

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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The Journal, Established 1877.
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The way of the transgressor is a continual object lesson.

The football reformers will have everything as they want it now till the next season opens.

Kansas City will have a four-cent street car fare after 1913 by a franchise recently granted.

The Americanization of Cuba is making fine progress. Eggs are quoted at \$2 a dozen in Havana.

Venezuela is threatened with another revolution. Venezuela needs a few able bodied policemen.

One of the worst results of being crooked is the fact that the offender can't be even square with himself.

Korea will have to pay for the death of Prince Ito and she will have nothing left when the account is settled.

The Kentucky man who took along a preacher when he went to steal a bride gave the rest of the people some pointers on a short cut to matrimony.

The people of New York are greatly interested in Signora Paladino, an Italian medium, now in this country. She is said to possess remarkable powers.

The postoffice department reports a deficiency of over \$17,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1909, an increase of over \$500,000, compared with the preceding year.

Blood will tell. A son of Frank James and the nephew of Jesse James has been divorced by his wife because he choked her and threatened to shoot her. He is living in Oklahoma.

Peary says he will deliver no lectures until he has demonstrated that he is the original and only genuine discoverer of the north pole. Cook evidently thinks it is now or never.

China reports a scarcity of rats. They are probably being imported into this country and used by American women in the extension of their coffers which are attaining enormous proportions.

Dies have been cast for a new five-cent piece, bearing the head of George Washington. If this coin is adopted it will be the first in authorized circulation bearing the head of the first president of the republic.

Colonel Bryan says he never expects to be a candidate for office again and that he does not desire to hold office. Well, the country has never shown any burning desire to force Mr. Bryan into office.

The south is objecting to placing Washington's face on the new five-cent piece. The south is unduly excited. It is proposed to adorn the nickel with the picture of George, not Booker T. Washington.

The official report that during the past three months 13,811 Americans have settled in the farming districts of western Canada, makes us sit up and take notice. And this exodus has been going on for several years.

The German budget for 1910 shows total expenditures of \$865,000,000, an increase over last year, while a loan of \$40,000,000 will be added to the imperial debt, which even since naval expansion began has been mounting higher and higher.

Captain Scott, a British officer, wants \$200,000 of the English government to outfit a ship with which to discover the south pole. Here's hoping that he won't get into such a tiresome mix-up as Peary and Cook have over the other pole.

Boston is having a positively ludicrous campaign in which there is a free scramble by petition for nomination. The candidates for mayor are numbered by the dozen and the situation is absurd. Nothing has yet been produced which in practice is any improvement on the party convention.

The White Star line is building a couple of monster vessels, the Titanic and the Olympic, both of which are to be 890 feet long, 92 feet beam and 62 feet in depth. From the keel to the top of the pilot house it will be 105 feet. These great ocean liners are almost floating cities, with every accommodation conceivable.

A job has been picked out for ex-President Roosevelt, although it has never been made public that he was looking for a job. The prediction is made by Congressman W. W. Cocks

of New York that he should be made governor of that great state and that such a move would be appreciated and endorsed by the people.

The collector of the port of New York has discharged over a hundred employes of the weighing division of the service. This action resulted from the disclosures in the sugar frauds, and the fact that these frauds continued over a period of many years shows that the sugar trust had a well-organized working force in the custom service.

Since the Standard Oil case victories by the government and vigorous use of the ax by Loeb in decapitating corrupt officials implicated in the thefts of the sugar trust, the tide has rapidly turned in favor of President Taft. The people are beginning to see that he is after the rascals with just as much determination, even if he is quieter about it, as his predecessor.

The Sixth congressional district furnishes the very first congressional candidate to enter this far ahead of next summer's race. G. L. Shunway of Winter precinct, Scotts Bluffs county, is one venturesome democrat who seeks the Sixth district congressional nomination and who, if history repeats itself, will have to battle against Moses P. Kinkaid before getting to Washington in that capacity.

Governor Charles E. Hughes is a brave man and has wisdom and a prescience difficult to understand in one living in the empire state. He recently made an address in Buffalo in which he said "New York is not America." The millions who live in the various western and southern states readily recognize that this is but a mere statement of truth, but it is difficult for the New Yorkers to believe it.

In his annual report Adjutant General Ainsworth calls particular attention to the increase in the number of desertions from the United States army during the past year and says that only a strict enforcement of severe penalties will diminish the practice. There is one means of stopping desertions which would have far better effect than that proposed by Ainsworth and that is to increase the soldier's pay.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson proposes to warn the public against purchasing advertised lands without looking over the same. Tracts of worthless territory are being advertised as fine farming land and undrained swamps as valuable possessions. And the people—of course they are biting with avidity. They invariably bite on fakes and would continue to do so even were a hundred Wilsons to give them sound advice.

A decision has been handed down by the Iowa supreme court, holding that a private business concern, under the statute of the state may refuse to serve a negro. It appears that a negro sued a company for \$1,000 damages because she was refused a cup of coffee at a pure food show. She won out in the lower court but the supreme tribunal reversed the decision. This is certainly drawing the color line with a vengeance.

Dr. Cook's attorney has preferred charges against Peary for spying on Dr. Cook and had the latter and his wife remove from the Waldorf hotel at New York, where they have been staying. Mr. Mack, the attorney, hopes to be able to secure Lieutenant Peary's dismissal from the navy, with which he has been connected for twenty-five years. Dr. Cook says Peary could have discovered the pole eleven years ago if he had so desired.

In the American Journal of International Law for October, James Brown Scott says that the discovery of the north pole by a citizen of this country does not give the United States title to that territory, as occupation is necessary to validate such title. How would it do to let the suffragettes colonize the territory immediately surrounding the pole? Their heated discussions would be ample protection against the climatic conditions.

There is to be a serious effort made to prolong the so-called short session of congress which now expires by limitation March 4, so that the months of March and April which are the best Washington affords for work may be utilized. As it is now the general legislation is all thrown over into the long session and protracts it into the hot months of July and August. By a more even division of the sessions, the convenience of congress would be enhanced and they would do better work for the people.

Speaking of that kind of charity which helps take care of the suffering poor, an exchange thoughtfully observes: "On this field charity is but an incident, a necessity of a present condition. It may cover a multitude of sins, but it hides none. It is but a sort of hospital for the wounded, but the actual battle must go on until at least the causes of poverty are gone, until the manufacture of poverty

will have ceased and charity will be but that tolerance and kindness which recognizes individuality."

There are indications that the next outlet for land hungry Americans now that Canada has been quite thoroughly exploited will be Mexico. Heavy investments of American capital have already been made. In many instances the lands are purchased with a view to colonizing them with American farmers. In some sections of Mexico the land will produce three or four crops of corn annually each running from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre. Such statements as this are alluring bait to American farmers.

A boy bandit down in Indiana went forth to shoot up a bank and did it. He also killed the cashier. When captured he attributed his deed to the reading of the dime novels—he had learned from this source exactly how to go about the work. Thousands of other boys have been started on a criminal career by reading similar novels. Laws should be enacted prohibiting the publication of sensational stories in which are depicted the adventures of highwaymen, safeblowers and criminals of like ilk—stories which excite the youthful mind and lead to evil deeds.

The Rock Island railway company is engaged in the formulation of a comprehensive pension system for its employes which is commendable. The basis of the system is somewhat different from that of other roads which are paying pensions. Elective retirement will occur at the age of 65 years and compulsory at 70, and to be entitled to participation in the benefits of the pension fund the employe must have been with the road for at least twenty-five years. The amounts to be paid the pensioners have not yet been determined, but it is announced that they will be sufficient to enable them to live in comparative comfort.

A general uprising is threatened in Finland and the despotic government of Russia is responsible. It appears that the Finnish parliament had agreed that the country should contribute \$2,000,000 annually toward the fund for the defense of the Russian empire and that Russia accepted the proposition. The Russian cabinet now demands that this amount be doubled and the Finns have refused to accede to this extortionate request. An armed uprising would, however, avail these oppressed people naught. They constitute but a mere handful compared with the hordes which Russia could pour into their little country in the event of hostilities.

A very exhaustive cartoon in the Minneapolis Journal shows the map of the state dotted with schools and experiment farms, offset by a stately battleship named the North Dakota, while beneath are the following words: "Ten million dollars would put a \$25,000 agricultural school and experiment farm in every county in the state of North Dakota, with an endowment of \$175,000 for each school, which if invested in Dakota farm mortgages would yield \$10,500 annually for the maintenance of each school, and leave over a million dollar endowment for the state agricultural college." And it may be added to make the comparison stronger that in ten years the ten million invested in the battleship will be a bygone value, only fit for the junk pile.

The London Daily Courant—the first daily paper ever published in the world—is 200 years old. This is a notable event in newspaper circles and has led to some interesting disclosures about the age and careers of American dailies and weeklies. It is well to remember that the first paper to be published in the western or European world saw the light in Italy. Regular bulletins written on large sheets appeared in Venice in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The earliest regular printed newspaper was the London Weekly News, born in 1619. The first daily newspaper to be printed in the United States was the American Daily Advertiser, in Philadelphia, in 1784. There are now eighty-five papers in this country that are more than 100 years old, and of these, the St. Louis Republic, 101 years old, is the only one west of the Mississippi river.

Principal Crabtree of the state normal school at Peru is slated for decapitation, according to information from Lincoln. According to a dispatch from the state capital, it is very likely that before next September at least, Mr. Crabtree will be asked to resign. The reason for this is that the board objected to the principal taking the normal school in politics. While the old board members were all republicans except Hays of Alliance, politics never cut any ice with the management of the schools. Last winter Crabtree assisted in passing the new normal board law which ousted all the old members of the old board and permitted Governor Shallenberger to name a new board. This was done and recently the supreme court declared the law void which re-established the old board. The action of Crabtree in working for the enactment of that law will prevent har-

monious feeling between himself and the board members, says the dispatch. So he will no doubt be asked to make room for another.

An item is being published all over the country to the effect that the recent session of congress passed a law forbidding the issuing or use of any check for less than the sum of \$1 and providing that any person issuing a check for less than this amount shall be liable to a fine of \$1,000. The penalty for the offense looks absurd, and congress is being roasted accordingly. If the papers publishing the item will look into the matter a little they will find that the law referred to was passed July 17, 1862, and has been in effect ever since. It was re-enacted in a modification of currency laws at the recent session of congress, but the wording remains the same. It sets forth that no person shall issue a check, note or other token "intended to be used in lieu of lawful money of the United States" for less than the sum of \$1. The act was evidently intended to stop the issuing of fractional paper currency which was in common use before the Civil war, and has no bearing on the ordinary checks. An ordinary check is merely an order upon a bank to pay a certain amount of the money to the party in whose favor it is drawn.

MINORS IN POOL HALLS.

It is reported on good authority that the state law prohibiting the admission of boys under 18 years into pool halls, is being violated wantonly in Norfolk. There is no reason why this practice, which works an undisputed evil upon growing boys by giving them habits of idleness and the characteristics of the loafer, should not be checked and the police should see to it that the law is enforced. Following is the text of the law:

If any owner or keeper of a billiard table, at any grocery, or other public place, shall permit or suffer any minor under the age of 18 years to play at any game of billiards in such grocery, saloon or public place, or upon such billiard table, or to remain or be in such billiard saloon as aforesaid, every such person or persons shall forfeit and pay a fine of \$20 for the first offense, and \$50 for each and every succeeding offense.

THE NORMAL BOARD VACANCY.

The logic of the demand being made upon Governor Shallenberger for the appointment of Phil Cole of Wayne to fill the vacancy which is to be created in the state normal school board, is at once apparent to the most casual observer. There is now not a single northern Nebraska man on the board, and in case Mr. Cole is not appointed, the nearest member of the board to the Wayne normal school, which is to be bought by the state this week, would be at York. The justice of the demand for a northern Nebraska man on the board, and one who would be on the ground near the school up here, seems unanswerable.

As a matter of fact, the politicians who run things at the state capital are not now giving, and never have given, northern Nebraska the consideration that it is entitled to in state affairs. But northern Nebraska is a very rapidly growing part of this great commonwealth and before they know it, some of the political manipulators who have been ignoring this part of the state all their lives, are going to wake up to a pretty sorrowful realization of the fact that north Nebraska is on the map.

The attempt to prevent north Nebraska from gaining even one member on this board is only a single instance of the game that has been played for years and in which this part of the state has been given scant consideration. But the balance of power, held in this part of the state, is going to have an inning by and by that will be worth watching.

THE WHOLE STATE PROTESTS.

The protest issued by the Norfolk Commercial club some weeks ago against the dating of the national corn show at Omaha at a period just far enough in advance of holiday season to work to the benefit of Omaha retailers as against the retailers of every other town in the state, has found a welcome greeting all over Nebraska and even in Omaha it is conceded that the Omaha retailers have played the part of the pork. The Omaha Trade Review has this to say in comment:

Elsewhere we publish in this issue a few of the protests that are being made against the injustice that was put upon the retail trade of this state when the corn show dates at Omaha were fixed at a time when the holiday trade everywhere is in full force. It is useless to contend that these dates were not so fixed for the purpose of giving Omaha and its retail merchants a boom in holiday trade at the direct expense of outside merchants. The corn show is well understood to be a trade promoting proposition and the large contributions to its support made by the business public of Omaha were made with the expectation of making all that was given back again with interest. There is no serious criticism of this anywhere; but the criticism that is made is that the one time of year was fixed upon the corn show that would do the greatest injury to local trade over the state. It is, too, a matter of criticism that nine months ago when the attention of the corn show people was called to the fact that a protest loud and deep was coming that they only stiffened their necks

instead of trying to have a better feeling in relation to corn show dates. At the state association meeting of commercial clubs the corn show would not have been endorsed or approved if the practical guarantee had not been made that the dates would be changed. To give the Omaha delegation an opportunity to readjust the dates and to remove the ill-feeling that was manifested the Lincoln delegation to that meeting worked with the Omaha delegation for such a conclusion. If at that time it had not been believed that the corn show would have been repudiated and a systematic campaign would have been entered upon to have compelled a change of the dates. As it is now the protests are coming thick and fast and Omaha and the corn show people have no one to blame but themselves for existing conditions. Months ago this paper, in discussing this question emphasized the fact that there was a wide difference between the ordinary efforts that all towns make to draw trade and the specific effort and determination to locate a quasi general public exposition at the one definite time of the year when the greatest possible injury could be done to local trade and local merchants. Business men in the smaller towns understand that there is always competition to meet, with the larger cities and that at times of annual meetings and conventions trade drifts away from home to the cities. But there is one time of year with local merchants everywhere when there should not be a specific and organized effort made to injure their trade, and that is in the holiday season. Holiday stocks are not purchased like general stocks, they are special investment, extra stock purchases, and merchants tie up a large amount of money in these stocks of goods which are only salable three or four weeks out of the entire year. The destruction of this holiday trade means something out of the ordinary to them and they have a right to be indignant when selfish interests attempt to divert this trade at the one time of year when it is on. Everyone knows that the corn exposition could have been held six weeks or two months later just as well as in the midst of holiday trade times in December, except for the one reason, and that reason is that Omaha could not profit so greatly from the trade gathered in February as it could from the trade in December. If the corn exposition has so tied itself down in this matter it is too small a proposition and working along too narrow lines to ever command the confidence and continued support of the people of Nebraska.

AROUND TOWN

Bring on your calendars for 1910.

We all make mistakes. But the same mistake ought not to be made twice.

Norfolk always does manage to do the distinguishing thing. Not a football accident has occurred here this season.

Just bear in mind the condition of the streets today, when it comes time to vote bonds for paving the intersections.

"Enough money has been put into Norfolk avenue to pay for paving it three or four times, during the past twenty years," a Norfolk man said yesterday.

A query for Stanton: If a man is really going to rob a store, why not rob a Raabe store? (Note: To get the full benefit of this sparkling one, pronounce "Raabe" as though it were "rob a.") And by way of explanation: Some of those pants were stolen from Frank Raabe's store at Stanton. Any other questions about it?

A tramp with a bandaged hand called at a Norfolk home Thanksgiving noon and told a tale of woe about not having had anything to eat for hours, etc. He was given a turkey dinner that would have been enough to kill any ordinary man. Next morning he took another street and knocked at the back door of the home of a relative of the people who had fed him the day before. "Please, Ma'am," he whined, "I haven't had anything to eat for two days. People was so busy goin' to a church yesterday that I didn't get a bite all day, and I'm nearly starved."

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

Our idea of a perfectly polite man is one who practices it as carefully when he buys as when he sells.

"Tell a lie about a friend," we heard a man say today, "and you will die suddenly." Nothing in it; too many people die lingering deaths.

The surest way for a widower to keep his wife's memory green in the neighborhood, is to make matrimonial eyes at another woman.

Atchison people "make fun" of the Lysander John Appletons, but we don't know anyone in town who isn't afraid of them, or who doesn't hang around them.

The great amount of false hair worn by the women is criticised very sharply by the men; they don't like it. It but have you observed that the women wear any less false hair on that account?

One of the marks of Spinsterhood: She gives a red wagon to a child, and then Complains Six Months Afterward because there are Scratches on it. What did she expect the Child to do to the Little Red Wagon? Paint Cupids or Roses on it?

When you meet a particularly polite, fair and agreeable man, ever remark that you afterwards glow with pleasure? You are very apt to compliment the polite man to others. Why don't YOU get some of the commendation that comes from being polite, agreeable and fair?

Home Course In Live Stock Farming

V.—Some Common Diseases.

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

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ONE of the most common diseases among horses is colic. This may be caused by moldy food, a sudden change of food or anything else that affects the digestive system unfavorably. Refusing to eat, pawing, groaning, looking around at flank, lying down and getting up again are some of the common symptoms of colic. A good remedy to have on hand for colic is turpentine, one ounce; cannabis indica, one-half ounce; alcohol, four ounces; water, one pint. This should be shaken well and given as a drench. In severe cases a veterinarian should be sent for.

Barbed Wire Cuts.

Wherever horses are allowed to run in pastures fenced with barbed wire there will be frequent need of treatment for wire cuts. In case the cut is deep, with considerable bleeding, the first thing to do is to stop the flow of blood. Alcohol, vinegar or alum water is good for this purpose. A solution of chloride of iron is still better. If the bleeding is from a large vessel, compression will have to be applied, toward the heart if an artery is cut or away from it in the case of a vein. Usually, however, barbed wire cuts do not bleed seriously. They should be cleaned thoroughly with warm water to which carbolic acid has been added at the rate of 1 to 100. If the wound "matters" an opening should be made at the lower part to allow the pus to escape freely. The wound should be washed daily with a solution of chloride of zinc, one dram to one pint of water, and a little powdered iodoform sifted on it. This iodoform aids healing, prevents the formation of "proud flesh" and keeps the flies away. A very bad cut should be dressed by a veterinarian, as proper treatment will reduce the size of the resulting scar.

Galls.

When horses are put to work in the spring, galls are very likely to form on their shoulders. This can be prevented by the use of collars and by accustoming the horses to work gradually. The use of pads is seldom advisable, as they become filled with sweat and are hard and irritating. A hard leather collar that fits snugly to the horse's neck is the best thing to use. The harness should fit the collar snugly. Washing the shoulders in warm water every night helps to keep them from galling. Sugar of lead, twenty grains to one ounce of water, or nitrate of silver, ten grains to one ounce of water, is a good remedy. The following salve is one of the best cures for galls after they have once formed: Pulverized alum, four ounces; pulverized bloodroot, four ounces; white lead, four ounces; catnip, two ounces. Mix with glycerin, sweet oil or lard to make an ointment.

Sweeny.

Sweeny, or a wasting away of the muscles of the shoulder, occasionally occurs in farm horses. It is caused by a strain by pulling with only one tug



FIG. IX.—A THIEFTY STEER.

hooked or by pulling heavily on a machine with a great deal of side draft. A sweenied animal should be turned out in the pasture until the shoulder is filled up again. Injecting ten drops of turpentine under the skin at intervals not closer than one inch will greatly hasten the process.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis affects cattle, swine and man. It has been clearly proved that tuberculosis can be transmitted to swine through the milk of affected cows, and it is very probable that it can be transmitted to human beings in the same way.

Tuberculosis can seldom be told by the appearance of the animal. Often the best looking cows in the herd will be the worst affected. Tuberculosis is easily transmitted from one cow in a herd to another. The only safe way to do is to get the herd on a healthy basis and keep it there. The tuberculin test applied by a competent man is a sure means of detecting the disease. The diseased animals should be sold to a soapmaker at once. If the disease is present only in certain local parts of the body the rest may be all right for use. After the herd is once cleaned up no animals should be brought on to the farm that have not been subjected to the test. In this way only can a healthy herd be maintained.

Abortion.

Abortion is of two kinds, accidental and chronic. Accidental abortion may occur in almost any class of animals as a result of moldy feed, strains or injuries of any kind. Contagious abortion is seldom troublesome except in the case of cows. All cases of abortion in cows, unless positively known to be due to some other cause, should

be treated as contagious. If once introduced into a herd this disease spreads rapidly, almost destroying the usefulness of the entire herd for breeding purposes.

As soon as a cow has aborted, the calf, if it is dead, should be burned, together with the afterbirth. The stall and the hind quarters of the cow should be disinfected thoroughly. A 2 per cent solution of some coal tar dip or a 1 1/2 per cent solution of carbolic acid is all right for this purpose. The genital organs of the cow should be syringed out with this solution every three or four days as long as there is any discharge. Cows that have aborted should be kept well away from the rest of the herd. They should not be bred for at least ten weeks after aborting or until all discharge has ceased. The reproductive organs of the bull should be disinfected both before and after service. The bull is one of the most frequent means



FIG. X.—A HEALTHY FLOCK.

of transmitting the disease from one cow to another. All litter in the stall where the affected cow is kept should be burned as soon as cleaned out.

For internal use the carbolic acid treatment has given the best results. One of the best ways to give this is in salt at the rate of 2 parts to 100 parts of barrel salt. Pure carbolic acid comes in crystals and will have to be liquefied by placing the bottle in hot water for a few moments. The acid should be poured over the salt and stirred in well. This makes an excellent preventive. It should be placed where the cows can get it at all times, beginning at least five months before calving with cows that have previously aborted and three months with those that have not.

All new cows should be kept separate from the rest of the herd until it is certain that they are free from infection. If there is any unusual discharge they should be returned to the seller or subjected to a strict course of preventive treatment.

Milk Fever.

Heavy milking cows are often affected with milk fever soon after calving. The first symptoms appear from ten to twenty hours after calving. The cow becomes uneasy, ceases to eat or to notice the calf and seems to be in considerable pain. The walk is unsteady, and the animal soon falls and is unable to rise. If not attended to, death is very likely to result.

The cause of milk fever is not definitely known. Since it occurs only in heavy milkers it may be due to part of the milk being reabsorbed again and acting as a poison to the nerves. Light feeding for a week before and after parturition is good preventive treatment. One to two pounds of epsom salts given a few days prior to calving will reduce the liability to the disease. When the udder is greatly enlarged previous to calving it is well to milk it out.

The most effective remedy for milk fever is what is known as the air treatment. This consists in pumping the udder full of air, one quarter at a time, and working it well to get the air into all parts. A common bicycle pump may be used if a regular milk fever outfit is not at hand. Both the udder and the instrument should be disinfected before the treatment is given.

Hog Cholera.

Hog cholera and the closely allied disease, swine plague, are the greatest sources of loss in the swine industry. The first symptom is a refusal to eat. There are red and purple blotches on the skin and a sticky discharge from the eyes. The walk is often unsteady, and there is more or less coughing.

There is no internal treatment that will cure hog cholera. The best means of handling it is by prevention. Dogs, crows and pigeons carry infection from one herd to another and should be kept away with a shotgun if necessary. Running streams also carry infection. When there is cholera in the neighborhood no one but the regular feeder should be allowed in the hog lot. The pens should be disinfected frequently with whitewash or coal tar dip. Having the hogs divided into small lots helps to keep the disease from taking the whole herd if it once gets a start. All hogs that die should be buried at once. When new animals are brought on to the farm they should be kept in quarantine for at least a week.

A system of vaccination has been developed recently that is proving very successful.

The Athens of America.

In an address to the Appalachian Engineering association at Washington the other morning Major William N. Page said: "Washington is the Athens of America, and the government scientists are going to make Washington the great scientific center of the world. They don't work for pay. God knows they get little enough of that! They work for love. You can't hire such men."