

GREAT WORKMAN EVENT

CLASS INITIATION AND BANQUET TUESDAY EVENING.

GRAND MASTER WAS PRESENT

Grand Trustee Alter, Deputy Simmons and the Wayne Uniformed Drill Team Take Part in the Proceedings. Ladies Prepare Feast.

A visit from the chief officer of the A. O. U. W., A. M. Walling of David City, grand master workman, together with I. W. Alter of Wayne, one of the grand lodge trustees, F. G. Simmons,

FAST RUN FROM OMAHA.

Art Ahlmann Makes Quick Trip From Omaha to Norfolk.

Maintaining a speed of almost twenty miles an hour, including stops, between Omaha and Norfolk, Art Ahlmann arrived at 12:30 in a big touring car which he is delivering to A. M. Cross at 6 o'clock, a. m., covering the distance of more than 120 miles in six and a half hours.

Prosperity in Western Knox.

Walnut, Neb., March 24.—Special to The News: The farmers in the western part of Knox county are busy with their field work. Stock has wintered well and everything is most prosperous. Quite a number of people have

THE MESSAGE IN DETAIL

HOUSE APPLAUDED DELIVERY OF SPECIAL DOCUMENT.

LAWS WANTED BY ROOSEVELT

The President, in the Special Message Sent to Congress Yesterday Noon, Spoke Against Boycott and in Favor of Tariff Revision.

Washington, March 25.—President Roosevelt sent a special message to congress today.

When read in the house the message produced outbursts of cheers, in which democrats joined the republicans heartily.

The message was received in the senate without comment.

Following is the complete text of the message as it was read this afternoon:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I call your attention to certain measures as to which I think there should be action by the congress before the close of the present session. There is ample time for their consideration. As regards most, if not all, of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken one way or the other on these bills at the present session. In my message at the opening of the present session, and, indeed, in various messages to previous congresses, I have repeatedly suggested action on most of these measures.

Child labor should be prohibited throughout the nation, or at least a model child labor bill ought to be pushed for the District of Columbia. It is unfortunate that in the one place solely dependent upon congress for its legislation there should be no law whatever to protect children by forbidding or regulating their labor.

I renew my recommendation for the immediate re-enactment of an employers' liability law, drawn to conform to the recent decision of the supreme court. Within the limits indicated by the court, the law should be made thorough and comprehensive, and the protection it affords should embrace every class of employe to which the power of congress can extend.

In addition to a liability law protecting the employes of common carriers the government should show its good faith by enacting a further law giving compensation to its own employes for injury or death incurred in its service. It is a reproach to us as a nation that in both federal and state legislation we have afforded less protection to public and private employes than any country of the world.

Asks Relief on Injunctions.

I also urge that action be taken along the line of the recommendations I have already made concerning injunctions in labor disputes. No temporary restraining order should be issued by any court without notice, and the petition for a permanent injunction upon which such temporary restraining order has been issued should be heard by the court issuing the same within a reasonable time—say not to exceed a week or thereabouts from the date when the order was issued. It is worth considering whether it would not give greater popular confidence in the impartiality of sentences for contempt if it was required that the issue should be decided by another judge than the one issuing the injunction, except where the contempt is committed in the presence of the court, or in other case of urgency.

I again call attention to the urgent need of amending the interstate commerce law, and especially the anti-trust law, along the lines indicated in my last message. The interstate commerce law should be amended so as to give employes the right to make traffic agreements, subject to those agreements being approved by the interstate commerce commission and published in all of their details. The commission should also be given the power to make public and to pass upon the issuance of all securities hereafter issued by railroads doing an interstate business. A law should be passed providing, in effect, that when a federal court determines to pass a common carrier or other public utility concern under the control of a receivership, the attorney general should have the right to nominate at least one of the receivers, or else in some other way the interests of the stockholders should be consulted, so that the management may not be wholly redelivered to the man or men whose policy may have necessitated the creation of the receivership. Receiverships should be used not to operate roads, but as speedily as possible to pay their debts and return them to the proper owners.

Anti-Trust Law Amendment.

In addition to the reasons I have already urged on your attention, it has now become important that there should be an amendment of the anti-trust law, because of the uncertainty as to how this law affects combinations among labor men and farmers, if the combination has any tendency to restrict interstate commerce. All of these combinations, if and while existing for and engaged in the promotion of innocent and proper purposes, should be recognized as legal. As I have repeatedly pointed out, this anti-trust act was a most unwisely drawn statute. It was perhaps inevitable that in following after the right remedy the first attempts to provide such should be crude. And it was certainly imperative that some legislation should be passed to control in the interest of the public, the business use of the enormous aggregations of corporate wealth that are so marked a feature of the modern industrial world. But the present anti-trust law, in its construction and working, has exemplified only too well the kind of

legislation which, under the guise of being thorough going, is drawn up in such sweeping form as to become either ineffective or else mischievous. In the modern industrial world combinations are absolutely necessary among business men, they are necessary among laboring men, they are becoming more and more necessary among farmers. Some of these combinations are among the most powerful of all instruments for wrongdoing. Others offer the only effective way of moving actual business needs. It is mischievous and unwholesome to keep upon the statute books unmodified a law, like the anti-trust law, which, while in practice is only partially effective against vicious combinations, has nevertheless in theory been construed so as sweepingly to prohibit every combination for the transaction of modern business. Some real good has resulted from this law, but the time has come when it is imperative to modify it. Such modification is urgently needed for the sake of the business men of the country, for the sake of the wage workers, and for the sake of the farmers. The congress cannot afford to leave it on the statute books in its present shape.

It has become uncertain how far this law may involve all labor organizations and farmers' organizations, as well as all business organizations, in conflict with the law, or if we secure literal compliance with the law, how far it may result in the destruction of the organizations necessary for the transaction of modern business, as well as all labor organizations and farmers' organizations, completely check the wise movement for securing business co-operation among farmers and put back half a century the progress of the movement for the betterment of labor. A bill has been presented in the congress to remedy this situation. Some such measure as this bill is needed in the interest of all engaged in the industries which are essential to the country's well being. I do not pretend to say the exact shape that the bill should take, and the suggestions I have to offer are tentative. And my views would apply equally to any other measure which would achieve the desired end, bear this in mind. I would suggest, merely tentatively, the following changes in the law:

Suggestions as to Changes.

The substantive part of the anti-trust law should remain as at present, that is, every contract in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations should continue to be declared illegal, provided, however, that some proper governmental authority, such as the commission of corporations, acting under the secretary of commerce and labor, be allowed to pass on any such contracts. Probably the best method of providing for this would be to enact that any contract subject to prohibition contained in the anti-trust law, into which it was desired to enter, might be filed with the bureau of corporations or other appropriate executive body. This would provide publicity within six days of the filing, which period could be extended by order of the department whenever, for any reason, it did not give the department sufficient time for a thorough examination. The executive department having power might forbid the contract, which would then become subject to the provisions of the anti-trust law, if at all in restraint of trade. If no such prohibition was issued the contract would then only be able to act on the ground that it constituted an unreasonable restraint of trade. Whenever the period of filing has passed without any such prohibition, the contracts or combinations could be disapproved or forbidden only after notice and hearing, with a reasonable provision for summary review on appeal by the courts. Labor organizations, farmers' organizations and other organizations not organized for purposes of profit should be allowed to register under the law by giving the location of the head office, the charter and by-laws, and the names and addresses of their principal officers. In the interest of all these organizations, business, labor and farmers' organizations alike, the present provision permitting the recovery of threefold damages should be abolished and as a substitute therefor the right of recovery allowed for should be only the damages sustained by the plaintiff and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee. The law should not affect pending suits. A short statute of limitations should be provided, so far as the past is concerned, not to exceed a year. Moreover, and even more in the interest of labor than of business combinations, all suits brought for causes of action heretofore occurred should be brought only if the contract or combination complained of was unfair or unreasonable. It may be well to remember that all of the suits hitherto brought by the government under the anti-trust law have been in cases where the combination or contract was in fact unfair, unreasonable and against the public interest.

It is important that we should encourage trade agreements between employer and employe where they are just and fair. A strike is a clumsy weapon for righting wrongs done to labor. We should extend, so far as possible, the process of conciliation and arbitration as a substitute for strikes. Moreover, violence, disorder and coercion, when committed in connection with strikes, should be as promptly and as sternly repressed as when committed in any other connection. But strikes themselves, are, and should be recognized to be entirely legal. Combinations of workmen have a peculiar reason for their existence. The very wealthy individual employer and still more the very wealthy corporation, stand at an enormous advantage when compared to the individual workman. And while there are many cases where it may not be necessary for laborers to form

a union, in many other cases it is indispensable, for otherwise the thousands of small units, the thousands of individual workmen will be left helpless in their dealings with the one big unit, the big individual or corporate employer.

Stands Firm on Boycott.

Twenty-two years ago, by the act of June 29, 1886, trades unions were recognized by law, and the right of laboring people to combine for all lawful purpose was formally recognized, this right including combination for mutual protection and benefits, the regulation of wages, hours and conditions of labor and the protection of the individual rights of the workmen in the prosecution of their trade or trades. And in the act of June 1, 1895, strikes were recognized as legal in the same provision that forbade participation in or instigation of force or violence against persons or property, or the attempt to prevent others from working, by violence, threat, or intimidation. The business man must be protected in person and property and so must the farmer and the wage-worker. And as regards all alike, the right of peaceful combination for all lawful purposes should be explicitly recognized. The right of employers to combine and contract with one another and with their employes should be explicitly recognized and so should the right of the employes to combine and to contract with one another and with the employers, and to seek peacefully to persuade others to accept their views, and to strike for the purpose of peaceably obtaining from employers satisfactory terms for their labor. Nothing should be done to legalize either a blacklist or a boycott that would be illegal at common law, this being the type of boycott defined and condemned by the antiracket strike commission.

Postal Savings Banks Needed.

The question of financial legislation has now received such mention in both houses that we have a right to expect action before the close of the session. It is urgently necessary that there should be such action. Moreover, action should be taken to establish postal savings banks. These postal savings banks are imperatively needed for the benefit of men of small means and will be a valuable adjunct to our whole financial system.

Prepare For Tariff Revision.

The time has come when we should prepare for a revision of the tariff. This should be, and it must be, preceded by careful investigation. It is particularly the province of the congress and not of the president, and indeed peculiarly the province of the house of representatives, to originate a tariff bill and to determine upon its terms. And this I fully realize. Yet it seems to me that before the close of this session provision should be made for collecting full material which will enable the congress elected next fall to act immediately after it comes into existence. This would necessitate some action by the congress at its present session, perhaps in the shape of directing the proper committee to gather the necessary information, both through the committee itself and through government agents, who should report to the committee and should lay before it the facts such as would permit it to act with prompt and intelligent fairness. These government agents, if it is not deemed wise to appoint individuals from outside the public service, might with advantage be members of the executive department, designated by the president on his own motion or on the request of the committee to act with it.

Wood Pulp on Free List.

I am of the opinion, however, that one change in the tariff could with advantage be made forthwith. Our forests need every protection, and one method of protecting them would be to put upon the free list wood pulp, with a corresponding reduction upon paper made from wood pulp, when they come from any country that does not put an export duty upon them.

Waterways Commission.

Ample provision should be made for a permanent waterways commission, with whatever power is required to make it effective. The reasonable expectation of the people will not be met unless the congress provides at this session for the beginning and prosecution of the actual work of waterway improvement and control. The congress should recognize in fullest fashion the fact that the subject of the conservation of our natural resources, with which this commission deals, is literally vital for the future of the nation. Numerous bills granting water power rights on navigable streams have been introduced. None of them give the government the right to make a reasonable charge for the valuable privileges so granted, in spite of the fact that these water power privileges are equivalent to many thousands of acres of the best coal lands for their production of power. Nor is any definite time limit set, as should always be done in such cases. I shall be obliged hereafter, in accordance with the policy stated in a recent message, to veto any water power bill which does not provide for a time limit and for the right of the president or of the secretary concerned to fix and collect such a charge as he may find to be just and reasonable in each case.

WILL NOMINATE MR. BRYAN.

The Choice of the Nebraska Delegation Has Fallen on I. J. Dunn. Omaha, March 25.—Ignatius J. Dunn has been selected by the Nebraska delegation to the national democratic convention in Denver to nominate William J. Bryan for president. Mr. Dunn is one of the four delegates-at-large selected by the Nebraska convention. He is city attorney of Omaha and has been identified with democratic politics in his home state for twelve years. He is a strong supporter of Mr. Bryan, a brilliant orator and an attorney of high standing in

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Omaha. During the internal dissensions which have rent the democratic party from time to time he has managed to strike a happy medium, and now represents a united party in Nebraska. Unassuming and of a quiet disposition, Dunn is nevertheless considered equal to the occasion for which he has been selected. He has a well rounded, clear voice and will be able to make himself heard in all parts of the big auditorium.

M. Mihills will sell at public sale on Saturday at 2 p. m., March 28, at Krantz's livery barn in Norfolk, 7 head of pure Duroc Jersey gilts, due to farrow the latter part of April and the fore part of May, and bred to Commodore Lad, the boar they sold at the last January sale for \$150. These are gilts that Mr. Mihills reserved for his own use, but as he is going away they must be sold. Hogs are already climbing the ladder again, so get in on one of these and start right.

Joe Trulock, Aucr.
M. Mihills, Owner.

EDITOR SNIFF ACQUITTED

MISSOURI VALLEY NEWSPAPER MAN NOT GUILTY.

SHOT AND KILLED BRUNDIGE

At Midnight the Jury in the Case of Editor Sniff of Missouri Valley, Defended by Senator Allen, Brought in Verdict of Acquittal.

At midnight the jury in the case of A. H. Sniff, editor of the Missouri Valley News, who was on trial at Logan, Iowa, for the second time for the murder of M. E. Brundige, returned a verdict of not guilty. Sniff shot and killed Brundige in 1906, and acquittal was on a plea for self defense. Former United States Senator W. V. Allen of Madison defended Sniff. The first trial resulted in the conviction of Sniff for manslaughter. The court granted the motion of the defense for a new trial, which has just concluded with the result stated. The testimony showed that Brundige had no grievance of his own against Editor Sniff, but took up the fight of another man; that he made serious threats concerning what he intended to do to Mr. Sniff; that these threats were communicated to the editor by responsible men; that Brundige was looking for Sniff; that he pursued Sniff to his office door; that Sniff told Brundige to stop and then shot. Witnesses did not agree as to the distance Brundige was from Editor Sniff when the fatal shot was fired or concerning the attitude of Brundige as he leaped from his carriage to follow Sniff. It was alleged by one witness that Brundige held the paper containing an article to which he objected in both hands; by another that Brundige held the paper in one hand and with the other was reaching for his pocket when shot.

Sentiment in Norfolk favored Sniff.

TEMPERATURE FELL 64 DEGREES

Sudden Cold Wave Swept Across North Nebraska.

A cold wave dashing across north Nebraska from the north struck Norfolk a little after 7 o'clock Wednesday evening. The cold wave brought an almost unprecedented tumble to the thermometer mercury. In a few hours the temperature dropped from eighty-four to twenty degrees, a drop of sixty-four degrees. Most of the fall occurred within a relatively few minutes. The cold wave swept down with a rush of wind from the north. The approach of the storm, which came with little warning, could be heard last evening for about two minutes before the actual wind arrived. The storm was a straight wind storm of considerable force. A number of windows about the city were blown in. Wednesday was the warmest day of the new year. Thursday was one of the coldest days of March.

HIBBEN NAMED AS CANDIDATE

Takes Place of Robert Eccles on Republican Councilman Ticket.

C. J. Hibben will be the republican candidate for the city council from the Fourth ward. Mr. Hibben takes the place of Robert Eccles who withdrew from the race because he thought that he would be absent too much from the city to represent the ward properly if elected. Mr. Hibben was formally endorsed as a candidate at a meeting of the republican city central

committee last evening. Fourth ward republicans are confident that Mr. Hibben will make a strong candidate. He is a Northwestern engineer, a popular man and has served efficiently on the board of education.

FOURTEEN YEARS IN PEN

CHAS. VITERNA SENTENCED IN CALIFORNIA FOR FORGERY.

FORMERLY LIVED IN LYNCH

Disappeared From the Nebraska Town Last Fall and Was Next Heard of in the West, Where He Raised a Draft From \$1,000 to \$2,000.

Lynch, Neb., March 26.—Special to The News: Chas. Viterna has been sentenced to fourteen years in the San Quinton penitentiary in California for raising a draft from \$1,000 to \$2,000 and cashing same. The story that Viterna, who formerly lived in Lynch and was quite well known and popular in Boyd county and all northeast Nebraska, was caught and on trial at some point in California for shady work has been in circulation for some days, but nothing sure has reached Lynch. However, today C. F. Roe received a note from him stating that he was on his way to San Quinton to begin a fourteen-year sentence. No further information was imparted as the note then referred to some business matters.

It will be remembered that some time last fall, about the beginning of the panic, Mr. Viterna disappeared from this part of the country, leaving many creditors holding his paper and at that time it was alleged that he had been passing bad paper and was mixed in several questionable deals. The Plukerton detective agency has been following him since and finally caught him in California but not until he was badly wanted there. It is generally regretted here that Chas. Viterna, who was a universal favorite, has turned out bad. He was one of the brightest and most promising young men that has ever lived in Lynch. He was an expert penman and used to amuse himself changing his hand and writing with an entirely new system and then dropping back into the old style at pleasure. Finally this mastery of penmanship led him into deep trouble. Though cards, wine and women, are considered the old yet ever new cause for his downfall.

Charles Viterna was well known in Norfolk, having made his headquarters here for a short time. A year ago he held a position as clerk in the Nebraska legislature. His father, John Viterna, lives at Verdigris and the young man worked in banks at Pierce, Verdigris and Lynch. He was a bright, clever young fellow and people in Boyd county thought he had a most promising future. Not many years ago he was mentioned as prospective candidate for county treasurer in Boyd county. His downfall has been one of the surprising and very much regretted dramas of the past year in this vicinity.

THURSDAY TIDINGS.

H. A. Hefflin is on the sick list this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Reid went to South Dakota on a visit with relatives and friends.

F. H. Chandler has traded his Madison county farm of 200 acres, south of the Junction, for 705 acres of timber land in Buckville, Virginia, and shipped his goods for that place last evening.

Miss Fale Burnham entertained the Elo club Wednesday evening, and a pleasant time was the result.

The D. W. C. club will be entertained Thursday evening by Miss Elsie Nitz at her home on Braesch avenue.

R. J. Parks is building a cottage on South Eleventh street for R. W. Beswick. Mr. Beswick is having the house built for renting purposes.

Smith Brothers' Land and Live Stock company has doubled its office room in the Bishop block by moving into the four rooms in the east side of the block. The business of the company has been increasing and additional office room was needed.

AGENTS WANTED.

PORTENTS WANTED—16x20 crayon portraits, 40 cents, frames 10 cents and up, sheet pictures one cent each. You can make 400% profit of \$36 per week. Catalogue and samples free. Frank W. Williams company, 1208 W. Taylor St., Chicago, Ill.



A. M. WALLING, GRAND MASTER WORKMAN A. O. U. W.

deputy grand master workman, the fraternal visit of the Wayne degree team, and the initiation of seventeen bright young men into the mysteries of the order, with the sumptuous spread served by the wives and daughters of Workmen at the close of lodge work, all conspired to make on Tuesday evening one of the greatest events in the history of Norfolk lodge, No. 97, A. O. U. W.

For two weeks Deputy Simmons had been at work here securing applications for membership, during which time twenty-one were written, twenty examined and seventeen initiated. Grand Master Walling had been invited by Norfolk lodge to be present and direct the initiation, and Mr. Alter and the uniformed drill team of Wayne responded to a request to come and confer the degrees.

When lodge opened, Master Workman Lough placed the gavel in the hands of Mr. Simmons, who in turn transferred it to the grand master workman when he arrived. After the lodge was opened, it was announced that grand officers were at the door, and being escorted to the room Grand Master Workman Walling and Trustee Alter were welcomed with the grand honors.

With the grand master workman in the chair, routine matters were disposed of while the class of candidates was being prepared for initiation. Then the lodge officers vacated their stations and the work of initiation was given into the hands of the Wayne drill team, who unfolded the beauties of Workmanship step by step to the initiates, in a manner that was effective and pleasing, the grand master workman delivering the charge at the close of the ceremonies.

About this time John Quick, under whose direction wives of Workmen had been preparing an elaborate spread in G. A. R. hall adjoining, made the announcement that refreshments were now ready. Lodge was closed in form, and an adjournment taken to the other hall. Here it was seen that Mr. Quick and his capable assistants had not been busy in vain,



I. W. ALTER, GRAND TRUSTEE.

for there was offered to their guests a menu that will compare favorably with the coming Taft banquet in Omaha.

An address by the grand master workman to the lodge and visitors was the closing feature of the evening. Mr. Walling dwelt with earnestness upon the benefits of the order is conferring upon humanity in its great work in throwing the arm of protection over the families of deceased members. He congratulated Norfolk lodge upon the enterprise shown by its members and said that while this was his first visit to the lodge he hoped it would not be his last. He was in Norfolk thirty-five years ago, when it was not the pretentious city it is now.

TO SHAVE OR NOT TO SHAVE.

A Momentous Question Among Male Inhabitants of Troy, Idaho.

Spokane, Wash., March 24.—To shave or not to shave is the question of the moment among the young men of Troy, Ida., southeast of Spokane. Fifteen of them recently organized themselves as foresters of hirsute decorations, pledging each other not to permit a razor blade to pass over their upper lips until June 7, the penalty being \$5 hats for each of the men, also a \$75 stag dinner for the party.

Now come the young women, like the Helens of ancient Troy, and declare they will neither hold converse nor hands with the knights errant until the 90 days shall have passed into history and the upper lips are shaved clean. This rigid ostracism is imposed upon all members of the mustache club, as well as the independent element of eligible bachelors in the town of Troy. While the action of the young women has caused some uneasiness the members of the club are yet firm in their resolutions.

"Roney's Boys" in Name Only.

Many amusing incidents have occurred on account of the name "Roney's Boys," by which are known all over the country the five wonderful youngsters which Mr. Roney will bring to this city for a concert on Saturday evening, March 28, at the M. E. church. Being from different families in different states the boys are, of course, not related to Mr. Roney, their trainer and manager, but conductors and hotel men persist in talking to the boys in all seriousness about their "Papa," and the youngsters find the mistake an endless source of amusement. The first "Roney's Boys" chose the name themselves many years ago, before the lads of the present company were born. The name has become a trademark of immense value to Mr. Roney, who is indefatigable in his efforts to keep his company up to the standard he has established, notwithstanding the yearly changes in its personnel.

Colonists in Washington.

Spokane, Wash., March 24.—Marcus Arntzen and Louis K. Roberg have bought 320 acres of land 20 miles northeast of Spokane, where they will establish a Swedish Lutheran colony, to be settled by colonists from Minnesota. Other land is to be bought in the vicinity this spring, when it is announced by Mr. Roberg, 20 families will come west and make their homes here. A church and school are to be established at once. The tract bought for the colonists is partly cultivated and improved with a house, barn and several acres of orchard. The colony has invested \$11,000 and will increase that amount to \$50,000 within the next 30 days.

Scarlet Fever at Valentine.

Valentine, Neb., March 24.—Special to The News: The families of Wm. Clarkson and J. P. Ninas are under a 35-day quarantine for scarlet fever. There are also several cases reported from the country. The disease so far has been confined entirely to children.

Democratic Vacancy Filled.

P. P. Killoran, a Northwestern engineer, succeeds Carl Wilde as a democratic candidate for the board of education. Mr. Killoran's name was placed on the democratic ticket to fill the vacancy at a meeting of the city central committee last evening. He has lived in Norfolk for a good many years past.