

MANUFACTURES IN NEBRASKA

Census Bureau's Summaries for the Year 1909 Just Given Out.

OMAHA MAKES SPLENDID SHOW

Totals for the State Are Good and Increase for the Three Leading Cities Are Encouraging in Volume.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A preliminary statement of the general results of the census of manufactures for the state of Nebraska and the cities of Lincoln, Omaha and South Omaha was issued today by Census Director Durand. It consists of summaries, comparing the figures for 1909 and 1904 by state totals for the cities of Lincoln, Omaha and South Omaha, prepared under the direction of Mr. William M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufactures, bureau of the census.

Steam laundries are given a separate presentation because the Thirteenth census was the first in which they were canvassed, and, therefore, there are no statistics for prior censuses with which these totals can be compared. The figures are preliminary and subject to such change and correction as may be found necessary from a further examination of the original report.

The Thirteenth census, like that of 1904, with reference to manufactures, differs from the Twelfth census in 1900, in that the two later censuses excluded the hand trades, the building trades and the neighborhood industries and took account only of establishments conducted under the factory system. In the last census also, as in that for 1904, statistics were not collected for industries having a product for the census year of a value less than \$200, except that reports were taken for establishments idle during a portion of the year 1909, or which began operation during that year, and whose products for such reason were less than \$200.

The reports were taken for the calendar year ending December 31, 1909, wherever the system of bookkeeping permitted figures for that period to be secured, but, where the fiscal year of an establishment differed from the calendar year, a report was obtained for the operations of that establishment for its fiscal year falling most largely within the calendar year 1909.

Summary for State.

The comparative summary for the state, 1904 and 1909, follows:

Table with 4 columns: No. establishments, Capital, Cost materials used, Salaries and wages, Value of products, Val. added by manufacture, less cos. mater's, No. salaried officials and clerks, Average No. wage earners employed during year. Rows for 1904 and 1909.

as against 1,813 in 1904, an increase of 872, or 48 per cent. The capital invested in 1909 was \$10,018,000, a gain of \$1,500,000, or 17 per cent, over \$8,518,000 in 1904. The small increase in capital in the state is due to the fact that two of its largest industries located, respectively, in Omaha and in South Omaha, reported a great decrease in capital as compared with that shown in 1904. Two great industries should not be attached to these figures showing the amount of capital invested on the two dates given, as the inherent difficulties involved in securing correct statistics of capital invested are so great as to make it impossible to secure accurate returns relative to this point. The average capital per establishment was approximately \$3,000 in 1904 and \$4,100 in 1909. In this connection it should be stated that these figures represent the total amount of capital owned and borrowed and invested in the business, but does not include the value of rented property, plant or equipment, which was employed in the conduct of manufacturing enterprises. In the final bulletins and reports the rental paid for such property will be shown separately.

The cost of materials used in 1909 was \$10,621,000, as against \$7,602,000 in 1904, an increase of \$3,019,000, or 39 per cent. The average per establishment in 1909 was approximately \$61,000, and in 1904, \$68,000. Cost of materials, in addition to raw and partly manufactured materials which enter into the products of the establishments for the census year, includes fuel, rent of power and heat, and mill supplies, but does not include unused materials and supplies bought either for speculation or for use during a subsequent period.

The value of products in 1909 was \$18,080,000, as against \$14,918,000 in 1904, an increase of \$3,162,000, or 21 per cent, which is somewhat higher than the rate of increase in cost of materials used. The average per establishment was approximately \$60,000 in 1909, and in 1904 it was about \$55,000.

The extent of the manufactures of this state are so largely dependent upon the slaughtering and meat packing industry that it appears interesting to present the proportion that this one industry bears to the total industries of the state, which in certain features for 1909 were as follows: Number of establishments, seven; capital, \$19,320,000, or 11 per cent; cost of materials used, \$7,310,000, or 69 per cent; value of products, \$91,781,000, or 46 per cent; value added by manufacture, \$11,570,000, or 30 per cent; salaries and wages, \$4,770,000, or 25 per cent; and average number of wage-earners, 5,988, or 25 per cent.

The corresponding figures for 1904 were: Number of establishments, six; capital, \$30,800,000, or 24 per cent; cost of materials used, \$61,295,000, or 49 per cent; value of products, \$29,243,000, or 45 per cent; value added by manufacture, \$1,077,000, or 3 per cent; salaries and wages, \$1,997,000, or 20 per cent; and average number of wage-earners, 2,298, or 14 per cent.

added by manufacture, \$1,077,000, or 3 per cent; salaries and wages, \$1,997,000, or 20 per cent; and average number of wage-earners, 2,298, or 14 per cent. The value of products represents their value at the plants as actually turned out by the factories during the census year and does not of necessity have any relation to the amount of sales for that year.

The value added by manufacture represents the difference between the cost of materials used and their value after the manufacturing processes have been expended upon them and they become products. In 1909 the value added by manufacture was \$11,570,000 and in 1904, \$1,077,000, an increase of \$10,493,000, or 972 per cent. The value added by manufacture in 1909 formed 63 per cent of the total value of products, and in 1904, 39 per cent.

Miscellaneous expenses includes such items as rent of factory or works, taxes, and amount paid for contingent work, which will appear separately in the final reports as well as such items of office and other expenses as can not be absolutely classed. In 1909 the amount was \$15,002,000 and in 1904, \$3,000,000, an increase of \$12,002,000, or 400 per cent. The average miscellaneous expenses per establishment in 1909 was approximately \$1,500, in 1904, \$1,000.

The salaries and wages in 1909 amounted to \$4,770,000 and in 1904, to \$1,997,000, an increase of \$2,773,000, or 138 per cent. In 1909, the number of salaried officials and clerks was 1,822, and in 1904, 1,212, an increase of 610, or 50 per cent.

The average number of wage earners in 1909 was 5,988, and in 1904, 2,298, an increase of 3,690, or 160 per cent. The census of 1909 showed three cities, Lincoln, Omaha and South Omaha, each of which had a population of 10,000 or over. Comparative statistics of manufactures for these cities, 1904 and 1909, are presented in the following summary:

Table with 4 columns: Census Year, Lincoln, Omaha, South Omaha. Rows for Number of establishments, Capital, Cost of materials used, Salaries and wages, Miscellaneous expenses, Value of products, Value added by manufacture (products less cost of materials), Employees—Number of salaried officials and clerks, Average number of wage-earners employed during the year.

Omaha, the chief city in population, is also the largest from a manufacturing standpoint, except in cost of materials used, value of products, and amount expended for miscellaneous expenses. This city showed a gain of 114 in number of establishments; \$1,296,000, or 3 per cent, in cost of materials used; \$2,628,000, or 61 per cent, in salaries and wages; \$1,097,000, or 26 per cent, in miscellaneous expenses; \$6,440,000, or 13 per cent, in value of products; \$4,440,000, or 69 per cent, in value added by manufacture; 966, or 90 per cent, in number of salaried officials and clerks; 2,291, or 28 per cent, in number of wage earners; while the capital showed a loss of \$4,855,000, or 14 per cent.

South Omaha gained 29 in number of establishments; \$18,154,000, or 31 per cent, in cost of materials used; \$988,000, or 22 per cent, in salaries and wages; \$2,611,000, or 53 per cent, in miscellaneous expenses; \$24,600,000, or 27 per cent, in value of products; \$6,655,000, or 27 per cent, in value added by manufacture; 397, or 45 per cent, in number of salaried officials and clerks; 605, or 11 per cent, in number of wage earners; while capital showed a loss of \$97,000, or 3 per cent.

Lincoln, the smallest of the three cities, gained thirty-nine in number of establishments; \$2,680,000, or 51 per cent, in capital; \$1,173,000, or 41 per cent, in cost of materials used; \$304,000, or 28 per cent, in salaries and wages; \$218,000, or 33 per cent, in miscellaneous expenses; \$1,787,000, or 31 per cent, in value of products; \$914,000, or 24 per cent, in value added by manufacture; 181, or 48 per cent, in number of salaried officials and clerks; and 523, or 22 per cent, in number of wage earners.

A comparison of the increase in the totals of the three cities of 10,000 or over in population with the totals for the state outside of these cities shows percentages of increases as follows: In population the three cities increased 15 per cent and the state outside, 11 per cent, in number of establishments, 27 per cent, both in the totals for the three cities and for the state outside; capital shows a decrease of 5 per cent in the totals for the three cities, and a gain of 23 per cent in the state outside; cost of materials, 26 per cent for the cities, as against 36 per cent for the state outside; salaries and wages, 60 per cent and 53 per cent respectively; miscellaneous expenses 41 per cent and 84 per cent; value of products, 56 per cent and 27 per cent; value added by manufacture, 57 per cent and 70 per cent; salaried officials and clerks, 45 per cent and 48 per cent; average number of wage earners, 25 per cent and 10 per cent.

A further comparison of the totals for the three cities and of the state outside of these cities shows that while the totals for the three cities contained slightly less than one-sixth of the population in 1909 and 1904, their proportions of the totals for several of the items of chief importance in manufactures for the two censuses were as follows: Capital for 1909 and 1904, 67 per cent and 74 per cent, respectively; cost of materials used, 83 per cent and 84 per cent; salaries and wages, 79 per cent and 80 per cent; miscellaneous expenses, 50 per cent and 53 per cent; value of products, 80 per cent and 82 per cent; value added by manufacture, 73 per cent and 71 per cent; number of salaried officials and clerks, 72 per cent and 70 per cent; and average number of wage earners, 68 per cent and 69 per cent. These percentages indicate the excess of manufactures in the three cities as compared with the state outside of these cities.

The preliminary totals for steam laundries for the state of Nebraska in 1909 are as follows: Number of establishments, 76; Capital, \$72,000; Cost of materials used, 250,000; Salaries and wages, 284,000; Miscellaneous expenses, 136,000; Value of products, 1,197,000; Employees, 130.

Number of salaried officials and clerks, 130; Average number of wage earners employed during the year, 1,110.

Commercial Club Selects Chairmen

Men to Head the Various Committees for the Coming Year Are Chosen.

Chairman of the various committees for the ensuing year were chosen by the executive committee of the Commercial club, and a number of Northwestern railroad officials were entertained at luncheon in the club Tuesday noon. But two changes in committees have been made from those of last year. These were the abolition of the committees on agriculture and auditing, and the substitution of committees on finance and river improvement. It is expected there will be very important work for the new finance committee in the next year, and the work of the river improvement committee has been needed for some time. Addresses were made by Chairman

Haverstick, H. H. Baldrige and E. E. Bruce. Fourteen railroad men were guests at the luncheon. The following men were chosen as chairmen of the standing committees for the following year: Edgar Allen, industrial; H. H. Baldrige, legislative; William F. Baxter, municipal affairs; Charles D. Boston, retail; H. Hugo Brandeis, conventions; E. E. Bruce, public service corporations; W. H. Bucholz, wool market; E. Buckingham, live stock and packing; William Burgess, jobbers and

Manufacturers' association; Thomas C. Byrne, transportation; David Cole, trade extension; Gould Dietz, house; F. I. Elick, membership; Thomas A. Fry, grain; F. L. Haller, finance; G. E. Haverstick, chairman executive committee; F. W. Judson, entertainment; George H. Kelly, Manufacturers; Charles T. Kountze, insurance; John L. McGraw, river improvement; C. H. Picken, jobbing; C. C. Rosewater, publicity; J. A. Sunderland, building trade; H. A. Tokey, real estate; C. M. Wilhelm, public affairs.

COL. HALFORD HERE THURSDAY

With Campbell White Will Meet Omaha Men at Luncheon at the Home.

Campbell White and Colonel Halford will meet a hundred or more prominent laymen at luncheon Thursday noon at the Home. Colonel Halford is known by the old-timers of Omaha as paymaster of the Department of the Missouri and a prominent director of the Young Men's Christian association.



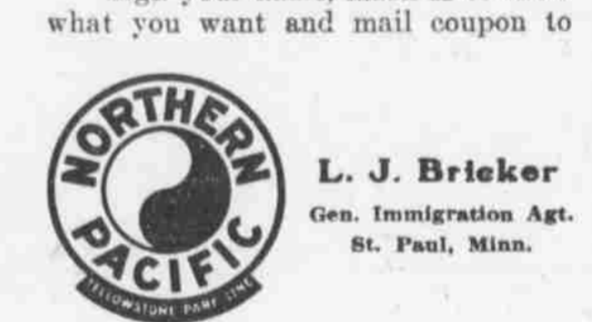
See the Northern Pacific Exhibit

Western Land-Products Show Omaha Auditorium, Jan. 18-28

See the evidence we have gathered to prove the claims of the fertile Northwest. Learn of the products and profits of this great Land of Fortune. Get our free illustrated literature, pointing the Way to Wealth among the

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Today is California and Panama Pacific Exposition Day at the Omaha Land Show Under the auspices of the California Development Board

California Day Program Commences 2:30 P. M. Addresses by Robert Newton Lynch, Vice-President and General Manager of California Development Board, James McNab, San Francisco, J. J. Connolly, Panama Exposition Company, J. H. Pearman, San Francisco, Carey S. Hill, Illustrated Lecture, Wilbur Walker of Alameda County, Illustrated Lecture

5,000 Loaves of Raisin Bread FREE With the compliments of Fresno County Chamber of Commerce.

Learn why the Panama Pacific exposition should be held at San Francisco. Omaha is the natural gateway to a wonderfully rich territory that really must be seen to be appreciated. It needs development—that's why San Francisco should have the exposition. People will then have to travel through Omaha and the country it is seeking to strengthen and improve and the traveler who goes through this territory cannot but feel that this is a good country in which to live, work and prosper. Everything that helps the west helps Omaha.

Representative Californians will be at the Land Show to tell you many things about California. You will then understand the spirit that inspired the rebuilding of San Francisco in four years and the same spirit that caused these people to raise \$17,500,000 in a few days' time for the purpose of fostering an exposition that will acquaint the world with California and its wonderful resources and wealth of climate. Ask the California Development Board for Information on California Lands. Information on any section of the state. Industrial statistics. Agricultural statistics. This board has nothing to sell. The governor of the state is the president of the board. Address, California Development Board, San Francisco.