# NEWS OF THE BUSY HOME BUILDERS

OMAHA'S GROWTH OF DECADE

Expansion of Suburbs Beyond the Line Ten Years Ago.

SOME FEATURES OF CITY'S LIFE

Apartment Houses that Are Real Homes and Homes that Are Owned by Their Oceupants.

"I don't think the people of Omaha realize how this city is spreading out," said a local contractor. "I have compared a map of the city of ten years ago with the latest map, and the latter is twice the size of the former. Additions have been made to the city on all sides and the magnificent possibilities of the country with which Omaha is surrounded are being brought out in a wonderful degree. People here do not realize how beautiful the surrounding country is. It must be remembered that practically nothing has been done to enhance the beauty of nature in its wild state. With anything like the attention given to properties in the suburbs of some of the big eastern cities, Omaha auburban property would bloom into the most charming picture of verdure. And flowers and shrubs being added with the proper proportion of trees of the proper sort, there would be nothing more beautiful than the suburbs of Omaha with the salubrious climate thrown in, as it were, as a premium or trading stamps. I firmly believe that the future of Omaha suburbs is a most brilliant one. As the people grow to a stage where they can cease to struggle for the necessities and take on that dignifled state which is associated with the old families of the east and of foreign countries there will be some magnificent suburban residences here as there are in other cities. Suburban property will rise in value as surely as the sun rises in the

The growth of Omaha has been so rapid that it would be almost too much to expect public improvements to keep pace with that growth. City life educates people to a desire for all the comforts and conveniences possible. These comforts and conveniences because of their being such, become a business necessity and it is interesting to note that in Omaha action is being taken against the shacks, the derelict buildings which were good enough for the Omaha that was, but are entirely out of keeping in the new Omaha that is to be, the city beautiful that is becoming daily more and more a fact with the rapid addition of beautiful, costly and tasty homes in all parts of the

Of course, it is axiomatic that permanent and sightly improvements enhance the value of property. A well paved street, a beautiful church, a handsome business block make a street more attractive and therefore more valuable. Hence people are attracted to it, the neighborhood grows, the stores in the vicinity do more business and hence their sites are more valuable. It is an endless chain of excellence which builds a beautiful city, a handsome example of good begetting good.

Two magnificent new apartment houses in Omaha are nearly ready for occupancy. One is the handsome sister house to the Majestic on Sherman avenue. The other is the sister house to the Hamilton apartsidewalk and snuggle up close to each other, leaving only narrow, covered alleyways to get to the rear of the flat. In some districts even this alleyway is cut out, and entrance to the rear can be seis present to relieve the heat of summer or to give sign that nature is still alive in

Note the difference between these drear abodes and the new apartment houses in Omaha. They are built upon broad and beautiful lines. They are provided with broad and liberal porches and they face upon liberal expanses of greensward, where stately trees rustle their leaves in the breeze, where the cheery sound of the lawnmower is heard in the summer and where in the winter the trees, shrubs and grass are still visible and give assurance that they are not dead, but only asleep, While such structures are erected the beauty of the Omaha of the future is as-

It is stated by a real estate man of Omaha that 37 per cent of Omaha homes are owned by those occupying them. It is a fact that in 1900 the United States census showed that only 23 per cent of Omaha homes were owned by their occupants. If 27 per cent is the proper proportion of those owning their own homes, it is a wonderful showing for the people of Omnha and a showing that can be equaled by hardly another city in this country. A powerful campaign has been waged during the last ten years by building associations and by builders and real estate firms in erecting homes and selling them on the installment plan, while the people of this thriving city have attained to that ambitious sphere where they seek to own their homes and take a pride in saving and paying for them. The folly of paying rent has been drilled into most of the people and the result is the large proportion of home owners. Nothing could be a firmer foundation for real estate values than the fact that nearly half of the inhabitants of the city are anchored to it by a valuable piece of property.

Good Paint is Needed.

If you want a good job of painting you must have good paint. Even good paint will not apply itself. The best paint ever reade will blister, peel, flake, chalk and give you all sorts of trouble if it is not trouble are due to dampness, moisture, bad easier than for many years. Every owner lumber, applying paint too thick, poor oil, had primer, hurrying the work, bad condition of old paint on old work and poor

TIMELY REAL ESTATE GOSSIP

Contemplated Changes in City Charter Already a Topic for Debate.

To formulate a policy for the needed changes to be made in the city charter of Omaha by the next session of the Nebraska legislature, Councilman W. Sheldon has suggested to the Omaha Real Estate exchange that a citizen's committee be appointed, which will consist of two members of the exchange, two members of the Commercial club, two from the city council and one from the Pederation of Improvement Clubs. The letter from Councilman Sheldon met with favor when it was communicated to members of the exchange, and President Graham has announced that he will appoint two members of the exchange, while Secretary Harry Tukey has written to Mr. Sheldon, telling

### The Great Red Plague

where everything about it is big; its comnerce, its products, yes, even its crimes are colossal. Presumably to keep things harmonic we permit our fire waste, our national ash hear, to also be mammoth, incidentally losing sight of the fact, however, that it is, at the same time, idiotic. Our burnt offerings, our national ash pile, could be well be caled a tribute to the merciless stupidity of the most enlight-

ened nation on earth!" The strange thing about it all is that so nuch is said in the daily and periodic press about life insurance abuses, the piccadilloes or more serious offenses of state and municipal grafters and all that sort of thing, indeed a wave of reform has made itself felt the country over, but so far little or nothing has been done to reform one of the greatest abuses, the cost-Riest and most murderous of municipal ills from which we suffer-fire. True, millions are spent in actually fighting fire, but a minute's thought is sufficient to convince any one that an attempt at cure is futile. Preventive measures can be the only solution of the matter. A normal year's losses (and, by the way,

there are mighty few normal years, what with Baltimore in 1904 and San Francisco in 1996) mean \$200,000,000 in smoke. At least another \$150,000,000 is spent in alleged fire protection, fire departments, high pressure water plants, etc., beyond which we expend another \$196,000,000 in attempting to get some solace via the fire insurance route. The sum of those figures represent our annual normal cost of fire. In 1906 a phenomenally prosperous and busy year in building, we did in actual construction and repairs of buildings, \$525,000,000. What think you of a nation that wastes as much as it produces? We burn up more property than a half dozen first-class nations put together. Just fire, eliminating insurance, protection and everything else, merely smoke, costs us over \$2 per capita a year; the average of all Europe is less

than 33 cents per capita! Incidentally we have destroyed over 6,000 uman lives by fire in one year's time. But all this is a normal year's record. See what we did in 1906. At no time or place on earth has there been so much building done. We passed the \$600,000,000 mark in construction that year, but what with San Francisco and our "regular fires," we also destroyed over \$500,000,000 worth of property! The cost of our alleged fire protection has also increased and we have gambled with the insurance companies in still heavier amounts than usual, so that our total expenditure for fire must be away in excess of \$700,000,000. It indeed is a cancer eating at the very vitals of our conomic structure, a devastating plague. The apotheosis of folly!

Few people realize the degree in which gambling penetrates the business fabric. We see the work of the gambling bug, but accept it as a matter of course. Rather than build a little better and thus avoid fire, we have built, to use a mild term, "rottenly," but have sought "protection" from the gentlemen who, banded together in that legitimate spoliation, under the name of fire insurance, have graciously and indestructibility. A fixed rate on condescended to sit in the game with us ground values and a sliding rate on buildand rake in our shekels. We have paid ings, the minimum on fireproof buildings or, just in the last ten years, \$1,610,885,000. ments, Twenty-fourth and Farnam streets. In 1905 we carried into the "house" over Both are distinctive, or, rather, character- \$196,000,000 in premiums and got back in of fire departments upon those who needed istic, of construction of this nature in salve for our losses a trifle over \$5,000,000. the service, and would mean a lessened Omaha. In eastern cities people live in See how far that solace goes. Take San load of tax on those who are public spirited Francisco as an example; over \$300,000,000 ness to the city and to the country gencured only via the alley. No bit of green 000,000, at least, and twenty years' time of the great red plague-fire.-F. W. Fitz-Meanwhile the insurance companies have officer of the International Society of San Francisco \$132,000,000. Surely it was a ington, D. C.

> changes in the charter, and that they should be on a broad basis, looking care fully to the future interests of the city and agreeing with the councilman from the Sixth ward that great care should be taken to avoid anything creeping into amendments which will give the large individual and corporate interests any advantage over the taxpayers. Just what charges will be proposed is a matter of conjecture. The exchange has no suggest tions to make at this time, but it is the supposition that a citizen's committee will be able to point out some radical changes and recommend that they be made next

> A careful estimate of the amount of property for rent in Omaha, made from the lists of dealers and agents, shows that some of the largest agencies have from 60 to 65 per cent of the normal number of houses on their lists at this time. One dealer who averaged thirty to forty houses in good times, has but eighteen houses on the lists at present. Another has but fifteen houses and four flats when the lits are normally fifty. This is found to be the general condition in other offices. One dealer, who has had as high as 125 houses on his list, now has less than a score. In spite of the fact that many new homes are being erected, it is shown from this condition that the investor is not in serious danger of having property idle, and not drawing interest, if he is contented with reasonable interest and keeps the house in good repair. As a result of the demand for houses agents are extremely careful in making leases and good property is seldom rented to poor tenants.

"It is really only a matter of getting your sign up on a good lot to sell it," said F. D. Wead. "Inquiries are numerous and properly used. The principal causes of I have found recently that sales are much

The country has grown to the point | most unprofitable gamble for San Fran-

Yet the insurance companies wrote s very low rate on San Francisco because, formooth, of its excellent fire department. People gauged the requirements of construction thereby and built just as shoddily as inurance regulations would permit. They and the people of the country at large have virtually been seduced into combustible, shoddy construction of buildings under false pretenses made by the nonprohibitive rate of the fire insurance companies.

Wood has been another curse of the

ountry. It is almost a blessing in disguise that our forest are well nigh devastated by our extravagant ruthlessness, because even to the most obtuse it must be evident that the use of wood is no longer economy. A building of steel frame and hollow fireproofing tile, or of structural reinforced concrete protected from fire by tile, costs but a fraction over 10 per cent in first cost than does the usual frame of wood with wooden joists and studs. The life of such framing is infinitely longer than the old wood affair, the cost of maintenance is less, so is the insurance rate, and, all in all, in a very few years' time, good construction not only means safety, but an actual economy. The enclosing of stairways and elevator wells, the protection of windows and skylights with wired glass, the making of a building fireproof in design costs nothing more in money than the cheap firetraps, but is merely the expenditure of a little intelligence on the part of the architects.

Millions are spent yearly in handling this plague, but only hundreds are doled out n steps to prevent its outbreak.

Looked at fairly, says the American Architect, the leading architectural journal of the country, it is the community at large that is the culprit, since it "suffers" fires to take place, when it really has the power to prevent them. It looks calmly on at the expenditure of millions annually, millions that come out of its own pockets, for the maintenance of imperfectly effective fire departments, and yet, if but half of the money spent in this way had been used in the difference of cost between combustible and incombustible construction, the greater part of our cities would now be indestructible.

It has been the assumption that a real estate improver, as a sane business man, should be able to perceive how much it was to his own ultimate advantage to build an indestructible building. The true theory is that incombustible buildings must be built. It is really immaterial to the taxpayer whether an individual elects to let his building be destroyed by fire, but it is of very real interest to the public that the lives and property of other people shall not be jeopardized and destroyed at the same time. It is desirable to substitute unburnable for burnable buildings with the shortest delay possible, since a conflagration may occur any day, and the process can be better accomplished by coaxing

than by compulsion. The one thing for our municipalities to do is to arrange the taxation of property in accordance with the latter's permanency them in premiums since 1860, \$3.622,000,000, and the maximum on firetraps would be perfectly equitable to all. It would put the burden of paying for the maintenance as well as businesslike enough to be went up in smoke there. The loss in busi- as to not require such service. It is the one sane municipal solution of the problem erally as a result of that fire very nearly the one way of extracting ourselves from reached \$1,006,000,000; it is costing fully \$12.- | under the roke of the insurance companies; 000,000 to clear away the debris and \$350,- the surest means of stopping the ravages will be expended to repair the damage. patrick consulting architect and executive figured their losses and find that they owe | Municipal Building Commissioners, Wash-

him that the exchange is very much in of inside property has reason to feel cheerfavor of studying carefully the needed ful as increases in value seem certain. There are many buyers looking for property-some of them for very expensive property at that. Within the past week I know of inquiries for inside residence property in which investors and homeseckers proposed to buy property costing from \$25,000 to \$100,000. The sale of property further out is none the less active by reason of the good prices being offered for down town property."

> The Ralston Townsite company has set next week as the time for those who have contracted for lots in Raiston to select the property. As the contracts were signed they were numbered and the selection will be made in the order received. As there are thirty-three blocks platted for residence lots, it will not be difficult for the buyers to find desirable lots. Ten blocks have been platted for business tots and some will prefer them to the lots "in the woods," or those covered with valuable walnut trees.



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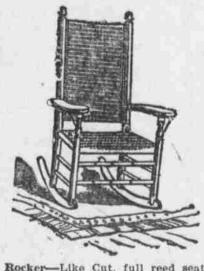
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