

TIMELY REAL-ESTATE GOSSIP

Increasing Prosperity Means Work for More Household.

FIFTY-FIVE NEW EMPLOYERS

Extension of Factories and Business Homes in Year Means Nearly Thousand More Families to Possess in Omaha.

Statistics printed in the New Year's edition of The Bee show clearly why Omaha needs so many new residences and why they are all filling as fast as they are built.

Under the head of new industries The Bee printed a list of fifty-five new concerns which have opened up for business in Omaha during 1909. These new concerns employ between 800 and 1,500 men and as most of these men are either skilled workmen or well paid salaried men it is noted that a majority of these are heads of families and will require homes to live in.

Real estate men are working in closer harmony with the Omaha Commercial club in assisting to secure new industries than ever before. The time has passed when real estate men put stumbling blocks in the way of new industries coming to Omaha.

The announcement of two new large buildings at the close of the year has put Omaha in the skyscraper class of cities. The Union Pacific gave Omaha a Christmas present of a new twelve-story headquarters building, and, as a New Year's gift, the Woodmen of the World announced they had decided upon a location for their new headquarters building which they say is to be sixteen stories high.

The rapidity with which the new City National bank building is being reared into the air was shown last week when two stories of steel were added. At the close of the week before the huge derrick was placed on the top of the seventh story. The steel is now in place for two more stories. The work is being done in spite of the zero weather.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN US

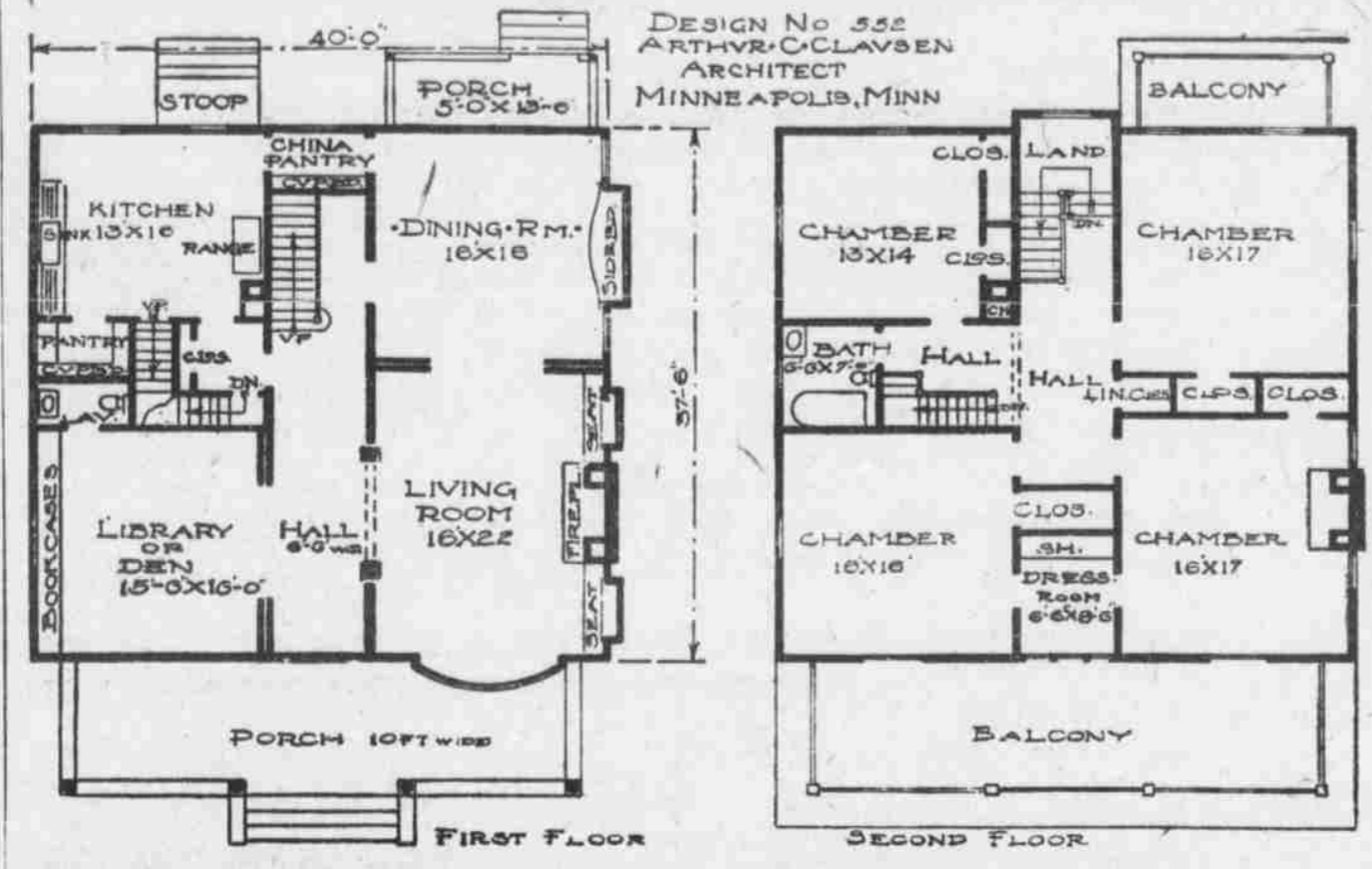
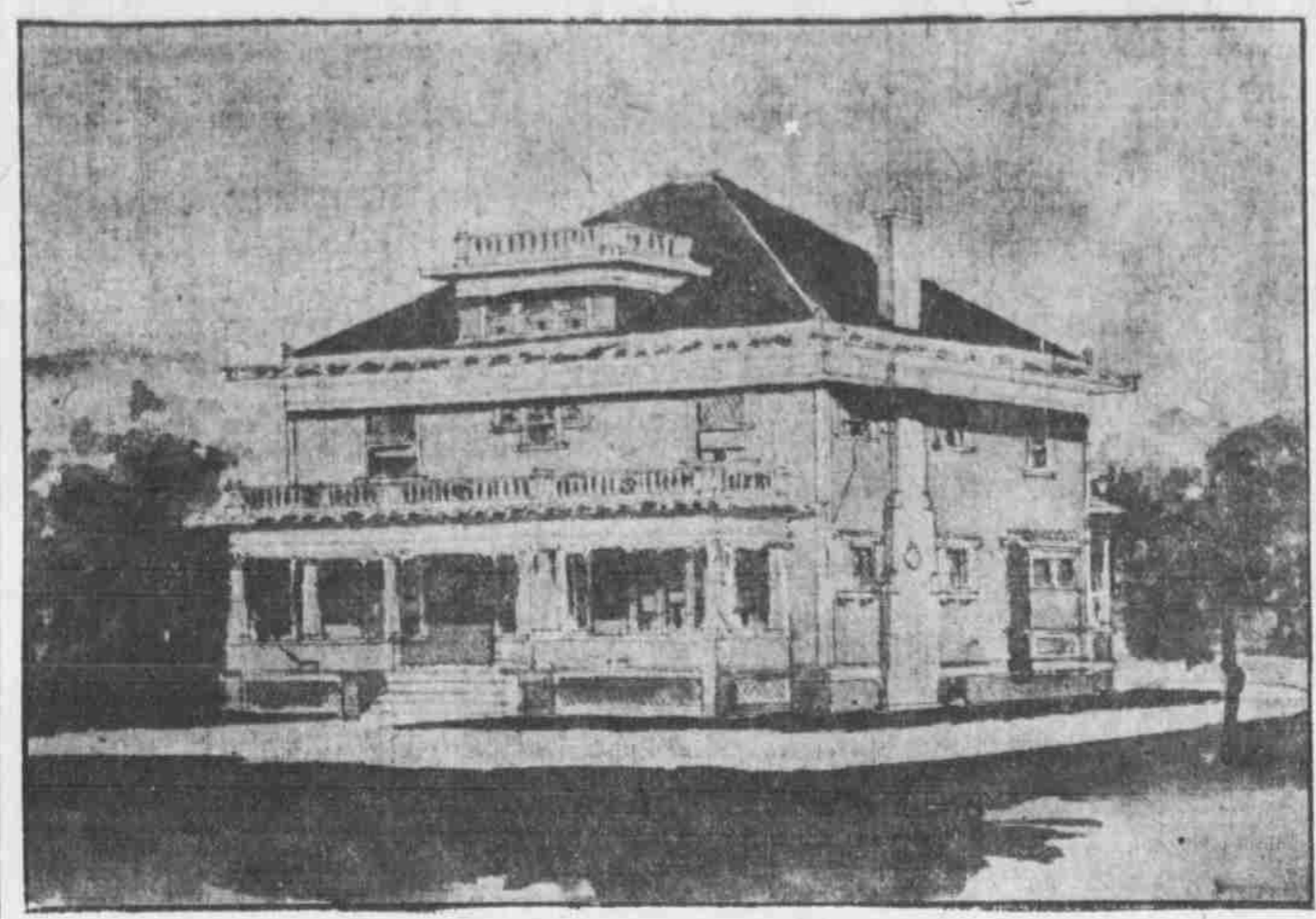
Irish Dramatist Yeats Contrasts the Englishman and the American.

The English and Americans both chase the dollar. The contrast lies in what they do with it when it is caught. The Englishman saves and hoards his dollar; the American spends it. Curiosity impels the American; he would exhaustively test life and see what it is made of; curiosity is his form of the primal and powerful instinct of growth.

Attentively watching the American and the English in their behavior, I discover a subtle contrast. The American seeks opportunity to do you a service, which is the pride of the Englishman, who is served. "Service is honorable," was the motto of medieval Europe, proud in its humility. To serve, to render continual service at the call of affection, fidelity, gratitude, family assistance, loyalty, to lead the European, perhaps, has the sense for service's sake, was the dream of romantic poetry and ancient chivalry.

In the English home the husband rules, in America it is the wife. I know the poet Milton thought the wife should be a pretty and pleasing drudge; I know that the Puritan husband liked his wife to be a drudge and preferred her plain features; and I know that French gallantry likes her to be a subtle temptress; I know also that William the Conqueror flung with a stirrup leather the young lady of his choice whom he afterward married. These are great authorities, but what have the primal instincts to tell us? What do the love lyrics say? Interrogate a generous young man of any country, having his first and strong-

NEWS OF THE BUSY HOME BUILDERS



Getting Best Results in Home Building

Arthur C. Clausen, Architect.

The Practical Square House.

The easiest house to plan and the cheapest to build is what we term a square house, meaning a house under one unbroken roof with as few breaks in the wall as possible.

There is a great variety of styles in which a square house can be designed, the most permanent of them being the modern colonial style. In other words, the colonial style adapted to modern requirements. Better shaped and larger rooms can be obtained in a square house for a certain amount of money than in a house irregular in shape at the same cost.

Take for example the illustration accompanying this article. The entrance to the house is on the right, and a good view is obtained at a glance of the stairway, the art glass windows above the landing, the library, the living room, with its pleasing fireplace and the sideboard in the dining room. The rooms on the second floor are grouped around a broad hall in the center of the house, which is well lighted by the windows in the stair landing.

est passion, and what does he say? Is not his mind all compact of adoration, the attitude of an inferior to a superior? And she—what response does the fair one make to her lover's adoration? Or get into the confidence of an old couple long used to each other, and how will they reply? I answer for them that, while the husband will praise the wife to the skies for good sense, tact and wisdom, she will show herself to be the critic, probably the satirist, although an affectionate satirist, not a fault escaping her loving eyes. It is for his faults she loves him; she knows she is his tutelary genius, made so, as I believe, by the sacred maternal instinct planted in her from the beginning, and he knows and accepts it. It is a blind, groping instinct that will employ itself on anything it can lay its hands on, a curious, subtle instinct that regards the husband as a sort of first born.

THE BEE'S PLAN BOOK

Through an arrangement with Arthur C. Clausen, architect, the readers of The Omaha Bee can obtain a copy of this beautiful book.

"THE ART, SCIENCE AND ECONOMY OF HOME-BUILDING."

This book contains forty-six chapters and 200 illustrations, printed on heavy enameled paper, with cover stamped in gold. It deals with the practical side of homebuilding, giving complete information on the planning and designing of every kind of home. There is nothing more practical than making the home artistic, building it on scientific lines and to insure sanitary conditions and warmth.

Fill all the little angles and corners of this class of work. The same principle applies to the exterior work. While the writer does not advocate designing all homes in a severely plain box-like manner, there are so many people who must positively bring the cost of their house within a certain figure that it is well for such people to hear these facts in mind and approximate there an closely as practical for purely economic reasons.

ates, it penetrates everywhere, and gets into every home. It is the air Englishmen breathe; the old men and old women give short-cuts and the children prattle of it; for on unmarried maids live by it; they are the depositaries of its traditions, its usages and its spokesmen. It is the whitebone in their spines.

THE SHAME OF THE COUNTRY

Record of Lynchings for the Year, Eleven Whites, Fifty-nine Negroes.

Lynchings in 1909 have numbered seventy, the highest number recorded since 1904. The victims numbered eleven whites and fifty-nine negroes. The lynchings occurred in twelve states and one territory, New Mexico. As in previous years, crimes or alleged crimes against white women and murders caused most of these summary executions.

For the present time we have a perfect network of gas pipes and water pipes throughout our large cities. We have main pipes laid under the streets, communicating by side pipes, with the various dwellings, enabling the members to draw their supplies of gas and water from a common source.

"In a similar manner it is conceivable that cables of telephone wires could be laid underground or suspended overhead, communicating by a central office with private dwellings, country houses, shops, manufactories, etc., uniting them through the main cable with a central office where the wire could be connected as desired, establishing direct communication between any two places in the city. Such a plan as this, though impracticable at the present moment, will, I firmly believe, be the outcome of the introduction of the telephone to the public. Not only so, but I believe in the future wires will unite the head offices of telephone companies in different cities, and a man in one part of the country may communicate by word of mouth with another in a distant place.

"I am aware that such ideas may appear to you Utopian and out of place, for we are met together for the purpose of discussing not the future of the telephone, but its present.

"Believing, however, as I do that such a scheme will be the ultimate result of the telephone to the public, I will impress upon you all the advisability of keeping this end in view at all present arrangements of the telephone may be eventually realized in this grand system.

"The plan usually presented in regard to private telegraphs is to lease such lines to private individuals or to companies at a fixed annual rental. This plan should be adopted by you, but instead of erecting a line stretching directly from the one to another, I would advise placing the wires from the two points to the office of the company and there connect them together; if this plan be followed, a large number of wires would be centered in the telephone office, where they would be easily accessible for testing purposes. In places remote from the office of the company simple testing boxes could be erected for the telephone wires of that neighborhood, and these testing places could at any time be converted into central offices when the leases of the telephone wires desired intercommunication.

"In regard to other present uses for the telephone, the instrument can be adapted so clearly as to compete on favorable terms with speaking tubes, bells and annunciators, as a means of communication between different parts of a house. This seems to be a favorable application of the telephone, not only on account of the large number of telephones that would be wanted, but because it would lead eventually to the plan of intercommunication referred to above; I would therefore recommend that special arrangements should be made for the introduction of the telephone into hotels and private buildings in place of the speaking tubes and annunciators at present employed. Telephones sold for this purpose could be stamped or numbered in such a way as to distinguish them from those employed for business purposes, and an agreement, could be signed by the purchaser that the telephones should become forfeited to the company if used for other purposes than those specified in the agreement.

"It is probable that such a use of the telephone would speedily become popular, and that as the public became acquainted with it, it would be used for all sorts of purposes. It is not received with favor, because

BELL'S TELEPHONE VISION

Complete Fulfillment of Inventor's Early Claims.

RIDICULED AS A UTOPIAN DREAM

What the Professor Said About the Device Thirty Years Ago Makes Mighty Interesting Reading.

One evening last week there was held in New York City a dinner in honor of the directors of the Associated Press. One of the features was the most interesting development yet known in the possibilities of the telephone. Each of the eighty guests found a telephone receiver at his table. During the evening Caruso and Slezak sang over the wire, and each guest, taking down the receiver at his plate, could hear them.

Following this eminent men in Washington—Commander Peary, Andrew Carnegie, Alexander Graham Bell and Admiral Chester—delivered speeches into the ear of each guest. Each speaker was 200 miles away. In view of this astonishing and successful telephone experiment extraordinary interest attaches to Alexander Graham Bell's view, expressed thirty years ago, of the possibilities of the then new invention. In a paper addressed to the members of the English company organized to introduce the telephone in that country Prof. Bell delivered a prospectus of the future of the invention on March 25, 1878. U. N. Bethell, one of the leading telephone men of the country, was present at the dinner, and he referred to this prospectus of Mr. Bell's. It is reproduced by the New York Times as follows:

"It has been suggested that at this, our first meeting, I should lay before you a few ideas concerning the future of the electric telephone, together with any objections that occur to me in regard to the best mode of introducing the instrument to the public.

"The telephone may be briefly described as an electrical contrivance for reproducing in distant places the tones and articulations of a speaker's voice so that conversations can be carried on by word of mouth between persons in different rooms, in different streets, or in different towns. "The great advantage it possesses over every other form of electrical apparatus consists in the fact that it requires no skill to operate the instrument. All other telegraphic machines produce signals which require to be translated by experts, and such instruments are, therefore, extremely limited in their application, but the telephone actually speaks, and for this reason it can be utilized for nearly every purpose for which speech is employed.

"The chief obstacle to the universal use of electricity as a means of communication between distant points has been so far as required to operate telegraphic instruments. The invention of automatic printing, telegraphic dial instruments, etc., has materially reduced the amount of skill required, but has introduced a new element of difficulty in the shape of increased expense. Simplicity of operation has been obtained by complication of the parts of the machine, so that such instruments are much more expensive than those usually employed by skilled mechanics. The simple and inexpensive nature of the telephone, on the other hand, renders it possible to connect every man's house, office, or manufacturing plant with a central station so as to give him the benefit of direct telephonic communication with his neighbors at a cost not greater than that incurred by gas or water.

Future Possibilities.

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We Make Them in Omaha and can duplicate any Press Brick manufactured in the world—also Save You Money Hydraulic-Press Brick Co. 330 Bee Building. Let us show you samples.

TRACKAGE PROPERTY We offer for rent the building located at 914 Farnam street, which is a one story and basement building. Dimensions are 20x86, approximately 3,300 sq. ft. An addition to alley could be built to suit tenant. This is in the wholesale district, being convenient to car line. For further particulars call The Bee Building Co. 17th and Farnam Sts.

customed to the telephone in their houses they would recognize the advantages of a system of intercommunication. When this time arrives I would advise the company to place telephones free of charge for a specified period in a few of the principal shops, so as to offer to those householders who work with the central office the additional advantages of oral communication with their tradespeople. The central office system, once inaugurated in this manner, would inevitably grow to enormous proportions, for these shopkeepers would thus be induced to employ the telephone, and as such connections with the central office increased in number so would the advantages to householders become more apparent, and the number of subscribers be increased.

AROUND WORLD WITH GRANT

Boston Man Tells Interesting Stories of Famous Cruise of the General. William F. Will, who sailed as secretary of General U. S. Grant on the famous cruise around the world on the United States steamer Vandalla in 1877, tells many interesting stories of that trip.

"In those days the Vandalla was looked upon as the most beautiful ship in the American navy and it was because of its attractiveness, graceful modeling and spacious cabin room that it was selected to carry the ex-president. Before the vessel left for Europe the cabins were thoroughly renovated and fitted out especially for the comfort of Grant and his family. Among the many humorous and tragic incidents of the voyage, however, the incident that most impressed itself on the mind of all on board the Vandalla was the meeting of Grant and Garibaldi. After visiting several Mediterranean ports the ship steamed into the harbor of Naples. Grant was standing on deck near his cabin admiring the scenery of the harbor and the excellent view of Mount Vesuvius, when a rowboat came alongside carrying an old man with a bushy gray beard. The man was dressed in an old military uniform and had a wooden leg. Grant recognized the lone figure in the rowboat as Garibaldi and with a cry of delight hastened to the side of the Vandalla.

WHAT ARE DOCTORS DOING?

Abate "Scourge of the North." It has probably occurred to innumerable sufferers from what is generally known as the "common cold" that it is about time for medical science, which has coped successfully with much more serious problems in disease, to abate a distressing malady which has been aptly designated "the scourge of the north." In every household there is a favorite remedy, but as a matter of fact, no effective cure is known. In a recent issue of the British Medical Journal it is pointed out that the disease is not one, but many, its symptoms being due to various germs. The widespread belief in cold baths and the process called "hardening" is rejected. Even the hope held out some time ago by Dr. Henshaw, in his report to the British Medical association, that a vaccine may cut short an attack or make it tolerable, is not received with favor, because