

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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Troubles never wear pneumatic tires.

When the plow freezes it has the same effect as when the well runs dry.

A Mr. Noyes has opened a racket store in Missouri. Who has a better right?

The latest cure for tuberculosis and dyspepsia is to eat oysters soaked in sea water. Next!

The postal deficit is \$17,000,000. Why not make that a business department of the government?

More and John R. Walsh have just gone to prison on living testimony that it isn't so easy for a rich man to escape the law as the "yellow" sometimes would make us believe.

To show what can be accomplished even in this era of high prices, the federal prison authorities are feeding Banker Morse three meals a day at a total cost of eleven cents. Just think what the majority of Americans are wanting on food.

Lord Lansdowne, the future leader of the unlabeled party, in his speech at Liverpool declared himself in favor of moderate tariff duties as the cure for British economic ills and he also admitted that some reform of the house of lords would be advisable.

The gold medal awarded to the sculpture of Saint Gaudens by the National Institute of Arts and Letters, was presented to Mrs. Saint Gaudens by Dr. Van Dyke in his most felicitous manner. In closing his remarks Dr. Van Dyke said: "This medal which brings us here tonight is not simply in honor of a man who is gone—it is in honor of an artistic force that is still working."

Medical scientists, having discovered that color and music affect certain nervous diseases are pursuing the investigation further. By means of an apparatus invented for the purpose treatment will be prescribed with colors and music. Red is an excitant, orange and yellow are milder excitants. Violet, indigo and blue are of calming effect while green conveys a sense of peace and tranquility.

THE TIME TO FIX THE DIKE. Norfolk will well prepare for high water. Not since 1881, and old timers say not even then, has there been so much snow on the ground here and northwest of here, as now. The result is inevitable.

If water should creep through the dike, many thousands of dollars' worth of property in Norfolk would suffer. Now is the time to prepare the dike against such emergency.

Governor Hadley of Missouri draws the line on "hookworm" conventions and refuses to send delegates from Missouri to the gathering to be held in Atlanta to plan the extermination of this deadly parasite. It is the hookworm name that makes him seem unworthy of serious attention to the governor, but as a matter of fact there is just as imperative need of fighting intelligently the ravages of the hookworm as there is of struggling to crush out the tubercle plague or tuberculosis.

Five thousand car loads of grain are side tracked at country stations on the Milwaukee, Northern Pacific, Soo, Great Northern and Omaha roads which are waiting the termination of the switchmen's strike before being hauled to the Minneapolis elevators to which they are consigned. Meanwhile, the elevator companies are paying interest on money borrowed from banks to finance the grain, and cannot liquidate their loans until the grain arrives and is sold. The situation is one of the unusual complications arising from this untimely strike.

Justice Howard of the New York supreme court expressed himself as believing that 40 per cent of the money spent on public works in this country is lost to the people through graft. The element of politics almost invariably enters into the construction of public buildings and public improvements. It would be rare to find a public building erected at the minimum of cost which could be secured by a private concern or individual. Assuming that Justice Howard's figures are reasonably accurate the 40 per cent difference between income and outlay assume a significance that should attract a sober consideration of the affairs of the state and nation.

THE CONSERVATION PROBLEM. The Taft-Ballinger conservation theory, as outlined in the president's message, differs from the Pinchot plan in this respect. Pinchot would with-

draw lands absolutely from present use, to save them for the future generations, while the Taft plan is to enact a law which will both induce present development of lands and at the same time conserve our natural resources for future generations. He suggests a long lease, say fifty years, for this and comments.

"For no sane person can contend that it is for the common good that nature's blessings are only for unborn generations."

It was this attitude of Pinchot, to withdraw lands absolutely from use by the present generations, that aroused the west against him. The west, needing settlement upon idle lands, agrees with this sentence from the president.

Pinchot's sincerity can not be questioned. He was on the right track. But certain western states contend that he was impractical in his plan to the extent that he did not provide for the present generation.

If President Taft can work out a plan that will mean both present development and future conservation, he will have achieved a mighty victory for the common good.

And any person who will read his message—his wiseacre critics will not—will be glad to admit that it takes no backward step from the plan put forth by his illustrious predecessor.

WHEDON CONSENTS TO RUN.

The secret is out. That meeting of a dozen office-seeking "progressives" at Lincoln the other day, was for the sake of "principle." But there must be a leader to carry on the war thus begun. So Mr. Whedon has consented to make the race for the Nebraska togo. He doesn't want the job at all, but the country demands his most excellent services. His platform will be anti-Burkett and anti-Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. That Senator Burkett fought the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill to the last ditch, throughout the special session, and voted for it finally only because he considered it better than none at all, just as President Taft signed the bill for the same reason, matters not to the patriotic, self-sacrificing Mr. Whedon.

Being out to seek nomination and election with blood in his eyes against Mr. Burkett for voting for the bill as the best that could be secured, Mr. Whedon's platform is likewise anti-Taft and anti-republican party. These are the "anti" features of his platform. The balance of his program includes a clause "pro-Whedon." Mr. Whedon believes, among other things, that the state owes him an office.

As soon as President Taft was inaugurated, Mr. Whedon began writing letters attempting to discredit the new president in this state. He wrote reams about the tariff bill. He did his utmost to fill the republican party full of holes. And now he consents to represent the party in the upper house of congress. His car has been to the ground and he has heard his country's call.

And now we know why such a leap frog game of "insurgency" was started at Lincoln a few days ago.

DON'T MEAN TO DO IT.

It is now for the democrats to laugh. They started out to use the recalcitrant insurgents, and the insurgents allowed the bait, hook and all. They played the goat and then, when they found that they had put their feet into it, they sent a delegation running up to the white house to ask the president to come to the rescue and devise some means of getting them out of their scrape.

Those who called on the president professed to not wish to be placed in a position of helping the democrats "throw mud at a republican administration." This protestation is refreshing. To outsiders it has seemed that that was the chief ambition of some of the free-creators in their insurgency. It has been pretty plain that Senator La Follette and Senator Cummins have been doing all that they could do, to help the democrats "throw mud at the republican administration." Consequently this declaration of good faith from the house insurgents is not unwelcome.

To disinterested spectators, it must have seemed probable that those who insured against the former house rules, would without doubt have a new set of rules as a substitute to offer, all carefully worked out in a practical way to make legislation easier and more simple; and naturally one might have inferred that the new rules which the insurgents had worked out, would guard against giving the opposing party opportunities to take advantage of every move made for "throwing mud at the administration" and building up democratic political capital.

But it seems those who have been insuring against existing rules, had no definite plans mapped out. They just insured because the rules already in force didn't suit. And when they were given an opportunity to work along their own pet lines, they instantly threw down the guard of party lines, for the sake of making the Ballinger committee, to such an extent that the foxes democrats, seeing their chance, put on the committee their two shrewdest partisans, calculating when the inquiry got going, to raise Cain with the whole administration.

It had seemed in advance that this was just what some of the most radi-

cal of the insurgents were aiming at. It is reassuring to know that that was far from their object—that they merely made a mistake and, becoming the butt of their own game, conspired to get mud thrown at the Taft administration without even knowing it until the damage was done.

REPUBLICANS GET TOGETHER.

At last the insurgents themselves have become convinced on the point that President Taft's friends tried to make clear all the while—that he has no quarrel with them for independent thought or action on the tariff, on Cannon or on the house rules; that he is sincere in his desire to accomplish the constructive legislation which he has outlined and that he is anxious to preserve a united republican party.

The president must have the support of united, harmonious republicanism if his program is to be carried out in fulfillment of party pledges. He has a quarrel with those recalcitrants who deliberately attempt to discredit his administration before he had begun, and who have been trying to shoot the republican party full of holes. He has no chips in the game between Cannon and the house, or over house rules, and so far as the tariff was concerned, he was the leader instead of insurgents themselves, in seeking downward revision, and he called a special session of congress and got the best tariff bill that congress would enact. He signed it because he considered it a gain over the old bill.

If the truth were known, as has been intimated, it is very likely the president would be glad to see Cannon drop out of the race for the next speakership, for the sake of harmony within the party. As to the rules, it is possible the president might likewise in that sympathize with a movement for new rules, but that is not his fight and what he does want above all things is to see the republicans stand together and back him up in his legislative program. Unless they get together and do back him up, nothing will be accomplished, and things must be accomplished if the party's pledges are to be lived up to.

The president has a big program outlined. He is trying to amend the interstate commerce law so as to make the Hepburn law effective and so as to give real railroad rate regulation, he is trying to solve the problem of the trusts which have grown up into mammoth monopolies and which no president up until now has effectually dealt with; he is trying to work out a practicable conservation of resources plan, which will work good to both present and future generations.

It is one of the biggest programs ever undertaken by any president, and it must have united republican support if it is to succeed.

For that reason the country will rejoice in the fact that the insurgents who thought they had a quarrel with the president, are finding out that all he asks is support of the republican pledges, and that harmony instead of the splitting of the party is now the prospect.

CANNON HAS A DEFENDER.

The Saturday Evening Post contains the first word spoken in defense of Speaker Cannon. The Post considers that the fight against him has of late been an uneven one and, therefore, gladly gives space to a long article by Senator McCauley in defense of the "czar of the house."

Mr. McCauley points out that "Uncle Joe" until two years ago was one of the most popular men in the country; that he has served thirty-five years in congress and has always been a leader. The writer cites the fact that the speaker's popularity began to wane about the time the newspaper publishers of the country appeared before the speaker and demanded that the tariff be removed on wood pulp in order to make paper cheaper. The speaker replied that the newspapers would have to run their chances with everybody else in the fight for tariff reductions, and in this stand he lost. Senator McCauley says, the support of the American press. The writer considers that that attitude was one requiring courage, inasmuch as Cannon was at that time an avowed candidate for the presidential nomination. And he cites the speaker's waning popularity since then as an evidence of the power of newspaper advertising.

In support of his claim he points out that nothing new regarding Cannon's character has developed within the past two years which was unknown before, to make people lose faith in him; that he is no more a czar now than he had been for many years before; and that it is not Cannon, the man who is the czar, but the speakership, and that the speakership holds power only because the congressmen of this country, after fifty years of making and amending rules have built up a set of rules for the sake of expediting important legislation which, though they may be at fault, are the best that the congress of the United States has succeeded in framing.

The writer points out that Cannon as speaker is merely working the same rules that Reed worked under; and that those rules are no more oppressive today than they were ten years

ago, or than they were during Roosevelt's term, or any time since.

But that the glaring oppression of Cannonism should be discovered simultaneously with his refusal to lend his influence toward free paper, at the newspapers' request, is a coincidence which Senator McCauley considers significant.

ONLY ASKS CO-OPERATION.

The following dispatch sent out from Washington by a number of correspondents, may be accepted, it would seem, as a pretty clear statement of the case as President Taft sees it:

It is no longer a secret that President Taft and his advisors have become somewhat vexed at the prevailing character of criticism that is sweeping the country, in and out of the republican party, criticism that is aimed against the co-operation the president is trying to establish between himself and the leaders of the party in the two houses of congress, and which must be established if there is to be any forward step during the session that is now under way.

This criticism, as the president and his friends see it, loses sight of all the fundamentals in the existing state of affairs.

It is not a question of whether the president likes Senator Aldrich, Speaker Cannon, and their associates, in congress, or whether they like him, or approve his policies. He might entertain for all of them a profound dislike, personally and officially, and yet, if the present session of congress is to do anything to give the country the legislation it is demanding, he must work with them and they must work with him.

Failure to do this would bring the present session of congress to an inglorious end on the eve of a political campaign, the party pledges unfulfilled, the president more or less discredited with the people, and would pave the way for the election of a democratic house in November.

The democrats could ask for nothing better than that the president listen to the advice of many of his well-meaning friends all over the country, and bring on a breach himself with the congress leaders. Such a course would result in legislative stagnation during the remainder of the sixty-first congress, continue the same through the sixty-second congress under the beneficent management of a democratic house, and bring the Taft administration to a close on March 4, 1913, with a record of nothing done.

The foregoing are the plain facts and the president is anxious to have all his friends in the country understand them. As he sees the case, a break between him and the leaders of either house of congress, or either of the present session of congress, how much people seem to think they would be pleased to see it brought about could only result in party disaster.

And so he has made up his mind to disregard the criticisms here referred to and work with those leaders in the most cordial sort of way, to the end that the present session of congress may have to its credit legislation that will appeal to the country by showing a real intent on the part of the republicans to carry out their platform pledges.

President Taft realizes that he came into that high office at a time when the difficulties surrounding it were very great. Some of the difficulty has been caused by his political enemies, much of it by men within the republican party. Many in this latter class sincerely wish him well, and would be glad to help in any way possible; but others of them are under the influence of the so-called ultra-insurgents of the house and senate, and therefore, hardly in a position to do him justice, even if disposed to do so.

To all these critics the president has one reply—that they are demanding that he do something which he has no power to do except by associating with the republican party and the men who lead it in the house and senate. The general feeling of those administration critics, as the president sees it, is that he should enact laws without any party and reach affirmative results by the united power of his good right hand.

The president believes that the absurdity of this view will ultimately be recognized by the people, although there is a possibility that it will not happen until after the republican party has been defeated two or three times.

It is, of course, obvious that all the president can do is to do the best he can to make the government as good as he can and to secure as much legislation as he can in the right direction. It should also be obvious that, in doing these things, he must use those instruments which are indispensable to the passage of laws. This statement is elementary, and the president fails to understand why his friends do not all understand it.

The truth is—and he and his advisors have been quick to realize it—that the United States is now passing through a period of supreme hypocrisy, in which the man who makes the loudest protestations of hatred of monopoly and political corruption and bossism has a great advantage.

The person who, as a disadvantage upon whom falls the necessity for affirmative action, and the enactment of beneficial legislation. The irresponsible ones are free to formulate their ideals, and make mouths before the public in favor of them and then blame others for not coming up to these ideals in practice. This has frequently been the case in American politics, and President Taft realizes that his fate is not different from that of men who have been president before him.

But he is anxious that these people who are sincerely desirous of his success, and that of the party whose

leader he is, should remember that he is laboring entirely to do something; that his is the full measure of responsibility to the country; that he personally has a good deal more at stake in seeing something done than anybody else. He is not and cannot be in sympathy with the idea that he is to stop all the activities here referred to and make enemies of congress leaders, and of all those who in the present congress have the power to bring about the reforms which he has advertised.

As to his own political future he is supremely indifferent. He feels that he can well afford to get along with one term as president, if he can point back to things done, and not to a record of noise and fury, and hypocritical demagoguery. The future concerns him not in the least. He is busy with the present and is willing that the future should take care of itself.

He does want the approval of his countrymen, and this he feels sure he is to receive—if not now, then at some future time. When in the light of his historical perspective his administration is judged by its true relation to the real issues of the present day. As to all these issues he feels certain that his attitude is correct.

The trouble with people who look at the president and try to pass judgment upon him from the outside, is that they do not take into consideration the responsibility they would have if they were in his place trying to do something, and were looking about to find out how.

In other words, as the president tells his visitors these days, if his critics were to get down to "brass tacks" and talk about practical steps to be taken, and just how this was to be done, they would stop condemning everything, and no longer find as much satisfaction in the gloom they think prevails in political affairs. And while doing this, it is the belief of the president that they would reach a state of mind that would give their views on public affairs a real permanent view. So much by way of comment on the present situation that represents the president's views.

AROUND TOWN.

Turn that Christy picture to the wall.

Conversation on conservation won't suit Taft. There must be legislation.

Remember the flood in Norfolk in the spring of 1881? Now's the time to fix the dike.

If you really had to be killed, which would you prefer—to be murdered with typhoid germs or slashed with a butcher knife?

One kind of a chump is the man who insists upon eating buckwheat cakes when he knows they're poison to his stomach.

Collier's Weekly of last week gives credit to former United States Senator William V. Allen of this county for preventing a big Alaskan land grab during his term of office.

One of the prettiest things in a show in Norfolk the other night, and one which the dramatic critic seemed to overlook (in his criticism) was the nightdress that the leading lady wore.

If the weather man could just distribute those warm days along for a period of several weeks, giving us one every little while and then allowing things to freeze up, it would help some.

The military reservation at Fort Niobrara would do a much greater service as an experiment farm than as a lot of waste land. But who'd get the prairie chickens that now swarm upon that land?

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

If there are any sacrifices men make in marrying, women never mention them.

A man says every year of his life: "Well, sir, I never knew what hell was before."

It isn't death that scares men; it is the suffering and neglect that precedes it.

A girl's idea of culture is something which will enable her to dodge dish-washing.

We have heard many men tell of having "a devil of a good time" without enjoying them.

It occurs to every man occasionally that he would like to be a pugilist for about thirty minutes.

The hole in the doughnut doesn't amount to much, but it is better for you than its surroundings.

We often wonder at the great number of people who are familiar with the expression: "All quiet on the Potomac."

Every house planned by an American woman has a larger parlor and a smaller kitchen than the house planned by American woman the year before. In time, this means that a house will be all parlor on the first floor, except a shelf, and that shelf will be the kitchen.

An Atchison man and his wife have been under great expense this year; they have built and furnished a new home, and so each one solemnly promised each other that they would not exchange Christmas presents, and they did not. But yesterday the man found his wife, alone in a room, crying, and upon asking her what was the matter she sobbed out: "I am so disappointed that you did not give me a Christmas present." He ought to have known that she would be, even though she kept her promise and did not give him one.

Home Course In Live Stock Farming

XII.—Horse Management.

By C. V. GREGORY, Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture," "Making Money on the Farm," Etc.

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THE horse stable, like the cow stable, should be well ventilated and have plenty of light. If the floors are of cement they should be well bedded as a protection both to the floor and to the horses' feet. A false floor of plank is often used over the cement floor.

Stable Construction.

The stall partitions should be made especially strong to keep the horses from kicking one another. Two by fours set flatwise up to about four and a half feet in height, with a heavy ready made wire partition above that,



FIG. XXII.—THREE OF A KIND.

make a neat, durable and not over-expensive partition. The length of the stall should be about nine feet ten inches from the manger back. The floor should slope slightly back to the gutter. Chutes from which the hay can be pitched from the mow directly into the manger are a great convenience and aid in keeping the barn clean.

One or more box stalls should be provided for the use of the mares at parturition time. They are convenient for sick horses at any time and are almost a necessity if a stallion is kept. A small room should be provided near the horses in which the harness can be hung. The automatic from the mangle is very destructive to leather. Besides this, when the harness hangs directly behind the horses it is occasionally kicked down and trampled on, the coats get tangled in it, and it causes trouble generally.

The young horses do not need an expensive shelter. Horses stand cold weather better than any other class of stock. The most they need is a good shed with a tight roof and kept well bedded. They can run on the pasture in winter as well as in summer if part of the grass has been allowed to grow up during the fall. One of the greatest objections to letting colts run in this manner is the liability to wire cuts. Where the pasture is fenced with barbed wire, especially if the fence is not kept in first class repair at all times, wire cuts are inevitable. The loss on one or two colts is enough to pay for putting a good woven wire fence, like that described in article 1, around the entire horse pasture.

Three years is usually the best age to breed mares for the first time. Where they are very large for their age breeding at two years is an advantage, as it broadens them out and at the same time gives them more grace and symmetry. In this case, however, they should not be bred the following year, so that they may have an opportunity to complete their growth.

It is best to so manage the breeding that the colts will come at different times, so that only one of the mares will be out of use at a time. The colts should come at times of the year when the work is slack, as far as can be arranged.

Feeding.

There is no better feed for mares or for horses of any kind than oats. In addition to their high feeding value, they seem to have a stimulating effect, keeping the animals in better spirits than any other kind of feed. Oats are usually too expensive to be fed exclusively, however. There is probably no better ration for draft horses than one part bran, two parts corn and three parts oats.

Ground barley may be used in place of the corn. If oats are exceptionally high two parts instead of three may be used. A handful of oilmeal once a week in the winter will add to the thrift of the animals. The amount of the grain mixture fed should vary from one-half to one and a quarter pounds to the hundred pounds of live weight per day. The first amount is about right for idle horses, while the latter is for animals at hard work or nursing a foal.

Do not feed too much hay to work horses. It makes them puny and listless. A horse has a comparatively small stomach and when at work needs most of the room there for his grain. From three-quarters to a pound of good clover or timothy hay or a mixture of the two per hundredweight is plenty when at work. In the winter he can use more roughage and less grain. Never feed horses dry hay or straw, as it will ruin their wind.

Horses should have plenty of water. They will stand the work a great deal better in warm weather if they are

given water in the middle of the forenoon and afternoon. If they are to be kept at work they may be given all the water they want, but care should be taken not to fill a warm horse up with cold water and then let him stand and cool off rapidly.

It is an excellent plan to have a yard near the barn into which the horses can be turned after they have had their supper. They can roll and drink and, if the yard is large enough, find a little grass. They will feel a great deal better in the morning than if kept in the barn all night.

Care at Foaling Time.

The mare may be safely worked up to within ten days of foaling. In fact, light work is better for her than idleness would be. A mare heavy in foal should not be required to back, however, nor to exert herself too much in pulling heavy loads. Working in the mud is also bad for her and if kept up for any length of time is likely to cause abortion.

The surest indication of the approach of foaling time is the appearance of wax on the teats, which occurs about three days before parturition. At this time the feed should be reduced in amount and a warm bran mash given at night. The addition of a little oilmeal will clean out the intestines and makes foaling easy. For several days previous to foaling the mare should be kept in a box stall, so that she may become accustomed to the new location. Some one should be at hand when the colt is born to give assistance if necessary. Do not bother the mare unless it is absolutely necessary, however.

As soon as the colt is born the navel cord should be tied tightly, about two inches from the body, with a string which has been soaked in some disinfecting solution. The cord should be cut just below the point where it is tied and the remaining portion wet with some of the disinfecting solution. The udder of the mare should also be washed with the same solution. Attention to these details will do much to prevent the attack of scours and joint ill which so often proves fatal to young colts.

Do not be in too big a hurry to get the mare on feed after foaling. A little laxative feed for the first day or two after foaling is all she needs. In pasture season the mare and colt may be turned out on grass for a few days, gradually increasing the grain ration at the same time. In case work is pressing the mare may be put to work in two or three days after foaling, but two precautions must be strictly adhered to—first, do not allow the colt to follow the mare in the field, exhausting his puny strength in fighting flies and following his mother up and down the rough furrows; second, do not allow the colt to suck while the mare is very warm. He will be hungry when his mother comes from the field at once, but a little wholesome restraint at this time will teach him a lesson that he must learn some time—that his master's will is superior to his own.

Care of the Colt.

In two or three weeks the colt will begin to nibble at the hay in his mother's manger, and if given a feed box of his own out of reach of the other horses he will soon learn to eat oats. He can be turned out in the pasture with his mother when she is not busy, and after awhile, if the pasture is

fenced with something besides barbed wire, he may be turned out with the other colts without his mother. With all the grass and oats he can eat, in addition to his mother's milk, his growth will be rapid. A colt that learns to eat well before weaning time will suffer little check in growth at that time.

The first winter is a perilous time for the colt. Too often he is given the run of the farm, with little roughage other than cornstalks and straw and only a very small allowance of grain or none at all. Many farmers hold up their hands in horror at the thought of giving a colt grain every day from the time he is big enough to eat until he is marketed. These same farmers, however, think nothing of feeding their calves liberally for two or three years and then selling them for one-third what the colt will bring at the same age. Size and development count for more in a horse than in a steer, and the cost of feed is small compared with the results obtained from liberal feeding.

Some farmers think that a colt will get to be just so big anyway and that liberal feeding only hastens the process a little. This is a mistake. A colt that is stunted when he is young will never attain the size that he would if properly fed. Additional weight in a draft horse is worth at least 25 cents a pound, and it is a mistake not to develop the colt to the limit.

Miss Malanoo.

"You mustn't think you ought to ride around (horseback) Johnny," said Mrs. Lapwing's children, "for because Bobby Stragglefoot does. He's no centurion to go by."—Ottawa's Journal.

Engagement Bookies.

Member—I have had hard luck—lost all my money. Suffice—Surely you would not wish to lose your daughter also.—The Epistle.

FIG. XXIII.—EXTRA GOOD DRAFT STALLION.

