

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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Burglar proof glass for the use of jewelers is a recent production of French manufacturers.

The editor of a new Chinese daily is appropriately named Mr. Li. No fun telling him "you're another."

American railroads reduced the number of fatal accidents to passengers by seventy per cent last year. Let the good work go on.

A New York woman was saved from drowning by her big hat. Glad some good has come of them. Another case of clinging to a straw.

A machine operating like a vacuum cleaner has been invented for picking walnuts in the groves of California. It is said to do the work satisfactorily. Next!

"In Canada," says the Toronto Courier, "business dominates sport. Figure it all out and you will find that Canada's motto is, 'Sport for boys, business for men.'"

Flour supplies are said to be reduced almost to famine size in the large cities of the country, on account of the sensational advances in the price of wheat.

The battleship Mississippi steamed up the river whose name it bears as far as Natchez last month. It was the first time that a full sized battleship ever entered the river.

A South Dakota farmer is reported to have hauled a train of ten wagons loaded with grain to market twenty miles away with his automobile. He must have a powerful machine or be content with very small loads.

President Taft has promised to bestow all the animals he receives on the Cincinnati "zoo." He does not think the white house was designed to run one in competition with those already established.

The war on flies, to be started in Nebraska, will have its effect in riding the state of disease. Now that it is established how extensively flies and other germ-bearing insects spread disease, any effort in this line should receive hearty popular support.

Florida alligators have a taste for pork and have killed so many hogs that the legislature has at last passed a bill permitting the killing of the reptiles. It has occurred to them that pigs are really of greater economic value than "gators."

The ladies may take courage. Otters are said to be increasing rapidly in New England. This is quite refreshing, for it is the order of the day now to hear of the rapid extinction of our fur bearing animals and the consequent increased price of fur garments.

Having lived some years in the Philippines and passed inaugural week in Washington, President Taft was calm and undisturbed when a cloud-burst overtook him in North Carolina. There is nothing like having a first hand knowledge of what Dame Nature is capable of doing.

It is certainly a new departure of Mother Nature, this jarring the foundations under the great central states of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa. It gives the inhabitants the uncomfortable feeling that the unexpected is likely to happen most any time.

Professor Todd of Amherst and Leo Stevens, the balloon expert, are preparing to start on the most remarkable aerial voyage in the world's history in July. They plan to soar to a height of ten miles equipped with every known scientific apparatus for recording atmospheric conditions.

Texas is harvesting her wheat crop and all the sister states are wishing it were larger. A prolonged drouth has cut it down to about five million bushels. It is hoped that this will relieve the depleted state of the wheat market and bring the soaring price of this staple down a notch.

There has grown to be such an urgent demand for apple wood for saw handles that farmers who have lost their orchards from San Jose scale have realized quite a sum for the wood. Many trees which were not prolific and sure to bear every year were considered more valuable for the wood than for the fruit.

The United States forest service in its numerous experiments has discovered that seasoned, air dried, timber has about double the strength of green timber. The loss of weight in sea-

soned timber is surprising, western pine losing half its weight after three months or more exposure to sun and air.

Count Zeppelin, in his airship with eight men to accompany him, has broken all records by sailing 850 miles without landing. When he was obliged to land for benzine his ship again came to grief by striking a tree. The count has great success in navigating the air, but hasn't acquired the art of fighting gracefully as yet.

The Wright brothers are to receive two medals from the hand of President Taft this month in recognition of their great achievements in aerial navigation. One of the medals was voted by congress, the other is given by the "Aero Club of America." Both are of gold and of considerable intrinsic value.

Very few games are played in Russia, and when an English boy, going there for the summer, took with him a croquet set in its box, the custom house officers seized the box and pronounced its contents bombs and mysterious weapons. This is the first time on record when the innocent, quiet, well bred game was ever called into question.

Mrs. Taft has introduced a cow into the domestic arrangements of the white house. Jefferson and Lincoln kept cows during their administrations but of later years the president's mansion has been supplied with milk from a dairy. Mrs. Taft proposes to know that the milk used by her family is pure and of the best quality, hence the white house has a cow.

Boston has observed the first annual health day in her public schools. Suitable programs were prepared for the grades and exercises impressing upon the youthful minds the importance of rigidly observing the fundamental rules of health. Prominent physicians addressed the schools. The idea is a good one, as many children are not taught even the ordinary rules of healthful living at home.

A SPLENDID CROP OUTLOOK.

The crop outlook at this time, just in the beginning of the summer's season, could hardly be better in northern Nebraska and reports from southern South Dakota are equally as promising.

Another bounteous year is promised and another season of abundance and plenty and prosperity is assured for this territory.

For six months the ladies' gallery of the British house of commons was closed because of the disorder and disturbance created by the suffragettes during sessions of the house. It has been reopened but every woman who enters it is obliged to give her address and a pledge of good behavior. From this distance it does not look as though the cause of woman suffrage had gained much through the turbulent efforts of the suffragettes.

There seems little question but what ships will be run by electric motors in a comparatively short time. It will be a tremendous advantage when this can be brought about, in innumerable ways. Instead of carrying tons and tons of coal, that space can be utilized for additional cargo. It would do away with that most dreadful of all employments—stoking—the ships would be much cleaner and pleasanter and many present disadvantages would be overcome.

The United States government puts from ten to fifteen million dollars into new public libraries every year and very naturally is definitely interested in knowing what building materials will best stand the test of years and the strain which may fall upon them. To adequately determine the strength of steel, concrete, brick and stone columns and discover which are best adapted to withstand certain conditions, a machine has been invented which is capable of putting a ten-million pound pressure on the columns. This is much more than they are ever likely to have to hold.

A prominent eastern physician makes the statement that many victims of tuberculosis are mentally quickened by the action of the disease to achievements of extraordinary brilliancy. He gives as proof of this statement the names of Scott, Keats, Shelley, Hawthorne, Stevenson, Emerson, Balzac, Schiller and Goethe. It all these men of remarkable genius were victims of the white plague, it is a fact not generally known to us all. It may be that there is some natural law of compensation to sufferers from this dread disease that is not understood.

Thousands of girls and boys who have completed their high school courses this month will take up the battle of earning a livelihood without further preparation. Other thousands who have only completed the grade work must also leave school to be counted among the world's workers. At 30 years of age many of these two classes will be found quite as successful in spite of the handicap of incomplete preparation as those who had

the opportunity to continue in school but made no effort to profit through the advantage.

Many readers will recall in connection with the burning of the excursion steamboat "General Slocum," the report of the remarkable heroism of a young Irish girl of 14, just recovering from an attack of scarlet fever, who rescued nine children from the burning vessel and then fainted from exhaustion. She suffered a nearly fatal relapse and after her recovery she disappeared, leaving no trace of her whereabouts. At last, through the efforts of Representative Goulden of New York the youthful heroine has been found in a training school for nurses, and the government gladly awarded her the medal of honor for her remarkable heroism.

Governor Fort of New Jersey, who was elected a year ago on a platform declaring for all sorts of reforms from direct primaries to equal taxation, has passed the first year of his official term in endeavoring to steer the ship of state through an impossible middle course between standpattism and progress, without hitting the projecting rocks on either side. He is so exhausted by one year of this strenuous life that he said in a recent speech that he wished his term of office were at an end. Instead of fighting these problems out on open ground, the governor has tried to keep pace by compromising, and the result has not been a brilliant success.

Austria has determined to build four Dreadnaughts and to spend \$40,000,000 on naval armament. It looks very much as though these were an indirect addition to Germany's strength. Spain has also decided to rebuild her navy at a cost of \$40,000,000. These vessels will in reality count as a reinforcement of Great Britain's navy, as they will be built by English contractors and Great Britain retains an option on them until completed. Italy is to have four new Dreadnaughts and a number of fast cruisers at a cost of \$52,800,000. It certainly looks as though the world's ship builders and, incidentally, workers in all contributory lines, would be kept busy for some years to come for all the nations of the earth are building battleships and armament.

Many public men are very pessimistic concerning the actual results of the numerous peace movements of recent years, but one, at least, great good has resulted from the Hague conferences. They have established an international court including representatives from forty-one nations who are pledged, solemnly, to submit disputes which may arise between them to that court of arbitration. It is believed that in the comparatively near future the jurisdiction of the Hague court will embrace every known cause of war. The belief is expressed by some that one more great war, equipped with all the modern agencies of destruction would be so terrible a demonstration of the horrors of war that it would prove a stepping stone to universal peace. Let us hope the demonstration will not be necessary.

SOCIALISM COSTS MONEY.

Nothing in the world, not militarism or big wars or graft on the largest scale, is so expensive for a country as is dabbling in socialism. This is the true devouring monster that destroys so much faster than they can create it that in a few years it will turn the richest country into a bankrupt. Every practical experiment in socialism, such as those that have been in New Zealand and parts of Australia, has been made at a frightful cost which the next generation must make good. Similar experiments in Germany have been at the cost of annual deficits until the imperial authorities announce that something must be done. Just look at the debt statements and at the annual budgets of these countries if you want to get a practical, working view of socialism. And now comes the British government with a confessed deficit of \$80,000,000 as the price of its recent socialistic ventures. New taxes are to be piled up to make this good, and socialism is to go forward at any cost. Will not the rich pay for it?

The nations that reason in this way are crazy. A nation differs from an individual only in being so much bigger. It has the virtues and vices of its citizens, and it has no resources whatever except such as they by their industry may create and turn over to it. Now any sensible man, even of the lowest intelligence, has found out how much easier it is to spend than to save. He knows that if he once loosens the reins that he has put upon himself, he will dissipate in a fortnight what it took him years to lay by. And that, too, is true of the nation. The various socialistic schemes look beautiful on paper, but every one of them costs a lot of money. Old age pensions, if you are a sentimentalist and have never trained yourself to think for yourself, are appealing, but they are frightfully expensive and they grow more so every year. For these luxuries, money must be found. The accumulations of the rich can be taxed, but these will not last forever. And with

every application of the socialistic scheme, effort lessens. For both poor and rich, the incentive to industry is diminished or destroyed. The end is national bankruptcy and a new start.

REOPENS BROWNVILLE CASE.

President Taft's attitude toward the negro and the relation of the colored people to politics in the south are being discussed a great deal among the members of congress and the government officials nowadays, writes Raymond, Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, to his paper.

In the first place, Mr. Taft has been in the south a good deal since his election. He has had a great deal of experience with the Filipinos, who are not negroes, of course, but who present many similar race problems for solution. When on the bench Mr. Taft's circuit included not only Ohio but Kentucky and Tennessee, and thus he acquired the point of view of a border state and one which may fairly be considered as distinctly southern. Soon after his election as president he retired to Hot Springs, Va., where he was surrounded by an original and almost uncontaminated negro element. Later in the winter he went to Augusta, and thus in the heart of Georgia was able to get at first hand the southern point of view on the perplexing question.

Mr. Taft has intimated to the southern white men that he proposes in a way to avoid giving offense by the unnecessary appointment of negroes in the large cities, and he has recently recognized in Louisiana, in a distinct fashion, the "illy white" faction of the republicans down there.

In a conference with Booker T. Washington the other day President Taft expressed his opinion in a positive manner that an industrial education was the best thing, and, in fact, the only thing for the negro at the present stage of his racial development. This was entirely in accord with Dr. Washington's views, inasmuch as the education he furnishes at Tuskegee practically is all industrial, or is, at least, framed on a technical basis.

The president's hearty indorsement of teaching the negro how to work with his hands was not received with enthusiasm by the colored politicians and the advocates of higher education for the negro. Too many of the colored people have become imbued with the idea that education is a means toward a life without hard work.

Most of the students who go to the literary colleges for the black men want to be preachers, doctors or lawyers. Practically all of them are politicians and advocate continued agitation to secure the political rights of the negro in the south, which is exactly the opposite plan of campaign adopted by Booker Washington, and heartily indorsed by President Taft. The result is that the radical political agitators among the negroes are extremely distrustful of the president and are afraid he intends to turn over the political fabric in the south to the democrats and the white republicans exclusively.

As if to furnish a complete refutation to this charge President Taft has gone ahead to give the Brownsville black soldiers a chance to return to the army, practically in their old positions and with the same privileges in regard to retirement and longevity pay. This is something which President Roosevelt never would have agreed to of his own motion. The discharge of the Brownsville battalion by Mr. Roosevelt caused so much criticism throughout the country that the colonel, who was naturally a friendly sort of man and who took lunch with Booker Washington without hesitation, conceived a great dislike to any proposition to restore the black soldiers to their place in the army.

President Taft, on the other hand, had a different record. When the Brownsville matter first came up it was he who suspended the order for the discharge of the soldiers, pending another appeal to President Roosevelt, who was then on his way to the isthmus of Panama. Mr. Taft then was the secretary of war and was as much bound by the order of discharge as the humblest soldier. The officers of the army, who were accustomed to silent obedience to every order from a superior officer, were astonished at this action of the secretary of war, and yet he did it because he felt, as a judge, that there was not evidence enough to convict the men of any personal offense against the military regulations.

The suspension of the order amounted to nothing because President Roosevelt by cable and with some exhibition of feeling directed that the original order of discharge should be carried out at once. The men were therefore discharged without ever having had even a semblance of a trial of any kind, either civil or military.

Mr. Taft, who, as secretary of war, was powerless to interfere with the policy which President Roosevelt insisted upon, now proposes to give the colored soldiers a fair chance to have their reputations restored to them. Congress at its last session provided for the reinstatement of such soldiers as should be found innocent of complicity in the outbreak by a board

composed of general officers of the army. The law was not liked by President Roosevelt, but he accepted it and President Taft proposes to execute it to the letter.

The proceeding in many respects is an extraordinary one, because private soldiers are given what amounts to a court of inquiry composed of the general officers of the army. The average private or noncommissioned officer is tried by a summary court or general court martial at headquarters. The Brownsville negro soldiers are to be given a hearing before a tribunal such as would be created for trying an offense alleged to have been committed by a colonel or brigadier general.

AROUND TOWN.

The barefoot boy is in his glory.

Two fingers are the sign of the times.

Don't put away your furs just yet. They're still timely.

The longest day of the year is only a short way away.

Be sure you read "The Man From Home." It starts in today's News.

Why not claim the mysterious airship sailing nightly over Salton Sea?

It is a hard cruel world, after all. The first thing you know strawberry season will be over.

Just for history's sake: Furnace fires were needed in Norfolk June 7, 1909, though the day before was sweltering.

Thaw and Patrick found out what happened to them in the New York supreme court Friday. Herman Boche finds out what happens to him in the Nebraska supreme court Monday.

A Norfolk boy gave a birthday party. In the cake was a dime, which one guest drew. When the prize-winner got home his brother said: "That will just pay for the baseball bat we took George."

OVER NORTHWESTERN PRAIRIES.

August Muller, a Stanton convict, was caught smuggling morphine into the penitentiary, taking advantage of his position as a "trusty." Muller attempted to kill his wife.

Winside Tribune: Representative Young of Madison county is excavating under his store building at Newman Grove. Just because a newspaper said that some members of the legislature ought to crawl into a hole and stay there, Mr. Young should not think it meant him.

O'Neill Frontier: One little O'Neill school girl believes that you don't have to go away from home to find great men, and that the recognition and appreciation of their greatness, like charity, should begin at home. The pupils were asked by their teacher to name four great American statesmen. One little girl enumerated them as follows: M. P. Kinkaid, M. F. Harrington, J. A. Donohoe and Sheridan Simmons.

O'Neill Independent: M. F. Harrington and Arthur Mullen received information last week that the supreme court of Missouri had sustained the verdict of the lower court in the big damage case in which they are attorneys for the plaintiff. The judgment is for \$42,000. This is the biggest judgment for damages ever secured in the Missouri courts. The case was of injury to a man by the railroad company.

Stuart Advocate: The Long Pine Journal of last week announces the contemplated building of a Catholic church at that point, and states that it will be the only church building belonging to that denomination between Long Pine and O'Neill. Guess again, Brother Lyman, as we have had a Catholic church at Stuart for more than eighteen years, and there was one at Atkinson before there, was much of Long Pine on the map.

Humphrey Democrat: A few practical jokers came near inciting civil war in town Monday evening, and for a time things looked lively in the down town district when most people were sound asleep. And the cause of it all was the harmless young mule belonging to Barney Eckhold. Late that evening some of the boys got together some overalls and other spring finery and, after coaxing the mule out of his pasture, where he was enjoying the fresh green grass, proceeded to dress him up so fine that his own mother wouldn't know him. After he was fixed to their liking they had a flashlight picture taken of his muleship and hung a large placard on his neck inscribed, "Looking for someone to love," and signed "Barney." The boys intended to tie the mule in front of a certain gate in town in which his owner was interested, but before the plot was carried out Barney appeared on the scene, accompanied by a shot gun and several friends. Some of the jokers immediately dropped the mule and fled, but others remained to protect "Maude's" spring finery, and a lively scrimmage resulted, in which several shots were fired and blows exchanged. Fortunately, nothing worse than a few bruises, black eyes and wounded feelings resulted from the melee and "Maude" came out without a scratch.

About Norfolk. Madison Chronicle: Norfolk is preparing for a big Fourth of July celebra-

tion on July 3, the Fourth coming on Sunday. They are figuring on a big crowd from Madison, and if the weather man is kind they will not be likely to be disappointed.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

A man who talks a great deal, cannot avoid talking a lot of nonsense.

Over in Missouri they call a girl "old woman" if she has passed forty.

The men are not in Lent, except as they appear in women's prayers.

The man who has been defeated should be as careful in his weeping as the victor is in his celebrating.

Along about this time of the year a man's winter shirt resembles a hole with two sleeves attached.

These days, you occasionally catch a girl looking wistfully at an ice cream saloon.

No one dares to be original in making arrangements for a wedding or a funeral.

After a girl-child passes seven her requests to her father for favors sound as if she had been coached by her mother.

Nature is always threatening the peaches the wheat, the corn, and the health, but on the average, it does pretty well.

Don't play another man's game. Politics is another man's game. Buying of an agent is also playing another man's game.

Don't let your enemies worry you; agents, wolves and English sparrows, with more enemies than friends, get along pretty well.

The only reason men are no longer tied to their wives' apron strings, is that women no longer wear aprons with strings to them.

Even in the face of the kind of hats they are wearing this spring, there are some women who claim they haven't their "rights."

Agree with people more. It is a good way to get rid of an argument. Besides, the people you agree with will always like you better.

There are two points on which curiosity is never gratified: Does a man wear his wooden leg to bed? Do a woman's burial clothes include a corset?

Every mother thinks the highest compliment that can be paid her little pig-tailed-haired daughter when she plays, is that she "can almost make the piano speak."

It is a rare letter from a mother to a son that doesn't caution him to be good, and a rare one to a daughter that doesn't tell her to have as good a time as she can.

All the trouble in this world is due to a lack of common sense. And this common sense is not hard to acquire. The difficulty is, people accept their own opinions instead of experience.

Perhaps it is because we know nothing about art, but if we were a woman we wouldn't like to have it said of our children that they look like Raphael's angels. Raphael's angels are fat and pudgy, with about as much symmetry to their limbs as there is to an over-stuffed wiener-wurst.

In a certain Atchison family, there were ten girls. Nine of them married. One of them remained a Spin. The Spin is better off today than any of her sisters, and has lived a more comfortable, easy and successful life. We do not know that this proves anything, but it is worth mentioning, in view of the fact that most girls believe it is a disgrace to be a Spin.

A certain Atchison man is very industrious and has made money. People generally abuse him, and say he squeezes every dollar until the eagle on it screams. Another Atchison man is idle, and a disgrace to his family. People abuse him, and say he should be ashamed of his shiftlessness. So it seems men are abused, whether they are industrious or idle. But the industrious man, who has saved his money, is better off than the idle man who has nothing.

ICELANDIC FORM OF PEDIGREE.

Simple But Effective Manner of Keeping the Record.

The inhabitants of Iceland have kept their pedigrees in a zealous way. Numbers of them can trace their descent from the Vikings who emigrated from Norway to Iceland in the ninth century. Unlike many other countries, there have never been really any nobles in this island, the nation having ever been a republic in spirit. Consequently upon the smallness of the population there has been a considerable amount of inbreeding, and all Icelanders seem to be cousins. There is an old Icelandic adage which translated into English reads: "Cousins are worst to cousins." The most curious circumstance in this connection is that there are scarcely any surnames, as known on the American continent. As a distinctive mark an Iceland places his father's Christian name to the former "son," which signifies "the son of," and this is continued from generation to generation. An Icelandic pedigree reads as follows: Thorstein Asgerdson, Sigurd Thorsteinson, Einar Sigurdson, Baldur Einarson, Thorstein Baldurson, Hafstein Thorsteinson, and so on.

THE RUSSIAN PEASANT.

Stupid and Poor, a Good Fellow Who Merely Exists.

The Russian peasant does not live; he merely exists. "Nitchivo" ("It is nothing"), he merely says when anything happens to him. Nothing matters, nothing could be worse, and "Nitchivo" is his panacea for all evils. And yet the Russian moujik is really a fine fellow. Ordinarily, H. P. Kennard tells us in his book, "The Russian Peasant," he is a splendid, well built man, large limbed, large headed and healthy. He is equally unaffected by 20 degrees of frost or twenty glasses of vodka. He is clothed in uncurved sheepskins and carries in winter more clothes than the average Englishman could stand up in.

He is unspesakably stupid, however, and his dream of happiness is to gorge, to sleep as much as possible through the winter and dance and sing in the summer. But the stranger's first objection to the moujik is that he smells—not because he does not wash himself. As a matter of fact, in every village there are public baths—baza—and the peasants wash themselves there unflinchingly every Saturday in order to be allowed to go to church on Sunday, for the orthodox church enjoins cleanliness.

The Russian peasant is always poor and generally in debt. He plows the land in the same way that his father plowed it and gets as little for his labor. His main worry in life is how to pay the governor's taxes. If he says he cannot pay he is flogged, or perhaps he will sell part of his next year's power of work—i. e., work for nothing for several months—to raise a loan, and of course he is worse off than ever the following year.

On Christmas night at dusk the marriageable village girls go out into the streets and meet their young men, and one says, "What is your name?" The young man answers "Foma," and she replies, "My husband's name is Foma." Some days later at the girl's home relations are gathered together. There comes a knock at the door. The starosta and the young man enter, carrying loaves of bread. The starosta says something like this:

"We are German people, come from Turkey. We are hunters, good fellows. There was a time once in our country when we saw strange footprints in the snow, and my friend the prince here saw them, and we thought they might be a fox's or marten's footprints or it might be those of a beautiful girl. We hunters, we good fellows, are determined not to rest till we have found the animal. We have been in all cities from Germany to Turkey and have sought for this fox, this marten or this princess, and at last we have seen the same strange footprints in the snow again, here by your court. And we have come in. Come, let us take her, the beautiful princess, for we see her in front of us, or can it be that you would keep her till she grows a little older?"

Thus does the moujik ask for a wife.

CAMERA TO CONVERT SPEEDER

Two Exposures With Watch Attachment Show Rate Auto Is Traveling.

A camera which is expected to revolutionize the methods of the police in convicting automobile speed violators was a silent witness in the Roxbury (Mass.) court the other day. The camera is the invention of Professor Daniel F. Comstock and Professor Herbert F. Kalmus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who appeared as witnesses and explained its workings, and Judge Williams, on the evidence produced by the camera and that of the witnesses, explained its workings, fined the defendant \$20.

The camera is an oblong affair. It contains two plate holders, one above the other, with a stop watch between the two. The operator takes his place on a highway within focusing distance of the road, and when the automobile is at a certain distance the upper plate is exposed. This takes the picture of the position of the automobile on the road and also records the face of the stop watch, showing just where the hand is at the second the picture is snapped.

The camera is then turned at a certain angle up the road, and a second picture is snapped. By mathematical calculation the exact distance traveled by the automobile is secured, and the watch shows the exact time that transpired between the first and second exposures. From this the speed of the automobile is learned.

Oregon Tea.

A citizen of Hubbard, Ore., Peter Loer, has demonstrated the fact that the finest quality of Japan tea can be successfully grown in Hubbard and in all parts of Oregon. He has a large patch of land planted to tea, which is growing nicely and is very thrifty. He raised a small quantity of tea last year, which he readily disposed of to Portland merchants at \$4 a pound. The merchants offer to pay that price for good tea raised in Oregon.

FUREST ON ROOT'S ESTATE.

Government Service Setting Out 58,200 Trees Six Feet Apart.

An interesting experiment in tree planting is now under way on the estate of Senator Elihu Root at Clifton, N. Y., under the direct supervision of a representative of the government forestry service. Approximately 58,200 young trees, varying in height from seven to fourteen inches, are being set out in rows six feet apart. The trees include 16,400 white pine, 13,200 Norway spruce, which were shipped from Germany; 5,200 red pine 6,000 red oak, 5,200 black locust, 5,000 chestnut and 5,200 basswood. The spruce will be mixed with alternate rows and in four and a half to five acre plots with locust, red oak and pine and basswood. The white pine will be mixed with locust, red oak and red pine. Chestnut and spruce will also be planted together, using two rows of chestnut to each row of spruce.