

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal The News, Established 1881. The Journal, Established 1877. THE HUSE PUBLISHING COMPANY W. N. Huse, N. A. Huse, President, Secretary. Every Friday. By mail per year, \$1.50. Entered at the postoffice at Norfolk, Neb., as second class matter. Telephone: Editorial Department No. 22. Business Office and Job Rooms, No. 1122. The army mobilization makes it look as if there would be no Texas fruit crop this year. Mr. Ballinger spent \$25,000 on defending himself and finds that his reputation is a costly luxury. Luther Burbank has invented a new strawberry. We never found any fault with the old ones but the price. It is to be hoped that they did not send those troops to Texas just to persuade Senator Bailey not to resign again. Secretary of the Interior Fisher has been a purifier of Chicago politics, and he should at least know a lot about sewage. Industry may be paralyzed by the Mexican revolution, but if the bull fights can go on, our tourists will be satisfied. The cost of sending the marines to Texas is placed at \$1,500,000, but the little item of \$15,000,000 for pensions was omitted. Few householders can view the future with a cheerful heart, with hardware shops displaying rakes and hoes at every turn. It is a good idea to get the marines down south for a while. Texas girls should take their turns at getting their hearts busted. Our troops are taking ball cartridges to the lone star state, but the Texans will be perfectly safe if they attend Sunday school regularly. The New York senatorial deadlock cost the taxpayers \$100,000, but never before have 10,000,000 people had a circus ticket for a cent each. Now the jingoes say Mexico and Japan have a secret treaty. We should hate to live next these fellows and have children or keep chickens. The Mexicans kick on our massing troops at the frontier. If they attend to their business raising garden sask like little men, there'll be no trouble. The last session of congress spent \$1,025,489,662. Ten years from now they will be talking about the pinching economy and cheese paring of 1911. After President and Mrs. Taft celebrate their silver wedding June 19, they set up in the furniture business with new sideboards and morris chairs. If Mr. Bryan had bought that Texas farm instead of running for president, he might now be selling watermelons to the soldiers, which would be much better fun. Abe Reuf has begun his fourteen years term. We are glad to hear that Frisco's prisons are not built solely to provide work for friends of the politicians. Considering the persistence with which Mr. Taft stuck to Ballinger, the ex-secretary ought at least to make due returns by giving the president a golf ball. After running their legs off in the mountains after the Mexican insurgents, our hungry troops will want something that tastes better than embalmed beef. Rev. Mr. Aked is quitting Rockefeller's church for San Francisco, although several people are left in New York who do not favor the Ten Commandments. Like most of Mr. Taft's appointments, the new secretary of the interior is a man who has done splendid work in substituting business for politics in public service. About now we annually are enthusiastic for the "back to the farm" movement, but after clearing up the back yard some Saturday afternoon, town life still looks good to us. The University of Michigan is well represented in the present congress, having twenty-seven former students among its members, a larger number than is credited to any other institution of learning. This will be the first week for two years when Mr. Ballinger could sit down in his slippers to read the evening paper, without having to run out and capture some insurgent who had tied a lemon to his doorbell. A new type of life-buoy for use at night has been invented. It carries four electric lights, two above water and two below, so it guides both the swimmer in the water and the res-

cuers going to his aid. The field for useful electrical appliances seems well lighted. According to the provisions of the Appalachian forest reserve bill, the government is to spend \$2,000,000 a year until 1915 in purchasing for the preservation of water courses and in checking the destruction of forests in the White Mountains and the Southern Appalachian region. An international congress for the abolishment of impoliteness in the home, which is well nigh universal, is suggested by a well known publication. It would be well to have such a reform universal, but if each home would take such action individually the same result would be accomplished. The British postmaster general is probably the largest employer in the world of the bicycle. He has in his department 11,400 wheels, at the present time. About half of them are used by the rural delivery carriers. Each wheel travels about 10,000 miles a year and at this rate the average wheel lasts about four and a half years. Italians in this country send home about 250 million dollars a year and usually return to their native land after five years' absence. Naturally the Italian government is not worrying over the emigration problem, since those who have enterprise enough to go abroad and get rich, are making a wonderful improvement in the conditions in Italy. Another organization is recorded in New York City. It is to be known as the "New York Vermin Exterminators Association." This formidable name merely means "rat catchers." Anyway, the members of the organization are to have an annual dinner and the Department of Agriculture has assigned a lecturer to speak on that occasion. Success to "Vermin Exterminators." They are engaged in a good work. China has vast mineral resources that have been developed only in the rudest and most incomplete manner. The largest anthracite coal beds known on the globe are located in the province of Shansi and extensive deposits of high grade iron ore which have been worked only by the primitive "hand and basket" method are also found over large areas of country. The western world is eager to get a chance to develop these dormant resources. Mr. Asquith has made the definite announcement that the government will carry out a policy of full self government for Ireland in the very near future. The plan includes an Irish parliament and an Irish executive responsible to it, for dealing with distinctly Irish affairs, while the supremacy of the British parliament remains unimpaired. Ireland has waited and struggled long for this concession. Let us hope it means better days for "Old Ireland." After years of agitation on the subject and much trouble and humiliation to our ambassadors in foreign lands, congress has at last authorized the purchase or erection of suitable buildings in foreign capitals for the use of ambassadors and ministers. Not more than half a million dollars is to be expended in that way in any year. Other countries have already provided residences for their representatives abroad. France spent a million dollars on a palace for its ambassador in Vienna. The housekeeper of today is frequently humiliated by having the accomplishments of her great grandmother who "did her housework without modern conveniences, wove the cloth from which the family clothing was made, etc.," related for her benefit. It is not fair to draw these comparisons. The manner of living has changed so entirely, that while the housekeeper of today has many aids that colonial dames never dreamed of, she also lives a complicated life that the mothers of that time knew not of. Comparisons are odious. CORN COMMANDMENTS. The attention of farmers is called to the following list of "seven corn commandments," issued by P. G. Holden, the Iowa corn expert. 1. Thou shalt test every ear of thy seed corn between February 20 and March 20 of this year, and every year thereafter, and discard all ears which show weak sprouts, dead or mouldy kernels. 2. Thou shalt grade thy seed corn and test thy planter to secure uniform and accurate dropping. 3. Thou shalt improve thy corn by planting thy choicest seed on one side of thy corn field. 4. Thou shalt harvest and properly hang up in a dry place all thy seed corn during the last ten days of September. 5. Thou shalt not import seed corn from a distance. 6. Thou shalt not follow oats or other small grain with corn. 7. Thou shalt not continue to farm without a rotation of crops. The publicity bureau of the Omaha Commercial club is distributing these commandments and adding these significant facts: "Testing seed corn in Nebraska last year increased the yield of the state 10,000,000 bushels. "Tests show the seed corn to be in better condition this year, but the

germination test applied to the seed corn this year means another big increase in production—from \$4,000,000 to \$10,000,000 of new wealth for Nebraska." A CHANCE FOR FARMERS. A chance for farmers living around Norfolk to buy high grade pure bred Belgian horses as a basis for an extensive and profitable breeding industry, has been brought about through the efforts of the Norfolk Commercial club and G. L. Carlson. These splendid animals have just been imported from Belgium and are to be had at about half the usual retail cost. But if Norfolk farmers neglect to pick up this opportunity, the horses will be sold to outside territory. The Commercial club directors bought the horses, with Mr. Carlson's assistance, in Belgium, with the idea of establishing an extensive horse-breeding industry here. They are to be had at actual cost, by Norfolk farmers, but the farmers will have to take them pretty soon or the Commercial club directors will be forced to sell the animals elsewhere. There is no lack of a market for these Belgians; the only question is, will Norfolk farmers take advantage of their opportunity to get them? THE SCHOOL BOND. Norfolk people will approve the action of the board of education asking the voting of \$25,000 in bonds for needed school additions. The overcrowded condition of the Grant building and the dangerous condition of the old east Lincoln building make the voting of the bonds imperative and Norfolk never yet has failed to provide for the schooling of its children. The Grant building is so crowded that a portion of the pupils are unable to attend school more than half a day at a time, in order to accommodate them all. Many are compelled to walk from the extreme west end of town to the Lincoln building, a mile and a half, on account of the overcrowded condition of this school. Investigation has proved the east Lincoln building to be unfit for use; the floors are already rotted and in case of fire it would be a veritable fire trap. Additions to both these buildings are needed at once. Hence the bonds are asked. A TEST OF ARMY EFFICIENCY. The official explanation of the mobilization of 20,000 troops is generally accepted as one of those polite fictions by which governments conceal the weapons they carry about in their dress clothes. While this can be no war game, the assemblage of our soldiers will be valuable in determining how efficient our new army system is. The country watches anxiously to see if there is a repetition of the anarchy about Tampa, when our troops were embarking for Cuba. If the barrels of bacon that ought to be in Texas keep on going to sleepy army posts, while our hungry soldiers are vainly trying to capture enough jackrabbits on Texas sands to sustain life, the American people will say things. The men that can run a great railroad could work out plans so systematically that the needed supplies would follow the troops as automatically as clockwork. It now remains to be seen whether the staffs have built up this perfect machine. TRYING WOMEN FOR MURDER. A number of talesmen examined at Albany, N. Y., this week, for the jury that is to try Mrs. Edith Melber for the alleged murder of her five-year-old boy, said that a woman should not be put to death. Apparently this was not based on general objection to capital punishment, but to chivalry between sexes. To serve on a jury where a woman is to be tried for a capital offense, must indeed be a distressing experience. It is bad enough to see a robust man in the toils of angry society. To see a woman, presumably more frail, at bay with all the organized forces of law and government attacking her, indeed awakens one's deepest pity. But what would happen if the principle be admitted, that one's weakness and deeds are to become a shelter from the fruit of crime? If a man is hard up for money, needs it to support his family, he would thereby have his sentence commuted for highway robbery. Every person accepts the protection of law with the tacit understanding that he or she is willing to pay the penalty if these laws are broken. If such persons do not like these laws, do not propose to perform their share of the social agreement, they should go where these laws do not exist. Our laws regarding women are gradually being changed so as to extend equal justice to both sexes. People who do not favor equal suffrage take this ground, not because they do not admit that equal justice should be given women, but because they believe in a specialization of function, by which women should care for home interests and men for business and civic interests. As the modern conception is to give women equal privileges, they must accept it with equal responsibility. Otherwise, the rights of other women to their lives and the lives of their dear ones, will be in danger of destruction

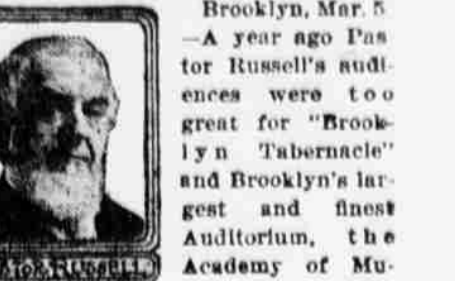
from that devil that sometimes finds itself incarnate in the heart of a woman. ANOTHER RAID ON NOBILITY. The latest titled victim of the smiles of fair American girls is Lord George Hugo Cholmondeley. But instead of following the customary precedent of swapping his title for the healing balm of American millions, he marries a pretty chorus girl, Mrs. John A. Stirling, formerly Miss Clara Taylor. Marriages to theatrical personages are apt to send the English parental pulse up above the fever mark. But when real worth is considered, they are not always an unfair swap. There is a condition of intermarriage in the English aristocracy that is making the type lose something of the force of the old English stock, which was originally a strain drawing its blood from the most virile races of Europe. The turkid passivity of the English temperament is not unfrequently captivated by the tricksome sprightliness which brings many girls success in stage careers. Where there is a snap of daring about it beyond the boundaries fixed by the conventions society creates for its own protection, it becomes all the more alluring. One might wish that all the flocking aristocrats could be lured into matrimony with our actresses instead of our wealthy girls. When an heiress takes millions across the water, she becomes in time an absentee landlord. Her remoteness from the conditions over which she exercises her despotic lordship is the same condition that has been one of the great causes of Ireland's age-long discontent. The people who control America's great industries should live in America, so far as possible, if the workers in those industries are to secure humane treatment. We therefore hope that when our frisky chorus girls cross the seas, they will make their most winsome eyes and kick their highest before the admiring sprouts of foreign titledness, and help stop this exhausting drain of home resources into crumbling castles and uninhabitable palaces. NO ANNEXATION WANTED. The anti-American press of Germany seems to know all about Uncle Sam's intentions in Mexico, before the old gentleman has learned that he had any intentions. According to our Teutonic critics, it is proposed to reduce Mexico to a state of feeble vassalage like Panama. It would cost the American people good money to give Mexico a stable government. As it is very doubtful if the Mexicans want a good government, with all the limitations on their individual freedom this means, they would never pay the taxes necessary to compensate us for giving it to them. If our troops should take the historic step of marching over into a sister state, the action would be taken in part for the protection of American residents and American property. There are sharp limits to the extent to which our people will pay taxes, to protect speculative investments in foreign lands. People who have placed money in Mexican enterprises knew before they did so that they were taking risks on account of the unsettled state of the country. In return for their risks, they usually got a higher rate of interest. It was a gamble. They could not expect our government to assure their security of their capital thus hazarded, when there is abundant opportunity to invest funds safely at home at a more moderate interest return. This does not mean that there may not arise situations where our government would be compelled to teach partly civilized people some elementary ideas of government. European nations are accustomed to collect coupons for their bondholders at the cannon's mouth. We might prefer to do the collecting ourselves, rather than have a European army permanently installed in our back yard. The fundamental objection to Mexican annexation would be that our people want no Mexican representatives in our congress to say how our home affairs shall be governed. THE CANADIAN PACT. The question of reciprocity with Canada has by the treaty now made by President Taft with authorities across the line been brought into the limelight as one of the most important political problems of the day. In his action the president has in the opinion of many, demonstrated his capacity for the broadest and best kind of statesmanship. It is of course true that in New England and in the border states like Minnesota and the Dakotas there is wide diversity of opinion. It is doubtless true that it would lower for a time the price of wheat and barley but it would on the other hand create a tremendous market for many other products that Canada does not raise, and vice versa. It is a singular fact that some of the congressmen who as progressives have charged other men, coming from the steel and woolen manufacturing districts who were afraid of any attempt to lower duties on those articles because it would injure those industries, with a lack of patriotism, now that there is a probability of some products in which the people of their own districts are interested being lowered, are taking exactly the

same position as the men whom they have so mercilessly criticized. What is evidently needed in the life of the nation today is a capacity on the part of its voters as well as the leaders in public life to take a view of problems on broader plane of promoting the general welfare. A great republic cannot legislate successfully for special districts any more than it can for special interests. It is true of the family, the social life of a community or the material and moral welfare of a great people, that if progress is to be made that will help them collectively there must be a willingness on the part of the individuals concerned to promptly make concessions and sacrifices. There is no escape from this law. When it is obeyed, however, none are usually better pleased with the happiness and enlarged prosperity which is sure to follow, than those who have been the most generous to bear the burdens which conduce to the united success. President Taft has now put the question clearly up to the American voters as to whether they want closer trade relations with their younger but growing neighbor on the north, and come into closer union with Canada and England, with whom the larger part of our export trade is now done, or to shut ourselves more firmly than ever against this trade. It is a crisis that meets us in the pathway of progress and if it is met in a way that shall mean the largest good of the largest number it will call for men not dwarfed by the viewpoint of merely local considerations, but large, sun-crowned statesmen who have caught the vision of the duty and the high destiny of the American nation in leading the different countries of the world into that federation of mankind in which universal brotherhood shall be no longer a dream but a living and genuine reality. Reciprocity with Canada not only means in the long run larger markets and a lower price for living expenses for people on both sides of the line, but in its influence on world history, it has a potentiality that cannot be measured. Congress in its action upon this most important thing which President Taft has thus far in his administration called its attention to, should consider it with the greatest care and be sure that no backward step is taken. AROUND TOWN. The groundhog won't have to stay under cover much longer. The blue birds and the robins have shown more nerve, and already are on the ground. If the blue birds can come up here in their summer clothes, and enjoy it, you ought to be able to stand a change. "My idea of the height of affluence would be a pair of pajamas that aren't too big in the shoulders or too big around the waist or so long that they drag under the feet," said a Norfolk man. The colonel is meeting pretty strong competition for top of column, in that maneuver stunt. We see by the paper that President Taft knows a good game when he sees one. He's playing golf down at Augusta. Here's where he gets our vote. And we're willing to stake a little that he can trim John D. if they should clash on the links. We don't know what we'd have done for news lately if it hadn't been for the closing scenes of congress and the army maneuver and the Norfolk city campaign. The meadow lark heard our call and has arrived in full force. A Norfolk man went to California to get a chance to play golf, but all the golf he found in California was furnace golf. Back home here they have been playing golf for three weeks. We see by the paper that Taft wears a red necktie. Our bond of sympathy grows stronger. Shake, bill. Shake twice—once for the golf and once for the red tie. We also note that newspaper men in Washington are planning to follow in Taft's wake on this red necktie game. We failed to find any mention in the dispatches of the fact that Taft followed in our wake when he put 'em on. (We always did have confidence in Taft's judgment.) Another sign of spring: The horses are shedding. It would be a great opportunity to lay in a supply of puffs and switches. But speaking of shedding horses—the most delightful place to shed a horse these days is at the Country club grounds. Think of the two hours' bliss that is yours while the horse is in the shed. (If it's an auto, you can put it in the shed of the old apple tree.) It beats furnace golf, any way you look at it. And now that the barefooted boy is here, it begins to look as if the furnace game was on its last legs. But here's a tip: Don't change 'em just because the birds have come. You can't always take the robin's word for it. We tried it and caught the first cold of the winter. Keep 'em on

a while and sweeter. The more you suffer and want to scratch, the more you can be calm and think that you're preventing a cold. Why the deuce can't a man shed a little each day, like a horse—so gradually that the weather man can't get at him and yet so abundantly that he wouldn't melt? There'd be a nifty little invention for somebody to figure out—how a man could shed gradually without taking cold and without feeling too warm. What's the use of inventing aeroplane when there are so many problems here on earth to be worked out? A lot of fellows are more anxious today to go to the front than they would be to stay there, after six weeks of it. ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS. Some liars are so persistent they fool themselves. No man was ever so busy he got when payday came. Some men seem always to be looking when they are so many problems here on earth to be worked out. Some men are so smart that they can even sell an old typewriter. Many men, who consider themselves as martyrs, are merely chumps. Many people seem to think that the simple life is a good thing for the other fellow. "Inflammation of the digestion," is the way Count McGowan described his wife's recent illness. Another thing we have never been able to understand is why more jurors don't get sick on the job. A woman likes to say of her husband that she doesn't believe he ever would get up if she didn't call him. When a woman says she is getting too old to attend dances her feelings are hurt if she is not contradicted. Why is it when you are lying awake listening for the clock to inform you of the time it always strikes the half hour? Very few men have an ambition to make garden that grows as rapidly as the weeds do when warm weather comes. When some men begin by saying, "When I was a boy," there are always persons who think that what they are going to say may not be altogether true. While it is all right for a woman to visit her kin, we contend that she shouldn't insist on her husband going with her. The most foolish man that ever lived in Atchison was a fellow who oiled the grate of his stove to keep it from squeaking. What has become of the old-fashioned man who fastened his watch chain to the little tab stitiched to the bottom of his shirt? "I want a pair of ground grippers," said Count McGowan this morning, when he went into a shoe store. He was after overshoes. Still, it would help the average outsider a good deal if all the big talkers would wait till they got to the senate before proving it. Speaking of cheap commodities, it will soon be time for dandelion greens, the supply of which is always considered above the demand. A young man who has been polishing up on love-making forgets the art as soon as he gets married—if he is a respectable husband. In a town this size about the only question the women ask about the new styles in hats is "Are the hats worn forward or back this year?" While it isn't necessary to catch cold in order to get free advice, you probably can secure more of it in that way than by any other known method. In the eyes of parents, croup and whooping cough and measles are more trifles in the matter of raising daughter, when compared with the boy question. A boy's idea of easy money is to walk a hundred miles, wait a month, and finally trap some animal, and sell its skin. Poker, however, is not the only game you can play in which the chances are against you, and the rake-off large. Marrying for money isn't as bad as murdering for the same purpose, if you happen to be casting about for an argument in favor of mercenary matches. There may be exceptions to the rule, but most smokers are inclined to be suspicious of the cigar that is heartily recommended to them by the dealer. Next to telling what a fine old family he belongs to a southerner visiting in the north seems to derive the most satisfaction in telling how a northern negro would be dealt with in his town. Leader Wise is terribly opposed to the pure food law. He has a suburban grocery, and spends so much time saving the country that he doesn't have time to scrub the floor and clean the flyspecks of the show-cases. Between Octogenarians. "I understand they sentenced him to life imprisonment?" "Well, no; it wasn't as bad as that. He got only ninety-nine years!"—Puck.

### AN INFANT ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD TO BE ELECTROCUTED.

Pastor Russell Explains Isaiah lxxv, 20 Brooklyn, Mar. 5



A year ago Pastor Russell's audiences were too great for "Brooklyn Tabernacle" and Brooklyn's largest and finest Auditorium, the Academy of Music, was secured. Every seat was filled and a few turned away on the occasion of his last discourse here February 5. Today, however, hundreds were unable to gain admittance and are promising themselves to go earlier next time. It looks as though a still larger auditorium should be sought. Pastor Russell translated his text to read, "Thenceforth there shall be no more (death of) an infant of days, nor of an old man who hath not filled his days; for the dying one shall be but a child at a hundred years old—a sinner a hundred years old shall be accused"—cut off from life. He pointed out from the text that this statement is a prophecy respecting the future—respecting the time when Messiah's Kingdom will rule the world. The verses following the text, he said, indicate clearly that in that glorious Epoch landlordism will be a thing of the past. People will build their own houses and inhabit them; plant their own vineyards and enjoy the fruit thereof. They give a description of the period when sin will be giving place to righteousness; and sorrow and death will be giving place to happiness and life—perfect and lasting. Two Salvations Taught in the Bible. All of us in the past have misread our Bibles and not noticed that there are two salvations. One will be to heavenly conditions like unto the angels, where there will be no planting, no building, etc. This is the salvation offered from Pentecost to the present time, to the faithful few who walk in the footsteps of Jesus and make their "calling and election sure." The other salvation will be an earthly one. It will recover mankind from sin, degradation, sorrow and death, to human perfection, to earthly palaces, in a world-wide Paradise restored. But this earthly blessing or salvation has not come to mankind as yet and cannot come before its time. St. Peter tells us that those "times of restitution of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of all the holy prophets since the world began" will begin at the Second Coming of Christ—after he shall have selected the saintly few who will constitute his Bride, his joint-heirs, in his glory, honor and immortality—his associates in the Messianic Kingdom. Living and Dead—Just and Unjust. Pastor Russell declares that God's provision for the Church will include not only those alive at the Second Coming of Christ, but also, by a resurrection change, all those who have fallen asleep in Christ throughout this Gospel Age. These will constitute the "first resurrection," and as priests of God and Christ will reign with him a thousand years (Revelation xx, 4). Just so also, the earthly blessings will include not only the people living at the time of the inauguration of that Reign of Righteousness, but also, as the Redeemer said, "All that are in their graves"—the evil as well as the good. The saintly ones coming forth will have their reward immediately because of their faithfulness during their trial time, which precedes the trial time of the world. Then the mass of mankind, aside from the Church class, will all be brought to a knowledge of the Truth—heaven and civilized—none any longer be allowed to grope in darkness or to be blinded by Satan and the attractions of sin. Satan himself will be bound and all the fallen angels with him will be restrained from deluding or having anything further to do with humanity. The light of the glory of God will fill the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep. Every knee shall bow and every tongue confess to Messiah—to the glory of God the Father. Hundred-Year Old Children. In the beginning, before our race had fallen so far into death, some of its members lived to be several hundred years old, and that under the unfavorable conditions of the curse—thorns, thistles, etc. At that time, said the Pastor, human kind who were only a hundred year old were but as children. Today, after six thousand years of experience under the fall, centenarians are rare—and these are old men returning to second childhood. The restitution processes of Emmanuel's reign of righteousness will have so uplifting and blessed an effect on mankind as to bring back, not only strength of morals and of mind and of will, but also physical strength—youth, vigor. Every man will have a century of schooling, of instruction, of preparation for living. Open and violent sin, wickedness and injury to others will not be permitted at that time at all. Nevertheless, there will be many opportunities for testing, proving, teaching mankind. The disobedient will receive punishments, "stripes." The well-doers will be blessed, rewarded, uplifted. But after having enjoyed a century of such schooling and correction in righteousness, those still resisting the Divine regulations will be sentenced, as sinners, to be "cut off" from life. Between Octogenarians. "I understand they sentenced him to life imprisonment?" "Well, no; it wasn't as bad as that. He got only ninety-nine years!"—Puck.