Class of 1910 of the Omaha High School Notable for Many Things

The Twelve Graduates Eligible for Commencement Program.

WITHIN a couple of weeks the annual flight of the graduates of the high schools of the country will make its appearance and darken the sky to everything else for a time. In Omaha this event is of special importance, for from the Omaha High school one of the largest graduating classes of America will be sent out.

A total of 255 students will be on the stage on the night of commencement to receive diplomas stating that each one has sucessfully completed the four years' work necessary to obtain the coveted sheepskin. This number is the largest ever graduating in the history of the Omaha High school, the list being divided into 160 girls and 95 boys.

Those who will receive diplomas are:

Some of these will go to college to more fully prepare themselves before encountering the rough buffets of the cold world, but others intend to step from the stage with their diplomas in their hands and conquer the stubborn universe. To some school life is one hard grind and merely a daily routine and graduation is a perfect haven of relief. These will not tempt fate a second time by starting upon another four years' trial in a college. But others are filled with the loftiest of ambitions and the benefits of a higher education appeal to them with a force too great to be resisted.

The high school course of the present time is arranged so that the pupil is compelled to take those studies which are considered necessary. Those which pertain more to the profession for which he intends to fit himself in life are left optional to each one. Among the studies required for graduation are, four years of English, two years of history, including American history, three years of mathematics and one of sciences. Other things are entirely at the will of the pupil. Certain necesssary courses of study are regulated by the business the boy or girl intends to take up after high school.

The issuance of a diploma to a pupil means that he or she has successfully completed all the studies in the course he decided upon. A high school diploma stating that a boy has completed the course of business at the high school is as good as any received from a good business college. Admission to any college can be made from the Omaha High school and to many of them without the taking of entrance examinations.

June 17 is Commencement Day in Omaha for the high school students. Although the girls outnumber the boys almost two to one the boys will try to get even on the number of certificates received by each sex, as a part of the boys will receive two of them, one for graduation from the high school and another for graduation from the Omaha High school cadet corps. All the commissioned officers will be on hand in full uniform and in the order of the rank of each he will get a paper stating that he is fully qualified to serve as an officer in the United States volunteer army. And in time of war the cadet with a diploma is eligible to enlist as a full fledged officer instead of a private with a gun.

According to the school calendar kept by the school authorites the school year has two weeks of hard work yet to finish, but for the class of 1910 it is virtually over, especially in the case of the boys. All the seniors who have kept their work up to a reasonable standard are exempt from the examinations to be held this week. On Monday, June 6, the boys who drill will travel to Harlan, Ia., for the week of the annual cadet encampment. The girls are unable to enjoy hard work while the boys are on vacation and the last week is the week of commenceent and social times.

Leaving the high school means the breaking of many pleasant ties for the majority of every class, just as leaving college is to the college student after four years of life in it. There are the many literary societies, glee and mandolin club, the language societies and friends among the faculty and classmates. Each senior, however, has a splendid record of the entire school life of his high school career in what is known as the "Annual" of the High School Register, the school paper. It contains pictures of all the societies of school, the athletic teams, individual pictures of the entire class, the honors obtained and in short every activity of the year. This annual issue is furnished free to each subscriber of the paper and can be obtained by any member of the class. It is managed both editorially and in the business part by the students themselves and always pays for itself and leaves a surplus.

The present class has made a record for itself by the number of new ideas it has originated and by the general breaking away from old traditions that have been building up for two decades. The first and greatest break was in regard to the time-honored senior fair. When notified that a senior fair could not be held the class hit upon the idea of the history pageant which was so successfully carried out and was then allowed to have a senior play which was given last night at the Creighton auditorium. Next, instead of having the annual senior banquet at which all were in unmitigated misery except the toastmaster, it was determined that a simple class party would be much the better plain and by means of it the members of the class would come into closer and more friendly relations with each other.

Perhaps the greatest honor in an entire high school course is to be on the program on the day of graduation—commencement day. Fond mothers and fathers have the proudest day of their lives when they see their son or daughter on the high school rostrum.

According to the law of life the greatest honors and greatest joys come to him who works the hardest. And to be an honor student of the Omaha High school follows the strict interpretation of this rule. Weeks and months of hard and grinding work fall to the lot of these pupils while they see their friends and schoolmates partaking of the many pleasures of school life.

The rule laid down by the department of English in the Omaha High school in regard to those who are to be eligible to compete for places on the commencement program is that only those students who have an average of ninety or above in English for the eleventh and twelfth grades of this study shall be allowed to try. This rule really means that the student must have a good average for the entire four years' work in English and his other work, for to get an average of ninety or above in the last two years' work one must be proficient in the first two years, and to be eligible in number of points one must keep up his other work.

This year thirty-five boys and girls were able to try under this ruling and twelve of the thirty-five were announced as having written the best essays. Six of this present list will recite their compositions on June 17, the six who make the best orations of their essays in a second contest to be held in the near future being the lucky ones.

The subjects treated upon by the pupils in their essays are so varied and so philosophical in nature that after one has attended a reading of all of them he is fully able to qualify himself upon any subject. Problems of life and government which have pestered man for ages are definitely settled.

The overwhelming proportion of girls to boys in the list of honor students causes a deal of worry to parents of high school youths until it is explained that when the proportion of girls to boys in the roll books of the school are taken into consideration the average draws a little nearer equal, as there are almost twice as many girls as boys in the high school.

Several curious facts have come to light in this year's list of honor students, and facts which have gone a long way to prove certain teachers' and parents' theories on what is proper high school life. In the first place, only one of the boys dances, and some of the girls do not. But none of the entire list is of the class of high school students who spend the greater part of their energy in the social life of the school. Another point to be noted is that most of them are members of literary or debating societies.

One of the pupils, Edith Neale, who succeeded in winning out in the essay contest, was from Calhoun. She comes into Omaha during the week and gets back to her folks only once a week. In the meantime she evidently works hard.

Ruth McIlvaine, another, is the president of the Pleiades Literary society and the vice president of the German society. She has often written stories for the Register, the school paper, which have won out in competition with other efforts.

Nellie Elgutter is one of those who is able to keep up her lessons and do work in the literary part of the Register also. She is a former officer of the Browning Literary society.

Ruth Sheldon wrote one of the two descriptive essays which won out. She is a member of the Browning society and on the staff of the Register.

Gladys Gifford is an officer of the Elaine society and a member of the Register staff. She is also a member of the College club.

Irma Gross is a member of the Browning society and on the Register staff of writers.

Florence Rhodes won out not only in the essay contest for commencement, but also in the contest for places on the musical program. She is a member of a literary society.

Florence Smith is another girl from out of Omaha, living in Benson. Her's was the othere descriptive essay which won a place.

Marie Gordan is a literary society girl and a member of the College club, in which she is an officer.

All of the boys are members of the Demosthenian Debating society. William Grodinsky also won honorable mention in the essay contest conducted by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Richard Barnes was president of the Demosthenian society for two terms and is on the Register staff. He is a member of the high school debating squad also.

Stuart Gould is vice president of the Demosthenian society and president of the German society. He is a member of the Register staff.

Membership Roll Class of 1910, Omaha High School

Girls.

Dorothy G. Abraham
Ethel Minnie Albach
Edith Beata Anderson
Mabel Anderson
Julie Marie Anheuser
Sara M. Ayres
Edna Bartlett
Margery Beckett
Mabelle A. Berka
Blanche Bessel
Beulah Augusta Bessire
Harriet Blake
Hazel Evelyn Bonine
Lida Estelle Brengle
Helen Martha Buck
Grace Gertrude Burington
Marie F. Bush
Eunice Muriel Butlin
Violet H. Carlson
Marion Carpenter
Rose A. Carr
Katharine Case
Marilla A. Case
Nellie I. Christensen
Ethel Marie Clark
Blanche M. Cohn
Helen Fay Cole
Louise B. Copeland
Mona Helene Cowell
Sara Craig
Helen Lenore Davis
Blanche Beatrice Deaver
Hazel B. Degen
Elizabeth Doud
Esther Frances Dugher
Crystal Edgington
Nellie R. Elgutter
Zela O. Elmer
Mae Marguerite Engler
Stella M. Evers
Marguerite M. Fahs
Ina Mae Fitzgerald
Anna M. Fleishman
Anna J. Frankum
Gertrude Frost
Daisy Jane Fry
Pauline E. M. Gale
Alice Gideon
Gladys Gifford
Henrietta Gilmore
Ethel M. Glasgow
Marie Gordon
Ruth Gould
Maud Grebe
Pauline May Green
Rose Grodinsky
Irma H. Gross
Elsa Helene Haarmann
Erna Lisete Hadra
L. Lucile Hager
Mabel A. Hamilton
Edith Viola Hargadine
Nancy M. Haze
Lottie M. Hensman
Cora V. Horn
Ilda A. Horn
Edith H. Jacobson
Stella Alma Jensen
Anna Emelia Johnson
May R. Johnson
Tecla R. Johnson
Marguerite Inez Kent
Irene Bates Kirschstein
Ida Kulakofsky
Annette Lady
Ruth Lake
Esther Elizabeth Larsen
Addie M. Lee
Isabel Alice Linn
Marion L. Lombard
Henrietta B. McCague
Eorantha Lois McGavock
Ruth McIlvaine
Elizabeth McMullen
Sadye Marowitz
Mildred W. Marr
Ruth Mohr Mathews
Helen Olive Maynard
Minnie Mercer
Dorothy Meyer
Helen Morey
Avilda Downing Moore
Mildred C. Mullin
Florence Barney Nason
Edith Louise Neale
Ruth Margaret Neef
Amy Laura Nelson
Esther Marie Nelson
Nora J. Nelson
Minnie Louise Nygaard
Ruth Odell
Florence G. Oney
Edna Frances Ostrom
Irene B. Owens
Clara E. Parker
Cecelia M. Peterson
Clara Louise Peterson
Elsie M. Peterson
Ruth Cornelia Peterson
Gertrude A. Pfeiffer
Mary K. Phillippi
Nellie Pickard
Nellie A. Pritchard
Lydia Marie Ramer
Irene L. Ratchford
Claire Rau
Helen Marie Rayley
Alice A. Reddan
Lillane Eugenie Refregier
Florence Martha Rhoades
Helen Elizabeth Robinson
Giselle Avis Rodman
Fanny B. Rosenstock
Dora W. Sass
Henrietta E. Schnetz
Marguerite E. Scott
Ruth Sheldon
Irene Dolores Shepard
Jasmine Sherraden
Mary Alice Sidwell
Minnie C. Sieck
Florence Eleanor Smith
Margaret Isabella Squair
Gladys Madeleine Stivers
Eva Elizabeth Stringham
Fredericka Swartzlander
Helen E. Taylor
Bernice Ada Thomas
Gertrude E. Thompson
Ethel M. Tierney
Frances Millard Todd
Irma B. Vancura
Kathryn Van Nostrand
Mabel Walworth
Cleo E. Warthen
Edith Lydia Waterman
Eloise West
Lydia Elizabeth Wickstrom
Mabel T. Wilding
Stella Louise Willard
Gretchen Parr Williamson
Noreen Moore Wilton
Mabel M. Wirt
Lucile Wolfe
Florence M. Woodhall
Stella A. Wright
Josephine Clark Yates
Mary Alice Yeats
Gail M. Yeoman

Boys.

Jacbo Albert
Irving B. Allison
Clarence H. Allyn
Orville H. Andrews
William Arthur Ayerigg
Richard H. Barnes
Stanley C. Beranek
Abe Bessel
Sam Block
Edward S. Burdick
Lumir C. Buresh
Joseph O. Burger
Edward M. Burnham
Gustave Adolf Carlson
Homer L. Carlson
Joe R. Carnaby
Wilbur R. Coons
John L. Cutright
O. Dean Davidson
John Calvin Davis
Louie Herbert Doods
Fred Colburn Fernald
Robert Halbert Finley
H. Scott Fraser
George D. Geib
Elbert L. Gladwin
Stuart Gould
William Grodzinsky
Warren Hamilton
Henry George Hansen
Charles F. Hardy
Winfred Bronsart Harm
Kenneth Edward Hatch
Harold Haviland
J. Wilbur Haynes
Wilson B. Heller
Hugh G. Heyn
Charles Sanford Hoffert, Jr.
Leonard W. Hoffman
Warren Harold Howard
Arthur Brandon Howell
Charles B. Hudson
Lothardt M. Jensen
William Gilchrist Johnson
Clifford C. Keirle
Alfred C. Kennedy, Jr.
Philip Kline
J. Harry Kulakofsky
Russell Newman Lockwood
Dwight D. Long
James McAllister
Robert McCague
Philip M. McCullough
Wallace B. McDonald
Fred Thomas Malone
Lee H. Matoush
Floyd R. Merselles
Alfred Millard, Jr.
William Barton Nash
Leon Miller Nelson
Edward E. Newman
Chester C. Nieman
Casper Yost Offutt
Clarence K. Patton
Philip W. Payne
Bernhardt M. Peterson
Don Warren Pittman
Lew Bob Pixley
Merrill C. Rohrbough
Max M. Rosenblum
C. Earle Reel
Hiram Alvin Salisbury
Pink William Sandy
Harry E. Schellberg
Larren O. Scott
Maurice A. Shillington
Claude J. Shrum
Lawrence G. Simpson
Edward Esher Smith
F. Warner Smith, Jr.
Sanford W. Spratlen
Harold Sterner
Robert R. Strehlow
George Sugarman
Will E. S. Thompson
Chandler Trimble
Wallace B. Troup
Allan A. Tukey
James C. Van Avery
Clarence Edward Wassberg
Charles B. Vaugh
F. Milton Weeks
Thornton E. West
Lawrence Wilbur
Kymphus R. Workcuff

EMILY THINKS IT IS AWFUL

Fashion's Long Haul on the Purse of Dressy Women.

HARD TO AVOID LOOKING DOWDY

Startling Figures Showing the Change of Standards of Fashion and Price Withing Last Few Years.

Two hundred and sixty dollars were paid this season for a hat! I know this to be true because I saw the hat and the woman who bought it, and I was told the price. What was it? A handful of straw, a wisp of tulle and a spray of feather. Two hundred and sixty dollars!

Of course, this is not to be taken as an average price, even among the very rich. But the averages, as well as the single instances, of modern extravagance are startling. Fifteen years ago $25—$30 at the outside—would have bought the most elaborate bonnet in the most expensive shopping center of the world, New York. Today the Fifth avenue shops are asking $30 for the plainest domestic toque or shade hat, and have shelves full of French importations at prices ranging from $100 to $175. The $10 "trimmed" sailor that used to be worn with serge dresses; the mull hats costing $5; the big rough garden hats at about the same price; the leghorns that used to run as high as $15, even $20, today have been replaced by $30 round hats, $50 picture hats, $50 lingerie hats and hand made straws runing into the three numerals.

I am taking figures represented by the customers of Fifth avenue milliners and even the highest class department stores. There are, to be sure, plenty of smaller establishments on the other avenues, to say nothing of the popular grade of department stores, where more reasonable prices obtain, but even in these places, though the quality of millinery is not at all the same as in the Fifth avenue shops, the rate of increase is proportionately high. Furthermore, not only has there been an increase in the price of millinery of almost 600 per cent, but the quantity now considered necessary for a woman of fashion has trebled or quadrupled. Where two or three hats were once though sufficient for a season, a dozen would today seem no more extravagant.

High Prices Demoralized.

The effect upon women extravagantly inclined of the constant repetition of these exhorbitant prices is inevitably demoralizing. One goes into a hat shop, for instance, asking for something in black straw that one may put right on. A saleswoman in clinging black, with bejeweled fingers, languidly lifts down from a mirrored case a quite unpretentious little hat. "This one," she says—as though it were too trifling to waste time over—"you may have for $40, or this one— it is of course rather smarter—$50." One then protests that one wants an ordinary little hat With a manner of indescribable compassion, the saleswoman holds at arm's length an obvious pariah—for $25, drops it as soon as possible and caresses a very smart imported model. "This is only $150," she tells you—she is confidentially ingratiating now. "It may, of course, seem expensive to one not versed in modern millinery, but the feathers are made of 300 separate pieces, the roses are colored by hand and the straw is of the kind woven only by a certain French house,' and so on. And presently the $25 domestic hat looks rather poor and plain beside the foreign importations—a few of which are, considering their beauty, quite reasonable. At the dressmakers the advance is much the same—and one repeats the insidiously corrupting experience. Where the most elaborate evening dresses were once sold for $150, scores now sell at sums from $225 up to double that amount. Women hear $250 so commonly quoted for afternon dresses, tea gowns, cloth costumes and house dresses, that many who ought not to pay over $50 for their best frocks come to think $125 for a muslin or foulard distinctly cheap.

American Extravagance.

In no country do women spend so much money on their personal adornment as in America. The American woman is clothes mad; not only does she wear more expensive clothes and jewels than women of other countries, but she wears a far greater variety, and her taste for elaborateness amounts to a craze. Nowhere in the world does one see this same over-elaborate dressing save among the declasse women abroad—at Trouville, Ostend, or same such continental watering place. Throughout Europe the women of high nobility and social position are like wrens compared with these cockatoos of the half world. It is an unpleasant thought that it is the latter who set the standard which our fashionable women follow with naive avidity.

For, though we have gradually become used to the exaggeration of regarding American women as queens and princesses, we have forgotten that the husbands are not all kings and princes—of finance. The result is that our women, each striving to look as if she were the wife or daughter of royalty, are driving decent, practical husbands and fathers into frantic, heartbreaking methods in their attempts to maintain a purely fictitious position. The American woman constantly complains of the American man's undue absorption in business and of his resulting deficiencies as lover-husband. How much of this, I wonder, is directly owing to the obsession that unless a man can maintain his wife in the alleged "position" of the American woman, he is considered rather a failure? And this position—remember—means, in great part, simply clothes.

Degrading Struggle.

Steadily the struggle to be well dressed sharpens. Steadily, as prices rise, the standard for clothes rises with them. On every side one hears the same cry, "What are we to do about clothes?" "I don't see how I am to get any at all this year!" "Everything is twice as expensive." "The fashions have changed and look like a dowd!" Then one more brave and independent says, "I don't care! I can't afford new clothes. I have several dresses that have scarcely been worn. Surely they will be all right." Whereupon she goes to a luncheon, or a country club, or the horse show, or into some concourse of people, and awakens to the fact that her dress looks skimpy and her hat queer. (Why do last year's hats always look queer?) And as there is nothing that makes a person so self-conscious as the sense of being frumpily dressed, she struggles, first vigorously, then weakly, and at last succumbs, buying new clothes at prices that she can in on way afford to pay. In utter discouragement a woman of moderate means concludes that she must either spend more than she ought or line up with the frumps. That is pretty nearly the situation as it looks to her ambitious eyes at present, and she who has always been well dressed, she who has been used to perfectly appointed things, finds it hard to haul down the flag and give up the struggle.

It is not that women ten years ago used to wear the same clothes for many seasons, but that the clothes used to be cheaper and bills more easily paid. The trouble is that with too many women today the new season comes with last season's clothes not yet paid for! To get new ones, therefore, can only take a woman more deeply into debt, and she gets into the undermining habit of paying a little "on account" and charging a good deal more, so that while she is continually paying more than she can afford, her bills as steadily increase.—Emily Post in the June Everybody's.

PUSHING INTO MEN'S SPHERES

Women Breaking Into Occupations Hitherto Monopolized by the Men.

The mere fact that women "do things" signifies that they have lost their old occupation, a fact which can not be concealed by the problems of bridge or the problem of Bridget.

The inventive faculty, commonly and properly supposed to be masculine, is most naturally directed to domestic advantage when possessed by a woman. A new mechanical device for a woman's workbasket, invented by a woman, is less surprising today than was the fact that Mrs. Nancy M. Johnson of Washington was the first person to take out a patent for an ice cream freezer, in 1843, selling the rights for $41,500; yet both of these inventions pertain to woman's traditional occupations. The broom has been an accepted symbol of woman's sovereignty in all ages, but Mrs. Bissell has found a successful business career, not by sweeping cobwebs from the sky, but with the purely mundane carpet sweeper.

The Business Men's league of New Orleans has given Miss Kate M. Gordon a gold medal in recognition of her services to the city as president of the Women's Drainage and Sewerage league. It was largely through the efforts of Miss Gordon that the women of New Orleans got tax suffrage, and, as president of the Drainage and Sewerage league, she is said to have cast more votes than any other citizen of the United States. The women, if they so prefer, may vote by proxy. Miss Gordon, it is declared, cast more than 100 of these proxy votes.

The latest developments mark the new day by completely ignoring the economic traditions of woman. Women are serving as guides in Maine; there is a woman wireless operator, Mrs. R. H. Tucker, on a steamship on Puget Sound; Captain Mary B. Greene is a pilot on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; the granddaughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the daughter of Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch is a civil and hydraulic engineer, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.—The Delineator

COLUMBIA HONORS A WOMAN

Miss Abbey Porter Leland of New York is Made a "Fellow."

In the recent elections to college honors Teachers' college of Columbia university has singled out a young woman for an honor that has but few precedents in the history of the institution. Miss Abby Leland has been chosen a fellow in education. She is one of three women on whom, so far as the college records show, this signal honor has been conferred.

Since 1902 there have been fifty fellows elected from Teachers' college. Some of these have been honorary, some teaching, some graduate and one travel. The first woman in the list, Miss Lida Bell Earhart, was elected in the school year 1905-06. She is now a member of the faculty of the Providence State Normal school. The second woman was Miss Mary Davis Swartz, who in 1907-08 was made a traveling fellow. She is now an assistant professor in the School of Household Arts of Teachers' college.

Miss Leland, the third of the trio, has had a remarkable career as a student. Although scarcely 30 years old, she has accomplished in the educational field what is rarely attained at that age by either a man or woman and at the same time has taught in the public schools of the city and has maintained the normal young woman's healthy interest in social amusements. She acquired her first degree in 1900 when she was made a teacher in pedagogy at the State Normal college at Albany. In 1905 she was graduated from Barnard college with the degree of bachelor of arts and the following year was made a master of arts by Columbia university, her major study being philosophy. During her senior year at Barnard and her graduate year at Columbia Miss Leland taught in the public schools and was active in many phases of college life. At Barnard she was president of four college organizations, among them the Greek letter society Phi Beta Pi.

As soon as she was eligible, that is, after having taught three years, Miss Leland took the examination for a promotion license. Of several hundred who took this examination she stood No. 1. Her special subject was history. Last year she was one of 254 who took the written examination for the principalships in the public schools and was not only one of the forty-nine who passed the severe tests successfully, but is ranked as one of the youngest persons, if not the very youngest, who has ever so succeeded.

This year Miss Leland is a graduate scholar at Columbia university and is doing her last work toward the degree of doctor of philosophy. Her major study is the philosophy of education and the theme of her dissertation will be in the field of moral education.—New York Sun.