

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal The News Established 1843. The Journal Established 1877. THE HUSE PUBLISHING COMPANY N. A. Huse President N. A. Huse Secretary

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The next time the Saturday Evening Post takes a dip in Alaska wheat, it won't. Mr. Bryan apparently thinks that his ability as a debator ought to qualify him for the presidency.

In one thing Mr. Bryan has been consistent. He has always been a free-trader and still remains true to this principle.

Charles Schwab is said to be tired of his five million dollar palace in New York and is trying to sell it and go back to Bethlehem, Pa.

The society girl and the second baseman who exchanged suit cases on the train were not so badly off for she got a ball suit and he a ball gown.

A boat arrived at Portland, Maine, the other day with 13,900 lobsters aboard. This surpasses the number listed by any of the great ocean liners this season.

Chemist Wiley says ninety-eight per cent of the liquid sold as whiskey is not whiskey at all. The deceptions practised on an unsuspecting public are innumerable.

Atlantic doctors have decided not to attend those who are unable to pay for their services. Wonder if the mortality will be greatly increased in that city?

Nebraska has been surely well served during the past two years by Governor Sheldon. And Nebraska will give Governor Sheldon a second term with a mighty majority.

It's quite a come down from his high aspirations, but Aginaldo's present ambition is to become alderman of Manila. He has sufficiently Americanized to recognize the relative value of official position, anyway.

Campaign songs so far received do not reach a high standard. The authors will not gain appointments carrying a large salary on the strength of them—about thirty cents would seem a proper reward.

Los Angeles county in California, which has voted three and one-half millions of dollars for good roads, seems to have stumbled upon the profound truth that the way to get good roads is to pay for them instead of passing resolutions for them.

Mr. Hearst has secured affidavits to prove that Mr. Bryan, when a congressman, called the working men "a lot of public beggars." Several men heard the statement, but that was before Mr. Bryan was depending on the labor vote. He feels very differently towards the common people now.

France is at the top of the column of nations for a high average of industry and thrift. Whatever the income of the French peasant from farm or labor, he saves a portion of it every year. This is so largely invested in banks having public confidence that France has the largest loanable fund of any nation.

A former member of the Indian cabinet lately estimated the present hoards of coined money in India at a billion and a half and thought the yearly increase would reach \$50,000,000. If this is true much of the vast gold and silver production of the last few years will be absorbed without any great disturbance of prices.

WEAR A NORFOLK BADGE. Norfolk people expecting to go to the Stanton fair tomorrow have been requested to wear Norfolk badges. If every crowd of Norfolk people visiting other towns would remember to wear the Norfolk badge, this city would derive material benefit without much effort. When you go away with a bunch of Norfolk boosters, wear a badge.

The watchword of the progressive American today is speed and accuracy. Great minds are forever battling with the problem of improving conditions and making one pair of hands do the work of many. This is not done to throw any man out of work for it is the work of the masses that makes the world go on. The prime object for such industrious and studious improvement of conditions is that more can be accomplished.

It is useless for citizens to complain about the way the public affairs are conducted and let them go by default. If men have positive views on the question of who should and who should not represent the people in city or county office, why not carry out the spirit of those convictions by voting and getting others to exercise

the privilege, for it should be held by every citizen of the United States the highest privilege as well as duty to have a voice in the conduct of public affairs.

The traffic moved by railroads in the United States exceeds four and one-half million tons every twenty-four hours. The railroad traffic has doubled in the last seven years, while the facilities for transporting it have increased less than twenty-five per cent. Should it increase as fast in the next seven years the only hope of taking care of it properly lies in developing our waterways.

The fact that twenty-three horses have been stolen within a radius of 100 miles of Norfolk during the past month, should put farmers and live stock owners on their guard. The further fact that but one of these thefts was from a member of the North Nebraska Live Stock Protective association, and that that thief was caught and sent to the penitentiary within eight days, should induce every horse-owner to get into that association with all haste.

For many years the ginseng industry was a flourishing one and any one could successfully cultivate a small patch of it and was sure of a large return, while those who went into the industry on a large scale made fortunes. But the advance of civilization in China marks the doom of the ginseng traffic. As the Chinese become more enlightened they are finding out that the wonderful medical properties which they supposed were contained in ginseng do not exist—that they have been fooled for thousands of years.

A laboring man asks: "Has Bryan ever told us anything that was true? In '96 it was 'free silver' at sixteen to one, without the aid or consent of any other nation." In 1900 it was "Imperialism," if any one knows what that means. In 1904 he was a "gold bug" and supported Parker with all his might. In 1908 it is anything to get votes. He wants the labor vote. What has the Democratic party ever done for the laboring man except furnishing free soup tickets? What will he bob up with in 1912?

The making of films for picture dramas has become a business of great volume but authorities on such matters tell us that there must be an improvement in the grade of moving pictures exhibited if the business is to prove a lasting one. It can be made an agency of much good by introducing educational features and special productions appropriate to special occasions and seasons. It should be the effort of the forces for good to encourage and urge on an upward tendency in such entertainments, for in the past their influence has been definitely degrading.

Judging from much of the talk about tariff revision one would gain the idea that it was a small matter to accomplish. That the tariff schedules affecting nearly every article made or produced in the country and affecting all classes of people, could be changed as easily as taking off one's suit of clothes and putting on another. It is a big job to readjust the tariff on a multitude of articles so that the interests of all will be justly conserved. That is why all political have approached it with hesitation. Now all are agreed that it must be done and the Republican party is pledged to go about it in a business like manner as soon as possible after inauguration.

NORFOLK SCHOOLS. The Norfolk high school is attracting students from a large territory. This departure of the board of education, in installing a normal course, is highly commendable and will afford opportunity to many northern Nebraska young men and women to acquire a practical education that they might not otherwise have.

The Norfolk schools rank among the very best in the state. And it is to be noted that they are progressing rapidly, being made constantly better.

THE IOWA SENATORIAL FIGHT. The Iowa senatorial fight is to be settled where it ought to be—by the Republicans of the state at large. Governor Cummins will be given a chance for his toga, but he will not be able, through his governorship, to force his own election.

The trouble with Cummins is his insincerity. He has been both a Democrat and a Republican. He used to be a railroad attorney. He is found in any band wagon that happens to be leading popular passion for the moment—it is anything to get an office with Cummins.

The story told about the actions of certain people in Augusta, Ga., during the recent flood is a most shocking one. A number of people got out in boats among those who were marooned in the upper story of their houses or were clinging to the tops of trees or telephone posts. These boat owners were willing to rescue these unfortunate but they charged for the ser-

vice all they could get. One man who could offer only \$50 for the assistance was obliged to remain in his perilous position a long time while better paying patrons were cared for. Is this the southern generosity and hospitality which poets have sung in the past or were the boats all owned by the nether strata in Augusta society?

When it was announced that Brazil had ordered three battleships of the largest and most modern type it was conjectured that it must be a Japanese scheme to have them built ostensibly for Brazil and later Japan would purchase them. But Brazil insists that the battleships are for her own protection from outside incroachment. As Argentine is the only power at all likely to meet her in war, it is taken as a threat by the Argentine government, who have retaliated by voting to build two large battleships and four armored cruisers. Thus do the smaller nations follow in the fool steps of their more powerful predecessors.

The possibilities of reclamation of the arid and semi-arid west, seem, in the enthusiastic western mind, to be almost limitless and no man can place a limit on the possibilities which will result from the irrigating of all the desert land of the west. But the time will undoubtedly come when irrigation will have accomplished all that is practicable in the far west. Then the government will turn its attention to draining the swamp lands of the south and east. If the United States is destined to have ultimately a population exceeding half a billion, there will be urgent need of utilizing every available acre of land to support such an aggregation. The west is having its day now but the east and south may have their turn before the nation is many years older.

HUGHES' NOMINATION. Republicans throughout the country will be glad over the victory of Governor Hughes in New York. The governor has given New York an efficient administration. He has stood for good government as he saw it, and yet he has not been among that class of loathsome politicians who shouted for every radical reform, however unreasonable, just for the sake of styling in the band wagon.

Governor Hughes is an able and a conscientious statesman. He might have become a potent factor in the Republican convention if he had spoken sooner. He has not sought the nomination and he ran his own affairs in the state of New York without inviting or accepting outside interference.

There is no questioning the fact that the study and use of the universal language—Esperanto—is increasing the world over. At the recent Esperanto congress at Dresden attention was called to the magnitude of the calamity which befell mankind when at the building of the historic tower of Babel, languages were multiplied and intercommunication was interrupted. The incidents and circumstances leading Zamenhof, the Polish Jew, when he boy, to set himself the task of devising a new language which should be a practical international verbal code by the use of which all the people in the world might be able to understand each other, were entertainingly related, and the progress of the language in the different countries reported.

A large amount of Esperanto literature has come into existence and over sixty journals are devoted to its advancement. In spite of all this most of us believe that English is more rapidly becoming the universal tongue than Esperanto.

There is little question but that the consolidated school will be the rural school of the future, which means that two or three districts will combine their resources and build up by a concerted movement a single school that is far better than the old individual schools could possibly be made. One township in Illinois has made a marked success of such a school, which is graded and employs four teachers, two in the grades and two in the high school branches which include—as all rural schools should—domestic science and agriculture. Two wagons bring the more distant scholars to school at a cost of nine cents per pupil per day. One of the unused school houses is turned into a home for the teachers, which solves one of the most serious problems of the country schools. No teacher is paid less than sixty dollars, yet there is a marked saving over running several old-fashioned schools and the children are given every advantage that town children have.

TRADE EXCURSIONS. Norfolk has been talking of an excursion into the Rosebud country which would allow Norfolk business men to shake hands with their neighbors. There seems every reason why such a social call should be made by Norfolk people, and The News hopes that Mayor Sturgeon's plan will yet succeed. Norfolk is the center of a big, growing territory. From a selfish standpoint, alone, Norfolk busi-

ness men could well afford to take a couple of days off to get acquainted with their neighbors. Many people who have not made a trip into the Rosebud country, fail to appreciate the extent of rich country to which Norfolk is the open door—and only door.

Since Norfolk began discussing this excursion, Fremont business men have taken up and carried through a similar journey up the Burlington line between Fremont and Sioux City.

Norfolk is superior to Fremont in point of geographical location, and in point of tributary territory. If Fremont business men can make one trip, Norfolk ought to be able to make a pair of them.

PRIMARY CHANGES NEEDED. Among other changes which should be made in the primary law, is one regarding the time for holding the state conventions. The fourth Tuesday in September is too long after the nominations. The filing time in the summer and the primary date should be brought closer together, and the platform conventions should be brought nearer the primary.

In order to make the direct primary a consistent proposition, it would also seem that the county central committees and the state convention delegates should be elected at the primaries.

And each county should have representation in the state conventions in proportion to its party vote. At present every county, big and little, has the same voice.

All delegates to conventions, including national delegates, ought to be chosen at the primaries, to make the primary consistent. The state and congressional committees should also be chosen at the primary, to carry things out logically.

The South Dakota primary elections are held in the spring and in some counties the party leaders hold a "conference," very similar to the old-style conventions, to determine who shall go on the primary ballots. In Nebraska, in some instances, similar "conferences" were held, as a result of which only one name appeared on the party ballot at the primary election. It might be argued that such a conference is valuable because it prevents bitter factional war within a party. All that can be said for or against this conference plan can be said for or against the old convention system—no more and no less. If a "conference" before the primary to select one candidate to go on the primary ballot, is a good thing, then the convention system is a good thing and the primary a bad one. The "conference" and the primary have no part in the same nest. If the conference is desirable, then the expense and sham of the primary might as well be abolished. If the primary is wholly desirable, then "conferences" or "caucuses" held ahead of the primary to determine who shall go on the primary ballot, are altogether defeating the purpose of the primary.

TAFT'S REPLY TO BRYAN. Mr. Taft forebly replied to Bryan's insinuation that Taft had not voiced his own political views. Before Roosevelt ever mentioned tariff reform, Judge Taft, in a speech at Bath, Me., spoke for revision. He has never failed to give his views on live topics in clear, forcible language. Nobody who reads the papers has cause for any misunderstanding as to Taft's position.

One paragraph from Judge Taft's reply serves to bring out the point admirably: In my notification speech, and in other speeches made since, I attempted to make clear my position on all the issues of the campaign. If Mr. Bryan has been unable to understand them, I cannot make them clearer. I have said Mr. Bryan should devote a little time to his own record, from which he seems to be struggling to separate himself, with all the adroitness acquired in a twelve years' hunt for an issue on which he can be elected president.

The readiness with which Mr. Bryan in successive presidential campaigns, passes from one paramount issue to another shows that the chief consideration which affected his selection of an issue has been its plausibility in attracting voters. He presents the remarkable spectacle of one who has been seeking the presidency for twelve years without success and without official responsibility, and without the opportunity to test the various propositions which he has advocated for reforms, and yet of having events demonstrate what a colossal failure he would have made in each instance had he been permitted to carry his proposals forward as the policies of the country.

SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE? It is characteristic of Mr. Bryan that he has chosen to make this campaign mostly on the strength of a phrase that sounds happily to his ear. He is, above all other things, a phrase maker. When he can string a few words together that sound smoothly to the ear, he is happier than at any other time. And he believes that he has found a great slogan in this motto which he is said to have selected to carry the burden of the coming fight: "Shall the people rule?"

If the people do not already rule,

then it will have to be explained that wherein they do not and why. Mr. Bryan will say that it is the corporations that rule. But do they? Where is there vaunted power? Have they not been chased for four years past from one retreat to another until they have cried for mercy like whipped children? Is not the practical question at this moment whether or not we shall go on at once with further punishment, or wait to see if abundant promises to be good will be fulfilled? Does a corporation even dare at this instant to contribute a dollar to the campaign fund? Has not Mr. Bryan himself commended Mr. Roosevelt repeatedly for this ousting of the corporations from power? And is not Mr. Taft pledged by his own character as well as by definite promises to keep up the good work? Is there the remotest suspicion anywhere that anybody except the people is going to rule in this country no matter what happens or who is elected?

What opportunity is to be given to the people in the event of Mr. Bryan's election that they would not have otherwise? They are in full command now. They are going to have their way after Mr. Taft goes into the white house and everybody knows it. Indeed, there is not the slightest disposition anywhere to interfere with the rule of the people, except in the councils of corporate power; and these have given up for the present the thought or hope of influencing in the slightest either of the two great parties in the national campaign. Mr. Bryan's campaign cry will provoke no enthusiasm. It is profoundly meaningless.

THE NEBRASKA PRIMARY. Among other things apparent from Nebraska's second test of the new primary law is the fact that if your name begins with A, you are pretty well qualified to hold public office.

The blind voting that is done for the first name on the list, where the candidates are unknown, is hardly to the credit of the state of Nebraska. The unfair advantage given to the man at the top of the ticket should be equalized by some not too complicated plan of rotation. Perhaps some plan putting one man's name at the top of the ticket in one county, the next man's name at the top in another county, and so on, might solve the problem. A plan to rotate the names in any given county would so complicate the ballot printing as to run the risk of serious errors, to say nothing of the fact that it would add considerably to the expense, where a plan to put one name at the top in one county, another in the next county, and so on, would probably accomplish the same desired end, without costing the taxpayers any more money for printing.

Where a vigorous contest is waged at the primary the voters select their candidates with full knowledge and deliberation, but where there has been but slight contest, the man whose name begins with the letter A has a decided unfair advantage, and upon this sole alphabetical discrimination many candidates based their only hope of ever getting into the political limelight.

One of the results of the primary which many people consider a serious defect is the fact that party lines are badly shattered. With those who deem party organizations of little value to the body politic, this, perhaps, will not appear as a serious fault, but The News firmly believes the welfare of this republic depends upon the existence of two opposing political parties, each anxious to point out wrong doings of the other, and for this reason this newspaper regrets that any condition should be able to make men forget their party affiliations. Perhaps the legislature may be able to devise a more rigid primary qualification, holding voters more strictly to the act of making a choice of candidates within their own parties and preventing them from overstepping into the opposing party for the moment to assist a favorite or to vote against a man whose nomination might be for the best interests of his own party.

It is rather to be regretted that a Democratic newspaper should attempt to influence the nominations in the Republican party, or a Republican paper attempt to influence the Democratic party's nominations, and with some effect. Perhaps a few years of practice, however, will discredit a paper in its attempt to mix with the affairs of the opposing party, and thus discount this sort of work.

The date of the primary should be so changed that it will not overtake the farmer just when he is busy in the field. The date under the present law plays into the hands of the population center, to the disadvantage of the rural community.

There is no question but that more interest is taken in the nomination of candidates under the primary than under the old caucus system, notwithstanding the fact that the caucus system gave equal opportunity to all to voice their pre-nomination sentiments and to influence the nominations by their votes. From this fact alone it is safe to assume that the primary will be thoroughly tried out, amputated here and patched up there, before it is

ever discarded, if indeed it has not been so. Some attention has been paid to the expense of the primary system upon the taxpayers as well as upon the candidates, but if the taxpayers are better able to express their choice in selecting candidates, the public cost ought not to be seriously looked at, and as long as candidates are plentiful, perhaps the cost to the individual candidate ought not to be considered, since politics is, unfortunately, an expensive game at best, in the United States.

Perhaps if the dates of filing out candidates and holding the primary, were brought closer together, the bitterness of the primary campaigns might be considerably softened and the drain upon the candidate's pockets and nerve-energy materially lessened.

The people of Nebraska have expressed their desire to try out the primary plan to its limit and the people of Nebraska generally get what they want. In justice to themselves and to the primary, therefore, such remedies as appear essential to its best success should be made, always with the intention of giving the primary system the fairest kind of a chance to make good.

AROUND TOWN. The horsehide sphere must now make way for the oval pigskin.

Every Rosebud opening closes in a little further on the diminishing tribe of the Sioux.

The last batter on the diamond has been put out, and the season is almost ripe for a stack o' buckwheats.

There's a young man in Norfolk who has spent these Christmas days sick in bed. And it's our opinion that Mr. Carnegie should be informed.

News want ads will do almost anything—but there's a limit. One woman put a want ad in The News Saturday asking the person who picked up her umbrella in the postoffice, to kindly return it. There is a limit.

No, it is not yet the coal man's put in.

September has been as delightful a month on these plains as July always is.

That baseball championship still has the better of the Bryan-Taft presidential campaign.

Cannon has no fear of the Democrats, but he didn't figure on having to fight the whole Methodist church.

Twenty-three stolen horses have skidded from northern Nebraska within the past month.

The Iowa standpatters stood pat all right, all right. And apparently they've got Cummins goin'.

The string of incandescents across Norfolk avenue during the forthcoming Rosebud rush ought to throw considerable light upon the subject of Norfolk.

For a solid week at the Madison county teachers' institute next summer those two young men will each have three dozen fair maids to smile upon him. Or do they still teach that 72 divided by two is three dozen?

Right here we want to give credit to the two young men in Madison county who decided to teach school this year. Can you imagine any popularity any more intense than that which will be showered upon these two young men by the seventy-two young women who also teach country schools?

Score one for the man and woman who used to go to spelling bee. Here in Madison county the school children have become so punk in spelling and geography and special pains will be taken this winter to brace them up—if they can be braced (which some of the old timers have their doubts about.)

All 'board for Stanton.

There's plenty of dust in the hair.

The dentists all agreed that their banquet was filling.

The people of Norfolk rather play hosts to the dentists than to visit them.

No, there's not any worry over a frost. Some alarm is being felt over an ice famine, though.

There's this to be said about dentists, as a general rule: They make a good share of their living by dealing in things that are false.

A large number of those small boys and girls who are just now starting to school in the primary room, will remain fast friends all through their school lives and during their lives after school days, no doubt. It's a large influence over American life that school days exercise.

S. D., and an accident which confined him to his home last winter. Liabilities amount to \$19,000 and assets less than \$18,000.

A stage and dressing room have been arranged in the hall over the Bank of Dallas in Dallas, S. D., in order to accommodate amateur theatricals or traveling companies.

Bloomfield Journal: Alex Roos and Paul Chapman, both Santee Indians, were arrested by Constable Blacksmith and brought to the county jail at Center on the charge of horse stealing. Two teams of horses were stolen by them, both of them at the big Indian pow pow near Niobrara August 1, one team being sold at Niobrara and the other one at Yankton. The proofs against them seem conclusive and there is no doubt but they will be sent over the road for a good many years.

NEBRASKA POLITICS. Lincoln Star: The Grand Island Independent says the primary law should be amended at the next legislature. But the next legislature will owe its existence to the primary law as it stands, so there is small hope of its amendment.

About Norfolk. Bassett Bulletin: The Norfolk News scooped all competitors in its publication of the president's proclamation throwing open to settlement the Tripp county (S. D.) lands, beating 'em to it by twenty-four hours. The News is a rattling good news purveyor, but its politics is oh! so bad.

When a woman sets a clock she always sets it by guess.

SCRAP BOOK. No Discrimination. "It is very good of you, sir, to give me your seat."

"Not at all, mum," said Pat. "It's a dooty we owe to the sex. Some folks only do so when a woman is young and pretty, but I says the sex, and not the individual."

His Disease. Congressman Hamilton of Michigan went out for a walk in the country. The day was hot, and when he had gone a few miles he sat on a fence to rest.

"Want a ride?" asked a teamster who came by.

"Yes, thank you," Hamilton replied. Hamilton was thinking of a plan to get a bridge for the Paw Paw river and said nothing. Finally the teamster asked, "Professional man?"

"Yes."

The teamster wanted further information. A few minutes later he said: "You ain't a lawyer or you'd be talking. You ain't a doctor or you'd have a satchel. You ain't a preacher because you cussed when you barked your shin getting into the wagon. Say, mister, what is your profession anyhow?"

"I am a politician."

"Huh," snorted the teamster, "politicians ain't no profession. Politics is a disease!"

Not Quite the Same. Having arrived at that point in the baptismal service where the infant's name is conferred, the clergyman said, "Name this child."

"Original Story," said the sponsor nurse.

"What do you say?" he asked in surprise.

"Original Story," she repeated.

"It's a very odd name. Are you sure you want him called by the name of Original Story?"

"Original Story—that's right."

"Is it a family name?"

"Named after his uncle, sir," explained the nurse.

Original Story the little fellow was christened. Some weeks after this event the minister made the acquaintance of the said uncle, a farm laborer in another village, whose name was Reginald Story.

The Painter's Way. When a painter has taken up the parlor carpet, removed the furniture from the dining room, leaned two ladders against the hall mantel and stacked a half dozen variegated cans of paint on the sideboard, it means he is now ready to paint the outside shutters and the back fence.—Mark Twain.

Crockett and the Mules. It is told of the famous Davy Crockett that one day while standing on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, a swarm of mules trotted by under the custody of an overseer from one of the stock farms in Virginia. A congressman from Boston attracted Crockett's attention to the unusual sight, saying: "Hello, there, Crockett! Here's a lot of your constituents on parade. Where are they going?"

Crockett looked at the animals with a quizzical glance and answered quietly, "They are going to Massachusetts to teach school."

HOLLAND WILL GO SLOWLY. In Speech From Throne His Indicated Relative to Venezuela Case. The Hague, Sept. 16.—The speech from the throne at the opening of the states general was read by Premier Heemskerk in the absence of Queen Wilhelmina, who is convalescing from her recent illness. The speech makes but a brief reference to the difference between the Netherlands and the republic of Venezuela, which resulted in the Dutch minister at Caracas being expelled from Venezuela by Castro. "In our friendly relations with Venezuela," the government says in the speech, "an interruption occurred which our government is endeavoring to overcome peacefully."