

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal
The News, Established 1881.
The Journal, Established 1877.
THE HUSE PUBLISHING COMPANY.
W. N. Huse, President.
N. A. Huse, Secretary.

There are many reasons why he should be re-elected; there is not a single reason why he should be defeated.

Seattle and New York were made twenty-four hours nearer in a single day. Jim Hill did it with a Great Northern fast train.

Returns from seventy-three out of ninety counties in Nebraska show that the recent primary election cost the counties heard from about \$57,000.

Dan Frohman's wife is suing for divorce and she asks her to omit mentioning some things of his life. Some men are so considerate of themselves.

The Spanish-American trade of South America is forty times that of China and Japan combined. Uncle Sam will miss it if he doesn't go after it.

Mr. Taft was first appointed to the office to fill a vacancy. Two years ago he was elected for the first time, and now he is to be voted on for reelection.

The Carlisle football eleven has a young Indian in its line-up bearing the ominous name of "Cries for Ribs." Who would want to be tackled by such a combatant?

A count has been made on a Massachusetts highway which shows that two out of every five passing vehicles are motor cars. The increase all over the country of the use of motor cars is most amazing.

In Europe diplomacy is a profession. With us it is an opportunity for an eminent and wealthy citizen to sojourn a few years abroad, enjoy a vacation and represent his country to the best of his ability.

Postmaster General Hitchcock is after the congressman who are abusing their franking privileges. This is dangerous ground, Mr. Hitchcock, the congressmen will not relinquish their "official privileges" cheerfully. It needs to be done, but it also needs courage to do it.

The results of the president's trip so far have been good for the country. The president has seen for himself various things under contention and has been enabled to revise some of his former opinions and to form new ones on vital topics of which his knowledge formerly had been insufficient.

It is the proper thing to have positive convictions and to express them emphatically. But if you want others to respect them and esteem you, don't forget to allow others the fullest freedom in expressing theirs—even when they differ widely from yours.

There is no more agreeable virtue than tolerance.

The British Aeroplane club has offered a prize of five hundred pounds to the first English aviator who can succeed in keeping his machine stationary for a minute under ordinary conditions at a distance of fifty feet from the ground. As the Wrights are not Englishmen they are barred from winning this prize.

The United States authorities are having a strenuous time keeping the Cuban lotteries from doing business in this country. It has now been announced by the Cuban government that no lottery tickets coming through American mails will be redeemed even if they bear winning numbers. This ought to put a quietus on the business.

Is there any reason why Norfolk should not be as well lighted at night as other cities this size? The time has come when the city should be able to provide more lights in all parts of town, and provide them regularly, regardless of a "moonlight" schedule. Experience shows that many nights when the moon ought to be shining, are as dark as pitch.

The four famous bells of the tower of the Campanile of St. Marks, which were broken when the tower fell, have been recast at the expense of the pope and are now hanging with the fifth bell, which was not injured, on a scaffolding awaiting the complete restoration of the Campanile. Venice would never seem like Venice without the Campanile and its peal of bells.

The president is in his journey through the country meeting the people with a spirit of frank courage and kindly cheerfulness. Whether men agree or disagree with Mr. Taft, they recognize in him a gentleman who has the welfare of the people at heart and who has no motives but what are sincere. Neither Mr. Roosevelt nor the people were mistaken in the man they chose as their leader.

Judge Anderson not only dismissed the so-called Panama canal libel case,

but expressed his belief that no libel had been committed. He said the newspapers were bound to inquire into the matter of the canal purchase and they had a right to comment upon what they found out. They had a right to be suspicious and, if they saw fit, to make their suspicions public. Judge Anderson is very evidently a believer in the freedom of the press.

The Wright brothers recent performances with the aeroplane have come nearer demonstrating the practical usefulness of their machine than any other aerial navigators have done. In their hands the flying machines have not been erratic uncertainties tumbling down with broken wings or defective motors at critical moments. The larger part of their flights have been distinct successes and give them first place among the world's aviators.

It is stated by American consuls in several foreign countries that the greatest obstacle that American business men have in selling their goods in other countries is their lack of faith in the business integrity of foreign customers. The American seller makes a practice of demanding cash or its equivalent with the order for goods. Many foreign buyers consider this demand a reflection on their honesty and consequently buy from firms in other nations who will observe their customs.

Henry E. Legler of Milwaukee has been chosen as librarian of the Chicago public library. Time was when a librarian was not especially trained for his profession, but that was before the public library had reached the important place in the esteem of the people which it now occupies. The requirements of today for the custodian of great public libraries like Chicago's from which 2,500,000 people annually get reading matter are very exacting. Mr. Legler comes to his position with a wide experience. He is a scholar, a diplomat, an executive and a literateur.

King Alfonso has gone far toward redeeming the name of the Spanish sovereign from its reputation for cruelty and injustice, but he seems to have forgotten his role of generous good fellow, when he refused to remit the death sentence upon Ferrer, a Barcelona teacher who was accused of revolutionary utterances. Ferrer had done a great work in combating that first of Spanish evils, ignorance. That he was a revolutionist of a dangerous character to the Spanish throne is a mere vagary. The young monarch made a mistaken move. Magnanimity would be shrewd as well as generous in this case.

The unfortunate episode in connection with the resignation of the newly appointed minister to China, before his leaving this country for his post of duty, is one of the most unusual that has ever occurred in the diplomatic relations of the United States. The government is a loser in the affair also, for Mr. Crane is unquestionably well fitted to fill that difficult position. It is very doubtful whether another equally capable man can be induced to accept the position after Mr. Crane's unexpected recall and humiliation will not tend to make it any more popular than before.

At a recent examination to test the fitness of candidates to take up service in the medical corps of the army, only forty-two passed and there were one hundred and four vacancies. Most young medics seem to shy at the army service and it has its disadvantages, but it also has some points in its favor. The successful candidate begins with the rank of first lieutenant and has a cash salary of two thousand dollars a year, with quarters, furniture, horse, fuel and other allowances which almost double the actual salary. Many a young doctor has hard work to scrape up half that for the early years of his practice.

America's diplomatic service has been raised several steps above the grade which it occupied when consuls and even ambassadors were chosen because of party service performed during the campaign, rather than for any fitness for the position. The time is forever past when anything of this kind can be done. Other countries train their diplomats. Why should not we do the same. In earlier days our foreign relations were neither so important nor so complicated as they have now become. Our position in the orient is a very delicate thing to handle. It is time the American diplomatic service should be put on a strictly scientific basis.

One of the most serious municipal problems which New York and other great cities are facing is how to obtain a supply of pure milk which will nourish the babies instead of killing them. Every year in that great metropolis, thousands of babies die, whose lives might have been saved if they could have been fed on clean wholesome milk. When the ideal American city becomes a reality such conditions as this will not exist. The city is responsible for such things and it should be ashamed to look at the records of its infant mortality. It is possible, even though difficult to get a supply of pure milk into the heart of Gotham, and it should be the first enterprise to command the careful attention of the city authorities.

FOR THE SUPREME COURT. The men whom the republican party of Nebraska has placed before the people of this state as candidates for election to the supreme bench on election day, now just two weeks distant, have been tried and found not wanting. Judge J. B. Barnes of Norfolk, Judge Sedgwick of York and Judge Fawcett of Omaha are all too well known to the people of the state to need discussion. Each one of them stands high in the legal profession of the nation, each has filled past trust of the people in most acceptable manner, and not a word can be said against the ability, the integrity or the judicial honor of a man of them. Each one of these three men can be trusted to decide cases brought before the Nebraska supreme court strictly upon the merits of the case, in view of the law, and that is the type of men Nebraska's supreme court needs.

ANOTHER LEGISLATIVE MISTAKE. Another of the mistakes of the last legislature was unearthed when the bank guaranty law was found by the federal court to be void. That the law as enacted was in conflict with the constitution, was the decree of the court. Governor Shallenberger immediately issued a statement in which he sought, by flinging attacks at the court for rendering its decision according to the law, to cover up the laxity displayed by the last legislature in its work.

It is difficult to find any laws passed that legislature which hold water when it comes to constitutionality. The non-partisan judiciary act, passed in selfish effort to gain political offices for the party, was unconstitutional; now the bank law is found unconstitutional; and on top of these, the constitutionality of the 8 o'clock closing law has just been attacked in the supreme court, it being claimed that the legislature amended the wrong statute.

If lawmakers would go at their work in an intelligent manner there would be no cause for cursing the courts that find the weaknesses of laws enacted.

And it is still requisite that a law shall not conflict with the constitution, if it is to be enforced.

McFARLAND FOR COUNTY CLERK. One of the candidates in the Madison county political campaign now being waged is seriously handicapped in the race by reason of circumstances, but ought to be, and without doubt will be elected despite the handicap. It just happens that right at this time there is an extraordinary amount of work in the office of the county clerk and as a result of the extra work that has piled up, S. R. McFarland, the present deputy county clerk and the republican candidate for election to the clerkship itself, has been unable to leave his desk and get out in the county to meet the voters, as he would like to have done.

Not only has this been the condition up to date, but there is promise of continued extraordinary work in the county clerk's office, and as a result Mr. McFarland will probably be unable to get outside the courthouse building very much during the two weeks remaining before election. To most voters, however, this very condition will appear as an argument in favor of McFarland for clerk, and among the fair minded men of the county his handicap in being held down to a desk while other candidates are able to spread all their time electioneering, ought to make votes for the man who stays on the job and tends to the county's work without regard to his own fate in the ballots.

For it is needless to argue that a man who will neglect his own personal campaign two weeks before election, to do the county work that comes into the office, is just the kind of a man whom the taxpayers of Madison county are looking for, for that office.

Sam McFarland is the logical man for the county clerkship at this time, anyway. Having served four years as deputy clerk, under George Richardson, he is trained as no other man can be to step into the place that Richardson will leave, and to "make good" on the job.

McFarland is a high grade book-keeper, a man of scrupulous care in attending to the fine points of clerical work, and his long experience in this branch of endeavor fits him prominently for the duties that devolve upon the county clerk.

That he will receive an immense vote from the people of Norfolk and vicinity, where he has lived for so many years, and where he enjoys the implicit confidence of all men, is assured.

BURR TAFT, COUNTY COMMISSIONER. There are many reasons why Burr Taft should be re-elected county commissioner of Madison county. There are no reasons why he should not be retained in that capacity.

Madison county is today, for the first time in years, out of debt. To Mr. Taft's business ability much of the credit for this condition must be given, regardless of politics. Never were the bridges of this county in such good condition as today. Old bridges, with both feet in the grave, were the rule in this part of the county when Mr. Taft was elected commissioner. Today those old structures have been removed and new well-built, substantial, permanent bridges, erected at reasonable cost to the county, are the rule. One instance of Mr. Taft's executive ability is enough to indicate the kind of commissioner he is: For

twenty years the west end of Norfolk was flooded each spring, sometimes frequently during each summer, by overflows from the hills northwest of town. There was no outlet for the water when it rushed into town, and consequently it overflowed, doing thousands of dollars worth of damage on each occasion. For years this hopeless situation was allowed to exist.

Neither city nor county remedied the condition. Burr Taft was elected commissioner and he solved the problem, inducing the city to join the county in the expense, by digging a ditch along the natural water way to the Elkhorn river. And now there are no more floods. This incident meant a very great deal directly to hundreds of Norfolk people. It means, indirectly, a great deal to all of Madison county, for a commissioner who would go at it and solve a problem such as Corporation ditch was, may be relied upon implicitly to exercise the same zeal and the same good common sense in dealing with other problems that are apt to arise in the county's affairs.

Burr Taft is a farmer, and he knows the farmer's needs with regards to good roads, good bridges, etc. Since he has been commissioner, he has insisted upon getting a dollars worth of work for every dollar paid out by the county for work on the roads. And his doctrine in this connection will be endorsed by every taxpayer, every farmer and every business man in Madison county.

Taft has lived in Madison county for a quarter of a century. He has earned the respect of his fellowmen. He is known to be a conscientious, hard-working, aggressive and a man of unquestioned integrity.

When a public official is found who is willing to give up his time to the public service, who has the ability to manage the public's business wisely and economically, and who is at the same time, a man of absolute honesty, the voters will do well to see that such a man is retained in his office.

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Making Money On the Farm XVIII.—The Vegetable Garden By C. V. GREGORY. Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture" Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.

A GOOD vegetable garden will produce at least half of the family's living during the summer months, to say nothing of the vegetables that may be canned or stored in the cellar for winter use. Many farmers object to a garden as causing too much work. That is largely because they make it so. The largest item of work is hoeing, and if the garden is properly planned and managed little of that will need to be done. The mistake most often made is in the location of the garden. It is put in a little corner back of the house where there is no room to use horse tools. It is much better to plant a few fruit trees in such a place and locate the garden some place where it can be worked by horsepower.

Securing Early Vegetables. A south slope is best if early vegetables are wanted. A sandy soil is also a big help in getting things started early, but almost any soil may be made to give good results by draining and manuring. Fall plowing is a necessary step in getting the garden planted early. Then as soon as it is dry enough to work in the spring it should be disked and harrowed until the best possible seed bed is produced.

Earliness is a prime essential in a vegetable garden. One of the main satisfactions in having a garden is in being able to send a mess of peas or a watermelon to the neighbors before they have any of their own. Then,

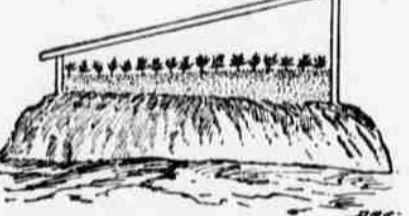


FIG. XXXV.—SECTION OF HOTBED.

too, the family begins to get hungry for green stuff usually long before there is any for use. Besides having light, early soil, a south slope and preparing the ground early, there are a number of other devices that can be resorted to to secure earliness. One of the most important of these is the hotbed. A hotbed costs little, and after its advantages have once been found out by actual trial it is seldom abandoned. The best location for a hotbed is on the south side of a building. It should face the south in order to get the most possible heat from the sun. The main source of heat, however, is fermenting horse manure. A pit may be dug for the manure, but the hotbed will be just as successful if the manure is piled on top of the ground. The pile should be about two feet deep and should be spread out flat and packed tightly. It should extend out about two feet each way from the frame that is to be used. The manure used should have the proper proportions of straw and moisture, so that it will be springy, but not too loose.

It is a fact that much of the success of the hotbed depends on the proper condition of this heat supply. If the manure is too far advanced in decomposition the fermentation will not be active enough to generate the proper amount of heat. On the other hand, if active fermentation has not already begun the necessary heat will not be on hand when it is wanted, and germination and growth will be altogether too slow. A little careful attention to this matter will prevent disappointment.

The frame may be of any desired size, according to the size of glass that can be secured. A storm window makes a good top for a hotbed. If no glass can be secured a sash covered with muslin may be used. The frame should be about eight inches deep in front and fourteen behind. As soon as the manure has been packed in place the frame should be placed upon it and about five inches of rich soil placed inside. The best way to get this soil is to store it away in a barrel the fall before, as you will want it long before the ground thaws in the spring.

Managing the Hotbed. The proper time to start the hotbed is about six weeks before the ground outside will be ready for planting. About three days after the hotbed has been started the temperature will have become uniform, and the seeds can be planted. They can be planted thickly, since they are to be taken up before they have made much growth. The principal plants started in a hotbed are cabbages and tomatoes. Lettuce and radishes may also be grown in the hotbed and if planted thinly enough may be left there until they are large enough to use. If you want a few early melons or cucumbers the seed may be planted in strawberry boxes of dirt and placed in the hotbed. When the weather is sufficiently warm outside they may be set out in the garden. The roots will make their way through the sides of the box, and three or four weeks will be saved. This is a clever device for treating early sowings of plants which do not bear transplanting. Started in this way early in

the season they may be transferred, box and all, into the garden bed and sown on backset.

During cold nights the hotbed should be covered with straw or old carpets

to keep it from getting too cool inside. On sunshiny days the sash may have to be raised during the warmer part of the day to give ventilation. The plants should be watered in the morning on warm days only to prevent too great a reduction of temperature.

A cold frame is almost as necessary as a hotbed. The plants raised in a hotbed are very tender and are liable to be injured if transplanted directly to the garden. The cold frame is made the same as a hotbed except that no manure is used. After the plants have obtained a good start in the hotbed they should be transferred to the cold frame. The plants in the cold frame are gradually accustomed to the outside air by leaving the sash up for longer periods each day. This transplanting also helps the tomatoes and cabbages in another way, in that it makes them thicker stemmed and causes better root development. A stocky plant of this kind is always a better grower and yielder.

Early Potatoes. A good way to secure earliness in the case of potatoes is to pack a number in sand somewhere where they will get plenty of light. This should be done a week or so before planting time. As soon as the ground is ready these tubers are set out carefully, so as not to break off the sprouts which have started. A week or more in the earliness of the crop can be saved in this way. The early potatoes may be planted rather shallow and a thick coating of straw placed between the rows. On nights when there is danger of freezing, the plants can be covered with straw. No cultivation will be necessary, since the straw will keep the weeds down and conserve moisture. When digging time comes the straw can be thrown back and the potatoes will be found on top of the ground, or nearly so. Of course this plan is not practicable except for a few rows of the earliest potatoes.

Rhubarb and Asparagus. Another method of securing early vegetables is by the use of perennials, or those which come up from the roots each year. The most important of these are asparagus and rhubarb. Asparagus is one of the most delicious vegetables that can be grown, and it fills in a space in the spring when there is nothing else available. Rhubarb comes nearer to being a fruit, making appetizing sauce and pies.

In starting an asparagus bed the land should be manured heavily and plowed deeply. One year old plants grown from seed should be planted four inches deep and a foot apart in rows three feet apart. The early spring treatment of the asparagus bed consists in giving it a thorough disking. After the cutting season is over a liberal coating of manure should be scattered between the rows. The stalks should be cut in the fall before the berries are fully ripe to keep the bed from becoming filled with seedlings. Asparagus cannot be cut much before it is three years old. Rhubarb is easily grown from roots planted around in any out of the way corner and kept well mulched and manured.

In planting the garden those plants which have the same habits of growth should be put together. The early crops should also be mulched as much as possible. In some cases an early crop may be got out of the way in time to put a later one on the same ground.

Cultivation. The garden should be laid out in long rows and as much of the cultivation as possible done with a horse cultivator. A one horse walking cultivator is best for this work. A wheel hoe to get close to the plants and into the corners is a valuable addition to the equipment. As a last resort a hand hoe may have to be used once in awhile to get the weeds out of the row. Changing the garden to a new place every few years is a big help in keeping weeds in check. If the garden is put on clean soil in the first place and few weeds are allowed to go to seed the labor problem will be greatly simplified.

Insects. Of all the insects that attack garden crops the one that probably causes the most trouble is the striped cucumber beetle. A practice often followed where but a few hills of vine crops are grown is to cover the young plants with a frame of mosquito netting. A

better plan is to knock the beetles to the ground by a slight blow and kill each one with a drop of kerosene. Sprinkling the plants with pepper, tobacco dust or air slaked lime will help some.

Pearl green, applied at the rate of one pound to a hundred gallons of water, with four pounds of freshly slaked lime added to prevent injury to the foliage, is one of the best remedies for cabbage worms and most of the other insects that infest garden crops. The big tomato worms can best be killed by knocking them off into a can of kerosene.

The Experienced Father. Wife—My dear, the nursery needs re-decorating. What would you suggest for the wally? Husband—Corrugated iron.—Woman's Home Companion

A Food Expert. "What is a food expert?" "Any man who can make his wassery enough for the family table."—Philadelphia Ledger

FIG. XXXVI.—THE CABBAGE PATCH.



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