, making the total population of the continental United States over \$93,000,000.

Farmers have been complaining for years against the high charges for railroad transportation. Their complaints may have been justified, but organization among them and the shippers promises to bring a satisfactory adjustment of the railroad rate problem. It would appear to be high time for the farmers and shippers to cooperate in an effort to improve the roads and thus reduce the freight charges over the country highways. Their delay in doing this is responsible for one of the greatest of the nation's economic wastes.

NORFOLK IS HEALTHY.
 Norfolk is in a healthy condition. There isn't an available house to rent in the city nor is there an empty business building or room. The demand for both exceeds the supply. This in itself is a good sign of the city's condition. And on top of that, there's progress on every hand. Business houses have made notable improvements during the summer. The street paving is at hand. A Carnegie library is just finished. A. Y. M. C. A. building is on the way. New business enterprises are coming to town and the city's growth is going on with a steadiness that is pleasing to the people of Norfolk.

Back to the farm? The census returns which come dribbling out from day to day indicate that all the talk we have had on that subject must look to the present decade for results, not the one just past. Michigan, for example, shows a population of 339,191 or 16.1 percent for the past ten years; while the city of Detroit alone gained over 180,000, and 265,000 of the state's total increase can be found in seven of the larger cities whose figures have so far not been published. The other cities will double as locate most of the remaining increase, leaving to the agricultural little or no gain at all. And a fairer farming region than Michigan does not exist. Michigan's population gain from 1890 to 1900 was 15.9 percent against the present 16.1 percent, while in the decades of 1880-1890 and 1870-1880 the gain was respectively, 27.9 and 28.2 percent.

Rigid economy in governmental departments will be one of the first subjects taken up in the president's message to congress in December. The preparation of the message has already begun. Other recommendations which he has in mind are for reform in federal, civil and criminal court practices, on which he was unable to get any action during the last session; employer's liability and workmen's compensation acts; changes in the government of Alaska, giving the territory a strong voice in its internal affairs; an appropriation for the work of the tariff board; anti-injunction laws; legislation affecting stocks and bonds in case the commission of investigation makes its report in time; an appropriation for further work of the tariff board; appropriations to carry into effect the postal savings bank law; a centralized bureau of health, bringing all government officials who look after sanitation and public health into one bureau and such new conservation laws as developments may show to be necessary. The fortification of the Panama canal and the building of two new battleships will also be among the fourteen principal subjects to be covered by the message.

THE SMUGGLERS.
 In the old days smugglers were outlaw folk, who hid in caves by day,

and who risked their lives by night to land their contraband booty in dangerous harbors under the guns of watchful revenue officers. Most of them came to an untimely end.

Today the smugglers are directors of our leading social clubs and business corporations. Often they sit in the front seats of church. We may condemn them privately, but most of us feel flattered if they condescend to offer us a lift in their automobiles going down town.

Yet is there any essential difference in the quality of the act at these two different periods?

There may be two opinions on the justice or fairness of the duties that are imposed, but there should be but one on the meanness of these evasions, so many of which have been exposed this past year. It is not fair or right that Mrs. Newlyrich, who can spend her spare time about the boulevard shops of Paris, should be able to bring home low priced furs and jewels, while the great body of middle class people are forced to pay the same price plus the duty. It is a notorious fact that our national revenue could be greatly increased if duties could be fairly collected. Evasion of the customs robs every taxpayer and impairs the efficiency of our machinery for collecting public funds.

ROOSEVELT IN OMAHA.
 Omaha did things in its usual enthusiastic manner when Colonel Roosevelt visited that place last Friday. The day opened with lowering clouds which shortly after developed into a downpour of rain, so that the early portion of the day seemed rather spiritless, but by the time of the luncheon of the Field club at 12:30, the sun was shining brightly and the enthusiasm of the 400 guests who broke bread with the colonel was warmed up to an intense pitch. Fully two-thirds of the guests had been invited from all sections of the state, by which act the Commercial club of that city again put the people of the state under obligations to the enterprising hustlers of the metropolis. From the gathering of the hosts at the Field club until late at night Colonel Roosevelt's time was more than filled. A monster meeting at the Auditorium at 4 o'clock listened to one of the colonel's strongest speeches. Then came an elaborate dinner at the Omaha club, followed by a session at the Akarben den that was full of interest to Colonel Roosevelt as well as the guests. All in all, the festivities were of such a character that Omaha may well feel proud of the efforts put forth to make the day a success, and it was an event in the colonel's trip that will long be remembered by him.

AROUND TOWN.

Now for fall business.

Do your Christmas shopping now.

Well, Julia, do you love your teacher?

Notice how much shorter the days are getting?

Still three straw hats running wild in Norfolk. Swat 'em.

Be up early, Johnny, if you want the back seat.

Isn't there any kind of bait that the sun will nibble at?

And we didn't have but one circus this whole blooming summer.

Winter's on the way. The mice are crawling back into the house.

By tomorrow there'll be a full fledged crop of teachers' pets.

Get your ears tuned up in anticipation of the jolly jingle of the school bell.

We'd have a better corn crop than most parts of the United States, if it were to frost tonight.

Labor day in a country town is a day when everybody labors but the banker and the postoffice force.

Madame Housekeeper has a just cause for complaint. Here are three Mondays in succession that it has rained.

Norfolk has a better ball team than it had last year, and the one last year got paid for playing while the one this season plays for the love of the sport.

It's always the same bunch that gobble up the back seats, year in and year out. They'll be gobbling up the front seats in the band wagon when they're out of school.

If you should see a young woman stepping briskly along the street, her head high and her hair done up with fine attention to detail; gowned in a brand new fall suit and with brand new shoes, and wearing eyeglasses—she's a school ma'am back from her vacation.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

Leave booze alone. Booze even beats prize fighters.

Success is a good thing to climb for, but it has its worries.

It is probable that every pretty man thinks of going on the stage.

"If a man can't give you news," said the city editor to the reporter, "don't

let him waste your time telling you funny stories."

This year, and last year, there has been a newspaper war on flies. Have a boy hates them.

An old man loves rules as much as a boy hates them.

Milkmen don't rear back so far when they stand still as regulars.

Three-fourths of what a woman does, her husband calls puttering.

Nothing makes a thin man so mad as to tell him he is getting thinner.

A sore corn can do a pretty large job of soreness, considering its size.

You can't make a fox terrier out of a cur by cutting off its tail.

A hammock loafer may not be any lazier than other varieties, but she looks lazier.

In every business failure, there are a lot of "funny" things that people dissect and discuss.

The people seem to be improving a little. They care less for political meetings than formerly.

We know an Atchison man who could get along pretty easily, if the gold in his teeth drew interest.

It looks as though there would be money in a lady baseball club, but there isn't.

Did you ever notice that the woman on a silver coin wears a pompadour and a turban?

A woman's idea of economy is to name another woman who paid a higher price for her new hat.

When you do a thing that pleases no one but your enemies, it is safe to say that you have made a mistake.

When you go to a country picnic, you are not much good unless you get more than one invitation to dinner.

At a country picnic when an excited man comes up and inquires, "Where is the sheriff?" the people wonder what is up.

"I don't believe," said a man today, "I would take much pleasure in wearing the biggest mustache in town, or the longest finger nails."

We try not to become excited, but we do every time we see poster in Atchison advertising a circus performance in another town.

Some chauffeurs seem to think they are showing the walk public ample consideration by not going up on the sidewalk after them.

The football rules have been worked over again to make the game more sane, but nothing has been done to eliminate the terrible college yell.

Some men think their right to be mean to their wives and newspaper reporters is inalienable, like right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

A woman can't decide that she likes a strange woman, until she has found from her husband's opinion of the strange woman that she could never steal him away.

What little satisfaction there must be in getting drunk to a deaf and dumb man! He can't sing, and he can't settle great problems by talking to sober men.

An Atchison woman makes \$2 a week by keeping a cow, and supplies the family with milk, cream and butter. She is so proud of her cow that she compels her husband to take off his hat to it.

When a man remains a bachelor, his mother is very proud of him. "He is too smart," she will say, "to be caught by any woman." But, when her daughter remains a spin, why that's different.

An Atchison girl is so modest that when she goes to the store to try on shoes, she takes her mother along. She doesn't propose to have a man handle her feet without a protector within hailing distance.

The boys are not the only ones who remain up late at night, thinking that something important is liable to happen, which they will miss if they go to bed at a reasonable hour. Every night, in the lobster palaces of New York, may be found regularly thousands of men who spend their money like fools, and look for excitement that never happens.

We have known a certain Atchison man thirty-three years, and during all that time he has been working for a noble purpose. And with all fairness and candor, we cannot see that he has ever accomplished anything, although we have heard many talk mean about him, because he takes up so much of the time of busy men. If you want to do good, do it by modest example, rather than by loud talking.

This morning we saw Ward Chaburn, manager of the Electric theater, standing in front of a Commercial street stairway, talking to someone we could not see. We thought we had never seen Mr. Chaburn look so strange; he didn't look like himself. We couldn't help thinking: "What has happened to Ward Chaburn?" When we came up to him, we saw what made him look so strange; he was talking in his opposition, Leo Gunnison, manager of the Crystal theater. No man can talk to his opposition, and look natural.

GOOD COUNTRY ROADS

Things Essential For Building Rural Highways.

IOWAN'S VALUABLE LESSON.

With a Small Capital Donated by Fellow Townsmen He Improved Roads in Jefferson Township, Wayne County—Drainage a Big Factor.

An authority on the construction of highways has the following to say in regard to the construction of country roads. He says:

To have a good road in any country in the first place we must have drainage. You will all agree with me there, because a road must be kept dry or it will be soft. I have a system of road work which I have followed for the last five or six years. We must have a system by which to build our roads or we never can have good roads.

I know of no better way to give my system of road work than to tell how I worked half of a township for three years, then tell how I fixed and maintained certain pieces of road.

Five years ago I took one-half of the road work in Jefferson township, Wayne county, Ia., there being about thirty-six miles of road in very bad



From Good Roads Magazine, New York. GRADING THE HIGHWAY

shape, ditched up and culverts in very bad shape and only about forty foot taxes and \$380 to do this work with.

I took two plows, right and left, went all over the roads, plowing furrows from twenty to twenty-two feet apart on the side of the road. Sometimes when the road was in rough shape I plowed as close as eighteen feet. And low places and near culverts where I had used scrapers I plowed three or four furrows on a side. By the time I got over the roads I knew just what had to be done and how to distribute my work. As soon as it was dry enough to scrape I went on the road with a small crew. I fixed the culverts and wherever I felt I had time filled in ditches and threw up low places and got it in shape for grader.

I mostly put on ten horses donated by the people. In the fall some wanted their roads graded again and donated the work. I got \$150 donation work. Then I went on the roads again with the plows and plowed one furrow on each side of the road, then fixed culverts and put in the time throwing up low places and filling large ditches. I then went over the road with a grader, asking a little donation in some places where the roads needed a little more work. I got \$50 donation and the roads in fine shape. Next year I went on the road and fixed culverts and places where water had made some large ditches and scraped in the sand that lodged in the low places and at the foot of the hills. When the ground got in good condition I took two King drags. I hitched to them so they ran at an angle of forty-five degrees, commenced at outside of road, and when I came to a hill where the banks needed cutting I hitched near the end, so it would cut the bank that was to move the ditch over from the road. We would go a few rounds, one drag cutting up hill and the other down.

Six years ago a steep hill east of my house was in a rough shape, and I plowed the sides and threw it in with the scraper until I had it highest in the middle and about twenty feet wide. It took about one-half day. Then I commenced dragging it, and quite a large ditch had got on one side. I widened it by running against the bank with the wagon wheel while driving to the field, using it for a lock and to wear out the bank.

A hill west of my place which I commenced to drag some time ago was lowest in the middle. I had ten acres of ground to plow, which took me about four days. I hitched on to my drag with three horses, put the plow on it and started to the field. I commenced the road about twenty feet wide. A part of the way there was sod. I would bring the drag home and take it back every time I went. By the time the field was plowed I had an impression on the road, so the water took to the side of the road where I had gone with the drag. Soon the ditches were a foot deep, and, of course, the middle was a foot the highest. I kept on dragging every time I went to the field and would set my drag into the bank wherever it would get mellow. The elements did at least 60 per cent of the work. You may sight across the banks and the middle of the road is no higher than the banks, so you see the water has done the work, and I smoothed up after it. The two miles of road I keep up in fine shape around my farm, and it takes about one day in the year to keep it up.

Pure Food Laws Successful.
 The pure food laws of Germany are operating successfully. Dealers now supply products that meet legal requirements in every way.

GOOD ROADS HELP TRADE.

Will Increase Population and Build Up Business of Local Tradersmen.

To no one more than the business man is the question of good roads a vital issue. The spreading of the doctrine of good roads will mean a large increase in the volume of business, will lead to great leaps in the development of this already rich country and will make money for every man in mercantile lines. While directly the building of good roads will benefit the farmers and stock raisers perhaps more than any one else and will raise the value of every farm reached by good roads, still the business men come in a close second.

Good roads will increase the productivity of the land because it will give the farmers a better outlet for their marketable stuff and will lead to such an increase in population that there will be more workers per square mile than there are under the old roads system. Good roads will open for settlement and cultivation land now lying out of the radius of profitable farming. It will put more square miles of territory within trade distance of your town.

The business men of any town are interested in bringing to that town trade from greater distances than is easily covered on our present roads. It increases the volume of business, and every man in business in the community receives his share of the benefit. The farmer is able to haul his grain and produce to market at less cost and makes a greater profit per year from his labor. This additional profit is represented by the additional amount of cash he has to spend with the home dealers. When the farms are made to pay larger dividends more settlers will come to your neighborhood, and all of them will have to spend money with you and your fellow business men. So, directly and indirectly, the business men are benefited by the building of good roads.

SURFACE DRAINAGE OF ROADS

This is an Important Feature When Constructing Highways.

Professor J. R. Davidson of the Iowa Agricultural college, who is an authority on the drainage of highways to those interested in the construction of good roads, says that all roads should be provided with surface drainage. The cross section should be of such a shape as to shed all rain at once to the side ditches. To do this the road must be oval or have a crown and must be smooth. The first of these is a matter of construction and the latter a matter of maintenance. The side drainage system should be called upon to carry as much water as possible. Water cannot be carried away by the tile drains until the water has sunk through the soil and softened it.

The crown of a road should be sufficient to shed the water readily. If the road is to be maintained and kept free from ruts and holes less crown will do than if the road is to be neglected. The Iowa highway commission recommended a slope one inch to a foot for a crown in the traveled way. This is sufficient for most conditions. The crown should not be too great. A steep crown causes the travel to be concentrated at the center, where ruts will be worn and washing result. Again, there is some difficulty in vehicles passing. On the side of the crown the wheels of the vehicles have a tendency to grind the road down. This action, together with the swerving or flow action of the lower part of the wheel, has a very marked effect.

The steeper the slope of the road the more important the crown, for there is a tendency for the water to run down the track rather than to the side. If water once begins to run down the center of the roadway it is but a short time until the road is gullied out.

Juvenile Good Roads League.

A town in New Jersey saw the economical necessity of road improvement as a means of recapturing scholars who had gone to the city schools. A Vermont farmer declares that improved roads mean larger districts and a better grade of teachers. But good roads are costly and most costly when lack of timely care allows them to go to pieces. A suggestion comes from Washington that junior road leagues be formed in country districts for the reason that country roads are "actually patrolled twice a day by schoolboys old enough to give the necessary attention to throwing out stones, opening ditches and sluices, draining off storm water, filling ruts and holes and giving notice to proper authorities of anything needing prompt attention on their part."—Harper's Bazar.

Good Road Mottoes.

Good roads promote rural optimism. Mudholes are the forerunners of good roads.

Many a "good enough" road is not a good road at all.

It takes more than talk to make a good road, though talk is necessary to start it.

Drag, Brother, Drag!

[The road drag has proved so valuable in improving poor highways that even the poets have turned their attention to it. Here is what a Missouri bard advises farmers burdened with bad roads to do.]
 Then "if at first you don't succeed,"
 Drag, brother; drag,
 And once or twice don't fill the need,
 Drag, brother; drag,
 When a shower of rain has passed,
 And the sun shines out at last,
 While the roads are drying fast,