

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal
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LIBRARY SITE.

The selection of a site for the new Carnegie public library which is to be built in Norfolk, is one of the most important matters that has come up for determination in the city for some time.

The library itself is to cost \$10,000. The city of Norfolk, by a tax, will pay \$1,000 per year toward the maintenance of the library. It is consequently highly essential that the city get the most possible for that \$1,000 each year. In fifty years the citizens of Norfolk will have paid \$50,000 toward the maintenance of the library. In order to derive benefit to the greatest degree, it is important that the library be so located as to afford the greatest good to the greatest number.

The library should first of all be centrally located. It should be so located that it will be accessible equally to the residents of all corners of the town. It should be so located that it may be accessible easily to strangers in town with an hour or a day to spend. The nearer the public library is placed in the heart of the city, the greater will be the benefit derived from it as a public institution.

VALUE OF GOOD ROADS

Secretary Gow of the Commercial club, at the meeting Tuesday night, mentioned good roads as one of the principal things that has been done during the past year for Norfolk.

There can be no question as to the value of good roads to the community. And much credit for the good roads now leading into Norfolk should be given to Burr Taft.

Good roads mean dollars in the pockets of the farmers. Hauling grain over good roads is more economical than hauling grain over rough and muddy roads. Every load hauled over a good road costs less than over a poor one. The result means profit for the farmer. That's why the farmers want good roads—and are co-operating toward getting them.

Good roads also mean much to the business community. Secretary Hansen of the Fremont Commercial club, in Norfolk a couple of years ago, told how that town was regaining trade which it had lost thirty years ago. One splendid road is being built out in each direction. Along this main artery the farmers come in to trade. The merchants of the town, he said, were using whole page advertisements to tell the farmers why they could better come to Fremont. Advertising and good roads seemed to mean much to Fremont. And they will mean much to Norfolk. The better the roads leading into Norfolk, and the further out the goodness goes, the better for Norfolk. Good roads are a matter that can well be kept in mind.

NORFOLK EXCHANGE DAY.

It is gratifying to note that the second "exchange day" for the farmers around Norfolk was even better than the first—that more visitors were attracted to the city than the month before.

It is only fair to suppose that each succeeding exchange day will become better than those that have gone before. It is said that this sort of a feature must go through a certain experimental stage before it gets down to the established order that will be the rule in time to come.

The exchange day has been made a success in Wisconsin towns and apparently the farmers around Norfolk, whose enterprise and thrift is well known, are not going to take a back seat.

As the experimental period in this event passes away and the established foundation begins to be built, so that everybody may know how to go about it to make the best of the day, various phases will be taken advantage of.

The principal of the day is that of all the farmers for miles around shall congregate here on the first Tuesday of every month for a trade day. Every one who has anything to get rid of brings in the articles on that day. Those who want to buy or to secure other articles, come prepared to snap up any offers which present themselves. Of course, to make the day a success, there must be numerous trades without cash transactions. There must also be some buyers in the crowd.

These things will come in time. The main thing is that the exchange day has come to stay and that Norfolk and the farmers around Norfolk are going to make it bigger and better each month.

There is some cause for congratulation in the fact that Norfolk is the first city in Nebraska—perhaps the first in the middle west—to adopt this progressive plan.

BURKETT'S GRAZING BILL.

Senator Burkett has recently introduced and had read twice a bill providing for the control of grazing on the range in western prairie country. The

bill provides that grazing districts may be leased for periods not exceeding ten years. It is also provided in the bill that the governor of the state or territory may appoint a committee chosen from among grazing lease owners, and this committee may determine whether the grazing shall be charged for on a per capita basis or by acreage, shall make such distribution of the range as is necessary for different kinds of stock and shall decide whether the range shall be distributed by individual or community.

These are only a few of the provisions. The bill apparently seeks to keep the range land occupied with live stock rather than to allow it to lie idle. And at the same time the homesteader is protected.

This western country needs some provision which will allow stockmen to make use of the range without becoming thieves and grafters. It is to be hoped that such a law has been drafted by Senator Burkett. Concerning the law he has this to say:

In enclose a copy of a grazing bill that I have introduced. You will notice the changes from last year's bill—they are intended to protect the homesteader and to promote homestead entry. Homesteaders and small cattlemen we always want to protect; and then we want all the land put to use. The government land is certainly not being used as well as it should be. It is not being utilized for the best interests of the federal government or the state or the people of the community. I believe these great tracts of government land should be made a source of income to the states, rather than be permitted to remain a source of expense forever. The state makes its own lands produce an income—why should the government lands remain idle and unproductive? Authority should be lodged somewhere to devise a plan to make them a source of income and also for their more economic use. There is no reason why a thing should be wasted simply because the government owns it. Privately owned lands in the same community are sustaining more cattle than public lands on the average. I was told the other day of the officials of a cattle company opposing the bill because they owned all the water front of a certain community, and nobody else would want the adjacent government land without water. But reverse the proposition and perhaps nobody would need all the water front without the unlimited range behind it free. My position is that if the government had someone looking after its grazing land as it has after its forests, the water front owners will have to make terms instead of dictating them.

1907 A BIG CROP.

The year of 1907 will go down as one of the years of material progress in the city of Norfolk. About \$200,000 was expended in this city on new buildings—and it must readily be seen that the addition of \$200,000 to the city's property in creditable buildings is significant of a healthy growth.

Norfolk is steadily and indeed rapidly attaining that position to which, by virtue of its most extraordinarily favorable location, it is entitled. Every year sees long strides towards this goal.

Particularly was the past year a splendid one in view of the new industries brought to the community. A number of manufacturing industries were installed in the city, new business firms have been induced to locate here and all in all the business of the entire town has immensely grown.

That there is still room for development no one will deny. Indeed there is perhaps more need today of an aggressive campaign for the development of Norfolk than ever before in the town's career.

Norfolk is just on the verge of becoming a city. Manufacturing industries are springing up and prospering. The eastern financial stringency will tend to drive more and more manufacturers, when they resume operations, from the cities and into the smaller towns.

That Norfolk as a whole could adopt a plan for aggressively advertising the city's possibilities, just as other cities with something to offer are doing, is reasonable. Many cities are advertising their advantages in the magazines. And to present the advantages of a city to the country must be to induce new industries to the town.

Excelsior Springs, Mo., has health to offer visitors and homeseekers. Norfolk has wealth to offer them—wealth in location and potential business. And all that need be done to induce many new enterprises to Norfolk would be to prove to possible investors the advantage of Norfolk's location.

One of the important features of the past year in a retail way was the organization of a trade promoters' association whose plan has very great possibilities if only aggressively adhered to and followed up. It is the potential means of building up the retail business of Norfolk.

The organization of an exchange day by the farmers is another important feature.

Norfolk business interests should unite this year more than ever to push Norfolk ahead. To stand still is to go backward and Norfolk can't afford to stand still. New energy should be exerted for the city's upbuilding. There are tremendous possibilities that have never been taken advantage of. And it is to be hoped that the coming year may mean more of progress than did even the year of 1907.

NORFOLK NEEDS DEVELOPMENT.

One of the biggest public problems

before Norfolk today, as has been the case for some time past, is the matter of securing an industry which will make use of the now abandoned and deteriorating property once occupied by the Norfolk sugar factory.

The empty sugar factory buildings would make an ideal home for a number of industries that might be launched. Every day lost means a big loss to everybody in Norfolk.

With the present state of affairs in the eastern financial world, it would appear that, once operations are resumed, industries will seek the smaller cities more than ever. If heads of prospective industries knew of the Norfolk sugar factory, it is possible that a few weeks would close the deal.

Apparently the greatest need in this sugar factory matter is the need of presenting the opportunity to the right man.

The News believes, and suggests for serious consideration, that the problem might best be gone at by inserting an advertisement in some national magazine such as the Saturday Evening Post or Colliers or some other medium that would practically cover the United States. The ad. should tell what Norfolk has to offer by way of buildings to the right industry.

Results would follow. That is the only way anything ever will come of the sugar factory. We can sit here and twiddle our thumbs for a thousand years hoping for something to turn up but if we fail to let the right people know of the proposition, the old sugar factory building will stand idle and deserted.

Norfolk once put up \$150,000 to get a factory started there. Wouldn't it be wise now, when we have so good an offer to make, to spend a few dollars—a hundred or even \$500 or a thousand if necessary—to get another industry into those ghostly walls?

Norfolk is not so well known the country over as we might hope—or even suppose. Norfolk is the axis of the globe so far as this section is concerned, but people out in the far ends of the nation exists who have never even heard of us. "Norfolk?" they would ask you. "Norfolk, Virginia?"

Norfolk's federal census only chalked up 4,000 people. Of course we who live here and know that a large number of people were not counted because they lived outside the city limits, understand the matter. But the investor down east doesn't know that, and he doesn't know enough about Norfolk's location or its sugar factory building to make it seem worth his while to take a trip out here and look us over.

What Norfolk needs today is publicity. Norfolk has a message that it wants sent to the world—the message of its location and the message of its empty sugar factory buildings, awaiting use.

That message, spread all over the United States map, would undoubtedly catch the eye of somebody who is looking for just such a chance and just such a town as Norfolk.

Therefore it's up to Norfolk to deliver the good word and begin to grow. The town that aggressively goes after things is the town that lands factories. And factories we need, just as we need more wholesale houses.

The advantages to this or that kind of a wholesale house could be put down in an ad. that would be carried to the four corners of the country.

The News isn't trying to sell advertising space—not in this instance. It isn't working for a commission. But it does have the interest of Norfolk at heart and it is willing to put up its share in cold cash to buy a little publicity which will go out into the broad land and tell the people whom we want to reach, that there is a great big strong empty building out here on the prairies awaiting wheels and belts and workmen to turn it into a factory and a successful one; and that out here in the northern part of Nebraska, with the greatest territory in all the world tributary to it, is a growing, thriving city of 5,000 people which presents an extraordinary opportunity to wholesalers and manufacturers; a town of 5,000 people which ought to be a city of 20,000 people right today.

Over at South Sioux City, Neb., a little bit of a town right under the nose of Sioux City, a distillery is being built today. Upon its completion a small army of people will find employment. The federal government is going to hold a civil service examination in Norfolk this month for internal revenue men to be stationed there.

Out in Alliance, Neb., they've a packing house. Down at Beatrice, Neb., there's a new packing house. Nebraska City has established lately a shirt factory and an overall factory. That town has a packing house which kills about 1,000 hogs a day. And Nebraska City, all shut in on one side by the Missouri river and under the shadow of Lincoln and Omaha and St. Jo and Kansas City, has nothing at all in the way of a location, as compared with Norfolk.

Over in Iowa there is, in one little town, a great big shoe factory doing an immense business. Down at Fremont they have a big incubator plant that is employing people. They have wholesale houses and other factories. And yet they can't compare, in natural location, to Norfolk.

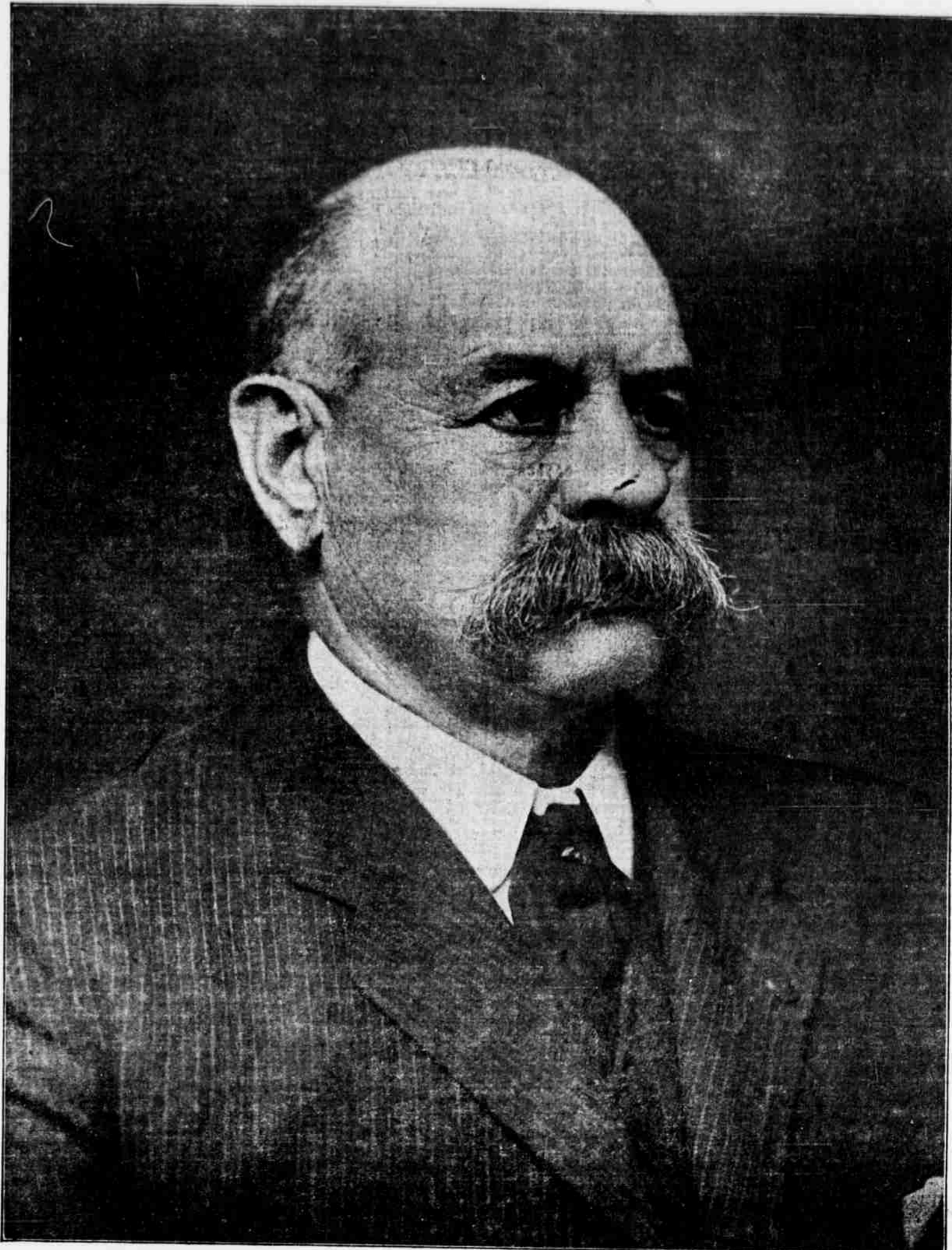
Fifty years from today Norfolk will be just what it is today, with a few changes wrought, unless Norfolk takes advantage of its splendid geographical location and converts that advantage into material development.

Communities are, after all, merely assembled individuals. And a community will take on a disposition, a general attitude, a policy—just as does the individual.

Some individuals are born with natural advantages in this world. Some are born without advantages. But the fortunate ones gain nothing by their natural advantages unless they profit by their opportunities.

Norfolk needs development in many

**JUDGE J. B. BARNES, CHIEF JUSTICE
 SUPREME COURT OF NEBRASKA**



Judge John Beaumont Barnes of Norfolk will on next Thursday become chief justice of the supreme court of Nebraska. The supreme court, of which Judge Barnes has been an associate justice for four years past, will convene on next Tuesday for its final session under its present organization. It will be in session until Thursday, when Judge Barnes will step to the head of Nebraska's highest state court, presided over at this time by Chief Justice S. H. Sedgwick.

Judge Barnes was elected to the supreme court bench in 1903. He has accordingly been a judge of the supreme court for four years past and still has two years more of his term to serve. On next Thursday Judge Sedgwick gives way as a member of the supreme court to Judge M. B. Reese, while the chief justiceship goes to Judge Barnes, the senior judge.

Judge Barnes was born on a farm in Ashtabula county, Ohio, on August 26, 1846. His father was Alfred J. S. Barnes. His ancestors came originally from England, settling first in New England and later moving to New York and thence to Ohio. A grand-

father, John B. Barnes, was a captain in the war of 1812.

As a lad a good common school education was secured by Judge Barnes and was later supplemented by a course in the Grand River Institute at Austinburg, Ohio.

Seventeen years old in 1863, he enlisted in Company "E" of the First Ohio Light Artillery and served until the end of the war.

The civil war a matter of history, the young soldier returned to Ohio, where he continued his studies and fitted himself as a public school teacher. Judge Barnes taught school and studied law until 1871, when he removed to Ponca in Dixon county, Nebraska.

For thirty-six years Judge Barnes has been a resident of Nebraska and for nineteen years he has been a citizen of Norfolk.

He entered the practice of the law in 1872, when he was admitted to the Nebraska bar. In the profession of the law he won recognition both as a lawyer and as a judge.

Politically Judge Barnes has been

prominent in Nebraska. As early as 1872 he was elected as a delegate to the republican state convention and has attended every republican state convention in Nebraska since that time until the convention system passed away with the new primary law.

In 1875 and again in 1877 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Sixth judicial district. In 1879 he was appointed to the district judgeship of the district, succeeding Edward K. Valentine, who had been elected to congress. In 1880 he was elected to the district bench for the full term. In 1884 he declined a re-nomination and retired from the bench to resume his law practice.

At the time that Judge Barnes was judge of the Sixth judicial district it comprised sixteen counties and all the unorganized territory west of them. Madison county was in the district. In 1888 Judge Barnes changed his residence from Ponca to Norfolk.

Until the early part of 1902 he paid close attention to the practice of law, being associated during the greater part of his Norfolk residence with M.

D. Tyler in the firm of Barnes & Tyler.

In 1901 he was a prominent candidate before the republican state convention for the nomination as judge of the supreme court, but withdrew in favor of S. H. Sedgwick of York, whom he now succeeds as chief justice. In January, 1902, Judge Barnes was appointed a member of the supreme court commission, serving until his election as supreme judge in 1903. In the republican state convention of that year he was nominated by acclamation, not an opposing candidate being named on the floor of the convention.

He was married on November 29, 1874, to Miss Ida F. Hannant. They have three sons, John B. Barnes, Jr., a young lawyer who is said to be making a good record at Casper, Wyo., and whose wedding to a young lady of Casper took place during the past month, Guy W. Barnes, in the division offices of the Northwestern in Norfolk, and A. Kimball Barnes, who has been studying law under Judge Good at Wahoo.

Judge Barnes is a member of the Masonic order and the Elks.

ways. There is room for growth. To stand still is retrogression. To move we must get together in an organized, effective, aggressive campaign.

It is up to Norfolk as to whether the city is to grow as it can or stay in a rut.

AROUND TOWN.

What a perfect spring this has been! Which is worse—the grip or the bill collector?

It's some time before the ground hog is even due.

Norfolk wouldn't trade off exchange day for anything.

Who could have asked for a more perfect exchange day?

Can Evelyn thaw twelve men's hearts? It's the chair for Harry if she doesn't.

How lonesome a person must feel who hasn't a touch of the grip.

A Norfolk woman is said to be so contrary that she'd float up stream.

Here's a new going around: "Most any man can attain results with proper

encouragement but give me a man who can make good in spite of h—."

Well, it can't be much worse to have your wife shoot your leg than be continually pulling it, remarks the Wayne Democrat.

Sioux City Tribune: Because her husband wouldn't go home, a Norfolk woman shot him in the leg. Many a wife is anxiously waiting to see whether it has the desired effect or not.

"A colored gemmen blew in from Norfolk Monday, but blew out again Tuesday," says the Wayne Democrat. "Wayne has little use for negroes. Some of the 'pooh white trash' is bad enough.

Every day that goes by sees the old Norfolk sugar factory buildings deteriorate just so much. The quicker something is done to get a new industry started in those hollow walls, the better it will be for Norfolk.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS

With the possible exception of getting married there is nothing so easy as lying.

If we could bury people by putting their coffins on a platform in the open

air, and then see the coffins float upward out of sight, more people would believe in religion.

The devil probably believes the right is all on his side and that he has a hard time fighting the wicked Lord.

According to a real estate agent, the average renter expects that all the money he pays for rent to be used in improvements to the buildings he occupies.

When church is out, the small, restless boys are always the first to shoot out of the door. Then follow the men, and three hours after, when they have completed their incessant talking the women emerge.

Shoddy people are not always rich people. The fellow who talks a great deal about being poor because he is honest, is the worst sort of shoddy. Honesty does not make poor people, although honest people are often poor, as honest people are often rich.

An Atchison man with a large number of children has named them all with a word of four letters. Recently a new baby arrived. A name was wanted, whereupon a friend suggested that the new baby be called "Quit."