

SHIPPING AND SANITARY LAWS

Paper Read by W. B. TAGG of Omaha at Convention of the National Live Stock Exchange

At the twenty-seventh annual convention of the National Live Stock Exchange, held in Indianapolis, Indiana, the South Omaha Live Stock Exchange was represented by A. F. Stryker, secretary and traffic manager, and the following named delegates: G. I. Ingwersen, president, manager Rosenbaum Bros. & Co.; W. B. Tagg, vice pres., manager Tagg Bros.; E. Buckingham, vice pres. and general manager Union Stock Yards Co.; J. H. Bulla, pres. Traders Exchange and chairman Nebraska Live Stock Sanitary Board; E. P. Melady, treas. Live Stock Exchange and manager Melady Bros.; Frank Anderson with Great Western Commission Co.; E. A. Rose with Roberts Bros. & Rose; and David Rosenstock of Rosenstock Bros.

Mr. Tagg's Address
Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:
The subject of "Uniform Shipping Laws" is one of such vast importance to the Live Stock Industry of the country that we believe it should be taken up and acted upon by the different live stock exchanges, and in order to show the necessity of a movement of this kind it is necessary to give a short history of the Live Stock Exchange itself.

When live stock exchanges were organized at the different market centers of the country their aim was to promote uniformity in the methods of trading and to enforce high and correct business principles. At the time of the organization of live stock exchanges the principal business at the different markets was the handling of live stock destined for immediate slaughter, and the uniform methods of trading in effect at the immediate market centers have been of great value to the live stock industry at large.

Commission Man's Duty
In the beginning the commission man felt that he was doing his full duty to his patron when he took

charge of the live stock upon its arrival at the yards, took care of it while in the yards and sold it to the highest bidder, and promptly remitted the proceeds. However, the live stock business grew and expanded, and in order to keep pace with new conditions, commission men and live stock exchanges were forced to enlarge their sphere of operation, and live stock exchanges through their officers and members became more interested and took a more active part in shaping outside conditions which had more or less effect upon the live stock industry, feeling that any question or policy which affected the live stock industry as a whole, affected the commission business to a greater or less extent.

Questions, such as railroad rates and service, stock yards service and facilities, foreign demand, land leasing laws, and other matters of similar nature were taken up and handled in a manner that would be for the best interest of all those engaged in the live stock trade. During the last few years the matter of sanitary laws and quarantine regulations have come to the front very fast, and at the present writing it occupies one of the most important positions of any of the matters to be discussed by the different live stock exchanges.

Need More Uniform Laws
We firmly believe that a more uniform system, or a system of more uniform sanitary laws would be of great benefit to the live stock commission business and a great saving in labor and money to the live stock producers and feeders throughout the entire country.

Live stock markets were originally intended as places to dispose of live stock intended for immediate slaughter, but there has grown up at the different markets in the last few years a large and growing trade known as the stocker and feeder business, and this has assumed such vast importance that at some of the western markets there are actually more cattle and sheep sold for stocker and feeder purposes than are sold for immediate slaughter.

The commission man originally was interested more particularly in the welfare of the man who raised and produced the live stock, but under the new order of affairs he must be equally interested in the conditions which surround the man who buys the stockers and feeders. It has put the commission man in a place of being equally interested in the sanitary conditions of the state from which the fat stock comes, as well as in the states where the feeder stock goes.

Owing to the nature of the country, stockers and feeders are natu-

ally raised in the west and southwest where the land is cheaper and the range more abundant. They are matured and fed out in the central and eastern states where the ground is more thoroughly cultivated and where corn, alfalfa and other feed can be raised in great quantities and stock matured at less expense.

Interests Not Agreed

The recent epidemic of the foot-and-mouth disease which spread so generally through the central and eastern states brought into effect a multitude of quarantine orders that have been drawn by the Federal authorities and by the sanitary officials of the different states involved. Each state interested naturally had some predominant interest which had more or less influence on the authorities who made the quarantine rules—these interests would naturally look after their own welfare first—so that, to a great extent, some of the quarantine orders issued by the different states were more or less from selfish motives, and while they were intended to be a protection to the state issuing the order, they often worked a serious hardship on the stockmen in some of the surrounding states, and failed to accomplish the results desired.

We believe it has been thoroughly demonstrated that the greatest good was accomplished in eradicating the foot-and-mouth disease in states where the FEDERAL and STATE authorities co-operated in enforcing the FEDERAL regulations. This is as it should be, and is the best evidence that the federal regulations were considered the proper ones by the different sanitary boards. Very little good was accomplished in any state without the aid and assistance of the federal authorities, and we believe that more of the work of issuing and maintaining quarantine regulations should be left to the federal authorities, as they have the organization, the equipment, and the money necessary to properly handle any kind of epidemic or outbreak, and their rules and regulations are framed on broader grounds, as a result of greater experience than those of any single state. In addition, the employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry are under civil service and the majority of them have been in the employ of the department for a number of years, while the Sanitary Boards and their employees in the different states are usually changed at the beginning of a new political administration, and it stands to reason that an official who has had years of experience with a good strong organization behind him, is in a better position to make sanitary

laws and to see that they are enforced, than a new man who has to study up to find out what to do first, and then look up the law and see whether he has the authority to do it, and after he finds out what he has to do and that he has the authority to do it, he has to find out whether the state has the money appropriated for that purpose.

The average legislature in the live stock producing states has never been over-generous in their appropriation for the live stock sanitary board. In Nebraska, however, where there has never been any foot-and-mouth disease, at the suggestion of Governor John H. Morehead, the legislature at its last session made an emergency appropriation of fifty thousand dollars, which can be used for no other purpose than the payment of the state's share of any loss occasioned by the condemnation of live stock on account of foot-and-mouth disease. This fund is immediately available and insures prompt payment in case of any outbreak. This is a wise move—a step in the right direction, and could be followed to good advantage in many states; it gives greater feeling of confidence to every one connected with the live stock industry.

State Lines Poor Guides
We believe it would be impractical for the federal authorities to attempt to provide sanitary laws which would cover all the situations in each of the various states, as local conditions in the various states might demand a separate treatment for the different districts; but we do believe that the state and federal authorities should agree on all sanitary laws and quarantine regulations affecting the movement of live stock for INTER-STATE shipment. We also believe that in the matter of issuing quarantine regulations the disease centers and the affected localities should be taken into consideration, and state lines disregarded.

For instance, in the state of Nebraska, the eastern part of the state is devoted to the feeding and dairy interests, which also predominate in Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota, while the western part of Nebraska is more of a range proposition, and the sanitary regulations required there would be more like those required in the adjoining states, such as Wyoming, Montana, Utah or Idaho. Conditions in the states of Kansas and South Dakota are, to a great extent, similar to those existing in Nebraska, and it seems to me that the authorities in issuing quarantine orders should take into consideration the character of the business transacted, the disease localities, and the general health of the live stock in the territory concerned. The sanitary rules that might be necessary in a dairy country would not be required in a range country, and desirable sanitary laws in a range country are not necessary in a farming district. For instance, it is a well established fact that there are very few, if any, cases of tuberculosis among range cattle, and very little cholera among the hogs raised in the west. On the other hand, there is very little mange found in the cattle raised in the central and eastern states, and very little scab among the sheep except where it is carried from the range country.

Taking all these facts into consideration, it would seem that state lines should be wiped out entirely in the matter of quarantine regulations and that local conditions should govern, and we believe the federal authorities are in the best position to judge as to where and when the quarantine should be placed. They have the interests of the whole country and the entire industry at heart, and not those of any particular class or locality.

Retailatory Spirit Harmful
A spirit of retaliation seems to have crept into the issuing of quarantine orders in some of our western states. This is not only harmful to the states themselves, but does a great injustice to the live stock industry and works a particular hardship on the stockmen in the surrounding states. If this spirit is allowed to grow it means a serious handicap, not only to the live stock feeder, but to the breeder of thoroughbred live stock, who must depend on interstate sales, to a great extent, for the profits in his business.

There is plenty of work within the borders of the respective states in remedying local conditions, to keep the various sanitary boards and their employees busy the year round, and the fewer regulations affecting interstate shipments that are passed by the different states, the better it is for the free movement of live stock.

Uniform Shipping Laws

Chairman J. H. Bulla, of the Nebraska Live Stock Sanitary Board, and a member of our Live Stock Exchange, has been a firm advocate of UNIFORM SHIPPING LAWS for some time. He introduced a motion along these lines at a meeting of the Nebraska Sanitary Board about a year ago. It passed unanimously and an effort was made to arrange for a conference of the sanitary officials of the different states to meet in Omaha last fall to discuss this matter further, but most of the sanitary officials were too busy at home, and the question was laid over until the 18th annual meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary association, which was held in Chicago, February 16th, 17th and 18th, and at that time the proposition received the unanimous approval of this large association. The movement also has had the endorsement of a large number of Sanitary Associations and Pure Breeders Associations throughout the central west, and we believe, if properly placed before any live stock organization, it would meet with prompt approval.

Dr. J. I. Gibson, State Veterinarian of Iowa, and President of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, is very much in favor of this move, move, and recently the Iowa State Sanitary Commission decided not to quarantine against any state or county until after the federal authorities had first taken such action.

We believe that if the various State Sanitary Boards would get together with the federal authorities and agree on UNIFORM SANITARY RULES, which all could stand on, that stockmen would get better protection against disease, and the free movement of live stock would be less impaired.

What we need at the present time is not more SANITARY RULES, but more sensible SANITARY RULES, and when these new rules are drawn up, we believe the conference should include representatives from the Bureau of Animal Industry, from the various State Sanitary Boards, from Pure Breeders Associations, Live Stock Breeders, Live Stock Feeders, Stock Raisers, Range Men, and Live Stock Exchanges. In this way regulations would be drawn up that would be strict, complete, and yet practical. A combination of these interests would draw a set of rules that would furnish the best possible protection with the least possible hindrance to the free movement of live stock, and that is the goal to which we are all working.

Good Suggestion to Alliance People
It is surprising the amount of old, foul matter the simple mixture of buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc. known as Adler-i-ka, drains from the system. This remedy became famous by curing appendicitis and acting on BOTH the upper and lower bowels so thoroughly that ONE DOSE relieves sour stomach, gas on the stomach and constipation almost IMMEDIATELY. We are mighty glad we are Alliance agents for Adler-i-ka. H. THIELE, Druggist.

Starting Improvements
Yesterday the construction work was started on improvements in Alliance for the Nebraska Telephone company which will cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000. Construction Engineer A. H. Records and wife, and Assistant Engineer G. Fellows and wife are here with a force of six men, and no time is being lost in getting the work under way. The work will require about a month's time and the largest part will be the stringing of several thousand feet of cable over all parts of town.

Some Ford Sales
Since July 1 the Keeler-Coursey company have sold Fords to the following people in and around Alliance. Nearly all of these were touring cars. Pete Jensen, Hemingford; Mrs. W. A. Randall, Hemingford; Frank Johnson, Hemingford; and Oscar Braman, Mrs. B. C. Keeler, Morris Laurson, R. C. Deacon, Frank Lowe, L. E. Podness, Albert Spear, J. C. Renfro, F. W. Pahlow, L. E. Pannauske and J. T. Burton, all of Alliance.

SIDNEY BOY HOME

Was on Mule Ship "Armenian" when She Was Torpedoed by German Submarine

Jesse Osborne is returning home with his wanderlust carefully compressed into a small package and sealed up. He thinks, according to interviews and letters, that he has had enough blood curdling to last several generations. He is the 19-year-old son of C. J. and Mrs. Osborne. He absorbed a pretty good education and then the spirit of adventure asserted itself and he has made several sallies near and far. The last was a hike toward the eastward, lost to family and friends for the time. Anxious for a look in on the war zone to satisfy himself that the war dispatches were properly censored, he signed for shipping as a muleteer from the port of Newport News, Virginia, on the vessel Armenian, laden with mules for the army. This was torpedoed June 21 and Jesse is quoted as follows:

"It was an awful experience. The German submarine was about two miles from us when we first observed her. She sent two shells across our bows as a command to heave to, but our captain thought he could outpace her. Then the undersize boat began shelling us, killing a number of the crew and finally planting a shell in the smokestack, which cut off the draft of the furnaces. Our captain then signaled that he would surrender, but even after the signal the Germans kept shelling the life boats which we had swung out over the side."

Osborne was in one of the out-lying lifeboats when a shell cut the tackle and the boat dropped into the water, half filling it with water and its side staved in. This boat was kept afloat during the night by the men in it stripping off their clothes, and holding the garments along the damaged side. Osborne also said:

"Several men, wounded by the shells, died and their bodies were put overboard, the captain merely muttering a brief prayer. We were overloaded and we had to give our dead to the sea to save those who were alive. It was after sunrise the next day when we were sighted by a Belgian fishing boat, which took the survivors aboard. Later we were taken on two English torpedo boat destroyers and were landed at Havenmouth, England, and later were sent to Bristol."

He is going to be more interesting to us home people than a best seller, that is, until his interest wanes and he grows tired of recounting adventures. A blunder and six horses may look good to him out on his father's fine ranch. "Idlewild", and here's a welcome home.—Sidney Telegraph.

Thirty-six for 25 Cents

Dr. King's New Life Pills are now supplied in well-corked glass bottles, containing 36 sugar coated white pills, for 25c. One pill with a glass of water before retiring is an average dose. Easy and pleasant to take. Effective and positive in results. Cheap and economical to use. Get a bottle today, take a dose tonight—your Constipation will be relieved in the morning. 36 for 25c, at all druggists.
adv.—No 1

Party at Broncho Lake

A number of young ladies enjoyed a party Monday evening at Prospect Park. The amusements of the evening consisted of boating and roller skating, and the feature was a "waxie roast" on the banks of the lake. As evidence that there was some boat riding, several of the young ladies are exhibiting their blistered hands, something they had not bargained for. They remained at the lake about three hours, making the trip in automobiles. Those who composed the party were Misses Blanche Kibble, Nell Tash, Virginia Deitrich, of York, Viola Klienke, of Daltou, Cynthia Davenport, Irene Hice, Eunice Eldred, Leone Malley and Nell Keeler.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to extend sincere thanks to the many friends who assisted us during the recent bereavement of our beloved sister, Patricia.
MOTHER and SISTERS,
St. Agnes Academy.

EAT LESS AND TAKE SALTS FOR KIDNEYS

Take a glass of Salts before breakfast if your Back hurts or Bladder bothers you.

The American men and women must guard constantly against Kidney trouble, because we eat too much and all our food is rich. Our blood is filled with uric acid which the kidneys strive to filter out; they weaken from overwork, become sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health. When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead; your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache or dizzy, nervous spells, acid stomach, or you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys; to neutralize the acids in the urine so it is no longer a source of irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water beverage, and belongs in every home, because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney flushing any time.

Alliance Aerie No. 136



Alliance,
Nebraska

REPORT OF OFFICERS OF ALLIANCE AERIE F. O. E. NO. 136, ON JUNE 1, 1915:

ASSETS:

INVESTMENTS IN REAL ESTATE	\$5,000.00
INVESTMENTS IN BUILDINGS	5,000.00
CASH ON HAND	488.44
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	3,500.00
REGALIA AND PARAPHERNALIA	100.00
STOCK ON HAND	100.00
TOTAL ASSETS	14,188.44

LIABILITIES:

INDEBTEDNESS ON REAL ESTATE	500.00
INDEBTEDNESS ON BUILDING	3,300.00
MISCELLANEOUS INDEBTEDNESS	150.00
TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS	3,950.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE ASSETS	10,238.44
	\$14,188.44

Alliance Aerie Has a Sick and Accident Benefit.

Alliance Aerie Pays a Funeral Benefit.

Alliance Aerie Has a Paid Physician That Attends Sickness of Members or Their Families Free of Cost.

Alliance Aerie Charges \$10.00 to Join.

Alliance Aerie Charges \$12.00 a Year Dues.

STATE OF NEBRASKA

BOX BUTTE COUNTY

I, F. O. Rowe, being first duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Attest:

CARTER E. CALDER, W. P.
F. E. HOLSTEN, Treasurer.
AL. SIEFFERT, Trustee.
SMITH P. TUTTLE, Trustee.
T. M. LAWLER, Trustee.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1915.

(Seal) CARTER E. CALDER,
Notary Public.