

# Know-Omaha Class of Commerce High School



Students of the Omaha High School of Commerce who are making a study of the industries of Omaha and who will be guests of the Commercial club at a banquet later in the year.  
TOP ROW—Gris, Agnes Jacobsen, Alma Houser, Lily Samuelson, Helen Fales, Delpha Nelson, Jennie Kalina; bottom row, Millie Johnson, Wilma Van Hynning, Mabel Gustafson, Cleona Steinhofel, Philomena McCaffrey, Margaret Lynch.  
TOP ROW—Boys, Clarence Matson, Carl Drummond, John Dahmke, Joseph Sjolin, Robert Lindell; bottom row, Leonard Bourke, Edward Pehra, Jack Sprague, Louis Storz, Ernest Bihler.

Under the intense heat that it generates the strongest steel crumples up like paper. A circle some two feet in diameter can be cut through the metal, even if an inch thick in a few minutes.  
A steel plate which a shell from a 45 sun falls to rest will fall an easy victim to a few cubic feet of oxygen and acetylene gas in combination. When the thermite process for welding iron was discovered, advantage was immediately taken of this for the purpose of burning through plates of steel.  
Deadly forces must be handled with care and an exact knowledge of the power of which they are capable. It is not for the reckless or the bungler to toy with the blowpipes or nitroglycerine. So Raffles sets to work to acquire a scientific knowledge and skill of manipulation that, if put to some legitimate use, might open up to him an honorable career.  
Quite recently a safe-breaker, whose successful career was suddenly halted by the law, fairly amazed expert scientists by the completeness of his library, which comprised a valuable collection of books in French and German written by scientists for presentation to technical societies. He made a specialty of the subject of the force of the blowpipes on metals. He admitted that he had spent three years in this study. A laboratory adjoining his library was small and compact, but for completeness of equipment would have done credit to a science

school. In this laboratory he had made some improvements.  
No sooner does the scientist discover some tremendous force than he must set to work to counteract that force in the hands of the criminals. It is said that recent experiments have produced a steel that will even withstand the blast of the blowpipe.—Harper's Weekly.  
**Its Limitations.**  
Impetuous Sultor (endeavoring to make himself agreeable to Miss Angela's papa)—What a charming place you have here, Mr. Oldman! Does it go all the way to that grove over there?  
Unsympathetic Papa—It does.  
Impetuous Sultor—And all the way to that stone wall in the distance on this side?  
Unsympathetic Papa—It does. And it goes all the way to the river on the south and all the way to the main road on the north. But it does not go with my daughter Angela.—New York Globe.  
**Plays We Could Write.**  
The Inventor's Play—In which the old inventor's patent is stolen by a wealthy scoundrel, and the hero finally brings the thief to justice.  
The War Drama—In which two brothers love the same girl and enlist on opposing sides. One proves himself a coward and the other a hero. The hero gets the girl.  
The Indian Play—In which the white girl falls in love with a dark-eyed young man, who turns out to be an Indian. The part with many tears and much emotion, at the summit of a high ridge with the sun setting sadly in the background.  
The Thief Play—In which the hero is a successful society thief, but decides to

give up this means of livelihood for the girl he loves.  
The Irish Play—In which the brave young Irish lad is persecuted by English soldiers in red coats.  
Musical Comedy—In which the plot is occasionally thickened by a row of healthy chorus girls who can't sing.  
The Crook Play—In which all the honest characters are killed or commit suicide in the last act.—Judge.  
**Foreworded.**  
A German shoemaker left the gas turned on in his shop one night and on arriving in the morning struck a match to light it. There was a terrific explosion and the shoemaker was blown out through the door almost to the middle of the street.  
A passer-by rushed to his assistance and after helping him to rise inquired if he was injured.  
The little German gazed at his place of business which was now burning quite brightly, and said:  
"No, I ain't hurt. But I got out shust in time, eh?"—Judge.  
**Art and the Average Man.**  
Norman Hapgood, seated under a royal patronage, talked about art.  
"The average man's idea of art, of beauty," he said, "is as erroneous as Blank's."  
Blank, a real estate agent, paused in Madison Square to watch an artist sketching a skyscraper.  
"Sketchin' that?" he said. "Why don't you sketch the one on the other side of the street?"  
"But this one," said the artist, "is so much more picturesque."  
"Picturesque be hanged!" said Blank. "The other's a dark, they won't rent for love or money."—Washington Star.

# For the Garden

## Early Spring Notes for the Garden and for Present Month

Spray apple and plum trees before the buds expand.  
Plant early smooth peas. Alaska is a good early variety.  
Sweet peas should be planted as soon as the ground can be worked.  
Sow flowering annuals in the cold frame for transplanting later.  
Do not uncover roses or other plants until their new growth makes it necessary.  
Celery, beets, spinach, radishes and lettuce may be sown as soon as the ground can be worked easily.  
Trim out dead branches or canes from the raspberry bushes and add plenty of manure to the patch.  
Cannas, caladium and dahlias may be brought from the cellar, divided and started into growth now.  
There is still time to top-work some apple or plum trees if the buds of the cions have not started to swell.  
If peonies or rhubarb are to be moved this spring, the work must be done very early, before growth starts.  
Clean up the front and back yards and plant a few shrubs and trees; at least sow some good lawn grass seed.  
Start a few White Japan or Rocky Ford muskmelons in tin cans or old berry boxes for transplanting later to the field.  
The native wild highbush cranberry, dogwood, Juneberry, blackhaw and wild grape all make good plants for the home yard if properly set.  
Plant a quart or two of onion sets as soon as the ground can be worked. White sets or the smallest size are best.  
As soon as the tulips begin to show white under the mulch remove part of it, and if the weather continues warm and they are growing rapidly, it may all be taken off in a week or so.  
Early cabbage and cauliflower may be set out this month as soon as the weather is settled. Plant them deep-up to the first leaves at least. The stem is the tender part of the plant. See that the plants are well hardened off. They should have a dull purple tinge.  
A good hedge on the west and south of the paddock and farmstead makes it more comfortable for stock and man. Willow, ash, and Norway poplar make good, quick-growing windbreaks. Elm, hackberry, and among evergreens, the spruce, make slow-growing, but longer-lived windbreaks.  
Grafting wax is made by melting four pounds of rosin, two pounds of beeswax and one pound of unsalted tallow, pouring the liquid into a bucket of cold water and pulling like molasses as the water drains in smooth, then form into balls and store in a cool place until used. It may be softened by throwing into hot water when needed for use.  
If possible, the garden should be close to or a part of a cultivated field, and so laid out that it can be cultivated by horsepower. It is preferable to run the rows the long way of the garden, and to sow plants that are of similar growth shall be together; for it is easier to cultivate if the rows are the same distance apart. Room for turning must be left at the end of the rows. The perennials, such as asparagus, rhubarb and the fruits should be placed at one side so as not to interfere with cultivation.  
No garden is complete without some of the herbs. Among the best for use are mint, sage, lavender, summer savory, thyme, anise, coriander, dill and winter savory. Directions for sowing these are given as a rule, on the package in which the seed comes. The seed may be sown in boxes or flats early in spring; and, as soon as the plants are large enough, they may be transplanted to a permanent place in the garden. One-year-old plants of most of these herbs can be purchased from the nursery, which saves some time.

dozen or more species, the best being the Persian cyclamen, with which the florists have the best success. There is no winter flowering plant of as much value for duration of bloom and variety of color as the cyclamen.  
It is preferable at all times to begin the culture of Persian cyclamen with seeds sown in September or early in October. Grown without checking for the first year, they should bloom freely in about fifteen months from the time they are planted out. Old tubers rarely give satisfaction, and it is not advisable to grow them for a second time. Our summers are rather too warm to suit Cyclamen perfectly. Most growth is made during the autumn. It is best to give them a little shade during the hot days. Cyclamen seeds require a long time to germinate, often two months. This is due to the fact that the seed produces a bulb before leaf growth is visible. As soon as two leaves are well developed, the little plants should be transplanted in a low box, about two inches apart, or better still, put them in a one and one-half or two-inch pot and keep on transplanting whenever necessary. The roots are produced sparingly in the initial stages, and too much pot room would be fatal at the start. By the middle of summer they should be transplanted once more, and in September all will be ready for the pots in which they are to flower, five, six or seven-inch pots, according to the size of the plants. The pots should be well provided with drainage. In spite of all the care given, there will always be a certain percentage that will not grow, no matter how much persuasion is used.  
Of recent years, growers have had much trouble with a tiny insect that attacks the plants and renders them useless for flowering. Its damage is done mostly after the plants are taken into the greenhouse. Greenfly is sure to attack the plants at all stages of this growth. In the frames the plants can be plunged into tobacco stems, and in the greenhouse they must be fumigated; or, what is still better, vaporized with some of the nicotine extracts.

### FRUIT TREES

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## TIMELY REAL ESTATE GOSSIP

One Sign on a Good House Will Sell It, Realty Men Say.

### OPEN THREE NEW ADDITIONS

**Melrose Hill, Cummings Heights and Vineland Addition Placed on the Market and Meet Active Sale.**

Investors in new city property are now being given a chance in Omaha. Three new additions, with lots at reasonably low figures and well located, have been opened up in the last week and placed upon the market under the easy payment plan. Almost anything the small investor wants can be found in the assortment offered in the three additions. The lots range from \$100 to \$800, and are from the fifty-foot frontage kind to full acres.  
Cummings Heights is the name appended to a new addition at Sixteenth and Hickory streets, recently put on the market by the Byron Reed company. The lots are intended for small garden spots and chicken ranches. One of them was lately sold to T. D. Hoelan for \$3,000. It was a large chicken ranch already equipped for that business. The title was for Harry T. Cummings, for whom the new addition was named. The lots are full acres and are being sold at \$650 to \$800.

long run than the present system. It would put an end to the discarding of properties by the planting of signs all over them. Instead of helping to rent or sell a house or a lot, the many signs scare off buyers or renters. People naturally ask, "Why doesn't that house rent?" or, "Why doesn't that house sell?" Sometimes it is for no other reason than that it is discarded by the many signs on it, for they convey the impression that the property is undesirable—very, very much so.

**It's Their Move.**  
Glover & Spain have been struck by the spring moving bug. They are preparing to move their offices on the twelfth floor of the City National Bank building to more capacious quarters at 215-23, the same building.

G. W. Garloch of 3704 Hawthorne avenue is another who has been inoculated. His business of building and contracting has so increased that he has been forced to secure downtown quarters. He will

move this week to 230-22 State Bank building.

**Payne in Two Weeks.**

George H. Payne is preparing to deliver an address before the Real Estate exchange some time in the near future, which will contain no reference to New York lands. He was scheduled for the address at the last meeting of the organization, but because there was a slim crowd President Hastings wouldn't let him shoot. He did, however, slip a little chatter about New York lands. His lecture, which has been expurgated of that, will probably be delivered to the exchange two weeks hence.

**To Prove to Here Oaths.**  
Harry Jordan of the Byron Reed company the other day secured his sixth notarial commission. He started out in 1889 making people swear and expects to continue at least for four years more. But even those he makes swear do not care. Moreover, they would just as soon

he would secure twenty more commissions of four years' duration.

## SCIENCE AND THE BURGLAR

Modern Inventions Utilized by the Learned Raffles of the Profession.  
Science, while aiding mankind in all sorts of beneficent ways is at the same time aiding the crackman to pursue his nefarious work with much more neatness and dispatch, and with less danger to himself, than ever before. The modern burglar, now spurns the clumsy outfit of crowbar, jimmy and skeleton keys. He knows a trick worth a dozen of those. He carries a few ounces of nitroglycerine, a cylinder or two of oxygen and acetylene and a blowpipe. With these easily concealed tools he can force his way through the toughest steel.  
The blowpipe is the deadly enemy which the safe manufacturer is now trying, with the aid of science, to circumvent.

# Omaha Civic League's Lot Improvement Contest for 1913

This competition is instituted for two purposes:  
First—To bring about the improvement of as many Omaha homes as possible.  
Second—To interest boys and girls in the work of improving the appearance of their city and to help toward its accomplishment in the most direct and simple manner.

In both purposes the stimulation of a desire in the coming generation of Omaha citizens for more healthful and attractive surroundings is clearly aimed at. There will be first, second and third prizes given for the best work in each of the four quarters of the city of Omaha.  
District No. 1 includes any lot within that part of Omaha lying north of Farnam and west of Twenty-fourth streets.  
District No. 2 includes any lot within that part of Omaha lying west of Twenty-fourth street and south of Farnam street.  
District No. 3 includes any lot within that part of Omaha lying north of Farnam street and east of Twenty-fourth street.  
District No. 4 includes any lot with that part of Omaha lying south of Farnam and east of Twenty-fourth streets.

APPLICATION TO ENTER THE OMAHA CIVIC LEAGUE'S 1913 LOT IMPROVEMENT COMPETITION.  
OMAHA, Neb. . . . . 1913.  
Description of lot entered for improvement:  
Lot number . . . . .  
Block number . . . . .  
Addition or place . . . . .  
Street and number . . . . .  
Size and shape of lot . . . . .  
Buildings on lot, or contemplated . . . . .  
State whether fenced or not . . . . .  
Present condition (state what trees, grass and shrubs are now on lot and whether it is to be graded . . . . .  
A pencil sketch showing outline of lot to be improved, with measurements, may be drawn here. . . . .

The first prize in each district will be \$25, the second \$15 and the third \$10. There will be a grand prize of \$50 for the best lot in the whole city, making a total of \$75 to the winner. In judging the work and awarding the prizes the jury will take into consideration the greatest general improvement accomplished during the period of the competition, which will be from the present time until September 1, 1913. The jury will value the work in the following order, giving consideration to items as listed, which are in the order of the jury's own preference:  
First—General clean-up and improvement to buildings, paint, etc.  
Second—General plan of gardening, planting in groups, avoiding straight lines and geometric forms, leaving open spaces, and always considering general effect and influence on adjoining property.  
Third—Area and condition of grass lawns.  
Fourth—Trees, specially considered in the general effect and for hiding unsightly objects.  
Fifth—Shrubs and vines.  
Sixth—Temporary improvements, annuals, etc., especially when used to cover unsightly objects.  
While the prizes are offered to boys and girls, the interest of parents and friends is desired, and no competitor is barred from getting all the help he or she can for whoever will help without pay. Any number may club together to improve any lot.

**THE 1913 CONTEST WILL BE HELD UNDER THE FOLLOWING RULES:**  
1. Except in the matter of improvement to buildings and grading and sodding, no hired or paid help shall be used.  
2. The committee of the Civic league having charge of this competition will advise competitors who ask for advice, but will not in any event assist with actual work. Apply to the secretary for this advice.  
3. Photographs will be taken early in September of the lots showing the greatest improvement. The jury's decision will be made known as soon as practicable thereafter.  
4. The applicants must be boys and girls under the age of 21 years.  
This application blank is to be filled out and mailed to the secretary at the earliest possible moment.  
COMMITTEE ON 1913 LOT IMPROVEMENT COMPETITION, OMAHA CIVIC LEAGUE.  
ROY N. TOWL, Secretary,  
1123 City National Bank Bldg., Omaha, Neb.  
Lot Improvement Competition Committee—R. C. Peters, Chairman; Mrs. Harold Gifford, Mrs. Zachary T. Lindsey, Mrs. Lowrie Childs, George T. Morton, Thomas R. Kimball, Paul W. Kuhns, William H. Koenig, Henry Doorley, Prof. E. U. Graff and Roy N. Towl, Secretary.

**One Sign Enough.**  
"This House is Objectionable." Imagine an owner or agent with a dwelling for rent putting such a sign on it! It would create a sensation to say the least. Yet in another way owners and agents convey just such an impression of houses for sale or rent. Reference is made to dwellings plastered over with signs. They convey the impression that something must be radically wrong with the property. A homeseeker figures that if a house is listed for rent or for sale with so many signs and none of them are able to secure a customer for it, there must be a reason. Whenever a property is thus put under suspicion it is hard to dispose of. No matter how reasonable a price may be asked for it, and no matter how low the rent may be, the profusion of signs gives the renter or homeseeker an excuse to offer lower figures. This multiple sign nuisance is due to the absence of the exclusive listing custom. Every agent wants all or nothing. Usually but one agent is interested in the selling or renting of a property, and all the commission goes to that agent. The others who have signs on a property get nothing for their trouble. If exclusive listing was the rule, two agents would often participate in the selling or renting of a property, because if some other than the exclusive agent found a buyer or tenant the commission would be divided. Such a system would work as well for one agent as another and would prove more satisfactory in the

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