

**The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal**

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The Journal, Established 1872.  
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Enough presidential timber went to waste to build several platforms larger and stronger than those constructed.

President Roosevelt has very fittingly named one of the national reserves for ex-President Cleveland. Such a memorial will be a lasting one.

Dr. Draper, United States commissioner of education, thinks it is a mistake to tell the child he "can't" be president, and quite a number of eminent citizens agree with him.

One of history's greatest battles for humanity is now being fought and it is marked by no bloodshed. It is the war on the white plague and many splendid fighters are enlisted in the cause.

A New York evangelist thinks it an act of wisdom for a woman to desert her husband in order to seek spiritual life and go to heaven. He would seem to assume that husbands were taking the opposite road.

It should be cause for great rejoicing that Governor Hughes has consented to accept a renomination to the governorship of New York. He has been a great governor and would be elected to succeed himself by an overwhelming majority.

London has inaugurated a campaign of extermination against the numerous cats which infest the city and have become an intolerable nuisance. The superstition against killing cats has been followed so blindly that the great city is over-run.

The official information that he was actually defeated by Mayor McClellan of New York in the majority contest of 1905 has cost William Hearst \$200,000, besides the nerve wracking uncertainty he has endured for three years.

Official reports of coal production show that West Virginia has lost her rank as the second coal producing state in the country and has fallen to third. Illinois regains the second place which she lost to West Virginia in 1906.

Great surprise is manifested in London papers because a princess has eloped with an automobile agent. Don't the Londoners know that coachmen are back numbers now and any up-to-date princess would pick for an automobile agent?

The Texans sent Bryan a watermelon with the expressed hope that he would get as many electoral votes as it had seeds. A vivid imagination can picture William J. on his hands and knees and pawing over the dining room carpet for seeds enough to make his "calling and election sure."

If one half the reports about the Olympic games is true, the much vaunted British sense of fair play is conspicuously absent, and the introduction of such inferior games as ping-pong and croquet into the Olympic lists proves what is often stated that the English physique is fast retrograding.

The new labor park which is being completed by the Indianapolis labor organization and will be formally dedicated on labor day, is thirty acres in area and has a pavilion for meetings, dances, roller skating, etc., which is forty feet wide and 100 feet long. It has many other attractions and promises to be one of the most beautiful parks of the city.

It is reported that after making dire threats of what the "oath bound organizations" under his control would do if the Republican platform was not shaped to his liking, President Gompers is making in his paper a pathetic plea to unionists to "vote once for labor instead of party." This looks like a rather humiliating confession that Mr. Gompers is not quite able to "deliver" the labor vote.

Eight billion dollars is the estimated worth of this year's crop of various kinds throughout the United States. That is a stupendous sum, quite beyond the conception of the human intellect. As a matter of fact, we have just begun to take our real measure in this land. We have grown so fast and so furiously that we have hardly had time heretofore to think about how great we are getting. We are gigantic and we are just finding it out.

A rich man seems mighty big to us in our day but in the long run even as this world goes, he is very small potatoes. Name if you can half a dozen rich men who lived before the nineteenth century, whom the world has cared to remember. Yet we have no trouble in recalling Columbus,

Newton, Raphael, Milton, Shakespeare. These wrought little for themselves but accomplished well and honestly for humanity.

Those who accuse President Roosevelt of being anxious for war and ridiculing his desire for a big navy forget his letter of acceptance to the honorary presidency of "The Peace and Arbitration League" in which he said: "We must do everything possible to secure agreements with all the governments to respect each other's territory and sovereignty and to arbitrate all other questions." This shows what the president's ideal nation will do as regards other nations. But there is always the question whether the other nations will act well their part in the arbitration program. If not, then comes the need for the big navy.

Lloyds have insured against almost every form of catastrophe in the years past but this year witnesses a new departure in the insurance line. They have entered the field of American politics and are now writing policies against the possibility of the election of Bryan. The first policies were at the rate of \$20 per \$100, then it dropped to \$10 and later raised to \$15 on a rush of applications. This is virtually betting from 9 to 1 to 4 to 1 against Bryan's election. It is sure evidence that Lloyds believe the pre-convention statement of Democratic leaders that Bryan cannot be elected. Even now the defections from Democracy are daily accumulating and the undertow looks like a determination to make the Democratic defeat of 1908 more overwhelming than that of 1904.

The vice president holds the second office in the nation nominally, but the official prominence ends with the name. In order to keep up the standard of living which the position demands, it is necessary to pay more than the salary of the office for house rent. Not all men eligible to the position are able to do this. In fact it is commonly talked that the candidate for the vice presidency must be a rich man to be able to afford so expensive a luxury. It seems only fair since the vice president is regarded merely as the fifth wheel to the administration wagon, having no opportunity to use his powers or attain the accomplishment of personal ambition, that he should be provided with a suitable official residence and a salary sufficient to maintain the standard of living demanded by the position.

The array of naval fighting machines which England has assembled in the North Sea for maneuvers makes our sixteen battleships look like a "wee bit" navy after all. It includes 311 fighting craft, twenty-nine battleships, twenty-four great armored cruisers, thirty-six protected cruisers, 156 destroyers, big and little, thirty-three submarines, four torpedo boats and three mine layers. In addition to this Great Britain has twenty-seven battleships and cruisers in the Mediterranean and ten similar vessels in the far east, while four battleships and four cruisers will attend the Prince of Wales and protect him from foreign foes on his way to Canada. It is a tremendous display of power, but in order to build and support it the common people of England and the countries ruled by her, are being ground down with a burden of taxation which is actually degrading the race physically and morally. For in its last analysis the cost of these navies must be added to what men eat and wear and homes that shelter them.

**WILLIAM B. ALLISON.**  
In the death of Senator William B. Allison, who for forty years had been in congress from Iowa and who stood out pre-eminently as one of the grand old men of the nation, is felt keenly by the entire country as well as by Iowa. It should be cause for lasting satisfaction, however, now that he has been removed from the political fray, that his record was endorsed by the people of Iowa in the recent primary struggle. Iowa voted its confidence in him by selecting him in the face of a terrific fight waged by Governor Cummins.

It seems with ill grace, at best, that Mr. Cummins rushes into the race for Allison's shoes, shouting his candidacy over the dead body of the late senator before the corpse had time to become cold in death. Man's selfish ambition to hold public office should not allow him to forget the ordinary courtesies of life.

Governor Cummins was defeated at the polls and yet within the hour of his victorious opponent's death, Cummins gives forth an interview declaring himself a candidate to succeed the man who had just been removed from the senatorial office.

It is unfortunate that the terrific political struggle, which has torn Iowa's Republicans in twain, should at this time be reopened after having been so recently settled in Senator Allison's victory.  
The death of Allison takes one of the men who had achieved national prominence through long years of

valuable public service. He was not a bold man, not a creator of new theories, but he was a conservative, cautious and intelligent senator. There are not so many of that sort that one can be lost without being missed.

A good political story is told on Edgar Howard of Columbus, who is just now engaged in campaigning to be candidate for congress on the Democratic ticket, his opponent being J. P. Latta of Tekamah. Not so many years ago Edgar was president of a company that took over the Fremont Herald and made a real newspaper of it, owning a majority of stock in the concern. Then he sold his stock, receiving largely therefore promises to pay. In due course of time these promises became due but only a portion were paid. Mr. Howard, being an easy going, good natured sort of a fellow, finally agreed to take back a portion of the stock, but enough of it was paid for to take the control of the paper out of his hands. It is possible that when he agreed to accept back some of the stock that he had in mind his coming candidacy for congress and thought an interest in a paper at Fremont would not come amiss. But it was a pure case of misplaced confidence, for although he is at this time a heavy stockholder in the Herald, his own paper is just now devoting a large share of its energy to booming the candidacy of his opponent, Mr. Latta, to be democratic nominee. Thus, smitten in his own household and turned out of his own home, as it were, Edgar is still looking cheerful and calmly predicting to his friends that he will be elected the Democratic candidate for congress from the Third district at the coming primary election. Politics sometimes bring about strange conditions and this seems to be about the limit.

In inaugurating a movement to charge foreign advertisers the same rates for space in their papers that the home advertiser pays, the Elkhorn Editorial association have begun on a plan that cannot help but prove beneficial to themselves and be fair to their own people. There is no just excuse for printing patent medicine advertisements at a low price and at the same time charging their home merchants twice as much. A circulation that will justify a certain rate from a home man is worth just as much to the foreign fellow who wants to reach the same people, and he should pay it or stay out. And as advertising is the life blood of many of the medicine concerns they will not stay out permanently. When The News adopted this system of charging a number of years ago, having early seen the injustice of treating the foreigner any better than his own townsmen, there was a general slump from its columns of the class of advertisers who feel that they must have something for nothing. But pretty soon they commenced coming back and today The News carries all this class of advertising that it cares to, and not one single line is appearing at a less rate than the highest rate paid by home men. In fact, The News now has but one rate for a given amount of space, and if the foreign advertiser wants to reach its readers he must pay that rate without discounts of any kind. We newspaper people object when our people send away from home for articles they can buy from town merchants, and we should be consistent enough not to ourselves discriminate against our own town by giving an outsider the benefit of our circulation at a less rate than we expect our home merchant to pay. The Elkhorn valley editors are certainly taking a step in the right direction, and every one of them should adopt the policy of one fair rate to all.

**CAN BRYAN WIN?**  
It is of practical interest to all voters to face the possibilities of the present campaign as they can be adduced from cold figures. The question of political success for either candidate depends on how many electoral votes they can control. Let us look over the roll of states in order, if possible, to get a more definite idea of the situation.  
Since 1894 seven votes have been added to the electoral college by the admission of Oklahoma. There are now 483 electoral votes, making 242 votes necessary to name a president and vice president.  
What are the resources of the Democratic party? If Mr. Bryan is to win what are the states he will carry?  
To start out with, Bryan and Kern can be conceded Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. The state gives them 127 votes to begin with. Mr. Bryan and his colleague are still in need of 115 electoral votes if they are to triumph. Where are they to look for them?  
Kentucky, although good fighting ground for the Republicans is, it has been conceded, most likely to stand in the Democratic column. It has thirteen votes and its accession brings Mr. Bryan's electoral vote up to 140. The chances are that Missouri, al-

though it went for Roosevelt in 1904 and is good fighting ground for Taft, will be found in the Bryan ranks. If so, this adds twenty-two and advances the Democratic total to 158.  
Here the definite and admitted Bryan strength comes to a halt with the necessity of securing eighty-four more votes if "the peerless one" is to sit in the white house for four years. Where are they to be found?  
One no sooner begins the search for them than he is convinced of the hopelessness of the case unless there should prove to be a complete revolution in public sentiment between now and November, of which there are no indications and for which there is no reason.

Mr. Bryan can hardly expect to carry an eastern state. Nowhere is his leadership so ignored, nowhere are his policies more distrusted among the rank and file of the people than in the states of New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, where formerly Democratic majorities were the rule. So well do Mr. Bryan and his managers recognize the futility of any expectations of winning victories in this bunch of states that they have evidently abandoned all missionary effort in the east.

The result of the campaign depends entirely on how far Mr. Bryan can cause a break in the hitherto loyal Republican states stretching from Ohio westward. Call the roll of these splendid western commonwealths, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, and the Dakotas. There is not a scintilla of evidence indicating that they will not each and all of them endorse William H. Taft at the polls in the same hearty manner as they did his predecessors, William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. Nor is there any grave reason to fear the loss of further western mountain states. Despite all claims, the Pacific west is not in revolt against the Republican ticket. But in order to be generous, grant without the least reason for doing so, that Indiana, Nebraska, Montana and Nevada are to be found in the Democratic electoral column in November. All these four states have only twenty-nine votes and with them added to those which have already been conceded, Mr. Bryan will still need fifty-five more votes in the electoral college before he will be justified in planning to break up housekeeping at Fairview and occupying quarters in Theodore Roosevelt's present residence.

To get these fifty-five votes, the Democrats must capture Illinois, Colorado, Iowa and Kansas. They will capture Iowa and Kansas when the Republicans capture Alabama and Mississippi.  
Mr. Bryan's chances for winning the election are about one to sixteen for being defeated. Meantime Hitchcock and his advisors are wise in planning for a very comprehensive campaign in every state.  
Mr. Bryan will conduct an interesting contest. It will be spectacular, noisy and full of claims. His presidential battles serve the double purpose of energizing the Republicans and keeping before the country a charming private citizen.

The people admire the gifts and the genial personality of Col. William Jennings Bryan but they do not trust his theories. He will not win. It is improbable that his defeat by William Howard Taft will be more overwhelming than was that of Alton B. Parker by Theodore Roosevelt in 1904.

**THE CHAUTAQUA AND BRYAN.**  
The chautauqua, which Norfolk is now enjoying for the first time in its history, is accredited by Edmund Vance Cooke in Collier's as being the most powerful factor that has kept Mr. Bryan before the public so emphatically for twelve years.

Following is the description of the chautauqua, particularly with reference to Mr. Bryan, written by Mr. Cooke:

What has held Bryan close to the people's heart and head? The answer best worth considering is this: the lyceum and the chautauqua, especially the chautauqua. In the great middle-west, which is the backbone of Bryan's support, the chautauqua is an institution. There are, approximately, six hundred or more scattered through the west, and every season adds to their number. Bryan is the chautauqua star, par excellence, the headliner of them all. His voice is big, his personality is big, well suited to large auditoriums and unconventional crowds. He can talk politics and not offend, for he has a sense of humor and is willing to turn the laugh against himself occasionally. He can talk ethics and leave his audience exalted. The Republicans who come to laugh remain to admire, the Democrats who come to admire remain to worship, and all of them file up and shake hands most prayerfully. Bryan meets many of them personally. If the Democratic county committee isn't there to receive him, he doesn't care. He talks to the policeman on the corner or the baggage man at the depot. He dodges no subject but one. That one is Bryan.

"It's all right to talk personalities between friends," says Mr. Bryan, "but when I have talked of myself for publication, I have been appalled at the number of 'I's' and 'me's' which seem to have crept in."  
But upon a public platform a man

must be 'personal.' No matter how infrequent the personal pronoun, it is his voice which speaks, his eye which flashes, his arm which pectinates, his personality which dominates the scene. And Bryan talked thus personally to 200,000 people during the chautauqua season of 1907. He has been delivering from 100 to 150 lyceum and chautauqua addresses yearly for a dozen years.

Few people realize the extent and influence of the chautauqua and the possibilities they afford a public man with a purpose. It is doubtful whether Mr. Bryan himself realizes his indebtedness to them. Comparatively few people know anything about the extent of the chautauqua movement, and especially in the east, where the chautauqua originated, is the ignorance of the real outgrowth most profound. The conservative Democrat of the east, for example, continually rubs his eyes and scratches his head over the vitality of the Bryan boom.

"Chautauqua?" Why, that is a lake in western New York with a summer school. Some such vague idea exists in many minds, and even when they do know what chautauqua institute (of New York) is, they do not know that it is a mere drop in the bucket of the great chautauqua movement of the west. These chautauqas are held for about ten-day sessions, from June to September, all over the west, and the aim is to hold them when and where the rural population can attend. And it does. The farmer and his family buy season tickets, and they attend the sessions afternoon and evening, for ten days, even to physical exhaustion and intellectual indigestion.

They hear the prelude by the soprano and the reader, they listen to the lecture by the more or less great statesman, orator, minister, or traveler, they hear the jubilee singers, the well known author, and they see the magician and the moving pictures.  
If they do not buy season tickets, they at least drive to town on "Bryan day." Indeed, part of Bryan's fee is conditioned upon the extra admissions at the gate, and it is said his own share amounts to about \$25,000 in a single summer. In one day last summer his receipts were \$1,200. The chautauqua received a like amount.

Most people can understand the figures of gate receipts if a little slow to accept figures of speech. They can begin to realize Bryan's popularity when it is expressed in dollars, and yet Mr. Bryan's fees are the smallest part of the dividends from his platform work, as before hinted. It only fair to Mr. Bryan to mention that he makes more speeches without pay than he does for pay. A large part of his time is devoted to public and party work, which not only brings no profits, but involves a very considerable expense.

Nor does Mr. Bryan charge "all the traffic will bear." It is interesting to note that his contracts provide that the admission fee to hear him shall not be higher than the same fee for at least two other numbers of the "course." Is this modesty the wisdom of the serpent or the harmlessness of the dove? He is also cautious in expressing his opinion of his contractors. "Who is the greatest orator you ever heard?" he was asked. "Oh," answered Mr. Bryan coolly, yet without a blush of self-consciousness, "I have heard too many good Democrats speak to answer that."

Mr. Bryan has ideas about introductions from which he has suffered, and he lays down one inflexible rule. "When an audience becomes tired of the introduction, it is time for the introducer to stop." "The laudatory introduction," he says, "should be avoided. Not that one objects to having people watch him while he blushes, or, worse still, watch him while he falls to blush when he ought to."

Mr. Bryan has long since ceased to blush when introduced as "our next president," though there is a touch of incredulity in his smile. And if the presidency comes to him, he may thank the chautauqua, and if the presidency flees from him the chautauqua is still there and waiting to welcome him again.

**A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE.**

Not without good cause may Pierce and Stanton county Republicans look to the future in considering the primary campaign now being waged in the Eleventh senatorial district. Time honored custom, long ago agreed upon as equitable and fair, until now lived up to by each of the four counties in the district in good faith, decrees that this year it is Stanton county's turn to name the Republican senatorial candidate. Senator Randall of Madison county, sent without a dissenting voice among the Republicans of the four counties to the legislature's last session, is the first man to rise up and insist that this long-standing and eminently fair rotation agreement be violated. He would have the Eleventh district Republicans break faith with Stanton county at this time in order that he might be sent back to the senate. Madison came in two years ago under the agreement. It was an eminently fair agreement at that time. Today the rotation plan has lost all of its virtues. At the present time this rotation plan is "puerile." Senator Randall has been pressed by the multitude of friends—friends who insist there is only one man in all of these four counties who can capably represent us in the state senate—to accept just one more nomination. He had quite decided to ask for the honor a second time in succession—in fact a number of reliable Stanton county men are

ready to attest that Senator Randall told them he would not again seek the office if Stanton county wanted the nomination—but his friends all over the district rose up en masse and in response to bushels of letters he was forced, regardless of precedent established by the Republicans of the district years ago and consistently lived up to by the party ever since, to offer himself as the district's savior.

If the long-time precedent of rotation in this nomination is to be violated this year, to satisfy one man's personal ambition, what of the future? Under the established precedent, Pierce County's turn would come next, then Wayne's, and then Madison's again. Break that agreement this year and where is the senator to come from two years hence?

Would there, following the gratification of Senator Randall for twice as much office-holding in this office as has ever before been given any man, be a new precedent to follow? Would it be two terms each in the future or would it be one term for each of the other three and two terms when it came to Madison?

To give the senatorship twice consecutively to any one county would make it sixteen years before the office ever rotated through the circuit of four. Thus to one man in each county would be given all of the senatorial honors that could come to that county in sixteen years. Is there anything particularly fair about that? Is there anything to commend such an arrangement to anybody except the four men who would hold the office throughout those sixteen years? Yet such a basis Senator Randall would apparently have us establish.

Or, quite as logically, since Mr. Randall of Newman Grove is the only man in the four counties this year who is capable of intelligently representing the Eleventh district in the senate, is there any foundation for the expectation that there would be senatorial timber in the district, aside from Mr. Randall, two years from now, or four, or six.  
And if it is necessary to break all precedent for the sake of being represented in the state senate by the Newman Grove banker again this year, could our interests any better spare him in years to come? Is it that we have at last had discovered for us the man who can properly look after these four counties in the state senate? And if so, will anybody deny that we ought to perpetuate this one natural senator for life?

Everybody admits that R. Y. Appleby is fully as able, fully as intelligent, fully as honorable and honest, fully as broad-gauged, fully as shrewd a business man and fully as well known in the state as Mr. Randall.  
R. Y. Appleby of Stanton is fully the equal of C. A. Randall for senatorial timber. He has fully as many friends throughout the state. He would be able to accomplish fully as much during the coming session of the legislature for the Eleventh district—and the Eleventh district needs attention—as would Mr. Randall or any other man in the district.

"A great many visitors are in our humdrum," remarks the New York Evening Mail

The town marshal at Valentine is a man of rare discrimination. He can tell one "coon" from another. A colored lad has been arrested there as answering the precise description of a young dandy who escaped from the Kansas reformatory.

Many a business enterprise whose death is diagnosed as due to "lack of public appreciation," has really succumbed to a lack of judicious advertising. About the time the public begins to stop appreciating an institution is the time for that institution to wake up and let the public know it is on earth.

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**ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.**

Pray for the thing you want, but work for the things you must have.

There are lots of men who seem worthless until compared with a girl who has just returned from a vacation.

one who has had one senatorial election from the district, as by any other man in the district.

If faith is broken with Stanton this year, when that county presents a man worthy the honor in every way, would those who now want to violate an agreement, for the gratification of one man's office-holding ambition, be in favor of giving the senatorship to Stanton next time, or would they pass Stanton by altogether?

And if Wayne and Pierce counties become parties to this breach of faith, what sort of support may they expect for their candidates in the future when they come to claim their turns at office?

The Eleventh district of Nebraska has never yet seen the day when it possessed only on man fit to represent it in the state senate. That day is not dawning now. Fair play was at the basis of the rotation agreement made by Republicans of the Eleventh district, just as it was made in other districts, years ago. Fair play is in order at the present time.

The friends who have pressed Senator Randall into asking for more than his share of senatorial honors in this district, are asking the Republicans of these four counties to break an equitable precedent and to establish a dangerous disorder.

This is a season when the Republicans of the Eleventh senatorial district should think twice, and incidentally look into the future.

More is involved than the mere ambition of one man to gain twice as much senatorial distinction in this district as has ever been granted to any one man before.

**AROUND TOWN.**

Did they tag you?  
La Follette drew the crowd. He also drew \$225.

The crows are making a noise like the jingling of the guinea.

Ten years ago we thought the Russian thistle was going to destroy the country.

Be thankful if you haven't hay fever—that is, if you haven't.

Norfolk has started out chautauquing in first rate style.

The Chicago Tribune has discovered that many statements in the declaration of Independence were also stolen from Mr. Bryan.

One merchant at O'Neill stopped taking The News because he never got a chance to see it—somebody came in and swiped it every afternoon.

Now is the time to vote in The News piano contest.

LaFollette is here, but we still lay our money on Allen.

How many times have you heard it—"This is going to be a searcher."

Base ball news is of much more interest just now than the presidential campaign.

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**AT CHION GLOBE SIGHTS.**

Pray for the thing you want, but work for the things you must have.

There are lots of men who seem worthless until compared with a girl who has just returned from a vacation.



George N. Beels of Norfolk is announced as a candidate at the coming primary election for the republican nomination as representative from the district of Madison county.