

Omaha's Business Shows Great Gain for Year 1914

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Table showing business statistics for 1914 and 1913, including manufacturing, jobbing, real estate, and grain receipts.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS table showing cattle, hogs, and sheep receipts for 1914 and 1913.

Omaha has experienced another prosperous year's business, although not in all lines is an increase shown, as was the case last year.

OMAHA GRAIN MART RECEIPTS LARGE

Shipments Exceed Those of Any Previous Year by Several Million Bushels.

CORN CONTINUES THE KING Cereals from Nebraska and Neighboring States, Come to Omaha and Then Are Sent All Over the World.

While the Omaha grain receipts during the year 1914 were not up to those of 1913, the shipments established a new record.

On the face of the figures it appears that during last year the Omaha grain receipts were some 2,000,000 bushels less than during the previous year.

In 1913 the crop in Kansas, portions of Missouri and the entire southwest was practically a failure.

Save Money by Shipping Here. Omaha being closest to the vast area where crops had failed made it possible to send grain into a territory that belonged to other markets.

This year the entire country west of the Mississippi river has been smothered upon and the crops have been about the best in its history.

Jobbing of Omaha for 1914 Shows Total of \$159,684,476

Table showing jobbing statistics for 1914 and 1913, categorized by industry such as agriculture, manufacturing, and retail.

Tabulated Statement of Building Operations in Omaha by Months for 1914

Table showing building operations by month for 1914, including permits, dwellings, and construction costs.

Four churches were built at a cost of \$150,000. Two brick school houses were built at a cost of \$90,000.

STOCK RECEIPTS DECREASE PACKERS RECEIPTS GAIN \$8,000,000

Sheep Show the Smallest Loss with Less Than Two Per Cent. CATTLE LOSS ALSO SMALL

At the Union Stock yards the year was termed anything but a good one. Several causes contributed to the general results, but the result was, nevertheless, a disappointment to the shippers and the live stock men as well.

The hoof and mouth scare, out of which the yards came with flying colors, was one of the causes of loss at the local market.

Comparative Receipts. Analysis of the live stock receipts for the last year, ending November 30, 1914, shows a decrease in the receipts of all classes of live stock shipped in.

Improvements at the stock yards year will not aggregate more than \$100,000 and that sum will be spent on the completion of the new fireproof hog sheds.

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Omaha Has Largest Lead and is Second in Silver Output

The Omaha plant of the American Smelting and Refining company continues as the largest lead refinery in the world and holds second place in the refining of silver.

Omaha is second in silver output. The value of the total refined output for 1914, however, is a bit less than 1913, and although the number of pounds of lead refined exceeds that of the latter year, the value is less.

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MONEY SPENT ON CHURCHES SPEND LARGE SUM ON ROADS

Several Buildings Ruined by the Tornado Have Been Rebuilt.

Other New Ones Are Planned. First Presbyterian Has Plans Complete for Magnificent Structure—McCauley Methodist is to Build.

The year of 1914 was not the record breaker in church building that 1913 was, but the few churches which suffered damage in the 1913 tornado and were not rebuilt that year were completed during 1914.

The Plymouth Congregational church in Kountze place is the largest church to be built in 1914. For nineteen months that congregation had no place of worship, but \$12,000 was subscribed, \$5,000 was obtained through the affiliation with the disbanded Saratoga congregation and the sale of the old property brought \$1,500, making it possible to build the new church at Eighteenth and Emmet streets.

Debt Almost Paid. The St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church dedicating a new structure last year. The church, which was erected at a cost of \$45,000, is at Twenty-fifth and Evans streets. The hustling Germans in the congregation also have practically paid in the small debt necessitated by the building.

The Zion Baptist church, colored, has a new \$30,000 structure at Twenty-second and Grant streets. Considerable work was done on the magnificent St. Cecilia's cathedral, which the Catholics of Nebraska are erecting at Fourteenth and Burr streets.

Tentative plans for the building of a new First Presbyterian church at Thirty-fourth and Farnam streets and a new McCauley Methodist church at Forty-first and Farnam streets. The former will cost about \$125,000 and the latter about \$40,000.

Public Schools in Omaha Show Gain of 3,000 Pupils a Day

Omaha public school enrollment increased from 21,000 in 1913 to 22,300 in 1914. The average daily attendance increased by about 3,000, the figure for 1914 being 17,377.

Enrollment in the schools this year is divided as follows: In high schools, 2,592; in grammar grades, 7,135; in primary grades, 4,502; in the kindergarten department, 2,105; in the night schools, 1,288.

The night school enrollment shows the largest percentage of increase over the records of 1913. There are 419 teachers in the public schools and the average number of pupils per teacher on attendance is 28.4.

Omaha Manufactures for 1914 Total \$196,312,537

Table showing manufacturing statistics for 1914, categorized by industry such as food products, textiles, and machinery.

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RAILROADS ARE WITH PROCESSION

Steam Lines in Omaha Trade Territory Put Millions Into Improvements During Year.

LITTLE NEW TRACK IS LAID

Money Expended is for Betterments Upon the Different Systems and Maintaining Excellent Standard.

Owing to the war in Europe and the inability to secure money at reasonable rates, the railroads in Omaha trade territory did little in the way of extending their lines last year and invading new fields.

However, in order to maintain the excellent standard of the past, these same roads spent millions of dollars in betterments, improving roadbeds and reconstruction.

The Burlington alone expended close to \$3,000,000. It completed its new line from Casper to Orin Junction, Wyo., thus opening to Omaha a vast area of territory to the northwest, a territory that heretofore had been as a sealed book, so far as the trade of this city was concerned.

The building of this line, including the tunnel work and ballasting west of Casper, meant an expenditure of \$3,000,000. On the line near Guernsey, where a connection is made with the Colorado & Southern and where work was closed down in September, \$400,000 was spent. The grading of the Chalco-Tutan cut-off, giving Omaha another short line into Sioux City and Dakota, was begun and partially completed when the work closed down in September. Up to that time \$200,000 had been expended. During the year new bridges were built at a cost of \$1,000,000.

Protected by Block Signal. Block signal work at a cost of \$300,000 was done on the main line between Omaha and Denver and \$188,000 was spent in laying new ninety-pound steel rails on fifty-three miles of the system.

While the Union Pacific does not give out the itemized cost of improvements and betterments during the year, it is known that it has spent more than \$10,000,000 in Omaha trade territory. During the year it put into service \$300 new freight cars, 197 steel passenger cars and fifty heavy locomotives of the most improved type.

In improving the track, 300 miles of the lines were ballasted, and thirteen miles of sidetrack laid. Modern coaling stations were erected near Coling and Cheyenne, a modern interlocking plant was built and is in operation at the crossing with the Burlington tracks at Sterling, Colo.

Everything Modern. To expedite the handling of locomotives of large capacity, modern turntables were installed at Council Bluffs, Grand Island, Norfolk and Omaha, Kan. Modern scales were put in at Norfolk and Beatrice, Neb., and at a number of other points further out. New water stations were installed at Beatrice and Genoa. Five new depots were built during the year.

Though the Northwestern did not build any new lines west of the river during the last year, it spent more than half a million dollars, as follows: Industry tracks at stations, \$39,463; tracks to private industries, \$2,744; bridges and interlocking, \$58,777; bridges and betterments, \$109,130; track betterments, \$123,550; improvements to station buildings and grounds, \$49,063; steel tanks, \$7,600; new buildings, \$64,500; special assignments, \$125,900; equipment, \$6,445; total, \$508,233.

The Missouri Pacific finished rebuilding its Nebraska lines, as well as completing the second track of the Belt line. This work and that of the reconstruction of a number of bridges meant the expenditure of more than \$500,000 in Omaha and eastern Nebraska.

Greater Omaha is Among Leaders in Use of Telephones

There is now more than one telephone for every five persons, or 21.7 telephones for every 100 people in Omaha. This means that Omaha is the third city in the United States and the fourth city in the world in telephones per population.

Comparing Omaha with some other cities, Washington, D. C., has 12.7 telephones per 100 population; Chicago, 13.1; Boston, 11, and New York City 9.3, while in Europe Stockholm has 23.8 telephones per 100 population; London, 24; Paris, 32; Vienna, 2.7, and Antwerp 1.4.

Omaha's business exchange now has 75 telephones; Douglas, 14,653; Florence, 442; Harney, 2,395; Tyler, 1,923; Webster, 4,894; Walnut, 2,985; and South Omaha 2,381, or a total of 38,940 telephones in Greater Omaha, a growth of 1,239 telephones during the last year. The telephone company is now handling about 240,000 calls a day through its eight exchanges.

During the last year the Walnut exchange has been built and put in operation at Forty-sixth and Inar streets. About the middle of next summer the company expects to complete the installation of equipment in the Colfax exchange, the building for which already has been erected at Thirtieth and Fowler avenues.

The pay-roll of the Nebraska Telephone company in Greater Omaha this year was slightly under \$1,000,000, representing the salaries of about 1,300 employees.

POLICE COURT BUSINESS SHOWS BIG FALLING OFF

Police court business fell off to a marked degree during 1914, as compared with figures of the year preceding. The statistics, as compiled by Clerk of the Court Tom O'Connor, are as follows:

Table showing police court statistics for 1914 and 1913, including cases, fines, and costs.