

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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Jane Addams will never be the presidential candidate of the spelling reform enthusiasts.

Kansas farmers say college boys make the best harvest hands. What a pity harvest time is so short.

The combined directories of the United States indicate a population of 119,237,251. Something wrong with the multiple, surely.

It has come to pass where American composers and singers must win a reputation in Europe before we dare admire them at home.

France is about to abolish lotteries, which have become a national nuisance. Germany and Italy would do well to follow her example.

August seems to be a record breaking month for automobile accidents. At least, if the record isn't broken it is the only thing that has escaped.

Will the popular Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, be sent back a third time to ask Americans some more shrewd questions, or do we bid him a final adieu?

The Spanish army is in danger from the Moors and the entire navy has been sent to relieve the army. Poor old Spain is always in trouble somewhere.

For the first time in history the chancellor of the German empire is an untitled commoner. It is Herr Doctor von Bethman-Hollweg. Not prince nor count, nor baron.

Affluence is defined as having more than you need; but a clever woman thinks "having more than your neighbors" comes nearer expressing the prevailing idea of wealth.

If the prospective senatoress from Colorado should visit England, she will be warmly welcomed by the suffragettes, but Premier Asquith will do his welcoming over a long distance telephone.

One of the richest pearls ever discovered in the Mississippi river was recently found by Fred Atkinson at Winona. It was of beautiful pink lustre and weighed fifty grains. It sold for \$3,000.

Mayor Busse of Chicago refused to name a chief of police on Friday the thirteenth. The mayor felt that he would tempt fate by such an audacious act, and fate needs no tempting in the big city by the lake.

It seems quite right and proper that the Venezuelan congress should deprive Castro of his "restorer." So far Castro has never restored any thing. He merely stored all he could lay hands on and kept it.

Los Angeles has experimented with oiled railways more than any other city, but has now decided to abandon the method as unsatisfactory and expensive. This will prove a distinct disappointment to the Standard Oil company.

It is estimated that forty Zeppelin battleships large enough to carry a dozen men and five tons of cargo and capable of traveling a mile high over a radius of 500 miles can be built and armed at the cost of one Dreadnaught battleship.

Through a tip generously given by J. Pierpont Morgan, King Edward was enabled to clean up a million dollars on a rise in steel common. It would be only a matter of courtesy if King Edward should make J. Pierpont a duke or something worth while.

The federal government collected this fiscal year \$7,000,000 less revenue from the manufacturers of distilled liquors than in previous years. Prohibitionists claim this is a victory due to the going dry of so much territory, while the brewers explain it on the ground of hard times.

The anti-saloon league is being watched by the brewers, who are anxious to ascertain the source of their income. They have at last decided that John D. Rockefeller is spending \$700,000 a month for the support of the league and that he has already contributed \$9,000,000.

The differences between Ballanger and Pinchot increase rather than diminish. It is very evident that one of them must retire from this official capacity and the people are devoutly hoping it will be Ballanger, who has found favor only with the great corporate interests for which he works.

No section of the country is more in need of good roads than the south. Nature was most lavish with this sunny land in a hundred different ways, but every rose must have its thorn,

and the south has a difficult and expensive problem to solve before her highways will be worthy of the name.

The long suffering public is to have a rest from merry widows, peach baskets and all the other abominations in the way of women's headgear. The new fall hats are pronounced modest, moderate and marvellous only because of their simple beauty and fitness for their places on the heads of American women. This is refreshing.

After mature deliberation the country has decided to let the one republic continue doing business at the old stand, instead of dividing it north from south and east from west to suit the whim of Tom Watson. When Tom had four republics it is doubtful if he would be satisfied so he might as well continue to throw stones at the present central government.

The Newman Grove Reporter devoted its energies before the primary to roasting Judge Barnes. Judge Barnes received 66 votes in Newman Grove precinct as against 48 for Cobey, 43 for Sedgwick, 29 for Hamer, 21 for Calkins, 12 for Duffie, 12 for Yelser and 70 for Fawcett. Apparently the people of Newman Grove do a little thinking on their own account.

Cuba does not want another American protectorate established on the island, and Americans have not even a remote desire to again occupy that hotbed of revolutions, but if Cuba were deliberately planning to bring about another American occupation she could scarcely work more energetically in that direction than she has been doing the past several months.

The brown tail moths which are proving a scourge to New England were brought here on roses from Europe. The San Jose scale is supposed to have been imported from Japan. The codding moth, which has cost this country millions of dollars, is not a native of America, and now the government is spending much money and effort to get rid of these borrowed pests.

Gifford Pinchot has the courage of his convictions. For several years he has stood the brunt of personal abuse from western grazers, lumbermen, miners and water power interests. He has met this opposition with characteristic fortitude and persistence. He has made the people see that the aim of the government is to protect the smaller operators against the unscrupulous greed of the big ones.

The Half Moon, in which Henry Hudson sailed when he discovered the river bearing his name in 1609 and the Clermont, Robert Fulton's first steamboat, have been reconstructed and take a prominent part in the approaching Hudson-Fulton celebration. Both these vessels marked great epochs in history, and their reproduction demonstrated with great vividness the wonderful improvements which have been made in marine architecture.

A suggestive accident occurred in England at a military review when an automobile ran wild through the marshalled ranks like a great battering ram. In modern warfare a charge by armored automobiles would be far more terrible than a cavalry charge. In fact, many of the functions of the cavalry could be as well or better performed by motor cars. The telegraph, telephone, balloon, automobile and now the airship will be considered indispensable in the military equipment of up-to-date armies.

Dr. Milton E. Foote, consulting physician to the New York Skin and Cancer hospital, says, "I have no hesitation in declaring cancer the worst scourge to humanity with which we have to contend today. Cancer is far more to be dreaded than tuberculosis, for the great white plague has been partly conquered by medical experimentation, but cancer is rapidly increasing. One man in every thirty-two and one woman in every eleven now die from cancer, according to statistics gathered by eminent physicians."

The city of Galveston, Tex., is endeavoring to correct the impression which the numerous newspaper articles published about her great sea wall have conveyed, that the city is really in a great tub behind the wall and should the waters ever wash over the wall that the city would again be submerged. The truth of the matter is that the grade of Galveston has been raised to the level of the wall—seventeen feet above the sea level, so if the waves dash over the wall they will only dash out again, since there is no basin to retain them.

The fact that no one is satisfied with the tariff bill finally passed by congress and approved by the people is, perhaps, one of the bill's strongest recommendations. It shows that the bill was not framed entirely in the interest of any one section or any group of manufacturers, but that all had to yield something. The result of all these months of debate has been a sort of give and take, in which nobody got all that he asked, while nobody had to surrender everything that some one else demanded. This is at least one of the essentials of any tariff law which aims at justice.

Not only are great irrigation schemes subduing deserts and barren stretches which have never brought forth fruit, but it is now thought practicable to reconstruct the ruined system of Chaldean and Assyrian ditches and canals to restore fertility to the Mesopotamia region. The soil is remarkably productive when sufficient moisture can be obtained, and it is not unlikely that a revival of agricultural pursuits in this section, rich only with historical and biblical lore, will result in the building of a new Babylon, a great metropolis which will constitute the gateway between the near east and India.

The recent floods in northern Mexico have again impressed the tremendous difficulties which accompany railway operation in that and other mountain districts. It is not infrequent for a train to be left marooned on a short piece of track with no rails left either before or behind it. Conditions here are unalterable and the problem of the builders is to dodge the irresistible and build to withstand other assaults. Eventually the adverse conditions will force the creation of railroads in northern Mexico which will rank with the magnificent systems of the east, but they will cost mints of money.

Even if the new tariff schedule is unsatisfactory in many of its schedules, the sensible thing for the people to do is to accept what concessions they have received as a step in the right direction. No great reform is attained in a day or a year, but the right about face has been effected. From now on the republican party is committed to a reverse march which must be continued. There is no popular demand for free trade, but for a sane protective policy and that will be obtained through the republican party, by evolution in the ideas of the party.

Miss Mary Harriman, oldest daughter of the railroad magnate, has appropriated one of her father's Erie ferry boats and turned it into a sanitarium for consumptives. It will accommodate 300 patients and Miss Harriman plans to draw upon her father's country farm for produce and his pocketbook for cash to maintain the institution. Miss Harriman is to be commended. This is a far better way of spending her father's wealth than purchasing a title with a degenerate husband attached, and it is to be hoped that Miss Harriman will get far more lasting enjoyment out of the transaction.

There is the most extensive sham war in progress on the Massachusetts coast this week that has ever been undertaken in the United States. The attacking force consists of the companies of the United States coast artillery. Sham battles have been arranged in Plymouth and Bristol counties to determine whether Massachusetts, and particularly Boston, are safely protected against a foreign foe. A war balloon is to be displayed in actual service. The vanguard of the attacking army were to approach Boston in Automobiles and attempt a rear attack upon the city. A barrel of giant tacks will be carefully placed in the sandy roads over which the enemy must pass, and it is thought that they will prove excellent defense. Great interest is felt throughout the country in these maneuvers.

The Italian historian Ferrero says that Americans are great wealth producers and have advanced in the scale of living beyond most European nations, but is impressed with the idea that Americans are not saving. There are plenty of instances in which this criticism would be entirely correct, but there are thousands of others where if the conditions were fully understood in the light of American business customs and demands, the things which bespeak extravagance to the foreigner could be accounted for in America as a business asset. It pays in America to have a good appearing home. In France they are taxed so high that people purposely allow their houses to look shabby and run down. This would be a most wasteful thing to do in America. One nation cannot judge of another's real economy or extravagance any more safely than one person can of another whose real condition he does not know.

The development of a wider usefulness for the agricultural department of the public schools during the past few years, especially in several of the middle western states, is something almost phenomenal. And yet "There is a reason." There has been, during the past twenty-five years, a tremendous trend away from the farm and toward the city. One of the great problems of the day is how to make farm life attractive. The educators of the entire country have suddenly seen a great light. They have wakened to the truth that the schools are largely to blame for the movement away from the farms. The boys and girls have been taught those things which fit them for the professions and commercial life. Now they propose through manual training, domestic science and school gardens to dignify toil of hand as well as brain. It means great things for the next generation. The farm is going to become popular because its magnificent possibilities will be understood.

China recalls her genial Minister Wu at Washington that she may replace him with a more aggressive diplomat, and appeals to America and Europe to help her stem the tide of Japanese aggression in pushing the Mukden-Antung railway into the heart of Manchuria. There is little use in China's begging for assistance from other powers. She is in the hands of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which is reinforced by a cordial understanding between Great Britain, Russia and France. In the face of such an alliance even the aggressive Emperor William is silent. America still favors the open door in the far east, but our diplomatic victories have not been followed up by commercial victories. We sold China far less goods last year than we did six years ago. We have failed to take advantage of opportunities opened to us by our brilliant diplomats and if the open door is closed in our face by the Anglo-Japanese Russian combination we are wholly to blame for our own loss.

The statement made by Secretary Ballanger that irrigation was not a poor man's proposition, which has aroused so much feeling against him throughout the country, is capable of two interpretations. It may be that the secretary has been misunderstood. If he meant that none but the well-to-do can take advantage of opportunities for tilling irrigated lands, he is greatly mistaken. If, however, he meant that great irrigation projects which are absolutely necessary for the development of the country but which, for lack of capital, the government cannot undertake at present, ought to be developed, under proper restrictions, by private capital, he may be quite right. If the secretary has been hastily condemned, without a full hearing, it will be fully righted when the evidence is all in. It is entirely proper that all the powers should be developed. All that the people are anxious about is that their rights and interests shall be protected. Secretary Ballanger must make his meaning clearer.

This has been a year notable for its anniversaries of the birthdays of distinguished men and, as well, of important inventions and discoveries. On the 29th of this month it will be one hundred years since Oliver Wendell Holmes was born. Perhaps among all American authors none have ever been possessed of a finer sense of humor or more delightful literary sense than the genial "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." He left no words that sting or hurt and many that bless and please. He was the beloved friend of that wonderful circle of men and women of letters, including Lowell, Agassiz, Phillips, Bryant, Emerson, Whittier, Longfellow, Sumner, Fields, Julia Ward Howe, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Bayard Taylor, Howells, Higginson, Edward Everett Hale, and a host of others associated with them. Boston and New England can well be proud of him, but the entire country will pay a glad tribute to one who not only left his impress upon its literature but, by the warmth of his great heart and the purity of his life, added another incentive to make life worth living to posterity.

Being a philanthropist is a most thankless task, whether it be an individual or a nation which strives to live up to certain ideals of civilization and of duty which are above and beyond those accepted by the rank and file. Both England and the United States have, during the last half century, tried to lend a helping hand to weaker peoples, but in no instance has the assistance been appreciated. England has done great things in India, but in return she has received bitter hatred, constant rebellion and bullets of gratitude with fear and hatred. The Cubans today like better the Spaniards who abused, defrauded, imprisoned and starved them than the Americans who saved and regenerated them. They would prefer to slip back into the state of ignorance, poverty, dirt and disease from which America tried to lift them. Porto Rico, the Philippines and the Panamas are no better. Still both nations and individuals must go on doing their work in the world according to the light which has been given them, whether it be accepted in a spirit of gratitude or with calumny and abuse.

Governor Johnson of Minnesota has no intention of having his presidential aspirations side-tracked a second time by getting into the game too late. Accordingly he has already announced his platform. It is merely a repetition of that announced by Grover Cleveland twenty years ago and followed with such disaster to the country and the party. Governor Johnson proposes to conduct the next campaign on the tariff issue solely. If there could be anything more hateful to the average business man than the prospect of several years more of business conditions similar to those of tariff making time we fall to see what it could be. In the midst of plenty, with money abundant, with crops good, with public credit unimpaired, with every condition favorable to good times, business has been stagnant, sales limited, profits reduced. Everybody knows that this state of affairs has been due to the uncertainty involved in the framing of a new tariff law. How many

people are going to vote to make this condition chronic? There is not a hair's breadth of difference between the moral position of the average republican and the average democrat on this issue. Just how Governor Johnson is going to use it to turn the republicans out and put the democrats in, we fall to see.

A committee of congress is to have a beautiful time during the vacation. Its members will travel through the principal countries of Europe, will make a tour of our own great lakes, and will proceed down the Mississippi, all for the purpose of gathering new facts about water transportation. The time was when these junketing enterprises could be indulged in very cautiously. The public was sensitive to such use of its money, and traveling representatives were apt to be left at home next time. But billion dollar sessions have changed all this; and now congress never adjourns without having made provision for the entertainment of a good share of its members luxuriously at the public expense. There is nothing which these gentlemen will learn during their travels that they could not find out by spending three days in any good library and three more in talking with business men who know what is doing in the world. They would find the facts briefly as follows: The waterways of Europe are far more generally utilized and more highly developed than those of the United States because railroad rates in those countries are so much higher than here. Articles of large bulk and small value could not be transported at all for the rates that foreign railroads charge, and the comparative neglect or, rather, failure to use the American waterway is not due to any deep railroad conspiracy, but to the low railroad rate which makes the waterway less of a necessity. The second reason why our river is bare of boats is because they are wholly destitute of traffic conveniences. We possess, as has been pointed out, none of the barges that ply profitably on the rivers of Germany and France. Our river harbors are innocent of a decent landing place for steamers, and of modern appliances for unloading vessels. In short, we have not used our waterways because we did not need them; and now that the increase of transportation demand is forcing us to utilize them, we have only to make these simple business arrangements. This is all that the committee can discover and intelligent people know it already.

AROUND TOWN.

Oh, you circus!

The dog days are about to hide under the porch.

Why is it that a man always feels so groggy after a day's rest.

Page, Norfolk's former manager, has been booked by Correctionville.

Wellman says he'll try again. Nothing like keeping up the air supply.

The standpipe has to stand for being repainted, but it feels blue about it.

It's hard luck to have the cows and the standpipe go dry at the same time.

The one best way for Norfolk to say it wants a ball team, is in words of admission fee language.

Andrew could save the Norfolk library a lot of figuring by signing his name to a bit of paper.

Does the water commissioner mean peerless when he says to prepare in advance for draining the standpipe?

In spite of all the houses being built in Norfolk, there are dozens of people trying to find modern houses to rent.

The mere fact that a man bets a girl a box of candy that the Pirates won't win the National league pennant, is no sign he doesn't think the Pirates will win.

The best route to the cholera morbus district is the ice water way. No stops or delays. Tickets sold for one way only.

The Norfolk public library will soon begin to hum. (If you've ever tried to study in a public library, you'll agree "hum" is the word.)

Instead of giving three tramps their supper, as they commanded her to do, a Norfolk woman turned the tables and tried to get supper for the family bound from the six disappearing weary legs.

There's a man in Norfolk who knows his own wife's ankle. He was walking home the other day when he saw, on a neighbor's porch, gracefully hanging beneath the hammock, a dainty ankle. Without asking any questions, he marched into the neighbor's yard to claim his wife. He said that's how he knew her—that he'd recognized it anywhere. Now that's what you call a wise man.

One Norfolk girl has been wearing another girl's hat for the past two months. Yesterday when the owner of the hat telephoned to ask if she could wear her own hat that afternoon, the borrower got angry and hung up the telephone. Probably Shakespeare knew of this case when he made Polonius say: "Neither a borrower nor a lender be."—P. S.—The same girl is wearing this other girl's waist, too.

Making Money On the Farm X.—Poultry Houses and Equipment

By C. V. GREGORY, Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture" Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association

FOR the money invested and work applied poultry is one of the most profitable side lines on the farm. Indeed, many farms are run at a profit with poultry alone. If poultry is profitable on a place where all the feed must be bought it should be doubly so on the general farm, where much of its feed is made up of waste products. Too often the work of caring for the poultry is left to the women and children. Much of it is light work that they can do all right, but the man of the place should not consider it beneath his dignity to lend a helping hand when it is needed.

If poultry is to be kept at a profit some kind of shelter other than the machine shed, the apple trees or the cow stable will have to be provided. A good, warm poultry house is also a necessity. If winter eggs are to be secured, at 30 to 50 cents a dozen winter eggs will soon pay the cost of building a house of this kind, to say nothing of the superior health of the flock.

The theory that poultry does best when left to its own resources is about exploded in enlightened communities. It has been demonstrated over and over again that no form of domestic creature kept for profit responds more readily to good treatment than this same barnyard fowl. That it has always more than paid its way even when neglected shamefully is but an indication of what it would do under better treatment.

Locating the Poultry House. The poultry house should be located near the other buildings. The chickens will go to the barnyard to scratch anyway, and if the poultry house is



FIG. XII—SMALL POULTRY HOUSE.

too far away they will roost in the barns and sheds rather than return to the poultry house should not be too far from the dwelling either, in order that it may not be too inconvenient to care for the poultry. The ground where it is placed should be fairly high and naturally well drained. A damp poultry house fosters all sorts of diseases.

The size of the poultry house depends upon the number of fowls kept. It is estimated that about five square feet of floor space should be allowed per fowl. If they can be out of doors most of the time they can get along with considerably less. The best kind of house to build is the scratching shed type, built with a shed roof. The high side should be to the south. About half of this house should be partitioned off for a scratching shed. The south side of this shed part is to be left open, covered only with wire netting to keep the fowls in. If the back and sides of this room are tight and the bottom boarded up a foot or two there will be little draft and the fowls will be comfortable even in the coldest weather. The floor of this shed part may be of dirt and should be kept covered with several inches of straw.

The remainder of the house should have a floor, preferably of cement. A cement floor is easily kept clean and is little more expensive than a wooden one. The chief advantage is that it keeps out rats and other vermin better than any other kind of floor. Neither does it furnish any crevices in which lice and mites can hide. These pests are the worst enemies to poultry culture, and care should be taken in building a house to leave as few cracks where they can hide as possible.

Value of a Curtain Front. There should be several windows in the south side of the house to supply light. Light is one of the best disinfectants. It does much to keep the fowls free from disease and happy and contented. To provide for ventilation there is nothing equal to the "curtain front." This is a large square of muslin fitted into a frame the same as a window. This allows a gradual admission of fresh air without drafts. The exchange of air takes place slowly enough, so that it does not lower the temperature of the house too much. Considerable light comes through the curtain also, and less heat escapes through it at night than through glass windows. The curtain has the further advantage of being cheap. No poultry house should be put up without one.

Whether built of lumber or of some other material, the poultry house should be tight. Drop siding is good material for the side walls, as a slight wall is the cheapest and answers the purpose very well. It costs only a little extra, however, to lath and plaster the inside, and such a house is more desirable in regions where the winters are extremely cold. It does not pay to paper the inside of the house, as the mites will find a congenial home between the paper and the wall.

Roosts and Nest Boxes.

Part of the main part of the house should be given over to roosts and the rest used for nest boxes. It is better to have the roosts along the north side. A muslin curtain arranged on a roller, so that it can be let down in front of the fowls on cold nights, does much to keep them comfortable. The roosting space to be allowed to each fowl is six to twelve inches, according to size. Two by fours set edgewise, with the sharp corners rounded off, make good roosts. They should be set in notches, so that they can be easily removed to be cleaned and disinfected. The droppings should be removed every week or two and not left for a year, as is so often done. If plenty of straw is used on the cement under the roosts it is but a short job to throw the excrement out of a hole back of the roosts and put in fresh bedding. It is labor that will be well repaid, for a clean, sweet smelling house is essential to egg production.

A little slaked lime thrown around under the roosts helps to keep down bad odors. Sprinkling the house with coal tar dip and whitewashing the roosts and walls once in awhile are also good practices.

The nest boxes should be provided with a cover and so arranged as to be dark and secluded inside, as the hens prefer to lay in this kind of place. Where a specialty is made of poultry it pays to use trap nests. These are so arranged that the hen is caught along with her egg, and cannot get out until the attendant comes along and releases her. By having the hens numbered with leg bands a record can be kept of the eggs laid by each one. Those that never lay can be culled out and sent to the butcher and the eggs of the highest producing ones kept for raising pullets to increase the flock. In this way the average egg yield can be increased considerably. It is important in this connection to make especial note of those hens which do most of their laying in the winter months, as they are of considerably more value than the ones that lay in the summer, when eggs are cheap.

Yards and Fences.

On the farm there is little need for many yards about the poultry house. The chief need for fences is to keep the poultry away from the garden and house. For this purpose woven wire fence with hexagonal meshes is best. The meshes should be small enough at the bottom to keep out the small chickens. The wire should not be smaller than eighteen or nineteen gauge. An important point to look to is the galvanizing. This galvanizing is a layer of zinc that is coated over the wire to keep it from rusting. There are two methods of galvanizing, known as "after" and "before." The former is applied to fencing galvanized after it is woven and the latter to that galvanized before. The "after" galvanized fencing can be told from the fact that the joints where the cross wires are twisted together are filled with zinc. When the wire is galvanized before weaving the zinc is cracked more or less in the weaving process and rust readily gets a foothold. The "after" galvanized wire sometimes costs a little more, but it lasts about five times as long.

Coops. The chief equipment, aside from houses and fences, is coops. It is more economical to make these fairly large, so as to hold a hundred chickens or so. A coop sixteen feet long, two feet wide and about two feet high in front, with the roof sloping toward the back, is convenient and cheap. It can be divided into eight or ten compartments and will do for as many hens and their broods. The partitions should be about six feet long and a foot high. This will allow them to project in front about four feet. Laths are nailed along the front and over the tops of these partition boards, making a little runway in front of each coop. One of the laths should be removable to let the hen in and out as soon as the chicks are big enough to follow her about.

While such coops are cheap, they have one serious fault, and that is that they are not big enough for the chickens after they get to be two or

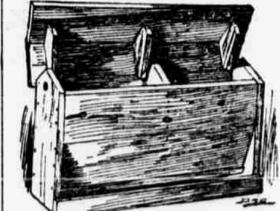


FIG. IX—SELF FEEDING HOPPER.

three months old. "There is no place like home" to chickens, and it is a great deal of trouble to teach them to forsake their coops and go into the poultry house nights. This trouble can be avoided by building a number of small colony houses. A convenient size for these houses is 8 by 10 feet. Such a house will hold a hundred chicks until they are nearly full grown. It may be built on the same plan as the main poultry house without the scratching shed part. It should be built on runners, so that it can be hauled about from one place to another, as is most convenient. These colony houses are practically indispensable when poultry raising is conducted on a large scale. In such case it is best to build these houses in a substantial fashion, so that they may be used many seasons. As much attention should also be given to keeping them in good sanitary condition as is due the main poultry house.

New Holiday Planned.

The Belleville (N. J.) board of trade has inaugurated a movement to set apart a day in August of each year to be known as "business men's day," when all business places that close on legal holidays will be expected to suspend business. John H. Eastwood, president of the board, has named a committee to plan for the observance of the day.