

Live Stock Exchange a Lively Organization of Live Wire Men

Highly Developed System of Service for Stockgrowers and Packers and Great Work It Does.

The South Omaha Live Stock Exchange is certainly a "live" stock exchange. It is the "lives" stock exchange in the whole world, to the best of our information, and knowledge.

The average layman or man outside the circles of the big cattle, hog and sheep business, doesn't differentiate much between the stock yards company and the live stock exchange. It all sort of goes in together in his mind with the business.

They are two separate organizations, however, though both are concerned with the great business on the South Side.

The Live Stock exchange might be described as the selling organization, while the stock yards company owns and operates the facilities there for receiving, holding and shipping the cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules.

Membership Roll Large. The South Omaha Live Stock Exchange is, therefore, an organization of live stock commission men and traders doing business on the Omaha live stock market. It has forty-seven commission firms, and twenty-five firms of traders, on its membership roll.

These firms have their offices and business forces in the big exchange building on the stock yards grounds. This building is owned by the stock yards company, which rents the offices to the firms. Here are also the telegraph offices, postoffice, telephone offices, and so on.

The commission business today is highly specialized. The various firms have salesmen for each class of stock, as a general rule. These salesmen are experts in their lines, and have a wide acquaintance among live stock men. Some of the firms even have two or three cattle salesmen, two or three hog salesmen, and so on.

Serve the Shipper. The live stock is sent here, consigned by the owner to some commission firm. It is unloaded and delivered to the pens. Each commission firm has certain pens in the yards set apart for the reception of stock consigned to it.

Cattle received are sorted into their several classes, according to their values and the uses to which they are to be put, whether they are intended for sale to the packing houses, or to be used as feeders until they fatten up.

The stock is then fed, watered and offered by the salesmen for sale. All the packing houses have their buyers. Each packing house has a buyer for each class of cattle—highly trained specialists in judging beef on the hoof. Each packing house has also a buyer in each of the several divisions of the hog and sheep market.

Agents of Owners. Thus the commission men, who are the agents of the owners, get together with the people who want cattle, and the prices are adjusted and sales made.

It is noteworthy here, that while the price of live stock has been tending upward for a long time, and the stock yards company has improved its facilities right along, it today charges only the commission charged twenty years ago. While everything that the company must buy has advanced in price, its own commodity, service, has been kept down to the same price. And the cattle seller on his ranch can get more and better service here than anywhere else in the world.

Bulk Nebraska Business. Sixty per cent of the live stock receipts of South Omaha originate in Nebraska, the balance coming from Colorado, Nevada, Iowa, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, South Dakota and Missouri.

The live stock raisers of Nebraska alone received more than \$60,000,000 for animals sold in South Omaha last year. The packing plants and the stock yards together represent an investment of \$25,000,000, employ an average of 10,000 people and pay approximately \$6,000,000 a year in wages. The packing industry represents more than half of the total manufactures of Nebraska, and exceeds the total gold production of the United States and Alaska by more than \$20,000,000.

In this great industry the members of the Live Stock exchange are the lively agency standing between sellers and buyers.

This great organization makes and enforces all rules for trading on the market.

Commercial Moral High. "We have keyed the commercial moral tone to the highest possible standard," said A. F. Stryker, secretary and traffic manager. "The business is done on the highest plane of honor. Dishonesty or sharp practice will not be tolerated among members of the exchange."

The exchange is ready at all times to investigate complaints of poor service on the part of railroads, the stock yards company or anyone else.

The traders on the exchange occupy the same position in handling "feeder" live stock as the other firms do in their line. And they are firms of the same large volume of business in live stock sold for feeding and fattening purposes. The exchange also makes and enforces the rules that govern the traders.

G. J. Ingwersen is president of the South Omaha Live Stock exchange. W. B. Tagg is vice president. E. P. Melady is treasurer, and A. F. Stryker is secretary and traffic manager.

Disputes Are Few. About one-third of a million trades were made on the market last year.

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and only seven cases of dispute out of all this great number came up, so perfect is the working of the exchange.

Cases of disputed sales are referred to the arbitration committee. The committee of the South Omaha Live Stock exchange are as follows:

- Arbitration Committee: H. T. Gant, Chairman; George Francis, H. P. Guilfoyle, W. F. Denny, Appraisers; H. B. Blanchard, E. G. Smith, W. J. Dearth, J. W. Parrie, J. M. Westheimer, Joint Executive Committee: Claude Clifton, Chairman; H. O. Edwards, H. W. Hanley, N. R. Denny, J. W. Van Alstine, J. H. Wood, Charles Burke, Will H. Wood, F. G. Kellogg, Ales G. Buchanan, E. A. Rose, Advertising and Publicity Committee: E. W. Cahoy, Chairman; A. E. Rogers, E. Buckingham, B. Root, Prosecuting Committee: G. W. Green, Chairman; H. G. Kiddoo, J. H. Bolles, J. H. Bolles, John Smith, Frank Anderson, John Smith, C. S. Hibbard, G. J. Ingwersen, A. F. Stryker, Chairman; W. B. Tagg.

Belgian King May Always Be Found In Front Ranks

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Flushing, Netherlands, Sept. 25.—King Albert of Belgium has aged under the heavy cares and sorrows of the present time, and his hair is beginning to turn gray, according to the latest news from the Belgian front. His majesty never leaves the small strip of territory over which the Belgian flag still flies, refraining from visits to places in France or to Ste. Adresse, where his government has its seat. If the king of England or President Poincare want to meet the Belgian sovereign, they have to go to this corner of the Yser.

The soldiers deeply appreciate the fact that their sovereign and commander-in-chief shares with them the monotonous life of the front. They are waiting, like them, for the day when Belgium shall be free once more. His majesty is frequently seen by his men—in the trenches, in barracks, on the sands and in the dunes. It is said, indeed, that no one knows better than he the twenty-five or thirty miles of trenches where the Belgian troops keep vigilant guard day and night. He is particularly fond of visiting the advancing posts, and his troops always feel some amount of anxiety when they decry the king's tall figure traversing the footbridges only some hundreds of meters distant from the enemy.

Queen Elizabeth, on the other hand, has with her own hands bound up many badly wounded men in the Ocean hospital. Here she is in daily attendance, speaking an encouraging word here and there to the patients and distributing tobacco and cigarettes. Instances are related in which she has stood by the dying bed of simple soldiers. Her majesty is held in great veneration by the entire army.

Key to the Situation—The Bee Want Ads.

TEN MILLION DOLLAR IRRIGATION PROJECT

Elephant Butte Dam Is to Be Dedicated When President Visits New Mexico.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD

Las Cruces, N. M., Sept. 25.—The crowning event of virtually twelve years' construction of what is regarded as one of the greatest irrigation projects in the world will take place when President Wilson comes to New Mexico to dedicate the great Elephant Butte dam, on the Rio Grande, north of Rincon, October 14. The dedication is to be coincident with the holding of the international irrigation congress, October 14 to 19, the international farm congress and the international soil products exposition, all at El Paso, Tex.

The Elephant Butte dam is the largest and most important of the irrigation projects that the United States has undertaken in efforts to reclaim the desert lands of several western states and make them productive. The work was begun in 1904 when the first borings for the foundations of the monster dam were made. Actual construction was commenced in July, 1910, so that the dedication by President Wilson will be the final formal event of six years' work on the project.

As to the Cost. Actual completion of the construction occurred May 12, last. The dam is the largest piece of masonry for the storage of water in the world. It contains 608,000 cubic yards of reinforced concrete. It is of the gravity type, straight in plan, 1,318 feet long at the top, which is 206 feet above the original level of El Rio Grande. From the deepest excavation the top is 306 feet high. On the top there is an eighteen-foot roadway. The cost of the structure alone was \$5,000,000 with an additional \$5,000,000 for the many canals and other work necessary for the distribution of the stored water. All of this work is not yet completed.

The total capacity of the dam is 2,642,292 acre feet of water, or sufficient to cover this number of acres to the depth of one foot. Putting it in another way, the reservoir behind the dam when full, will contain 862,200,000 gallons, which, if spread out one foot deep, would cover 4,285 square miles, an area over twice that of the state of Delaware.

Some Shore Line. The reservoir, pronounced the largest artificial body of water in the world, and known as Lake B. M. Hall, has a shore line of more than 200 miles, and an average width of two miles. Mexican towns and villages, many of which have stood for a century or more, already are submerged or will be when the lake is filled. Owners of this property were compensated by the government, as were the proprietors of vast stretches of grazing land also submerged.

The spillway is of the combination weir and tunnel type. The weir is 275 feet long, divided into five sections, with an elevation at the crest of 193 feet above the original river bed. There are four tunnel outlets, ten feet in diameter, with a capacity permitting the safe discharge of 8,000 cubic feet of water per second. The

discharge is controlled by ten-foot diameter cylinder gates. All Solid Masonry. The dam is a solid wall of masonry and concrete with a width of 215 feet at the base, tapering to a thickness of about twenty feet at the top. It is built to withstand anything but the most severe earthquake shock and is said to be practically indestructible. Some time ago reports were current that Mexicans from across the line planned to dynamite the dam, and a company of troops was sent from Columbus for guard duty. Reclamation service officials held that this precaution was unnecessary, pointing out that nothing short of a trainload of dynamite, the placing of which would require more than a year of drilling, would be sufficient to materially injure the dam.

Water from the dam, which is located in Sierra county, will irrigate 320,000 acres of land in the Rio Grande valley, in New Mexico, Texas and Mexico, state of Chihuahua, extending 130 miles below the dam.

By a treaty with Mexico the United States agrees to deliver to Mexico 20,000 feet of water annually without cost. In return, Mexico waives all rights to the waters of the Rio Grande from the New Mexico-Chihuahua line to Fort Quitman, Tex., approximately seventy-five miles.

When arrangements for the dam were first made, farmers owning land to be irrigated came to an agreement to pay the government \$40 per acre on land on which the water was used, and it was estimated that this would reimburse the government for the entire cost of the project. But the cost greatly exceeded the original estimate, and it was finally determined that the cost to the farmers would be \$65 an acre. Protest against the increase followed, with the result that Senator Fall of New Mexico introduced a bill in the senate, limiting the cost of the project to the farmer at \$20 per acre, the balance to be borne by the general government.

Got a Dusting. Auntie was coming to tea! You know what that means. The best tea service brought out and a hurried rush to the "kitchen" for the daintiest cakes. Also the children carefully arrayed in best frocks, with strict instructions as to behavior and deportment, on which subject auntie was always strong.

All went well until the end of the meal, when auntie became aware that little Marie had been staring hard at her for some time.

"Why are you looking so closely at me, darling?" she inquired.

"Looking for dust," was the reply.

"Just, darling."

"Yes, and I can't see any. Daddy said you'd been on the shelf for years, but you don't seem at all dusty anywhere."

"And there was silence until auntie had gone, when a small voice was uplifted in pain.—London Answers.

MELON AT TOP OF POLE BIG PRIZE

Harvest Festival of the Pueblo Indians Is Now On and Running at Full Swing.

DANCE TO THE SUN GOD

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Taos, N. M., Sept. 29.—The dance to the sun god by the Pueblo Indians, residents of the ancient communal cliff dwellings here, begins tomorrow with the rising sun, in celebration of the annual harvest festival, or feast of San Geronimo. It will be the occasion of a meeting of an intensely modern civilization, in the persons of the many spectators from near and far, and one so ancient that its beginning has been lost in the obscurity of time.

Taos is the purest type as well as the most ancient of the cliff dwellings extant. Its storied heights are decorated in preparation for the feast which also is sometimes known as the annual thanksgiving to the sun god for the bountiful harvests of the year. The history of these communal dwellings is virtually unknown, even to the inhabitants themselves, who appear to have preserved no traditions regarding their beginnings.

Dance Until Sundown. The celebration of the harvest thanksgiving takes place in the village plaza, where will be erected a fifty-foot offering pole. This is to be followed by a mass in the little chapel—for the Indians attend mass and have their padre. The mystic sun dance begins in the late afternoon and lasts into the twilight, or until immediately after the setting of the sun. This is danced by the trained dancers of the community, chanting the sun dance song.

At night come the sacred and secret rites in the kiva, or ceremonial chambers of the underground caverns. These are attended by the initiated only and, it is said, have only once been witnessed by a white man. While nothing definite has ever been learned regarding these rites, it is said, they have been handed down from generation to generation from time immemorial, and that they are essentially unchanged from those held in the pueblo long before the coming of the Spanish discoverer and conqueror.

Melon at Top of Pole. To the top of the offering pole are hung the harvest offerings of melons.

bread, a slain sheep, and other sacrifices to the sun god. In the later afternoon these are the reward of the dancers and the grotesque clowns who furnish the greater part of the day's amusement. During the dancing the women, from the roof of the casa grande (great house), shower the dancers and spectators with broken bread in token of the sun's bounty.

Symbolical painting, foot races by the fleetest runners of the village, shopping from booth to booth along

the gaily decorated plaza, are other features of the feast of San Geronimo which ends with the setting of the sun.

Deserved to Be Famous. Harry," asked the teacher of a rosy-faced lad, "can you tell me who George Washington was?" "Yes, ma'am," was the quick reply. "He was the first president of the country." "And quite right," replied the teacher. "And can you tell us what he was remarkable for?" "Yes, ma'am," replied the youngster. "He was remarkable because he told the truth." —New York Times.

Brown Park Mineral Springs Sulpho-Chlorine Baths For Ladies and Gentlemen

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A natural spring mineral water bath for those who want to keep themselves in proper physical condition as well as for those who are sick and want to get well.

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A private consultation and treating room has been added and such patrons desiring Osteopathic treatment in addition to the baths can now be accommodated right at the sanitarium at reasonable prices. Absolute cleanliness, individual attention, efficiency and thoroughness in every department, with competent masseurs and masseuses will be our watchword.

The intention in most diseases is the elimination and throwing off of the poisons and impurities from the body provided the mechanism which produces and distributes its fluids and forces is in perfect mechanical adjustment. We are now admirably equipped to combat and overcome these obstructions by such natural methods as Osteopathy, Hydrotherapy, Massage and Electric Currents, Vibratory and Therapeutic treatments.

Sulpho-Chlorine is a saline laxative water acting on the bowels, liver, kidneys and the secreting glands throughout the system. It is absolutely pure, containing no trace of organic matter, germs, bacteria or microbes and is very beneficial in the treatment of rheumatism, dropsy, gall stones, renal calculi, etc., and is a great uric acid solvent and blood purifier. This water is sold only at the sanitarium.

By the above mentioned methods astonishing and most wonderful results can be obtained. A few days spent at this most efficient health restoring sanitarium will do wonders towards the restoration of bodily vigor, which in the modern stress of life leaves all of us too soon, unless the proper precautions are taken.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT July 1, 1916, \$1,125,409.90

Dividend periods are at January 1 and July 1, upon which dates at the option of the stockholder, the dividends are either paid in cash or added to the principal.

This association makes first mortgage real estate loans for the purpose of buying or building a home, which can be repaid in large or small monthly payments at the option of the borrower.

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