

ONE OF OMAHA

# Public Market for Live Stock

(By C. A. Smith.)

There is hardly an industry in the country today which has attracted so much attention in the last two years as the public market for live stock. Increased production, war conditions having created a large demand for food products, prices on live stock have soared and the live stock grower has been receiving the highest prices for his live stock in the history of the business.

Live stock of all classes has been sold in increasing numbers at the public markets during the war period as the result that all previous records for receipts have been broken. The United States department of agriculture shows 43,500,000 beef cattle were sold in the United States in 1918 and 35,000,000 in 1917.


Previously packers owned the stock yards and manipulated the managing of same to their advantage in the selling of stock. Fortunately the live stock grower and farmer of today is far above the average in intelligence and after these matters were thoroly discussed at the conventions of the live stock growers associations and similar meetings, it was soon discovered that the stock yards companies were a separate and distinct organization from the packers and that any one could purchase and hold stock in any of the companies. It was also decided that very close co-operation with the packer and live stock shipper was necessary to enable the producer to dispose of his product with the least delay and best

for the public markets and the packers. It is manifest, therefore, that the interests of the producers, packers and public markets are mutual and the closest co-operation and confidence must prevail between these interests.

Stock yards should not be confused with the packing concern, they are two distinct and separate businesses, operating independently. The stock yards are public market places. They act solely as receiving and holding depots for live stock, which must be fed, watered and cared for, when arriving. It is true that in some localities it has been necessary for packers to help finance building and establishment of stock yards for the same reason that they had to build refrigerators cars to provide proper facilities and to serve shippers adequately.

Without the efficient organization of packers in this country during the war, what a problem it would have been for our government to feed the

to the profit packing industry what profit steer, according to the bureau of market management of agriculture goes to the carrier and out of one per cent company, 5 to 15 to 20 per cent July 1918, the companies government food administration markets and has been no stock through assumption of methods were proposed by the efficient Sam and during the food products



# Omaha from Early Days to 1919

(By W. D. Percival)

ty-five years ago when the y pioneers from the country east e Mississippi river turned their toward the west, intent on find- place where they could live in e and plenty, little they thought they and those following them the builders of an empire that n the lifetime of man would be richest, most prosperous and pro- sive of any in the United States.

ese pioneers who little more than a century ago came to what was known as the "far west," inhabit- y Indians and wild animals did not e in the palatial railroad trains of y, for the there were no steam penetrating the country west a Chicago. Instead they came by down the Ohio and up the Mis- i river; else they came by ox n, wending their way across the ost uninhabited prairies of Illinois thence thru Iowa, then practically ilderness. They were of the type en and women who were bound o things and everything indicates they builded better than they w.

ubued with the idea of building nes for themselves, the early plo- rs who came to Omaha and Ne- ska set themselves at work here form an inland empire and that all their aims have been accomplished s without saying, for here on the ks of the Missouri river, where merly there was only an Indian vil- e, has been reared the city of Oma- a commercial mart, the impor- ce of which is recognized the world er. Here they have seen builded a eat commercial center reached by e railroad trunk lines, connecting with every portion of the United ates, all enjoying ample terminal ilities, giving the necessary advan- ges to manufacturers and all lines business industries.

These pioneers who came to Omaha ly such a short time ago have lived se: Omaha become a city of 200,000 ith Nebraska one of the richest and est agricultural states in the union, habited by nearly 2,000,000 of the

United States. More than 22,000 head of horses were brought to the city and sold on the public market. Buyers came here, recognizing that here they could purchase every class of animals and that raised in the country tributary they were of the highest type.

During the last few years the city has stepped into the front ranks as a hay market, both for the wild and tame varieties. During the twelve months Omaha handled in excess of 13,000 tons, it going to cities to the east and south. Of this, large quantities were alfalfa, a better quality of which is not raised in any state in the union.

As a butter market, Omaha ranks first in the United States, the pack last year having aggregated 20,387,182 pounds. For this enormous pack the cream was gathered from the farms of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado and South Dakota. As is well known, Omaha creamery butter has a market the world over. It is eaten in every city in the United States and in most of the leading hotels and in a large number of the homes of Europe and the islands of the Pacific.

Tho a considerable distance from the mines, Omaha is recognized as a smelter city of great importance. Here the American Smelting and Refining company maintains one of its largest plants. The value of its refined output for last year was \$47,685,724. For the year the plant ranked first in the output of refined gold, third in silver and first in lead.

Last year the factory output of Omaha reached the sum of \$427,576,161 and its industrial payroll something over \$25,000,000. Raw material that went into the output had a value of \$140,757,560. And while the factories have, great and small, are numbered by the hundreds, more are constantly coming, due in a large measure to the closeness of the source of the raw material and on account of the splendid facilities for the distribution of the finished products. For instance, last year the sum of \$8,371,000

Among other things the plans contemplate the carrying of the Florence boulevard on north and along the river bluffs to the site of Fort Atkinson, a military post that was established by the government more than one hundred years ago and garrisoned for something like half a century.

Improvements will likely be made during the coming year in order that the territory in the vicinity of the Fontenelle Forest reserve may be accessible for automobile traffic. This reserve consists of a tract of about 2,500 acres of woodland that the city is acquiring for an immense park. It lies south of Omaha, overlooks the Missouri river and for park purposes could not be excelled. On the tract is the grave of Logan Fontenelle, the noted chief of the Omaha Indians, while close by is the site of one of the old trading posts established by a fur company that traded with the Indians more than one hundred years ago.

Omaha's water system is something in which every citizen takes special pride. Acquired by the city a number of years ago and at a cost of \$7,693,872, it has been greatly extended and improved until at the present time it is worth probably double the cost price. The pumping station is in Florence, Omaha's northern residence district. By gigantic pumps the water is drawn from the Missouri river and into filtering basins, where it is chemically treated until one hundred per cent pure. Thence it is distributed thru 352 miles of mains and thru 32,800 service connections. The rate charged is about the lowest of any city in the country, being 17 1/2 cents per 1,000 gallons to the small consumers.

In connection with the water system of which he is the general manager, R. B. Howell operates a municipal ice plant with a capacity of one hundred tons daily. This is distributed at the nineteen jitney stations and sold to consumers on the cash and carry plan at the rate of thirty cents per hundred pounds. It is planned to increase the capacity of the freezing

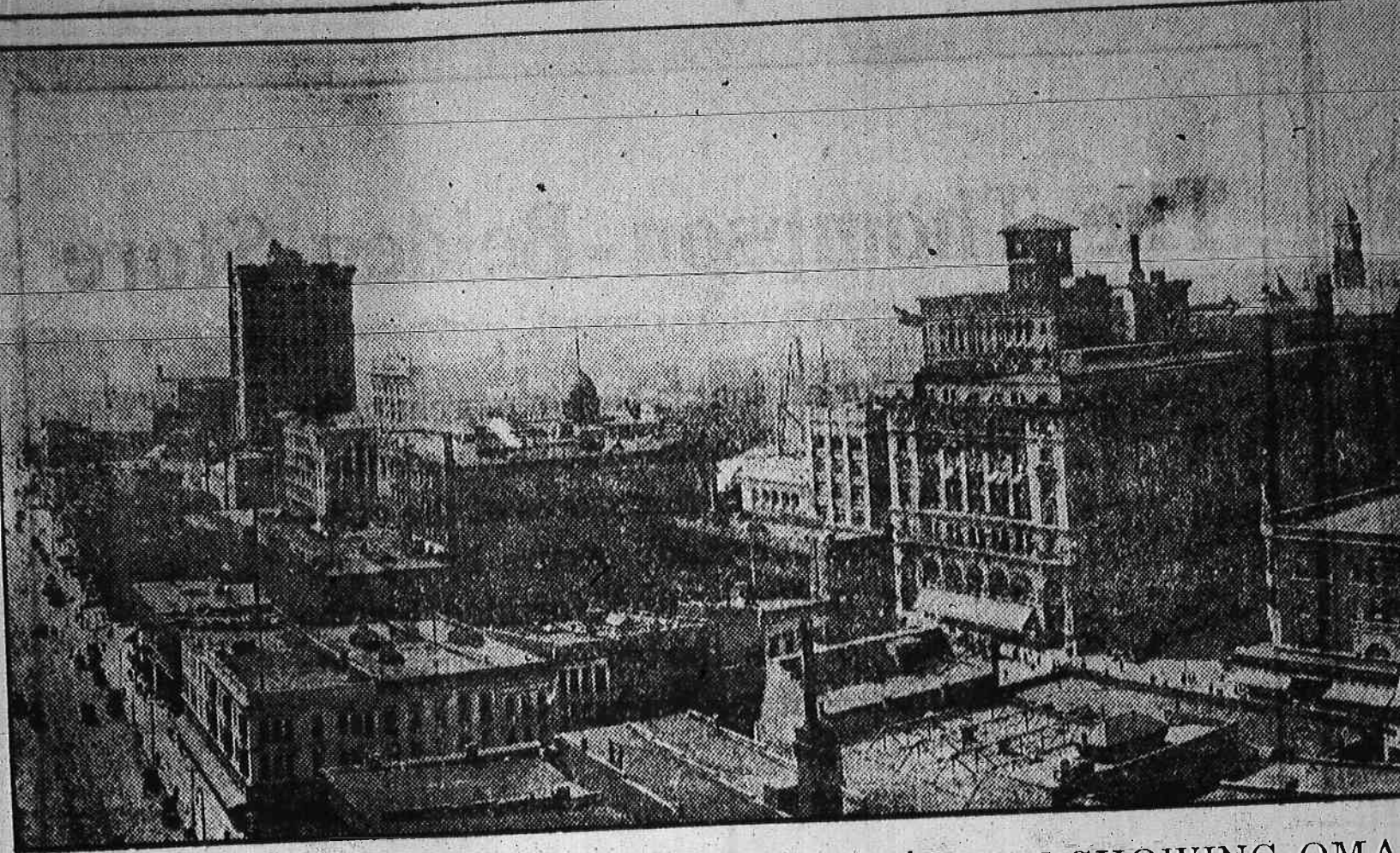
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BIRDS-EYE-VIEW SHOWING OMAHA

## Early History of Omaha

In March, 1854, a treaty was concluded with the Otoes, Missouri and Omaha Indians, ratified June 21, and promulgated June 24, whereby the title of the Indians was surrendered, and left the land now Omaha to be taken up and enjoyed by the white men. In the spring of 1854 some settlers arrived and the first building was erected. The first general election in the Territory was held December 20, 1854, and on January, 16, 1855, the first legislative assembly was convened at Omaha, and on January 24 commenced a contest (which lasted for twelve years), when the member from Cass county gave notice that, at an early day, he would introduce a bill to locate the capital of Nebraska. The struggle was long and bitter, often at

were filled with emigrants on the way to the gold field and daily trains left to cross the plains in search of gold. At the breaking out of the civil war Omaha was made military headquarters, which greatly increased its business and importance. From the day that President Lincoln decided that the initial point of the Pacific railroad should be "at a point on the western boundary of Iowa, opposite section 10, township 15, north of range 13, east of the sixth principal meridian in the state of Nebraska," the success of Omaha was assured, and from a city of 320 blocks it has grown to one of 283 square miles.

Omaha, within the span of a single life-time has grown into a truly metropolitan city, a center of gigantic commercial enterprise, attracting world wide attention, and a home city of un-

crowds to the city. So well pleased were the promoters of the project that they proposed Ak-Sar-Ben as an annual and permanent festival and such it has become, the dates always being set for the last week in September and the first week in October.

To Ak-Sar-Ben, Omaha business and professional men have always subscribed liberally and this year the paid memberships number more than 3,000 the largest in the history of the organization. Besides the paying members, scattered over Nebraska and Iowa there are thousands of honorary members, all of whom are greatly interested in the festival and its prosperity.

This year the Ak-Sar-Ben festival promises to be better and bigger than ever before. It will start in the morning of September 24 when the gates will be thrown open to visitors and continue until midnight of Saturday, October 4. During the interim there will be two street parades and the grand coronation ball, at this last named function, held at the Den on

on, street there. The 2, w para ers bras cars Sar- with is e be all It, org stes tied will tha of dec De co ran Th



## BUSINESS AND GROWING RETAIL DISTRICT.

ver the business turning to the Den,

Thursday, October automobile flower de is open to own- every part of Ne- condition being that stered with the Ak- ee and decorated artificial flowers. It t least 150 cars will s parade and that e driven by women. etrical parade, will band downtown in- en on North Twen- this parade, prizes o the owners of cars on of the members are most artistically

October 3, out at the r of which will be palace fittingly ar- ception of royalty. en will be crowned.

thrift by all the people. We must practice patriotism by peace thrift as we practiced patriotism by war thrift.

The present standard of wages is not coming down. No man will ever willingly accept a smaller salary than he has been getting, because in doing so, he feels that he is retrograding. No true American wants to go backward.

Also we are evolving better standards of living which means higher prices than before. There is an insistent demand for better homes, better clothes, better sanitary conditions, more opportunities for travel, recreation and study. Inevitably these conditions mean higher prices, and we may not, in addition, stand the burden of wide-spread waste.

The business house is confronted with higher labor costs, higher costs of raw material, increased rent and larger expenses in numerous other ways which contribute to very seriously augment production expenses. There must, therefore, be the greatest

possible amount of efficiency. Waste of every kind must be eliminated and the business man must get absolutely 100 per cent value for every dollar of expense that goes into his business. Otherwise he will soon fall behind in the race with his competitors.

The same principles apply to the individual. Because the cost of living is high, we must learn to practice thrift and save every item of expense.

Let the government take such steps as shall inspire our people with the same patriotic ardor that was shown by them during the war. Let us have a renaissance of wartime thrift. In the midst of great national prosperity social unrest is our only menace. Our great national safeguard is thrift. Let the government take up this work with this end in mind. The people will do their share.—S. W. Straus in Thrift Magazine.

### ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

Most of us have interests just outside the proved territory, as the oil

people say. That's as age person gets.

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OMAHA AUTO RACER 1819-21 Cumling

# Concerning Omaha Schools

(By J. H. Beveridge.)

Public school as an institution to be judged rather by its character than by the physical properties. The amount of money involved in running the school system, yet it is interesting to view a school from the material as well as the ideal side.

The total annual expenditure of the schools of Omaha is \$2,021,083. It spends annually \$1,171,309 for salaries of teachers, principals and superintendents. Teachers' pensions cost \$1,000,000 last year. The department of supervision and social center cost the district \$30,596. There was \$1,000,000 for instructional service \$1,000,000.

Omaha supports four high schools. The high school has an attendance of 2,000 pupils. Technical high school has an attendance of over 1,000. Benson and South have 800.

The growth of Omaha is shown in the growth of public school attendance. On the first day of school in 1919 there was an attendance of 2,088 more than in 1918. This would mean, according to our present rate of population increase, an addition of more than 1,000 teachers to the system.

The idea is to so share the public school system of this city that every child has a fair chance to develop himself. After finding his talents in the department of vocational education, we attempt to place him in those activities in life.

Under the Smith-Hughes act we have an excellent department of auto mechanics with more than 100 boys working in this department. In the department of mechanical drawing there are more than 300 regular students. Carpentry, printing and telephony show large enrollments.

The school system has a department of research in which modern methods are developed. We have a specialized school which gives attention to the "bright boys" as well as a department for subnormal and backward children.

There are fifty-six school buildings to accommodate the children who attend the

the seeds came up. They seemed like such strong, healthy seeds. And we were not mistaken in our diagnosis. They devoted twenty-four hours a day to their job of growing and pretty soon they had run all over our lettuce and radishes and parsley, so whenever we wanted any of them we had to go on an exploring tour beneath the luxuriant squash vine. We gave up finally because there weren't men around during the day to lift the vines and mother and I weren't strong enough."

"Why didn't you cut 'em off?" asked the interested clerk.

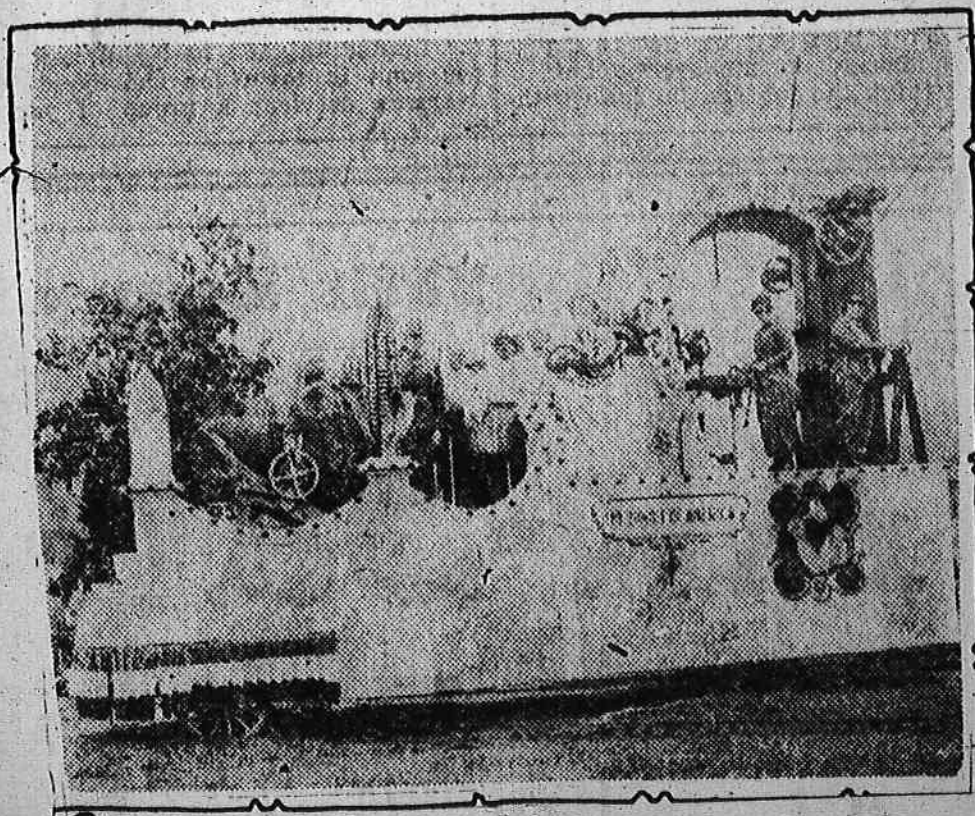
"I never heard of such a thing," declared the pretty little creature. "Why should you cut things off when you've planted them to grow? I supposed

they bled to death or something, like beets. I think those squash vines should be written up. They covered all the yard and straggled up the back porch and overran the walk and the iceman threatened to sue us for damages because he got his feet tangled up in them one day and when he fell down a 100 pound cake of ice landed right on him. Sometimes we'd find the grocery delivery boy crying, lost in the maze of squash vines, unable to make the kitchen door.

"And as if that were not enough after the wretched things had completely filled our yard they jumped the fence and began exploring next door and the family there went in for bantam corn. Well, our vines just grabbed those corn stalks in a wild embrace and smothered 'em. And our neighbors are hunting up ordinances about it. They say there is an ordinance against letting your chickens go over the fence and destroy your neigh-

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## AK-SAR-BEN FLOATS—THIS YEAR'S TO BE EVEN MORE BEAUTIFUL.



bor's garden, so there must be an ordinance concerning letting your garden climb over and become a nuisance.

"But this isn't the worst. You see,