

OMAHA POSTOFFICE IS A MONEY MAKER

Cost of Operations is About One-Third of the Money Which is Taken In.

MANY LETTERS UNDELIVERED

About 250,000 letters are handled in the Omaha postoffice every working day now, according to calculations made by Postmaster Wharton. This includes both incoming and outgoing mail. It makes a grand total of 78,000,000 letters a year.

The Omaha office pays so well that it sends \$66 out of every \$100 back to Washington, retaining only \$34 out of each \$100 to pay expenses.

The money order department placed nearly \$79,250 in the Omaha National bank just during the month of December.

Omaha is the division headquarters of the Fourteenth division of the railway mail service and all lost and misdirected pieces of mail from Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming are returned to the "nixie" section here.

Absent-Minded Senders

During the month of December 77 pieces of mail came into this section because of incorrect addresses, chiefly because of guess work or absent-mindedness on the part of the senders.

In the same month 275 pieces of mail came in under the head "found loose in the mails." These were insecurely wrapped and most of them will never reach their intended destinations because of that.

It is estimated that in the big "nixie" room at the northwest corner of the postoffice building there are now 15,000 pieces of mail undelivered because of oversight or carelessness on the part of the senders. Of these, 9,100 are first-class, chiefly letters.

The "nixie" sleuths succeed in delivering a few of the letters and parcels that come to this department, after they have held one year at auction while the letters are sold at auction while the parcels are held at auction to the dead letter office.

Mayor Dahlman Asks Omaha People to Aid the Polish Sufferers

Mayor Dahlman offers the following statement regarding Red Cross contributions for relief of the people in Poland: Whereas, the president of the United States, actuated by humane and patriotic charitable motives, has set aside January 1, 1916, as a day appropriate for contributions to the Red Cross society to be used expressly for the relief of the starving and war-stricken people of Poland...

Now, therefore, I appeal to the good people of our city to contribute as much as they can to the Red Cross fund for the relief of these suffering people...

Let us not forget that the Polish men and women of our country have always been ready to do their share in the relief of suffering and that it is fitting that they should now be helped by the people of their own country...

Now, if you respond to that cry for help, all subscriptions should be sent to the Red Cross society for use in Poland. Any sent to this office will be forwarded.

Another Arrest is Made on Charge of Robbing Postoffice

J. P. Gavin, arrested by Detectives Dunn and Kennedy, who assert he is one of three men who attempted the robbery of the Bradshaw postoffice, a week ago Wednesday night, refused to talk at headquarters. Federal officers assert that they have traced Gavin and Fred Miller of Omaha, to Silver Creek, Neb., where they rented a machine, abandoned the same in a cornfield near Bradshaw, and then broke into a section tool house and stole implements with which the job was attempted. According to the watchman, a third man and Gavin approached the bank from the rear and Miller came toward the front door, when the watchman opened fire. Both the watchman and Miller emptied their revolvers at each other, Miller being struck three times and the watchman not at all. Miller is recovering at a York hospital.

Lawyers Are Now to Have Press Agents

As the result of a resolution introduced by Attorney Stanley Rosewater and passed unanimously at its recent session, the Nebraska State Bar association is to be a leader in the securing of favorable publicity for lawyers.

The resolution provided that a publicity committee be appointed. It will be the duty of this committee to inform the newspapers of the state regarding the good deeds which lawyers do, especially with regard to advancement and improvement in law and legal procedure, secured through their efforts.

The newspapers have secured information of wrongful acts done by a few members of the profession, said Mr. Rosewater, but they have never been given an opportunity to learn of the many kindly, charitable and progressive deeds which many lawyers are constantly doing. The committee should supply this deficiency.

Confesses Murder After Fifteen Years

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—W. A. Gleda, a former private in the Eighteenth regiment, field artillery, United States army, walked into a police station here today and said his mind troubled him because he murdered his "bunkie" fifteen years ago. He gave the "bunkie's" army name as George E. Miller.

SHER CHILDREN GET INSURANCE

Administrator Receives Check for Thousand Dollars, Which He Will Deposit.

BAG OF JEWELS IS FOUND

The three orphan children, Sammy, Jake and Freddie Sher, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sher, were burned to death when the home was destroyed at Twenty-sixth and N streets, South Side, have just received \$1,000 of the Prudential Insurance company in which their father was insured.

Sol S. Goldstrom, administrator for the children, has just received the check for \$1,000 for the children. He says he will place it in the Conservative Savings & Loan association, there to accumulate until the children are of age. Mr. Sher took out the policy only one year ago last June.

The youngest child, Freddie, is 2 months old. Jake is 4 years old, and Sammy is 6 years. The youngest has been adopted by a family named Hersoff in Sioux City, and has a nice home. Jake is with the family of Sam Carney of Council Bluffs, and Sammy is in charge of Mrs. Lovig of the South Side, but is to be removed to the Cleveland Orphan asylum, Cleveland, O.

Jewels Are Found.
A little bag containing an old gold watch, a set of earrings, and other little pieces of jewelry together with \$13.50 in cash has just been found tucked in the hem of a lace curtain in the charred ruins of the Sher home.

Shortly before Mrs. Sher died she told the doctors and nurses that she had a little bag of valuables and a little money tucked away at the head of the bed. That was the way the nurses understood her, but search after search about the bed and the vicinity where the bed stood revealed nothing. It was when workmen were tearing down the ruins the other day that they found the little treasure bag in the hem of the curtain at the head of the bed.

Mr. Goldstrom expects to deposit this money also for the children and to keep the articles of jewelry in a vault for them.

Sorenson Tries to Eat Without Paying Again; Goes to Jail

Pete Sorenson, "who eats and then refuses to pay," was brought before Judge Foster Thursday after consuming delicate rations in quantity at the Calumet and then asking for the police. He was discharged when, with tears in his eyes, he promised to "work his fingers to the bone" in order to pay for his grub.

Last night he "worked his fingers to the bone" of an extra large breakfast at Ganson's cafe and then repeated his Calumet act. He was arrested once more and at headquarters declared his intentions of trying next time at the Fontenelle. "There ain't gain" to be no next time," smiled Judge Foster, as he waved Pete back to the bullpen. Allenists will be summoned some time today to ascertain whether Peter is "buggy," madly hungry or a financier.

John Weinicke of Goodland, Kan., was eating heartily at Ganson's when Peter was carried away, and upon finishing his meal asked fearfully at the check, and in piercing shrieks conveyed the news that "your wrong, sir," touched a man with an apron. "You were not touched, but you will be." Whereupon he decorated John with a blue eye and rang for the reserves. Judge Foster added to the collection by murmuring \$25 and costs.

Republican is Made Minnesota Governor On Hammond's Death

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 31.—Joseph A. Burnquist, republican, became Minnesota's nineteenth governor late today, when he took the oath of office in the supreme court chambers, succeeding Winfield Scott Hammond, democrat, who died suddenly of apoplexy this morning at Clinton, Minn. Senator G. H. Sullivan of Stillwater, president of the state senate became lieutenant governor in succession to Mr. Burnquist.

The ceremony recalled that following the death in September, 1908, of Governor John A. Johnson, also a democrat when, as lieutenant governor A. O. Eberhart, republican, became the state's chief executive.

Four Children in One Family Sick With Scarlet Fever

Four children, 1 to 10 years of age, are all stricken with scarlet fever at the home of John Groves, 3585 Stone avenue. They are all of the children of this household.

Health Commissioner Connell notes some improvement in the scarlet fever situation and is quite optimistic. The auxiliary hospital at Twenty-second and Lake streets has been opened and is receiving a number of convalescents from the City Emergency hospital on Douglas street.

Bedwell to St. Louis With Big Firm There

C. E. Bedwell, for thirty-seven years with E. E. Bruce & Co., has severed his connection with the firm in Omaha and will leave Saturday for St. Louis where he will become general manager and vice president of Meyer Brother Drug company.

Omaha's Fast Bohemian Soccer Team



UPPER ROW, READING LEFT TO RIGHT: SAFARIK, G. HLADIK, T. HLADIK, ALMER, RUDOLPH (CAPTAIN). MIDDLE ROW, READING LEFT TO RIGHT: NOVACEK, ARISTOF, PAJT. BOTTOM ROW, READING LEFT TO RIGHT: F. PRCHAL, B. PRCHAL, JANIK.

The Sporting Club Csechie was organized last July and the above soccer team was formed shortly after the organization. It was the first year for the Bohemians

at the British game, but they made a great showing, finishing third in the Omaha Soccer League race. The Bohemians are already planning a better team for next season, and if possible, will enter a second team in the league.

The Csechie will hold the annual grand ball at Sokol's hall on South Thirteenth street New Year's evening. The dancing will start at 8 o'clock.

MINERS OF WALES DENOUNCE DRAFT

Executive Committee of Federation Plays Politicians Responsible for Move.

CARDIFF, Wales, ec. 31.—The executive committee of the Miners' Federation of South Wales met today and unanimously adopted a resolution against "the sinister efforts of certain party politicians and a section of the press to impose conscription on the people."

The resolution asks the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to call a national conference immediately to protest against any form of conscription.

Meeting of House of Bishops Not Held January Twelfth

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—The order for a special session of the house of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church which was to have been held in Philadelphia on January 12 next, tonight was recalled by Bishop Tuttle of St. Louis, presiding bishop of the church. A letter sent out by Bishop Tuttle says the session will not be held because of failure to receive favorable replies from fifty-eight bishops, the number required to constitute a majority.

The session originally was called for the purpose of electing a successor to Bishop Butler of South Dakota, who died last fall, and to consider "other business." The latter, it was explained by Bishop Tuttle's secretary, was the question of participating in the Pan-American missionary congress which is to be held in Panama. Promises of attendance were received from fifty-two bishops. As a result of the failure of bishops to meet no successor for Bishop Butler will be named until the next triennial general council, which is to be held in St. Louis in the fall of 1916.

Young Husband Goes to Old Home And Shoots Self

Mrs. Anna Andrews, who was married three weeks ago, to Alexander Andrews, employed as a car repairer for the Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, was prostrated last night when she received a report from the police that Andrews had shot himself through the head in an attempt to commit suicide, without any reason as yet brought to light.

Early yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Andrews moved from 1834 Cass street to 215 Bluff street, Florence, the home of L. Bullock, where they secured rooms. The husband left the wife at the new home after assisting her to remove their effects there.

According to Mrs. J. Reynolds, proprietor of a rooming house at 1834 Cass street, Andrews returned to the room which he had formerly occupied with his wife, yesterday afternoon. He locked the door and later a shot was heard. The bullet had penetrated his head. At St. Joseph's hospital where he was taken, he died shortly after midnight.

Important Events of the Year in the Great European War

January 14, 1915—French driven across Aisne river, east of Soissons, after a week's battle.
January 24—Naval battle in North Sea. German armored cruiser Blucher sunk.
February 5—Beginning of battle in East Prussia, ending in Russian defeat.
February 18—German submarine "Eck" destroyed.
February 24—Russian driven from Bukovina.
April 10—British advance at Neuve Chapelle.
March 15—Three allied battleships sunk in heavy bombardment of Durbanville.
March 22—Surrender of Przemyel.
March 28—German submarine U-29 with Commander Wediger sunk.
March 28—German submarine sinks passenger steamer Falaba, with loss of life.
March 31—Russians capture Dukia Pass and enter Hungary.
April 7—The Prussian Schlieffen plan.
April 8—French storm German position at Les Eparges.
April 22—German win "gas" battle near Ypres.
April 23—Allied forces landed on both shores of the Dardanelles.
April 30—German shell Dunkirk—American tanker Gulfight torpedoed off Beilly Island.
May 1—Austro-Germans break through French lines in Champagne.
May 4—Triple alliance treaty denounced by Italy.
May 7—German submarine sinks Lusitania sunk with loss of nearly 1,200 lives.
May 13—President Wilson sends Lusitania to Germany.
May 23—Italy declares war upon Austria.
June 3—Zeppelins drop bombs in London.
June 8—Austro-Germans occupy Przemysl.
June 7—Secretary of State Bryan resigns.
June 8—Balkan states receive German note.
June 11—Second Lusitania note to Germany made public.
June 22—Lloyd George outlines scheme of munitions organization.
July 1—Austro-German forces in South Africa surrender to General Botha.
July 2—Turkish surprise Austrians under Field Marshal Ferdinand and capture 10,000 German prisoners.
July 3—German note handed to Ambassador Gerard.
July 13—American government takes action against the Arzonne-Zeppelins.
July 22—Third Lusitania note sent to Berlin.
August 1—Austrians occupy Lublin.
August 4—British notes on blockade made public.
August 5—Germans occupy Warsaw and Lvov.
August 7—New allied army landed in Greece.
August 9—British success at Hooge, near Ypres.
August 13—Germans occupy Sieles.
August 14—British transport torpedoed in Aegean with loss of 1,900 lives.
August 17—Zeppelins raid London suburbs.
August 18—This cable corrected off by mistake: Novo-Georgievsk taken by the Germans.
August 21—German naval defeat in Bay of Riga.
August 26—Brest-Litovsk taken by Austro-Germans.
August 28—Count Bernstorff promises full satisfaction for Arabic.
September 1—Germany accepts American contentions on submarine warfare.
September 3—100,000 Russian prisoners taken.
September 5—Germans occupy Grodno.
September 6—Liner Heperian sunk off Freetown.
September 7—Czar replaces Grand Duke Nicholas as commander-in-chief.
September 13—Russians take 17,000 prisoners on Sereth river in Galicia.
September 8—Germans take mile of trenches in the Arzonne-Zeppelins bombardment of London.
September 9—President Wilson demands recall of Austrian ambassador at Washington.
September 12—German financial commission lands in New York.
September 13—Austria announces enlistment of newly raised 500,000 men and workers in the munition factories.
September 14—German captures Pinnak.
September 16—English prize court condemns American meat cargoes taken last winter.
September 18—Vilna occupied by Germans.
September 19—Germans begin bombardment of Serbian frontier.
September 20—French mobilizes Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna announces new taxation—estimated British debt on March 31, 1915, \$1,000,000,000.
September 24—Greece mobilizes.
September 25—French and English attacking about fifty square miles of ground, 2,000 prisoners, and many guns.
September 16—English prize court condemns support to Balkan sympathizers of allies.
September 30—French capture Hill 191 in Champagne.
October 4—Russia presents ultimatum to Austria.
October 8—Von Bernstorff presents note conceding disavowal and repatriation in Alsace-Lorraine.
October 8—Alicia's troops land at Saloniki.
October 6—Premier Venizelos resigns—Bulgaria rejects Russian ultimatum.

Austro-German forces invade Serbia—British land in Saloniki and French advance into Serbia.
October 8—Austro-German capture Belgrade—British casualties to date 49,294.
October 11—Russians pierce Austrian line on Strpa River—Austro-Germans capture Semerdria.
October 12—British submarines sink German merchant ships in Baltic—Zeppelins kill fifty-five in London.
October 14—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.
October 15—Greece officially announces its decision not to join with Serbia.
October 18—German attacks on Belgium line fail.
October 19—Bulgarians sail Saloniki railway at Vranza—Italy declares war on Bulgaria.
October 21—Bulgarians occupy Kumanovo.
October 22—German central government assumes control of food supplies.
October 24—British occupy Istanbul.
October 28—British organize cabinet—Bulgaria take Plovdiv.
October 31—Germans occupy Kraguevats.
November 5—Bulgarians occupy Nish—Germans occupy Kraljevo—Lord Kitchener leaves London for the Near East.
November 7—Germans win important success at Krusevo—New Greek cabinet under Skoufandis.
November 9—The Ancona torpedoed in the Mediterranean.
November 9—British casualties to date, 510,220, of which 108,823 dead.
November 12—Greek Chamber dissolved.
November 14—Lusitania driven back across the strait after prolonged fighting.
November 17—Serbs retire from Babuna Heights and Priepol.
November 23—Mitrovitsa and Pristina taken.
November 25—Berlin announces close of Serbian campaign.
November 29—William II in Vienna.
December 9—Reichstag meets—Friend captured—Constantinople announces British defeat south of Bagdad—Kitchener returns to London.
December 11—British prisoners in Germany about 25,000.
December 12—Austro-Germans occupy Monastir.
December 2—Official announcement in London of British retreat from Bagdad.
December 5—Bulgarians defeat French on the Vardar.
December 8—German chancellor declares allies must sue for peace.
December 14—Allies out of Serbia.
December 14—New war loan of \$2,500,000 proposed in German Reichstag.
December 15—Allies retire from Suvla Bay district of Gallipoli.
December 20—Second American note on sinking of the Ancona forwarded to Austria.
Advertiser and customer profit by the "Classified Ad" habit.

Sunk by Mine.
LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Norwegian steamer Higel, of 1912 tons, from Charleston for Copenhagen with a cargo of oil casks, has been sunk by a mine. The crew was saved.

Dutch Steamer Sunk.
The Dutch steamer Eilwoutsdijk has been sunk in the North Sea. Its crew was picked up.

FEWER MILES OF TRACK WERE LAID

Railroads Hold Back on Expenditures Because of the General Financial Conditions.

NEW LINES NOW PROJECTED

Less miles of new railroad were built in the United States during 1915 than in any other year for over fifty years, or since 1848, and more miles of railroad were in receivers' hands during the year than ever before, according to the Railway Age Gazette's summary of its railway statistics for the year, compiled from official sources and published in its annual review number. There have only been three other years since 1848 when the increase in railway mileage was less than 1,000 miles and they were the civil war years of 1861, 1862 and 1864.

In 1915 the total mileage of new railroad constructed in the United States was 222, as compared with 1,200 in 1914 and 3,621 in 1913. There was also a reduction in the mileage of second track built. In addition to the new line there was built 206 miles of second track, as compared with 565 miles in 1914, and 1,344 in 1913, and sixty-five miles of third track, four or other multiple track, making a total of 1,254 miles of track, as compared with 2,147 in 1914 and 4,484 in 1913. The largest mileage in one state was in Pennsylvania, which heads the list of states with ninety-eight miles. Oregon was second with eighty-three miles and Washington third with seventy-one miles. New lines were built in thirty-seven states while none was built in eleven states. Canadian roads built 718 miles of new first track, as compared with 1,573 in 1914. Mexico 363 miles of new line was built as against none reported for 1914.

New Lines Projected.
In the United States the reports received by the Railway Age Gazette show 2,062 miles of new line projected, 1,521 under survey and 1,327 under construction and uncompleted, a total of 3,993 miles in prospect. A year ago there were 2,031 miles of new line projected, 1,229 miles surveyed and 1,015 miles under construction, or more than was actually completed in 1915. In Canada there are 378 miles of line projected, 299 miles under survey and 878 miles under construction, or more than was actually completed in 1915. In Mexico there are 255 miles of line projected, 209 miles under survey and 478 miles under construction, a total of 1,282 miles, and in Mexico twenty-five miles of line are being built.

On December 31, 1915, according to the Railway Age Gazette's compilation, 38,611 miles of railroad with a total funded debt of \$1,967,896,500, and a total \$247,004,301 capital stock, or securities amounting to \$2,549,900,801 in all, were being operated by receivers. This represents nearly one-sixth of the total mileage and capitalization of the railways of the country. On October 1, the mileage in receivers' hands, over 41,000, was the greatest ever recorded. Since then the receivership of the Wabash, with 2,315 miles, has been terminated, and several smaller roads have now sold under foreclosure. The mileage now being operated by receivers was exceeded in 1914, when the total was 40,918 on June 30. Roads having a total mileage of 20,143 and a total capitalization of \$1,070,808,625 went into receivership during the calendar year 1915. This was the greatest mileage placed in receivers' hands during one year since the panic year, 1913.

Add to Equipment.
One of the best indications of the progress of the railways is the extent to which they have added to their equipment, and the Railway Age Gazette has also compiled statistics showing the increase in new freight and passenger cars and locomotive orders and built during the year, as follows:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Freight cars ordered	107,776	80,254	146,772
Passenger cars	1,373	1,125	3,467
Locomotives ordered	1,673	1,295	3,467
Freight cars built	74,112	104,141	207,094
Passenger cars built	1,343	3,391	3,227
Locomotive built	2,085	2,235	5,332

The number of both cars and locomotives for which orders were placed in 1915 was greater than in 1914, due to the large orders that have been placed during the last three months, but it was smaller than for any other year, except 1906, since the Railway Age Gazette began compiling these statistics. The 1915 figure for passenger cars includes 660 cars ordered by the Pullman company for its own use, whereas in the other years Pullman cars were not included. In addition to the cars and locomotives ordered by the roads in the United States, American builders received foreign orders for 18,222 freight cars and 82 locomotives. The length of railroad in the United States operating under the block signal system on January 1, 1915, is 97,800 miles, an increase of 9,677 miles over the mileage reported on January 1, 1915. The automatic block signal mileage, 21,160 miles, is 1,471 miles greater than one year ago, and no less than 40 per cent greater than the automatic mileage three years ago.

Chicago Postal Receipts Less.
CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Postoffice receipts at Chicago in 1915 were \$14,864 less than in 1914, according to the report of Postmaster Campbell, made public today. Money orders increased \$1,846,112. Second, third and fourth class mail increased 9,973 tons. Figures on first class mail were not available.

BRILLIANT SHOWING FOR STOCK YARDS

All Records for Receipts of Cattle and Sheep Broken and All Departments Make Gain.

MUCH CASH FOR IMPROVEMENTS

The past year has been the most brilliant in the history of the United Stock Yards company of Omaha. In every department the records show an overwhelming increase and even the cattle and sheep records of 1910 and 1913 respectively have been shattered. Among the most important features of the year is the fact that the local sheep market has stood first in the world during the majority of the days of the year.

Beginning with the end of the foot and mouth scare in July which closed the Chicago market and several others, the local market rapidly progressed, taking in more cattle, sheep and hogs than have ever before been recorded. By the time the local stock and commission men were ready for the annual western cattle run they had handled business that only such yards as Chicago and Kansas City had been supposed to be able to take care of. Yet the market withstood and today with the thousands of dollars improvement that have been made by the yards company is ready to accept an even greater increase.

Increase in Every Department.
In every department a substantial increase has been noted. In the cattle division, the records show a run of more than 300,000 head; in the sheep division, a lead of 320,000 head; in the hog division a lead of 20,000 and in the horse market an increase of 1,200. The figures follow:

Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses
1915 .. 1,125,000	2,638,000	3,310,000	41,600
1914 .. 925,004	2,397,384	3,147,434	28,561

Records established in the hog and cattle divisions were both shattered. In 1915 cattle to the number of 1,125,000 head were handled. The present figure out number this record by 200,000 head. In the sheep division, 3,322,112 head were received in 1915 while this year's statistics show an increase of 89,000 head.

Many Improvements Made.
One of the principal features of the season is the freshness with which the yards company has appropriated money for improvements. Expanding the contemplated sum of \$125,000 for improvements that was announced at the close of 1914, the company expended moneys amounting to \$215,000.
Six entirely new blocks of cattle pens were also added. These pens are all concrete paved and were built at a cost of \$55,000. Two modern, type-registering cattle scales were purchased at a cost of over \$8,000, and a new and complete overhead walk, covering all section of the cattle division, was erected during the year.

Hog Section Rebuilt.
The third section of the hog division was all rebuilt last year. This was done at an expenditure of \$70,000. No changes were made in the sheep department, as this division was amply provided for during 1914. But numerous changes, enlargements and improvements are planned for this division this year, as it is fast becoming apparent that Omaha will shortly become the greatest sheep market in the world. Chicago is now the only city where receipts of sheep are larger than in Omaha, and it would not be a surprise if Omaha should pass the windy city this year.

Grading and construction of additional facilities in connection with the horse barn cost \$100,000 last year. The improvements were necessitated by the large volume of horse-drawn traffic passing representatives of the various warring nations, which are making large purchases of horses and mules in this country. Omaha has been the center of attraction in horse purchasing for the last year, and the horse barn is the most elaborate and modernly constructed of any barn located at a public live stock market.

New Underground Drive.
Following the watchword, "Eliminate congestion," an underground drive was constructed under the hog division leading to two of the large packing houses a year ago. A second underground drive was built in 1915 to a third packing house. This subway attaches the entire width of the hog division and is netted with lateral driveways leading to it from the unloading chute, as well from the scales and main alleys. The cost was \$12,000.

During 1915 it has been decided to spend the sum of \$200,000 in improvements. Another section of the model hog yards will be built at an estimated cost of \$8,000. A large portion of the present sheep barn will be paved with concrete. Additional cattle pens will be erected at a cost of \$20,000, and a big hay barn with approximate storage capacity of 2,500 tons, will be built at a cost of \$15,000. In addition to these large improvements, a number of smaller improvements will be made, all with a view of keeping the Omaha yards in the foreground as to modern facilities and equipment.

Grand Prize, Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915
Grand Prize, Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, 1915

Baker's Breakfast Cocoa

The Food Drink Without a Fault
Made of high-grade cocoa beans, skillfully blended and manufactured by a perfect mechanical process, without the use of chemicals; it is absolutely pure and wholesome, and its flavor is delicious, the natural flavor of the cocoa bean.

The genuine bears this trade-mark, and is made only by

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