

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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No. H 22.  
The penalty of lying is to be a liar—  
an awful penalty.

The man who is in love with himself rarely has a rival.

Only the farmers and other plutocrats will be able to have turkey this Thanksgiving.

Missouri offers \$1,000 for a state song. It should be entitled, "You'll Have to Show Me."

If the house of lords should be abolished in England, the militant suffragettes will claim all the glory.

Sir Thomas Lipton says it is luck to be born poor. Perhaps, but it is a mighty hard luck to have to stay poor.

Cleveland insists that it has learned enough from Tom Johnson to be able to dispense with a benevolent despotism.

President Taft has made it plain during his tour that he is the president of the democratic south as well as the republican north.

It has been proven to everyone's satisfaction in the recent New York City election that Tammany cannot swing greater New York.

Senator Aldrich is in a \$40,000,000 rubber company merger. He surely ought to have an elastic currency for his new central bank.

Boston society has taken up two English officers who fell off their mounts at the recent horse show. In this Boston is merely showing its christian training. It is society's duty to lift up the fallen.

A New York school teacher has been fined \$20 for spanking a pupil with a shingle. In the good old days she would have been discharged if she had failed to use the shingle. How times do change!

More than five thousand persons are annually killed by locomotives while walking on railroad tracks. Very few of them have any business on the tracks, but that does not seem to lessen the number.

William Jennings Bryan will spend five months in South America and then go to Europe for a year. In this way he will gather up a large number of paramount issues and fresh ammunition for the next presidential campaign.

Abdul Hamid, the ex-sultan, in the seclusion of his exile, is writing his reminiscences. It must be a harrowing experience to recall them. If he tells half he knows, the "six best sellers" will seek to hide their diminished heads.

A St. Louis girl married a so-called count recently, only to find his title spurious. Many American girls have married foreign titles only to discover that the title was the only thing that was honest and clean about the wearer of it.

It is not cold weather directly that causes pneumonia, but because of the cold people close up their houses and breathe impure air which weakens the system, so that it falls an easy victim to the pneumonia germ. Keep your windows open.

John D. says it is a blessed thing to struggle. We will all struggle cheerfully if we can realize on our efforts as handsomely as John D. did, but this struggling a life time and ending the struggle poorer than when you began is not so blessed an experience.

One of Chicago's elevated railroads is trying to suppress smoking on the trains. Let a long suffering public hope that they may succeed. A man ought to be able to find enough opportunities to smoke elsewhere without inflicting himself on a defenseless public.

It is the final decision of the department to complete a lock canal at Panama with all possible speed, and when the lock canal is completed the work can go on without interfering with traffic in any way, and a sea level canal on the straits of Panama will be built.

On all of Commander Peary's eight extended "leaves of absence" since he became a civil engineer in the navy in 1881, he has drawn the salary of an officer in the navy on leave, except one trip when he was directed to go without pay. So Uncle Sam has paid something for his newly acquired flag pole.

Boston is trying some experiments in new forms of municipal government which will be watched with interest

by other cities, who are dissatisfied with the results obtained under the existing forms. Under the Boston plan the mayor and aldermen are to have a small council, a non-partisan ticket and the recall.

The London Sketch states "that because of a superior construction of the larynx a woman can speak with less fatigue than a man. She can literally talk for hours without experiencing great weariness of the vocal organs." The Londoners have had recent and indisputable proof of the truth of this statement from the suffragettes.

Germany thought that socialism had received a death blow in the emphatic rebuff given its candidate in the last election. But like Banquo's ghost, socialism will not down. The recent general elections show astonishing gains for the socialists. The German people take this way of protesting against the burden of naval and military taxation.

The days when book learning was not considered essential for farmers are forever past. During the past eleven years the number of students in agricultural colleges has increased from four thousand to more than four times that number, and the farmers who are too old to attend college are eager students of the numerous and excellent agricultural publications.

It seems impossible in this age of brilliant lighted streets to realize that less than two hundred years ago London, the world's greatest city, in a most lawless age, was lighted only by candles hung out here and there to combat the Egyptian darkness with its feeble rays. Bands of robbers roamed the streets, and it is recorded "that when night was come no man durst venture to walk in the streets."

An excellent movement is being agitated in the large cities to have the retail stores close early on Christmas eve, instead of requiring the worn out clerks to wait on customers till midnight. There is no real reason why people cannot do their Christmas shopping before "the eleventh hour." It is mere careless procrastination. Turn over a new leaf this season and do your holiday shopping early.

The National Geographic society has awarded Commander Peary a gold medal in recognition and honor of his high achievement in being the first man to prove that he has been at the north pole, and that, so far as any records disclose, he was the man who got there first. It will be observed that this gives an opportunity and an invitation to Dr. Cook to bring on his proofs. If he got there first now is the time to prove it.

Civilization is slowing advancing. It has reached the point where a protest is being made against men's smoking on the platforms of street cars, in at least a portion of the cities of the land. In Chicago, where the edict has gone forth that the fumes of the weed must be banished from the elevated roads, the smokers are talking about enforcing his rights in the courts. The Chicago Tribune predicts that he will lose. Let us hope so.

William Allen White, in the Emporia, Kansas, Gazette, discussing white slavery and how to change social conditions, very pertinently says: "Laws can prevent woman and child labor. Laws can prevent bad housing. Laws can fix the house labor. And we can make our laws if we will. But to help the reform we must remember to get out of the rocking chairs. Buy nothing that you know is made by sweat shop labor; buy nothing that is made by child labor."

Chief Kohler of Cleveland, after years of experience, contends that wholesale arrests for minor offenses do more harm than good. They bring disgrace, humiliation and suffering to countless innocent persons in no way responsible for the acts of thoughtless or malicious offenders. Often times the charges on which many of these arrests are made are so trivial that the prisoners are discharged without trial, but the family and friends have suffered the humiliation just the same.

New York has elected a popular man, in Judge Charles S. Whitman, for the office of district attorney. He conducted a campaign full of dash and energy, and without descent to the personal abuse that characterizes the campaign for mayor. Had Mr. Whitman run for mayor, as there was talk of his doing, he would probably have defeated Gaynor. But he is in quite as important an office as that of mayor, and at the present time the New Yorkers think he is the right man in the right place.

King Edward has recently celebrated his sixty-eighth birthday. He has retained the prestige which his mother gained for the throne of England, but while the kingship is respected the lords have steadily slid down hill. There is much questioning among the British people whether the house of lords shall act any longer as a branch of the legislature. Naturally King Edward is much con-

cerned over the lords and common debate, as it appears to him to be an indirect attack upon the monarchy itself.

BRYAN WILLING.

Mr. Bryan refuses to speak on the senatorial situation. He dictates a statement, however, in which he makes it clear that he "has never said he would not be a candidate." This is as good as a declaration that he will make the race, if he thinks he has any chance to win.

Mr. Bryan will find himself opposed within the party by Mr. Hitchcock and Governor Shallenberger. And when he gets outside his own party, his race will end, as is indicated by the recent returns in Nebraska.

The damage done by overflows in the Missouri river to Missouri farmers alone in the past seven years have amounted to \$44,000,000. According to the estimates of United States engineers less than one seventh of this sum would be sufficient to rip-rap the banks, build levees high enough to keep the Missouri within its banks the year around, and also to establish a six foot channel from Kansas City to its mouth. It is poor economy to save on public improvements which are so greatly needed that a loss seven times greater than their cost is sustained every few years.

The matter of Mr. Crane's sudden resignation as minister to China without ever reaching his field of action might better have been explained in its right light at the time, instead of being attributed to personal indiscretion. Those who know both sides of the matter say that had John Hay himself been secretary of state he could not have prevented the conditions which made Mr. Crane's sacrifice necessary. The truth is, much as we may dislike to own it, that the open door is shut and if it is ever opened it will probably have to be forced open. Do we want to open it? That is the question.

The Illinois Federation of Women has decided that it is up to women to save the nation, to save mankind, to save civilization, to save the forests, to save the coal, to save science, poetry, art and the drama, to save everything in sight or that may be discovered later. The only thing they fall to deem worth saving is the home. It seems rather a strange thing that these worthy women should waste so much energy and enthusiasm seeking for missions outside the home through which to redeem and elevate the human race, when it is in the homes and by the mothers that the salvation of the race is won, after all.

The disbarring of I. J. Dunn of Omaha, for contempt of court, and the suspension from practice in the state supreme court, should be approved by the people of Nebraska. The integrity of the courts must be maintained if the state is to be perpetual. And when an attorney assumes to criticize a supreme court decision because it happens to go against him, thus casting reflection upon the highest judicial body of the commonwealth, it is fit and proper that he should be penalized, not only because of his offense, but as a striking example which may stand for others and aid in maintaining a proper respect for the courts.

Mrs. Hetty Green's son, Edward H. R. Green of Texas, has evidently inherited his mother's ability to make money, but unlike his mother and like the average son, he enjoys spending it also. He owns and manages an extensive railroad system, is president of one bank and director in several others, owns several cattle ranches and cotton plantations, and incidentally sold \$160,000 worth of American Beauty roses from his green house, which is said to have only one superior in the United States. Evidently Mrs. Green has taught her son to conserve all the natural resources he possibly can.

England has produced a new type of cruiser which it is believed will fill a long felt want in naval armament. The new cruisers are battle-ships in disguise as far as gun power goes, but they are very speedy. The invincible easily makes over twenty-five knots an hour and carries eight great twelve inch guns. It has long been a question which was the more important speed without heavy guns or heavy guns without speed. Now the invincible comes to the front with both. The next move for the American navy will be to sell our back number battleships for old junk and build invincible cruisers.

Alabama passed a game law one year ago prohibiting altogether the shooting of female wild turkeys. Previously these birds were hunted the year around. The result of the enforcement of this law has been a great increase in the number of wild turkeys, so that game wardens declare that there is no reason why every sportsman in the state should not serve to his family a wild turkey gobbler for Christmas dinner. What can be done in Alabama can be done in other states. To be sure, some states would have to import their first birds and establish them on a new range, but it can be done and would

add a new delight to the sportsman of the state as well as add to the natural wealth of the states resources.

No one realizes and appreciates the influence which the christian missionaries have exerted in our own and other lands more fully than the men of large business interests and a comprehensive knowledge of the worlds progress. As a most striking proof of this statement, John S. Kennedy, who died very recently left \$15,000,000 to the cause of missions of the Presbyterian church. Astute financiers like Mr. Kennedy do not give immense sums to causes which they have not investigated, and it needs scarcely any proof when the statesmen of China, who were so prejudiced against foreigners and especially missionaries until a very recent date, frankly admit that the awakening of China is due more to the American missionary than any other agency.

Dr. Josiah Strong reaches the root of many of the wrongs committed against society when he says: "A society in which the great majority are living each for himself, naturally and inevitably produces criminals. When the time comes that many live to serve as do the few today, children will have a very different training, business will no longer be war but will be co-operative instead of competitive, and there will be created a totally different atmosphere in which good impulses will thrive. Under such conditions those whose selfishness causes them to break through all restraints, moral and legal will become fewer until crime reaches the vanishing point." When humanity's love of service overcomes human selfishness, mankind will find this planet a wonderfully pleasant place to live in.

The experience of states which have endeavored to free themselves from the exactions of monopolies demonstrates very clearly that wherever the people of any states have resolutely taken action in their own behalf they have accomplished wonders. The south has been far more progressive along lines of state anti-trust legislation than the north. Texas has almost emancipated herself from trust control. The relief must come through state legislation. The practical failure of every suit brought by the trusts tells its own story. The federal machinery is too cumbersome and slow. It is like setting an elephant to catch a lark. No one knows this better than the trusts. They no longer have any fear of federal restriction, and their boldness is justified by the events of the past.

THE ILLINOIS LYNCHING.

For the second time within a comparatively brief period, the name of Illinois has been stained by the crime of a mob of bloody hideousness. There was no excuse for the lynching of the negro, much less the white man. That the laws would have speedily claimed its due from the accused prisoners, seemed unquestioned. And that a mob of 10,000 persons, including many women, should go crazy in their thirst for human blood, brings a disgrace upon the state of Illinois far surpassing the shame of the crime for which the negro gave his life. The fury of mob rule was shown in the act of the passion-blind crowd in seizing a white man when they failed to find the other negro they were searching for, and lynching the white.

A few mob leaders ought to be punished, to stop this sort of wild frenzy.

The parliament of Canada is now in session and the paramount question under discussion is that England has expressed the sentiment that Canada must take some action looking to a share in the naval defenses of the empire, and that her control of any naval contribution must be such as not to abrogate Canadian autonomy in any way. The Canadians in parliament are considering three ways of responding to this call of the mother country: The building of a small Canadian navy, so that the dominion shall be able to defend itself; the building of two or three Dreadnaughts to be contributed directly to the British navy, and the contribution of a specified sum to the British exchequer for naval purposes. The first proposal, that of building a small Canadian navy, meets with the most approval, but it is more sentimental than practical. It would be a more sensible thing for Canada to strengthen Great Britain's navy, than to bother with building a necessarily inferior navy at home.

SUSTAIN THE LAW.

Pick up a New York Newspaper nowadays and you are almost certain to find in it somewhere the most grievous complaints against the administration of the customs of the service in that city. Collector Loeb has had the exceeding bad taste to insist that this law be enforced. He has had his subordinates compel the payment of duties by the rich smugglers who practically all land at that port, and who have hitherto defrauded the government out of millions of dollars' worth of revenue every year. He has even had the effrontery to make the sugar trust come to time,

and to deprive it of the services of its employees who have for years, under its pay and institutions, cheated the treasury by the use of false weights.

It is this last iniquity that will not be forgiven. As long as Collector Loeb was satisfied merely to stop private swindling, there was an occasional growl from the syndicates that have been bringing in dresses and diamonds and other valuable property to the amount of many millions a year without paying duty. But when he laid hands on the sacred Sugar trust itself, he became an outlaw and no longer to be tolerated. Since that moment you can distinguish, by their comments upon the custom service, the newspapers of New York city in which the Sugar trust or some one of its co-partner monopolies has a controlling interest.

The country expects and believes that President Taft will give his entire and hearty approval to the official, who is so violently assailed simply because he will not let the rich and powerful offender against the law slip through its meshes. We have no love for the new tariff law; but at least we need not add to its iniquities by making its applications partial. As long as we levy these duties, let us have them collected without fear or favor. The moment the rich people who try to bring in goods at New York without paying duty cease their swindling attempts, that moment can the provisions for enforcement be relaxed. The moment the commercial monopolies become even ordinarily honest, that moment will they cease to have anything to complain of. More power to the elbow of Loeb!

AROUND TOWN.

Shovel it off!

This'll test your legs.

Storm boots are trump.

Say, how'd you like to be the coal man?

Well, Bright Eyes, you did come to high shoes, didn't you?

Why couldn't they put runners on the airship for snowy mornings?

"My wife and I stuck our feet in the oven and ate breakfast off the stove this morning," one man said.

Shovel the half of your walk leading away from town, as well as that leading to town. Think of the people who have to pass your house.

There's a pretty good indication as to men's characters, found in the promptness with which their sidewalks are shoveled off after a snow.

There are some people in Norfolk who are so lazy that their trait can not be explained in any other way except on the theory that they have the "hook worm."

The show company must have read about the milk famine in Norfolk. At one point in the play Fisher sent a telegram ordering six milk cows shipped to town at once.

The Nebraska state labor law was violated at the Auditorium last night. A babe but a few months old was one of the characters in the play, "The Heir to the Hoarah." And incidentally, a "babe in arms" for once was admitted.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

There is never much disposition to kick about the other fellow's taxes.

Have you ever noticed how suddenly a useful man can die and how long a worthless man holds out.

A book agent speaks as highly of the book he sells as a reformer speaks of the reform he represents.

Whenever we meet a polite man, we always resolve to be more like him. A polite, modest man is a great missionary.

Ben Davis, an Atchison young man, moved to Kansas City three months ago. But he is such a liar that Atchison people can't tell how he is getting along.

In the Lyander John Appleton family the family fortune came from Mr. Appleton; years ago, he was injured on the railroad, and, as he employed a big lawyer, he got a big verdict. No girl should allow a young man to call on her oftener than three times a week, even though she is engaged to him. Men get tired of the same kind of pie if they have it too often. A man's heart is cut out on the same plan as his stomach, only smaller.

Home Course In Live Stock Farming

III.—Live Stock Farming and Soil Fertility.

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

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WHEREVER grain is grown continuously for a number of years the soil decreases in yielding power. If the practice is kept up the yields will finally become so low as to be unprofitable, and the land is said to be worn out. The fact is it is not worn out any more than a sickle is worn out when it becomes too dull to cut. Both the sickle and the soil need a certain amount of treatment before they are in shape to use again.

In the case of the soil nature will restore it to its original productivity



FIG. V.—HOW FERTILITY IS WASTED.

If given time. Crops of weeds will spring up, make a considerable growth and die down and rot. In the course of a few years the humus supply will be renewed, locked up elements of fertility will become available, and the field will again produce profitable crops.

If rotation is practiced so as to even up the demands on the soil, with clover or some other legume to gather nitrogen from the air, the soil will continue productive for a much longer time. Even then it will not keep on yielding profitable crops always. Commercial fertilizers may help to stave off the day of reckoning, but after the farmer has contributed hundreds of dollars to the pockets of the fertilizer manufacturer he will find that even this method of maintaining fertility cannot be depended upon.

Keeping the Soil Productive.

There are three factors on which the productivity of the soil primarily depends—the amount of available mineral plant food elements which it contains, its physical condition and the amount of moisture it will hold. Nitrogen, one of the three most important chemical elements in the soil, can be obtained from the air in unlimited quantities by the use of legumes, such as clover and alfalfa. The other two, phosphorus and potassium, are present in most soils in fairly large quantities, although much of the supply is in unavailable form. Good tillage and well planned rotations do much to make these elements available. When the total supply becomes low it can be renewed by the application of fertilizers. This is all, however, that fertilizers will do. They will not improve the physical condition of the soil nor increase its moisture holding capacity.

The use of liberal amounts of clover in the rotation will add to the humus supply of the soil and so increase its moisture holding capacity. Humus acts like a sponge, forming a storehouse for water that would otherwise be wasted. Humus also improves the physical condition of the soil, making it lighter and mellow. Take a handful of clay and a handful of rich black surface soil, wet them thoroughly and place them in the sun. When the clay is dry it will be baked almost as hard as a brick, while a little stirring will make the black dirt as mellow as ever. This difference in the two soils is due solely to humus.

The humus supply cannot be maintained by the use of clover unless a crop is plowed under at frequent intervals. It takes considerable time for this clover to rot enough to form humus, and the turning under of so large an amount of green matter at once is liable to make the land "sour." This condition can be corrected by the use of lime, but this means trouble and expense.

The Value of Manure.

The only way to keep the soil in the highest possible state of productivity is to keep live stock and apply the manure to the land. Barnyard manure adds large amounts of the elements of fertility to the soil. An average of 50 per cent of the nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in the food eaten is passed out in the manure. This percentage is highest in fattening animals and lowest in young stock. The elements of fertility removed when grain is sold as compared with those removed by live stock are strikingly shown in the following table. The prices of the elements are figured at the approx-

imate rate that would have to be paid if they were purchased in the form of commercial fertilizers. The approximate yield of one acre is given in each case:

Kind of crop.	Value of the nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium contained.
Corn—	
Grain, 75 bushels.....	\$13.62
Stov. 7, two tons.....	8.28
Total.....	\$21.90
Oats—	
Grain, 50 bushels.....	6.42
Straw, 1 1/2 tons.....	4.26
Total.....	\$10.68
Wheat—	
Grain, 25 bushels.....	\$6.15
Straw, 1 1/2 tons.....	2.08
Total.....	\$8.23
Timothy, 2 tons.....	\$10.14
Potatoes, 300 bushels.....	16.41
Fat cattle, 1,000 pounds.....	4.96
Fat hogs, 1,000 pounds.....	2.12
Milk, 10,000 pounds.....	10.11
Butter, 500 pounds.....	18

This table shows at a glance the great economy, considered from a fertility standpoint, of marketing grain in the form of live stock. Adding fertilizing materials to the soil, however, is only one of the ways in which manure is beneficial. It helps to break down the unavailable minerals. It adds humus, and this is of a kind that mixes readily with the soil. Thus the physical condition and water holding capacity of the soil are improved even more than where clover is used. Instead of plowing under clover it can be fed. The resulting manure will do the soil almost as much good as the clover would if turned under. Thus both the feeding and fertilizing values are obtained from it. By using a regular rotation with clover and feeding all the rough feed and most of the grain on the farm the soil can be brought up to a very high state of productivity and kept there for an indefinite period of time.

In an experiment at the Ohio experiment station where manure was applied every three years to a rotation of corn, wheat and clover at the rate of eight tons to the acre the average increase in yield was 14.7 bushels of corn, 8.56 bushels of wheat and 686 pounds of clover. The value of the increased yields due to the eight tons of manure was \$17.92, or \$2.17 per ton for the manure. This was for manure that was obtained in the open yard. Manure that had been tramped down in sheds where it was under shelter had a value of \$2.95 per ton in increased crop yields.

The results obtained on a little run-down farm in Pennsylvania strikingly show what can be done with manure. This farm was so badly exhausted that it would produce scarcely anything. Dairying was introduced and the manure applied to the land. After a few years of such treatment and without the addition of any commercial fertilizers whatever the productivity of the farm was so greatly increased that an annual revenue of \$200 to the acre was received from it.

The effect of manure continues for a great many years after its application. Experiments with manured and unmanured land have shown that the yield in the manured plots was considerably greater twenty years after the last application of manure was made.

Applying Manure.

The best results are obtained, however, when manure is applied frequently and in comparatively small amounts. For the ordinary field crops an application of eight tons to the acre is sufficient at one time. To get the required amount on each acre and to get it applied evenly a spreader is a necessity. Manure spread evenly over the ground is much more effective than that thrown about in



FIG. VI.—MANURE PILES IN OPEN YARD.

large chunks, as is usually done, with a pitchfork. Still worse is the practice of dropping the manure in piles, leaving it nearly all winter and then toward spring scattering it about with a fork. In addition to spreading the manure more evenly, the spreader saves work enough to warrant any one who has much stock in buying one.

The spreader should be kept in use practically the year around. Manure left in the open yard for six months loses nearly half its fertilizing value. Manure kept in sheds does not lose in value nearly so rapidly. A practice that is sometimes followed on dairy farms is to have a shed in connection with the barn, keeping the cows in this shed most of the time, turning them into the barn only long enough to be milked. A plan that is preferable to this is to have a small shed over the door where the manure is thrown out. The spreader can be backed into this shed and the manure loaded directly on to it at seasons of the year when manure can be spread directly upon the fields. At other times the manure can be thrown out into the shed and left there until it can be hauled.

A Reproof.

Parent—Willie, my father used to whip me when I behaved as badly as you are doing. Willie—Well, I hope I'll never have to tell my little boy that.—Exchange.

The habit of looking at the best side of any event is worth far more than a thousand pounds a year.—Johnson.