

# THE ALLIANCE HERALD

Stockmen's  
Section

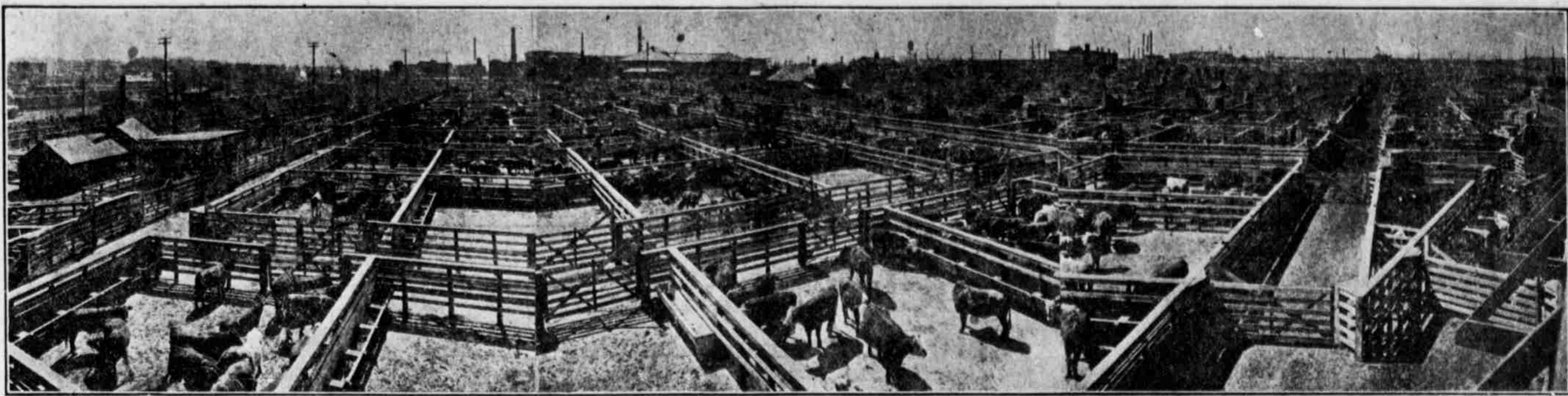
Sixteen  
Pages

"THE MINT MAKES MONEY WITHOUT ADVERTISING; NO ONE ELSE CAN."—Printer's Ink.

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Partial view of Omaha Union Stock Yards, showing small part of cattle pens—Sheep pens and fine new concrete Hog barns not shown—Exchange Building and a Packing Plant seen in the distance in center and Daily Journal-Stockman Building to right.

## THE LOGICAL LIVE STOCK MARKET FOR NEBRASKA CATTLE MEN

OMAHA NOW SECOND LARGEST STOCK MARKET IN THE WORLD AND HEADED FOR FIRST PLACE—MAKING GOOD PROGRESS TOWARD THE TOP.

Shorter distance, better train service and service at the market, all combine to make Omaha the logical place where Nebraska stockmen can dispose of their cattle and other live stock to better advantage than by shipping to more distant or less centrally located places.

The growth of the Omaha live stock market has been phenomenal. And she's still growing. It has sometimes taxed the efforts of the management of the union stock yards to keep the capacity and facilities of the yards up with the increased demands, but they are doing it nicely.

Shippers who are familiar with conditions at the various live stock markets, know what we mean when we refer to the increased capacity, better arrangement and improved facilities that have featured the Omaha market the last few years.

**An Interesting Sketch.**  
The Bureau of Publicity of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce recently published a booklet entitled, "The Live Stock Industry of Nebraska," designating it as "Educational Pamphlet No. 1." It was written by Miss Ella Knight, a teacher in the Omaha public schools, for use in commercial geography classes.

Below we give an extract from this very interesting pamphlet. In some later issue of The Herald, we wish to publish further quotations but for the present only the following is given:

**Beginning of Omaha Market.**  
Up to 1884 no live stock stopped at Omaha, except what was taken from the cars to rest in transit to Chicago or points farther east. For several years, efforts had been made to establish a market here but without success. In 1883, the Union Stock Yards Company was organized and entered upon the task of building up a live stock market, says Mr. Carl R. Smith, traffic manager of the Yards. "At the time of the organization there was no settlement at the present site of South Omaha which was selected for the establishment of the stock yards and which was at that time known as the Drexel Farm about five miles south of the city of Omaha.

"Associated in the enterprise were some of Omaha's foremost citizens, the names of whom will continue to live in the history of the city's great benefactors. Among them were William A. Paxton, John A. Creighton, Alex Swan, Thomas Swobe, P. E. Her, J. A. McShane, and others. These gentlemen had unbounded faith in Nebraska and the West, and were not afraid to back it with their energy and their capital in their desire to promote the interests of their state.

"At this particular time the stockmen were clamoring for a nearer market for their cattle, hogs and sheep; for there was only one market which was at all accessible to the stockman of the west, namely Chicago. Although considered a western market and the only one of importance so far as the western shipper was concerned, Chicago was a long way from the range man, and the settlers who were pushing westward in their eagerness to acquire cheap lands were becoming factors to be considered in the live stock business.

"The long journeys necessary to reach Chicago and eastern markets,—for there were some shippers who marketed their stock in Buffalo, Cincinnati, and Jersey City,—in those days had become great hardships, and they longed for the time when they might be able to market their products of the range nearer home.

**Growth of Omaha Market.**  
"Omaha, by reason of its accessibility, offered an ideal location for a live stock market, being the natural gateway between the consuming and producing sections. The importance of location has been more and more emphasized as the years have come and gone, in the settling of the west.

"The Yards were built and in August, 1884, were opened for business, but for a considerable time they remained merely a feeding sta-

tion for stock enroute to eastern markets. Being located on the natural route from the west to the east,—the beaten trail, so to speak,—of the stockmen going to and from market, Omaha's natural advantages were easily advertised, and as the volume of stock which stopped at the Omaha market for feed and rest increased, it at length began to draw buyers and dealers.

"First came the speculators and traders, some of them being shippers themselves; then feeder buyers, countrymen and farmers looking for cattle and sheep for feeding purposes; then buyers seeking supplies for outside packing houses, and finally the packers themselves, one by one."

**Packing Houses.**  
In 1884, nearly a hundred thousand head of live stock were received, 88% of which were reshipped to other points, indicating that as yet Omaha was but contributory to more firmly established markets. Within the next year, the market received a powerful impetus when the Hammond Packing Company was induced to begin business in a small slaughtering plant built by the Stock Yards Company. In 1885, nearly 300,000 head of stock were handled and only 57% were re-shipped. These numbers have increased steadily, until in 1917, 116,949 cars unloaded at the yards more than seven and a half millions of head of live stock, of which number about 60% were bought by the various packing companies.

"This great live stock market," says Mr. Smith, in 1918, "now boasts ten packing plants, four of the largest firms and six smaller concerns with two more buildings, creating a demand for stock that is unequaled on the Missouri River."

**"Bill" Maupin Still Boosting.**  
According to a news item in a recent issue of the Omaha Bee, Col. W. M. Maupin of Gering called on Secretary of the Interior Lane in Washington for an interview with a view to pushing work on the North Platte project with particular reference to that section of the project touching Gering. Here's hoping that Col. Maupin will succeed in hurrying matters up a bit for the benefit of his constituents on the south side of the North Platte river.

**Omaha Skyscraper for Medics.**  
Ground will be broken soon at Seventeenth and Dodge streets.

Omaha, for the eighteen story building to be used exclusively by Omaha physicians, surgeons and dentists. The estimated cost is \$1,700,000. The project is financed by a company of Omaha business men, doctors and dentists. Officials of the company say the building will be the last word in modern construction work.

**Underestimated the Job.**  
They are cutting wheat down in Texas and three or four months later the harvest will be on in Minnesota. When Germany undertook to conquer a country where it requires four months to harvest its wheat crop alone, it simply underestimated the job.—Daily Drivers Journal-Stockman.

**Deaf School Graduation.**  
Four men graduated from the Nebraska School for the Deaf at Omaha last Friday evening. They are Anton J. Netusil, Omaha; Harold H. Christensen, Minden; Bennie S. Delehoy, Blue Hill, and Fred C. Lee, Lincoln.

## HERALD THE NEBRASKA STOCKMEN'S PAPER

Features Not Found in Any Other Publication Make This Paper of Interest in Cattle Country.

It requires a lot of work—much more than one who has not tried it would think—and considerable expense, to prepare the special matter that is published in the stockmen's editions of The Alliance Herald. Nebraska has some good agricultural papers, but they are farm publications rather than ranchmen's papers. In order to secure a large circulation on which to base their high advertising rates, they very naturally devote their attention principally to the thickly settled farming communities of the state, where subscriptions can be secured rapidly, rather than to the thinly populated ranching districts where it does not pay them to do much work.

The ordinary country newspaper does not find it a paying proposition to try to follow The Herald's example in the matter of live stock news and business. A few have tried it only to find that the financial returns therefrom did not repay the loss caused by neglect of local or home business and the time and money expended in trying to secure the outside business.

The Herald is fortunate in having a representative at the state capital, who is an experienced newspaper man and who has devoted quite a number of years to this particular class of work. By editing the special live stock departments in connection with other business, the maximum of efficiency in this line can be secured at a minimum of expense.

With features relating to the live stock and ranching interests not found in any other publication, The Herald is pre-eminently the stockmen's paper for Nebraska's great ranch country.

**Cattle Prices Will Come Back.**  
Notwithstanding the phenomenal break in cattle prices which has lately caused feeders heavy losses, we are making the guess that there will be a strong demand for feeder stuff next fall. While prices will probably not be as high as a year ago, we believe they will be fairly good.

**Kahn Predicts Surprises.**  
Congressman Kahn predicts that the American people will receive a great many surprises when they study the peace treaty carefully. Our guess is that the American people won't even read it, much less study it.—Omaha Daily News.

**Expecting Prices to Stay Up.**  
With a Holstein bull, Ragapple the Great, recently selling for \$125,000 at a public sale near Buffalo, N. Y., and a Holstein cow selling for \$25,000, it is evident that breeders of dairy cattle are expecting the price of butter to stay up. Pass the gravy, please.

## THE NEBRASKA STOCK GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Benefits of Membership Not Fully Understood by Many Who Have Their Cattle Brands Recorded.

No one, except members of the Nebraska Stock Growers Association and persons familiar with the work of that organization, realizes the immense value it has been to the cattle interests of western Nebraska. It is unfortunate that only a small part of the men who have their brands recorded in the office of the secretary of state, as provided for by law, are members of the association.

A great deal can be truthfully said regarding the benefits of membership in the N. S. G. A. and reasons why ranchmen of the central and western parts of the state should join, but there is one thing in particular of which we wish to speak in this issue, and that is brand inspection. Every cattleman of Nebraska who has reason for using a brand should be a member of the Nebraska Stock Growers Association, and if he rightly understood the proposition he would join, unless already a member.

Not only does the money returned annually to members of the association through brand inspection amount to many times as much as the total of the annual dues of all members, but this system of brand inspection has reduced the amount of cattle stealing to a very small fraction of what it would be if the N. S. G. A. did not exist. Furthermore, if all cattlemen of the ranch country would adopt brands, have them recorded in the office of the secretary of state, and then join the Nebraska Stock Growers Association, cattle stealing in the ranch country could be eradicated.

There is another source of great loss to ranchmen without the protection that comes through membership in the association, and that is

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## BRAND INSPECTORS' REPORT TO NEBRASKA STOCK GROWERS ASS'N

A REMARKABLE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF NEBRASKA CATTLE INSPECTED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1919.

**Statistics and Explanation.**  
In order that all will clearly understand the annual report of the brand inspector, printed below, we make the following explanation: The Wyoming Stock Growers Association, the Nebraska Stock Growers Association and the South Dakota Stock Growers Association co-operate in the matter of brand inspection at the open markets, all using the same brand inspectors at the following markets: Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City, Sioux City, St. Joseph and Denver, and at Indian agencies where cattle are sold to contractors. The work of the brand inspectors at the open markets is continuous throughout the year; at the Indian agencies only at certain times, probably two or three times a year.

In order to avoid confusion in employing inspectors, they are hired by one of the associations (the Wyoming), the other associations paying to the employing association amounts sufficient to defray their share of the expenses.

The Nebraska Stock Growers Association pays to the Wyoming Stock Growers Association a stated amount to secure the inspection of Nebraska cattle by the inspectors employed by the Wyoming S. G. A. By so doing, the Nebraska S. G. A. secures a practically perfect service at an expense considerably less than it would cost to employ brand inspectors independent of the other associations.

The South Dakota Stock Growers Association secures brand inspection on the same plan, hence it appears in the report of the brand inspector. When branded cattle, owned by members of the association, are found in shipments where they do not belong, either through having been stolen or being strays, they are cut out and sold separate, the proceeds being sent to the rightful owners by the commission men handling the shipment or else sent to the secretary of the association and by him delivered to the owner. In case of dispute or doubt, the money is held by the chief brand inspector until the question of ownership has been definitely settled.

This system of brand inspection has greatly reduced the amount of "rustling" in Nebraska, and if all stockmen were members of the association would, in connection with the enforcement of laws pertaining to county inspectors, etc., practically wipe out cattle stealing in this state. Even without any stealing, the system of brand inspection is worth many times its cost in returning to members of the association the proceeds of cattle called "strays".

We wish to state further by way of explanation that the fiscal year of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association ends March 31 of each year. There will be a supplementary report for the Nebraska Stock Growers Association to bring the regular annual report down from March 31 to May 31, the end of the month next preceding the annual convention.

These associations are fortunate in the matter of brand inspectors, although in recent years the inspectors have sometimes found it difficult to secure as much help as they needed during the shipping season. Chief Brand Inspector C. L. Talbot is an old hand at the business and handles the business of the office in a manner entirely satisfactory to all parties concerned. He is ably assisted by inspectors who are experts and remarkably accurate in the work.

**Brand Inspector's Annual Report.**  
Omaha, Nebraska, March 31, 1919  
To the Western Nebraska Stock Growers Association

Chas. C. Jameson, Secy.  
ANNUAL REPORT APRIL 1st, 1918 to MARCH 31st, 1919  
Mr. President, Ladies, Gentlemen Members of the Western Nebraska Stock Growers Association and Visitors:

I assure you that it is a highly appreciated privilege to appear before you, at this time to read the Twentieth Annual Report of the work done for your association during the past fiscal year, and to have the opportunity to make a few remarks as to the general conditions at the Omaha market.

Many new and different conditions have arisen in the last few years that have caused much hindrance to the progress of the yard inspection.

The government control of the railroad facilities, the Spanish Influenza to a certain degree, but most of all the war depriving us of many experienced men where new men now have their work to perform, oftentimes mixing not only cattle; but accounts, thereby causing loss of time and extra labor for the inspectors.

We hope all this in the near future may be adjusted, so that conditions may become normal again in all departments.

But notwithstanding all these conditions this year, the valuation of estrays recovered for the three associations exceeds the two million dollar mark.

**CATTLE INSPECTED 1918-1919**

	1918-'19	1917-'18	Gain	Loss	Reports
Nebraska	400,992	355,023	45,969		8,349
Wyoming	207,773	226,232		18,459	2,643
South Dakota	121,891	96,771	25,117		2,445
Montana	40,500	60,000		19,500	
Colorado	37,500	30,000	7,500		
<b>Total</b>	<b>808,656</b>	<b>768,029</b>	<b>78,586</b>	<b>37,959</b>	<b>13,437</b>

Gain for the year, 40,627.

**CATTLE INSPECTED BY MONTHS, 1918-1919**

Month	Nebraska	Wyoming	So. Dakota	Total
April 1918	15,138	578	3,051	18,767
May	10,756	634	2,282	13,672
June	10,417	260	1,467	12,144
July	36,828	4,134	5,536	50,498
August	48,579	34,425	19,600	102,604
September	95,451	45,239	27,503	168,193
October	71,310	50,446	23,439	145,201
November	50,589	45,889	22,096	118,589
December	21,065	21,569	3,114	45,748
January, 1919	16,266	2,837	5,081	24,184
February	11,528	945	1,887	14,340
March	13,059	807	2,655	16,521
<b>Total</b>	<b>400,992</b>	<b>207,773</b>	<b>121,891</b>	<b>750,656</b>

Plus Montana Cattle, 40,500.  
Colorado Cattle, 37,500.  
Gives the grand total, 808,656.

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Typical Ranch Scene in Western Nebraska