

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

The News, Established, 1881.  
The Journal, Established, 1877.  
THE HUSE PUBLISHING COMPANY  
W. N. HUSE, President.  
N. A. HUSE, Secretary.  
Every Friday, by mail per year, \$1.50.  
Entered at the postoffice at Norfolk, Neb., as second class matter.  
Telephone: Editorial Department, No. 22, Business Office and Job Rooms, No. 1122.

For making many laws the Oklahoma legislature takes the lead. They have passed a law prohibiting playing poker with any member of the legislature. Evidently Oklahoma legislators know their own weakness.

In five years Count Boni spent \$3,000,000 of his wife's fortune and went \$5,000,000 in debt. And yet with this experience behind her Anna Gould is about to marry another worthless French nobleman.

The spirit of progress has at last struck Jerusalem. And unbelievable as the statement seems, there have been two hundred new buildings completed in that deadest of all dead cities, during the last few months.

And now the announcement is made that a small presidential boom has been launched for Chas. A. Towne of New York, formerly of Minnesota. There's one thing to be depended upon about Charles he'll not shy at it.

The Chicago Tribune says "Connecticut democracy is willing to be a sister to Mr. Bryan, but requests him to take his arm away." Mr. Bryan is becoming anxious lest too many of the other states follow Connecticut's example.

The American hen is rising to her opportunities when she cackles lustily over every newly laid egg. What a chorus it would be if they could all be heard together. There are 11,000,000 cackles each day over New York city's supply.

A ship from Bermuda brought in 60,000 Easter lilies for the festival day, and aboard the same craft bearing all this beauty and fragrance was Mark Twain. It is to be hoped that popular with travelers and is a profitable business.

There was a brilliant display of yellow in the reception given to the fleet at San Francisco. But as it was made by the immense quantity of oranges given to the sailor boys it was not considered in bad taste. In fact, the boys thought they tasted good.

If the Denver convention decides to let Mr. Bryan try the race once more, it should in all fairness extract from him a promise that he will never do it again. Something is due to the rising generation who have been taught that they, too, might be president some day.

The American government is making a decided improvement in its diplomatic service by sending trained, experienced men to the foreign capital instead of rewarding campaign workers with a consularship which they were utterly unable to fill acceptably.

Scientific men say that the North Pole is moving toward Asia and that in consequence North America is becoming warmer and Siberia colder. Wonder if the old pole left orders to have mail forwarded to its new location so it will know when Walter Wellman is coming.

Sixty Japanese merchants have started on a tour of the world in search of commercial and industrial ideas. The little brown men are not slow and it is to be hoped that what they see and learn will impress them with the conviction that peace is most profitable to the commercial interests of the Island Empire.

M. Escoffier, a French cook, has spent several months in this country learning how to feed the great army of American tourists who annually visit France. M. Escoffier said the Americans were the best fed people in the world. They get good food and it is well cooked. This is quite a concession for a Frenchman to make.

Seattle's school board is determined to keep the schools of that city at the head of the procession. Its latest innovation is to provide for a tour of observation through Europe of four of the most advanced teachers of the Seattle system. Teachers throughout the United States will hope that this means of broadening their ideas will become nationally popular.

It seems a pity that the custom of financing presidential candidates like public service corporations or promising actors has become fixed in this country. It was not so in the early days of the republic. It is one of the prices we pay for increased national wealth and the progress of industrial civilization. Since Mark Hanna took charge of McKinley's campaign every candidate has been backed by money from some source.

The highest dam in the world is being constructed on the Shoshone river, Wyoming. It will be three hundred and fifteen feet above bed rock, forming a reservoir sufficient to irrigate

115,000,000 acres, of which ninety per cent is government land.

A two million dollar dry dock, capable of receiving the largest warship, is to be located at Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, which it is said will be made one of the finest naval stations in the world. Uncle Sam by the very position he has in the Pacific, is one of the great world powers and proposes to not only recognize it, but live up to his reputation.

The price of meat is exorbitantly high and may go higher. The retailer lays it to the wholesaler, and the wholesaler is too far away to admit or deny. The meat packer may have a hand in manipulating prices to their own advantage, but no one can consider the prices which grain is commanding and not realize that cheap meat is out of the question. Meanwhile, the farmers are selling their cattle and hogs at fancy prices and putting their money in the banks. The farmer is enjoying his inning just now.

A new idea in the line of effort to suppress the carrying of deadly weapons has been advanced by a member of the city council of Cleveland, Ohio. He has introduced an ordinance prohibiting the display of revolvers, murderous looking knives and other weapons in store windows or conspicuous places on the ground that this would have a tendency to check the desire to purchase and carry such weapons. There is no doubt that untold numbers of crimes arise from carrying concealed weapons which might never be committed if the instrument of death were not ready to the hand. If the weapon could be eliminated the grand jury would have less to do.

AN IMPRACTICABLE PROJECT.

The revived talk about making a new state out of the northern portions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan shows how wise were those old framers of the constitution, who seem to have provided against all the follies that they could have been expected to foresee. They at least made this impracticable; since no new state can be formed out of existing states or parts of states without the consent of all the states concerned as well as of congress. As the consent of the states concerned in this instance cannot be obtained, the scheme can end in nothing but talk, and is a waste of energies that might be better employed.

It is fortunate that this is so; since the plan, if it could be carried through, would ultimately react with most force on the communities that now propose it. These are the lake cities of the three states and the inhabitants and owners of the mining districts. The cities are troubled by a lot of problems such as grain inspection laws and railroad laws which are different in the several states but all have to be applied to business that is identical. The remedy for that, of course, is such an agreement in the laws as rational people ought to be able to bring about without any great trouble. But the real incentive is that the taxation laid upon the mines brings in a handsome revenue; and the people of those sections think it would be a good thing to keep that themselves instead of having it go to the support of the whole state.

If they were to look a little way ahead they would see the folly of this. It is as certain as any future event can be that the iron supplies of the Lake region will be exhausted in from forty to fifty years. These are not veins of metal, extending to unknown depths as in Pennsylvania and Ohio, but surface deposits, mined from open pits and of ascertained extent. They will be gone in just so long, at the present rate of consumption. After that has happened, this new state, if it existed, would be shorn of power and importance and shrink like Nevada. Of course it would have a big commerce, but that is about all. The idea of such a state is unwise, and fortunately wholly impracticable.

THE CITY'S OFFICIAL PAPER.

In selecting The Daily News as the official paper for the city of Norfolk, the council has paid a compliment to this newspaper which is appreciated and has performed a public service to which the people of Norfolk are entitled.

Official papers are created for the purpose of carrying to the public and to the taxpayers reports of the proceedings and the action of the official bodies elected by the people to do the public work. It is of prime importance that the official paper should be a paper that reaches the greatest number of people interested in the official proceedings. It is the plain duty of the city council to buy with the city money the best possible service that can be had for the public at large.

In making The Daily News the official paper for Norfolk the city council has performed its conscientious duty and its plain duty in many respects. In the first place it is conceded by all that there is only one newspaper in Norfolk which reaches the Norfolk public at large. It is further conceded that The News, with nine carrier boys to serve its city subscribers, reaches practically every home in Norfolk. Therefore in select-

ing The News as the city official paper, the council has shown first of all that it is anxious to keep the taxpayers of Norfolk, in whose interest the council is working, posted constantly and in detail as to just what action is taken on every proposition arising. It can not be charged that this administration or this council is trying to hide its action by keeping its proceedings out of the one paper that reaches the people of the community.

In another respect the council, by selecting The News as the city official organ, has shown that it desires to serve the people of this city in the best possible manner. The council will meet on Tuesday evenings. By selecting The News as the official medium, the council has taken steps to inform the public of its acts in the quickest possible manner and on the day following the council meetings the people of Norfolk will know exactly and fully just what their city council has done.

In this matter the council has used the same conscientious business judgment that guides their own private business affairs. Business wisdom directs, without any argument, that the man who wishes to reach the people of Norfolk and vicinity today concentrates his publicity in The News, realizing that this is the only medium through which the public can be reached and that it pays to buy the best in publicity, just as in every other commodity. It should be borne in mind, too, in connection with this selection of The News as the city official paper, that this service in The Daily News will cost the city not one penny more than the expense would have been had the council selected a less widely circulated medium.

Norfolk today has the largest and best daily newspaper published in any city of this size in the world. It is apparent that the city council, as the public generally, takes considerable personal pride in the fact that Norfolk is alive enough and progressive enough to maintain a daily newspaper of this calibre.

WHAT WILL HE DO?

There is nothing in this world which is so absorbingly interesting as the biographical element in human life. It is not unwholesome, that looking toward the future the people should be intensely interested in what Mr. Roosevelt will do when he becomes an ex-president. There are some reasons why this should have more than unusual interest in Mr. Roosevelt's case. He will be the youngest man that the country has ever had who, after having served seven years, as the chief executive of the nation, leaves the white house to take his place in the ranks of the people once more as a private citizen.

For next March Theodore Roosevelt will be just fifty years of age. Not only is he in the prime of life, but he has a physical constitution that is most marvelous in its power and excellence, a personality which is the most pronounced of any man in public life on this continent, a record of great achievements, and with these a very comfortable fortune.

Added to all this, in some respects Mr. Roosevelt has been particularly near to the people. He is a man interested in all sides of life and because he has shown this interest in a thousand different ways he has become acquainted with the people and he with them to an extraordinary degree. He has been such a combination of the scholar and the rough rider, the man of affairs and the literateur of high ideals and intense practicality. Interested in a most strenuous manner equally over the regulation of great business interests, so that the giants might not take up the whole sidewalk to the exclusion of the many who only asked their share; in the commencement at Harvard; in a baseball game at Princeton; or in a bear hunt in Louisiana. These things have made him, by his broad humanity, the most interesting character in public affairs that America has seen in this generation.

The interest of the people in his future is altogether and wholly a very kindly one. There is little doubt that he will go abroad for a season before he takes up any further serious work. He may take a trip as a sight seer and visitor, but is far more probable that he will take his guns and his dogs and a few friends along with him and seek the recesses of South Africa or some other unknown and new country in search of big game. Such a trip would satisfy his restless spirit of adventure.

Moreover, there are several other reasons why the president is quite likely to take a rest following his withdrawal from the white house. The indications all point to the nomination and election of William H. Taft as his successor. Should Mr. Roosevelt remain in Washington, or close to it, he would be under the charge of dominating the Taft administration. This would be embarrassing both to him and to the man he so highly regards. Mr. Roosevelt is reported to have said a few days ago, "If William Taft is nominated and elected president, which would be very gratifying, it would make impossible any criticism if I were abroad to the effect that I was dictating

and being followed, or that I dictated and had been turned down in my suggestions."

Of course, such a trip even if it was quite extended, would only cover a short period. Following this, the ex-president's career in full of possibilities. It is safe to say, however, that Theodore Roosevelt, whether as private citizen or in official position, with his strenuous characteristics will continue to occupy a large place in the public mind for many years to come.

CAN CLEAN OFF THE DESK.

Different epochs in the life of the nation demand entirely different types of men, if they are to be met successfully and worthily. There is no question in the mind of any thoughtful citizen but what within the last ten years there has been an increasing need of a man at the head of affairs as president of this nation who possessed indomitable courage, intense earnestness, unquestioned honesty and an unflinching determination to change the current of national life so that democracy might mean more to the many and the opportunities in business, in social and political life might be more evenly distributed than they have been. When, seven years ago, William McKinley was stricken down by the hand of the assassin, he was succeeded by Theodore Roosevelt. The history of Mr. Roosevelt's administration has been one continuous battling for the overthrow of industrial inequalities and injustice and has resulted in clarifying the vision of men so that the whole nation is aroused as never before to the high purpose of providing every man with a square deal and a fair fighting chance as far as the laws of the country can so do. It must be conceded by all that President Roosevelt has been a wonderful factor in the moral uplifting of the nation. His methods have not always been the wisest, his temper has not always been the most admirable and his lack of self poise is a matter of sincere regret even to the thousands who uphold the spirit and intent of his policies.

At the present time, the nation finds itself confronted by a large number of new and important questions. They are of tremendous importance; they are freighted with the gravest concern, and the manner in which they are to be considered and dealt with involves the question of their success.

We have been and are still going through an epoch of great social and political disturbance. Not only the president, but the whole nation, has been strenuous to such a degree that it has worn upon the nerves even of the honest business forces of the country. What is wanted now is not any giving up of the Roosevelt ideas, any surrender of really important reforms which he has stood for, but a more kind and patient way of dealing with them. We want, in a word, to supplant and supercede a period of suspicion and agitation by one of optimism and development. The forces of destruction must give way to those of construction. The iconoclasts should give way to the upbuilder.

It is because the nation desires a man of affairs, a man of large brain, warm heart, great capacity for work a self poise and a judicial temperament that more and more the people have become agreed that William H. Taft is best suited to be the successor of Theodore Roosevelt. There can be no question about his allegiance to all that is valuable in the Roosevelt policies. He is admittedly Roosevelt's superior as a constructive statesman. And it is the man who can do things that is now emphatically needed.

William Allen White in the May American closes a very brilliant article about the great war secretary in these words: "The times demand, not a man bearing promises of new things, but a man who can finish the things begun. Such a man is Taft, a hewer of wood, who has no ambition to link his name with new measures, but who, with a steady hand, and a heart always kind and a mind always generously just can clean off the desk. He knows the desk is cluttered up. He knows that it may take six or eight years to get down to the mahogany under the things now pending. But the American people know that some way this must be done before this nation can go further. And hence, in the Mississippi valley at least, there is a belief that the man who can make the Hepburn railroad law as much a part of our common life as the postal regulations, who can grind the rough edges off the Sherman law through the courts, who can finish the canal, and deal with Cuba kindly, honestly, and firmly, who can lead the brown men of the islands further into the light, is this big, hard working, soft hearted, fair minded, unselfish man, Taft. He can clean off the desk."

AROUND TOWN.

It's Chief Peters.  
Decorate. This is U. C. T. week.  
A boy never grows too old to like to feed the elephants.  
Buy a ticket to tonight's concert whether you can go or not. It's for the Y. M. C. A. fund.  
The Elks and the U. C. T.'s will play one of the hottest ball games

Members of Norfolk's New Official Family



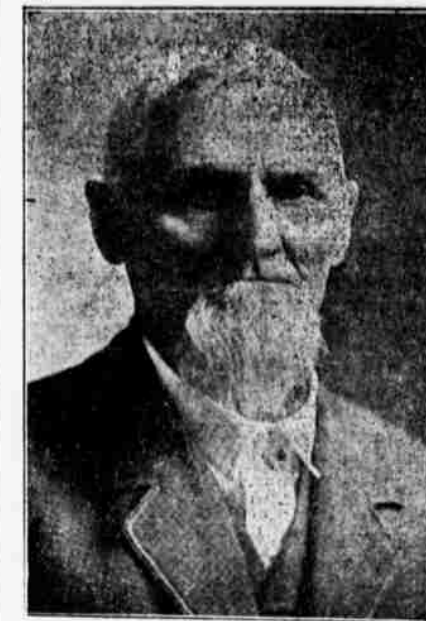
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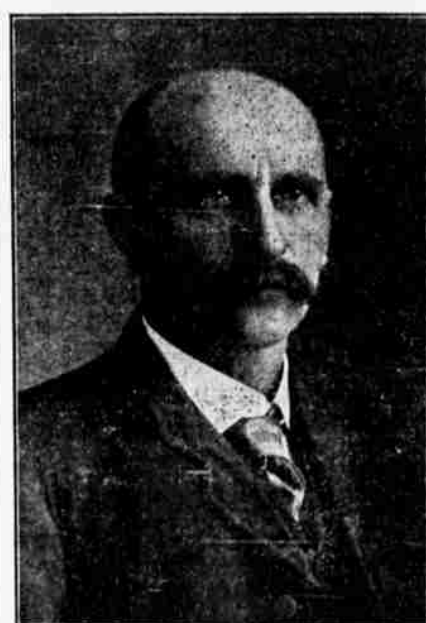
Councilman E. B. Kauffman



Councilman Pat Dolan



Councilman C. J. Hibben.



Councilman H. Winter



Councilman P. J. Fuesler



City Engineer Salmon

that will turn money into the Y. M. C. A. fund.

Every year the slack wire feats get a little bit better.

The chances are that "daughter" has already read the book which is being carefully hid from her.

The circus still carries "the annex, the after-show, the funny concert in which the leading vaudeville artists of America" take part.

The Platte isn't the only Nebraska stream that produces oratory. The two contestants from the Elkhorn valley—one from Stanton, one from Oakdale—took two first prizes in the state contest held in Norfolk.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

The most natural man in a play is the villain.

Women are so busy in the spring that they forget all about their rights.

When the weather is nice, some people spend half their time talking about it.

Most people's idea of a good conversationalist is one who knows how to listen.

There are too many people in the

world who use their nest eggs to make cake of.

Of the men, only preachers seem to be comfortable when they are in dry goods stores.

You can flatter a man by telling him that you know him to be a man who is not easily flattered.

Though people are too modest to admit it, every man is his own hero, and every woman her own heroine.

The chip a man carries on his shoulder becomes as large as a wood pile when the quarrel is with his wife.

We wonder what people think newspaper reporters are for. Every man who gives a reporter an item adds that it is not for publication.

Why is it that chickens hatched late in the winter are called spring chickens, and onions produced early in the spring are called winter onions?

"That girl pretty," said one woman contemptuously of another this morning. "Why, she has the same expression on her face as a clock that has stopped."

erals in her family in less than a year.

When a woman goes away to make a three weeks visit, the probability is that she will stay six. A man will start out to stay six and be back at the end of a week. Men do not enjoy visiting and they are such restless creatures that no one enjoys having them for visitors.

The worst looking woman at the average wedding is the bride. Brides always look pale and wan, from overwork, overworry and we never saw a bride whose clothes fit her, although she has done nothing but worry about them for months. If veils ever look well on brides, we have never seen a bride who used one to good advantage.

Trial of Army Deserter.

Col. E. B. Savage of Omaha, a United States army officer, was in Norfolk last night in connection with the arrest here of F. H. Meehan, a young army deserter, some months ago. Meehan's trial will be held in a short time and the purpose of the army officer's visit here was to secure the testimony of Chief of Police Flynn. Meehan has a tendency to be simple minded and when arrested in Norfolk was on his way to Washington to get transferred to the infantry because he said there was too much "hell" in the cavalry.