

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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Although the Norfolk fire department is going to get the hose wagon before the horses, it is to be hoped that the horses and paid driver will be forthcoming in due time. The establishment of a team of horses and an ever ready driver at the Norfolk town fire station would make it possible to get to many fires in outlying districts with great promptness and as a result many hundreds of dollars would be saved to Norfolk property owners each year. As a business investment, pure and simple, the added protection would be valuable to all Norfolk property. And it ought to have something to do with the insurance rates.

NEBRASKA FOR TAFT.

The St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch has this to say of Nebraska: "Republicans of Lincoln, Neb., took a straw vote on the presidency and Roosevelt led all the rest. Nebraska insists that he is still a candidate. Of course, there will be lots of people who will go on voting for Roosevelt for the next thirty years, the same as they did for Andrew Jackson." The Dispatch is wrong. Nebraska republicans have never doubted the sincerity of President Roosevelt and have never been among those who claimed that he was working toward his own nomination for a third term. Nebraska republicans have enough faith in the president to take him at his word and they are going to vote for Secretary Taft when the time comes, if the rank and file have anything to say about it.

THE VACCINATION CONTROVERSY

The same old question has arisen this year at Lincoln where Chancellor Andrews has issued an order requiring all students in the state university to be vaccinated. The order followed the breaking out of a case of smallpox in a student who had refused to be vaccinated and who had attended classes. Every time the head of a school issues an order compelling all students to be vaccinated, a row results. Many people are afraid of vaccination. Aroused by articles such as was printed a year by Elbert Hubbard, who declared that vaccination was merely transmitting disease to the human, they come to the belief that they prefer taking chances on the disease as against possible effects of the vaccination. And when expulsion is threatened, irate parents rise up and demand upon what authority vaccination is made compulsory. It's the same old controversy that has been going on over and over in public schools for a good many years. And apparently it isn't any nearer peaceable solution today than ever.

A POINT TO BE TESTED.

It is perhaps as well that the state railway commission's interpretation of the anti-pass law as regards the exchange of transportation for advertising space, be tested now as any time. The interstate commerce commission held that such an exchange was in violation of the federal railroad rate law, and a test case has been brought against the Monon road. The newspapers involved probably stand ready to prove that they give value received, dollar for dollar, when they trade advertising space, and it really matters little to them whether or not the government steps in and compels them to accept cash in place of commodities. Many hold that so long as each party to the transaction is satisfied that he has been given value received, it is not the concern of the government whether that value be represented in silver dollars or coonskins or wampum. But since the state and interstate commissions have ruled that such barter is violating the law, it is as well that the point be definitely settled in the courts first as last. Years ago the newspapers used to be pretty generally on a "trade" basis. Of later years it has taken no law to reduce their transactions altogether to a cash basis. But the legal point involved might as well be determined now as any time.

MEN ARE NOT MACHINES.

There is a fallacy that still runs through our business and industrial life which is so mischievous that it ought to be fully exposed and rooted out. That fallacy is discovered in the individual who tells you that he works for the wages he gets. It is the mistake of labor unions that they minimize the individual and refuse to allow skill to stand for what it is worth, thinking that union effort must be subserved by a common level—even if that means the leveling down of expert laborers; it is the fallacy of the socialist who spends his time in talking of property and ownership—as if these were life's essentials. It is equally the fallacy of capital when it concerns itself only with the mere question of profits. It is the most

serious mistake of the age to place the success of life on the mere money getting ability. The truth is so self evident that this is a very superficial and inaccurate measure of life that it needs only to be stated to be promptly acknowledged. No man who works merely for the pay there is in it is worth hiring. It is in the joy of the work itself, in the gladness of service, in the loyalty of achievement that is found the reward for which men undergo toilsome days. Men are not machines. They are flesh and blood and they do their work not with routine and soulless precision but with intense and passionate human interest. This refers to successful and prized workmen. It ought to be true of all men. It will be when they are treated as men and the man who employs them cares for them and is willing to reward them in proportion to the actual value of their achievement. Then all that is to be really desired in socialism will result and the earth will be filled with the joy of genuine success.

NEBRASKA PRESS MEETING.

There is every reason to believe that the coming meeting of the Nebraska Press association, which convenes in Lincoln next Monday, will be one of the most delightful and altogether profitable gatherings that the organization has known in a long time. Extensive preparations have been made and it is hoped that a large delegation will be on hand to represent the quill pushers of northern Nebraska.

Among the prominent features of the meeting will be the lecture by Ed. Howe and the address by W. J. Bryan. From the letter of the president, Editor Henry C. Richmond of the Fremont Herald, the following spicy extract is quoted to show that there will be things doing:

Dear Brethren: I am inviting you—yes, more—I am urging you to come to our great love feast in Lincoln, February 24. To every man and woman engaged in newspaper work in Nebraska, I am making this appeal. No matter whether you ever did or never did belong to the press association, I implore you not to miss the time of your life. Every indication is that the Thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Nebraska Press association will be the greatest gathering of the annotated ever held in the state. Some warm debates are scheduled.

Just pick up and come, brother, and bring your wife. She will enjoy it, too, for we have provided a continual round of pleasure for every minute from Monday evening, when Ed. Howe, famous editor of the Acheson Globe, the most widely quoted newspaper in the world, delivers his celebrated lecture on "Daily Notes of a Trip Around the World," to close when William J. Bryan will deliver an address. Then there are such lights as Bixby, Brown, Tanner, "Senator Sorenson" and a score of others.

Indeed, the whole program will sparkle with jewels, grave and gay; with humor and pathos, prose and poetry, eloquence and logic—a veritable feast of knowledge, a bushel of fun and a world of happy memories. Moreover, several questions of vital interest to all of us will be settled at this meeting. It is no question whether or not you can afford to go, but can you afford to miss it. You will be made at home.

That letter ought to be enough to draw every editor in the state. Bixby and Bryan and Ed. Howe ought to be worth the price of admission, alone.

LA FOLLETTE BUREAU BLUNDERS

An interesting dispatch from Lincoln, inspired by the LaFollette press bureau, says that Taft supporters in Nebraska are "perturbed" over the shifting of sentiment from Taft to Roosevelt for the presidential nomination. The message also says that "the manager of the LaFollette campaign in Nebraska has been busily engaged in switching the LaFollette strength to Roosevelt." This dispatch was sent out prior to the clear-cut interview given in Washington Monday by President Roosevelt to a number of Nebraskans, in which he declared that the only way friends of the administration could indicate their sincerity was to support Secretary Taft. In view of that interview, it would appear that the LaFollette machine has made another serious blunder in its efforts to control everything in Nebraska politics. And other things are evident from the dispatch. It is evident, for instance, that the LaFollette machine managers are willing to throw LaFollette over the transom at any moment for the sake of getting into a bandwagon that will be popular. In other words, it is a case of playing politics rather than adhering sincerely to any man or principle, with the LaFollette campaign management in Nebraska. Also it is apparent that the LaFollette management considers its followers as so many bushels of potatoes. "The manager of the LaFollette campaign in Nebraska has been busily engaged in switching LaFollette strength to Roosevelt," the telegram says. All of which shows that the LaFollette management believes, at least, that it can switch its followers from one man to another like a lot of dominoes. But the people who have been fighting Roosevelt and Taft with a LaFollette campaign will not bring great gratitude upon their heads from the white house by switching their strength at this hour to a Roosevelt third term movement. The president has asked Nebraska republicans, in all earnestness, not to support any third term movement.

And the chances are his desire in this instance will have more weight with Nebraska republicans than the efforts of the LaFollette campaign management.

PORTUGAL'S DEBT.

"Money talks"—so does the lack of it. Nations or individuals who are impoverished always command the sympathies of their more fortunate neighbors—even if their degradation is the result of their own incompetence or waywardness.

The little kingdom of Portugal stands before the world as a most pitiful object lesson of a king ridden nation. Today its people are crushed under the humiliation of the tragedy which ended the life of a king and his son, the crown prince.

But the gloom which enshrouds the new boy ruler and his advisors is made more dense and discouraging than it otherwise would be by the tremendous indebtedness under which the country staggers.

With a total property valuation of \$2,500,000,000 its funded debt is \$864,701,000. When it is contemplated that Portugal has a smaller population and a great deal less wealth than many American states the tremendousness of the burden is apprehended.

Is it any wonder that it is so hopelessly in debt when it is stated that the running expenses of the government last year were \$63,000,000? To maintain royal splendor cost the king's family over half a million last year for personal expenses. This in face of the fact that many of the people are wretchedly poor and not a few on the verge of starvation. When this people look over the map of Europe and see the republic of Switzerland with a property valuation about the same as their own, with a debt of less than \$200,000,000, is it any surprise that they have a craving for republican simplicity?

It is a lamentable fact that while as a people we have been contending for equality and justice and liberty of action in our political life, in educational matters, we seem to have been almost totally blinded both as parents and as teachers, to giving these same principles any practical bearing when it came to the rising generation.

The plain truth is that our whole school system has been built up and sustained on the theory that the full high school course and this followed by a college course was the natural expectation and resultant of every boy and girl's education.

Practically, we know this has worked. It has given the occasional boy and a few more of the girls the chance to fit themselves for teaching or some professional life and utterly ignored the situation which the average boy or girl has to meet. It is one of the most iniquitous and serious injustices of the times. It has, it is true, built up great institutions of learning, but it has failed ignominiously in helping to make the pathway of the many easier or their footing more sure. It is a strange situation that at the same time the people and their strenuous leaders have been arraigning in the most scathing terms "the system" in the financial world because it has by combination and greed, thrown the prizes of commercial success into the hands of the few, the people themselves through "the system" of state and national education have been forging chains of limitation for the next generation fascinated by the splendid edifice they were rearing in "higher education" as shown by the magnificent and colossal amounts of money expended so freely in colleges, universities and high schools for the benefit of a mere remnant at best of the "army with banners" which fill our country and city schools.

A HAZARDOUS EXPEDITION.

It is amazing to the ordinary man of quiet pursuits and steady-going ways to see how much men will undergo for the sake of adventure. The spirit of wanderlust is widespread and the desire to see something new is pervasive. Perhaps it is just as general to want to conquer something and there seems to be a peculiar and irresistible fascination to bold spirits here and there in doing the unusual—in attempting the extraordinary and the dangerous. This spirit manifests itself in such men as Peary and Capt. Amundsen and when one reads what they tell of the lone, long years spent with a mere handful of adventurous spirits among the icebergs of the Arctic, far away from home and civilization one is astonished at what they have done—but marvels still more at the passion which possesses them to again seek the frozen north.

Men have always been ready to undertake the extraordinary and the hitherto unaccomplished. Danger and death may stare them directly in the face but the quest only charms them the more.

There has within the past few days been undertaken a journey which has in it all the certainties of a thrilling and unique trip and the probabilities of suffering and dangers of manifold character. It has been started up in a quiet, practical sort of way but its progress will be watched with intense interest and much solicitude.

A half dozen automobiles have started from New York City to make a trip around the world with Paris as their destination. Their route takes them by way of Alaska and Siberia. It is difficult to picture to one's self what such a journey means and what it calls for in the way of equipment and endurance. It will be no pleasure trip. To attempt such an adventure in mid-winter even across our own country is something most of people would shrink from as carrying with it severities that could not be endured. But these automobilists look upon this as a very mild experience. They have to face Alaskan winter and perils hardly conceivable in finding their way, with their machines, through perils of snow and ice. And even this is but the beginning of the long, dreary journey across Asia, among strange people and unknown tongues where continued ice and snow, intense cold and drenching rains will be contended with. Not only an adverse climate but long stretches of poor roads or no roads, over mountains, through deserts, rough hills and almost impenetrable swamps are ahead of them.

The truth is it is a journey crowded full of most wretched possibilities and hazardous experiences. It involves the passing over of more than 20,000

miles of country, running up against some of the most dangerous topographical situations and climatic obstacles of the most formidable character.

However, the machines are the most rugged and stout that can be made and the men who guide them are sturdy and hardened for such a trip. For several years they have been enduring all sorts of hardships in automobiling with a view of fitting themselves for this weird, long, dangerous expedition. What the outcome will be no one can foretell. But it will be a tremendous test of automobiling and may result in the machines being used for transcontinental service in a way as yet not dreamed of.

If these sturdy young fellows reach the French capital, safe and sound, they will have accomplished another achievement worthy of man's endeavor; if they fail, they will have shown the stuff of which the vigorous American of today is possessed. Their countrymen will watch their course with deep concern and with them in their remarkable and perilous journey, will go the best wishes of thousands.

A GREAT STEP FORWARD.

It is refreshing that amid the stress of multifarious problems which confront the American people in so many different and diverse directions that there has arisen during the past few years an increasing demand that the American boy be given a better "fighting chance" in the "world's broad field of battle, in the bivouac of life."

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It is no indictment against the higher schools of the land. They are and always will be needed and are filling, if rightly used, a beneficent place in the school plan. The misfortune is that in the years past undue emphasis has been placed upon their value to the detriment of the countless thousands whose lives they never touched and whose rights and privileges should have and must have, pre-eminent consideration if the republic is to continue to exist and the prosperity of the people subserved.

Happily, the lesson of our remissness and shortsightedness has been fully learned and there is an awakening on this subject among all educators who are earnest in their desire for the welfare of the children.

The edict is still in force that by the sweat of their brow men must earn their daily bread. In life's dwelling chamber of toil occupies a large place. And even in free America we cannot all expect to be "captains of industry," phenomenal geniuses or great leaders. The many must be content to live commonplace lives. Moreover, it is not in the learned professions that most boys find their highest natural aptitude.

It is in the trades where men combine the use of clear brains with deft hands that the greater number of the boys will take their places among the world's busy workers.

A great army of bright American boys are forced by the necessities which confront them, to leave the grades and the high schools every year to become wage earners. There is added to those, another greater number, who not from necessity but from preference, would choose to be artisans. It is this class, hitherto largely ignored, which form the bone and sinew of the nation, and to whose needs the educators are now giving heed.

There was recently held in the city of Chicago a meeting of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. Dr. Pritchett of the Carnegie Institute, spoke for "a combination of the apprentice system with the school under which the boy spends part of his time in school and part in the shop." Other men of distinction made the same plea and President Roosevelt in a letter wrote: "My interest in this movement arises more than ought else out of the desire to see the American boy have his best opportunity for development."

There is a general movement gradually sweeping over the entire country with a force which is irresistible, demanding that school and shop be combined in the training of the pupil between the ages of fourteen and seventeen and that trade school training be given in the lower grades.

We are beginning to understand that the boys and girls must be taught those things which enable them to meet the new duties of life which await them the moment they leave school if they are to be useful citizens. Everywhere the fact is evident that if America is to hold its industrial supremacy, it must be by the skill and industry of the boy who goes into trades.

In years before the civil war the apprentice system was in unrestrained vogue. But the last half century has seen a decadence in this method of training and it has become inevitable that the state must give the boy opportunity to get the shop training if he is to have it.

For years there has been a mild protest against a system of education which in spirit and in practice compelled the majority of boys and girls to learn the things which would positively unfit them for the life, which by aptitude or necessity, they would seek; or else fall by the wayside, and, unaided, through failure and discouragement, wrestle to find their place in the world. It was a handicap undeserved and unjust. But now the shop-school is coming. It is here to stay. It means a long step toward better industrial conditions and marks a new and grander era in the progress of education in this country.

It's advent is inspiring. It shows clearly that we are not a decadent nation. It is one of the ever multiplying indications that democracy means incomparably more in its widening applications than we have yet dreamed of, and that posterity sometime will see it splendidly triumphant in every walk of life.

The free public school system is not only the bulwark of our liberties but it is the pathway to broadening opportunity for the men and women who are to follow us in moulding the destinies of ultimate America.

The Ponca Journal, like a good many other worthy Nebraska newspapers, has for many years been trying to build up the community in which it is published, by every possible means. Sometimes it has had the support from local banks to which it is entitled, by virtue of the fact that banks are more interested than any other institutions in the upbuilding of a town, and sometimes it has not. So last week it uttered complaint.

If there is any one class of people in the United States today more than another who ought to see with the naked eye the wonderful potentiality of newspaper advertising, it is the banker. Never has newspaper publicity done more than it did a very few weeks ago when it co-operated with the banks of the nation and by deliberate and determined efforts fought off what for a time promised to be a most disastrous panic and what, for a considerable length of time, threatened to sweep out of existence many of the banks of the nation which are publicly looked upon as strong banks. Newspaper space, freely given during those critical weeks, saved those banks from destruction. No better example of the power of advertising, intelligently and persistently used, has ever been given to the bankers of the United States.

This is what the Journal says: If there is any class of business men in existence who ought to hold the general newspaper fraternity in grateful remembrance it is the bankers of the country. During the financial crisis the newspapers were the salvation of the country. There was not a firebrand in the lot. From one end of the country to the other—in village, town and city—the newspapers urged the people to be calm, quiet and serene, assuring them that the finances of the country were safe and sound and that the banks are absolutely secure, and published utterances of devoted financiers to back up their statements. The average obscure country newspaper man may not have any credit at the bank, but deserves well of the banking fraternity, and is entitled to their advertising and printing. If he is prepared to do so, deposit slips, note heads and the like he ought to have the privilege of doing so, without having to buck a large lithographic firm in a large city, or a cheap sweat shop in some remote town. These outlets are of no help to the banker when the days of adversity come.

The newspapers of the country rendered their fullest service during those dark days for the sake of protecting the business institutions of the United States against a state of mind that threatened to destroy all in its path. The service was not given for the sole purpose of saving the banks as banks, but for saving the whole business structure of the country. There was

no thought of reward or of obligation in the rendition. Yet it will probably take a good long time before most of the bankers of the nation will forget what was done for them during those few weeks by the press of America.

The time has gone by when the country newspaper asked advertising support as a matter of "charity." Intelligent business men of today use advertising space because it helps them to build business for themselves. Banks have had a practical demonstration of the power of newspaper publicity and suggestion; they were saved by it. And now that the banks have been saved, their next problem lies in coaxing back into their deposit vaults the cash that was withdrawn from circulation during the first stages of fright. One of their strongest problems will be to convince people that having money on deposit in a bank, where it can be secured any time, is to be desired above sewing up that money in long-time loan security. And the shrewd bankers, having had an object lesson, are going to build up their deposits now by the very same force which saved them from receiver-ship some weeks ago—the intelligent and persistent use of newspaper publicity.

It is only necessary to review the interview given by President Roosevelt to a number of Nebraskans the other day, to prove that the genuine friends of the administration are not the people who are still insistent in trying to coerce the president to break his word and make a third term race, but those who have taken him at his word, believed in his sincerity and acted upon the theory that he meant what he said when he announced that under no circumstances would he accept another nomination.

Among callers at the white house was Congressman Pollard. After he had finished his interview, Mr. Pollard was asked what he had to say regarding the action of the Lancaster county republicans in instructing for President Roosevelt for a third term. And this is what Congressman Pollard, in a Washington dispatch, is credited with having said: "I have just read a full account of the convention. It seems that the supporters of the present administration are divided between the president and his secretary of war, Mr. Taft. Under existing circumstances it seems to me there ought to be no question as to the attitude of the party in Nebraska. I have talked with the president many times and have repeatedly urged him to simply remain inactive and let the country would unquestionably renominate him. He has invariably and repeatedly said that his published statement immediately after his election three years ago, which was recently repeated, expresses his position clearly and honestly and that he trusted the party would accept his statement without question. From my conversations with the president I am convinced that under no circumstances will he accept the renomination for a third term. He is very strongly of the opinion that the precedent established by George Washington at the expiration of his second term ought not to be set aside. The president has repeatedly told me that his only desire was that the republican nominated to succeed him should be a man thoroughly in sympathy with his administration and that the policies he has inaugurated should be prosecuted vigorously until finally written into law. Secretary Taft has been the president's closest adviser and counselor. He has contributed more than any other man in the cabinet to the success of the Roosevelt administration—in fact, he is part of it. The president has a wider acquaintance among public men than any man in official life today. He is in a better position to judge as to who is the best capable of perpetuating the policies of his administration than anyone else. The fact that President Roosevelt is giving his faithful support to Secretary Taft and his repeated declaration to become a candidate for renomination ought to be sufficient for all those who are at heart in favor of the reforms he advocates."

If I thought the president would accept a nomination for a third term I would do so most heartily in favor of his renomination. Being convinced in my own mind, however, that he will not, I think it is bad policy for those who believe in the president to complicate the situation by sending an instructed delegation to the Chicago convention for him. A careful study of the situation here in Washington convinces me that there is a determined effort being made to nominate an ultra-conservative or reactionary candidate. Nearly all the states that have a large representation in the national convention have favorite sons whom they will support for the presidency. The one making the best showing will likely receive the support of the others. In view of the fact that the field is united against Mr. Taft, who alone stands for a continuation of the policies of the president, it seems to me that all the friends of the administration ought to rally to the support of Secretary Taft.

It is becoming more and more evident that the people who are casting doubt upon the president's sincerity in his statement that he will not accept another term, are not in any way really giving their support to the president.

And it is also becoming more apparent that the president is anxious that his successor shall be Secretary Taft, and no other man.

More than that, with his gains in Illinois and other states, it is more and more apparent that Secretary Taft is going to be the nominee.

AROUND TOWN.
Was anybody, through accident, left

off that Y. M. C. A. rustlers' committee?
Watch the want ads grow.
Lent is on the way.
Spring fingers in the lap of winter.

The man says that his neighbors now knock when they come to the door.
There ought to be some rip-roaring birthday celebrations on the twenty-ninth of this month.

Norfolk has to make ice while the sun shines.
The political bee is beginning to buzz, in spite of several inches of snow.

There is one woman in Norfolk who has kept a secret from her husband for eighteen years.
Although there was more or less snow here, Norfolk's street cars were not in the least interfered with.

After all, it's only natural that the firemen should choose a warm subject to discuss, even during a blizzard. And what could be warmer than the Fourth of July celebration that has been planned for Norfolk by the firemen?
Isn't it unfortunate, when you consider how many storms Norfolk escapes, to think that all mankind can't live here? Somehow or other, Norfolk manages pretty nearly every time to just escape the storms of both winter and summer.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.
The "truth that hurts" is the only variety some people ever tell.
When you cry, you are learning something you should have known before.

A comfortable chair in an office is a great inducement for some callers to loaf.
You never hear anyone bragging much about his good habits being hereditary.

It is hard for a town to lose an old bum, but it is frightfully easy to lose a good citizen.
Doesn't it seem some days as though other people were put in the world for no other reason than to aggravate you?

Sometimes you think you are meeting big people, and you find, upon closer acquaintance, that they are two-fors.
When a capable woman marries a worthless man, how she frets and fumes, and feels disgraced! But it does her no good.

Some men are polite when you bother them, even though they are very busy, but they hate you just the same. Transact your business, and get out.
Sister begins at a very early age to say "perspiration" while brother continues for years later to call it "sweat."

If a man follows your advice and succeeds, he will never admit that it was your advice he followed.
We have noticed that the last man to tell of his bad dream at the breakfast table, always had the worst one.

A good man is always rated below his true value; a bad man is always rated above his true value.
The trouble with the women is that telling them you like them makes them regard you as their prisoner.

When a man is a failure as a retailer, he talks a good deal about engaging in the business at wholesale.
After a man passes fifty, he finds that if he waits to do a task until he feels like it, he will never get it done.

If you want to succeed in a community, the hatred and contempt of some men is as necessary as the respect of others.
When you know a successful man, you also know of some little weakness that keeps him from succeeding a great deal better.

A man is brought up to believe that women are better than they are, and a woman is educated to believe that men are worse than they really are.
Somehow a man feels that his town is not treating him right when he comes back, after a long absence, and finds that it progressed without him.

Both a man and his wife may be a way of saying "we are saving money" in a way that indicates that the speaker is doing all the economizing done in that family.
If you believe what people say, nothing is everything. Women cry about it, people claim they are working for it, nobody wants it, but everybody seems to be getting it.

Perhaps one reason man attains a greatness seldom reached by woman is that he doesn't have his mind diverted from the goal of his ambition by his corsets pinching.
Not that we want a diligent search made, but we would really like to know what has become of the man who sent a cradle as a wedding gift, and laughed all over himself about it.