

**The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal**

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The Journal, Established 1877.

**THE HUSE PUBLISHING COMPANY**

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Will the bad political microbes "get" Dr. Wiley?

Woodrow Wilson stands high in the list of "available."

An epidemic of coronation odes is spreading over England.

Mr. Bryan has sometimes been right but he has never been president.

Electrified farming is growing more popular every year.

Morocco is not experiencing a great rush of homeseekers at present.

Shore birds are scarcer than ever this year. There are too many sure shots.

The "Dick to Dick" letters fizzled. Miss Abbott should have known better.

Luther Burbank has evolved a thornless thistle. Now if he can grow figs on it his victory will be complete.

A man who spends his mornings and nights digging in his vegetable garden rarely ever votes the socialist ticket.

Both parties want Dr. Cook in the next campaign. To work at the polls, of course.

The easiest way to make men honest is to minimize their opportunities for doing wrong.

Kaiser Wilhelm does not believe in the single tax. He owns 250,000 acres of the finest land in Germany.

It is a noteworthy fact that it is the people who give the most whose resources are the last to fail.

After all the people judge public men in the long run by what they do rather than by what they say.

What a dreadful discovery. Six of Mr. Bryan's presidential possibilities are not found in "Who's Who."

When the democrats are mentioning presidential timber they don't want to forget Underwood of Alabama.

The New York shoe dealers say women's feet are bigger than formerly. The Chicago girl can wear short skirts at last.

When banks announce that "money is easy" they do not mean that it is easy to get, unless you have gilded security.

It's a big job to undertake to oust a big man when he is securely seated. Presidential aspirants should take notice.

To keep mentally healthy you must not only work, but you must work systematically, and for some definite purpose.

Senator La Follette is not saying much, but any one would know by his actions that he was in the hands of his friends.

The Chicago police warn women not to be on the streets alone at night. Evidently the men are too timid to need that warning.

Bull frogs are being taken to Japan for breeding purposes. The Japs are artistic and perhaps appreciate song birds better than we.

Indiana, after manfully swatting the fly, is to have a "kill the rat" day, on which occasion the hoosier poets should be able to get a square meal.

One of Marie Corelli's novels was found in the wreck of the Maine. Her books are rarely found in so appropriate a place.

The fellow who attempted to shoot off another boy's head, and missed the apple but shot the boy, goes the fool who rocks the boat one better.

Poetic ability as a financial asset has taken a sudden rise since James Whitcomb Riley gave that \$100,000 site to his city for a public library.

Great Britain has, according to the latest census, 1,178,317 more women than men. No wonder the suffragettes are active there. It's a case of necessity.

Mark Twain left a fortune of nearly half a million dollars, and as it was the second or third fortune he had made, it seems that literature in his case paid.

Cleo de Merode, the Paris dancer, is coming over to lecture on "How to Attract Men." From her experience of the bald headed row, she ought to know.

The advisability of establishing

wireless stations in the western forest country to warn the settlers of danger from forest fires is being considered.

The prospect of one-cent postage will seem less alluring if your creditors are thereby encouraged to send their bills fortnightly instead of monthly.

If the lawmaking bodies of the country were only as busy at the beginning of a session as they are at its close they might shorten the sessions about half.

A lot of bogus 1910 nickels are said to be in circulation, and the detectives can get a nidea of the volume of the counterfeit by examining the contribution boxes.

Dr. Forman of Cornell says study of Greek would divert young men from the passion for money getting. Possibly, if there was anyone left in college to be diverted.

Mrs. Theodore Shonts has applied for a partial divorce. That must mean that she wants to be divorced from the man but remain wedded to the bank account in his name.

Dr. G. Stanley Hall wants school teachers to be more graceful. Good practice for that would be to wait the small boys around the room by the ear more frequently.

Champ Clark expresses the opinion that the country will survive whether the next president is a democrat or a republican. This is indeed a great concession for Champ to make.

The postal department has been asked to have rural carriers blow bugles as a signal of their approach. The carriers could probably perform better on an old fashioned fish horn.

It is now possible to see New York in an aeroplane for \$50. It should be understood at the start, however, that this does not include the undertaker's bill.

Senator Heyburn of Idaho is the only man in the United States congress that doesn't seem to know that the civil war that raged in the sixties between the states is over. Happily he is very lonely.

Nat Goodwin has written a book to justify his many divorces. Not is like some other men who have not been so fully in the limelight. He doesn't seem to know what everybody else does—he has passed never to come back.

A new novel called "The Man With the Honest Face" is popular. But how the magazine circulations would drop if they discharged their muck rakers and printed a few articles about honest men.

The Congressional Record reverberates with the words "loud applause" inserted by the men who made the speeches. But as all the rest had sought cover in the cloak rooms, no one can disprove it.

Mr. Vaniman now announces that he will cross the ocean in a dirigible balloon. We made considerable fun of Wellman, but as it makes us dizzy to get on the piazza roof, we refrain from further comment.

Castro and Dr. Cook and Alton B. Parker are scarcely mentioned now in the public prints and the day has gone by when even Col. Roosevelt was good for a headline every day. Time's scenes are always shifting.

The American nation knows when to pay a neat little compliment. It is proposed to keep wide open the doors to the New York navy yard for inspection by Admiral Togo when this naval authority reaches the United States.

A New Yorker claims that for years he has washed every piece of soiled paper money that has come to him before again putting it into circulation. Some people can do this. Most people do not have it long enough.

The country wants for leaders statesmen who are constructive rather than destructive. It is easy to tear things to pieces but it requires a high degree of intelligence, industry and honesty to improve them and uphold the common welfare.

Admiral Togo is coming from Japan to visit the United States and congress has just forbidden any alien the chance to look at our navy yards. Seems as if we were determined to convince him that we are frightened whether it is true or not.

Platinum is becoming so scarce that European manufacturers who need it in their business are investigating the western coast of the United States, in the hope of finding deposits of this useful metal in larger quantities than it has yet been found. It has been found chiefly where gold placers have been worked.

Whether Senator La Follette would rather be right than to be president is not now up for discussion. It is very evident, however, that Senator La Follette would like very much to be president. It is a laudable ambition if it does not destroy a man's judgment upon public problems of the day.

If Senator La Follette is sincerely anxious to amend the wool schedule for the benefit of the people, he will have a chance to do so without amending the reciprocity agreement. He can vote for the fairly satisfactory revision of the wool schedule that the democrats have provided.

There is every promise of a record breaking apple crop this year, but probably the fruit trust will only handle such an amount as can be sold at high prices and leave the rest to rot on the ground. The orchards pay much the best which are near enough to consuming markets to be independent of the trust.

A peaceful and contented mind goes a long way toward making life endurable, but mere endurance of ills will in time become more irksome than the frank acknowledgement of positive discomfort. What one wants is to get somewhere, either backward or forward, and not to sit still in the same spot and suffer.

It has taken the world a long time to learn some very simple things. One is that one-fourth of the blind children in the blind schools of this country are doomed to go through life sightless because their eyes were not properly washed and treated at the time of their birth. Such neglect is little short of criminal.

Senator Cummins says the United States has almost ceased to be an exporter of farm products. The federal bureau of statistics says that our exports last year amounted to \$885,000,000. There is quite a wide discrepancy between these statements. The senator should see that the federal bureau is more careful about its statements in future.

China is trying to reform her currency on a dollar basis. The difficulties attending this reform may be realized from the fact that there are as many kinds of money in China as there are provinces, and a coin of any one denomination has a different value in each province. As may readily be gathered, such a condition does not promote trade relations between the provinces, nor between the empire and foreign nations.

The strong government of Stolypin, the prime minister of Russia for the past five years, may reassure foreign capital, but it is not pleasing or satisfactory in any way to the masses of the people. It is said that thirty million people in central Russia are living on half rations or even less more than half the year. Under the tyranny of this "strong" man during the past five years it is stated that over 60,000 men and women have been killed.

OF COURSE, when we DID go to the telephone to call up the furnace man, nobody was around to answer the phone. Now it'll be another month before we get up the proper inclination, coupled with an opportune moment, and the first thing you know frost'll be here and there'll be need of a furnace fire and the house'll be cold, waiting for that confounded grate to get here by freight. Was there ever a world so full of trouble?

Senator Swanson of West Virginia wants congress to appropriate twenty millions annually for scientific road making. He calls the roads of the United States the most wretched with which any enlightened people in the world are cursed. Highway freight costs in France seven cents a ton a mile, in England and Germany eleven cents and in the United States twenty-three cents.

Whether the Maine was blown up or not will probably always be a matter of speculation. This much is certain. It was a blessed day for the western hemisphere and modern civilization when Cuba and the Philippines were forever rid of the incubus of Spanish tyranny. It took Uncle Sam to show the cruel despots who were crushing Cuba at that time where to get off at. And they got.

It was quite interesting to hear Senator Cummins of Iowa refute, or attempt to, the arguments of Gov. Cummins of Iowa, in favor of reciprocity with Canada, which were read before the senate a few days ago. Gov. Cummins in 1904 put up a very good argument in favor of the agreement; Senator Cummins in 1911 could only insist that times had changed, he did not tell us how. To some it looks as though men had changed more than the times.

The era of good road building has but just begun in this country and yet the amount that is being expended is already running up into tall figures. In 1904 the total expenditure for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges in the United States amounted to about \$80,000,000, while the amount paid out for the same purpose in 1911 it is said will aggregate over \$140,000,000. It means a marked increase in the prosperity and social enjoyment of millions of people.

It was only a short time ago that Bleriot started all England when in the presence of an immense crowd he landed on the cliffs of Dover from his flying machine in which he had come from Calais. The other day eleven aviators crossed the English channel in one day flying from Dover to Calais, and they complained because there

were only a few people interested enough in their voyage to see them start. It is astonishing how quick the phenomenal and strange, in this age of wonders, becomes the familiar and commonplace.

J. Ogden Armour says this country has not been producing enough beef for its own needs. Yet the beef trust has been exporting beef, paying freight on it to a foreign country and then selling it cheaper in Europe than it does here. If it is true that there is not beef enough to go around and every pound exported tends to increase the price of what remains, it is nothing less than criminal to export beef that is needed here and sell it abroad cheaper than it could be obtained here.

The plea made by New Orleans that if the navy yard at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, is abandoned it will leave the Mississippi river open to invasion by hostile fleets, is a fallacious one. A navy yard is no protection, but on the contrary, requires protection. A great fortified naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba, which would sustain a fleet in the Caribbean, at the Windward Passage and on the approaches to the straits of Florida, would be a far better protection to the Mississippi and New Orleans than Algiers could possibly be.

Automobiles are blamed for the loss of patronage by the baseball clubs, many of the owners, former patrons of the game, being obliged to economize in various ways to keep the automobile going. At Wichita, Kan., the ball club was sold to Pueblo, Colo., a city with a population of 8,000 less than Wichita, but the latter is the home of 1,027 automobiles. "Fans" who own motor cars cannot afford both baseball and the cars, and are obliged to stay away from the baseball. Right down the line from professional to amateur ball the automobile is cutting out the ball.

The fear which Herbert Spencer expressed for the world a century hence has already come to pass in China. The population is so dense that no room can be spared for pastures, orchards, common parks or pleasure grounds, the land is far too precious. The forests are consumed for fuel, and the hills are terraced to the tops in order to grow food. In some parts the people are so thick that they have poisoned the soil, the water and the air. The death rate of sixty to the thousand is really a blessing, for the struggle for existence is a most hopeless and desperate one.

The Council Bluffs Nonpareil very sensibly philosophizes thus: "Happiness is not so much an outward as it is an inward condition. It is not so much the kind of a job a man holds as the manner in which he looks at it. There is real pleasure in any kind of work if the worker looks at it in the right way. Look for roses in your own pathway, and, as occasion presents, hand a bunch to the other fellow. The more roses you give away, the more you will find in your own pathway. That is a game of give away which constantly leaves the giver richer."

The present administration is determined to bring about penny postage if it is possible. After a careful investigation of the amounts paid to railroads for carrying the mails it has been discovered by the postal department that the government has been paying the roads \$9,000,000 a year more than the transportation is worth. The department expects to show just where excessive amounts have been paid and what readjustments are necessary. It will ask congress for an adjustment of the rate of pay and the manner of affixing compensation. As soon as this can be accomplished one cent postage will be an immediate possibility.

It is now understood that the unpleasantness in President Taft's cabinet will not result in the resignation of either Dr. Wiley nor Attorney General Wickersham. The mistake of Dr. Wiley was, at worst, merely a technical one. There is need of a better system and less red tape in the handling of governmental affairs. And it is generally conceded that if the obsolete methods of keeping books and records were systematized according to modern business methods, about 30 percent of the clerks might be dispensed with. Congress, however, has not yet mustered up the courage to reduce the number of government employees in any radical way. It is a matter of public congratulation that neither of these able heads of departments will be lost to the public service.

Although the United States has only about 5 percent of the world's population, it produces 20 percent of the world's wheat, 22 percent of its gold, 33 percent of its coal, 35 percent of its manufactures, 38 percent of its silver, 40 percent of its pig iron, 42 percent of its steel, 55 percent of its copper, 60 percent of its petroleum, 70 percent of its cotton and 80 percent of its corn. Its aggregate wealth, which is approximately \$130,000,000,000, is as great as that of the United Kingdom and France, its two nearest rivals. In population it leads all the rest of the countries except China and Russia, and the level of civilization and gen-

eral productiveness of those nations is far below that of the United States. It is growing faster than any other country.

**OIL AND WATER.**

Some day the theory that oil is to be found under the ground in the vicinity of Norfolk, will be tested out. Some day experiments will be made by boring for oil. And if it is found, the man who has the nerve, or the set of men, to venture a bit, will get rich.

Oil for years has risen to the top of the ground in certain spots near Norfolk, in the wet season of the spring. Dr. J. H. Mackay has for years contended that oil was to be had, and has urged capital to experiment.

Some day a little money will be ventured to test out this theory, just as some day—and not so very far away, at that—the thousands of horsepower going to waste in the Elkhorn and Northfork rivers, will be utilized for manufacturing plants, solving the fuel problem that has always been an obstacle.

The new Mexican government is said to be more or less embarrassed by the presence of Uncle Sam's troops on the line fence. It is reported that the present chief executive is desirous of thinning out the socialists and any others not in sympathy with his administration, with powder and ball, in Lower California and several other Mexican states, and he is not sure whether such a course would be sanctioned by our government, hence he wishes its representatives to at least turn their backs while he shoots those who are plotting against his life. Since the turmoil has been largely transferred into the interior, where it affects the United States and other countries less, the troops will probably be removed at a not distant date. There seems little use in trying to guard the line until permanent peace is established, unless the army is to go into permanent quarters there, for the earthquake that shook Mexico City upon the entrance of Gen. Madero seems symbolical of the chaotic conditions existing in his country. If the Mexicans will fight it out among themselves, without injuring the lives or property of other countries, they may as well be allowed to do it. They have hardly been educated up to the arbitration idea. It will take several generations to teach a Mexican to respect anything but a gun.

**HOW ABOUT PAVING?**

Everybody in Norfolk and hundreds of people in the territory surrounding Norfolk are watching the movement which is on at the present time to extend the paving of Norfolk avenue to Fourteenth street. So few signatures are lacking to the petition, which has been circulated this summer, that it hardly seems possible Norfolk's customary enterprise will permit a failure in this instance.

If Norfolk avenue were paved to Fourteenth street this city could point to one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in the state of Nebraska and the favorable impression upon strangers in the city would be quite as much increased as it was by the paving of the downtown portion of the street. Cities that desire to grow and develop have found that it is a paying proposition to spend money on public improvements. It pays a city to go into debt for this sort of enterprise. An increased population will result from all such public improvements and it will be the increased population that pays the cost instead of the present population as might be assumed.

Norfolk has attracted considerable favorable attention to itself by improving the downtown portion of its main street with paving and it is no time to stop. A city either advances or goes backward. To stand still is to retrograde and right now is no time for Norfolk to let up in its forward march. No city in Nebraska has made greater strides during the past two years than Norfolk and the whole state is expecting us to keep up the pace we have begun.

But aside from the spirit of enterprise that should prompt such improvement, the remarkably bettered condition of the street by paving is alone enough to give confidence that the property owners along Norfolk avenue will not fall down in this enterprise.

**VACATIONS FOR WORK PEOPLE.**

The newspapers annually at this time contain articles eloquently urging their readers to adopt the practice of a regular holiday. They repeat the old maxim, which is not without much truth, to the effect that "The man who never takes a vacation, takes one all the time."

And meanwhile the two largest industrial classes of this country, the farmers, and the factory and mill workers, have as a general thing no regular vacation habit. In the latter case, the literal obedience to these editorial preachments would be equivalent to handing in their permanent resignation.

No doubt one reason why men break down so early in our manufacturing industries is the lack of adequate rest times. No human being can work fifty-two weeks in a year without suffering some physical decline. At 60 years of age the great majority of our business and professional men are putting in their best ticks. But how few men of 60 you find in the machine shop and the mill!

The workingman who gets along year after year without this interval of recuperation occupies a position like that of the man with a small invested capital, who breaks in on his principal to pay his ordinary expenses.

The theory of "working class" life, is that there shall be children coming along who will support the old folks after the physical capital is all consumed. Usually there are. But in how many cases where children die, are sick or unsuccessful, or never come, is there heart breaking poverty for the human machine cast to the scrap heap before its time!

Here is a condition bringing economic loss to the whole people. If the people who do the solid work of our industries grow old ten years before their time, the total production of our people is reduced by an enormous percentage.

To this, the ordinary manufacturer replies that vacations for work people mean heavier and prohibitory manufacturing costs.

Nevertheless, we venture to predict that the time will come when the production of our people will be increased by a general agreement of productive industries to run not over fifty weeks in a year.

**TAFT'S VICTORY.**

Whether you agree or not with President Taft upon the merits of reciprocity, you must admit that his great victory, in the face of sullen opposition to that measure, has marked him as a force in the white house to be reckoned with by the congress of the United States.

In launching out upon his reciprocity program—the biggest undertaking of his administration—the president cut loose from politics and politicians. He asked neither standpatters nor progressives, neither democrats nor republicans, what to do. He recognized the need of reciprocity with Canada and, instructing experts to go into the proposition on a scientific rather than a partisan basis, he drafted the agreement with the Dominion's representatives. Then he gave his information to the public and asked public support.

One congress refused to ratify and the president, with courage and determination, instantly summoned an extra session to put the agreement into effect. He made speeches appealing for public support. He answered objections. He turned the "melting" upon those interests which were seeking to deceive the American farmer into thinking the agreement would mean ruin. And finally even the obstinate senate was forced to swing into line.

It has been one of the biggest victories any president ever won against an opposing congress. And the smoothness with which the fight was waged, the lack of ugly epithets such as have characterized presidential onslaughts in the past, all the more demonstrates the power of William H. Taft as a chief executive of first rank.

The agreement had the effect, politically, of bringing out the insincerity of many of the so-called "progressive" reformers. They had been howling for revision of the tariff; they had been screaming for progressive legislation. And when the president came along with this progressive legislation, offering to revise the tariff, many of them, like Cummins of Iowa and Norris of Nebraska, surrendered the principles which they had been claiming to stand for and fought the president in this fight for better trade relations with a neighboring country.

On the whole, it was a great victory—a victory that will mark President Taft stronger than ever with the American people, who always have and always will admire a man who has convictions and who isn't afraid to stand pat upon them.

**ED HOWE'S PHILOSOPHY.**

been in brine two or three years.

Which would you rather be, a pall bearer or a jurymen?

I have noticed that merchants who live over their store usually do well.

I have often wondered if the man who takes up the collections at church puts in anything himself.

After the average man reaches thirty, he gives up hoping for an easy time, and gets down to work.

When a man is punished for wrong doing, he usually claims he was an innocent bystander.

Don't tell a good story, even though you know one; its narration will remind your hearers of a bad one.

A man was abusing a doctor. "He couldn't squeeze a boll for me," the man said.

It is always funny to hear a man attempt to say nice things about his position; it is nearly as funny as to see a stingy man try to be liberal.

"I am becoming mighty tired of it," you often hear people say. But what can the poor wretches do?

I admire a man with a little enthusiasm. Plague take a man who is cold and lifeless as a mackerel after it has

**ED HOWE'S PHILOSOPHY.**

Some people are so timid that they are never impudent except to friends.

One of the greatest accomplishments in the world is to be able to back up the minute you find yourself going wrong.

**SATURDAY NIGHT SERMONS**

BY REV. SAMUEL W. PURVIS, D.D.

THE PENNY IN THE CHURCH COLLECTION.

Text, "Of all thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth unto thee."—Gen. xxviii, 22.

The state makes us pay taxes, the lodge dues, the club fee assessment and the rest of the world its bills. "Pay that thou owest" it demands, and we must pay or get out. The church alone lets our contribution be voluntary. And because the screws of compulsion are not put on us we dodge and hedge. Result—the church has to go limping through the world with a staff in one hand and hat in other. With an apologetic cough she timidly asks a little alms. When the collection plate is passed men and women weighted with excess of luxury, surfeited with plenty, indulgently and patronizingly give the smallest coin of the republic—a penny—in a day when the most colossal gifts in humanity's history are being presented, millions for education, for institutions, for libraries and memorials, millions for universal peace and the arts of peace. The joke of the age is that after one has spent his dollars for luxury he must "save a penny for church." If the Lord loves us only God gives there is going to be some vacant mansions in the sky. If every member of church were to give as he gives to the world the devil would soon begin to pull down his flag.

Means Defeating Ends. When a man talks of economy it must begin at the church. He spends \$2 for a stag spread at the Buzzards and gives his wife a dime for the church, possibly cursing her "church extravagance." Every time an ungodly man curses his wife for her church service the devil gives his fire an extra stir. In an especially good humor he fancies he buys God's gratitude when he buys a bazaar ticket. At the church supper, which is man's meanness spelled in woman's work, woman serves her Lord with salty sweat mingled with torrid tears. Feeding the sheep in green pastures and at a twenty-five cent supper is not the same thing, but her altar is the cook stove, and there she pays her vows. The recording angel will have a trying time to write the final eulogy or anathema of that church kitchen. By its knife many a long friendship has been severed; on its gridiron many a reputation has been roasted; its teakettle has kept many a church in hot water; there the fate of numberless sermons has been preached. The kingdom of heaven is not meat and drink, but men's present system of church finance seems to make the church supper necessary. The plea is to make the outsider help to contribute—that is, it is a device to make worldly goats pay for the pasturage of the sheep. Christ ate with publicans and sinners, but not to get their money. It would be interesting to know his opinion of men who think paying the preacher in things they eat is religion.

**"Thus Saith the Lord."**

Whatever may be one's theory concerning social and amusement features in his church, one thing is certain—the Scriptures seem to know nothing of "the feed and show" business as support for the kingdom of God. Only one way is recognized—straight, unqualified giving. When the widow gave to the prophet the barrel became bottomless and the cruse inexhaustible. The angels have standing orders to open wide the windows of heaven when all the tithes have been brought in. Will God lie? There was one act of worship in the old Jewish church that was a power for holding it together—that was the offering. Modern money raising methods were unknown. The people gave. The law was very definite, "They shall not appear before me empty." The offering was a part of the worship. Wouldn't hurt us to go back 4,000 years in some things. Today prayers outnumber dollars. Thrift is another name for avarice. Christ was once weighed against thirty pieces of silver, and the silver won. Many a modern Judas sells for less. Not possession of money, but possession by money is to be feared. Only the rich poor and the poor rich can enter the kingdom of heaven. The rich must be poor in spirit; the poor must be rich in spirituality.

God's Arithmetic. We owe God much. Some debts are beyond price. Last year in central Texas a rich drover whose son had committed murder engaged the best criminal lawyer that money could procure to defend his boy. He was acquitted. The lawyer presented his bill. It was staggering. The attorney said, "I hope you do not think it too large." "Oh, no; not at all," he responded. "You have saved my boy. I should gladly have given you twice as much." Last winter a faithful pastor won the boy to Christ and has saved him from a continuance of drunkenness and sin. When the pastor asked the drover for a contribution for his church the thank offering was—a dollar! How much do we owe? A tenth anyhow. We give that tithing those who serve us. God asks a tenth of our money and the Sabbath the seventh of our time. A seventh of our days and a tenth of our money is God's. Seven is more than six and ten than nine, yet men accomplish more work in six days than seven and prosper more with nine-tenths than with all. No man knows just why. It's one of those mysterious laws of the Almighty. There must be a reason.

Someone has said: "A store's advertising space in a newspaper, compared with the space used by other stores, should define its comparative importance in the community. Does your store's advertising space do that?"