

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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The first silver dollars were coined by the United States mint in 1793.

Bernard Shaw wants property and marriage abolished. If marriage is abolished property will soon go, too.

Telephone girls have to be five feet high now. We have often thought they cut us off too short.

The postoffice appropriation bill calls for \$241,000,000. Even letter writing is a factor in the high cost of living.

Now the Philadelphia strikers talk a nation-wide strike. You can't make a chain stronger by stretching out the links.

The price of meat is again climbing, and nothing will stop it but the thirty old habit of keeping a pig in the back yard.

On reading the riot news from Philadelphia, we have to pinch ourselves to make sure we are not living in 1910 B. C.

The French senate has just passed a bill granting old age pensions which the English commend as more business like than their own.

A New York man is trying to breed a tailless cat. It is doubtful if the world will appreciate his great effort if he should be successful.

It will come hard on Colonel Roosevelt to conform to the ways of Europeans after having been a confirmed "gun toter" for all these months.

The American legation at Bogota, Colombia, has been stoned, but that is merely the playful way down there of expressing political opinions.

The truly domesticated man must now pay the price of his redemption from the nomadic state, by cleaning up the back yard Saturday afternoons.

Another blow to the down-trodden consumer! It costs \$175 to go by the new airship line from Munich to Oberramberg and back, eighty miles.

Thirty thousand Frisco people will commemorate the birth of American ideals July 4, by seeing Jeffries and Johnson give each other bloody noses.

St. Patrick's day means more this year in England than for a long time before. The Irish nationalists have become a power to be reckoned with.

The waste and sawdust from saw mills and planing mills is being pressed into solid sticks of firewood by machinery and thus made into excellent fuel.

If Senator Root is going to straighten out New York politics, he might as well quit attending to any trifling little job like being United States senator.

James R. Garfield is a possible candidate for the governorship of Ohio, but it is not thought probable that Secretary Ballinger will manage his campaign.

There is so much soiled linen to be washed in the Albany legislative investigation, that some patriots will have to go to bed for lack of anything to wear.

The senate favors giving the wandering Pottawatomies \$447,339, said to have been long due them. This will provide them with fire water for a number of weeks.

The American people credit the Rockefeller foundation for our glorious national record for philanthropy, but if churches or missionary societies take "tainted money" they are only hypocrites.

Colonel Roosevelt is to receive from the lord mayor of London the freedom of the city in a gold box. Almost anything would be more suitable to present in a little box than freedom. It's paradoxical.

A new incentive has been added to the war of the extermination of the brown rat, now being waged so energetically in so many countries. The skins have been found useful for several commercial articles, such as binding of books and making purses and gloves.

Over in Germany they are grinding up their mountains to mix with their cement pavement. They have discovered that the lava thrown out by volcanoes, when ground up and mixed with cement and baked in blocks in great kilns for two weeks makes the most durable paving material that has ever been tried.

It is scarcely safe to refer to the thoughts which this weather brings lest the mercury suddenly fall. Still

visions of robins, crocuses, warm rains, house cleaning, lilacs, dandelion greens, rugs to beat, tomato plants, umbrellas and rubbers always somewhere else when you want them, and a thousand and one spring tokens flit through one's brain as winter for a moment loosens its grip on the earth.

The John Jacob Astor divorce attracts little attention in the atmosphere of New York's smart set. Couples that live in domestic peace and harmony are more of a news feature down there.

There is a growing sentiment against the overheating of school rooms and public buildings in general. It enervates the body and makes it more susceptible to disease.

It has been discovered by actual experiments that by feeding white hens on harmless dyes they will lay eggs of any color. This will in time do away with that mussy process of dyeing Easter eggs.

Mayor Gaynor of New York is a disciple of the Pedestrian Weston. He refuses newspaper reporters interviews at his office but allows them to accompany him on his long walks, if they can keep the pace.

One paper commenting on the Rockefeller foundation starts with the hymn "How Firm a Foundation." The Rockefeller millions do seem to give a pretty solid foundation to even a philanthropic experiment.

The awakening of Americans to the need of manual training in the public schools is one of the most encouraging signs for the future. The boy or girl who can make things has a wonderful start in life.

More than a quarter of a billion dollars is lost absolutely and forever each year in the United States through fire. Much of this loss might be prevented by care. Care in building, and care in fire protection.

John Milton was a poet and he was also a secretary of state. He left his idea about the conservation of natural resources recorded in Latin so heavy that it is not often quoted, but it is there and is very much to the point.

Variety is not only the spice of life but its continuance. Intelligent recreation, interests outside the daily grind changes of scene—these are not merely luxuries, they are necessities of life.

Gladstone's son has been elevated to the peerage so often declined by his father. It is doubtful if he will stand any higher with his rank than did the "grand old man" without it. But without regard to this he is a worthy son of an honored man.

You can never tell in what unlikely place cupid will manage to get in his work. A couple of ardent lovers aged respectively 75 and 77 eloped from the old peoples' home in Indiana of which they were inmates and walked two miles to be married.

This is not the first time in English history that the house of lords has been in disrepute. It was abolished for ten years in the Cromwellian period. The king was also abolished in the most summary manner known. The country survived the shock, too.

From the viewpoint of commerce, of foreign relations, of world economics, of radical development, or of the spread of Christianity, the education of China along modern lines is one of the most important problems confronting America and Europe today. It directly concerns the enlightenment of a quarter of the world's population.

If the railroads believe that Norfolk has no chance to gain more favorable freight rates, they ought to be glad to have the city try its case and lead that out. And in case Norfolk is entitled to better rates, which people believe who have studied the situation, then there is no reason on earth why they should not be gone after.

An exchange says "The only reason there are not a million cherry trees in bloom in Texas, is that there are not a million cherry trees in Texas." The same might be said of many other states. When the soil of the United States is planted and cultivated as it is in the old world countries a wealth of blossom and fruitage will stretch from ocean to ocean.

A Chicago packer says the American people could reduce the cost of their meat if they would use some of the cheaper cuts which contain just as much nutriment instead of insisting on rib and loin cuts. Undoubtedly there is something in this. If American cooks would spend a little more time in the preparation of some of the cheaper cuts a saving might be effected without any loss of comfort to the family.

So far people have been permitted to walk from one part of the "City of Brotherly Love" to another, if they pursued their way quietly and peaceably, but drivers of delivery wagons who carried passengers during the strike were arrested. Philadelphia is rotten politically. That is why the

street car strike there is more popular than an opera with a new tune.

Ambassador Brice says in his American Commonwealth that "in only one particular have the American people shown themselves incapable of self government and that is in their cities. And why? Because most men do not do their duty as citizens. 'Graft and corruption would disappear from our municipalities within two years if the good men were at the same time good citizens,' says John C. Oswald of New York.

Mr. Rockefeller made an effort to win an ultimate victory over disease by founding the Institution for Medical Research. Now he has set his face against another and even more universally powerful foe—poverty. He wishes to place some of his vast wealth to work toward the elimination of poverty from the land. He has undertaken an appalling contract but the world will watch his experiment with keen interest and earnestly hope for good results.

Professor Zueblin reverses all precedents and characterizes thrift as a vice and urges his audience to spend freely in order that the standard of living may be raised. For months the present high rate of living in America has been deplored and condemned by writers and speakers, and the inevitable result of a spendthrift policy set forth. In spite of Zueblin a bank account is far better than a deficit and it is neither necessary nor wise to urge Americans to spend freely. It is their nature.

It was recently stated that the fee of \$775,000 received by Samuel Untermyer for effecting the merger of the Boston and Utah Copper companies was the largest fee ever paid a lawyer. This is not true. James B. Dill was paid \$100,000,000 for bringing about a settlement between Andrew Carnegie and H. C. Frick and organizing the steel trust. These immense fees received by lawyers are said to be great temptations to supreme court judges to resign from the bench and once more enter the field where they will have chance to gain in a day a sum equal to the income on the bench in a lifetime.

For unknown centuries the human race has been experimenting with different foods and trying to come to some definite idea as to what men should eat and what reject. As a matter of fact the problem instead of being satisfactorily solved, grows more complicated each year with the introduction of new food products from foreign lands and the invention of new brands of breakfast foods. If a man were to attempt to follow half the rules laid down by so-called authorities he would certainly be in a pitiable plight. For the ordinary man, the best plan evolved so far is to use his common sense and eat moderately of such foods as agree with him and furnish the strength needed for the work he does in the world.

NEBRASKA PAYS WELL.

Inasmuch as Norfolk is at the present time considering the question of freight rates, and for the benefit of the people of this entire section of the state, the following statement by the Nebraska railway commission is of interest:

"The rates provided for the transportation of lumber in carload lots in Nebraska is 11.9 cents per 100 pounds per 100 miles; in Iowa the rate is 6.3 per 100 pounds per 100 miles. The rate on wheat in Nebraska is 11.43 cents; in Iowa it is 8.1 cents. The rate on corn in Nebraska is 10.2 cents, while in Iowa it is 8.8 cents. On cattle in Nebraska the rate is 13.6 cents, while in Iowa it is 10 cents. The rate on hogs in Nebraska is 17 cents, while in Iowa the rate is 11 cents. The rate on apples in Nebraska is 13.6 cents, while in Iowa the rate is 8.4 cents. The rate on potatoes in Nebraska is 11.9 cents, while in Iowa the rate is 7.2 cents. The rate on coal in Nebraska is \$1.02 per ton, while in Iowa the rate is 74 cents."

THE SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

The genial and sunshiny good cheer usually associating itself with St. Patrick's day is a reminder of the enormous progress made among us by the sons and daughters of old Erin's isle. When the so-called "railroad Irish," who were doing the hard work of building our railways about fifty to sixty years ago, first begun to come over, who could have predicted how far their children and grandchildren would have climbed today?

Inside of these red shirted and rough bearded old strollers there was purpose as firm as steel, to make their way in the world. And so today there has mingled with the old English race a strain of warm hearted Celtic blood, distinguishable from the old stock by nothing except the mellow toned names of the old Irish country families.

And today these old Irish names rank with the leaders of politics, business and the professions. They bring here a genius for friendship, that makes them a political force, and a warm heart and whimsical humor that make them delightful companions.

A DISTORTED VISION.

It is one thing to have high purpose

and determination and quite another to have good eyesight. If a man is to do effective and discriminating work in the world of affairs it is quite necessary that he have all three. These elements are just as essential to a nation as they are to an individual. If that nation is to "rise on stepping-stones of its dead self to higher things."

The American people are suffering from astigmatism at the present time. They are rightfully alarmed at the tremendous power exercised by "prevailing wealth," the corruption so prevalent in public life, the low ideals which characterize so many public servants. There is "a noble discontent" abroad in the land which expresses condemnation over the continued domination of the general weal by the special interests of greed and graft and cunning. This dissatisfaction is merging itself into a high purpose that this state of affairs shall cease to exist and that privilege shall give way to the rule of the people.

All this is encouraging, provided that the ends aimed for are reached in the right way and that we really get after those who are responsible for existing conditions and have the power to change them. It is at this particular juncture that purpose and determination need to be accompanied by perception. However worthy our plans, if we were not careful, we are apt to bungle them, not because of lack of intentions which are high, but simply from a vision which is distorted.

Such a danger is peculiarly apparent in the attitude of the people toward President Taft. That they are extremely critical of him is everywhere evident. At the end of his first year in the white house he finds his popularity greatly diminished. Whether or not the remaining years of his administration shall furnish such proofs of his personal devotion to the great principles of progress and civic righteousness as shall compel the people—generous and well disposed in their intentions—to reverse their present capriciousness and give him hearty support, time only can tell.

But it is the present with which we are concerned. The unfortunate position in which Mr. Taft finds himself is that the presidential office has been so magnified in its importance by the general public that the other branches of government have been lost sight of. This was due greatly to the career of his strenuous predecessor. Mr. Roosevelt's temperament is impetuous and dominant, and while he was president his tremendously vibrant, virile personality was so potent that he actually eclipsed everything and everybody else in anything he had to do with. He regulated or attempted to regulate everything under the sun from railroads to spelling books. He sent special messages to congress daily and the result is that he educated the people to believe that the president was the man who not only did things, but the man who did it all. We are not minimizing the splendid efforts of Theodore Roosevelt in awakening the nation to the dangers which menaced it. But with all his excellence, his defects as well had a marked influence on the thought of the nation and led it into some grievous errors of judgment.

President Taft suffers unfairly because of this in public opinion. The people naturally reason still from the Roosevelt viewpoint and honestly hold that if the credit is due the president for all the wise and commendable legislation which is passed, then for all that is not done, he should likewise shoulder the blame. And here is where the people themselves are manifestly unfair. They are putting too much emphasis on the president's duty and forgetting that it belongs almost wholly upon the congress of the United States, the men whom the people of each congressional district and each state, by their own votes, have sent down to Washington as their accredited representatives.

The facts are that President Taft has outlined and very clearly laid before congress a program of legislation remarkable for its fullness and breadth of comprehension of the real needs of the country. These bills cover the conservation of our natural resources, the stricter regulation of railroads, postal savings banks, control of industrial corporations, urge a bureau of public health, the modifying of injunctions and provides a better government in Alaska. No fair minded man will deny that here is lots of work cut out for congress to do and work of the most admirable and progressive pattern.

It is not for the president to legislate. That is the business of congress. That body has been in session now since early December and has done little or nothing. It is up to it to act. It is up to the people, whose agents these men are, to see that they do what they wish done or know the reason why.

President Taft is not above criticism. When he deserves it it should be freely and candidly given. But he should not be compelled to stand sponsor for the acts of congress. The people and the press should spend some of the time they devote to "hammering" Taft to a more vigorous pounding of the men they elect to congress to do their bidding.

Legislation along the progressive lines outlined and advocated by Presi-

dent W. H. Taft should be promptly enacted. The duty belongs to congress. The president's duty, in this regard, has already been done.

AROUND TOWN.

Get that green ribbon ready. There's a sure enough building boom in Norfolk.

These are the days when you try to stretch the last half ton of coal into a ton.

Norfolk avenue is a hard looker. It'll be harder when it's covered with that brick.

The Mabrys Mikes at Council Bluffs, being all assembled, ought to enjoy St. Patrick's day to the limit.

"Teddy can't go around," says a headline. But Teddy made a lot of other people go round and round.

We just shake off the coal man when along comes the Easter milliner to seize and bind us. Figuratively, of course.

No matter how old you get, you always have that same feeling about wanting your mother to come home, after she's been away awhile.

A dozen years ago a Norfolk boy attending Harvard was offered a trip to Europe for his summer vacation. There was an aged grandmother at home who was very dear to him and he wrote back: "We won't always have mother with us—he always called her 'mother'—and there'll be a good many years left in which to go to Europe, so I guess I'll spend my vacation at home." This week "mother" breathed her last and that young man came back to Norfolk today for her funeral. It would be hard to put in words the infinite happiness which that voluntary college boy's act gave to that aged woman—and what a remarkable tribute it was to her.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

Every lawyer tries to be more or less like Abe Lincoln.

Some men have so much enthusiasm that they haven't time for anything else.

We admire the man who wins a medal, particularly if he leaves it at home.

A boy seldom follows the career mapped out for him by the school teachers.

Men are all selfish. They would rather be late to dinner than to have to wait for it.

Which, by the way, constitutes the Best Families in a town: Meat three times a day, or false hair?

The men can at least point with pride to the fact that no magazine devoted to their fashions has a million circulation.

When a married man is an advocate of equal suffrage it is better proof that he is hesperated than that he loves his wife.

There is one thing you must always make up your mind to: Some people don't know you, and wouldn't like you if they did.

Think it over: How many people have treated you right in everything? If you can think of more than one, you are lucky.

"I am not overly particular, for a preacher. I admire the people who love their friends and hate their enemies."—Parson Twine.

There is some dispute as to which is the proper form: "Someone's else" or "someone else's." We aren't sure, but one or the other will apply to most of the hair you see the women wearing.

The meanest man in this world is the man who imposes on you because you are kind to him. People who are kind to you are so rare that you should appreciate them and not impose on them.

You often hear a man say: "Before I made the change I investigated the proposition thoroughly." It does very little good for us to investigate a proposition thoroughly. The worst mistakes we have ever made have been after thorough investigation, and what we considered deep thought.

Sent by a subscriber who lives in a distant town: "I lately read in your paper that every man hates to walk on the streets with a woman hanging on his arm. I supposed I was the only man in the world who didn't like that, but, since reading your piece, I have inquired around, and all the men I know hate it."

When a farmer's wife picks up a newspaper these days, her sniffs of scorn shake the cradle. The newspapers and magazines have much to say of the Chantecler, and all the spring styles will have some hint of the famous drama recently produced in Paris. Chantecler, a farmer's wife will tell you, unfastening her collar that her sniffs may have free exit, is French for hen and rooster. To put a rooster on a \$30 hat, or embroider a hen on a \$75 dress, when it is such a care to bring them through the rump, and rid them of mites, makes the farmer's wife have a low-down opinion of city folks. "If they had to take care of chickens awhile," she says, unfastening her corsets so that there will be no barrier to her sniffs, "they'd be thankful to have chickens to eat, without wearing them."

Home Course In Domestic Science

I.—The Scope of Domestic Science.

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EDITH G. CHARLTON

THE purpose of this series of articles will be an attempt to show the direct relation between domestic science and ordinary affairs in the life of either men or women. Too many people have conceived the idea that domestic science chiefly concerns those people who have more time for theorizing than for actual work. These think the subject deals largely with air castles of the Bellamy style of architecture and contains little real help for present day homemakers. There are some who still hold the opinion that such is the meaning and scope of domestic science, but their number is rapidly decreasing on account of the introduction of the study of scientific homemaking into public schools, high schools and colleges. To be an aid to housekeepers who cannot take advantage of these courses of study as prescribed in schools and colleges is the aim of this series of talks.

One of the chief purposes of domestic science is to teach men and women how to live rightly, how to use material things in such a way as to get the highest good, the best results, from them. The science concerns men quite as much as women, and it means much more than the commonly accepted idea that it has most to do with cooking and eating and washing dishes. These things are of course included in the study and, I assure you, that even these exceedingly common affairs of life are deserving of a higher place in the wonderful process of living than is usually accorded them.

Life is a serious business, and nothing which pertains to it is either a joke or a trifle. Therefore anything which helps to give even the common-

tion powerful and united is the highest task given to human beings. This is woman's true work. Is she honestly equipped and trained for it?

The Task of Homemaking.

Woman's share in the well being of the family demands not only an intelligent knowledge of the principles of her work, but also interest and enthusiasm in it. To be a really successful housekeeper a woman must be an enthusiastic housekeeper. Very few, if any, men have achieved success in any work to which they have given only part of their thought and a higgledy share of their enthusiasm. I believe that the largest per cent of unsuccessful housekeepers is always found among the women who are either doing their work ignorantly and according to somebody's tradition or because their interest and enthusiasm are given to some other person's work. Why is the opinion so general among both men and women that housekeeping requires a little less intelligence than almost any other kind of work? Why is it that the most incompetent person is the one who generally offers her services in domestic work? "She would do better in some one's kitchen" is the remark very often made of the unsuccessful woman.

What a Housekeeper Should Know.

It requires just as much brains to keep a house as it should be kept as it does to perform any other kind of work. It requires just as much knowledge and energy to make a home which truly fulfills all the term implies as it does to engage in any other industry. And no other work demands quite as much of the whole hearted interest, the real person, as does homemaking. One good reason why there are so many indifferently managed homes is because housekeeping in general has not as yet been put on the same plane as other industries. One reason why so many women are needlessly wearing themselves out in their task of providing food and shelter for their families is because of lack of knowledge of the fundamental principles of their work. Lack of training and practical education is responsible for many housekeeping failures. A woman said to me: "I cook for my family because I must, not because I have any interest in the art, for I thoroughly dislike it." "Are you a good cook?" I said. "No, I am not," was the answer. "If I am ever successful it is due to luck more than skill, because I really know nothing about the science of it, and, after years of experience, I simply can't get interested in it." Unless this woman is quite unlike the rest of humanity, her dislike can be traced to her failures, for no one dislikes to do that which he can do really well—just a little better perhaps than any one else. The woman who finds pleasure in making bread is generally the woman who has won the blue ribbon at the county fair and who has a reputation for being the best breadmaker in the township. She knows something about yeasts and flour, understands the proper temperature for breadmaking and finds her task a pleasure because she has had sufficient interest in it to become familiar with its science.

The housekeeper's work, if properly performed, gives regular exercise to all her faculties. If she understands, as she should, the effect of heat and cold upon food materials, upon liquids and solids, she will have a working knowledge of physics. If she knows something about digestion and personal hygiene she will not be a stranger to the study of physiology. Her intelligent handling of acids, alkalis and the treatment of the different fabrics in the laundry will necessitate a familiarity with chemistry. If she understands the scientific side of canning and preserving and the preservation of food by other methods, as well as the processes of cheesemaking, sterilizing, etc., she will be on familiar terms with household bacteriology. If she does not understand these simple truths, so closely related to her work, ignorance of them naturally presupposes working in the dark.

The Well Rounded Life.

The aim of life should not be to spend all the effort of our days in working simply to satisfy the physical needs of the body without any thought for mental development. True it is that a sound mind is usually found in a sound body, but it is also true that an empty head, like an empty stomach, is equally susceptible to poisons. Where all thought and effort are given to acquiring wealth, winning social or political position without taking into account the other side of life—the side which means the right attitude toward the world, our neighbors and ourselves—a great deal of our life living has been overlooked and missed.

A Long Felt Want.

An American once went to Windsor castle and insisted upon seeing Queen Victoria. He was told that it was quite impossible, as an audience with the queen could be had only by appointment. Still he persisted, and then they told him that before seeing the queen he must state the object of his visit. He said he wanted to show her a new piece of furniture, a throne bed—a perfect throne by day and a perfect bed by night.



COOKING BY RULE.

est things their true importance and assists men and women to be better mentally and physically is worthy due consideration and a fair trial from every individual. So, while these talks concern the housekeeper more closely perhaps than they do men, the latter are not exempt from at least an honest interest in their subject matter. Those who have anything to do with stock know how important it is that the animals be properly fed in order that they may be suitable for their special purpose. Men give a great deal of study to the different methods of feeding cows and pigs. They talk wisely about whether it is better to feed corn or peas for fattening purposes. They are careful, too, to see that the soil on which the apple orchard is planted contains the proper elements to make strong, productive trees. But when it comes to the daily bill of fare for human beings the average man and woman give it very little thought. At least it is the common rule to eat what is set before us or what our fancy and appetite suggest. Until we have so long disregarded the laws of nature that our digestive organs rebel, and we can't eat even the plainest food without discomfort. It is a fact that the average person knows less about his own anatomy and the functions of his body than about almost any other subject. Think for a moment of the many noted men who are laid aside in early middle life because their digestive organs are worn out. And no wonder they refuse to perform their duties! We wouldn't treat a thrashing machine as we treat ourselves and not expect the machine to be good for nothing inside six months. The illustration is more nearly parallel with the case than perhaps you think. The man feeds his engine with coal and wood in order to get energy from it. He also expects to get energy, growth and continued life from his food; at least that is the true reason why he eats. Yet how many men and women are there who from an ordinary bill of fare can select the foods which build tissue—make brain and blood—and which are most suitable for the production of heat and energy? The selection of food for the table in order that it may be truly nourishing and may yield the necessary material for growth is one of woman's greatest tasks. To be the maker of a home from which strong men and women shall go forth to build and keep a na-