

### BOARD ROOM BUSY THREE HOURS A DAY

Where Thousands of Bushels of Grain Are Sold in Short Time by Hustling Dealers.

#### BRAIN OF THE GRAIN EXCHANGE

The big room in which the Grain exchange actually operates is located on the seventh floor of the new building, its high ceiling extending up to the level of the eighth floor ceiling. A balcony overlooking the pit is entered directly from the eighth floor hall.

This big floor is the center of the grain business in this part of the country. It is like the brain to the human body. To this room come innumerable wires, both telegraphic and telephonic.

To this room come reports of grain prices, receipts, shipments and so on from Minneapolis, Chicago, Liverpool and are marked up on the big blackboard almost as soon as they are marked on the blackboards where they originated.

Here is heard the busy hum of the traders' voices mingling with the incessant click of many telegraph keys and the "ticker."

#### Sights in the Room.

The floor is strewn with grain which has been spilled from the sample pans. This is the room where tens of thousands of bushels of grain are sold hourly from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

The big, high-ceiled room has walls finished in tan and gold fresco and ornamented with the monogram of the Omaha Grain exchange.

There is a big map of the United States which is marked up every morning by the weather bureau to show the state of the weather everywhere. There is a big bulletin board.

But the biggest board of all is the board that extends across almost the entire south side of the room and elevated ten or twelve feet above the floor.

A raised footway runs along this board, where the boys stand who watch the ticker and mark up the quotations, etc.

#### What the Board Shows.

The board shows everything that a grain man wants to know and its information is drawn from the ends of the earth.

Here is "visible supply," under which is given the visible supply of all kinds of grain in the United States and the visible supply in the world.

Receipts, shipments and clearances of various grains at the primary markets are shown. Also daily receipts at Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis.

Under Omaha are given the receipts, shipments and visible supply of the various grains each day.

Chicago "futures" of wheat, corn and

SCENE IN THE BOARD ROOM OF THE OMAHA GRAIN EXCHANGE—Flashlight photograph made while trading was actually in progress in the great, high-ceilinged room, where millions of bushels of grain change hands.



oats are quoted for May, July and September.

The United States government report on the growing grain crops is given for "today," "last month," "last year" and "ten-year average."

Minneapolis, Kansas City and St. Louis "futures" are given and even the live stock receipts.

#### Telephones and Tables.

Thirty private telephone booths are along the south wall below the black-

board. At one end of the room are the telegraph operators, continually sending out messages, operating with their right hands while they write with their left. Messenger boys come and go.

Fourteen marble-topped tables are in the room. Each has four drawers. These are the sample tables. The pans of grain samples brought from each car of grain in the Omaha market each day are placed in these drawers. When the market opens the firms take out the samples and seek

buyers for their wares.

When a sale is made this information is conveyed to the boy up at the board by sending the quotation up on a mechanical carrier so he can chalk it up on the board.

#### SOUTHERN PACIFIC HERE TO GET SOME OF BUSINESS

The Southern railway, while its rails do not enter Omaha, maintains an office

here since 1912, realizing the importance of Omaha especially since the Grain exchange was started. The object and policy of the great Southern system's Omaha office is to assist in cementing the business ties of the south and west in all the various commodities that they interchange.

It takes but a minute of time to save dollars when you read The Bee Want Ad columns.

### FIRST DAY SALES IN NEW EXCHANGE

Business Started Briskly Just as It Did Twelve Years Before at Very Beginning.

#### SOME RECORDS FOR STARTS

The same day saw the opening of the new Omaha Grain exchange building marked the close of the twelfth year of the exchange's history.

The exchange began business February 1, 1904.

On that day Gordon W. Wattles, then president of the Updike Grain company as well as president of the exchange, made the first sale, selling 5,000 bushels of wheat shipped from his own farm in Boyd county, Nebraska.

The first sale in the exchange's new home was made by C. H. Wright of the Nebraska-Iowa Grain company. He sold a car of corn shipped by J. R. Bentley of Hamburg, Ia., to the Trans-Mississippi Grain company, represented by C. D. Rurtevant. The price was 70 cents a bushel.

#### First Option Sale.

The first option from the floor was from the Nebraska-Iowa Grain company to Joseph McGrath of the Updike Grain company to sell 10,000 bushels of May wheat on the Chicago exchange.

Significant of the size and importance of this exchange was the volume of business on the opening day in the new building. Corn receipts for that day were the largest among all the exchanges of the entire country. Wheat receipts were exceeded only by one market, Minneapolis.

This is a most remarkable record, the more so when it is remembered that Omaha's is one of the very youngest exchanges in the country.

What Omaha will be when it has had a chance to grow like most of the other exchanges have had is a pleasant thing for Omaha and particularly the men of the exchange to contemplate.

#### Will Yet Be Biggest.

All signs point to Omaha as the big grain market of the country. Situated in the heart of the grain producing country, with an unrivaled network of railroads reaching in every direction into hundreds of miles of fields of grain and with an equipment second to none, with a body of men in its personnel who are alert and progressive and with a reputation for honesty and fair dealing that is known everywhere, Omaha Grain exchange's future is radiant with promise.

#### Pirates to Columbus.

It is believed that several players now on the Pirate roster will be sent to the Columbus club, in the American association, before March 1.

### United States National Oldest of Local Banks

A large amount of the grain business of Omaha is done through the United States National bank, which now occupies its handsome new home at Sixteenth and Farnam streets. This is the oldest established banking house in Nebraska by succession.

In 1864 Ezra Millard founded in Omaha the banking house of Barrows, Millard & Co. In 1869 S. S. Caldwell entered into the partnership and the firm name changed to Millard, Caldwell & Co., and in 1883 the name was again changed to Caldwell, Hamilton & Co. About this time all over the country the private banking firms were gradually going into the national or state system, and in 1882 Caldwell, Hamilton & Co. was transformed into a national bank under the name of the United States National bank. The first officers were: President, C. W. Hamilton; vice president, S. S. Caldwell; assistant cashier, M. T. Barlow. Milton T. Barlow, now president, entered the bank as a messenger over fifty years ago. No one is better known throughout the city and state, where his name stands for conservatism and cautious business method. Gordon W. Wattles, vice president, is widely known as an active, aggressive, successful business man and banker. William E. Rhoades, cashier, also entered the bank as a messenger, and has worked his way up into official position by serving a long apprenticeship, having been with the bank for more than thirty years. George E. Haverstick, assistant cashier, is another officer who entered the bank as a boy and has been identified with this institution more than twenty-five years. Robert J. Morsman, Joseph C. McClure, Gwyer H. Yates and Charles F. Brinkman are assistant cashiers.

**We Guarantee RESULTS That Bring RETURN ORDERS Try Us On Your Next Consignment. We Live Up To Our Name.**



OLDEST BANK IN NEBRASKA

ESTABLISHED 1856

# The United States National Bank of Omaha

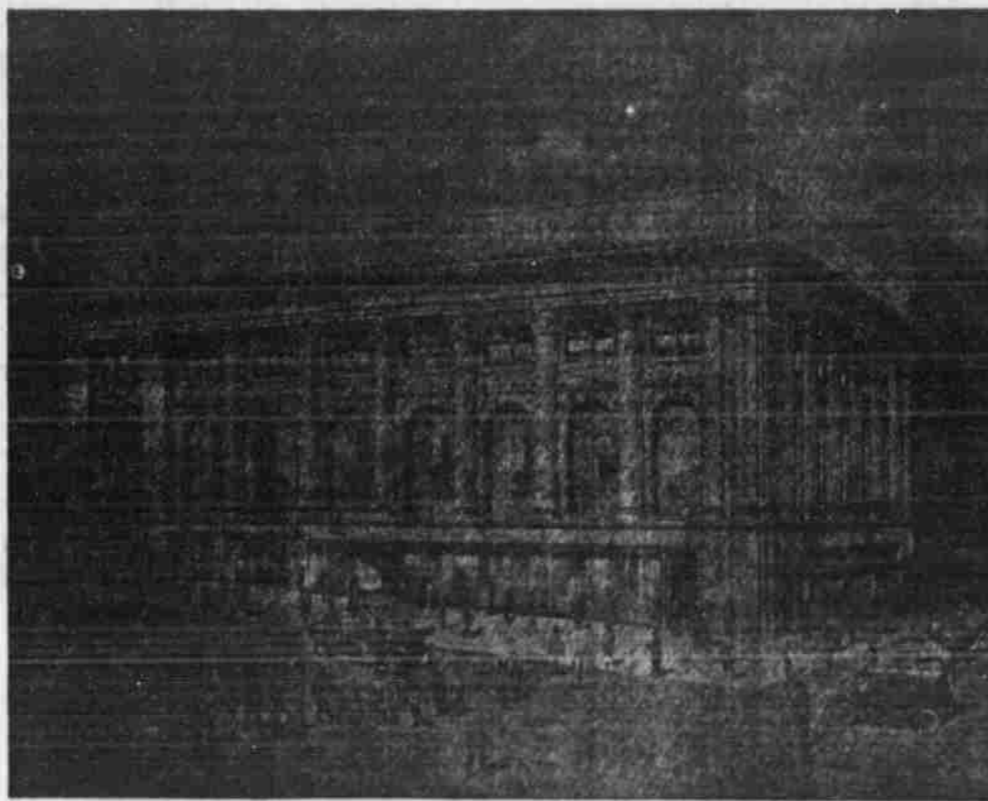
Sixteenth and Farnam Streets

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

Capital Stock,  
\$1,000,000.00

Surplus and Profits,  
\$815,000.00

Total Resources,  
\$16,500,000.00



### OFFICERS

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GWYER H. YATES, Assistant Cashier.

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ROBERT P. MORSMAN, Cashier.  
CHARLES F. BRINKMAN, Assistant Manager Credit Department.

WILLIAM E. RHOADES, Vice-President.  
JOSEPH C. MCCLURE, Assistant Cashier.

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Deposits in the Savings Department draw interest at the rate of 3% compounded semi-annually. ONE DOLLAR WILL OPEN AN ACCOUNT. Safety Deposit Boxes in the Safe Deposit Department for the storage of securities and valuable papers, Three Dollars a Year and Upwards.