

SOUTH OMAHA

Push and Pride Mark Busy  
Life of the Packing Town

South Side, Bustling Omaha Suburb, Is Progressive Community of Thirty Thousand Population.

"Pep, push, pride and prosperity" is the keynote of civic life on the South Side.

Thirty thousand persevering and purposeful persons have made the South Side the most progressive place of its size in the world. It covers 3,921 acres. It has 100 miles of graded streets. It has thirty-four miles of sewers; fourteen miles of double-track street railway; it is the terminal of two suburban railways; it has twelve packing houses and the largest tannery in the state. More than 10,000 men are employed in its industries. The annual payroll is more than \$10,000,000. (South Side is the second largest hog and sheep market, and the largest feeder and range horse market in the world.)

South Side has twenty-four schools, twenty churches and seven parks. It has five banks, which do an annual business of \$225,000,000.

The South Side is all this and more. These things are merely the setting—the stage property—for the 30,000 persons who live on the South Side.

From All Nations.

People from every nation in the world live in South Side. Sometimes one class in school has twenty nationalities represented. Little colonies, which seem to be a handful of Europe brought over and dropped intact, are scattered here and there throughout the city. "Little Bohemia," near the Brown Park district, is the center for thousands of South Siders of Bohemian descent. The church and the home customs are much the same as those of the old country. The majority of the Polish people have settled in the locality of Thirty-sixth and R streets. Most of these hard-working, clear-thinking people own their own homes. There are also settlements of Lithuanians, Slovenians, Croatians and Serbs.

That the boiling-pot may boil more busily much stress has been given to the social settlement work on the South Side. The settlement house at 2827 Q street has kept in touch with all phases of life on the South Side. A garden club was organized last spring. Bushels of potatoes, tomatoes, beets, onions and carrots, which were exhibited at the settlement home last month, gave silent testimony as to the success of the organization. Girls and women have been taught how to sew and cook. Campfire Girls and Boy Scout clubs have been organized.

Settlement Worker Coming. Mrs. Marie Leff of Cleveland, O., will arrive October 1 to take charge of the settlement work. She speaks seven languages and is considered one of the most efficient settlement workers in America. Maurice Howard is in charge of the boys' activities. Mrs. W. J. Wirts has charge of the work with the girls. She is assisted by a number of the young society

girls of Omaha, who volunteer their services.

The advisory committee is: R. C. Howe, M. R. Murphy, C. B. Spangler and Everett E. Buckingham. The garden committee is: Mrs. Draper Smith, Mrs. Lowrie Childs, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. J. J. McMullen and Paul McAulay.

South Omaha was annexed to Omaha two years ago. Since annexation South Omaha has had better schools, better homes, better streets and better parks. The spirit of progress, of big things in the making, permeates the South Side. A new Croatian church is being built at Thirty-sixth and X streets. A new business block is being built at Twenty-fourth and N streets by Ed Johnson. The new Omaha Roller Mills company has been remodeling its buildings at Twenty-ninth and C streets and will begin operations the first of the year.

Plan for Future.

The future of South Omaha is pregnant with plans for continuing its growth. The Burlington company will put in a new railroad station on West L street. New streets have been opened up and graded to the Rock Island station in Albright. It is expected that the Union Pacific will improve its 112 acres west of the main line from Madison street, South Side, to Avery. This strip of land is 600 feet wide and two miles long. The Burlington surveyors have been busy surveying in the district near Thirty-eighth and L streets and new improvements are expected there.

South Siders are anxious to see the government pave the boulevard to Fort Crook. The five improvement clubs of the South Side recently consolidated. They are seeking improvements in paving and in water service. The South Side clubs and their presidents are: East Side, F. S. Richardson, president; Southeast Side, J. J. Mahoney, president; Southwest Booster, W. J. Cyran, president; South Side, George Merriman, president; Giles, Louis Cohn, president.

Has Patriotic Record.

These people of many nations give South Omaha a population of earnest, hard working people. They have an intense love of liberty which has caused many of the young men to enlist in the army. Hundreds of South Siders volunteered as soon as war was declared. Many others went willingly as soon as they were called. They are fine, up-standing, out-speaking young fellows and they are "doing their bit" bravely.

Many South Siders have received commissions in the army. South Side women are busy making sweaters and hospital supplies for the soldiers. They were successful in obtaining a muny drying plant, which was installed in the South Side High school. Many bushels of food have been conserved.

South Side is strong, virile. It is a place of true standards and vital issues. Toil and endeavor have made the South Side what it is. It has been hewn in the rough. There is no false glitter. It stands strong and powerful, daughter of Omaha, mistress of the prairies—the home of those who hold worthwhile things dear.

King Hog to Show His Class  
At the Coming Swine Show

Prize Porkers from Coast to Coast to Be at the South Side October Three to Ten.

When King Ak comes to town this week he will quickly discover that he is not the whole show. As the puissant old monarch walks up and down the streets he will be appraised of the fact that another king is competing for the robes of royal purple and this other king is likely to be enthroned to rule, not only over Quivira, but wherever the Stars and Stripes flutter in the breezes.

Before the end of this week, unless there has been a mistake made in reading the signs, King Hog will be the sovereign before whom all the loyal subjects of this dynasty will bow the knee.

Seriously speaking, there is to be a swine show in the city this week. It is to be held under the auspices and direction of the National Swine Growers' association and, according to the estimates of E. Z. Russell, the general superintendent, it will bring here between 1,600 and 1,700 hogs valued at fully \$1,000,000. In fact, it will be the most valuable collection of hogs ever brought together and shown under one roof.

National in Scope. As its name indicates, the National Swine show is national in its scope. The organization includes the whole of the United States, or, rather, every state in the union where hogs are raised as one of the commercial commodities.

At the Omaha show twenty-two states will be represented by from 200 to 250 exhibitors, with, of course, Nebraska and Iowa, on account of their closeness, leading in the number. This is the second time that the National Swine Growers' association has exhibited in Omaha. The first show was held last fall and was a most pronounced success. Everything

points to the show next week being bigger and better. There will be more exhibits than last year and the crowd in attendance will be much larger. This is indicated by the hundreds of letters that are being received daily at headquarters. Superintendent Russell puts the attendance at anywhere between 20,000 and 30,000.

Held in Horse Barns.

The National Swine show will be held in the horse barns at the Union stock yards and in a building that is said to be the best lighted of any of its kind in the world. For the reception of the hogs, 1,000 pens have been constructed and \$15,000 in cash has been hung up to be given out in prizes to the entrants.

The show doors will open the morning of Wednesday, October 3, and the exhibition will continue over until and including Wednesday, October 10. Night shows will be given next Friday and Saturday and Monday and Tuesday of the following week. The doors will be open Sunday, October 7, but on that date there will be no showing of animals.

That the school children of this and other cities may see the hogs and learn of them, Saturday, October 6, has been designated as children's day, and upon that occasion all children will be admitted to the show free of charge.

Six Classes of Hogs.

The high grade hogs of the United States are divided into really only six classes—the Poland-Chinas, the Duroc-Jerseys, the Chester Whites, the Berkshires, the Hampshires and the Spotted Polands. Of course there are others, but these are the standards and they are the ones that will be exhibited at the Omaha show. There will be hogs here that are worth \$10,000 each and \$1,000 and \$2,000 hogs will be as common as grass.

Of course hundreds of the hogs will be for sale, and this fact is going to bring to Omaha thousands of farmers who will buy animals for the purpose of building up their herds. Last year the sales of these animals ran up into the tens of thousands of



Omaha Live Stock Market Is Growing  
At a Wonderful Rate Year by Year

Wonderful Increase Shown in Cattle and Hog Receipts and Shipments, While Sheep, Horses and Mules About Hold Their Own.

Table with 4 columns: Years, Cattle, Hogs, Horses and Mules. It shows 'Total Receipts of Stock for Thirty-three Years' and 'Total Shipments of Stock for Thirty-three Years' from 1884 to 1916. Totals for receipts: Cattle 26,767,999; Hogs 61,274,626; Horses and Mules 44,928,475. Totals for shipments: Cattle 10,113,269; Hogs 7,506,979; Horses and Mules 20,957,390.

dollars. This year a large increase in the number of sales is anticipated.

Farmers from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico are coming to the Omaha show, for they know that here will be shown and for sale hogs that are the best and that are standard the world over.

At the state fairs that have been held in the agricultural states this fall immense numbers of prize winning hogs have been exhibited, and according to the advices of Superintendent Russell, 75 to 90 per cent of the champions will be at the Omaha show.

The judging will be one of the interesting features of the Omaha show and it will be done entirely by

experts. Teams of young men from the agricultural departments of six colleges and universities will be here and take a hand in this work. For them prizes aggregating \$400 have been hung up. Their work will start Wednesday, October 3.

Experts as Judges.

Thursday morning, October 4, the Duroc-Jerseys, Chester Whites and Berkshires will be called into the ring for judging, and Monday morning, October 9, judging of the Poland-Chinas and Hampshires will be called. It is figured that about two days will be consumed in judging each breed.

This year the management of the show has hit upon a plan by which

the public will be able to learn something of the entrants without going to the trouble of asking information of the attendants, though, of course, all questions that are asked will be answered. This year, attached to each pen will be a card, showing the name of the hog, the age and weight, and in addition the name and post-office address of the owner.

One of the interesting features of the show will be a banquet that will be spread in the dining rooms of the Live Stock Exchange building Monday night, October 8. It will be complimentary and covers will be laid for 300 breeders. There will be numerous speakers, but up to this time the assignments have not been made.

Omaha is Second Live Stock Market for the Entire World

This Market Shows Fine Increase, While Others Not So Good; Price Paid Up 50 Per Cent.

BY BYRON DEMOREST.

Omaha is a great city—the greatest of its size in the country, in fact—in so many different lines that people of this section are prone to forget that the second live stock market in the world is located here.

Since the market was opened back in the '80s it has shown a steady growth, and for the last few years has been second only to Chicago in point of size. It is only natural that this great growth should have taken place. Omaha is located right at the very doors of some of the greatest farming and stock raising land in the country, and besides that is the most convenient market for the great range district which starts in the western part of Nebraska and extends clear on out to the coast.

Cattle Receipts Grow.

Figures are mighty dry reading for the average busy man, but there are some stories that can be told more vividly with them than in any other way, and this is one of them. Receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at Omaha during the first nine months of this year numbered 5,555,000 head, an increase of about 120,000 over the first nine months of 1916.

Chicago during the same period has had 10,274,000 head of cattle, hogs and sheep, while a year ago they had somewhere around 11,350,000, leaving the total receipts at the Windy City for the year so far 1,100,000 short of 1916.

Kansas City, the third market, also shows a big falling off, having received 4,665,000 head of stock so far this year as compared with 4,949,000 head for the corresponding period a year ago. In other words, Omaha has materially strengthened its position as the second largest market in the country and has made a much better showing comparatively than its big rival, Chicago.

Production Increases.

All the principal markets have received more cattle this year than they did in 1916. For the past two or three years there has been a material increase in production all over the middle and northwest and the natural increase in receipts at markets that this would bring about has been augmented by the wintering in the north of a great many southern cattle on account of droughts in the southwest. At Omaha cattle receipts have been 1,115,000 head, which is 175,000 more than were received last year during the same period. Despite this big increase in receipts, prices, as the average consumer will readily testify, have been far higher than they ever were before. In other words, while production has been on the increase, demand has grown even more rapidly, and despite statements of agitators, etc., the old law of supply and demand is the principal factor in the regulation of prices for live stock, or, in fact, any other commodity.

Demand Is Greater.

Thus with Europe at war for the past three years, and producing only a small fraction of the meat it needs, demand for this country's beef has become so broad that during the nine months so far this year cattle have advanced in value all the way from \$2.50 to as much as \$6.00 per hundred weight. Right now the best cornered steers are going at \$17.00 per hundred and better, while January 1 the same kind of cattle was selling around \$11.00 per hundred. This is representative of the amount of increase in the value of all kinds of cattle has shown though the poorer grades have received the short end of the upturn. This is all as it should be.

Food Administrator Hoover has asked that more live stock and better live stock be produced. Now nothing will encourage the production of a commodity so much as its bringing profitable prices. Also nothing will induce a farmer to raise good cattle, but the fact that they are bringing a big premium over common grades.

Cleaning Out Herds.

It is not to be expected that Omaha or any other market will have as large supplies of cattle for several years to come as it is getting this year, for stockmen are cleaning up an accumulation of several years and cutting down their herds, which had grown too large, to the safety point. Last winter, on account of an excessive number of cattle on the range there were great losses of stock, and ranchmen are trying to keep these losses from occurring again if they can.

Less Hogs Produced.

Receipts at the principal markets of the country indicate that hog production for the year 1916-17 was a good deal smaller than for the previous twelve months. At the six principal western markets approximately 14,435,000 hogs have been offered since January 1, a decrease of 1,400,000 head as compared with receipts during the corresponding period of 1916.

The greatest decrease has been

noted at Chicago where receipts for the year so far are 1,000,000 smaller than 1916. Omaha's receipts of hogs for the year to date are almost as large as a year ago, the run having been 2,350,000 head, as against 2,383,000 in 1916.

Demand for pork and all hog products has had the same experience as the demand for cattle, being greatly broadened by the requirements of the European nations. So with receipts falling about 7 per cent short it is no wonder that hogs are now selling almost twice as high as they were at the start of the year.

Price is Doubled.

The increase has been made in two or three big spurts, but the tendency has been toward higher prices right along as the man who pays for pork chops or bacon well knows. On the first of January, the average price of all the hogs sold in Omaha was under \$10.00. At the present time the porker is soaring around 19c a pound and the top of the market which is paid for choice hogs for the eastern trade is flirting with the 20c mark.

Fewer Sheep Grown.

Production of sheep has been on the decrease at an alarming rate for several years. The settling up of a great deal of the old range country by farmers has deprived both cattle and sheepmen of their range lands. Cattle production has not suffered so much from this as most of these farmers start raising cattle on a small scale, and thus balance up the decrease that is shown in the big growers' herds. Dry do not, however, raise sheep to any extent, and every section of land that is turned from sheep range into farms makes just that much of a decrease in the number of sheep that can be produced. The result is that while high prices which ordinarily would stimulate production have prevailed, the decrease has gone steadily on because sheepmen did not have range on which to handle their flocks.

This decrease is vividly shown in the receipts of sheep at the six principal markets so far this year which amount to 6,587,000 as compared to 7,657,000 a year ago.

Omaha a Feeder Market.

Omaha which has long had the reputation of having the best feeder market in the country has shown less of a decrease comparatively than either Chicago or Kansas City, decreases for the year so far at Omaha, Chicago and Kansas City being 123,000 head, 450,000 head and 207,000 head respectively. The range season opened July 1 since the range season opened July 1 have been quite a bit smaller than for 1916, but at that have been larger than at any other market.

Packers Lose On Sheep.

Sheep and lamb prices have been soaring all year, and while the increased value of wool has been partly responsible, mutton prices have also had to be raised a good deal. The fact is that packers have lost money on most of the sheep and lambs they have bought this summer. That will sound fishy to the average reader, but it is gospel truth nevertheless. "Well, if they are losing money on sheep, why do they buy them?" will be the first question that will occur to the business man. Simply because in order to hold their trade packers have to supply a certain amount of mutton at the market price regardless of whether that price represents a loss or a profit.

The recent high levels of sheep and lambs were due mainly to the fact that feeder buyers were taking nearly everything that came into the market, even going so far as to take a good deal of fat stuff. Had packers been in the market alone they would certainly have reduced prices, a reduced price would have so strong that packers had very little to say about what prices should be.

Consumers Must Settle.

There is no consolation for the consumer in the outlook for any kind of stock. Cost of production has risen along with the cost of mutton, the thing else and all kinds of feed are from 100 per cent to in some cases 200 and even 300 per cent higher than they were a year or two ago, so that even though the government did try to regulate live stock prices, or establish a minimum price of any kind it would have to set that price high enough to make feeding profitable, and that would preclude any reduction in the cost of meat.

Extensions in the yards themselves have not occupied much attention this year. Service to patrons was bettered anywhere it was possible, but not much additional building of pens and the like was done. The steady increase in receipts makes it apparent that in the near future the present capacity of the yards will not accommodate the business and the Stock Yards company is laying away each year a sum of money to carry out an extensive building plan when the need arises. It is probable that whenever this is done much of the present equipment, which is considered the best in the country, will have to be entirely rebuilt.

There is not much use in trying to estimate the amount of business that the live stock market brings to Omaha each year. The sums involved are so large that different estimates made in the past have merely been confusing, but this much can be said, the amount paid for live stock bought and sold on the market and for the products of the packing plants has been at least 50 per cent larger than for any previous year since the market was opened.

The Bee Keeps Its Readers Posted Daily on the Condition of the Live Stock Market