

BRITISH COAL STRIKE CAUSES GREAT SUFFERING



STRIKING COAL MINERS



THESE MAY HAVE TO SUFFER

early adjustment of the difficulties between the men and their employers, but when a settlement is reached, several days would pass before work could be resumed. The picture shows a group of the strikers gathered at Moseley Common pits and also some of the youngsters who must suffer if their bread-winners remain idle.

RIO A MODEL TOWN

Sanitation Has Changed Plague Center to Health Resort.

Is Called Paris of Western World—Cost of Living is High, but Business and Wages in All Industries Are Good.

Rio Janeiro.—Rio is the Paris of the Americas in all that the name implies and is one of the loveliest, most modern and progressive cities in the world. The fire and police departments are perfectly equipped and maintain a remarkably high standard of efficiency.

The people of Rio, by the expenditure of a vast amount of determination, courage, energy and money, literally have accomplished marvels. Fifteen years ago the city was a mud-hole and a cesspool of filth and disease, scourged by yellow fever and many forms of pestilence. An Italian warship visited the city at that time and every officer and every man of the crew died of the fever. A foreign crew had to be hired to take the ship back to Italy. Today Rio compares favorably with the healthiest cities in the world. Sixty million dollars has been spent in the last ten years for sewerage, water, streets, etc. No better water supply exists. It is brought clear and cold from the mountains to the city in covered aqueducts of stone. There are no flies, mosquitoes or rats in Rio. For two years the city maintained a force of 4,000 men engaged in their extermination, and with entire success. Her public markets are gems of beauty and cleanliness; screens are unnecessary; indeed, they are unknown in Rio, and the meats and fish can be exposed with perfect safety, because there are no flies and

no dust, whether on the Avenida Central, the Champs Elysee of Rio, along the docks or in the back alleys. They are all as clean as the constant use of soap and water can keep them. A 100-mile ride through the streets of Rio does not discover a scrap of paper.

The public buildings are magnificent, the parks, boulevards and avenues unique in their beauty. The department of commerce and labor of the United States, in an official report, states that the beauty of Rio Janeiro cannot be exaggerated; to quote: "It is very much like Switzerland—for one cannot exaggerate its beauty. All is here—the beautiful location, the well-planned city, the well-paved streets, the lovely vistas, the Avenue Central, with its million of dollars' worth of buildings, and the harbor improvements that will cost millions and lead the world." Rio's park system is one of the most notable features of the city. The municipality has 507,000 square meters laid out in parks, squares and parkways, and in addition the federal government maintains most extensive botanical gardens.

The climate is excellent. It is never any warmer even in the center of the city than the average summer weather in New York or Chicago, and in 15 minutes on the electric car the heights overlooking the sea can be reached where the residential districts are located and where the air is always cool and invigorating. The winters last from May to October and an overcoat is generally necessary.

Rio's location, its beautiful bay, the surrounding hills and mountains clothed in eternal verdure, are incomparable. It is a very cosmopolitan city and her citizens have all the elegance, luxury and refinement of Paris, Brussels or any European capital.

Everybody looks prosperous, and as most everybody is making money, many are spending it fast. Rio is one of the most costly places in the world to live, since everything eaten, worn and used is imported. Chickens are \$3 and \$4 apiece, turkeys \$8 to \$12, butter \$1 a pound. An ordinary quarter-pound can of baking powder cost \$1.08 on bargain day.

KING GIVEN STOVE PATENT

George V. of England Perfects a Range Which Is Said to Save Coal.

New York.—King George of England has taken out a patent through the German crown prince, his cousin, for a coal saving range, according to dispatches published by a scientific journal. His majesty is said to have perfected the device during the long month of enforced idleness following his father's death. The crown prince, who some time ago patented a pair of non-slipping sleeve links, proposed that he take out a patent in Germany for King George and his offer was promptly accepted.

The range has two ovens and is so built that by pulling a lever the contents of one side, including the fire beneath, may be shifted across, thus saving time and coal.

Huge Rock Falls.

Buenos Ayres, via Galveston, Tex.—The famous "piedra movieda," or oscillating rock, near Tandil, in the province of Buenos Ayres, has fallen down. It was the most notable natural phenomenon in Argentina and was known since the time of the discovery of the country. The huge rock lay upon another rock near the edge of a cliff. It swung to and fro on being touched by hand, but the fiercest hurricane was unable to dislodge it.

The cause of its collapse after so many hundreds of years is a mystery.

Stomach is Home of Soul

Kansas City (Mo.) Woman Advises Sun, Exercise and Baths as Best Religion.

Kansas City, Mo.—A new religion, centering in the stomach instead of the soul, and having salvation of this life and not some future existence as its aim, is being launched in Kansas City by Mrs. Kathryn Boggs of Topeka.

"All religions of the past," says Mrs. Boggs, "have been bound with traditions and unnecessary formalities and have made demands on human credulity which were unreasonable. Comfort, health, truth and peace, where they have been present in the religions of the past, were accidental. In my religion they are the objects."

Last Easter Mrs. Boggs opened Trinity Home in Topeka for the followers of what she terms "Practical Christianity." Whosoever wished to come was welcome. To this home she expects to return at some time in the future, and admit all who desire to live the new religion.

Some of the practices of this religion are: Daily baths—of sun, water or clay—she says there is nothing so good for the body as pure air, sunshine, water and soil. The religion is essentially one of the stomach. And the rule and guide to conduct is, "Be natural."

Mrs. Boggs says all life centers around the digestive apparatus. The first thing a little child uses is its stomach. She says its future depends more on this organ than on anything else. By treating it right the child

may develop into a good man, and by treating it wrong it may develop into a criminal.

NO AID GIVEN HERO'S WIFE

Government's Employer's Liability Law Does Not Apply to Mine Rescuers.

Washington, D. C.—Although the government has an employer's liability law which applies to certain parts of the government service, the widow and children of John Ferrell, who lost his life while exploring the burning mine at Cherry Valley, Pa., will get nothing. Ferrell was a mine rescue worker in the newly established federal bureau of mines.

The widow of a laborer accidentally killed on the Panama canal gets a year's pay. The same benefits apply to employees of the reclamation service.

Ferrell had personally saved at least nine lives. At Briceville, Tenn., in the Cross Mountain mine disaster he found and saved five miners. He was a miner and mine foreman for 21 years.

Ferrell's pay was \$1,000 a year. His widow and children are left without means of support unless congress passes a special act.

Jap Students Send Taft Trees.

Seattle, Wash.—Three cherry trees, gifts to President Taft from the Agricultural college of the Tokyo university, have arrived here on the steamer Aawa.

POINTS ON IRRIGATION

Most Important Work Is to Level the Land.

Kinds of Soil and Crops, Time of Planting, Amount of Rainfall, Supply of Water and Temperature Are Factors.

The kinds of soil, the kinds of crops, the time of planting, the amount of rainfall, the supply of water and the temperature are all factors in the production of irrigated crops. No fixed rules can be applied to meet all these conditions and much depends upon the intelligence and judgment of the irrigator. Confining myself to the preparation of new lands and the planting of the first crop of alfalfa, I may be able to give some pointers that might be of benefit to beginners, writes M. V. Cochran in the Denver Field and Farm.

The first and most important work is to level the land. No slipshod work will do. It must not be left until the water can be gently run over every point. If the surface is not sufficiently pulverized, put the spike-tooth harrow on and set the teeth slanting, so that the cultivation will be superficial. This being done, the next step is to get ready for the seed and water. If the water is to be taken from a ditch the the sprouts and



Leveling Land Before Irrigation, Check System.

stops must be in place; if from a flume, which is best, the holes must be made and the stops in place.

About the tenth of April is usually the safest time to sow at altitudes of a mile or so. Use twenty pounds of ordinary alfalfa seed to the acre and if a nurse crop is desired sixty pounds of beardless barley can be put in, but the modern practice is to sew the alfalfa straight and forget the grain. The seed may be sown either by hand or by wheelbarrow sower. Now put on the harrow again and go over it until all the seeds are nicely covered up and then go over with the corrugating roller the same way on the grade that the water is to run so that the field may be sub-irrigated. If a corrugator is not at hand a home-made marker will answer quite as well. Take three pieces of 2x6 five foot long. Dress the front lower corners like a sled and bolt on each an old cultivator blade. Place them eighteen inches apart and spike boards across the top to hold them together, making a platform to stand upon. Use a 2x6 for a tongue. With this and a gentle team the rows can be marked sufficiently straight.

Two very important things are to be guarded against. The first is the wind and the second is the sun. When the tender plants are just out of the ground you may go out in the morning and find a good stand and go out in the evening and not find a single shoot. The dry surface and the sun have killed them and the wind has blown them away. Alfalfa is a slow grower for the first ten days. After that it is a prize winner for growth, but of course a good deal depends upon the season as to the warmth of the ground and the moisture of the soil. As a rule we do not have to irrigate the alfalfa up in this country nor do we like to do so, but if it is necessary the corrugations are just what are needed.

Irrigation Satisfactory.

We are using an overhead irrigation system in a small way and find it very satisfactory. It consists in the use of a one-inch water pipe. About every four feet there is a tap and from this little tap the water is sent out by a very fine spray, says a writer in an exchange. After the water has been turned on for probably half an hour the earth is almost muddy, but not inclined to bake, for water does not get down in any great quantity at once; it comes down gradually. I think it is a great system for strawberry culture. We are using it in a small way for strawberries and find it very satisfactory.

Easy Cold Preventives.

Shelter, sunshine, exercise, dust-bath, clean water, a good bill of fare, are the best preventatives of colds and cough, and to furnish these is cheaper and easier than to cure.

Irrigation.

Irrigation will bring maximum crops while the land is new and full of plant food; but where the crops are sold year by year irrigation will not of itself assure good results.

Cost of Irrigation.

It is estimated that it costs from \$20 to \$40 an acre to irrigate in some sections

SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY

In General One Source is Usually as Free From Injurious Alkalies as the Other.

In reply to the query: "Is there any difference between well water and rain or surface water for irrigating purposes?" the following reply is made by H. B. Walker of Manhattan, Kan.:

There has been considerable discussion relative to the qualities of underground water compared with surface and stream water for irrigation purposes. On account of the indefinite source of much of the underflow no direct comparison can be made. In general, however, one source of supply is usually as free from injurious alkalies as the other. In the semi-arid belt many streams disappear in the sands and thus supply the underflow. In other places the underflow may be at great depths and thus free from the leaching alkalies. Where the underflow has percolated through soils containing alkali there is a tendency for these alkalies to be dissolved and thus be present in the water in solution. This may take place, however, even in the stream water as well as the underflow.

Ordinary alkali is made up of one or more of the following salts in varying proportions: Sodium chloride (common salt), sodium sulphate (Glauber's salt), magnesium sulphate (Epsom salt), calcium chloride, and calcium sulphate, all of which are white alkalies, and sodium carbonate (sal soda) or black alkali. The pres-

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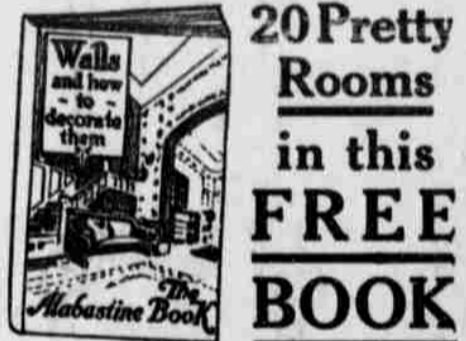
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