

**No Cheeseburger.**  
The late George A. Hearn, the New York millionaire art collector, was noted for his generosity to his employees.

To a reporter who once congratulated Mr. Hearn on the high wages and unusual comforts that his employees received Mr. Hearn said:  
"I don't believe in cheeseburger economy in the treatment of those whose hard work makes a man's success. Cheeseburger economy, applied in that way, seems to me as mean and paltry as the Yonkers man."  
"A Yonkers man was summoned from his evening paper, by his wife's frightened cry:  
"George, come quick! The cook has tried to kill herself inhaling gas!"  
"Good gracious!" growled George, as he rushed to the kitchen, leaped over the cook's prostrate form, and turned off the gas—good gracious, think what the gas bill will be this month!"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**An Idea of Bliss.**  
Teacher—Now, little girl, I have told the class about the wicked place being paved with good intentions. Now, what do you suppose heaven is paved with?  
Little Girl (with a delightful recollection of a fresh air picnic)—Ham sandwiches, bananas, an pie.

**Only One "BROMO QUININE"**  
To get the genuine, and for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Some people think more of doctors than they do of their friends—and perhaps there's a reason.

When his sense of humor has been destroyed, life does not offer many pleasing things to a man.

Those that cough from your system, Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops will surely help you at all drug stores.

If you don't believe a woman can keep a secret, just ask her age of one of the shady side of thirty.

Be thrifty on little things like buying. Don't accept water for bluing. Ask for Red Cross Ball Blue, the extra good value blue. Adv.

Guaranteed few welcomes come with a mighty net to wear out.

**WESTERN CANADA CAME INTO EVIDENCE**  
**AT THE CRUCIAL PERIOD FOR SUPPLY OF WORLD'S FOOD-STUFFS.**

The present demand for foodstuffs in all parts of the world, and the expense of producing it on high-priced lands, would make it seem that western Canada came into evidence at the crucial period. There is to be found the opportunity that will be a large factor in meeting this demand. With its millions of acres of land, easily cultivatable, highly productive, accessible to railroads, and with unexcelled climatic conditions, the opportunities that are offered and afforded are too great to be overlooked.

There have been booms in almost every civilized country and they were looked upon as such, and in the course of time the bubble was pricked and was burst. But in no country has the development been as great nor as rapid, whether in city or in country, as in western Canada.

The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have the largest area of desirable lands on the North American continent, and their cultivation has just begun.

Even with a two hundred million bushel wheat crop, less than eight per cent of the land is under the ploughs, four per cent being in wheat. Less than five years ago the wheat crop was only 71,000,000 bushels. It is a simple calculation to estimate that if four per cent of the available cultivatable area produces something over 200,000,000 bushels, what will 44 per cent produce? And then look at the immigration that is coming into the country. In 1901 it was 49,119, in 1905 it was 189,064, of which 57,000 were Americans, and in 1913 it was about 400,000, of which about 140,000 were Americans. But why have they gone to Canada? The American farmer is a man of shrewd business instincts, just like his Canadian brother, and when he finds that he can sell his own farm at from \$100 to \$200 per acre and move into Canada and homestead and pre-empt half a section for himself, and still carry on his own farm as rich and fertile as those he left, and producing indeed several bushels to the acre in excess of anything he has ever known, it will take more than an ordinary effort to prevent him from making the change.

And then, too, there is the American capital following the capital of brawn, muscle and sinew, following it so as to keep in touch with the industrial farmer with which it has had dealings for years back. This capital and the capital of farming experience is no small matter in the building up of a country.

Nothing is said of the great mineral and forest wealth, of which but little has been touched.

No country in the world's history has attracted to its borders a larger number of settlers in so short a time, or has attracted so much wealth in a period of equal length, as have the Canadian prairies. Never before has pioneering been accomplished under conditions so favorable as those that exist in western Canada today.—Advertisement.

**Surprising Result.**  
"Why, isn't that furnace hot?"  
"I don't know, I am sure, for it's cooled."

Putnam Fadeless Dyes guarantee satisfaction. Adv.

Don't cast curs unless you are prepared to reap a boomerang.

**WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON MOVING TRAINS**

**W**IRELESS telegraphy for the moving train promises to make railroad travel safer in the future. The beginning of this service was started but the other day on the Buffalo limited of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad.

There are plenty of examples of what the wireless has done for ocean-going shipping in the way of spreading news, in giving helpful warnings and in calling succor from afar to injured ships. Its application to railroading will be for a somewhat different purpose.

The block signal system now commonly adopted in combination with track contacts has done wonders in reducing the risk of accidents. The tower men are stationed every few miles, and unless something goes wrong inside the block the train must clear each zone within a certain time. When it does not do so the watcher at the far end of the block knows that something is amiss; but what? The answer may be one of a score of things and the towermen are necessarily in ignorance until some one from the halted train brings the news. Then, and only then, the railroad people at distant points can be reached by telegraph and the proper steps taken to meet the emergency.

The trainman carrying the message to the block tower may have to cover a distance of a couple of miles. This is not so bad in daylight and in good weather, but what of the situation when there is a driving snowstorm or ice covers the ground? To reach the tower to call for assistance then becomes a desperately long struggle and the cause of delay that may imperil many lives.

Again it happens every now and then that an engineer fails to see cautionary signals which should make him slacken speed or bring his train to a standstill. The result may be a collision with loss of life.

It will therefore be seen how desirable it is that each train should have its own means of creating about it a cautionary zone quite independently of the fixed track and block signals, this zone to be communicable to other trains directly, in this fashion producing a safety system within a safety system and one that would be immediately available at every point along the line.

This is not in theory a novelty; but practical accomplishment has had to contend with many obstacles. Something akin to this was evolved years ago in the form of a signal telegraph which made use of track contacts at frequent points, or of magnetic impulses aroused at stated intervals, but the arch enemy was the weather, and especially snow and ice. The apparatus worked well experimentally until these foes to efficiency intervened, and then the whole technically beautiful installation failed to operate. Wireless telegraphy promises to do the needed work.

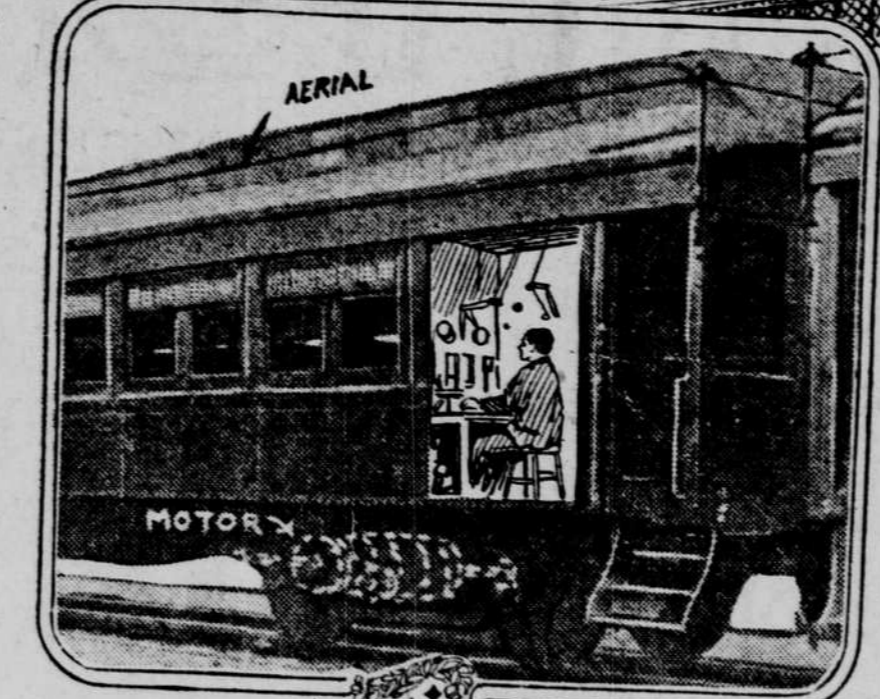
If you look at a map of the Lackawanna railroad you will find that Binghamton is what the railroad man calls the neck of the traffic bottle, for there converge no fewer than three branches of the road. A break in train schedules through any delay there may affect all three of these centering routes. Nature has added to the difficulties by reason of the topography of the country. In a part of the neighboring mountainous section snow and sleet especially have a way of hampering traffic.

These conditions double the task of the engine driver, who must watch all the more carefully every signal, and they likewise increase immensely the stress upon the tower man. These circumstances, and an accident which occurred upon the road a year ago, prompted the experiments with the wireless installation. There were several serious obstacles to overcome.

Wireless telegraphy, as every one knows, usually calls for tall masts or towers from which the aeriels or antennae can be spread, and this element of height and length of dispatching and intercepting filaments influences directly the efficiency of the apparatus, both in creating Hertzian waves and in being sensitive to the ether vibrations having their source elsewhere. How, then, were these requirements to be met upon a swiftly moving train?

As a matter of fact, the clearance between the roofs of the coaches and the tops of the bridges and tunnels is a matter of only a few inches. Would aeriels as low as this answer? Only experimenting would solve the question, and the electrical experts set about doing it in this way:

A single line of wire arranged like a rectangle is strung from four low stanchions placed at each corner of the car ends, actually below the crest of the roof. By doing this upon four cars, giving a total length of aeriels of something like 550 feet, an arrangement



WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON MOVING TRAINS

ment has been reached which works admirably and incidentally subscribes to the physical limitations of height imposed by structures along the roadway.

But while this placing of the wires sufficed when running over open country, there was still a doubt about what would happen when the train skirted along winding rivers with mountains hemming in the view and seemingly offering an obstacle to the sending and the receiving of wireless impulses. It is along parts of the road of this character that the wireless telegraph would be of the greatest service, because the sinuous path of the track makes it impossible for the towerman to see trains for more than a short distance, and block signals worked by track contacts are similarly obscured by bends in the route. Would the wireless waves rise out of the depth of the valleys and get beyond to receiving stations, or would the vibrations started from distant points get over the mountains and down into the winding passes?

In anticipation of probable difficulties in this department of the work the Lackawanna railroad erected at Scranton and at Binghamton tall wireless towers and these were expected to offset the lowness of the aeriels upon the train. Whether these tall towers are actually necessary for the immediate work out for them is not of present concern; they may be a necessary part of the system when ultimately elaborated. But an interesting fact has developed: The messages leaving the moving train are unquestionably able to get past intervening mountains and to climb from the meandering valleys and find their way to antennae of the towers at Scranton and Binghamton.

According to the experts, the Hertzian waves don't do this by climbing the hills, but by actually going through them. This is because the earth is a great magnet, and the wireless waves virtually wade along partly through the ground and partly through the air.

Even wireless telegraph involves an electrical circuit; the flow must eventually return to the ground. In this case the ground is the track upon which the cars move. What would happen if the electrical discharge at the instant of receiving a message aboard the train should pass into the rail? Wouldn't this interfere with the current that already runs through the rails when a passing train causes the automatic operating of some of the block signals? Wouldn't the two electrical discharges cause signal troubles?

The railroad electricians had their doubts, but the wireless men believed otherwise, and the tests have shown that there was no reason for anxiety. But why? You will ask. Just where the Hertzian waves return to the earth they have a zero of electrical energy, or potential, as the expert expresses it. These points are the nodal, or neutral points, corresponding to the places on a vibrating string where the double curves meet and cross and where there is no motion. For this reason the wireless discharge into the track has no power to upset the regular current which controls the operating of the block signals.

Wireless telegraphy calls for a good deal of energy in the spark which creates the Hertzian waves, and the question was: Where was this current to be obtained? In the present instance it has been drawn from the batteries supplying current for the incandescent lighting system. An independent motor could easily be provided for the sole purpose of furnishing energy for the wireless apparatus, and separate storage batteries could also be installed to hold enough energy in reserve to do a good deal of telegraphing after the train had halted for one reason or another.

hours every day, and the elements do not frighten her from her regular daily exercise.

Madame Patti is a great admirer of the Jewish people, and she constantly wears what is called a mezuzah, a small case containing a Hebrew parchment scroll, inscribed with a passage from Deuteronomy, which is usually affixed to the doorpost of a Jewish house.

She is also very fond of birds, and at her residence she has a large collection of stuffed songsters from all

ing month. With the coming of winter the opposing forces had ceased their operations, and Commodore Perry took advantage of the opportunity to visit his native Newport and other cities in the east. He was feted wherever he went. Citizens of Philadelphia turned out en masse to greet him. From the citizens of Boston he received a chest of silver, and when he visited Washington he was presented with the thanks of congress, a magnificent sword and a gold medal.

**DEFIES THE TOUCH OF AGE**  
Great Songstress True to Her Childhood Vow That She Will Always Remain Young.

Madame Patti has certainly discovered the secret of eternal youth, and has carried out her childhood vow, "I will be young as long as I live."

She lives for her voice, and begins her day by standing before an open window, inhaling deeply. She is always out of doors for two or three

**A Century Ago.**  
About one hundred years ago a public reception and dinner were given in New York city in honor of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie. This was but one of many similar honors bestowed upon Commodore Perry in recognition of the nation's gratitude for his signal victory over the British in the great naval conflict at Put-in-Bay September 15, 1815, and as commander of the naval battalion in the battle of the Thames the follow-

over the world, as well as many live parrots, which are great favorites with her.

**Salt From Western Australia.**  
Enormous deposits of salt exist in the Esperance district of western Australia, which are now being worked by a strong company. The salt is scraped from lakes and treated in a mill, recently erected. It is then bagged and exported, the quantity so treated being some 15,000 bags a month.

**Shell of the Crab.**  
By measuring the ashes of blue crabs about to shed their shells, Dr. Selig Hecht of the biological laboratories of the City college finds that the calcium used by the "soft-shell" crustacean for the purpose of hardening its new shell is not present at the time of the molt, but is absorbed by the sea water during the hardening process. The hard-shell specimens contain about 20 times the amount of calcium contained in the "shedder" crabs.

**Broke Power of Indians.**  
One hundred years ago Gen. Andrew Jackson had at Fort Strother 900 raw recruits and several hundred friendly Indians in preparation for the second year's campaign against the Creek Indians. With this force he conducted raids into the Indian country with varied success. Before the end of February General Jackson had an army of 5,000 men within easy reach of Fort Strother. But it was the first of March before needed provisions for an active campaign arrived, and several weeks more elapsed before General Jackson was in a position to give decisive battle to the Creeks. Then came the bloodiest battle of the war, the battle of Horseshoe Bend, in which the power of the American Indian was broken forever.

**Speaking Of Lunch**  
the wife said, "Bring home a package of Post Toasties—Sure!"  
Toasties are wonderfully good at any meal, and somehow seem to match the appetite of both home folks and guests.

Bits of selected Indian Corn, delicately seasoned, cooked, rolled thin and toasted to a rich golden brown—that's Post Toasties.

Fresh, tender and crisp, ready-to-eat direct from the package. With cream and a sprinkle of sugar—"The Memory Lingers"  
Toasties sold by grocers everywhere.

**Watch Carefully the Child's Diet**

**Start Them Off Right With a Good Laxative and Then Watch Their Food.**  
Mothers are often unconsciously very careless about the diet of their children, forcing all to eat the same foods. The fact is that all foods do not agree alike with different persons. Hence, avoid what seems to constipate the child or to give it indigestion, and urge it to take more of what is quickly digested.

If the child shows a tendency to constipation it should immediately be given a mild laxative to help the bowels. By this is not meant a physic or purgative, for these should never be given to children, nor anything like salts, pills, etc. What the child requires is simply a small dose of the gentlest of medicines, such as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which, in the opinion of thousands of watchful mothers, is the ideal remedy for any child showing a tendency to constipation. So many things can happen to a constipated child that care is necessary. Colds, phlegm, headaches, sleeplessness, and many other annoyances that children should not have can usually be traced to constipation.

Many of America's foremost families are never without Syrup Pepsin, because one can never tell when some member of the family may need it, and all can use it. Thousands endorse it, among them Mrs. M. E. Patten, Valley Junction, Iowa, who is never without it in the house. Mrs. Patten



RALPH M. PATTEN

says that Syrup Pepsin has done wonders for her boy Ralph, who was constipated from birth but is now doing fine. Naturally, she is enthusiastic about it and wants other mothers to use it. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is sold by druggists at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, the latter size being bought by those who already know its value, and it contains proportionately more.

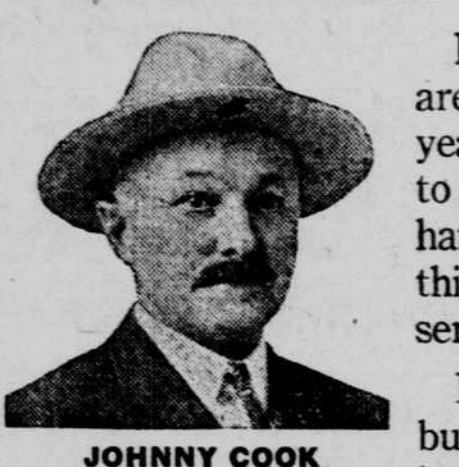
Everyone likes Syrup Pepsin, as it is very pleasant to the taste. It is also mild and non-gripping and free from injurious ingredients.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 203 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

Feed and feeding stock are both expensive this year, and you can't afford to throw away any of your hard-earned cash on anything but the BEST of service.

Don't "take a chance," but get the BEST by sending your live stock to

**Do You Need the Money?**



JOHNNY COOK The Leader of the Leaders

**Great Western Commission Company**  
South Omaha, Nebraska

**WILLIE'S IDEA A GOOD ONE**

Bright Youngster Evidently Was Not Greatly Impressed by Papa's Lesson.

They were speaking of the wisdom of the kids in a Washington club the other day, when this one was told by Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon:

At the breakfast table some time ago little Willie began to play with the pepper box, and, notwithstanding the commands of papa, he kept right on doing as he pleased about it until the box upset and the contents were spread over the tablecloth.

"There you go!" peevishly cried papa, casting a stern eye on the kid. "Didn't I tell you not to monkey with that pepper box?"

"Yes, sir," was the meek response of Willie, as he tried to scoop up the sneezy commodity.

"As you disobeyed me," continued papa severely, "I have a great mind to make the punishment fit the crime by putting some of the pepper on your tongue."

"All right, papa," returned Willie, trying to hide a merry smile, "but the next time I will upset the sugar bowl."

**400,000 Settlers a Year**

Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Lord William Percy, an English Nobleman, says:

"The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be impeded from coming to the country where they can most easily and certainly improve their position."

New districts are being opened up, which will make accessible a great number of homesteads in districts especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising.

For illustrated literature and reduced railway rates, apply to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

**W. V. BENNETT**  
Supt. of Immigration  
Ottawa, Canada  
Canadian Government Agent

**200 Farms Absolutely Free**

We will give away FREE of charge and without restrictions as to improvement or settlement 200 farm tracts of from 5 to 40 acres in Palm Beach County.

\$1,000 an acre is often made on similar land from winter vegetables alone and fortunes in grape fruit and oranges. This is the land of three crops a year, below the frost line; 365 growing days. The last day for registration is April 30, 1914. Low excision rates March 3rd, 17th, April 7th and April 21st.

Write for full particulars to

**Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Lake Worth, Florida**

**Pettit's Eye Salve** QUICK RELIEF SORE EYES

**Nebraska Directory**

**Live Stock Commission Merchants**  
254-256 Exchange Bldg., South Omaha  
All stock consigned to us is sold by members of the firm, and all employees have been selected and trained for the work which they do. Write—phone 515

**THE PAXTON HOTEL**  
Omaha, Nebraska  
Rooms from \$1.00 up single, 75 cents up double. **CAFE PRICES REASONABLE**

MOVING PICTURE, the money-making business. We fit you out complete, either permanent or road show. Sell every make of motion picture machine made. Fine line of bargains in rebuilt machines, films for sale or rent at the right price. Chairs. If you mean business write us today. Omaha Film Exchange, Dept. L, Omaha, Neb.

**SHIP TO WOOD BROS.**

LEADING SELLERS OF LIVE STOCK SINCE 1867. TRY US AT SOUTH OMAHA CHICAGO SIOUX CITY

W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 9-1914.

**Make Eating a Joy**

When the appetite is keen and the digestion normal you can enjoy your meals without fear of distress, — but how different when the stomach is weak and your food causes Heartburn, Bloating, Nausea, Headache, Indigestion and Costiveness. This suggests a trial of

**HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters**

**PARKER'S HAIR BALMS**  
A sure preparation of merit for restoring color and beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. Sold in 25c and 50c Bottles.

**Sick Women Made Well**

Reliable evidence is abundant that women are constantly being restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The many testimonial letters that we are continually publishing in the newspapers—hundreds of them—are all genuine, true and unsolicited expressions of heartfelt gratitude for the freedom from suffering that has come to these women solely through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Money could not buy nor any kind of influence obtain such recommendations; you may depend upon it that any testimonial we publish is honest and true—if you have any doubt of this write to the women whose true names and addresses are always given, and learn for yourself.

**Read this one from Mrs. Waters:**  
CAMDEN, N.J.—"I was sick for two years with nervous spells, and my kidneys were affected. I had a doctor all the time and used a galvanic battery, but nothing did me any good. I was not able to go to bed, but spent my time on a couch or in a sleeping-chair, and soon became almost a skeleton. Finally my doctor went away for his health, and my husband heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and got me some. In two months I got relief and now I am like a new woman and am at my usual weight. I recommend your medicine to every one, and so does my husband."—Mrs. TILLIE WATERS, 1135 Knight St., Camden, N.J.

**And this one from Mrs. Haddock:**  
UTICA, OKLA.—"I was weak and nervous, not able to do my work and scarcely able to be on my feet. I had backache, headache, palpitation of the heart, trouble with my bowels, and inflammation. Since taking the Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I am better than I have been for twenty years. I think it is a wonderful medicine and I have recommended it to others."—Mrs. MARY ANN HADDOCK, Utica, Oklahoma.

Now answer this question if you can. Why should a woman continue to suffer without first giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial? You know that it has saved many others—why should it fail in your case?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LENS, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read, and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

