

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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The Journal, Established, 1877.
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PUBLIC OPINION.

There has been a good deal of disgusting muck-raking in the United States during the past couple of years. Much of it has been bitter and much, no doubt, unjust. Much of it has been employed against men more deserving of credit and respect than those who wielded the rakes and hammers. And in the very resentment against this malicious denunciation has come a most encouraging sign. People do care, after all, be they great or small, for what the public thinks.

There is something wrong with the man who so lacks pride as to be immune to the arrows of criticism will bear watching. It has been demonstrated pretty effectually that the world at large attaches a good deal of consideration to its neighbors' opinion. And it's a hopeful sign.

The boy who has no regard for the esteem of his elders naturally knows no self respect and grows up into a place among the element that occupies steel cells in penitentiaries. The grown-ups who believe they are independent enough to disregard other people's ideas, sooner or later awake with a jolt. It is not an insincere politeness that society would make of man, seeking with soft soap to coincide with all ideas, but self respect involves a wholesome regard for other men's viewpoints.

We hear much of American independence. None of us is as independent as we hope or imagine. The name of "independent" is too often taken in vain. Many times it is interpreted as a right to be bigoted and arrogant and indifferent. Real independence in its place speaks for itself. But independence is not indifference. And the one bright jewel raked up by the muckrakers at large of late is the sign that men do really care what their neighbors think of them.

CLASH OF AUTHORITY.

Another clash between federal and state authority seems imminent. Nebraska, for instance, has a law prohibiting the "tipping" of waiters. But comes Uncle Sam and, in the name of the federal government authorizes his officials to fee the waiters and porters and everybody else in the habit of being tipped.

This condition of affairs was brought about because a cabinet officer received the glassy stare from a dining car waiter when he asked for an extra allowance of butter. This officer did not believe in tips, but he learned his little lesson. The new rule will go into effect July 1.

President Roosevelt was told of the embarrassment of his official adviser, and he decided that officials, when traveling, should be allowed expenses for tips. Some of the officers have had allowances for this purpose, but now all of them are on the same footing. The agricultural department is the last branch of the government service to succumb to the practice of tipping. An official of that department said last night:

"All employees of the government while traveling on official business are allowed to fee the employees of trains, at hotels or other places where such fees are customary. Just how the colored brother in the dining car came to be overlooked is a mystery. Anyway, we received complaints from all along the line, both from the black waiter and from the government employee, who did not dare brave the wrath of the offended knight of the napkin and dug down into his own 'jeans' for the coin. This continued until Secretary Wilson ordered the revision, on which we are now at work."

The result will be watched with interest when federal officials strike Nebraska and attempt to fee the waiters. For the employees, it may be expected, will unquestionably file complaints. It is difficult to see how the officials will escape detection and punishment, in view of the strict enforcement that is being given this wise law.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Memorial day will be fittingly observed in all parts of the union. Despite the gap between the end of the war and the present day, a gap that is widening each year, there is no diminution in the sentiment which prompts the nation, once each twelve-month, to shut up its office and lay down its plow to pay fitting tribute to the memories of those brave men who fought and died.

It is not too much to urge again at this time that it is pre-eminently the sacred duty of the younger sets of men and women, boys and girls, to take active burdens that arise with the proper observance of Memorial day. The veterans who returned from the war and who have lived in peace

since 1865, have done their share and more in preserving this government. The equally courageous women who stayed at home to fight the battles there—battles equally severe—and who organized the Woman's Relief Corps for the purpose of doing what was in their power to heal the wounds and to soften war's harshness, have done all and more than their share in this direction.

The world's work has been handed down in all branches of industry to younger hands. It is time that the surviving veterans of that war be relieved of the active labors connected with each Memorial service. The fitting observance of the day ought to be made a part of each state's and city's work so that its sentiment may be perpetuated.

Of late years only the comparative few survivors of war times have attended to the decorating of the graves each Memorial day morning. The younger generations have apparently taken the attitude that this was a task not for them, but for somebody else. It would seem cruel if the day should come when no pretty flowers were tenderly laid upon the tombs of the men who marched to war in response to their country's call. Yet this will be the situation on a day not far distant unless the responsibility of paying tender tribute with fragrant flowers to the memory of the dead, is taken up actively each Memorial morning by America's population at large. It is the duty of the whole country and all its citizens to help decorate the cemeteries on this one day of the year.

WAR IN CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

The west has its eyes just now on the Chicago stock yards. Not that the Chicago stock yards is a particularly attractive picture, but because much of the west's bank account depends upon the outcome of the battle now being waged there between the packers on the one side and the commission men and shippers on the other. In case the packers adhere to a rule that they have just made, it is predicted that the price of beef will jump over the moon. Commission men and shippers hope that this high price of meat will bring such a roar from the public that the packers will retreat from their new order.

The packers, beginning with Monday of this week, announced that they would buy no more "cow stuff" on the old cash basis. Hereafter they will not pay for "cow stuff" until after the government inspectors have looked over the slaughtered animals and declared them sound. Animals found unsound will not be paid for at all. Hereafter the packers have paid cash for cows bought and have sustained the losses themselves on animals found, after the purchases, to be unsound.

The packers claim they ought not to lose money for unsound animals. They say they have been trying for months to develop a plan by which they could evade this loss. Public sentiment has stood out as a specter which they feared to face and for that reason the new order was not promulgated till this week.

Commission men, on the other hand, declare that the new rule would do away with the present cash basis; that a credit system, with complications, would result; that money would not be forthcoming for a week or so after the sale of livestock, which would give the packers interest on millions of dollars for an extra week. They claim that the packers can make good use of even unsound animals, by working them up into other uses, and that the new rule seeks to give the packers double profit on these animals. They warned all shippers not to ship cow stuff this week and as a result the market fell off mightily. Cows in the yards went to independent packers.

It is expected that the war will last the week out and that, if the price goes up as a result, the public outcry may have some bearing on the subject.

JAPS "STILL CALM."

The Japanese press, cables declare, is still calm but is withholding unexpressed feeling over the San Francisco assault only out of respect for President Roosevelt, in whom there is confidence and who is expected to prevent future assaults. But "even the most conservative and hopeful fear that a repetition of a similar occurrence may have serious results upon the relations of both countries," continues the cablegram.

From the importance which Japan is attaching to the minor incident in San Francisco, the outcome of poor police service in San Francisco, it is apparent that the little brown nation still has the chip on its shoulder which was so evident at the time of the San Francisco school affair. There is apparent effort in the orient to create a mountain from the mole hill.

There is a growing conviction in the United States that Japan is looking for trouble with this country and that trouble is bound to come, sooner or later. The Philippine islands are pointed out by many as a prize toward

which the Jap eyes are constantly turned.

It is rather ridiculous in the Japs to say that "another occurrence" would mean serious relations. If some fellow in San Francisco should take a notion to raid a Jap restaurant when there were no police around, it is hard to see what would stop the procedure. It is taken for granted that every effort would be put forth to bring the guilty to justice, but even this, as in the Brownsville case, might prove a hard proposition.

No government has ever succeeded in preventing crime. All that society can do is to punish the criminals when they are found and convicted. For Japan to threaten trouble in case another brawl should occur in San Francisco, may be as significant an indication of that country's anxiety for open trouble as it is clearly an absurdity.

Japan has been inflated since the war with Russia. The war stopped just at the point where the Russians would have begun to show their staying qualities in the conflict. The orientals have blamed President Roosevelt for bringing pressure that induced the Jap delegates in the peace conference to accept terms. Also, they want the Philippines. Incidentally they appear to believe that they could hold their own with the United States if it came to bloodshed. They seem, indeed, almost anxious for the test. It may be depended upon that the United States will do everything that is fair in treating the Japanese affair. But these threats have no tendency to create disposition among Americans to shrink from any defense that might become essential.

A "MILLION DOLLAR" RAIN.

It was popularly known as a "million dollar" rain. As a matter of fact its value would probably run up into several millions, if the truth were known. To be sure there is no definite way of getting at the true value of the moisture that fell over this part of the west during the past few days, but there can be no question as to the vital importance of the soaking to this region's prosperity.

The crying necessity for just such a rainfall as finally came, tends to emphasize sharply the dependency of the public upon the man who rides the plow. The fields this spring, until last week, have been unusually dry. There was no telling just how long the skies might remain unclouded and the fields unsoaked. It must be admitted though that the thirst of the grain fields had almost driven them to drink.

And quickly did the whole fibre of western life tend to respond in sympathy to the sentiment of the situation. People who couldn't distinguish a grain of wheat from a kernel of corn began to discuss the crop conditions and to tell what was or what was not resulting from the lack of rain. Everybody seemed to realize deeply that the prosperity of Nebraska depends directly and absolutely upon the prosperity of the man in the field; that the farmer here is king.

Nor was the importance of this agricultural kingdom recognized alone in the land of the farms. The whole wide world stood up and took off its hat to the man who tills the soil. The Chicago board of trade went frantic in trying to buy his forthcoming crop, and the farmer, meanwhile, smiled at the soaring values of wheat and knew that he carried a large portion of the world's dinner on his shoulders.

The sympathetic pulse of the public did not respond to the farmer's fears through any charitable motives. It was knowledge of what the crops would mean, that brought the public's ear to the ground. Business men realized that sales would decrease, salespeople realized that their services would not be needed, tradesfolk knew that their hands would become idle.

But the rain came, and the rainclouds brought sunny faces among men. Somehow it seems as though the rain always does come in this country just when we really need it, and sunshine, too. We worry a good deal for fear of this or that from the time the seed goes into the ground until the harvest is over and the bank accounts of the farmers begin to bulge, but a kind hand of fate seems to keep the machine oiled so that it runs smoothly most of the time, after all.

And now that it is here, the value of the rainwater is hard to estimate. It did more than to fill up people's cisterns. It did more than assure the farmer that he may prosper for the year. It meant the saving of a lot of jobs over this broad land and it meant pie for a lot of hungry mouths that might have to be satisfied on bread and butter.

All in all, that rain was worth a good many millions of dollars to the farmer of the west and the empire that he rules.

JAP WOUND REOPENED.

Now there is more trouble with the Japs. And it's in the same old San Francisco spot of California. Serious relations may even yet be aroused between the United States and Japan as a result of a raid that has just been made upon a Japanese restaurant in San Francisco. The Japanese ambassador has asked for an explanation and an investigation was ordered. As soon as facts in the case are known the ambassador will make a formal complaint to the state government and ask for assurance of better protection in the future.

The latest San Francisco trouble started when two men went into a Japanese restaurant in Eighth street. They were driven out, and then went to the Horseshoe restaurant, in Folsom street, also conducted by Japanese. A crowd followed them, and shortly after they had entered the restaurant some one threw a brick through the front window. Then a regular hall of bricks and stones shot through the windows. After the Japanese in the restaurant had made their escape the mob proceeded to destroy the Folsom street bathhouse, also run by Japanese. When the police arrived the crowd scattered, and no arrests were made.

As soon as it had received the Japanese ambassador's complaint the state department laid the matter before the department of justice, with a request for immediate action. The department of justice immediately telegraphed the United States district attorney and United States marshal at San Francisco directing them to institute a thorough investigation into the matters complained of by the Japanese ambassador and to submit their reports by telegraph to the attorney general.

The ambassador and his government appreciate the friendly attitude President Roosevelt and Secretary Root have observed in the past. They know the embarrassment consequent upon the interference of the federal government in state affairs, but they fear that unless steps are taken at this time to apprehend the men guilty of mobbing the Japanese restaurant, and to punish the police for failure to intervene, assaults will continue and the Japanese people become so excited that strained relations at least will occur.

Only a short time before this last trouble, reports from Japan stated that people in that country took President Roosevelt's activity in their behalf as an indication that the United States holds the Japs in fear, and that the Japanese were already beginning to talk of their power as compared with that of the United States. The absurdity of fear in this country for the Japs may one day be demonstrated; indeed it looks as though the declarations made some months ago by prominent persons that war is eventually inevitable, might yet be borne out.

The United States, however, may be depended upon to do all in its power to protect the Japanese who are in this country and to fulfill the treaty provisions. If the Japs should seek a quarrel by going farther than that, or by taking undue offense after the reparation is made, they may perhaps get what they want. But there is no question that the United States owes it to the Japs to make reparation for the offense in San Francisco, due to racial bitterness.

AROUND TOWN.

Put up a flag.

May hasn't but June may.

If your furnace is out, go to the council meeting.

The graduates ought to manage to keep cool in this weather.

If the prices of beef should soar, the public will get sore and beef.

Here's betting that each sweet girl graduate gets some graduating gift that doesn't suit her.

The council may decide to throw the sewer controversy into the sewer and let it go at that.

Horses at the matinee went fast enough to keep warm. And that's saying much for their speed.

Both the council and Herrick had trumps to play; and each party thought the other side reneged.

There are four important events in a girl's life: Her birth, her high school graduation, her wedding and her funeral.

They ought to make the most of the opportunity, for the June bride will soon be looking back over her shoulder at the girl graduate who was.

Wouldn't it frost you?

Commencement week has commenced.

They say Taft isn't as fat as they say he is.

One Norfolk man has changed from winter to summer weight and back again four times this season.

For future reference: Furnace fires were needed May 26, 1907, and there was a frost on the morning of May 27.

Here's where we all go to the races.

A bullet in the side meant fratricide.

The elements have been harnessed

and the racing season is begun in Norfolk.

People ought to attend the race meeting if only to see the first heat of the summer.

May Irwin has married the man who was her manager for three years. She now becomes manager.

There are horses on the Norfolk track today, which makes it one "horse" on the weather man. He tried to prevent it and failed.

An ordinary single murder has a hard time these days to hold attention in northern Nebraska. The double kind are coming so fast that even their terms of office are brief.

"In my day," said a woman trying to defend her early marriage, "if a girl wasn't married before nineteen, she was considered an old maid and her folks began to get scared. But it's different now."

"There is a man in Norfolk who has a peculiar walk," said a friend of his. "If you could succeed in copying his walk, he would lock himself up in his room for three days until he acquired a new and more difficult way of perambulation."

It's a lively week in Norfolk with foiled robbers who would chloroform and get \$1,000; with sweet girl graduates and patriotic veterans; with the first racing matinee; with the Boche hearing and the Hoskins dual tragedy.

The Bristow Enterprise credits Norfolk's newspaper with another scoop. It says: Talk about up-to-date newspapers! Why, the other daily papers are not in it with the little Norfolk News! Just listen: "Madrid, May 17—4 p. m.—Baby Alfonso has the colic." Big Scoop!

"I never sign a note for anybody," said a business man. "My father signed a note for a friend in the sum of \$500 twenty years before I was born and he had to pay. Thirty years afterward my father hated that man for whom he had signed, like pison. It taught me to be careful about signing things."

Elgin Review: Sister Hudspeth of the Atkinson Ledger describes herself as being busy jumping from the lap of winter into the arms of spring. She certainly has a job on her hands, if she keeps it up as often as the weather changes occur, though to date she must naturally have reposed the greater portion of the season in the lap of winter.

Elgin Review: The Norfolk News is boasting of the large number of school ma'ams who are resigning there. It is evidently seeking to convey the impression that the matrimonial market in Norfolk is good, in the hope that the fact will attract a large number of lady applicants for teachers' positions. The News knows how to advertise effectively and if the school board over there isn't flooded with applicants from lady teachers we miss our guess.

A Norfolk woman was considerably perplexed the other day when feather cleaners came to the door. They insisted that her pillows had worms in them. Finally she was induced to open a pillow to investigate. The feather cleaner took a handful of feathers and, spreading them out, displayed two big worms. A girl in the house said later that she saw the feather man draw something from his pocket. A thorough search in the pillow, after the stranger had gone, produced no more worms.

The News appreciates the compliment paid it by the court. The court, fearing that The News would give to every corner of Madison county testimony in the Boche bail hearing and possibly disqualify the county from trying the case later, ordered the session behind closed doors. If it's something that wants to be kept from Madison county, The News is the paper to keep it out of, just as this sheet is the journal to use when there is a message to be taken to people of the county.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

A woman with poor taste shouldn't be allowed to have any money.

If you let others do your bragging for you, it isn't so apt to be overdone.

Every old timer will tell you there isn't much grace in the modern dance.

A real nice man is one who is as polite to a girl of 57 as to a girl of 17.

Nearly everyone talks in the presence of a corpse as if they were afraid of waking it.

As a rule, when a man complains a good deal about his ailments, they don't amount to much; when something really serious gets the matter with him, he becomes hopeful.

"Grafter" may not sound as bad as "thief," but it is.

Girls and ball players get older faster than other people.

A bull dog never gets much sympathy, and he rarely needs it.

Dandelions are about the only thing a hungry boy will not eat raw.

It is always a good idea to remember that a professional demonstrator can

probably do more with the article he sells than anyone else can.

Money may talk, but in politics it is chiefly useful as a silent partner.

The chances are if people distrust you, the fault lies largely with yourself.

How differently our side of a fuss sounds, when presented by our enemies.

A Russian doctor claims riding on the cowcatcher of a locomotive will cure consumption.

Some men are so weak willed you never think of them having a will until you hear of it in the probate court.

The idea that there are two sides to every question didn't originate with any of the parties directly interested.

A man doesn't often tell a woman she is intellectual, if he can fit her with any of the rest of his stock of compliments.

When a girl is about to be married and leave home she thinks everything in the house, from the piano to the after dinner coffee cups, belongs to her, but after she is married and her other sisters claim what is left, she is very indignant that the "girls" should want to rob her poor old parents.

NORFOLK FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

Masonic.

Damascus Commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar, meets the third Friday evening of each month in Masonic hall.

Damascus Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M., meets the second Monday in each month in Masonic hall.

Mosaic lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M., meets the first Tuesday in each month in Masonic hall.

Benah Chapter, No. 40, Order of the Eastern Star, meets the second and fourth Thursday of each month at 8 p. m. in Masonic hall.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Elkhorn Encampment No. 27, I. O. O. F., meets the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

Norfolk lodge No. 46, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening. Deborah Rebecca lodge No. 63, I. O. O. F., meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month.

B. P. O. E.

Norfolk lodge, No. 653, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, meets regularly on the second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month. Club rooms open at all times. Lodge and club rooms on second floor of Marquardt block.

Eagles.

Sugar City Aerie, No. 357, meets in Eagles' lodge room as follows: In winter every Sunday evening; in summer the first and third Sunday evenings of each month.

L. M. L. of A.

The Loyal Mystic Legion of America meets at G. A. R. hall on the fourth Thursday evening of each month.

M. B. A.

Sugar City lodge, No. 622, meets on the second Friday evening of the month at Odd Fellows' hall.

Sons of Hermann.

Germania lodge, No. 1, meets the second and fourth Friday evenings of the month at G. A. R. hall.

Norfolk Relief Association.

Meets on the second Monday evening of each month in the hall over H. W. Winter's harness shop.

Tribe of Ben Hur.

North Nebraska Court No. 9, T. B. H., meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month.

Knights of the Maccabees.

Norfolk Tent No. 64, K. O. T. M., meets the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

Ancient Order of United Workmen. Norfolk lodge, No. 97, A. O. U. W., meets the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month.

Woodmen of the World.

Norfolk lodge, W. O. W., meets on the third Monday of each month at G. A. R. hall.

Royal Highlanders.

Meets the fourth Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m., in G. A. R. hall.

Highland Nobles.

Regular meetings the second and fourth Monday nights of each month at I. O. O. F. hall.

G. A. R.

Mathewson post, No. 109, meets in G. A. R. hall on the second Tuesday evening of each month.

Royal Arcanum.

The Norfolk chapter does not hold regular meetings.

Knights of Pythias.

Knights of Pythias, meetings every second and fourth Monday, in I. O. O. F. hall.

M. W. A.

Norfolk camp No. 492, M. W. A., meets every second Monday in G. A. R. hall.

I. O. R. M.

Shoshone Tribe, No. 48, I. O. R. M., have discontinued meetings.