

Modern Methods of Handling Live Stock Always Prevail Here

Group of Cattle Buyers Ready for a Summer Morning's Work



TYPICAL SCENE IN ONE OF THE "STREETS" OF THIS STOCK YARDS AT SOUTH OMAHA.

Numerous and extensive improvements are constantly being made at the South Omaha stock yards.

It is the purpose of the present management to make the South Omaha stock yards the most up-to-date of any in the land and provide service which may not be excelled elsewhere. With this end in view, the management has for the last three years expended more than half a million dollars in extensive improvements and new construction.

In the cattle department entire divisions have been rebuilt, along modern lines, many new pens have been added and the yardage capacity greatly increased; concrete water troughs have been placed in all the new pens and in a large part of the older pens; nearly the entire cattle division has been paved with concrete, replacing wooden plank and brick flooring; new scale houses added; new branding and denoting chutes built; three concrete subways constructed to facilitate the movement of cattle about the yards; double alleys built to relieve congestion during heavy runs; new elevated walkways have been erected for the convenience of patrons of the market, and many minor improvements made in the interest

of better facilities for handling the business of this department.

Much new work has been made necessary in the sheep department because of the rapid growth of the sheep business of the market. Last season the facilities for handling sheep at South Omaha, commodious as they were thought to be, with a capacity for 50,000 head, proved inadequate to handle the great volume of business which came to the market from the western range.

The Stock Yards company, true to its disposition to provide ample facilities to care for the business it enjoys, set about to increase the facilities of the sheep department. At a cost of \$100,000 the old barns have been entirely rearranged and two large, up-to-date new barns have been added, thus giving to the South Omaha market the best sheep handling plant in the world, with a capacity for housing and caring for properly 100,000 head of sheep at one time. This is more than any other market dare boast.

In the hog department new pens and sheds are being constructed, all along modern lines. They are paved with concrete and have showering pipes and concrete troughs and sewers.

A large sale ring for auction sales of range horses has been built of concrete,

with ample seating room and holding pens for horses.

In the general yard much has been done and more contemplated. A new set of loading and unloading chutes was constructed with concrete floors, increasing unloading capacity 40 per cent. These chutes proved to be a great improvement over anything the company had ever tried and, profiting by its experience with these, it rebuilt this year another set of chutes, in the same manner, increasing their utility 100 per cent. The boulevard through the stock yards was paved last summer and a street car line extended through the premises, the latter proving a great convenience to the patrons of the market.

A new addition was built to the exchange building, providing more office accommodations. The stock yards company's general office and bank building has been doubled in size during the last

year, the second story of which furnishes the beautiful quarters of the Stock Yards National bank, one of the most up-to-date banking offices in the west. A beautiful new entrance to the banking offices now graces the building and in itself is an ornament to the boulevard which it faces.

A new shipping division has been built which has greatly facilitated the handling of the feeder business and made really a pleasure what has heretofore been regarded almost a hardship.

A brand-new brick and tile chute house has supplanted the old frame shack down alongside the tracks which has sheltered the yardmen in an apologetic sort of way for more than twenty years.

The construction of a water plant for the stock yards is now thoroughly under way, which will include a pumping station, a series of deep wells and mains and a storage reservoir contiguous to the yards with a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons,

Where Many Nations Fuse

Vitality, activity, ambition, industry and genuine progress and progressiveness are characteristic of the people of South Omaha. These are facts that are known to anybody who visits the bustling community in the south part of Greater Omaha. They have a firm foundation and a good and sufficient cause behind them.

The cause lies in the character and antecedents of the citizenry.

For the South Side is a great crucible, a crucible of humanity. As metals and ores are put into crucibles of clay or graphite and exposed to terrific heat to purify them and make them fine, so the inhabitants of the South Side have been put into a crucible and made fine and unblemished.

A large proportion of the inhabitants were born in foreign lands. There they grew up with more or less freedom—most of them with "less."

But their hearts and souls and minds were above their environments. If they hadn't been these people wouldn't have toiled and saved and hoped. And when their little hoards grew enough so they could buy tickets to America, they left the lands of their nativity and sailed across the seas and traveled in railroad trains to the "promised land" of their dreaming and striving. To many of them this promised land was none other than Omaha's South Side, where the great packing houses throb and smoke and steam with industry while daily thousands of workmen convert squealing pigs and lowing cattle and bleating sheep into a great variety of products for the delectation and nourishment of man.

It is well to remember that the slothful, the unambitious and the victims of foreign emigration never emigrate. They are satisfied. Thus the emigrants, by an automatic process, are only those with inherent energy, ambition and thrift.

Arriving in South Omaha, after their weary journey, father gets a place in the packing house and the family is astounded to see him earn money equivalent to 4 roubles, to 10 crown, to 8 marks every day.

Thrift persists and as the family gets more settled they visit the stores. Then the old-world garments begin to give way to new-world clothes.

They are astonished to find that not only is education free to poor people as it is to lords in the old country, but they find that if little Ivan or Gregory or Fritz or Sonya or Olga or Gretchen doesn't go to school, a man comes around and wants to know why and threatens to send him to Siberia or somewhere if little Ivan, etc., don't go to school and learn. And it's all free! And Ivan, etc., do go to school and studies and learns.

Learn, indeed! For it seems that when people have been oppressed and denied the good things of life, they just accumulate a greater amount of desire and ability for learning, like steam that is confined in a boiler acquires greater and greater force until it finds an outlet. Or like land that lies fallow for many years acquires a great fertility which manifests itself when a crop is planted on it.

And so father keeps on bringing in his 4 roubles, his 10 crown his 8 marks a day and Ivan, etc., keep going to the school which is free and the family believes, indeed, that it has reached the promised land and the old country and its hardships fade fainter and fainter and the new land becomes more and more dear and the Stars and Stripes are almost worshipped.

The whole family is learning to talk English and finally one of the older girls starts to business college. She has learned that with six months education she can get a position as stenographer and earn more in a month than her father could earn by hardest toil in a year in the old country.

Five years pass and you can't tell this family from born Americans except that

the parents speak English brokenly. The boys and girls all dress in the American fashion and talk perfect English and the older girls have positions as stenographers and wear just as good clothes and as stylish as anybody.

It is a wonderful crucible.

The change that life in the South Side works in people of foreign birth is as wonderful or more wonderful than the growth of the "Magic City" itself which changed cornfields into paved streets and business houses and residences in an astonishingly short space of time.

Lo, the Rich Indian.

Lo, regarded as a member of the Five civilized tribes in Oklahoma, is slipping away from his ancient moorings. The tribal form of government of the Cherokee nation was abolished on June 30, 1914. The process by which this transition was made is a highly interesting one. It involves the disposal of property of a tribal nature, the individualizing of a considerable fund, and the general winding up of a collective proprietorship, of which the private property system takes its place. The estates of minor Indians have to be looked after. Commissioner Sells, in his annual report, says that "the minor children of the five civilized tribes are perhaps the richest average children in the United States. In slotting lands and funds the children share equally with their parents."—Wall Street Journal.

Banks of South Omaha

An immense amount of money courses through the channels of business and the pockets and purses of the people in the thriving community of the South Side.

Numerous national, state and savings banks are required to care for it and all have had careers of prosperity to their present places of affluence and prosperity.

The Stock Yards National bank, with a capital and surplus of \$1,250,000, and deposits of \$7,000,000 is located right in the stock yards and handles the bulk of the big money transactions of that mammoth industry. Among its officers and directors are some of the most prominent men in the packing industry and other leaders, as follows:

H. C. Bostwick, president; J. C. French, vice president; J. S. King, assistant to president; J. B. Owen, cashier; H. C. Miller, assistant cashier.

Directors—J. Ogden Armour, E. A. Cudahy, Jr., James B. Owen, H. C. Bostwick, Truman Buck, E. Buckingham, H. C. Miller.

Directors—R. H. Dunham, J. C. French, R. C. Howe, Barton Millard, E. M. Johnson, Jr., C. E. York, John S. King.

The Packers National bank is one of

the South Side's pioneer financial institutions, located at Twenty-fourth and O streets. It has a capital and surplus of \$300,000 and resources of nearly \$3,000,000.

J. F. Coad is its president; W. J. Coad, vice president; H. C. Nicholson, cashier, and Charles Schaab, assistant cashier.

The Live Stock National bank has shareholders with over \$40,000,000 financial responsibility. Its officers and directors are as follows:

L. M. Lord, president; W. A. C. Johnson, vice president; F. W. Thomas, cashier; C. A. Dunham, assistant cashier.

Directors—C. M. MacFarlane, C. F. McGrew, H. O. Edwards, W. P. Adkins, E. A. Read, L. M. Lord, T. B. Gledhill.

This bank makes a specialty of assistance in the raising, feeding, handling and marketing of live stock.

The South Omaha Savings bank at Twenty-fourth and M streets is owned by stockholders of the Stock Yards National bank and has a capital of \$25,000, surplus of \$7,500 and resources of \$200,000.

The Security State bank has a capital of \$100,000 and resources of about \$300,000.

Stock Yards National Bank

...OF...

SOUTH OMAHA

Statement September 15, 1915

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES:	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$4,488,661.09	Capital Stock	\$ 750,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	280,000.00	Surplus	375,000.00
Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits	1,000.00	Undivided Profits	306,067.32
Stocks and Bonds for Investment	30,900.00	Reserved for Taxes	25,965.02
Bonds to secure Postal Savings	35,000.00	Circulation	280,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	18,500.00	Deposits	7,085,031.94
Cash and Sight Exchange	3,797,298.43		
Redemption Fund	14,000.00		
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	33,750.00		
Federal Reserve Bank	122,954.76		
	<u>\$8,822,064.28</u>		<u>\$8,822,064.28</u>

Our location within the Union Stock Yards enables us to give the best possible service in all matters pertaining to the Live Stock industry. Your patronage solicited.

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| H. C. BOSTWICK, President | J. B. OWEN, Cashier |
| J. C. FRENCH, Vice President | H. C. MILLER, Ass't Cashier |
| J. S. KING, Ass't to President | F. J. ENERSON, Ass't Cashier |

LIVE STOCK NATIONAL BANK

"The Bank of Service"

Assistance in the raising, feeding, handling and marketing of live stock is made a special study by the officers of this bank for the benefit of their customers. :-

Resources Three Millions

Union Stock Yards, Omaha

JUNCTION 24th AND "N" STS.

Packers National Bank

24th and O Streets
SOUTH OMAHA

- OFFICERS
- J. F. Coad,
President
- W. J. Coad,
Vice-President
- H. C. Nicholson,
Cashier
- Chas. Schaab,
Ass't. Cash.



Established
1891

CAPITAL and
SURPLUS
\$300,000.00

U. S.
DEPOSITORY

A Serviceable Bank for Country Bankers and Stockmen

4% INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS

4% Interest Paid on Time Deposits