

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

The News Established 1881. The Journal Established 1877. THE HUSE PUBLISHING COMPANY. W. N. HUSE, President. N. A. HUSE, Secretary. Every Friday. By mail per year, \$1.50.

SHOULD SEEK AMENDMENT.

The suggestion that Norfolk actively ought to go after an amendment to the new federal court division law, enacted by congress last winter, so that the same conditions applying now to criminal cases arising in the Norfolk district would apply to civil cases, is one worthy the serious attention of Norfolk's business interests.

Under existing conditions both parties to a civil litigation, with the consent of the judge, may transfer their case from this district to any other court town for trial. And while such action violates the spirit of the law, it is nevertheless possible and will probably be done frequently.

An amendment to the existing law requiring that all cases originating in a given federal court district must be tried at the federal court town in that district, would remedy this existing defect in the law. As it now stands, a criminal case originating in the Norfolk federal court district can not be tried at any other point than Norfolk unless the defense show conditions which would result in an unfair trial.

The enactment of the clause requiring criminal cases to be tried in the district in which they arise, gave Norfolk advantage over the old system. But, as suggested by Senator Allen, that law should be amended, in the interests of the people living in this district, so that civil cases should also be tried here, thus making it possible for litigants to save long journeys and heavier expense in Omaha trials.

CORN PALACE SUCCESS.

Those commercial travelers out of Norfolk who have been trying to interest the business people of Norfolk in a corn palace project similar to that at Mitchell, S. D., have additional argument in a new success for the venture at Mitchell this year. At least the following dispatch from Mitchell contains nothing which could in any way tend to discourage the corn palace advocates:

Mitchell, S. D., Sept. 24.—Two express trains today on the Milwaukee road brought in the largest crowd that Mitchell has ever had on the second day of its corn palace, these coming from Aberdeen, Platte and Armour. The bands from Tyndall and Armour accompanied the people from that section. At the afternoon concert there were few vacant seats in the vast building and there were hundreds of people still on the street who did not care to get in the jam in the palace. Sousa and his band has captured the people of the state with his music. There are a great many Iowa and Illinois people here who are pleased with the display of the agricultural products in the palace and are carrying home with them samples of the corn and wheat. Two excursion trains will come tomorrow from Sioux City and Canton.

Every Norfolk man who has visited Mitchell has come home enthusiastic over the undertaking of a similar project in this city. For Norfolk has much the same geographical location that is enjoyed at Mitchell and it is argued that even a mightier and better settled territory would contribute to the success of the corn palace here.

An agricultural display, a fine blooded live stock show and a festival of merit with high grade attractions such as Sousa's band, all occupying a week after the fall harvest, should prove of great interest in this section. It would be a great advertisement for this new northwest's ability to produce high class grain and stock. It would bring the people of the northwest together to shake hands and renew old times. It would serve to retain for the northwest much of the shopping that now goes to Omaha and Sioux City at interstate fair and Aksarben time.

At Mitchell the expenses of the affair are paid by admissions to the big entertainments which are given three times a day. It is none too early for Norfolk to begin planning a corn palace for next fall.

WHY NOT NORFOLK CORN PALACE

This week marks the pilgrimage of hundreds and thousands of Nebraskans to Omaha because of the annual Aksarben festivities. Employing the Aksarben show as a "leader" which induces the visitors to journey Omaha-ward, merchants and business men of that city lose no opportunity, once the crowds have arrived, to reap a harvest from shoppers. The show comes at a time of year when the harvest is over and people of the state have pockets full of money or credit with which to supply their wants. That it pays Omaha to expend a small fortune each autumn upon this show as an attraction to the shoppers, is apparent from the long series of years over which the Aksarben has continued to date. And to view the success of the Aksarben for Omaha suggests that there

should be no reason why Norfolk should not be able to undertake and successfully carry out each fall, after the harvest, something along the same line.

Mitchell, S. D., a city situated much as is Norfolk and of about Norfolk's class, has made a wonderful success of the annual fall corn palace project. A mammoth auditorium which seats several thousand people is filled three times a day during the corn palace period with spectators who pay fifty cents each to see the show. Attractions worth while are the drawing cards. This project, which has been so successfully worked out at Mitchell, has appealed to a number of Norfolk commercial travelers who have invaded South Dakota and they are all enthusiastic in the opinion that the same plan could be successfully executed here.

Norfolk is the shopping center of a large territory and there is still much business along this line to be developed. Some high class festival such as a corn palace each fall, after the harvest, ought to do proportionately as much for Norfolk as it does for Mitchell or as the Aksarben does for Omaha.

In connection with the festival a fine blooded stock show could be held as a feature. An industrial display of Norfolk's products, as well as a display of products from all the countryside round about, would make excellent features.

Norfolk merchants are not the kind who lack energy with which to develop such an undertaking to its fullest possibilities. They have shown their spirit by recently organizing the Trade Promoters' association.

And here is a project right in line with the city's commercial expansion which could be made to mean very much indeed for Norfolk.

AFTER IMPURE MILK.

It is gratifying to note that both federal and state authorities have taken up the matter of impure milk and the disease that it spreads, for thorough investigation. As a result of this investigation, even though municipalities have not yet been brought to a realization of the importance of it, let it be hoped that the public may receive something like protection against the spread of diseases by means of impure milk.

President Roosevelt is said to be deeply interested in this question and has directed that the impure milk problem be probed to the bottom all over the United States. As a result circulars have been sent out from Washington to state and municipal officials of Nebraska and every other state, seeking detailed information as to the spread of epidemics and contagious and infectious diseases by means of unsanitary milk. It is expected that the circular will bring much valuable information to the national government.

Dr. C. A. McKim, state veterinarian in Nebraska, has called a meeting of Nebraska stockmen for Oct. 2, at South Omaha, to discuss just such questions and the means of eradicating the evil.

The News has in times past suggested that, pending a state law providing municipal protection, Norfolk and other cities would well afford, for the sake of the public health, to appoint a local inspector whose duty it would be to make sure that every cow giving milk drank in the community was in good health, and ordering every tubercular cow found to be shot. The city could even afford to recompense the owner of such condemned animals. That this view is sound is shown by the following press dispatch from Washington, bearing out the contentions of this paper:

Drinking infected milk is what causes such enormous loss of human life annually from tuberculosis in the United States according to Dr. C. E. Schroeder, chief of the bureau of animal industry of the agricultural department. He says he is fully supported in his position by the finding of eminent scientists. He views as harmful the impression that the ravages of the "white plague" are due to breathing dried sputum and said today, "The government would be amply justified levying a special tax in order that every cow should be tested for tuberculosis, killed if found infected, and the owner recompensed."

The pure milk crusade in Washington has become extremely vigorous and today warrants were issued for a large number of dealers who have been violating the law. Health authorities here look for the pure milk movement to sweep the entire country.

THE PLATFORMS.

The features of the two large party conventions which were held at Lincoln Tuesday were the resolution mildly endorsing Secretary Taft by the republicans and resolutions by the democrats indicating that Bryan is, in spite of telegrams from the east to the contrary, to be a candidate next year for the democratic presidential nominee. Both platforms declare against various evils and the democrats take a stand against President Roosevelt in his theory that efficient regulation of both intrastate and inter-

state business done by interstate corporations, as well as justice to these corporations, can only come about through centralization of authority in the federal government.

While some of the republican delegates deemed it unwise at this time to pledge the party as favorable to the presidential candidacy for Secretary Taft, it was apparent from the resolution that the big war secretary had made a favorable impression in his Nebraska tour last spring and it was also evident that the majority of Nebraska republicans would rather take President Roosevelt implicitly at his word and allow him to stand squarely by his declaration for the "wise custom which limits the president to two terms," than to become factors in a conspiracy to induce the president to reverse himself and throw both his own as well as the integrity of the party at large open to merciless attack. And it is believed that President Roosevelt will look with much more favor upon this evidence of confidence in his sincerity, as expressed by Nebraska republicans in their Taft paragraph, than he would have looked upon a resolution doubting his sincerity to the extent of expressing the hope and belief that he could be induced by any means to abandon his decisive position.

The democrats, in declaring against the centralization idea for interstate commerce regulations, take a stand squarely against Mr. Bryan's now dead and buried government ownership idea, for that theory would place practically ownership and regulation of railways very drastically in the hands of the federal government.

The republicans commend this year's candidates to Nebraska voters who desire official probity and efficiency. Judge Sedgwick, the retiring supreme justice, made friends in his speech endorsing the party nominee, Judge Reese, in high terms.

One highly important plank in the republican platform is found in the declaration in favor of a pure food and dairy law, which is so much needed for the protection of Nebraska health.

COMING TO FEDERAL CONTROL.

That the country is gradually but surely coming to President Roosevelt in his theory that the only efficient supervision of railways, both intrastate and interstate, must come from the federal government instead of from various states, was indicated by several new developments at the close of the week.

The incidents in South Dakota, where the railway commission voted to reduce passenger fares from three to two and a half cents, and in Louisiana, where the state railway commission issued an appeal to the public declaring that drastic railway legislation must begin asking that the constitution be so amended as to increase the state commission's power and make its orders effective immediately, were but preliminary features such as have already been gone through by a number of other states. The decision of Judge Lochren in Minnesota represented a riper stage of the controversy. For in South Dakota and Louisiana it was just the beginning of rate-making by the state and in Minnesota it was a court decision as to the legality of such rate making. This epoch will be reached later in South Dakota and Louisiana, as well as other states. And it is significant to note that the decision of Judge Lochren marks another step toward the theory of the president that efficient supervision, both for the sake of effective regulation demanded by the public and for the sake of protecting corporations against unjust legislation, can be exercised by the federal government only.

Judge Lochren holds that the two-cent passenger rate in Minnesota is not confiscatory and shall remain in effect. This is important because this law has been experimentally tested in Minnesota, as it is being in Nebraska, and it may tend to show, if Judge Lochren's court has made a thorough investigation, that the reduced rate has so stimulated travel as to do away with the plea that the reduction is confiscatory. This, however, must still go to the United States supreme court for final decision and, knowing this, Judge Lochren may have deemed it safer to remain on the conservative side of the question, pending the highest court's decision.

He upholds the state railway commission's contention that state rate making does not interfere with interstate commerce, though President Roosevelt holds that state rate making results in discriminating against the people of some states and in favor of others. He finds that commodity rates enacted by the last Minnesota legislature are confiscatory and unconstitutional and grants injunction against them. He then declares, and this is exactly in line with the president's contention: "There is no doubt in my mind that congress can, under interpretation of the interstate commerce law, assume control not only of interstate commerce but the avenues of such commerce and the rates

thereon, whether within or without the state."

TWO STATESMEN'S VIEWS.

Within the past week two distinguished South Dakota statesmen have passed through Norfolk and have stopped in the new northwest's gateway long enough to give their views on this or that. One was United States Marshal Seth Bullock of Deadwood, the other was Governor Coe I. Crawford of Pierre. And it is interesting to note the diametrically opposite views of these two statesmen regarding a question which has been uppermost in the mind of the nation for some months past—the question as to President Roosevelt's successor.

Seth Bullock was a rough rider with Roosevelt and is one of the warmest personal friends of the president to be found in the west. Governor Crawford is likewise a staunch friend of the president's policies in government, though not the intimate personal friend that Bullock is to the chief executive. And because both are such ardent friends and admirers of the president, their precisely opposite opinions regarding the third term question for Roosevelt is the more interesting.

Governor Crawford in Norfolk the other day declared that he is absolutely and unqualifiedly for Roosevelt for a third term, and he said that he believed that South Dakota republicans would send a delegation to the next national convention instructed to insist upon the president's acceptance of another nomination. "We have no second choice," said the governor, because that would be qualifying our support of the president."

But Seth Bullock takes a different view. Seth Bullock has just come back from Washington, where he talked with President Roosevelt as a matter of course. And when shown a dispatch quoting Senator Clapp of Minnesota as declaring that the president would be compelled to accept a third term nomination, Bullock said: "I'd like to see a photograph of anyone compelling Theodore Roosevelt to accept a nomination for the presidency of the United States. The American people know that the president can't be driven to do anything. United States senators ought to know it and if they don't it is about time they were finding it out."

Seth Bullock and Governor Crawford both know that the president on the night of election, November 8, 1904, in the face of an overwhelming Roosevelt landslide, declared his faith in "the wise custom which limits the president to two terms" and continued: "Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination." Apparently Seth Bullock, the personal rough-rider friend who knows Roosevelt, the man, has more faith in the latter's integrity and sincerity than has Governor Crawford for where the one would take the president at his word and be willing to allow him to live up to the letter of his announcement, the other apparently so far doubts the absolute determination of the president to such an extent that he will seek, and with some hope of success, to persuade the president to reverse himself and take another nomination in the face of his declaration.

The general public naturally questions which of these South Dakota opinions is the true one; whether Bullock is right when he says that the president can't be driven to accept, or whether Crawford is right when he pins his faith to the hope that his delegation, and others like it, may influence the president to change his mind. And it might be remembered in this connection that first of all Bullock is a personal friend of the president, and is in better position to know the man's determination and absolute integrity of purpose than the governor, who knows the president only at long range. It must also be borne in mind that Bullock, secure in his federal appointment so long as his friend Roosevelt remains at the helm, and maybe longer, is in a position to say just exactly what he thinks without regard to its effect upon the voters, while Governor Crawford must consider to a large degree, in view of his candidacy for Senator Kittredge's toga, what effect his public expressions will have upon the public in South Dakota. And a dispatch recently sent out from Pierre goes so far as to suggest that, in case Roosevelt should finally reverse his decision and accept another nomination, the Crawford-Gamble faction in South Dakota, who have started the third term movement in that state, would inherit an enviable political prestige as creators of the boom.

In other words, while it may be his sincere wish that the president should be forced to abandon his original announcement and accept another nomination in spite of it, Governor Crawford's views in the matter can not for a moment be separated from his own ambition to acquire sufficient popularity to elect him senator; while on the other hand, Seth Bullock, the personal friend of the president and under more

obligations to the latter than any other man in South Dakota, and with no candidacy of his own to further, has such implicit faith in the president's sincerity and integrity as to neither doubt his word for a moment nor to desire to enlist in any movement whose purpose is to compel the president to go back on that word.

Seth Bullock is a true blue republican and his loyalty is with the same party with which Governor Crawford is associated. But where the one would seek to force the president to retract his repeated announcement, the other would prefer that the integrity of the president in that announcement, because integrity in one matter involves integrity in all matters and because the party's integrity is linked with the integrity of its official representatives, should be allowed to stand unshaken.

AROUND TOWN.

How would you like to be the coal man, now?

Going to the fair? Thursday is "Norfolk" day.

There are compensations, even in the life of a night policeman.

If you care to practice economy, begin by using the same cheese over and over in a mouse trap.

A goat fat northern Nebraska steer can go into Chicago and get more attention than most people.

There is a woman in Norfolk who reads the front page on The News before she reads the personals.

Did it ever occur to you that two of Norfolk's latest manufacturing industries were launched by commercial travelers living here?

Isn't it taking an advantage of poor, timid girls to go water melon plucking and know in advance that you're going to get shot at but not shot?

Norfolk is going to see a really truly wild west show. The horses that will be brought in here for sales aren't the kind to just pretend to be wild, either.

A Boston preacher says that there will be no automobiles in heaven. That may frighten some of them, but it can't affect all of the automobilists, surely.

If the telegraph editors would only omit the "Va." from Norfolk, Va., dispatches, Nebraska's liveliest interior city would be getting a lot of good advertising through mistaken identity.

Jack Frost is growing bolder and bolder each passing night and one of these fine mornings will snap at the ears of the corn. But his teeth aren't sharp enough. It's too late, too late.

"Uncle Billy Pringle," the aged organ grinder, who has been 100 years old for some time, amused a bunch of drummers on the street yesterday afternoon by playing "Hold the Fort," on his veteran machine.

The Norfolk public library recently installed a new and well advertised book which proved to be so shocking that it was taken from the shelves. And as a result, the greatest demand known in the library is for that book.

Here's a chance for the anti-horse-thieves to work out a sham battle for practice. The question to be solved is: Who stole Mike Mullen's horse and who put on the new halter? Here's opportunity for some experimenting in the sleuth business.

A writer in this month's Scribner's magazine declares that the "Skindicate" scene in "Hoity Toity," as presented by Weber and Fields and Sam Bernard, was the funniest bit of legitimate comedy ever seen on the American stage. This "Skindicate" scene was presented in Norfolk last winter when "Hoity Toity" came to town.

Why is it that the poor downtrodden married woman always gets the worst of it? At the traveling men's picnic the married women and the unmarried women had a tug of war. The unmarried women won overwhelmingly, pulling the married opponents all over the ten-acre lot. But the hard part of the story lies in the fact that the drummers tied knots in the rope for the unmarried girls to cling to, thus giving them an invincible handicap. Now why did those drummers want to hand a bunch to the married dames?

OVER NORTHWEST PRAIRIES.

As an illustration of Seth Bullock's remark that the new railroads across South Dakota are going to send trade from Omaha to Minneapolis, the Minneapolis chamber of commerce is already arranging for a trade excursion into the Black Hills country by way of the new trans-state railroad.

Stuart Advocate. Miss Agnes Barnes of Battle Creek was the winner of the first prize, a fine piano, offered by the Norfolk Daily News, in their circulation booming contest, which closed Aug. 31. Miss Sylvia Robertson of Atkinson got the second prize, a fine gold ring set with pearls and an opal. Miss Robertson also got the gold watch offered for the best showing up to a certain date. The Daily News is a good north Nebraska paper and we

hope they profited by their generosity in giving such valuable prizes.

Early Dakota history was recalled by the Canton Tribune in commenting on the establishment of the Tripp County Index, the new paper at Lamro: "The Tripp County Index, published by W. E. Bridgman, is the newest reservation publication. It is published at Lamro, in the county west of Gregory, which was named after General William Tripp, the first surveyor general of the territory, and the elder half brother of Judge Tripp. Gregory county was named after J. Shaw Gregory, formerly agent for the Ponca Indians, and a son of Admiral Gregory of the navy. General Tripp and Major Gregory were among the most prominent men in the territory in 1870. General Tripp was a brilliant lawyer and Major Gregory was what might be termed an old school club man. He was a bachelor and enjoyed the company of his friends in elegant quarters in Yankton for years.

The following rather unique creed of a state senatorial candidate in Wisconsin is attracting some attention:

I believe that all men are created free and equal, but that a great many of them do not continue to be either.

I believe that an industrious, honest rich man is better than a lazy, good-for-nothing poor man.

I believe that the president of a clean corporation is better than a side-walk political reformer.

I believe that this is a grand country, and that it is not a sure sign of a statesman to kick against it, as a jack-ass has a greater reputation for kicking than for brains. I believe that railroads should have no more favors than individuals; but that if we had no railroads in Wisconsin not many of us would want to live here.

I believe that a farmer who ships diseased stock is as bad as the packer who sells tainted meat.

I believe that the primary law should be amended—with an axe.

I believe that the present Australian ballot should be simplified so that it will look more like a ticket than a bed quilt.

I believe that it is better to enforce our laws rather than increase them. I believe, if my opponent has performed his duty as he should, for the past eight years of his office, that he is tired and needs a rest.

I do not ask your support on account of my nationality, as all my people have been born in this country and I am simply an American. I do not ask your support because of my religion, as I do not belong to any church, although I am a christian and I believe that Christ has done more for the people of Wisconsin than Bob La Follette ever has.

I make no promises, and if elected I will vote as I please, and believe that my vote will please the people of this senatorial district.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

Most excuses are lies.

It is a question which lingers the longer, a bore or a suspicion.

The right that the poor never fail to exercise is the right of criticism.

It is so easy for a person not in society to be shocked by it.

A fool never finds out anything except when people are busiest.

As soon as some people know each other well, they are ready for a quarrel.

When a new girl comes to town, we can't help feeling sorry for the old ones.

It is said every thin woman who complains about fat women lacing, wears pads.

How respectful some men are to strangers! And how rude the same men are to friends!

A girl isn't hopelessly sentimental unless she sighs and refers to every good time she has as "an oasis."

New subject for discussion: Has a woman a special organ for screaming that was left out of the anatomy of man?

When a man bums around at night, and does not get sufficient sleep, he begins talking about being over-worked.

It is a great joy to eat at the home of a woman so lacking in style that she has only three implements—knife, fork and spoon—at each plate.

The people are so careless that greater homage should be given the member of every family who has a talent for finding things that are lost.

For the benefit of the public, and as a wholesome lesson to dogs in general, it is occasionally necessary to punish a sheep-killing dog, in spite of the protests of sentimental people who have not lost any sheep, and are therefore charitable.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury, as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Sold by druggists. Price, 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.