Increasing Prosperity Means Work for More Householders.

FIFTY-FIVE NEW EMPLOYERS

Extension of Factories and Business Houses in Year Means Nearly Thousand More Pamilies to

established by the New Year's dition of The Bee show clearly why Omaha needs so many new residences and why they are all filling as fast as they are built. The query is often heard as to where so many people come from to fill all the new houses which are built in all sections of the city each year. The figures given answer the questions.

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 concerus employ between 800 and 1,000 men and as most of those men are either skilled workmen or well paid salesmen it is noted that a majority of these are heads of

families and will require houses to live in Not only have many new concerns come, but nearly all other industries show an increases in their business which means they are employing new men all the while, This all means an added population and also means the grocery stores and meat markets need more men to handle the goods to feed them and thus again is the population of Omaha increased. Thus more houses are needed. Omaha has tower fracant houses than any city of its class in the country. Those who doubt the assertion need only to start house hunting.

Real estate men are working in close; 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. It was not long ago since real estate men boosted the price of land as soon as they learned that it was really needed for a factory site or as a location for a warehouse. Now the real estate men, who nreet each week at the Commercial club rooms are working harmoniously with the club in assisting to locate new factories and different industries, realizing that by this means Omaha is fast forging to the front and growing.

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 announce they had decided upon a location for their new headquarters building which they say is to e 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

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 Englishments.

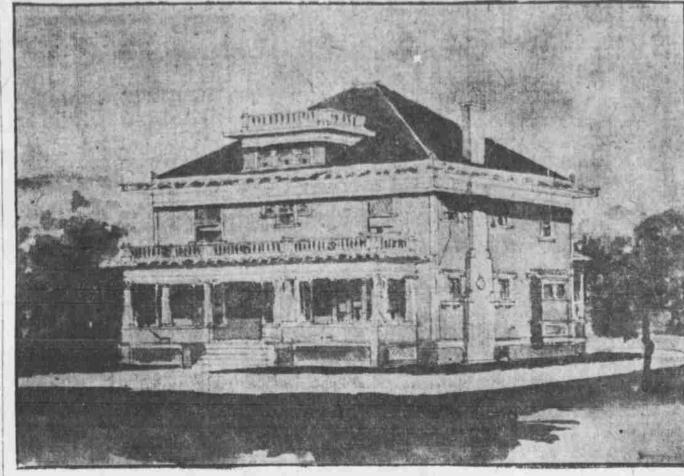
pains, or that he has any doubts as to his certain amount of money than in a the time when they were settlers in a course, is secluded, but all of the other

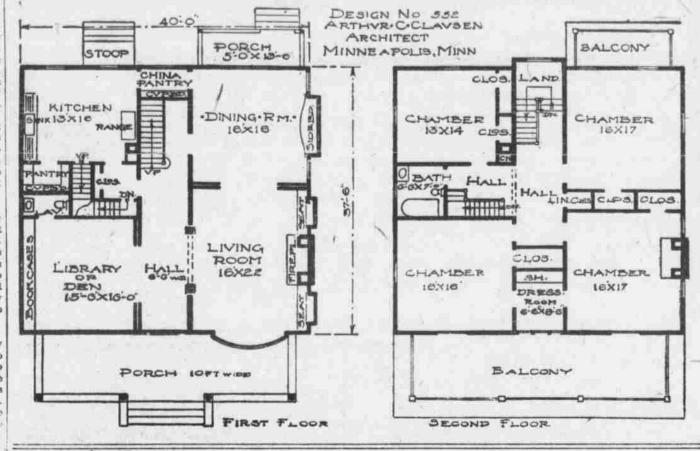
merican remembers the backswoods; his by narrow doors. does not soon discover behind the nomanuers the old spirit of backwoods helpfulness. The European, perhaps, has the advantage in the drawing room, but for a real emergency it is better to rely on an American-at least it was so stated to

Attentively watching the American and the English to their behavior I discover a subtle contrast. The American seeks apportunity to do you a service, while it the pride of the Englishman to be served, "Service is honorable," was the motto of medieval Europe, proud in its homility. To serve, to render continual service at the call of affection, fidelity, gratitude, family allegiance, loyalty to leader, love for your sweetheart, reverence for age or weakness, to serve even for service's sake, was the dream of romantic poetry and ancient chivalry. Proud, sithough an affectionate satirist, not a engine.-John B. Yeats in Harper's Weekly. selfish commerce reverses this and pronounces service to be menial. Can it be faults she loves him; she knows she is his THE SHAME OF THE COUNTRY that herein America is medieval and Eng- tutelary genius, made so, as I believe, by land the modern, up-to-date nation? The the sacred maternal instinct planted in her Record of Lynchings for the Year, peasant races of Europe whom change has from the beginning, and he knows and acnot touched may be brought with him to cepts it. It is a blind, groping instinct that the new world this noble fragment of an will employ itself on anything it can lay ancient world. Pechaps we may all return its hands on, a curious, subtle instinct that to it. Civilization has often had to retrace regards the husband as a sort of first born.

its footsteps. In the English home the husband rules, and all that our womenkind expect of us is in America it is the wife. I know the poet that we be forceable, with them to find Milton thought the wife should be a pretty the wisdom. We are creatures of exand pleasing drudge; I know that the Puri- cess from birth to age; it is for them to tan husband liked his wife to be a drudge find temperance, sobriety, sense of proporand preferred her plain featured, and I tion; our faults are their opportunity. It know that French gallantry likes her to bores a man to be admired by his wife. It be a subtle wanton; I know also that William the Conqueror flogged with a stirrup leather the young lady of his choice whom he afterward married. These are great authorities, but what have the primal inbe a subtle wanton; I know also that Wil- is the wrong sort of woman that worships atincts to tell us? What do the love lyrics has the secret-she rules by serving. say? Interrogate a generous young man In America, so far, they have no class Starof any country, having his first and strong- feeling: in England it abounds, it circu-

TIMELY REAL ESTATE GOSSIP NEWS OF THE BUSY HOME BUILDERS





Getting Best Results in Home Building

Arthur C. Clausen, Architect.

The Practical Source House.

The easiest house to plan and the cheapman saves and husbands his dollar; the est to build is what we term a square American spends it. Curiosity impels the house, meaning a house under one un-American; he would exhaustively test life broken roof with as few breaks in the and see what it is made of; curiosity is his form of the primat and powerful instiffet of growth. The Englishman has not this appetite; he is born blase. Have not his ancestors long ago discovered the vanhis ancestors long ago discovered the van- in the English domestic style by planning ity of life and its pleasures? He is supethe house somewhat rambling in appearrior to these allurements and places his since. For the average city lot not exhappiness in a sort of solidified egoism, coeding seventy-five feet in width, a house solidified and enlarged by the conscious- planned within a single rectangle is de ness of unsunned heaps laid away in stocks cidedly the most practical, especially if and shares and sound business invest- the broad side of the house is placed toward the front.

The Americans have no manners; they There is a great variety of styles in say so themselves in a confession which is which a square house can be designed, the half penitent and half proud. More circum- most permanent of them being the modernspect even than his polite neighbors the ized colonial style. In other words, the French is the Englishman on the subject colonial style adapted to modern requireof his manners. They are not good, but ments, Better shaped and larger rooms that is not because he has not taken great can be obtained in a square house for a complete success, but because his ideals are house fregular in shape built at the same Wrong. The Americans' no-manners have cost, one of the advantages of a square an imaginative basis, are, in fact, a look- house is the homelike assemblage of the ing back and a poetical remembrance of rooms on the first floor. The kitchen, of new land, fighting Indians and wild beasts rooms and reception hall, each connected and beset with incredible dangers and dif- by very wide openings can be drawn toficulties, so that everyone had to be rough Rether in one large, roomy interior, giving as well as neighborly-their roughness the the affect of distance and overcoming the akindly alde of a real kindness-and often shut-in-Leeling which one experiences when greater the roughness the greater and sitting in a room entirely enclosed, being are efficient the kindness. Your genuine connected with the adjoining rooms only easier to heat, taking less radiation in the in a small city, and seldom thinks any-

he puts all his poetry into action; his stren- in the center of the house. As one enters article were built entirely as shown ex- advantages over city location in a thickiy realized in this grand system. yous Puritian ethics despising as effiminate a good view is obtained at a giance of cept that the library and the chamber dithe strange contemplative and willful ways the stairway, the art glass windows above rectly over it be taken out, there would children of a suburban home may have of artist and poet and musician. Manners the landing, the library, the living room, be much less floor space, but the same a little farther to go to school, but the to private telegraphs is to lease such

each other, and how will they reply? 1

will praise the wife to the skies for good

sense, tact and wisdom, she will show her-

self to be the critic, probably the satirist.

We men are the workers and fighters,

answer for them that, while the husband whalebone in their stays.

THE BEE'S PLAN BOOK

thur C. Clausen, architect, the read-ers of The Omaha Bee can obtain a

copy of his beautiful book, "THE ART, SCIENCE AND SEN-TIMENT OF HOMEBUILD-XBI 69.75 for one Dollar,

This book contains forty-six chapters and 200 mustrations, printed on heavy enameted paper, with cover stamped in gold. It deals with the practical side of homeounding, givng complete information of inning and designing of every kind of nome, There is nothing more practical than making the home arusue, building it on scientific lines and to theure sanitary conditions and warmen. The author of the book aims to give the intending homebuilder anvice on subjects such as materials, etc. Problems about front doors, windows, stairways, naces, exteriors, interior finish, etc., tre taken up in detail and treated with good common sense. Nearly all questions that could be anticipated prove a great heip to those who are about to plan a home. It is pro-fusely illustrated. Send all orders to Arthur C. Clausen, 1136-3 Exchange, Minneapolis.

amount of floor space in square feet, it is ize the amount of labor it takes to neatly with nature's untrampled handiwork.

Eleven Whites, Fifty-nine

Negroes.

to the exterior work. While the writer does not advocate designing all homes it 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 bear these facts in mind and approximate them as closely as practical for purely economical reasons. If the cost of the house is not limited.

that is a different story. Under these circumstances a man would usually have a good sized piece of property to start with, on which he can spread his house single city lot, with the car lines now mouth with another in a distant place. all connections would necessarily be made within a few blocks that will extend much further in due time. The same convenconvenience in the water supply and the phone, but its present. disposing of the sewerage, a condition which first place, which means a reduction in the thing of it. As long as a man has to take upon you all the advisability of keeping seems to me that the telephone should attractiveness, graceful modeling and spabroad hall in the center of the house, going around the outside corner of the A good designer can plan a home for any which is well lighted by the windows in library as it is planned. Corners and location, but he can give a man a great superior to the long and narrow halfs one run into considerable expense, because of convenient arrangement if he is not conso often sees in lopk and marrow houses, the labor involved in making them. Take fined to the requirements of a city lot,

est passion, and what does he say? Is not ates, it penetrates everywhere, and gets rious points in the south, and Oklahoma his mind all compact of adoration, the atti- into every home. It is the air Englishmen furnished a quadruple lynching, with four wires of that neighborhood, and these public in a way that has never previously tude of an inferior to a superior? And breathe; the old men and old women give cattlemen as the victims. she-what response does the fair one make exhortations and the children prattie of it: In the following record the word "lynchto her lover's adoration? Or get into the for orn unmarried maids live by it; they ing" has been i.cld to apply only to the of the telephone wires desired intercom- vanito her lover's adoration. Or get into the confidence of an old couple long used to are the depositories of its traditions, its summary punishment inflicted by a mea munication.

orneles and its spokeswomen, it is the or by any number of citizens on a person alleged to have committed a crime, telephone, the instrument can be sup- WHAT ARE DOCTORS DOING? Yet it is all comparatively recent; Shake-By states the seventy lynching cases here piled so cheaply as to compete on favorspeare and the Elizabethans knew nothing recorded are classified as follows: of it; it is about as modern as the steam Georgia, 11: Texas. 19: Florida, 8: Louis- annunciators, as a means of communicaiana, 7; Mississippi, 7; Alabama, 6; Okla- tion between different parts of a house

homs. 5; Kentucks, 4; South Carolina, 3; This seems to be a favorable application Arkunsas, 3; lilinois, 2; New Mexico, 2; of the telephone, not only on account of It has probably occurred to innumerable

Buying Dogs.

Lynchings in 1908 have numbered seventy, the highest number recorded since 1904. The victims numbered sleven whites and fifty-nine negroes.

The lynchings occurred in tweive states and one territory. New Mexico. As in previous years, crimes or alleged crimes against white women and murders caused against white women and murders against white women against wh

"Buy dogs?" reared his sens in a chorus One case occurring in Caire, Ill., com-

corred north of the Ohio river during the wiping the tears from his eyes, "if an one wants a dog, he tells some one else and they give him one. But who eye sear.
Several double lynchings occurred at vawants a dog, he tells some on and they give him one. But who wants a dog?"—Century Magazine.

BELL'S TELEPHONE

Complete Fulfillment of Inventor's Early Claims.

the Professor Said About the Device Thirty Years Ago Makes Mighty Interesting

Reading.

RIDICULED AS A UTOPIAN DREAM

One evening last week there was held in New York City a dinner in honor of the directors of the Associated Press. One of its 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 Slegak 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 Grahem Bell and Admiral Ches-

ter-delivered specches into the car of each guest. Hach speaker was 230 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: "At 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 suggestions that occur to me in regard to the best mode of introducing the instrument to the public.

Modest Claims.

"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 natruments 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 the skill required to operate telegraphic instruments. The invention of automatic printing, tele-graphic 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 manufactory with a central station so as to give him the benefit of direct telephonic ommunication with his neighbors at a ost not greater than that incurred by gas or water. fit all the little angles and corners of this

Future Possibilities.

class of work. The same principle applies "At the present time we have a perfect network of gas pipes and water pipes a common source.

vate dwellings, country houses, shops, The central office system, once inaug- tions favorable to their activity by altermanufactories, etc., uniting them through urated in this manner, would inevitably ing the cutaneous circulation. the main cable with a central office where grow to enormous proportions, for these Few people give the attention to the purchasing of the lot that the importance of tablishing direct communication between employ the telephone, and as such consuch a purchase merits. About all they any two places in the city. Such a plan nections with the central office increased know, or think they know, is that the lot as this, though impracticable at the presshould be level and if there are children in ent moment, will, I firmly believe, be the householders become more apparent, and the family that it would be near a school, outcome of the introduction of the telealso convenient to some car line. It does phone to the public. Not only so, but I not occur to them that some of the most believe in the future wires will unite the company should employ a man in each beautiful spots in Minnesota can be found head offices of telephone companies in beautiful spots in Minnesota can be found just outside of the cities where one can obtain acres for what they would pay for a the country may communicate by word of of the wires, or a toll could be levied. As

pear to you Utopian and out of place, for note the time during which any wires ences as to light and telephone can we are met together for the purpose of were connected and to make a charge acbe had in such places with only a slight in- discussing not the future of the tele- cordingly. Bills could be sent in periodi-

Believing, however, as I do that such charge might be, the revenue would probevery man has to contend with who builds a scheme will be the ultimate result of ably be something enormous.

Lensing System Urged.

"The plan usually presented in regard as a branch of the fine arts he has not; with its pleasing fireplace and the side- amount of exterior wall surface, for the uncontaminated pure air which they lines to private individuals or to combut he is indeed an obtuse observer who board in the dming room. The rooms on wall going to the inside corner would be breathe on the way will more than make panies at a fixed annual rental. This the second floot are grouped around a identical in size and shape as the walls up for the inconvenience of the distance. plan should be adopted by you, but instead of erecting a line stretching directly the stair landing. This arrangement is far angles in any kind of mill work always deal more for his money in the way of a you to bring the wires from the two points. Telegraph department. to the office of the company and there Since a square house provides less wall the paneled beam celling or an elaborate and can make a much more attractive followed, a large number of wires would lieve there is still greater in the future. me by a woman who said she had tried surface to the weather in proportion to the wainscoting or stairway. Few people real- home if he is able to associate that home soon be centered in the telephone office. testing places could at any time be con- been attempted. "In rgard to other present uses for the

able terms with speaking tubes, bells and About Time for Medical Science to tors at present employed. Telephones sold as a matter of fact, no effectual cure is each other's shoulders. Those who saw for this purpose could be stamped or num- known. signed by the purchaser that the telephones due to various germs. fied in the agreement. Popularity Probable.

"It is probable that such a use of the ular, and that as the public became ac- able, is not received with favor, because Beaton Drug Co

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manufactured in the world-also

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throughout our large cities. We have customed to the telephone in their houses the microbe of the common cold is not almain pipes laid under the streets, com- they would recognize the advantages of ways the same; hence it would be neces municating by side pipes, with the vari- a system of intercommunication. When sary first to discover the identity of the ous dwellings, enabling the members to this time arrives I would advise the com- particular bug or use a mixed vaccine. draw their supplies of gas and water from pany to place telephones free of charge. The writer in the Journal quotes Dr. for a specified period in a few of the Kuhn, a German authority on the preven-"In a similar manner it is conceivable principal shops, so as to offer so those tion of colds, who believes that they are that cables of telephone wires could be householders who work with the central not usually contracted from other persons. iaid underground or suspended overhead, office the adidtional advantages of oral but that a chill affords to microbes alcommunicating by branch wires with pri- communication with their tradespeople, ready in the nose, throat or mouth condi-

"Should this plan ever be adopted the "I am aware that such ideas may ap- at the central office, it would be easy to

cally. However small the rate of

falsers before him have told the story; Take for example the illustration aches is of all men the most poetical; only companying this article. The entrance is lustration. If the plan accompanying this to him if the ride is a little longer and the ments of the telephone may be eventually fore the public as a means of communication between bankers, merchants, manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers, dock companies, water companies, police offices, fire stations, newspaper offices, hospitals and public buildings, and for use in railway offices, in mines and operations. "Arrangements should also be speedily

concluded for the use of the telephone in the army and navy and by the Postal

"Although there is a great field for the connect them together; if this plan be telephone in the immediate present. I be-"By bearing in mind the great object where they would be easily accessible for to be ultimately achieved, I believe that esting purposes. In places remote from the telephone company cannot only sethe office of the company simple testing cure for itself a business of the most rehoxes could be erected for the telephone munerative kind, but also benefit the

> "I am, gentlemen, your obedient ser-"ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL."

Abate "Scourge of the

Missouri, 1: West Virginia, L.-Philadelphia the large number of telephones that would sufferers from what is generally known he wanted, but because it would lead even- as the "common cold" that it is about time ually to the plan of intercommunication re- for medical science, which has coped sucterred to above: I would therefore recom- cessfully with much more serious prob-"An American who was in Nazareth mond that special arrangements should be lems in disease, to abate a distressing made for the introduction of the tele- malady which has been aptly designated finished playing the American national phone into hotels and private buildings in "the scourge of the north." In every place of the speaking tubes and annuncia- household there is a favorite remedy, but, there hugging each other, and crying over

> bered in such a way as to distinguish In a recent issue of the British Medical them from those employed for business Journal it is pointed out that the disease purposes, and an agreement, could be is not one, but many, its symptems being not a dry eye on the whole ship. It was a

should become forfeited to the company if The widesprend belief in cold baths never expect to see again. Boston Globe, used for other purposes than those speci- and the process called "hardening" is rejected. Even the hope held out some time

This is all very well, but it leaves us heads and nothing to fall back upon but quinine, hot lemonade, nasal sprays or the old grandmother remedies of smelling salts and blackberry tea .- Philadelphia Press,

AROUND WORLD WITH GRANT

Boston Man Tells Interesting Stories of Famous Cruise of the General. William F. Will, who sailed as secre-

tary of General U. S. Grant on the famous cruise around the world on the United States steamer Vandalia in 1877, tella many interesting stories of that trip.

In those days the Vandalia was looked upon as the most beautiful ship in the American navy and it was because of its clous 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 Vandalia was the meeting of Grant and Garabaldi. After visiting several Medeterranean 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 oldish 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 Garabaldi and with a cry of delight hastened to the side of the Vandalia.

"Garabaldi made rather slow progress up the ship's ladder, because of his wooden leg. As he reached the deck the band played an Italian national air, I was standing directly behind General Grant, and, therefore, could hear everything that was said, a privilege that the music of the band prevented the other men from enjoying. Garabaldi grasped General Grant's hand, exclaiming, 'Welcome to the Murat of America.' As General Grant heard the words of welcome and felt the pressure of Garabaldi's hand, he began to cry.

"Garabaldi embraced the general, crying, too, as he understood Grant's reply 'No. general; you are the greatest general the world has ever produced.' Still weeping, Garabaldi shook his head. While the band hymn these two great commanders stood those two great strong men weeping from the mere pleasure of meeting each other could not keep from crying, and there was sight such as I had never seen before and

Death from Blood Poison ago by Dr. Benham, in his report to the was prevented by G. W. Cloyd, Plunk, Mo. British Medical association, that a vaccine who healed his dangerous wound with

telephone would speedily become pop- may cut short an attack or make it toler. Bucklen's Arnies Salve. 25c. For sale by