

MANY MAKING MACHINERY

Over a Thousand Factories Turning Out Electrical Apparatus.

OVER A BILLION IN VALUE

Products in the United States for the Year of Nineteen Hundred and Nine Total Considerable Over that Figure.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Statistics of the electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies industry in the United States for 1909 are presented in detail in a bulletin soon to be issued by Director Harris of the bureau of census, Department of Commerce. It was prepared under the supervision of W. M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufacturers.

This industry includes the manufacture of the machines and appliances used in the generation, transmission, and utilization of electric energy, together with most of the parts, accessories, and supplies for them. It does not include, however, the production of poles, whether of wood, iron, or steel; nor does it include the manufacture of glass and porcelain made expressly for electrical purposes, that of bare iron and copper wire, or of that group of electrochemical and electrometallurgical products.

The total number of establishments in the United States in 1909 engaged in the manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies was 1,095. The total number of persons engaged in the industry was 105,070, of whom 102,950 were wage earners. The total capital employed was \$267,644,433, and the total value of products was \$221,308,542.

The industry in 1909 was largely centralized in the six states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Ohio. These states together, reported 83.9 per cent of the total average number of wage earners, 85 per cent of the total value of products, and 81 per cent of the total value added by manufacture.

New York was the leading state in the industry, ranking first at the censuses of 1909 and 1904. During 1909 this state produced electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies to the value of \$69,280,815, or more than one-fifth of the total for the United States. The number of wage earners employed in the state increased 52.2 per cent during the decade ending with 1909, while the value of products and the value added by manufacture more than doubled.

Pennsylvania ranked second among the states in 1909 and 1904 in value of products and in value added by manufacture, though in the average number of wage earners employed it dropped from second place in 1904 to fourth place in 1909. In 1909 New Jersey, which showed the most rapid development of any of the six leading states in the industry, ranked third in the number of wage earners employed and value of products, advancing from fourth place in number of wage earners and from fifth place in value of products during the preceding five years.

Michigan, which occupies a position of minor importance among the states in the industry, shows the largest percentages of increase in all three items, while Connecticut, Indiana, and Wisconsin also show large relative gains.

Form of Ownership. Establishments owned by corporations constituted more than two-thirds of the total number of establishments reported, and their value of their products represented 93.3 per cent of the total value in 1909 and 92.5 per cent in 1904. In 1909, 1,122 wage earners, or 1.2 per cent of the total, were employed in establishments under individual ownership, 1,167, or 1.3 per cent, in those under firm ownership, and 84,287, or 86.7 per cent, in those owned by corporations.

Value of Products. Of the 1,095 establishments reported for 1909, thirty-one manufactured products valued \$1,000,000 or over. In 1904 there were twenty-two establishments of this class out of a total of 784. While such establishments represented but a comparatively small proportion of the total number at both censuses, they reported 51.1 per cent of the total value of products in 1909, and 69.5 per cent in 1904. The average value of products per establishment increased from \$178,004 in 1904 to \$219,235 in 1909, and the average value added by manufacture, from \$24,355 to \$11,727.

The average number of wage earners per establishment increased from seventy-seven in 1904 to eighty-six in 1909. In 1909 there were 16,781 dynamos of all kinds manufactured of a total value of \$13,081,945. Of these, 12,822 were of three current, and 2,959 of alternating current. During the decade ending with 1909 there was an increase of 59.5 per cent in the number, and of 18.3 per cent in the total capacity, of dynamos produced. The average capacity per machine increased from fifty-five kilowatts in 1909 to eighty-four kilowatts in 1904.

There were 16,729 transformers manufactured of a total value of \$5,801,019. The production of switch boards in 1909 was valued at \$5,971,864. Some 59,420 motors of a total horsepower of 2,238,228 and a value of \$32,067,422 were manufactured in 1909.

The numbers, capacity, and value of motors for transforming electric current into mechanical power were very much larger in 1909 than in 1904. The number of motors of all kinds produced increased 215.5 per cent during the decade, their capacity 121.8 per cent, and their value, 64.5 per cent. The largest increases are shown in the case of the motors for operating stationary machinery. The general report on manufactures shows a large increase in the use of electric power. In 1909 there were 20,561 electric motors with a capacity of 4,571,110 horsepower installed in manufacturing establishments. In 1909 there were only 16,391 motors reported with a capacity of 482,336 horsepower.

The number of primary batteries manufactured in 1909 was 34,223,221, valued at \$2,122,200; an increase in value of 48.7 per cent since 1904. The production of batteries was valued at \$1,241,944 for 1909, an increase of 65.5 per cent during the decade.

For Lighting Apparatus. The value of arc lamps manufactured in 1909 was \$1,706,969, and the number 121,285. From 1899 to 1909 there was a decrease of 44.20, or 21.4 per cent, in the number of arc lamps manufactured and a decrease of \$120,812, or 4.8 per cent, in their total value. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that, while formerly arc lamps were used almost exclusively for street lighting and other purposes, the incandescent lamps have now replaced them to an appreciable extent.

manufactured in 1909, 1904 and 1909 constituted the largest single item in the total value of electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies reported, representing more than one-fifth of the total value of products for the industry at each census. Of the \$1,024,777 reported as the total value of insulated wire and cables, \$60,230,572 was reported by establishments in the industry proper, and \$1,744,186 by establishments engaged primarily in other industries. Only a small number of the establishments in the industry proper drew the wire which they insulated, while of the establishments outside the industry representing this product the greater number were engaged primarily in wire drawing. New Jersey, Illinois and New York were the states leading in this branch of the industry in 1909, reporting 63.8 per cent of the total value in that year and 61.1 per cent in 1904.

BOUGHT A RAILROAD FOR \$8.50

But the Old Horse Trader Found He Had Been Stung by the Train Crew.

"Speaking of the 'Prisco receivership,'" said E. V. Williams with a reminiscent smile, "reminds me of one of the funniest things that ever happened in the early history of North Springfield, the time that Hank Jennings bought up the railroad for \$8.50 and started in to make his fortune."

"Hank was leary-eyed, ungainly, angular country pumpkin, who came to town every Saturday to dangle his long legs over the cracker barrels of the corner grocery, chew endless amounts of tobacco and swap mules in between whiles. A keen tader was Hank. He'd rather get a dollar on a sharp deal than to find one rolling up the street. As he sloshed his quid between his cheeks his weather eye was always out for a bargain.

"In the days when Hank bought up the railroad railroading was a good deal different than it is now, you understand. A rough, roystering bunch of men, fond of liquor and carousing, were on every train crew. The first few weeks the railroad came to Springfield, as you may know, it was the object of interest for the whole countryside. People came in far miles to see the puffing engine, chugging along the track apparently of its own force. The sight was much more exciting than an airship taxicab line would be now.

"Among those who rode in from the country to see the train was Hank. He looked with amazement on the rattling cars and noisy engines. He approached a switch engine curiously, and looked it over with the same suspicious shrewdness that he always kept on hand for looking inside the mouth of a horse he was planning to trade for. Finally he approached the red-faced engineer and said: "What der yer reckon that there blamed thing is with?"

"I don't know," replied the engineer, with a wink at one of his fellow trainmen. "It's worth a good deal, you know. You could make big money with it if you use that he always kept on hand for looking inside the mouth of a horse he was planning to trade for. Finally he approached the red-faced engineer and said: "What der yer reckon that there blamed thing is with?"

"I ain't got but \$8.50," returned Hank. "The engine's cheap at \$3.50," said the engineer. "It cost all o' \$30. But I like the looks of you, and I need some money, stranger. If you can plank the money down now the engine's yours."

"But how'd I run it?" put in Hank in perplexity. "How much are you sellin' the track for?" "If you'll pay \$3.50 down now," said the trainman solemnly, "we'll throw in the track for ten miles up the line. Then you can buy the rest of it on easy terms."

"A few minutes later two hilarious railroad men were making for the nearest saloon with Hank's \$8.50, and Hank, no less happy, was strutting up and down the track gloating over his cherished possession and wondering, perhaps, what his wife would say when she knew that he owned an engine and ten miles of track on the much-talked-of railroad.

"Maybe you've dreamed of being a millionaire and then woke up to find that your bank account was overdrawn. Then you'll know how Hank felt when he found out that he was the 'goat.' And perhaps you'll understand how the trainmen felt when they sobered up from their royal drunk to find that an unbusiness, practical minded judge was waiting to sentence them to thirty days in jail for getting money under false pretenses."

Springfield (Mo.) Republican.

Persistent Advertising is the Road to Big Returns.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Unreal pleasures are the most expensive.

And the heires who marries a title seldom gets her money's worth.

After starting a story you are in a position to pass it up.

Let the small boy make the noise of the neighborhood and he cares not who does the work.

You can flatter a man by calling him a dog, but call him a mule and you'll try to alter your map.—Chicago News.

One of the Old Ones.

A man who can remember as far back as the San Francisco minstrel—Birch, Wambold, Bernard and Backus—was asked the other night what was the oldest minstrel joke.

GETS LIST OF THE NEW RATES

Traffic Bureau Finds Interstate Commission Decision Favorable.

NOTHING ADVERSE TO SHIPPER

While the Railroads Are Receiving an Advance in Tariffs the New Schedule is Satisfactory to All.

The decision of the Interstate Commerce commission involving commodity rates between Missouri river points has just been received at the office of the traffic bureau. The decision is looked upon here as favorable to the railroads, but not involving anything adverse to Omaha shippers.

As a result of a conference between protestants and carriers, held prior to the hearing, it was agreed that certain of the present rates be continued, some modification made in a few of the advances, and the protest to be withdrawn as to practically all of the other increases excepting those upon blue vitriol, furniture and linseed oil, to and from Kansas City.

Between the lower and upper Missouri river cities—Kansas City and Omaha—an increase from 10 cents (minimum 25,000) to 12 cents was established at the same minimum as proposed, but this was modified by the respondents, who agreed to make the minimum 20,000 pounds at the increased rate. This will make an increase of \$1 in the per-car revenue at the minimum weight, and it is in evidence that most of the cars, particularly those from Omaha, are loaded lighter than 20,000 pounds.

Some of the Modifications. Among the proposed advances which are to be withdrawn or modified and against which protest has been recalled, are:

Glucose, between lower Missouri river crossings from 5 to 8 cents; adjusted at 6 cents.

Glucose, between lower and upper crossings from 5 to 11 cents; adjusted at 10 cents.

Ice, between upper and lower crossings from 5 cents to 6 cents; advance to be withdrawn.

Canned goods, advance withdrawn and modification of commodity description to be made.

Shot, advance in minimum weight from 20,000 to 40,000 pounds; adjusted at 20,000 pounds.

Soap, advance of 2 cents; compromised at 1 1/2 cents.

Persistent Advertising is the Road to Big Returns.

A Perfect Lady.

One of the papers is running a contest about "What is a perfect gentleman?" There is a variety of opinions as to that, but do you know what a perfect lady is?

A meat dealer in the east end gave a definition the other day which has been sent us by a correspondent. Our friend's wife was doing her marketing, and inquired about some new neighbors of hers who traded at the same shop.

"Well, she's a perfect lady," said the butcher. "She don't know one cut of meat from another."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Strong Party Sentiment.

"What are the duties of the office to which you desire appointment?" asked the official.

"I haven't inquired into the duties," replied the applicant. "But," he added rather reproachfully, "it was held by a republican for years. And you oughtn't to have any doubt that what one of those republicans can get by with, a first-class democrat will be able to do with ease."—Washington Star.

"The Store of the Town"

Browning, King & Co.

Celebrate Their 25th Anniversary

in Omaha

Saturday, October the 25th

A Handsome and Useful Souvenir to All

Many Men are Thinking Winter Suits and Overcoats These Days

And we would like to ask you, How about yours? Then we will just add that we are ready to serve you with clothes made to our special order, in our own work shop, and we have won a reputation for making the best of clothes for nearly sixty years.

It is a matter of personal interest to us that you look well in the suit you buy here and our experienced clothes service assures it.

The winter fabrics are handsome; the models are new and classy.

Suits \$15 to \$40 Overcoats \$15 to \$50

The Young Man's Clothes

The nifty young fellows who have the nerve to set the pace for their elders can get the kind of winter clothes they want right here. Correct materials, cut with every feature strictly to-notch. Prices vary for these nobby clothes—

Suits \$12.50 to \$30; Overcoats \$15 to \$35

Men's Haberdashery

For furnishings that you'll like, come here. Our styles are not like every other store. We keep things that are different. Well dressed men have learned to come for different things and always find what they are looking for.

Browning, King & Co.

GEO. T. WILSON, Manager.

Models are of our own development; tailor work is particularly careful and thorough—planned to withstand the activities of normal boys.

Everybody reads Bee want ads

My Doors Close Soon! My Lease is About to Expire---I Therefore SACRIFICE ALL CLOTHES AT COST!

I cannot stave off the inevitable and a LEASE is a LEASE! Not a single garment must remain in this store upon the day I turn the key the last time. And I do NOT propose to sell the "leftovers" in a bunch to some opposition dealer, for there will be NO leftovers. Of course some other clothier would be tickled to death to advertise a "Great Purchase of the Entire Stock of George Brooks, the Clothier," but I want to be spared that humiliation. I prefer selling NOW at COST and even LESS to YOU, than to a dealer later on. See the clothes, make your price comparison; any claim I make will stand a looking into.

That's the "Must Vacate" price on Suits and Overcoats worth \$15 and up to \$18. That's the "Must Vacate" price on Suits and Overcoats worth \$20 and up to \$22.50.



I Must Vacate and therefore offer any \$25 to \$30 Suit or Overcoat at only . . . I Must Vacate and therefore offer any \$30 to \$35 Suit or Overcoat at only . . .

1445 1750

My Exquisite Shop Fixtures are to be sacrificed and are already offered for sale. \$19.75 takes any \$35 to \$40 Suit or Overcoat in the house—the very finest clothes my money has been able to purchase. Saturday would prove the proper time to make a selection. Full Assortments yet.

"Society Brands," "Sturm-Mayers," "Strauss & Bros." Those are the Makes of Clothes Offered---All FALL and WINTER Styles

Owing to the crowded condition of this comparatively small space, I will soon be compelled to inaugurate a Special Sale of Hats and Furnishing Goods. This sale will be announced shortly and it will behoove you well to stave off your wants in this line until my special selling is announced.

George Brooks-Who Quits Business

Corner 16TH and HARNEY Streets City National Bank Building

ON YOUR MONEY HOME BUILDERS-OMAHA