

THE NORFOLK NEWS

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

National.
For President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT, New York
For Vice President—CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, Indiana

State.
For Senator From Nebraska—E. J. BURKETT, Lincoln.
For Presidential Electors—F. A. BARTON, Pawnee.
A. C. SMITH, Douglas.
A. C. ARBOTH, Dodge.
T. L. NORVAL, Seward.
W. P. HALL, Phelps.
M. A. BROWN, Buffalo.
H. H. WILSON, Lancaster.
J. C. ROBINSON, Douglas.
For Governor—J. H. MICKLEY, Osceola.
For Lieutenant Governor—E. G. MCGILTON, Omaha.
For Secretary of State—A. GALLUSHA, Red Cloud.
For Auditor—E. M. SEARLE, Jr., Ogallala.
For Treasurer—PETER MORTENSEN, Ord.
For Superintendent—J. L. MERRIN, Geneva.
For Attorney General—NORRIS BROWN, Kearney.
For Land Commissioner—H. M. EATON, Fremont.

Congressional.
For Congressman Third District—J. J. MCCARTHY, Ponca.

The bulls in the wheat pit will at least offer some encouragement to the planting of wheat this fall and next spring.

Kuropatkin admits to having lost 17,000 men during the past ten days. The Japanese have not yet officially reported their losses.

Talk about being a Rockefeller! How would you like to be a farmer with a few thousand bushels of wheat in your granaries?

Nebraska is doing a pretty good job of standing up for itself, but no harm can possibly result if the people will tell their eastern friends about it.

The trusts have not the whole thing, up to date. In 1903 there were 1,272,999 individuals, firms or corporations in the United States, all of them doing business.

It is now estimated that the Japanese have from 450,000 to 500,000 troops in the field, and this after the Russians have believed that they had slaughtered an entire army of the little brown men.

A Parker and Davis club has been formed at Great Neck, L. I., the aggregate wealth of the members being computed at a billion dollars. Another dose for the "great common people" to swallow.

The wind may be tempered to the shorn lamb as promised in the scriptures, but it would certainly be running in the face of providence to shear the lamb during a blizzard.

If the democrats have any ammunition they are evidently saving it for a final assault. Up to date they have used little and there is a suspicion that their supply is low.

The base ball fellows will find that there is a new competition in the field for public favor, the foot ball players are already beginning to practice and have announced a schedule of games.

The republicans promise to open the campaign in Nebraska next Saturday and from that time until election there should be some sort of evidence in the state that a great political contest is raging.

Mr. Parker was very loyal to the democratic cause in resigning a good paying job for a dream that can never come true, but with a long and cold winter coming on he may have some regrets afterwards.

Tomorrow the Madison county republicans will get in the contest with a county ticket and after the democrats have acted in a similar capacity there will be nothing to do but wade into the fight and wait for election day.

The striking butchers are not yet defeated, as is shown when 25,597 of them will vote in favor of continuing the fight and but 2,403 decide that it would be better to sacrifice the unions and return to work.

Now that the official organ of the Russian church has ordered special prayers for the success of the Russian arms it may be expected that they will win a battle or two, always provided that the Russian side is the right one. Providence seldom comes to the aid of a cause that is in the wrong.

Some of the fusion papers are against a proposition when it comes to the national ticket. Many of them are keeping their readers in ignorance that there are national tickets of the democratic and populist broad in the field and are laying all their weight on the state ticket as of paramount importance. After election they can

more easily tell which party is the stronger on national affairs.

There is abundance of cause on the part of the public in celebrating the cessation of the butcher's strike. All may not be patrons of the packers for their meat, but those who are not are assuredly interested in having a market for the hogs, and sheep and cattle of the farmers and stock raisers.

The farmers who have wheat in their granaries will not file a protest if the price of the grain does climb up to the two-dollar mark as predicted by the bulls on the board of trade, and there is a large number of people dependent on the prosperity of the farmer for their income and profits who will cheerfully pay the price that flour will climb to.

There is or should be sorrow in certain quarters that the stock yards strike has been called off. Many pig stys should be draped in mourning, and cattle and sheep pens should be full of wailing and lamentation if the full realization of what the cessation of the strike means could be understood.

It must require dogged devotion to a cause for the democrats of Vermont to place a ticket in the field year after year, knowing that they cannot swing more than a quarter of the votes their way. However, like devotion to principle is shown by the republicans of some of the southern states.

In Church Howe's Favor.

AUBURN, Neb., Sept. 14.—Judge Kellaug has rendered his decision in the case of Church Howe and other taxpayers against Charles R. Hacker, county clerk, granting the order perpetually restraining him from placing the 5 per cent increase of taxes upon the assessment rolls as ordered by the state board of equalization.

Following President Roosevelt's thirteen-inch shell, thrown into the ranks of the enemy, the smaller guns all over the country will open an active bombardment this week and unless the fortifications of the democracy is extra strong they are liable to numerous penetrations before the real engagement is on November 8.

There is no political excitement in this section, but it may be depended upon that "Uncle Joe" Cannon will not lack for auditors when he visits the state. Politics or no politics his address will be listened to with interest and Norfolk will be among his speaking points that will turn out a large crowd in welcome of one of the most prominent republicans of the nation today.

When the critics of the present administration get in their work real earnestly, they can usually be floored by asking them if they will do different and in what way if given the opportunity. They have a general reputation of being better in the role of critics than as originators, and when they are pinned right down to declaring their intentions if successful, the weakness usually uncovers and shows no improvement if any change, over what the republicans have been accomplishing.

Man's superiority in the water is saved by a mere scratch but it is saved. In a long distance swimming contest in New York, J. J. Kennedy of Fishkill, that state, was the first in, but taking second and third honors were Miss Eleanor Weber of Flatbush and Miss Florence West of Fort Hamilton, who defeated twenty-nine other men. The men will need to look well to their laurels in athletics as well as in other fields of achievement where the new woman is entering.

The democratic position on the tariff seems to be its most definite position in this campaign, yet while it calls the tariff a robber measure, it will no more dare to do away with it than it did when Cleveland was in power. If it is a "robber" measure it should be wiped out of existence, but to ruin a country to get rid of a robber will not appeal to good democratic common sense.

Hereafter it may be possible for wealthy papas to buy titles for their daughters without taking some worthless, worn-out noaccount European bearing such title. It has been found that there is in Berlin an industry making a regular business of selling titles, and it would be nice to have the daughter choose a nice young American and send him to Berlin for his title. Prices range from \$50,000 for a German baronetcy to \$2,000 for membership in Turkish orders.

The Nebraska Independent, edited by Mr. Tibbles, populist nominee for vice president, thinks that Mr. Parker might reasonably include the republican party in his declaration that he considers the "gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established." The populist leader is undoubtedly right. The gold standard is no more firmly established than the republican party, and the downfall of one may well be taken to mean the downfall of the other. They are at least as closely related as wheat and silver.

It should be interesting to hear what Mr. Bryan can say if he takes the stump for the democratic ticket without running counter to his unconvention statement, when he said: "I

shall not misrepresent the situation, or appeal for votes for the ticket upon false grounds. A democratic victory will mean very little, if any progress on economic questions so long as the party is under the control of the Wall street element. The labor plank as prepared by Judge Parker's friends on the sub-committee was a straddling, meaningless plank. The nomination of Judge Parker virtually nullifies the anti-trust plank."

When the democrats declared in their platform that "protection is the robbery of the many to enrich the few," they made an assertion that their orators and editors are finding it difficult to support. They cannot show that there is prosperity to the manufacturers without showing that there is prosperity in densely populated sections of the country, and that this prosperity has spread to the wage workers, the farmers and every other class throughout the entire country. The figures are available to show that thousands of people have been employed and millions of dollars have been acquired where there was idleness and want and depression when the democrats made their last regrettable attempt to get rid of the "robber tariff."

The American people do not need to be especially frightened because a Russian warship has entered a port on the Pacific coast. There is no probability of danger to the nation from the warlike visitor. It might fire a few planks into San Francisco, but not if it is at all discreet. There are enough of Uncle Sam's warships at hand to prevent the lone Russian from doing any considerable harm. The only possibility of interesting developments would come if a Jap warship should be sent over to lay in wait for the Russian outside the harbor, then it would be up to the stranger to either disarm or meet the enemy on the American coast and a sea battle in sight of the western coast between the belligerent nations would not be devoid of interest.

ROOSEVELT'S ACCEPTANCE.

President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance is an interesting and logical argument in favor of republican policies that cannot be ignored by any politician of any party pretending to be informed on matters of governmental economy. It is interesting as well as educating, and as one of the most important statements of the campaign deserves especial attention. The republican will find in it reasons for his belief; the democrat can ascertain definitely the issues he opposes and the independent voter wishing to be absolutely fair and impartial in forming his convictions during the present campaign will find in it just what the present administration may be expected to support if the majority of the people give it their approval.

The president deals exhaustively with the issues—or lack of issues—presented by the democratic party. He notes with the balance of the American people, that the party no sooner acquires an issue than it is evaded and if nothing new in the way of party policy turns up at the opportune time it directs its energy toward attacking the party in power. He argues that the democrats are inconsistent on many points, vacillating on others and would not care or dare to carry out many of its promises if elected. They are found to be advocating one policy in one section of the country and as emphatically denying it in others. In certain centers they make every effort to show that in the settlement of the anthracite coal strike and the successful suit against the Northern Securities company were acts that should cause the administration to be thrown out of power, yet they dare not openly condemn either act.

Of principal interest to the west is the president's argument for a protective tariff policy as a means for helping the farmers of the country. His logic in this connection is convincing. He shows conclusively that the tariff policy is essential to the manufacturer, and that the manufacturer, in creating a market for the farmer, is essential to the agricultural regions of the country. Figures are given to prove that the prosperity of the farmer has kept pace with the prosperity of the manufacturer and the wage earner, and sometimes has led the two classes directly interested in tariff legislation. The democrats in one breath call it the "robber tariff," and in the next assert themselves as favoring nothing more than a revision, giving an indication of policy that is indefinite if not dangerous to the farmers and all other classes of people.

The democrats argue for a decrease in the standing army, but the president shows that an army of 66,000 is not only necessary to the protection of a nation of 80,000,000 people, but is far from being a menace to their liberties. One soldier to every 1,400 people—less than one-tenth of one per cent of population—is smaller relatively than the army maintained by Washington in a time of peace, and smaller than the standing army of 5,100 soldiers to 5,300,000 population maintained in a time of peace by the president so much admired by the democrats—Thomas Jefferson.

The democratic argument regarding the foreign policy of the government, and particularly their position regarding the Philippines, are handled without evasion or apology, and it is throughout one of the best and most convincing republican presentations of the campaign.

The four most doubtful states of the west, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Idaho, permit the women to vote, and it being so difficult to tell the mind of a woman, the committees of both parties are somewhat puzzled to determine what the result will be.

With the republican plurality in Maine reaching about the 33,000 mark there is no great consolation for the democrats in studying the figures shown by the straw, even though there have been local issues and factors at work to contribute to the result. Figures of past elections show that such a majority is above the average.

Dead people sent by mail is said to be a possibility of modern transportation, and in the near future it may not be uncommon for people to open their mail boxes and take therefrom the remains of a relative or a friend. To make this possible the crematories need to prepare the court for the postal department by removing the water and combustibles that go into the make up of the average human body. The few ounces of ashes that are left can as well be shipped by mail as an express.

It is officially reported from Tokio that the Japanese losses in the battles at Liao Yang will not be more than 17,000 men. The Russian figures are about the same, which may be considered remarkable from the fact that the Russians had all the advantages of location and fortifications, and it is safe to assume that if the contending armies had met on equal terms there would have been a Russian rout and no orderly retreat would have been possible. The Japs are evidently very superior and vigorous fighters and if the Russians do not overwhelm them with numbers victory may yet be theirs.

August Belmont, the New York millionaire, is ambitious to be about the whole thing as far as the democratic national committee is concerned. This representative of Wall street is desirous that Chairman Taggart should act as a mere figurehead in the present contest and the fight is now on to determine whether Chairman Taggart shall control in fact as well as in name or whether he will be merely the automaton manipulated by Mr. Belmont. In the meantime the work of the committee is in a state approaching paralysis and the republicans under Chairman Cortelyou are going steadily forward invading democratic territory and rolling up the tidal wave of popular sentiment that threatens to engulf the democratic machine in the most disastrous defeat it has sustained in recent years.

BRUNER ON HESSIAN FLY

STATE ENTOMOLOGIST TELLS OF DESTRUCTIVE INSECT.

HOW TO GET RID OF THE PEST.

How the Insects Get Action on the Young Wheat Plants and Ruin the Crop if Allowed to Multiply and Attack With Impunity.

State Entomologist Lawrence Bruner has prepared a press bulletin on the Hessian fly (*Cecidomyia destructor* Say) regarding the need of precaution against the pest, and the way to get rid of the insect, that may prove of value to the farmers of the state. Mr. Bruner says that the pest has not yet done much damage in the state, but of recent years has shown a tendency towards multiplying in dangerous numbers. Especially has this been true in the southeastern portion of the state where considerable damage has already resulted.

"This insect is a diminutive, dark colored fly, much smaller than a little mosquito, to which latter it bears a general resemblance. Its habit of laying eggs on your plants of wheat, barley, and rye, renders it a dangerous farm pest. Especially is this true of it in regions where winter grains are grown. It may also become a pest at times even on where spring wheat alone is raised, but there is little danger that this last will occur."

"The fly appears chiefly during spring and fall, but a few of the mature insects may be seen throughout the summer as well. Here in Nebraska the spring brood may be found late in April, during May, and the first part of June. The autumn flies issue late in August, throughout September, and the first part of October—appearing later in spring and earlier in fall northward. The eggs are deposited both in spring and fall on the upper sides of the leaves, and the young, as soon as hatched, make their way down the plant to near the ground, where they lodge behind the sheath of the leaves. In the spring they locate at the first or second, and sometimes even the third joint above the roots; but in the fall when the plants are smaller, they go down to a point just above the roots, as shown in the illustration at h. The effect on the plants in the fall is to prevent them from sending up shoots that would bear heads the following year, and to reduce the growth to a mere bunch of rank growing leaves that kill out during the winter. In the spring the maggots or young become imbedded in the straw, thus weakening it and when the grain comes to head the weakened straws topple and break down. The insect passes the winter largely in the "fuzzseed" stage about the growing young plants, just above the roots. It also passes the summer to a great measure, in the same stage,

but in the stubble fields. The adults breed chiefly in spring and fall, at dates varying with the latitude. They live but a few days and die very soon after laying their eggs. The individuals which come to maturity either in advance or after the normal dates mentioned above are the ones usually found attacking the volunteer grain or abnormal plantings and have led to the supposition that there may be even three or more broods of the flies during the year.

"A sickly appearance of the grain late in the fall and failure to respond to the first warm weather of spring may indicate the presence of the insect."

"The Hessian fly is attacked by a number of different parasitic insects which in ordinary years tend to keep it in check. However, during seasons when the climatic conditions are especially favorable to the increase of the pest, special precautions are necessary. These may be summed up briefly as follows:

1. "Burn the stubble when possible. This is particularly desirable when, from any reason, shallow plowing is unavoidable. If the stubble is left long it will burn more easily. Some farmers are willing to go to the trouble of spreading straw from threshing over the stubble, thus insuring the burning and at the same time getting rid of some 'fuzzseed' which may have lodged on the surface of the straw pile at the time of threshing.

2. "Fall plowing of the stubble in such a way that the straw is completely turned over.

3. "All screenings and litter about the threshing machine should be cleaned up and either fed immediately or burned, leaving no litter from the threshing on the field. There is no absolute need of burning the straw pile. The flies emerging from the 'fuzzseed' in the center of the pile will never reach the surface.

4. "Since the fly lays its eggs, as a rule, near the locality where it emerges from the 'fuzzseed,' it is best not to plant wheat on the same ground two years in succession where rotation is possible. Varieties of wheat that produce a stout stalk are the least affected by the pest.

5. "Cooperation is absolutely necessary, for, however careful one may be, if his neighbor is not so, the latter's fields will afford a supply of this pest for the former. Since this pest issues from the 'fuzzseed' early in May (or even in April), a stubble field left for corn land and not plowed up to the 10th of May or later has probably discharged its quota of flies ready for mischief before plowing."

6. "The practice of sowing narrow strips of grain across the field early in the fall to act as decoys and later plowing them under, has at times proved beneficial. The decoy planting should be done late in August or in early September. Pasturing early sown fields with sheep has also been followed with beneficial results."

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