

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.  
Every Friday. By mail per year, \$1.50.  
Entered at the postoffice at Norfolk, Neb., as second class matter.  
Telephone: Editorial Department No. 22. Business Office and Job Rooms No. H 22.

Mexico announces that it will hold Uncle Sam's coat while he whips Nicaragua.

A Danish woman has been made Judge. Let the American suffragists take courage.

One hundred and thirty-five thousand automobiles are to be turned out in the next year by the manufacturers, and all are sold in advance.

Ten more dismissals from the New York customs on suspicion. Short cuts to getting money usually prove much more circuitous in the long run.

Christmas comes but once a year but the Christmas spirit is the privilege of every one—and the duty as well—to exercise every day of the year.

There are a lot of people in Gregory and Tripp counties, South Dakota, who will not agree with Mr. Hill in his theory that land lotteries ought to be abolished.

New York Democrats want Hearst to return to their party. The party has found that it cannot win without him and is pretty certain it can not win with him.

"We are gradually awakening," says the Philadelphia Inquirer. The same thing has been said about China for several centuries, so there is still hope for Philadelphia.

We have been hunting ever since August but in vain, for some real old time thriller in the fiction line, but now the Congressional Record comes along to supply the need.

A New York banker says the colleges are 100 years behind the times in fitting men for business. Strange that people have such antiquated ideas of the purpose of a college.

If the new minister to China desires friendship of the country at large he will leave the chicken coop door wide open. Eggs sell for only five to six cents in that country.

The following clipping from a paper is rather ambiguous: "Owing to the overcrowded condition of our columns, a number of births and deaths are unavoidably postponed this week."

form these public services. The public now feels that if he cannot provide the government with competent and honest sugar weighers from within the party, let him keep his hands off.

A railroad is being built connecting London by rail and ferry with Blackwood, the westernmost harbor of Ireland. When it is completed London will be only fourteen hours from Blackwood.

There were 1,488 suicides in New York last year. It does seem that with two-cent fares and improved transportation facilities, there ought to be better ways of getting out of New York.

There were three paid admissions on the opening night at a revival of a Greek classic drama in London. Business might have been better the second night, but there was no second night.

Explorer Amundson is about to start on Dr. Cook's trail. He takes seven years' food with him and means to find Dr. Cook's brass tubing if it can be traced to its particular snowdrift and identified.

Hundreds of college students are planning on work as census enumerators next summer. If they secure positions they will acquire a great deal of information besides the money they will earn.

It costs money to burn coal, reads an advertisement. You can gamble this is as true as any passage in the bible. And it also costs money to burn wood, if any of your inquisitive friends should ask you.

It sometimes seems as though a great many people had the same idea of life and its purpose as that expressed by the wag who said: "That man lives most who spends the most and dies the most in debt."

One can not but wonder whether, if it were England or Germany that had executed a couple of Americans found setting mines under government ships, the United States would be so hasty in sending troops as we have been in the Nicaraguan case.

A plumber was offered \$1,000 by a woman to kill her husband, and he refused. And some people have been known to allege that plumbers had no consciences and would loaf unless

they were paid ninety cents an hour, with board and cigars.

The little Christmas stamps issued by the anti-tuberculosis leagues are being used again this year. The revenue goes to fighting the great white plague. Use them on your Christmas bundles and use them freely. The cause is yours and it is a good one.

The sugar trust is in a hard place. Its reputation for integrity was long since lost and now its leading promoters are threatened with terms in the penitentiary. Uncle Sam is after them. The way of the grafter and robber is not as pleasant as it has sometimes been pictured.

Chicago has passed an ordinance prohibiting peddlers and hucksters from crying their wares in the street. It is senseless practice anyway. The popcorn and peanut vendor would get more trade if he sold their wares in a quiet business like way. Let us hope the newboys have also been silenced.

Canada has adopted a sensible life insurance law. Any citizen who will pay to the government \$60 per year from the age of 20 to 60, will, on reaching the latter age, be paid by the government \$600 per year for the remainder of his life. Here is a provision for old age that has advantages over a life insurance policy.

Henry Watterson says that the democratic party is not prepared to take advantage of any mistakes the republicans may make, and the action of its representatives at the special session of congress indicates that it is not capable of governing the country successfully if it could take that advantage.

It is stated that J. Pierpont Morgan has bought the controlling interest in the Equitable Life Insurance company of New York, which Tom Ryan secured after the insurance scandals of a few years ago. The transfer carries with it the bagatelle of \$472,000,000 of assets. No wonder Morgan can get control of what he wishes.

The Glidden trophy, the challenge cup presented by Charles J. Glidden, and contested for annually by automobilists in a tour considered the classic of the motor world in the United States, has been withdrawn. There will be no more Glidden tours under that name. In the future, they will be known as national endurance tours.

The long search for a discreet and experienced minister to China at last ended in the selection of William J. Cahoun, a lawyer of recognized ability who has succeeded admirably with numerous delicate commissions for the government. The situation in the far east demands a man of ability and discrimination and the president believes Mr. Cahoun to be the man.

Some time ago it was telegraphed from darkest Africa that ex-President Roosevelt had gone on a hunt for bono—the most difficult game to kill. There has been no report since that "Bwana Gumbo" had succeeded, but now comes the story that Kermit, the son of his daddy, had killed three bonos! This puts Kermit in the line of succession to—the presidency.

A Chicago woman declares that the cook in the kitchen has more spending money than the mother of the family in most cases. We think the dear body is slightly confused, since the cook in the kitchen and the mother of the family are in most cases the same person. But, otherwise, which would the Chicago woman rather be the cook in the kitchen with the spending money, or the mother of the family without it?

The acquisition of the Equitable Life Insurance society and the Guarantee Trust company gives the Morgan banking house the control of stupendous resources. The combined capital and resources under the co-operative control of this single private banking institution now aggregates \$6,278,000. Some financiers regard this progress of consolidation as a positive advantage to the business and financial world as a whole, while another class regard such consolidation with grave apprehension.

New York City will pay \$50,000,000 next year as internal charges on its public debt. This one great metropolis is carrying twice as large a debt as that supported by the Turkish government. If Turkey were as highly developed as the United States, in other words as highly civilized, commercially, as New York, it would be expected to indicate that fact by an enormous public debt. It is a peculiarity of our modern life that the degree of our civilized effort is based on the size of our national debts.

That's a sweet mess the sugar trust has mixed up for itself. The theft of thirty millions of dollars from the government through evasion of the revenue laws has been like stealing candy from the babies. But its wholesale corruption of government employees who were permitted to share in the plunder is even a worse feature of this conceit's total disregard of the law. There should be no compromise of the offense by punishing clerks and

hiringlings but the head officers of the trust should be made to bear the burden of their embezzlement.

One of the principals of the Chicago schools advances the theory that hot air produces irritation and bad temper. There is little doubt that there is some truth in this theory, but it applies equally to other forms of heat. Our tendency is to seal our houses hermetically in winter, and many of the physical ills with which we are afflicted are directly traceable to the breathing of impure air. The educational campaign against tuberculosis is opening many people's eyes to the fatal foolishness of tightly closed houses.

The Kansas City Star experimented with an acre of land this past summer to see what could be realized in an ordinary garden to help in the support of a family. In twelve months this acre of ordinary ridge land, not all of it having a good soil, netted \$1,106. The gross earnings were \$1,611.35. The expense included wages (\$5 a week and board) during the larger part of the year. Experienced gardeners worked this acre and it was close to one of the best markets. But they have shown conclusively that a garden may do much for the support of any family, willing and able to give attention to it.

Japan has succeeded in gaining a great diplomatic victory. She has once more gained her point. Southern Manchuria is hers to exploit, to do with as she sees fit. The ascendancy of Japan has been acknowledged by the state department in the very publication which declares that none of our rights have been infringed upon. All that the United States can do is to acquiesce and pretend that the open door is not shut and keep on sawing wood, dig through the Panama canal, fortify Hawaii and bide our time. Without battleships or military force in the far east our moral influence weighs very little when balanced against the heavy battalions of Dal Nippon.

Five foreign governmental communities in international postal agreement with the United States have placed restrictions on mail from the United States bearing the Red Cross stamps or any other such insignia. Four of these countries refuse absolutely to receive them under any circumstances. One other has notified the department that the stamps must be placed upon the back of mail, packages or letters, otherwise they will be returned to this country. The four countries refusing the stamps on any conditions are Great Britain, Orange River Colony, Southern Rhodesia and Transvaal. Germany is willing if placed on the back of the letters. The restriction is made because it is believed that the similarity in stamps will confuse the postal authorities.

President Hill of the Great Northern railway makes some severe but deserved criticisms on the way the government has handled the public lands in the United States. He says there still remain millions upon millions of acres of valuable public lands and Indian reservations in the west, undeveloped and unoccupied, while millions of men and women in the more thickly settled portions of the country are making hopeless struggles, to procure homes for themselves and their children. Much of this land is still unsurveyed. Why doesn't the government throw open these sections and provide for doing this in a manner that will enable the deserving worker, the industrious men and women to make a home for their families instead of allowing it to be grabbed up by land speculators who do not intend to develop it, as most of the flathead reservation was? The future of the nation depends on the success of the farms. They are the country's most valuable asset, the basis of all industry.

Canada has a law known as the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which has done much to prevent in the dominion such disastrous strikes as that from which the United States is now suffering. It provides that neither employes nor employers in any mine or public utility shall resort to strike or to lockout until the dispute shall have been investigated by a board of conciliation and investigation appointed by the minister of labor. The chief merit of the law is its simplicity. It compels neither party to arbitrate nor to abide by an arbitration imposed upon it. After the board has investigated, if it cannot conciliate, the contending parties may then fight it out as they see fit. The object of the law is to check any immediate rash action and compel both parties to consider the matter seriously before hostilities actually begin. In America the hostilities come first and make such bad feeling between employes and employers that adjustment is much more difficult. The law has worked admirably in Canada and something of that nature would save the United States a great deal of loss and suffering.

The time will come, and it is not far distant, when disputes as regards the proper wage scale paid any large body of men employed in the same capacity by the railroads, will be adjusted by the government. In most strikes a handful of men tie up the

work of large corporations and subsidiary concerns, throwing thousands of non-participants out of employment and not only inconveniencing the public in general, but oft times causing much suffering. The public is given the least consideration and the "public be damned" method of acquiring what is thought to be a just wage scale is fast losing adherents. If laws can govern freight rates, why do they not cover wage scales in the same manner? If the people through their public officials, have the right to tell a railroad just what freight rate should be charged on a certain commodity, why have they not the right to dictate just what wages it shall pay its employes?

BRYAN HEDGES AGAIN.  
Mr. Bryan is hedging again. This time it's on the prohibition proposition.

Some weeks ago a report came out of Lincoln to the effect that Mr. Bryan had espoused the cause of national prohibition. He was going to make that his paramount issue for the next presidential campaign. That was the water wagon he would ride into the white house on.

Democrats everywhere protested against this issue. There was a general cyclone following the announcement. But Mr. Bryan let the statement stand for several weeks, looking on and systematically taking note of what people said. With his ear to the ground he found the issue was unpopular as a general proposition with leading democrats, so he backs up and says he never meant it. He doesn't expect to live to see national prohibition. No, no.

He wants the liquor traffic regulated, that's all. It's the same kind of a back-up that characterized the peerless leader when he withdrew his statements, made in Madison Square Garden, about federal ownership of railroads. He found it was unpopular, and took it back. If it had been popular, he would have been father of a new idea.

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.  
Not for more than 200 years has England confronted a crisis such as that which now faces her. The issue is not a matter of domestic or foreign policy, it is one of revolution. The constitution of Great Britain itself is threatened with permanent change. The liberal party has gone over entirely to socialism. It has been evident for the last year or two that the voters do not approve of this; and at every by-election the unionists made such gains that it was clear that they would succeed to power whenever another general election took place. It became necessary, if the liberals were to hang on, that they should play politics.

This they did by forming a budget which it was impossible for the house of lords to accept. It is true that the great hand-owning interest in Great Britain has always acted the hog. It has never contributed its share of taxation. But by this bill it is almost confiscated. The capital of the country is directly attacked, and must be driven away if these provisions were to be carried out. The worst of it is that the money thus raised is to be spent partly on new war preparations, approved by national hysteria, and partly on corrupting socialist nostrums.

The liberals care nothing for the principles involved. What they have sought, and what they have succeeded in doing, is to make an issue out of the house of lords. The commons have the exclusive right to originate money bills. The approval of the lords has always been a mere formality. By forcing the lords to disapprove this monstrosity of a budget, the party in power can appeal to the country on the ground that the lords are usurping power in a revolutionary way. The real issue is whether or not the upper house shall be abolished.

On the other side, there is no wretched choice. The conservatives are already committed to the worst features of liberal socialism. They would protect the big land holding interest as in the past, and throw the burden on the people. And they would restore the protective system, which would be madness for a country wholly dependent on foreign markets. It is an evil choice that lies before England.

OUR NEW POSSESSION.  
Probably one of the next steps we will take will be to establish a protectorate over Nicaragua. As long as she is coming into the family it may be well to know something about her. Here are the facts:

There is only four square miles difference between the area of Nicaragua and the state of New York. Take Connecticut out of New England and Nicaragua would cover the rest of it. It is approximately half the size of the state of Washington. To be exact, it covers 42,000 square miles, which is larger than Holland, Belgium and Denmark combined. It has a remarkable extent of coast line on two oceans. On the Caribbean, it reaches nearly 300 miles due north and south; on the Pacific, it extends 225 miles. Its greatest width is 275 miles, or approximately the distance from Washington to New York. Its least width is 125 miles, or approximately the distance from Chicago to the Mississippi river.

It has the smallest population of any Central American country, but is correspondingly capable of great material development. There are only about 600,000 people within its limits. Of these, five-sixths are upon the western or Pacific side. The eastern, or Caribbean shore, lies low and is drained by many rivers. The only industry of this section is the growing of bananas, which were shipped in 1908 to the number of 1,500,000 bunches, valued at 50 cents a bunch. The principal town is Bluefields, a little south of the center, having 5,000 inhabitants. On the Pacific populated slope the chief cities are Leon, the historic and interesting old capital, with 60,000 inhabitants; Managua, the present capital, with 40,000; Matagalpa, with 16,000; Granada, with 12,000; and several other towns of from 5,000 to 10,000. Nicaragua has a president, a cabinet and five ministers or secretaries, thirteen departments or states, and fifteen divisions like our territories. Its national assembly consists of only one chamber, which is now in session.

Nicaragua is located within the tropics, but it has a considerable variety of climate. Although the east coast is low lying and warm, the central and western sections are in parts so mountainous and elevated that the temperature never reaches a high point and the climate can be considered salubrious. The western section, in which the greater part of the population is located, has such a varying latitude and the country is so broken with lakes and so close to the sea, that it is not by any means as hot as it appears to be.

AROUND TOWN.  
Christmas comes next week. The last package should be on its way. Only a little more than a week till Christmas. You can be prudent without being a tightwad. Only eight more days in which to buy it. Better start. This weather ought to be a boomer for the gumdrop market. If it keeps this up, we'll have winter the first thing you know. Maybe Dr. Cook retired to seclusion because he was afraid to face a real husky blizzard like this. Smith ought to have waited till after the holidays to ask us to put up money to see the aeroplane fly. The weather man seems to think the clearance sale season has arrived, from the way he's marking down the temperature. Congressman Sulzer introduced a resolution to give Zelaya the Third Degree. Senator Rayner wants to give him 212 degrees. What do you think of a man who gives his wife money for Christmas, expecting her to go spend it for things he'd naturally have to buy?

The up-country liquor dealer can't see why Omaha saloon men should be allowed to violate a law that dealers out through the state are required to live up to. ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS. Half of the little education people have, is usually wrong. It is fortunate that not all people guilty of contempt of court, show it. Every man is a reformer until reform tramps on his toes. Then how he yells. Men are like boys; you can't get up a surprise party on them without their finding it out. All the praise a man gets for hard work and prudence is that his friends say he is a "lucky dog."

Usually a man does not have time to work on his own scheme, he is bothered so much by other schemers. Tell a woman a truth so palpable she cannot deny it, and she will say: "Now you are trying to be sarcastic." We wish the bible readers would investigate and report: Did Job blame the troubles that befell him on his wife? When a man talks five minutes over the telephone, he says, "All right" ten times. A woman will say "Well" that often.

It takes a boy seven or eight years to learn the multiplication table, but he can learn to ride a bicycle in an hour and a half. An Atchison young man has discovered that his steady has false hair, and he is about half convinced that her heart is false, too. When a man in church gets ready for the contribution basket, and finds his smallest coin is a quarter, the bad taste in his mouth lasts all through dinner.

When a preacher scolds because of the empty benches, those who are in his congregation feel that they are getting abused because they don't spread out more. Of course, when you are accused of wrong-doing you can explain it, but the thing to remember is that you are not going to be given a chance to explain.

### Home Course In Live Stock Farming

VII.—Silos and Silage.  
By C. V. GREGORY,  
A. U. of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture," "Making Money on the Farm," Etc.

Copyright, 1909 by American Press Association.

THERE is no feed on the farm that is more economical than silage. Ten to thirteen tons of green feed can be produced to the acre. When made into silage this is practically canned and will keep in good condition all winter. Stock is in especial need of some succulent feed during the winter. Indeed, feed of this kind is essential if the greatest possible profits are to be obtained. Silage supplies succulent feed in the cheapest and most convenient form. It is an especially val-

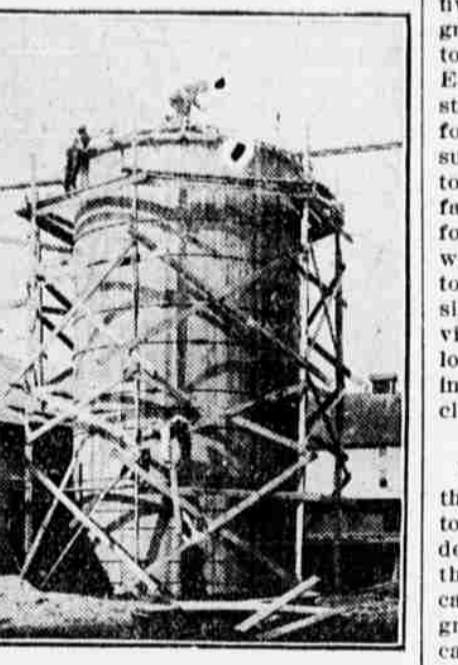


FIG. XII.—ERECTING A STAVE SILO.

uable feed for dairy cows. Twenty-five to thirty pounds of silage per day will keep the milk yields up to a point practically as high as could be reached on pasture. A silo is indispensable on the dairy farm. It means summer conditions all the year round. The value of silage for beef steers has not been fully demonstrated as yet, although a great many feeders are using it with satisfaction. Used in moderate quantities, it cheapens the cost of gain and keeps the animals healthy. For calves and stock cattle silage is an excellent feed, keeping them thrifty and making cheaper gains than could be produced in any other way. All kinds of sheep do well on silage. It is a good feed for hogs if fed in moderation, and chickens are very fond of it. The main consideration in locating the silo is to have it convenient. Since most of the silage will probably be fed to dairy cows, the best place for the silo will be at the end of the cow barn. Feeding bins can be arranged close to the silo for feeding silage to young stock.

Wooden Silos.  
There are several types of silos. Many of the first silos put up were built of lumber double walled and sided on the outside. This made a very good silo, but one that was altogether too expensive. A later and more popular type is the stave silo. This is made much the same as a wooden tank. It consists of long staves held in place by hoops, with a row of doors on one side. Stave silos are used more extensively at present than any other type. They are cheap, easy to erect and fairly durable. This latter point depends largely upon the kind of wood used. White pine and redwood are the best materials for staves. They will last twenty years or more. Cypress, Oregon fir, larch and hard pine are all durable woods for silo construction. Whatever kind of lumber is used it should be of the best quality, straight grained, sound and free from loose knots. A stave silo should be kept well painted on the outside. It must be anchored solidly with guy wires, as it will blow over easily when empty. The hoops will need to be tightened in the summer time when the lumber shrinks and loosened again when the silo is filled.

Cement and Tile Silos.  
Concrete is used to a considerable extent in silo construction. If properly put up a concrete silo is practically indestructible. Silos must be well reinforced with steel wire and must be put up by some one who understands the business if they are to be satisfactory. Silage freezes worse in a cement than in a stave silo. A double walled cement silo does away with this objection, although it increases the cost considerably. With the recent high prices of lumber, however, a good double walled concrete silo does not greatly exceed a good stave silo of the same size in cost. Stone, brick and cement blocks are all used for silos with good results. The main thing is to get them laid accurately and properly re-enforced. A silo made of hollow building tile is giving good satisfaction at the Iowa experiment station. These tiles are laid in cement, being put together edge-wise. The resulting dead air space is very effective in preventing freezing. When lined with a coating of cement such a silo is air and moisture proof. It is as durable and satisfactory as a double walled concrete silo, costs less, and there is less risk of failure due to improper erection.

Details of Construction.  
While the silo should be located as

close to the barn as possible, it is not advisable to put it inside the barn. It takes up room that is needed more for other purposes, is unhandy to fill, and the odor of the silage is objectionable. There will be some odor anyway, but not so much when the silo is located outside the barn. A handy method of construction is to connect the silo with the roadway of the barn by a narrow chute which extends the full height of the silo. The silage can be thrown down this chute and carried into the barn. There should be doors at frequent intervals the entire length of the chute. A frequent mistake in making silo doors is in constructing them too small, thus making it unhandy to get out and in. Great care must be taken to see that the doors fit snugly, as the silo must be absolutely air tight if the silage is to keep well. A silo is really a big can, and silage is nothing more or less than canned corn. The crevices about the door may be filled with wet clay before the silage is put in, or tarred paper may be placed over the doors.

Another point to look to is to see that the inner walls are as smooth as possible, so that the silage will settle evenly. Uneven settling means air spaces and decay.

Some expense can be saved in building a silo by having it extend four or five feet below the surface of the ground. If deeper than this it will be too much work to get the silage out. Either cement, hard burned brick or stone may be used for building the foundation. The foundation up to the surface of the ground should be eight to ten inches thick, with a bearing surface about four inches wider. The foundation should be flush with the walls of the silo on the inside, so as not to interfere with the settling of the silage. If the soil is of hard, impervious clay no floor will be needed. In looser soils a cement floor four to six inches thick, made as described in article 2, will be necessary.

Size of the Silo.  
The size of the silo will depend upon the amount of stock to which silage is to be fed. It is better to get size from depth rather than from diameter, as the pressure due to additional depth causes the silage to keep better. This greater compactness also increases the capacity of the silo. If fresh silage is to be had at all times the silo should be of such a size that at least two inches in depth will be fed each day. If fed slower than this it will spoil on top and the value will be reduced. The ordinary size for a quarter section is sixteen feet in diameter and thirty feet in depth. If more capacity is wanted ten to twenty feet may be added to the depth. The following table, condensed from bulletin 100 of the Iowa experiment station, gives the capacity of silos of various sizes:

Inside diam. - feet.	Height - feet.	Capacity - tons.	Acres required to fill.	Pounds that must be fed per day.
14	30	21	6.1	1,030
14	32	106	6.7	1,030
14	34	109	7.2	1,030
14	36	128	8.5	1,030
14	38	128	8.2	1,030
16	32	131	8.7	1,340
16	34	148	9.5	1,340
16	36	155	10.3	1,340
16	38	180	11	1,340
18	32	151	10	1,700
18	34	196	13.2	1,700
18	36	229	15.2	1,700
18	38	282	18.8	1,700
20	30	187	12.5	2,100
20	32	243	16.2	2,100
20	34	281	18.8	2,100
20	36	382	25.5	2,100

The following table from the same bulletin gives the approximate amounts of silage needed per day by the various classes of animals:

Kind of stock.	Pounds of silage.
Best cattle	16-25
Calves	6-11
Fattening cattle	12-20
Dairy cattle	20-30
Swine	2-4

Corn is the principal silage crop because of its yield and feeding value. It should be cut for silage just as the ears are well denting. If cut too early sor silage will result. If left longer it will be too dry to pack well. This

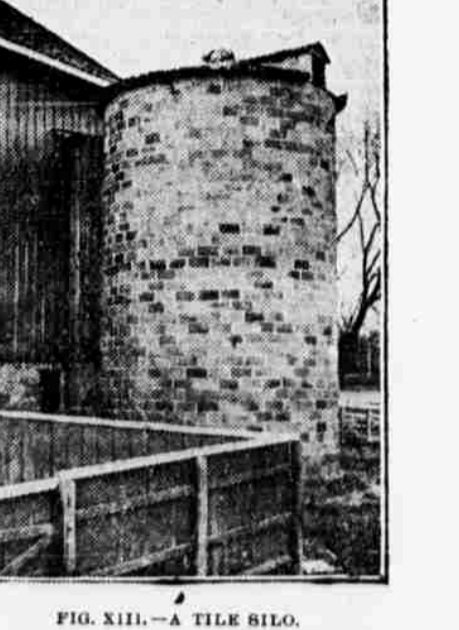


FIG. XIII.—A TILE SILO.

can be helped by running water into the silo as it is being filled. A wind elevator is by far the most satisfactory means of getting the silage from the cutter to the top of the silo. A long canvas tube extending down into the silo keeps the silage well mixed. Tramping the silage thoroughly as it is put in is one of the secrets of having it keep well. It should be especially well tramped around the edges. After the silo is filled a few oats may be scattered around on top. These will sprout, forming an air tight covering, which will keep all but the top few inches of silage from spoiling.

Married In the Morgue.  
Even the most hardened of the attaches of the morgue in San Francisco were surprised when Rudolph Swelzer and Louise Hueber insisted that they be married in the last resting place of the unidentified dead. The ceremony was performed by Justice of the Peace Treadwell, who left an inquest just long enough for the ceremony.