

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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This country still has its afflictions, George Bernard Shaw threatens to visit it again.

In Boston they still recognize difference in literature. There is a sign over one of the stores which reads: "Books and Novels Sold Here."

Don't think a man is progressive simply because he is noisy and equally wary of considering him wise because he is too lazy or indifferent to say anything.

Senator Cummins is an advocate of reduction of the tariff in piecemeal, by acting on specific schedules and not attempting to handle the tariff as a whole at one time. This method has its good points.

Americans find numerous and trivial causes for securing divorces, but the Prussian who was granted a divorce because his wife had ruined her beauty by reducing her weight thirty pounds, goes the American one better.

A post of Grand Army veterans is to be organized in Lancashire, England, where twenty former union soldiers have applied for a charter. This will be the first Grand Army post in Europe, though Canada has four, Honolulu one and Peru one.

The hundredth anniversary of the birthday of the poet Tennyson was duly observed throughout the civilized world. No English poet has ever expressed more beautifully the noblest ideals of his race. He has fittingly been called the "Virgil of England."

Jacob Riis, in speaking of the progress reforms in which he was so deeply interested, said "Everything takes ten years." It was his way of saying that nothing of lasting and permanent value could be accomplished quickly. Time is a great factor in reformatory work as in the other valuable things of life. Weeds always grow faster than useful plants.

Bismarck used to jocularly speak of Russia and England as the elephant and the whale warring against one another. Were he alive today he would witness a strange sight—England, Russia and France in alliance and his own empire of Germany the isolated monarchy of Europe. Out of all these strange and unexpected alliances is sure to come a saner and more brotherly Europe.

Golf comes nearer the ideal of true sport than any other game. It gives wholesome activity to all the muscles and requires just enough concentration to take the mind from anxious thoughts. It is played in the open among beautiful surroundings, is not spectacular like football, baseball and tennis. Golf is raising the standard of national health and helping to prolong life. What better claim can be made for any game?

The Mukden-Antung railway will link the Korean system to the Siberian-Manchurian system and when completed Japan could, in case of another war, pour troops into the very heart of Manchuria. China has opposed its construction on this ground, but without effect. The road will bind Manchuria with a steel girde to Korea and Japan. Japan has Korea between her mandibles. Can anything but force keep Japan out of Manchuria?

Not all authors die poor. The late George Meredith left an estate valued at thirty thousand pounds. Swinburne's possessions amounted to twenty thousand, while Browning's were nearly as much and Tennyson's were above fifty thousand pounds. These are comfortable fortunes. If all American writers could feel that an equal amount would be accumulated for their old age most of them would be satisfied.

The Turks are striking the Greeks in a vulnerable spot when they involve a boycott against Greeks both in and out of Turkey. The Greeks are the great traders of the eastern Mediterranean region and if by reason of the boycott the trade goes to the Armenians and Jews their commercial rivals there will be real consternation among the Greeks. The national boycott as a substitute for war seems to be gaining in popularity. China has tried it twice in recent years very effectively.

There may be some question as to ways and means of saving the water-powers now remaining for the people of the United States, but it must be kept in mind that Messrs. Pinchot and Newell are trying to save them for the public good. What Secretary Ballanger wants to do is not quite so plain, but evidently he is more insistent that these powers should be developed immediately than that they should be kept under the power of government.

By a new law which went into effect in New York this summer, that state has removed the stigma of the term "child criminals" from those who commit offenses of a criminal nature under the age of 16. They are classified and considered as delinquents. It is considered that the child's environment is largely responsible for his actions during the early years of his life and to put the stamp of felony on youthful offenders bars the door in many cases to a useful and honest life and encourages a continuation of vice and crime.

If all the force and power which is wasted through avoidable friction in the world could be saved and used in doing the world's needed work, how much more might be accomplished. Life is full of avoidable friction, many people begin with it at the breakfast table and dispute and quarrel, fret and complain all along the line of their day's work. They don't "get along" well with the people they come in contact with. They have ability but their power is lost in foolish and avoidable friction and they fail to accomplish the things they might otherwise do.

The destructive moths which have caused such havoc in New England have now crossed the line into New York and thousands of agricultural communities are agitating the question as to how their ravages can be stopped. Everything heading to the protection and increase of insect eating birds is to be encouraged in a very definite way. Birds have been found to be much more effective in preventing the increase of insect pests than any other means employed. If these destructive moths spread over the country causing such devastation as they have in New England, it will be impossible to estimate the loss.

If it is really true that preparation for war is the surest way to insure peace, the world ought to be free from wars for many years. While no war is in progress at the present time and there is no immediate prospect of international disturbance, it is nevertheless true that never in the history of the world were there such vast armaments and such universal preparations for war as at this time. The aggregate of money spent the world over for war paraphernalia is an appalling sum. What might not be accomplished in the development of natural resources and for the reform of social ills if the money so spent could be turned into these channels.

One of the greatest irrigation projects ever attempted—the Salt river project—in Arizona, is nearing completion. Two hundred and fifty thousand acres of arid land will be irrigated at a cost of eight million dollars. The Roosevelt dam is the most remarkable engineering feature of this project. It is exceeded in height only by the Shoshone dam and is several times as long as the Shoshone. The great work of reclaiming the great American desert with its fifty million acres of arid land is going steadily forward and eventually will furnish homes for three million people. The desert is indeed being made to blossom as the rose.

The new one-cent piece which the United States mint has recently turned out and is now in general circulation is a most artistic and admirably modeled coin. It bears a portrait of President Lincoln, which even when reduced to a miniature as it appears on the coin, ranks with some of the best in existence. The designer, Victor P. Brenner, the Russian sculptor, has produced a coin which is a credit to the country, and it seems an unfortunate ruling of the secretary of the treasury, that the one-cent pieces which are in future struck off from this design shall bear only the letter B and not the three initials of the designer's name which appear at the bottom of this first issue in microscopic letters.

Chief Forester Pinchot and Secretary of the Interior Ballanger are again clashing. It is by no means the first time. Mr. Pinchot, in an address before the irrigation congress, accuses the administration of not adhering to the Roosevelt conservation policies, and declares that great corporations are gaining control of the water ways and forests, while Ballanger complains that in his zeal to preserve the forests and waterways that Pinchot has lost sight of the laws of congress relating to the subject. Ballanger stands entirely for technical observance of the laws as they now stand while Pinchot would brush technicalities to one side for the sake of saving the country's resources.

We frequently hear the "wave of prosperity" referred to as something started by and dependent upon political conditions or industrial developments or the election of a president or the passing of a tariff bill. It is really the wave of fields of grain and rustling corn—a windrow of garnered crops—a wave that starts in the great agricultural region and spreads over vast areas of our broad land. Prosperity does not start on Wall street but on the farms, and never did the farmer reap more bountiful crops, take the country over, than they are garnering this summer. The wave of

prosperity emanating from the farms is growing and will soon become a great force which will be felt in the most remote sections of the country.

HICKS, A FROST.

Dr. Ir. R. Hicks, the weather prophet pretender, is a good deal of a frost. He claims to be able to forecast weather a hundred years. The United States government, with billions of dollars behind it and with all the intelligent science in the world available for its service, is glad to be able to forecast twelve hours in advance.

Dr. Hicks "forecasted" that the heat wave would hang on till August 26, when he spoke in Norfolk last week. That his guess was based on no greater foundation than any other person's guess would be, must be apparent to any intelligent observer, and particularly in view of the explosion of his prediction by the actual weather conditions.

People who farm according to Hicks take long chances. It's safer, though not so mysterious, to follow the government scientists in their forecasts.

Not many people fear, at present, at least, war between Japan and the United States or with other powers. Nor do western nations fear wars with China, India or other nations. What they do fear is that Japan, China and India will borrow from rtmehdMcoop-78 nations of the world the new inventions, the best machinery and the most progressive ideas and with the wonderful initiative faculty with which the Oriental has been endowed, use all these modern facilities with their own people, pay them only the low wages consistent with their low standard of living, and consequently be able to supply the markets of the world with manufactured goods at a lower price than America and other civilized nations can produce them. What, then, will become of western commerce and manufacturing Japan is doing this in a measure today and China and India are waking up. It requires the highest statesmanship to meet and successfully combat these conditions.

Comment upon the precedent set by Chicago in the choice of a woman for superintendent of its public schools and for the \$10,000 emolument thereof has become national and has also involved the Osler theory in further dispute as the appointee is 64 years of age. Mrs. Ella Flag Young, principal of the Chicago normal, becomes the highest salaried woman educator in the United States and the second highest salaried superintendent of schools in the United States, only Superintendent Maxwell of New York having better pay. The appointment comes as the reward of years of able service in various capacities in Chicago's public schools. She is a firm believer in industrial education in manual training, household arts and domestic science and arts and crafts work. She also feels that the schools need more social life, but not of the kind furnished by high school fraternities and sororities. She will strive to abolish and substitute a system encouraging social activities.

A GREAT CELEBRATION.

This has been a memorable year in the history of America. It has been crowded full of reminiscences worthy of the thought and attention of a great people.

The hundredth anniversary of the birthday of its greatest and most beloved statesman and president, Abraham Lincoln, brought out last February a magnificent and hearty national appreciation of the qualities of a personality which has impressed its influence so potentially on the life of the country.

Since then there have been numerous observances of lives and events, which while less national in their scope, have each helped as factors in the development of the common republic.

On the Pacific coast the marvellous growth and progress of the newer northwest is being emphasized and illustrated in the beautiful and artistic exposition now being held in Seattle.

But it is in New England and New York that the more quiet but nevertheless notable celebrations have been observed. The Champlain anniversary was honored by the presence of the president and many of the distinguished men of the day. Gloucester even more quietly but none the less significantly commemorated the beginning of a settlement on the bleak Massachusetts coast, the record of whose life has been one of worth, achievement and noble daring.

In September there will be observed in most unique and striking manner several historic events connected with the Hudson river which will probably make it the most striking of all the many celebrations which will be held in this memorable anniversary year. New York city and the waters of the beautiful river which flows northward from it through the empire state will be alive with a great multitude of people to do honor not to one but to three men who by their deeds changed the map of the world, widened the hopes of humanity and reinvigorated the methods of communication. They are Robert Fulton, Henry Hudson and John Verrazano.

Of these Verrazano was the first European to cast anchor inside. Sandys Hook and was certainly there eight

years before Hudson, Robert Fulton and his steamboat the Clermont, while the youngest of the three figures in point of time, by his demonstration of the capacity of steam transformed the carrying trade of the nations and wrought marvelously in hastening the era of modern life and world-wide neighborliness and prosperity which has since become by its lightning-like changes so familiar to us as to sink into the commonplace.

Of the three, however, the most marked figure of this great celebration is without question Henry Hudson. He was of all the early discoverers the most eager and restless to find out and explore the interior of the new continent on the shores of which he had landed. On September 3, 1609—three centuries ago—he entered New York bay and, during the following month, ascended the river to about where Albany now stands. The next year he discovered the great Arctic bay which bears his name and wintered on its shores. At the hands of a mutinous crew in 1611 he was set adrift, with his son John and five sailors, to perish in those same waters that are at once Henry Hudson's tomb and monument.

The great occasion in September will commemorate these great discoveries and the great invention by the most notable pageant of an historical nature in the history of the country. A reproduction of Hudson's Dutch vessel, the Half Moon, and beside it one of Fulton's steamers, the Clermont, will repeat their voyages from Manhattan island to Albany and back. There will be a naval parade of seven miles of warships.

New York does well to honor the memory of Verrazano, Hudson and Fulton. It is the spirit of conquest of lands and the unlocking of nature's secrets and resources, personified in them and repeated over and over by succeeding generations which has been the dominating feature of America's greatness.

PRIMARIES NEXT TUESDAY.

Primary elections for all political parties will be held in Nebraska next Tuesday, and the voters will next more be given opportunity to nominate their candidates for office without going through the old convention form.

Whether the primary election system proves a success or a failure depends as much as anything else upon the way in which the voters—laborers, business men and farmers—turn out on primary election day and cast their ballots. Unless the masses are to enthusiastically go to the polling places and exercise the right given them in the primary, the object of the system will be completely defeated.

So The News urges upon its readers—of whatever political party—that, if they care to do the driving in making party nominations, they must pick up the reins.

In the republican state primary three candidates for supreme judge are to be nominated. Judge J. B. Barnes of Norfolk, who is now serving his first term as justice on the supreme court, ought in all fairness to be renominated by an overwhelming majority, and present indications are that he will be. It seems certain that the republicans of northern Nebraska will stand by him to a man, but The News wishes to impress upon every republican in this part of the state the urgency of going to the polls and casting a ballot. Judge Barnes has made a splendid record on the supreme and district benches of Nebraska, and there is every reason why he should be returned to the office he now occupies with such ability and such credit. But his friends—the republicans of northern Nebraska particularly—must go to the polls and vote, if he is to win.

Judge Cobbe of Beatrice and Judge Sedgwick of York are two other mighty capable men whom The News feels called upon to indorse.

In the Madison county primary, there are few contests. In the republican party there is a contest over the nomination for commissioner from this district, and one over the nomination for sheriff.

Burr Taft, the present commissioner, is a candidate for renomination and his friends are making a strong effort to renominate him, pointing out that during his term as county commissioner, more valuable work has been done by the county around Norfolk than ever before in the county's history. The Corporation gulch problem in the west end of Norfolk has been solved, after twenty years of trouble-making; substantial steel bridges have replaced the old wretched wooden structures; good roads have been built; the county funds have been expended in economical and businesslike manner and the county, for the first time in years, is free from debt. Having served but one term, Mr. Taft's friends feel that he is entitled to renomination, and they feel that it will be to the interest of the district and the county to see him in the office another term.

The other candidate for this place, Obed Raasch, is one of the most progressive and substantial German farmers of the county. He lives a mile west of Norfolk and is at present road overseer. He has a host of loyal friends, who point to the fact that he is a clean-cut, progressive young man and who urge his nomination.

Four strong candidates are in the race for the republican nomination for sheriff, and he it is said to the credit of these four men and their friends, never was a campaign conducted along cleaner, more wholesome lines than this. W. R. Martin, a prominent farmer of Schoolcraft precinct, president of the Madison county fair association, has been a resident of the county for many years, has always been a consistent republican and has a great many warm friends who urge his nomination. Walter C. Elley, at present deputy sheriff, has made a splendid record in that office and on top of that has lived in the county thirty-seven years. His friends urge his record in the deputyship and his long residence and continued efforts for the party, as reason for his nomination. C. S. Smith, known popularly all over the county as "Clint" Smith, is a mighty good fellow and one who would grace the sheriff's office. He was re-elected mayor of Madison a number of times and has a wide acquaintance, without an enemy to rap him. Col. Fred Gagner, a candidate two years ago, has a war record behind him which his friends urge in this campaign as foundation for his nomination. He has been a resident of Madison county for many years and stands high in the county. He has a wide circle of friends who are working hard for his nomination. Whichever man wins this nomination will make a strong candidate and, with a united party behind him, will unquestionably lead the republicans to victory in that office this fall.

For county superintendent there is no opposition to A. E. Ward, who will make a strong candidate and who ought to be elected to take charge of the county's school system. He has had broad experience in school work, having served successfully as county superintendent in Cedar county, and he will put energy and system into the work, if elected, which will mean much for Madison county's schools.

For county judge, Frank S. Dowling of Madison will have no opposition in the primary. Mr. Dowling is a clean-cut, progressive young man of good habits and a big bunch of friends. He promises to make an aggressive race for the election and will be elected if the republicans of the county stand behind him solidly.

For county clerk S. R. McFarland has no opposition in the republican primary and, serving now as deputy county clerk, he is extraordinarily well equipped to take up the work.

For county treasurer, Frank A. Peterson, who has given splendid satisfaction during his first term, is a candidate for renomination and re-election without opposition—a testimonial to his candidacy that speaks for itself.

The democrats have a contest over the office of sheriff. John Flynn of Norfolk, former chief of police here and former sheriff in the county, is being backed by a great circle of friends throughout the county for the nomination. John Penny, his opponent, is not so well known.

AROUND TOWN.

Just keep cool.

Don't get overheated.

Be careful what you eat.

Get any sleep last night?

How do you stand the heat?

That breeze tasted good Tuesday morning.

We aren't worrying about frost—not yet.

The hay fever patients are having their inning.

It was cooler yesterday than the day before—1 degree.

Dr. Hicks ought to have scheduled cooler weather for his chautauqua trip.

Marguerite Haley gave the Chicago papers front page stories for three days.

The Norfolk ball team has been having a streak of unlucky accidents. Friday, the 13th, was the only lucky day in the past week.

Come Now, Who is It.

Sioux City Tribune: "About the meanest man I ever heard of read of was the one down at Norfolk the other day who led his wife into the belief that he was taking the Keeley cure when he was taking nothing but water and whiskey," remarked Edward Norton of Norfolk, at the Boyd.

"He drank quite a good deal and his wife insisted that he take the cure. She had saved considerable money and was willing to give this to him if he would only get cured of the cure."

Making Money On the Farm

IX.—Clover and Alfalfa Growing

By C. V. GREGORY,
Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture"

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There is no crop grown on the farm which is more necessary or more profitable, all things considered, than some legume. Such a crop is profitable from the standpoint of the returns from an acre and doubly profitable when the fertility of the soil is considered. On the farm where much stock is kept legumes serve another purpose, that of furnishing cheap protein.

Clover Versus Alfalfa.

Throughout the corn belt clover is the most important legume. In western United States alfalfa is largely grown, while in the south peas, soy beans and vetch are the principal legumes. The legume best adapted to your own locality is the best one to grow, at least until careful experiments have shown that some other is more profitable. In the west, where the soil is loose and dry, alfalfa sends down its long roots to a source of permanent water supply and yields abundant crops. Farther east, where the water table is so near the surface of the ground that the plants have "wet feet" during a considerable portion of the year, it does not do so well. In states east of the Missouri river clover is much more desirable. A small patch of alfalfa may be grown, but it does not fit into the system of farming well enough to be adopted on a large scale. It cannot be sown with the small grain in the spring with any surety of getting a stand. The seed is expensive, and the hay is more difficult to cure than clover.

Alfalfa does not come to its prime for about three years, so that it is not profitable to plow it up the second year, as is done with clover. For this reason it does not work well in the standard rotation of corn, oats and clover that meets with so much favor in the corn belt. It does not fit in with the rest of the work as well as clover either, as the first crop must be cut just when the corn is being laid by. When a good stand of alfalfa has been secured it yields twice as much as clover, but this extra yield is counterbalanced in most instances by its disadvantages.

Getting a Stand of Clover.

The question of getting a stand of clover is a troublesome one on many farms. This is due largely to improper methods. The first point to consider is the soil. Land that has been farmed a number of years is likely to be acid, a condition which makes it ill fitted to grow clover. This acidity can be overcome by adding ground limestone as suggested in article No. 2.

A seed bed in good till and free from weed seeds is also an important consideration. Little clover plants are very tender and cannot well compete with weeds or force their way through clods. Land that has been kept reasonably free from weeds the previous season is best for clover. Such land, prepared as for oats as described in article No. 4, makes an ideal seed bed for clover.

Clover seed should be tested for germination before sowing. If it does not germinate very well a larger amount

Handling Alfalfa.

What has been said about alfalfa does not mean that it is not to be grown at all except in the drier regions of the west, but that it is to be introduced into new regions carefully and on a small scale. The surest way to get a stand of alfalfa is to follow the land during the spring and early summer. About the middle of July a seed bed may be prepared and the alfalfa sown at the rate of twenty to twenty-five pounds to the acre. If the ground is not too dry a stand will usually be secured in this way, since the following will have destroyed most of the weeds. The objection to this plan is that no crop is obtained from the land that year.

A more economical way is to start with a crop of early oats or barley. As soon as this is harvested the land should be disked thoroughly and the alfalfa seed sown. If the ground is so dry and hard that the disk will not take hold it will have to be plowed. The main thing is to get the seed in as quickly as possible. The chances of securing a stand are much improved if a thin dressing of manure is given the land before sowing. After the alfalfa once gets a start it is very hardy and a good yielder, giving four to six tons of hay a year. It should be cut when about one-tenth of the plants are in bloom. The second spring a disk run over the field will split up the crowns and thicken the stand, discouraging the weeds and loosening the soil as well.

Too True!

There is a rare bit of pathos in the letter written by the late Dr. Edward Everett Hale to the Tynsborg, (Mass.) eulogistic committee in the latter part of March regretting his inability to attend the celebration. He wrote, "I have another engagement, which I cannot cancel, for the end of June."

to come up at all if put in so deep. A better way is to go over the ground with a wheelbarrow seeder after the oats have been disked in and cover the clover seed with the harrow. Most drills have a grass seed attachment which sows the clover broadcast between the rows of small grain. The harrowing which follows drilling will cover the clover seed.

Drilled grain, especially if drilled north and south, is a much better nurse crop than that sown broadcast. The sun gets in between the rows to the little clover plants, and they grow much more rapidly than they do in broadcast grain. Late grain does not make a satisfactory nurse crop. It stools out too much, and the ground is so dry and hard when it is finally harvested that the "spindling clover" cannot make much of a growth before winter. A luxuriant fall growth is the best guarantee against winter-killing. Early oats or barley make an ideal nurse crop. They do not stool out much and are ripe early in July, thus giving the clover several months in which to grow before it is stopped by freezing weather. The first fall's growth should not be cut or pastured if a crop is wanted the following year. It is needed to hold the snow to protect the tender roots. In the spring the clover field should be examined early to see how it has come through the winter. The stand may need thick-



FIG. XVIII.—LOADING BY HAND.

ening by scattering a little seed over some of the thin spots, or the whole field may possibly be so badly damaged that it will be necessary to plow it up.

Curing Clover Hay.

Clover should be cut as soon as it is in full bloom and before many of the heads have turned brown. If cut earlier it is sappy and hard to cure. If left later it becomes woody. As soon as the cut clover has wilted a little in the swath it should be thrown together into light windrows, preferably with a side delivery rake. Care in this way the leaves are less liable to become brittle and shake off. Well cured clover leaves are almost as valuable for feed as bran, so care should be taken to save as many of them as possible. As soon as the hay has cured sufficiently in the windrow it should be gathered up with a loader—if one can be had—and put in the barn. Clover has the reputation of being a troublesome crop to harvest, and many farmers are shy of it on that account. It is true that clover growing for profit demands a good deal of intelligence, but that is also the very factor which brings success in all agricultural enterprises. With proper attention to the habit of the plant and with the exercise of a modicum of judgment in its culture and harvesting there is nothing to be feared for the outcome.

Where it is desired to obtain a crop of seed the second crop should be used. The first crop seldom fills well and is always more valuable for hay than for seed. Most thrashing machines have a clover hulling attachment. It should be carefully adjusted so as to get all the seed. A bushel to a bushel and a half of seed per acre is a good yield. The yield of hay is from one to two tons to the acre for the first crop and a little more than half as much for the second crop. Where the fields are fenced the second crop may often be pastured to advantage.

Alsike clover finds a place on land that is too wet for the red variety. It does not yield as well, but it makes better pasture. By loosening up the soil in the low corners of the pasture with the disk and sowing four pounds of alsike to the acre its value may be greatly increased. In seeding a field to red clover it is well to scatter a little alsike in the low spots. It will be sure to grow where the others do or not.

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FIG. XVII.—BUTTERFLY ON RED CLOVER.