

ROOSEVELT IN THE RING.

A Fake Issue. Sioux City Journal: In the conservative atmosphere of Boston Col. Roosevelt undertook to demonstrate that his plan for recalling court decisions—a plan by the way, which originated in Wisconsin—is not radical. He pointed out that it applied only to state supreme court decisions. He indicated that it could not be used to express a sudden burst of passion because actual operation of the reversal could not be made effective in less than two years. Carefully he explained that the people now have the power to recall court decisions by amending the constitution, and that his proposal at most only hastened the process. All this is the truth, but it is not the whole truth. The whole truth is that the recall of state court decisions is a fake issue not intended to be made effective, but designed to divert attention from the more radical proposal relating to the recall of judges.

Roosevelt Not Gaining. Lincoln Journal: One week ago this morning the presidential candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt was announced. The disappointment it caused among a considerable number of his friends has not been dispelled by the events of the week. Fully as they expected a disturbing storm, they were not prepared for the chorus of abuse and denunciation that immediately broke around the head of the ex-president. Everything in that line foreseen by this paper last Monday morning has arrived, but in greater volume and virulence than could have been anticipated. The conservative press of the country has lost its old-time poise and serenity. It is nervous to the point of flighty irritability. There must be something extraordinary in the situation to stir it up to such an excess of excitement. So far as the practical progress of the Roosevelt candidacy is concerned, it cannot be said that it has gone any distance during the week.

Apology to Allen. Sioux City Tribune: In an article discussing the somewhat incongruous position of former Senator Allen of Nebraska in supporting Harmon for the presidency, the Tribune made a statement referring to Allen's record in the sugar trust investigation. To this statement Mr. Allen objects and with some reason. In 1894 Allen was a member of the senate committee investigating the sugar trust. Speaking of his work on that committee, the New York World, on June 22, 1894 declared that "he was the only member who put honest questions to the witnesses for the purpose of finding out the guilt, if guilt existed." Another New York paper said that "for populist Senator Allen, the senate inquiry into the sugar schedule scandal would have been absolutely without point, pith or moment."

Vote for Amendments. Norfolk, Neb., March 5.—Editor News: I want, with your permission, to call the farmers' attention that it is important that every voter in all parties vote at the April primaries for all the amendments they wish carried, so that those amendments may become a part of the party platform and receive the support of straight voters at the fall election. The first of these amendments submitted to the people the right of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum. The second fixes the term of office and changes the salary of members of the legislature from \$5 to \$10 per day. The third creates a board of control for state institutions. The fourth provides for biennial elections or elections every two years. The fifth allows cities of more than 5,000 inhabitants to make their own charter. The second and fourth have nothing in particular to commend them. The three other amendments are good and ought to receive the support of every voter. Particularly important is the direct legislation amendment. Don't forget it. J. A. Porter.

T. R. Encounters a Frost. Springfield (Mass.) Republican: Col. Roosevelt's visit to Beacon hill Monday was not an abounding success. Every courtesy was paid to an ex-president of the United States, but the testimony of reporters and legislators alike is that Mr. Taft's rival for the republican nomination met with something like a political frost. This contrast to the enthusiasm so lately in evidence during Mr. Roosevelt's Boston visits was brought about overnight, as it were. He evoked less applause than William J. Bryan received on his visit to the statehouse—something to be accounted for wholly because of dissatisfaction over the acute political situation which the ex-president of the United States has precipitated. "It is doubtful if there are more than twenty-five sincere Roosevelt men out of the 280 members of the Massachusetts legislature," estimates the statehouse reporter of the Boston Transcript. Col. Roosevelt's warm admirers in Massachusetts have been very many, but it is evident that lots of them are not following him in the latest adventure.

Well Financed. Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune: There is one advantage which is generally conceded to Col. Roosevelt, and that is that his campaign will be hampered by no lack of funds. Not only have his managers at their disposal the very liberal contributions collected to promote his boom by the committee

headed by George W. Perkins and Frank Munsey, but the members of the Roosevelt executive committee are all "malefactors"—beg pardon—men of great wealth. Alexander H. Revell is a millionaire furniture dealer, Truman H. Newbery is a millionaire manufacturer, Gifford Pinchot and his brother, Amos Pinchot, each inherited a million dollars, State Senator Flynn of Pittsburg is a wealthy man, Walter Brown of Ohio has made a fortune as attorney for Dan Hanna, and Mr. Hanna himself can contribute any amount of cash and not feel it. Cecil Lyon of Texas, is the owner of large ranching properties, and the "old guard" committee man from New York, William L. Ward, is understood to be fairly well off. All of which seems to warrant the assertion of one of the Roosevelt supporters, who said today: "This is no pliker's game. We've got the chips and the players."

Questions for Roosevelt. The Taft headquarters in Omaha have issued this postal card: Roosevelt men will please throw their hats in the ring and answer these questions:

Does Mr. Roosevelt recognize there is a money trust in this nation which controls commerce and holds the mortgage shackled farmer and wage earner as its slave? Has he investigated the cause of the financial panic of 1907, during his last administration which caused a financial loss of millions of dollars? Does he mean the Wall street people or the laboring people shall rule? Is he ready to explain the giant steel merger which he permitted in 1907, and in which the promoter alone received \$20,000,000 bonus? Will he explain soon to the public why that same promoter is now one of the chief promoters of his campaign?

The Omaha promoter of the Roosevelt campaign is insisting on J. E. Baum and J. W. Towle as the Roosevelt delegates from the Second Nebraska district. Baum is the head of the Baum Iron and Steel company, and Towle is shown by the Omaha directory to be president of a steel bridge company and of a wholesale iron and steel company. Are these selections dictated by Roosevelt, or by Steel Trust Perkins or is the Omaha promoter just a mind-reader running wild?

A Claim of Bad Faith. Fremont Tribune: Predicating their belief upon the theory that the country must have him, it is not likely that the devoted friends of Mr. Roosevelt will care much whether he violates any implied or direct confidence with Mr. Taft or whether he has even gone further with respect to Mr. La Follette. Now comes Mr. Walter L. Houser, chairman of the La Follette national committee, who says, according to a reported interview at Portland, Ore.: "Roosevelt, through a mutual friend sent La Follette word that he would not have his name considered in any manner as a candidate." Whether he would like it so or not, if this be true it will have some effect on the large body of open-minded republicans who, as yet, have not definitely decided whose leadership to follow. Such a position as this is a new one for Mr. Roosevelt, if it can be established clearly that he did give Mr. La Follette such assurance. The reasons given for not abiding by the statement made on Nov. 8, 1904, as to a second term, as interpreted by very many persons, obviously could not answer as an excuse for not regarding a pledge given as late as three months ago. We do not know how many voters will stick to La Follette through thick and thin. Surely a great many will go over to Roosevelt as Pinchot, McCormick and other anti-Taft men have done. It is also probable that the Taft forces will be recruited pretty largely from the same source.

Taft Sentiment Growing. Winner (S. D.) Journal: The sentiment in favor of President Taft is growing daily and it seems reasonably certain that he will be nominated on the first ballot by a very large plurality of votes. If Roosevelt had become an active candidate sometime since and the convention had been held a month ago, it is hard to tell what the result would have been, but the people are having time to consider the situation from a sane standpoint and this is daily adding to Taft's popularity. The American people are often carried off their feet by a wave of popular sentiment, but when they have time to think a proposition over soberly they usually do the right thing. The voters are beginning to realize the absolute injustice of Col. Roosevelt's position and his insincerity in the matter. It will be remembered that Roosevelt was largely responsible for the nomination of Taft and that he picked him out as an ideal candidate for president on account of his great mind and absolute honesty. Taft is a greater man today than he was when he was elected president; his integrity is unquestioned and even his most bitter enemies, while declaring he made mistakes, concede that all of his mistakes have been errors of the head and not of the heart and that he has been thoroughly honest and has done the very best he could. Notwithstanding this, he had no sooner been nominated than the close personal and political friends of Roosevelt began trying to discredit his administration and as soon as Roosevelt returned from his hunting trip he joined with his friends in a concerted effort to try to discredit Taft's administration. There could be only one reason for this, namely, that Roosevelt wanted to again be president and to that end he has been willing to sacrifice his great personal friend and one of the

best presidents the country has ever had. The people realize this and they are going to rebuke this action on the part of Col. Roosevelt by a decisive vote. The most dangerous thing in connection with Roosevelt's candidacy is the precedent it would establish for a continuation indefinitely of one man as president. The precedent of retiring after the second term was established by Washington and has been strictly adhered to by all presidents with one exception, and he was badly defeated. It has been predicted by some that if Roosevelt is nominated there will never be another republican president elected. We hardly take this view of the matter, but it would be the worst calamity that could befall the republican party.

His Enthusiastic Endorsement. Omaha Bee: The Roosevelt press bureau has pulled out for renewed circulation the recitals of the last republican national platform praising the work and personality of the then occupant of the white house, and pledging a continuance of the policies under another republican president about to be named. Failure of a republican convention to approve the record of a republican executive would, indeed, be anomalous and, as a matter of fact, this tribute to President Roosevelt was, in part, a tribute to Mr. Taft, who, as secretary of war, had helped formulate and carry through the Roosevelt policies. As to the execution of the pledge to continue the good work, the best evidence is found in the platform adopted two years later by the New York state republican convention, presided over and wholly dominated by Theodore Roosevelt, which reads as follows: "We enthusiastically endorse the progressive and statesmanlike leadership of William Howard Taft, and declare our pride in the achievements of his first eighteen months as president of the United States. Each succeeding month since his inauguration has confirmed the nation in its high esteem of his greatness of character, intellectual ability, sturdy common sense, extraordinary patience and perseverance, broad and statesmanlike comprehension of public questions and unflinching and unswerving adherence to duty. He has strengthened our prestige with foreign nations and treated with vigor and wisdom important international problems, notably our tariff relations with Germany, France and Canada. Under his administration the prosecution of the others customs frauds have been continued and convictions obtained; there have been impartial and energetic enforcement of the Sherman antitrust act; a substantial reduction of governmental expenses; the establishment of better business methods, which will result in greater efficiency and real economy; remarkable progress in the construction of the Panama canal and the withdrawal from private entry of over 71,000,000 acres of the public domain, to preserve for public benefit valuable coal and other mineral deposits, timber land and water power sites. On his recommendation congress has provided for a commission to investigate and report on the regulation of the issuance of stocks and bonds by public service corporations engaged in interstate commerce. He has advocated a new system of appropriations for river and harbor improvements, under which each item, after investigation by experts, shall be approved and carried to completion as a separate measure. This recommendation we heartily endorse."

This is the platform upon which Col. Roosevelt campaigned the Empire state in 1910 asking election of his preferred choice for governor, and if he could "enthusiastically" endorse the leadership of President Taft, and take pride in the achievements of his first eighteen months in the white house, surely nothing has happened since to justify a reversal of this certificate of approval.

Fremont Tribune: The candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt could not have been foreseen. When on Nov. 8, 1904, immediately following his election, he said: "Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination;" and when after the election in 1907 the question was again raised, he said: "I have not changed and shall not change that decision thus announced," he apparently left open no avenue by which he could go back to the white house. He now says that, believing as he does, in the rule of the people he will accept another nomination if tendered him. Without raising the question whether honor be involved, we may appropriately inquire into the political expediency of the Roosevelt candidacy. Mr. Taft was presented by President Roosevelt to the nation out of his own cabinet and the nation took him with Mr. Roosevelt's warm and unreserved endorsement. To Chairman McKinley of the republican congressional committee, he wrote Sept. 5, 1908: "To elect Mr. Taft at the same time to elect a congress pledged to support him, is the only way to perpetuate the policy of the government as now carried on." On the same date he also wrote another letter given to the public in which he said: "To permit the direction of our public affairs to fall alternately into the hands of revolutionaries and reactionaries, of the extreme radicals of unrest and of the bigoted conservatives who recognize no wrongs to remedy, would merely mean that the nation had embarked on a feverish course of violent oscillation which would be fraught with great temporary trouble and would produce no adequate good in the end. The true friend of reform, the true foe of abus-

es, is the man who steadily perseveres in righting wrongs, in warring against abuses, but whose character and training are such that he never promises what he cannot perform, that he always a little more than makes good what he does promise, and that while steadily advancing he never permits himself to be led into foolish excesses which would damage the very cause he champions. In Mr. Taft we have a man who combines all these qualities to a degree which no other man in our public life since the civil war has surpassed. To a flaming hatred of injustice, to a scorn of all that is base and mean, to a hearty sympathy with the oppressed, he unites entire disinterestedness, courage both moral and physical, of the very highest type and a kindly generosity of nature which makes him feel that all his fellow countrymen are his friends and brothers, that their interests are his and that all his great qualities are to be spent with lavish freedom in their service. For the last ten years while I have been governor of New York and president, I have been thrown into the closest intimacy with him and he and I have on every essential point stood in heartiest agreement, shoulder to shoulder. We have the same views as to what is demanded by the national interest and honor, both within our own borders and as regards the relations of this nation with other nations. There is no fight for decency and fair dealing which I have waged in which I have not had his heartiest and most effective sympathy and support, and the policies for which I stand are his policies as much as mine."

It must be conceded that if Mr. Taft possessed these qualities three years ago he must possess them now.

A Politician's Undoing. Louisville Courier-Journal: Already the third term candidate is perspiring in an attempt to prop up his Columbus platform. His speech to the Massachusetts legislature is a desperate effort to throw a more favorable light on his Columbus speech. Instead of the Columbus war whoop rattling to him new cohorts, he has quickly found that it is driving from him old friends and repelling support which otherwise he could have had. Declaring that he is "happy" because he is in "a straight out fight" against the valiant rough rider, within twenty-four hours after getting into the saddle, he is fighting on the defensive. It is a losing fight, as he will realize long before the republican national convention meets. If he had half the confidence in the people which he professes to have when he urges that they shall perform the functions of the judiciary, he would have realized that before entering the fight and would never have entered it.

The people's qualifications for self government are not such as to enable them to dispense with constitutions and courts, but they are such as to insure that they will put down any such apostle of mob rule as Theodore Roosevelt has come to be. No man in all the history of American politics ever made a worse blunder than he has made in launching this new issue of his. As a blunder in principle it is fatal to any pretensions of his to statesmanship of the first rank and kills that confidence in him which had survived his many other erratic performances and outbreaks. And it is no less a blunder tactically, for already it has weakened instead of strengthened him. It was not necessary for him to support the hoboes and sand lotters of his party, and by putting it forth he has alienated an element among the progressives, and among even the conservatives who had been attracted to him by his aggressive methods, but who will not follow him in his latest and wildest excursion into folly. By concealing such an issue for his new entry into politics he has gained nothing and lost much. Instead of going into his campaign under the conditions which he announced not long ago were the only conditions which could induce him to consider another nomination—the manifestation of a general and imperative conviction that he was the one best man best fitted to do the "job" of governing the country at this juncture—he goes into it committed to two issues, either of which would insure his crushing defeat even by a less meritorious antagonist than he has in President Taft. On one of these issues, that of the third term, he must fight on the defensive throughout. If he had no other handicap, that would be sufficient to put an end to him. He would have made a much better race, however, if he had not hatched up his new issue of mob law. On that his party, however favorably it might be inclined to him otherwise, is bound to repudiate him. There is not enough populism in its ranks to swing it to the leadership of a man who now out-herods the wildest of populists. The republican party knows that to nominate Roosevelt on the platform which he has proposed would mean the end of the republican party. He may commit harikari with his new weapon, if he chooses, but the republican party is not ready to sign a suicide pact with him.

Mr. Roosevelt has been considered a master politician: in the past he has often proved such; but he has stumbled in his undoing in this instance. His spectacular plunge into the campaign with his new issue is merely a ruse to the man he wishes to defeat. Thousands and thousands of republicans who would have given President Taft but lukewarm support for renomination will now pull off their coats and go to work for him as their only salvation of their party from destruction by the new Rooseveltism.

G. L. Carlson Gives Lecture. About 600 Norfolk people, including about 150 school children, packed the Auditorium Friday night and heard G. L. Carlson give for the first time bits of the subjects he will deliver on the chautauque platform at the rate of \$100 per day next summer. "The Value of the Child," was the subject of Mr. Carlson's address and his audience was a very attentive and appreciative one. After several selections by a picked high school chorus of about 100 voices, Supt. M. E. Crosier introduced County Supt. N. A. Housel, who briefly told of the wave of industrial education which has reached this part of the country and for which he made a strong plea. Supt. Crosier then introduced Mr. Carlson, who voiced appreciation for the efforts of those assisting him. The proceeds of the lecture go to the benefit of the Norfolk Corn and Tomato Growing club.

After declaring that it was possible to pick out twenty horses or cows which would be "just exactly alike in every respect," the speaker said that if he should try to pick twenty men who would be "exactly alike physically, morally and similar in every respect—do you think you can fill that order in Norfolk?" Mr. Carlson then plunged into his subject, starting with the economic value of the child in our country. Its worth in dollars. He had two ways of arriving at this conclusion. One was to show the cost of the child and its earning capacity. We in America are paying two billion, two million dollars annually for children. Mr. Carlson then showed the cost of the child in all the progressive countries. The several states of this country were also mentioned and it was shown that the cost of the child from its birth up to the age of 18 years was over \$2,000. The average American children are capable of producing \$25,000,000 annually.

The speaker made a careful analysis along the lines of criticisms made by other countries of the American people. One of these criticisms was that we are not making the most of our opportunities and another is that we are not progressing intellectually, considering the entire mass. Others declare we are not as moral as we should be, and that our morality is not as high as that of people existing in the past. Mr. Carlson then defined his meaning of morality, saying that many American people do not know what the word means. He cited many instances of foreign countries and showed that the morals of the countries everywhere begin in the home.

The lecture demonstrated a wide learning, deep study and a vast fund of information on ancient and modern historical facts, and Mr. Carlson held his audience in closest attention from the opening until the final word had been spoken. In keeping with the criticisms of the American people, Mr. Carlson read a letter written by the late Gen. Li Huan Chang of China, who wrote the letter to an American friend, giving his description of our civilization and social life. Mr. Carlson also gave Paul Bonet, known as Max O'Rell's description of our social classes. He referred to the writing of a prominent minister of this country who says that "if Jesus Christ was elected president of the United States, 50 percent of the people would take their money out of the banks."

Our national laws and their enforcement as well as our moral teachings and our moral lives was emphasized by the illustrations of the things we do and the things we teach. "We tell our children they should not do a certain thing, but we do the same thing ourselves," he said. Our Three Problems. Mr. Carlson then took up the three national problems of America and declared them to be our inefficiency, our social irregularities and our public graft. These he demonstrated by observations of his own and showed that we can trace them all back to the source in the American home. After a brief touch about the daily newspapers, a mention not made in the way of a criticism, Mr. Carlson paid a tribute to the mothers. He showed the need of much help to the mother in America. The national loss is the result of poor cooking and the death rate of children before they reach their first year is generally caused by inefficiency, because of the want of proper training of the child in the home, he said. He showed the mothers place in our public life was to shape the morals of our future citizens by making themselves the ideals of womanhood, by taking care of their children, but more especially of the boy. Should Be Told at Home. In taking up the sex relations in the home, he told the mother that the certain things the boy and girl should know, should never be learned out of the home. The impression remaining with the boy and girl is made when these things are first learned. He illustrated this phase of his lecture by stories of animal life, showing the purity of those relations under normal conditions, showing the mother how to handle the questions the child is likely to ask. These questions are embarrassing, he said, but the greatest embarrassment is the ignorance of the parent in not knowing how to answer such questions. The teacher was then talked of and the many peculiarities of the mind with which the teacher must contend were described. He took up the classification of animals in which the child can be placed, showing that we cannot get the attention of the children of the different races by the same means. The boy and girl question was taken up at some length, during which Mr. Carlson cited the work of a mother in France who was her son's cam-

aign manager. The son was elected and during the inauguration address which his mother attended, he promised the people that his mother would be his private secretary. Suffrage is Coming. He declared that the work of the woman has just begun. He declared that women must fit themselves for suffrage. It is bound to come; nothing can stop it," he said. He then told a number of human interest stories in which he cited the work of a number of women in rural communities who were responsible in making their communities the social centers of attraction. In concluding his lecture, Mr. Carlson drew a pretty mental picture of a girl and boy growing into manhood and womanhood; the marriage; the birth of the first child; its worth to the community and the duty of every citizen toward that child.

Saturday Sightings. E. J. Roemer of Creighton was here. Dan Klug went to Orchard to visit his aunt. Robert Smith will leave for Omaha on a short visit. J. H. Conley of Preshe was here transacting business. Mrs. Henry Klug and Mrs. S. D. Paul went to Tilden to visit Mrs. Whitler. Miss Lizzie Ebeling of Creighton was here visiting with Miss Lena Schoenfeldt. Mrs. William O'Brien and son, Patrick, will leave Thursday for Allentown, Pa., for a visit with her parents. Mrs. Benson, mother of Mrs. C. E. Birdsall, left for a month's visit in Chicago. Herbert Fredericks, who attended the Norfolk business college, returned to his home at Foster, Neb. Mrs. Herman Brummund and daughter, Louise, have gone to Meadow Grove to spend a few days with relatives. Misses Minnie and Dora Bernhardt returned from a two weeks' visit with relatives at Hadar, Osmond and Pierce. Mrs. T. H. Waters returned from a six weeks' visit with relatives at Bloomington, Belvidere and other Illinois cities. Miss Mae Rosenbaum returned from Omaha to resume her position as trimmer in Mrs. E. A. Waddell's millinery store. Miss Augusta Machmuller returned from Pierce where she visited at the Roy Boyce and Rudolph Machmuller homes. H. H. Maas is suffering from an infected foot. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Howard Groom, a daughter. The 4-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. August Bathke is suffering with an attack of pneumonia. City Engineer Tracy has about finished the work of drawing the plans for platting the Pasewalk estate on South Fourth street. The plat will be filed within a few days. Mrs. H. L. Snyder of Omaha and Mrs. J. F. Poucher of Stanton were out-of-town guests of the Methodist Aid society entertained at Mrs. Sturgeon's. G. W. Patterson, a Northwestern engineer, is suffering from an injured foot as the result of being caught under a pilot while he was making a coupling at Stanton. The funeral of Burrill Reed was held from the family home Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Melmaker had charge of the services. Burial was in Prospect Hill cemetery. About twenty-three students of the Christ Lutheran school will graduate on March 31. Examinations will be held March 24. Most of these students are to be transferred to the public schools. A letter received by L. Sessions from D. C. O'Connor, in Panama, where Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor are just terminating a very pleasant visit, states that they expect to sail for home March 20. Four more lodgers found a home in the city jail last night. These lodgers represent the advance army of those enroute "west" for the summer. Last night's visitors were enroute to Montana. Signs of spring are noticeable by the display of garden seeds in several places of business. Another sign is seen in the big display of Shamrocks and pictures of Blarney castle for the St. Patrick's day celebration. The case of A. P. Boepel versus Mrs. Mary Kirby of Battle Creek was decided in favor of Boepel by a jury in Judge C. F. Eiseley's court. Boepel received a judgment of \$15 and interest for two years. H. F. Barnhart was counsel for Mrs. Kirby and Burt Mapes was counsel for Boepel. R. L. Beveridge, who has been appointed a solicitor for the Nebraska Bonding company with northeast Nebraska as his territory, returned from his first trip yesterday. Mr. Beveridge finds that liquor dealers are enthusiastic over the new bonding company and that much more stock will be subscribed for. Rev. J. W. Kirkpatrick of the First Methodist church held short services in the Pacific hotel over the remains of Bennie Pilant at noon. The remains were taken to Stanton for interment. Rev. J. F. Poucher had charge of the services at Stanton. The pallbearers were: Louis Beckendorf, August Dignan, Harvey O'Brien, Warren Heitzman, Herbert Lough, Donald France. Ed J. Duncan, a drayman in the employ of M. R. Green, fell from the Schlitz beer vault on Seventh street and Norfolk avenue at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon and his right leg is thought to be broken. Duncan, assisted by another employe, was standing on the top of the ladder leading into the vault when one of the steps suddenly gave way. Duncan fell feet first on top of some old boards. He

was in severe pain for some time. Constable Pinkhouse took the injured man to the office of a physician where his injuries were looked after. The men were at work putting new sawdust into the vault when the accident occurred.

South Norfolk. Harry Johnson went to S. Ribner yesterday on business. Clement Thillen, who was hurt a few days ago as a result of a fall from an engine, was at the roundhouse yesterday.

Miss Olive House is quite ill. This is the third illness in the family. Mr. House and two daughters being quite ill.

J. H. Conroy, general storekeeper of Mission Valley, was at the shops here yesterday on business.

O. A. Harshman, formerly of South Norfolk, but now of Wisner, was here last night.

Miss Marie Millman of Deadwood was here between trains last evening enroute home from Stanton, where she visited friends.

Jack Welsh, who was taken sick with pneumonia in Fort Dodge, Ia., a week ago, is getting along as well as might be expected.

To Fight March. Indianapolis, Ind., March 9.—Ray Bronson of Indianapolis and Clarence English of Omaha today were matched to box fifteen rounds at 142 pounds at St. Joseph, Mo., April 2.

Gov. Aldrich Sends Advice. Lincoln, March 9.—Gov. Aldrich last evening sent the following message to Representative McKinley, urging him, as director of the campaign of President Taft, to arrange for a presidential primary in every state of the union:

"Hon. William B. McKinley, Manager Taft Campaign, Washington: For the success of the republican party, I urge and insist that you do arrange for a preferential presidential primary in each state of this union. The rank and file of the republican party demand this. The rank and file will be called upon to support the nominee. They and they alone have the right to say who our nominees shall be. The party machine may run the steam roller over the rights of the rank and file in the national convention but they cannot do it at the polls in November. "Chester H. Aldrich, Governor."

DIXON WRITES ONCE MORE. Asks McKinley if He Will Urge Legislature to Adopt Primary. Washington, March 9.—Senator Joseph M. Dixon issued another "challenge" from the Roosevelt national headquarters to Director McKinley of the national Taft bureau, upon the subject of presidential primaries. Replying to Mr. McKinley's letter, Senator Dixon characterizes it as a "flat refusal" to aid in getting preferential preference primaries and he makes a new demand on the Taft managers.

Director McKinley in his reply to Chairman Dixon said he was in absolute accord with the selection of the delegates to the national convention by the primary system wherever primaries are or may be legally provided, fairly conducted and surrounded by the restrictions of the law. Col. Roosevelt's manager says in his letter that through political manipulation, particularly in the south, there has been an absolute stifling of expression on the part of republican voters, and he submits the following questions to Mr. McKinley as manager for President Taft: "I now ask you specifically: "First—Are you willing to join me in an appeal to the republican state committees to provide for an expression of the republican voters of the several states on the choice of the republican presidential candidate? "Second—Will you immediately join with me in a telegram to the republican members of the legislature in Massachusetts, Maryland and Michigan, now in session, where preferential preferential bills are now pending and where it is reported that your friends are trying to defeat their passage, urging them to support these measures?"

Postoffice Key System. There are \$100 in the forfeiture fund of the postoffice box department of the local postoffice, which represents the forfeiture for private box keys since the opening of the federal building in October, 1904. There are 522 private mail boxes in the postoffice, and the amount named means that so much money has been turned back to the postoffice by Norfolk people who have lost the keys to their boxes. For every key lost, 20 cents must be put into the forfeiture fund which is maintained for the purchase of new keys. When the postoffice was thrown open to the public the government had on hand five keys to each box. The boxes range in size, and rent from 60 cents to \$1 a month. Twenty cents, however, had to be deposited for the keys. This money was held until the patron had no further use of the service and returned the key, or should the key be lost, the deposit was forfeited and he deposited another 20 cents for another key. All the keys are similar in appearance, but there are no two alike. In some cases one box is used by five persons, each of whom have a key. Each must make the 20-cent deposit. It has occurred on several occasions that two of these five persons have lost keys, and to assure good service the postoffice officials have either made new keys or changed the lock of the box. Another interesting key system in the postoffice is the regular door system. No two keys will unlock the same door, but a master key in the possession of Postmaster Hays will unlock any door in the federal building.

Signs of spring are noticeable by the display of garden seeds in several places of business. Another sign is seen in the big display of Shamrocks and pictures of Blarney castle for the St. Patrick's day celebration. The case of A. P. Boepel versus Mrs. Mary Kirby of Battle Creek was decided in favor of Boepel by a jury in Judge C. F. Eiseley's court. Boepel received a judgment of \$15 and interest for two years. H. F. Barnhart was counsel for Mrs. Kirby and Burt Mapes was counsel for Boepel. R. L. Beveridge, who has been appointed a solicitor for the Nebraska Bonding company with northeast Nebraska as his territory, returned from his first trip yesterday. Mr. Beveridge finds that liquor dealers are enthusiastic over the new bonding company and that much more stock will be subscribed for. Rev. J. W. Kirkpatrick of the First Methodist church held short services in the Pacific hotel over the remains of Bennie Pilant at noon. The remains were taken to Stanton for interment. Rev. J. F. Poucher had charge of the services at Stanton. The pallbearers were: Louis Beckendorf, August Dignan, Harvey O'Brien, Warren Heitzman, Herbert Lough, Donald France. Ed J. Duncan, a drayman in the employ of M. R. Green, fell from the Schlitz beer vault on Seventh street and Norfolk avenue at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon and his right leg is thought to be broken. Duncan, assisted by another employe, was standing on the top of the ladder leading into the vault when one of the steps suddenly gave way. Duncan fell feet first on top of some old boards. He

was in severe pain for some time. Constable Pinkhouse took the injured man to the office of a physician where his injuries were looked after. The men were at work putting new sawdust into the vault when the accident occurred.

South Norfolk. Harry Johnson went to S. Ribner yesterday on business. Clement Thillen, who was hurt a few days ago as a result of a fall from an engine, was at the roundhouse yesterday.

Miss Olive House is quite ill. This is the third illness in the family. Mr. House and two daughters being quite ill.

J. H. Conroy, general storekeeper of Mission Valley, was at the shops here yesterday on business.

O. A. Harshman, formerly of South Norfolk, but now of Wisner, was here last night.

Miss Marie Millman of Deadwood was here between trains last evening enroute home from Stanton, where she visited friends.

Jack Welsh, who was taken sick with pneumonia in Fort Dodge, Ia., a week ago, is getting along as well as might be expected.

To Fight March. Indianapolis, Ind., March 9.—Ray Bronson of Indianapolis and Clarence English of Omaha today were matched to box fifteen rounds at 142 pounds at St. Joseph, Mo., April 2.

Gov. Aldrich Sends Advice. Lincoln, March 9.—Gov. Aldrich last evening sent the following message to Representative McKinley, urging him, as director of the campaign of President Taft, to arrange for a presidential primary in every state of the union:

"Hon. William B. McKinley, Manager Taft Campaign, Washington: For the success of the republican party, I urge and insist that you do arrange for a preferential presidential primary in each state of this union. The rank and file of the republican party demand this. The rank and file will be called upon to support the nominee. They and they alone have the right to say who our nominees shall be. The party machine may run the steam roller over the rights of the rank and file in the national convention but they cannot do it at the polls in November. "Chester H. Aldrich, Governor."

DIXON WRITES ONCE MORE. Asks McKinley if He Will Urge Legislature to Adopt Primary. Washington, March 9.—Senator Joseph M. Dixon issued another "challenge" from the Roosevelt national headquarters to Director McKinley of the national Taft bureau, upon the subject of presidential primaries. Replying to Mr. McKinley's letter, Senator Dixon characterizes it as a "flat refusal" to aid in getting preferential preference primaries and he makes a new demand on the Taft managers.

Director McKinley in his reply to Chairman Dixon said he was in absolute accord with the selection of the delegates to the national convention by the primary system wherever primaries are or may be legally provided, fairly conducted and surrounded by the restrictions of the law. Col. Roosevelt's manager says in his letter that through political manipulation, particularly in the south, there has been an absolute stifling of expression on the part of republican voters, and he submits the following questions to Mr. McKinley as manager for President Taft: "I now ask you specifically: "First—Are you willing to join me in an appeal to the republican state committees to provide for an expression of the republican voters of the several states on the choice of the republican presidential candidate? "Second—Will you immediately join with me in a telegram to the republican members of the legislature in Massachusetts, Maryland and Michigan, now in session, where preferential preferential bills are now pending and where it is reported that your friends are trying to defeat their passage, urging them to support these measures?"

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