

## The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

The News, Established 1881.  
The Journal, Established 1877.  
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Don't forget Lieutenant Shackleton's trip to the south pole. He went some, too.

A New York woman has applied for a divorce because her husband has gone out of style.

The American Society of Psychic Research wants a million dollars. Is there any organization that doesn't?

There is a rumor that the democrats are going to get together. Isn't there trouble enough in the world as it is?

Where is Walter Wellman? This Peary-Cook discussion seems to have knocked the bottom out of his balloon.

There is always room at the top, and yet Cook and Peary seem to have found it rather crowded when they got there.

A deficit of \$20,000,000 is facing the postoffice department, in spite of the economies instituted by Postmaster General Hitchcock.

Will some one head off Harry Whitney? He seems to have got the habit of talking too much, which afflicts north pole discoverers.

The Japanese say they do not want to fight us, they want to trade with us. If they will kindly open the door of Manchuria we will believe them.

That man Dr. Wiley is certainly a great promoter of trouble to certain brands of people. He now actually insists that cider should be made from apples.

A writer in McClure's contends that battles will henceforth very speedily be fought, and that in ten years there will be an end of armies. Isn't that rather a flight of fancy?

Halley's comet has appeared 112 days ahead of schedule time. It has evidently heard of the racket over the north pole and doesn't propose to be outdistanced by any competitor.

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."

When people speak of the noiseless cannon it should be clearly understood that they have no reference to the Danville, Ill., statesman. Uncle Joe will never be silent until he is dead.

With Bryan on the war path for Joe Bailey of Texas and Bailey out with a club that isn't stuffed with William Jennings, the Kilkenny brand of harmony seems to thrive in the democratic party.

Norfolk ought to be better lighted at night. There should be more street lamps and they should burn every night, moon or no moon. A move in this direction would meet with popular approval.

Cook and Peary are without much question democrats politically. They have each shown fine ability to live a long time out in the cold and they have the same brand of harmony as Bryan and Bailey display.

A letter addressed to "The Discoverer of the North Pole" is lying at the postoffice at Washington, D. C. Your Uncle Samuel is no spring chicken. He absolutely refuses to be caught in the Peary-Cook controversy.

S. R. McFarland has received just the training, as deputy county clerk, to fit him perfectly for work as county clerk. He is a man who is "onto his job" in that office, by virtue of his experience. And it will be business policy to elect him.

The war of 1812 was fought between Great Britain and the young republic of the United States. There are frequent predictions that the war of 1912 will be fought between England and Germany. If these forebodings should prove true there are going to be plenty of newspaper sensations just ahead of us.

Down in Lawrence, Kan., they have a new street car service which has lately been inaugurated. The first day, when rides were free, everybody rode and the cars registered 4,000 passengers. Since then the people have stuck pretty closely to the sidewalk. Their motto is "retrenchment and reform."

Sunlight and invigorating atmosphere in this northern climate are the best possible health agencies, if taken

in sufficient quantities. A good many of the ills of civilization are due to civilization's pampering and debilitating luxuries. The cure for them is to get back to nature and live in nature's fresh air.

The mere plan evolved by the Commercial club of Chicago for making the windy city a more beautiful, a more convenient, a more livable and desirable city has of itself cost the club seventy-five thousand dollars. Its execution will be more expensive than Baron Haussmann's remodeling of Paris, which cost two hundred and fifty millions.

The prospects are fine that in a year or two air ships will run excursion trips to the north and south poles at reasonable rates and with experienced guides to describe the sights on the way. Already the ice crop for the hotels there has been gathered and the game they will serve will not have to run the gauntlet of a game law or the game warden.

The percentage of population at work upon the farm has decreased from 47.36 in 1870 to 35.7 in 1908, and it is predicted by those who are in close touch with conditions that the census next year will show that only 30 to 33 per cent of our people are to-day living on the farm. We are evidently, in our rush for the cities, looking through the wrong end of the telescope, and it is time that we face about and get back to old Mother Earth—the basis of all real wealth.

Many and sincere have been the tributes paid to the life work and character of the much lamented Governor Johnson of Minnesota. What most appeals to his fellowmen is that he achieved and maintained a position unexampled among his contemporaries by simply being his own best self at all times. He seemed incapable of entertaining personal hatred. At all times a gentleman, he was never weak. His life was so simple and plain that every school boy can see its point and profit by it.

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 empire. 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.

Never have the property owners along Norfolk avenue been more united with regard to the need of paving, than now. And, now that the sewer work for that street is being attended to, it looks as if paving will soon be taken up and assured for early spring. Once the paving is started, it will spread just as the sewer has done. It will make a city of Norfolk instead of a village; it will make passable roads in muddy weather; it will revolutionize the impression created upon strangers; and it will increase property values all along the line.

It is just as true as ever that the way—at least one way—to a man's heart lies through his stomach, nor is there anything necessarily discreditable, either to the man or to the woman who cooks the palatable food designed to win his regard. Everything depends on the proper nourishment of the body. Food is the ultimate basis of life and one's energy, efficiency, contentment and all desirable things depend on properly cooked food. No chronic dyspeptic can be either successful or happy. All success to the practical cooking schools and to what is still better, the old home kitchen.

President Taft is very frank in his public utterances. He takes the people into his entire confidence and tells them his plans. He is very anxious for results and he knows that good results can only be obtained by harmonious action. He believes that a united party on the tariff question, moving step by step toward the desired goal of a lower tariff, will gain that goal much sooner than a disorganized scramble with disunion and a split party as the effect. In this the president is undoubtedly correct, and if the action taken can be accepted as merely a step toward the end instead of the end itself, it places the matter in a more hopeful light.

Talking about the amalgamation of the races, it is wonderful what "a mixing bowl" the city of Chicago is. Look at these figures: There are forty different nationalities in that city and the most numerous are as follows: Americans (persons whose parents are not foreign born), 639,554; Germans, 563,738; Irish, 240,560; Poles, 173,409; Swedes, 143,307; Russians, 123,238; Bohemians, 116,549. The figures show that the foreign born population is about three times as many as the native Americans. Nevertheless, it is the American face and the American enterprise that dominates and controls the business life and the civic life of the great city.

Burr Taft has rendered particularly valuable service as a county commissioner. He is a business man and gives strict business judgment to county affairs. He believes in getting a dollar's worth for every dollar of money spent, he believes in holding down expenses and yet in making improvements that are essential—and in making them permanent. It was Burr Taft who solved the problem of Corporation Gulch in Norfolk, a problem that remained unsolved for twenty years. For the first time in years Madison county is out of debt, and a great deal of credit for this fact is due to Mr. Taft as a commissioner. If ever an official deserved re-election, that man is Burr Taft.

The man who struck Billy Patterson has been discovered. T. M. Lake of Chicago has settled that question for all time. According to Mr. Lake, Billy Patterson was a drunken bully of Richmond, Va. One day when he had just whisky enough to make him anxious for a fight, he planted himself in the middle of the sidewalk and was making things unpleasant for passers-by. He was particularly insulting to a crowd of medical students, one of whom did not choose to endure his insolence and with one well directed felled the bully to the ground. Fearing that he was killed, the students scattered and the police were soon searching the streets for the man "who struck Billy Patterson." He was not found and as Patterson soon recovered, no one but the group of students knew that Albin Payne, afterward a well known physician, was that long sought man "who struck Billy Patterson."

Some very interesting facts are brought out by the census bureau in a special report on the census of 1790, the first taken in this country. Another point of interest relates to nationality. As to that, little variety is shown, for the great stream of immigration was not to come for many years. Only seven nationalities are specifically named, and "all others" constituted but one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total. Nationalities are judged by the names, since the takers of the census neglected to go into this feature, which is never overlooked now. New England was almost as English as old England; today New England is very largely foreign, and the pure strain of colonial ancestry is to be found in the southern states, where immigration has made little change. In the east and north and west, however, the change has been remarkable. Indeed, though the census has no figures on which to base comparisons. This original strain in the thirteen states which began the union has been scattered, long since. Interstate migration carried away much of it and spread it over the land. Foreign immigration has practically inundated what is left. In some of the communities which in 1790 were almost purely British more than half is now composed of people born in southern Europe or those descended from them.

### DEPOSIT GUARANTY.

Chicago Tribune: There is a wide gap between the deposit guaranty fund which Oklahoma has accumulated and the amount due the depositors of the state bank whose doors have just been closed. One is \$300,000 and the other is \$3,000,000. If the depositors were to demand their money immediately the banks which are working under the guaranty law would have to stand a special assessment of \$1,000,000. That would be hard upon many of them. So there is already a protest against the levying of the assessment. The bank failed because it had loaned far too great a proportion of its funds and some of its loans were on insufficient security. The Oklahoma guaranty deposit scheme has encouraged reckless banking and the organization of an unnecessary number of banks, bidding against each other for business. Now one reckless bank has gone to the wall. The advocates of the deposit guaranty plan should hope that more may not follow. If they were to do so the state would be hard put to it to redeem its pledge to depositors.

### JUDGE BARNES ON EXPRESS RATES.

No greater tribute was ever paid to any supreme judge than that paid to Judge J. B. Barnes of Norfolk, at present a member of the Nebraska supreme court and republican candidate for re-election, by Attorney General Thompson one day this week. The attorney general, speaking of the decision handed down by Judge Barnes sustaining the Sibley act, which reduced express rates in Nebraska 25 per cent, declares that it is the most important decision in twenty-five years, and that Judge Barnes has done more to curb the corporations than any other man.

Following is a report from the Lincoln Evening News, telling of the words spoken by the attorney general: "The decision of the supreme court of Nebraska in the express rate cases establishes the principle that the state through its attorney general may by injunction enforce obedience to valid statutes by corporations that have heretofore resorted to injunction to prevent regulatory statutes from going into effect. He considers the

opinion as the most important handed by the supreme court in the past twenty-five years.

"The decision is satisfactory in every particular," said Attorney General Thompson. "I have read it over carefully and regard the opinions of the court in these cases, the one formerly written by Judge Letton and the final one written by Judge Barnes, as the most important, as affecting the general welfare of the people of the state, that have been handed down by the supreme court in the last twenty-five years. They establish the principle that the state, through its attorney general, may, by injunction, enforce obedience to and compliance with valid statutes by application to the supreme court, thereby checkmating powerful corporations with which individuals could not afford to litigate and that have hitherto resorted to injunction against those charged with the duty of enforcing the law, thereby preventing rate-making and regulatory statutes from going into effect.

"Judge Barnes is entitled to great credit for the work shown to have been devoted to these opinions. It will be remembered that during the long hot summer months Judge Barnes did not take his well earned vacation, but was to be seen daily in his office, and the opinions just rendered indicate what he was doing. To go through the records on which the attorneys and accountants had worked two years, containing thousands of pages of evidence, consisting of numerous tabulations of intricate figures, and the briefs of counsel, which alone covered approximately 700 pages, to secure a proper understanding of the facts and questions of law involved and to apply correct principles were anything but an easy undertaking, especially when it is remembered that these suits were pioneers in their class in the courts of justice. The opinions measure up to the standard of the great jurists, and I venture to predict that the language of Judge Barnes will be extensively quoted in future litigation involving similar questions. "Much credit is also due the Nebraska state railway commission, by reason of its order requiring the express companies to make monthly reports of their business in Nebraska. It secured the data by which the state was able to show, by actual demonstration, that the rates fixed by the statute were remunerative. It is doubtful if this could have been shown but for the faithful work of the railway commission."

### OUR SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS.

The United States is a big country. So big and so new that it has been and still is very largely engrossed in its own affairs. The development of its vast resources and their exploitation is sure to command the utmost of its energies, in large measure, for many years to come.

But it should not be asleep to the trade possibilities which lie about it and which, if taken advantage of, mean not alone great accretions of wealth and power, but friendly relations which will add greatly to our security as one of the world's great powers.

Because we are so apt to underrate other nations, it will pay us to take a peep into South America and see what is going on there. Briefly consider Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay at this time. It is the region of the river Platte, one tributary of which the Parana is larger than the Mississippi. These three republics comprise an area of 1,366,000 square miles. The climate is more favorable on the whole than that of this country. Contemplate the magnitude of these sister republics for a moment! Argentina alone is larger than the combined areas of all the states east of the Mississippi, with Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri thrown in for good measure. Paraguay is the size of California and Uruguay larger than all New England.

The larger part of the vast area is a splendid agricultural region. Argentina's immense prairies are already the scene of great herds, big ranches and bustling granaries, and all of these in their infancy. The past quarter of a century has seen a wonderful growth, but it is only a foretaste and a beginning of what the future will disclose. Twenty-four years ago the flour used in Argentina was imported. Last year that country exported nearly \$90,000,000 worth of wheat, while its total of agricultural exports amounted to \$164,000,000. Its annual foreign commerce aggregates six hundred millions. It raises 26,000,000 cattle, 77,000,000 sheep, 6,000,000 horses and 2,500,000 goats. Paraguay is very fertile and the home of tobacco, fruit and cotton. Its agricultural lands are as yet scarcely touched, while Uruguay is compared by John Barrett, who is very familiar with all the South American countries, with Iowa. This region now has a population of less than ten million, and is easily capable of sustaining 150 millions of people.

Fancy fails to have sustained flights sufficient to paint the possibilities of such a future. People of all nations are welcome, and England and Germany are making the most of their chance and securing an immense trade. Here is a golden opportunity for American business men to secure a harvest. Young men with capital and pluck and a knowledge of the Spanish language can secure a harvest and help bind those countries to us in the bonds of commerce and friendship.

At present it is said that more passengers sail every week from Buenos Ayres to Europe than sail in a year from New York. It ought not so to be. The day of great possibilities for young men in America has not passed. On every hand there are chances beckoning men to come and seize them. Those to be found in our southern neighbors are by no means the least, and from every standpoint are worthy of consideration and investigation.

### AROUND TOWN.

This weather has California beaten 1,800 miles.

The real bridge fiend is the one who plays in the forenoon.

Why not transfer Omaha's Western league pennant to Stanton?

Let us hope that Whitney won't find it necessary to lecture, too.

Do they play real baseball up in these cornfields? Ask Pa Rourke.

How could anybody be a pessimist with such a beautiful October as this?

Why not a noiseless fire whistle? This one has a tendency to disturb people's sleep.

You can't make a coal man feel badly by reminding him of the fierce winter that may be in store for us.

It's a good thing for the Omaha leaguers, now out barnstorming, that the Norfolk ball team has disbanded.

Why is it that women are so bewitched to dress up in men's clothes? You seldom see a man who wants to dress up in woman's garb.

At least we could get along nicely without the whistle which indicates that the fire is out. If the fire's out, let it stay out—and let the town sleep on.

The achievement of Christopher Columbus in discovering America, is not going uncelebrated in north Nebraska. Neligh will make a holiday of next Tuesday.

The finding of a quarter section of unoccupied land in Tripp county is of immensely more interest to a Rosbud squatter just now than the whole darned north pole outfit.

There's this disadvantage in running an auto as compared with driving a horse: You have no buggy whip with which to slash at the barking dogs that come out at you.

Mother, may I go on a lark?  
Yes, my darling daughter.  
But don't go near "The Danger Mark."  
And limit the drinks to water.  
—Chicago Tribune.

### ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

No man is smart enough to be funny when he is drunk.

Many a farmer says, "It's too wet to plow," when it isn't.

A woman is always more anxious to look up rich kin than a man.

We wish we were a woman; a woman can improve her looks so much.

Every married man realizes that he talked too much during his engagement.

The school teachers hate the children, and the children hate the school teachers.

The man who really suffers, says least about it; he is afraid to confess how bad off he is.

Archimedes had just announced that if he had a lever long enough and a fulcrum on which to rest it he could move the earth. "If you can't move the earth," shrieked a suffragette, "turn the job over to us! We'll do it!"

But the journalists and historians of that day being men exclusively, meanly blew pencilled that part of the story.—Chicago Tribune.

In order to have every thing about a home in the latest fashion, change the name of the "rainy day" fund to the "operation fund."

We have noticed that when the real thing in grief starts to whiten a woman's hair, she forgets all about the hundred ways of dyeing it.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who thought sick people should be told when it is known they can't get well, in order to have time to "prepare?"

For the first month after a man buys an automobile, and while his car is new and working well he is apt to be stuck up a little, although he may try not to show it.

A girl, who marries in haste, does not always have time to repent at leisure. With her own washing, ironing, sewing and cooking to do, and all the babies to take care of, a woman hasn't leisure for anything.

If you have a robber scheme, don't try to work it on the farmers. The farmers have been worked so much that they have at last caught on. Try your scheme on the wise men; the wise men are easily worked.

## Making Money On the Farm

### XVI.—Orchard Management

By C. V. GREGORY,  
Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture"  
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FOR a few years after the young orchard is set out it will do better if it is cultivated. During these first few years, before the trees come into bearing, it is neither necessary nor desirable to let the land lie idle. Some cultivated crop can be grown between the rows of trees, thus utilizing the land and giving the orchard the needed cultivation. Corn is not a very good crop for this purpose, since it grows too rank, shading the young trees and depriving them of their share of the moisture supply. Potatoes are one of the best crops that can be grown in a young orchard. Squashes and cabbages also fit in well. It is often convenient to have the vegetable garden in the orchard during the first few years. Small fruit can also be profitably grown as a filler crop. Where bush fruits are used, however, they must be cut out as soon as the orchard comes into bearing. Whatever crop is grown it should not



FIG. XXXI.—PLUMS HANGING THICK.

come within three or four feet of the young trees, as they need plenty of sunlight and moisture. The filler crop should receive frequent and thorough cultivation. As soon as the land can be worked in the spring it should be plowed, unless this has been done the fall before. After plowing the disk or spring tooth harrow very effectively breaks up the clods and fines the surface. A final harrowing will complete the process of getting the soil in shape.

**Cultivation.** There are two principal objects in cultivating the orchard. In the first place, cultivation, as explained in article No. 2, liberates plant food and so enables the plant to make a faster growth. It is a wasteful practice to apply fertilizers to the orchard until you have made the fertility that is already there available by cultivation.

The second reason for tillage is to conserve moisture and promote deep rooting. The upper layer of a cultivated soil is dry, and in consequence the roots will turn downward to seek a layer in which there is more moisture. At the same time the upward rise of water by capillarity is checked just at the dry layer, so that little is lost by evaporation. It is very important to make the soil a vast storehouse of moisture for orchard trees, since they must have large quantities if they are to produce profitably. A full grown apple tree gives off as much as 250 gallons of water a day through its leaves during the summer months.

**Cover Crops.** As the trees come into bearing the growth of a cultivated crop between the rows should be discontinued. Some cultivation, however, will still be necessary if the best results are to be secured. One of the best means to give this is by plowing and preparing the soil in the spring and then sowing clover or some legume as a catch crop. This will supply the soil with nitrogen and humus and keep it in good physical condition. Calves, sheep or hogs may be turned into the orchard in the fall to eat the clover, or it may be plowed under the next spring. The trees will be so large by this time that it will be impossible to cultivate close to them, nor is this necessary, since the feeding roots are farther out in the spaces between the rows. The space close around the trees may be seeded to blue grass or some other perennial.

As the orchard gets older it may be left in clover for two or three years at a time. An occasional plowing and reseeded will be necessary to renew the clover and to prevent the orchard from becoming sod bound. If used as a hog pasture the hogs will keep the soil loosened up sufficiently, at the same time adding considerable fertility. In such a case all the treatment that is necessary is an occasional reseeded. If well fed the hogs will do no damage to the apple trees. On the other hand, they will do a great deal of good by eating wormy fruit and thus destroying the worms. Where it is not convenient to allow hogs or sheep to the orchard an occasional load of well rotted stable manure will be beneficial. Do not pile

this around the trees, but scatter it evenly over the ground. Wood ashes are a good substitute for manure, but can seldom be obtained in sufficient amounts to be used to advantage. If the orchard is properly attended to from the start little pruning will be necessary. It is much better to pinch off a twig occasionally than to cut off a branch as big as your arm a few years later. It takes but a little time to go over the orchard in the spring and clip off such twigs as do not seem to be needed. The object should be to produce an even, spreading, somewhat open head. If it ever does become necessary to remove large branches they should be cut close to the trunk and the wounds painted with white lead. It is better to do this severe pruning in the winter before the sap begins to run.

**Spraying For Insects.** One of the most effective means of securing large crops of fruit is spraying. Fruit trees of all kinds are subject to many injurious insects and diseases, which if left to themselves will materially lessen the yields. There are two kinds of insects—biting and sucking. The former can be combated by means of poisons sprayed upon the leaves. The sucking insects, of which plant lice are the most common examples, cannot be killed in this way, since they drill into the plant and suck the juices. The most effective remedy for them is some insecticide which will kill by contact, like kerosene emulsion. This is made by dissolving half a pound of soap in a gallon of boiling water, adding two gallons of kerosene and churning the mixture violently until the oil is thoroughly mixed with the soapsuds. This is diluted with nine times as much water before using. It may be applied with a spray pump whenever the lice are troublesome and is a very effective remedy.

The biting insects are by far the most troublesome in the orchard. Of these the codling moth probably does the most damage. It is the larvae hatched from the eggs of the codling moth that cause wormy apples. The tent caterpillar and canker worm attack the leaves, sometimes stripping the tree bare. There is no better remedy for these insects than Paris green dissolved in water at the rate of one pound to 100 gallons. Three pounds of freshly slaked lime should be added to prevent injury to the foliage. Paris green can also be used for the plum curculio and for the other insects which attack the plum and cherry. The foliage of these trees is more tender than that of the apple, however, and for that reason some less severe insecticide, such as arsenate of lead dissolved at the rate of three pounds to fifty gallons of water, is better.

**Spraying For Fungous Diseases.** The most troublesome fungous diseases are apple scab, plum, pear and cherry leaf spot and peach leaf curl. The most efficient fungicide is bordeaux mixture. This is made by dissolving four pounds of copper sulphate and four pounds of lime in fifty gallons of water. The object of a fungicide is not to cure diseases, but to prevent them. These fungous diseases spread by means of spores, which are carried from leaf to leaf by the wind. When they alight on a leaf, especially if the surface is a little moist, they grow and produce another center of disease. If the leaf is covered with a thin coating of the copper sulphate mixture the spores are killed before they start to grow. Since fungicides are preventives rather than cures it is important that they be applied early. In order to save time Paris green may be added to the bordeaux mixture at the rate of four ounces to fifty gallons or arsenate of lead at the rate of two pounds to fifty gallons and one spraying made effective for both insects and diseases.

If you have many fruit trees it will pay to send to the experiment station for a spraying calendar, which will



FIG. XXXII.—HARVESTING APPLE CROP.

give full directions concerning time and manner of spraying. For apples the first spraying should be given about the time the first leaves burst the buds, the second just before the blossoms open and the third just before they fall. If necessary, a fourth spraying may be given from ten to twenty days after the third. In late July or early August another spraying should be given for the second brood of the codling moth. The two most important sprayings are just before the blossoms open and just after they fall.

Boxes are better than barrels for marketing high class fruit, as the fruit can be presented more attractively in this way. There is an advantage in a small package, too, as people will often buy a box of apples when they would never think of buying a barrel.

**Naturally.** Medical Professor—What is the result, young gentlemen, when a patient's temperature goes down as far as it can? Student—Why—er—he gets cold feet.—Cleveland Leader.

**One at Home.** Mrs. Happywood—I never saw an educated bear. Did you? Patient Wife—Yes, indeed. We have one. Come over some afternoon when he is at home.