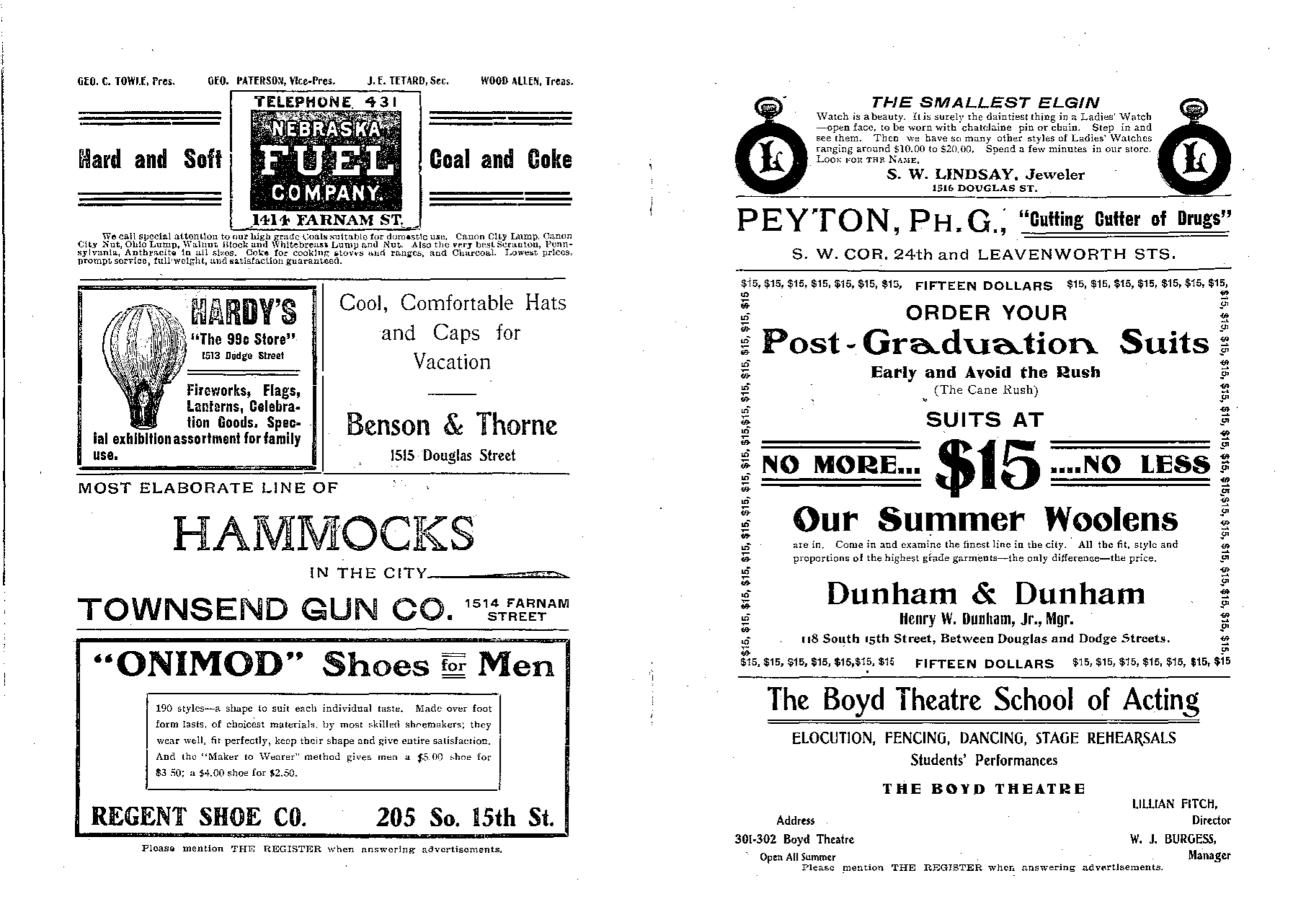
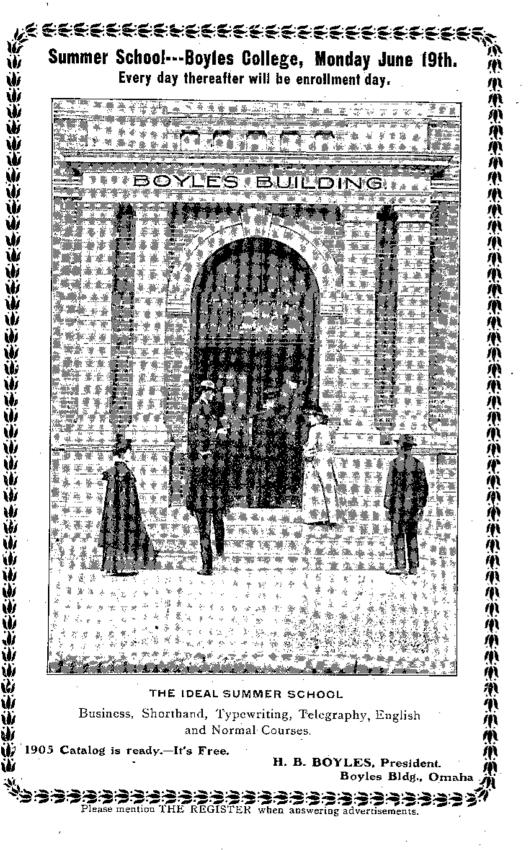


OMAHA HIGH SCHOOL



COMMENCEMENT NUMBER 1905





High School Register.

Vol. XIX.

OMAHA, JUNE, 1905.

No. 10

Hand and Mind

CURTIS LINDSAY, '05.

Education is one of the greatest problems confronting the American people today. It is a question that has never been permanently solved. For human needs and ideals vacillate so from time to time that new phases of this question must be introduced to meet the demands.

The early tendency in education was to teach generalities from books. A thorough instruction in the old classics alone furnished the requisite attainments of a learned man. But to secure paramount eminence it was essential for the student to work continuously in his musty library. This close confinement necessarily developed the sallow, stoopshoudered, near-sighted, absent-minded individual so characteristic of the early period. He exhibited an utter absence of any physical training.

This long continued study, however, produced the best intellect the world has ever seen. And classical literature developed high aesthetic ideas. But notice that a combination of these two factors of education, without a high moral purpose, produced as it did in the fifteenth century in Italy, a race of demons and fiends. Furthermore, these men were complete in but one respect, the deduction of theories. They were totally unable to adapt them to every-day life.

So the popular dissatisfaction with this

highly cultured man led to the introduction of athletics in education. Men were then trained to develop a perfect physique. The systematic training of the muscles was the all important thing regardless of the mental development. A brute mass of strength was the only requirement necessary to become a 'varsity regatta or football man. Look at them! held as ideals among their fellow classmen, lauded to the skies by them. Do you wonder, then, that it became the college man's sole ambiton to become a member of a school team?

But what has observation in this point proved? It shows that men developed to such physical perfection at school, after leaving school become mere huge. flabby masses of broken-down and discased tissue. They are bodily wrecks of little or no use to the world except as warnings to a younger generation.

Now, the pendulum has swung to the other extreme, and commercialism penetrates our daily lives. Industrialism has taken hold of our public schools. Science is coming forward with leaps and bounds. Mathematics, the development of the reasoning power, is considered the initial requirement in the school curriculum. And manual training and drawing, the development of preciseness and accuracy of band is an essential factor in the instruction of the student today.

HIGH SCHOOL REGISTER,

But does this modern method of education develop the ideal man or the model condition of affairs? Observe the present situation and see for yourself. Men have been trained to strive for material gain without any moral purpose to guide that struggle. Look at the results today. They have become so infatulated with the love for the almighty dollar that no means is too desperate to use to satisfy their desires. Dishonesty hovers over their interests and actions. From the watering of stocks to the adulteration of foods, from the buying of votes to the selling of office, and from the capitalist to the laborer, the taint of ignominy is everywhere. Then is not the result of commercialism cash-trusts-the outcome of a selfish desire of men for excessive wealth regardless of their fellow men.

This is an age of tension. It must not continue. Relaxation must come or the country will go to ruin. Men are unable to procure rest from their business. Their wealth does not bring it. It is rather a great anxiety to them. Some are driven to distraction because of their inability to continue longer in such a tense, strained atmosphere. Why are they unable to pause and relax? They are so eager to stay in the race that they will not stop until nature orders. But when they do stop why can they not obtain their needed rest? They have not the power to do it. Literature and history, the culture studies, were not included in their school curriculum, and a love for art or music was undeveloped. Without these essential factors, men are totally unable to obtain relaxation; mentally or physically. But with them they are able to discard all cares-casting aside for the time all thought of business. This is a preventitive for distraction and insanity. But the old Greek idea of balance is the best way—an education that not only lays a broad foundation for the business world, but also forms worthy ideals in character building, without which material prosperity would be short lived.

Compare then these three men. Observe their incompleteness in themselves; the intellectual man's inability to make his theories practical; the one-sided strength of the athlete; and the over-development of the materialistic spirit in the commercial man. Do any one of the three approach your standard? Do they not all fall short of one having all three generally and no one especially developed? Why not, then, lay a foundation now in the public schools for such a well rounded man for the future nation?

We can do it. Give the student a general, not a specific training, a liberal not a technical education. Give him science, mathematics and manual training-factors which enable him to compete in the industrial world. Train his physique to balance his mind, for mind and body grow together. Give him a high moral criterion to guide his purpose in life. Create in him worthy aims and ideals to assist his material prosperity. And most imporant of all, give him that broad and liberal instruction which will equip him with a good character, a high conception of the aesthetic, a regard for fellow men, and the power to procure relaxation for himself. Then we will have produced an ideal man whose highly developed intellect combines with his well-trained hand, making him the model wellrounded, practical man.

The Influence of the Newspaper on Public Opinion

ROBERT W. SAVIDCE, '05.

For some time the opinion has been wide spread that the newspaper is a news spreader. This is true, but aside from it and much more important is the influence which the newspaper exerts on public opinion.

Ever since early newspaper days the editor in his private office has been a great factor in moulding the world's thought. However great the opposition to the press, however great the efforts of governments to suppress it, still it has lived on in its useful mission. Of this fact history furnishes numerous examples. Benjamin Franklin, of the Pennsylvania. Gazette, in 1729, thundered against misgovernment and the removal of the power from the people, and so aroused the public whenever he saw England becoming too oppressive. Thomas Jefferson realized the great power of the press when he said, "The basis of our government, being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right, and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."

In the middle of the nineteenth century, in such men as Horace Greeley of the New York Tribune, and William Lloyd Garrison of the Liberator, we find the great editor with telling cloquence denouncing slavery, the crying evil of the day, and bringing hundreds to the cause of liberty and right. And then the recent improvements in the communication of news and the scattering of papers all over the land, gives the editor

a correspondingly greater knowledge of the world's events, and a greater influence over the public mind. So when just recently he told in heart-stirring words the story of the Cuban struggle for life and liberty, and of the last crushing blow which Spain was about to give her, immediately the American people, with their characteristic hatred of tyranny and oppression, responded to the appeal and laid the oppressor in the dust.

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Such has always been the influence of an untrammeled press, and an editor who knows the truth and speaks it. Napoleon said, "I fear four newspapers more than a thousand bayonets," and the world has never disputed him.

But when it is seen that a free press and a fearless editor are so powerful, the question immediately arises, What correspondingly great evils beset him? What powers threaten him? Upon investigation three dangers present themselves, which, like slimy, poisonous serpents, slowly threaten to pollute the fountain of good journalism.

The first is the attempt of the business office to dictate to the editor. Not that the buiness office is of no use on a newspaper; such a position would be absurd. But when the business manager intrudes upon the editor's private office and gives him a curtain-lecture for opposing openly some law-breaking, government-defying corporation, and demands that this monstrous barnacle on the ship of state be let alone because it patronizes the paper and has a big ad in every night, then it is time something was done. With this sort of talk occurring time and again in behalf of as many different corporations,

from a mere annovance to a positive danger, so great that a noted editor of today is said to throw out of the window any business manager that dare interfere with him. What can the editor do if the business office runs the paper? What can be do if the policy of some scheming business manager must be his policy? What can be do if he can say or do nothing?

The second serpent polluting the fountain is Yellow Journalism. Everybody knows what it is and down in his deepest soul he hates and loathes it. Yellow Journalism is the sensational, hairbreadth escape type of newspaper, a giant parasite that feeds on wars, murders, wrecks, holocausts, robberies, lynchings, scandals, anything that, printed in six-inch colored type, will catch the eye and sell the paper.

William Cullen Bryant says of Yellow, Journalism, that it is a "vehicle of mischief," and that it presents an opportunity of rebuking evil in "the strongest of its strongholds-for the sacrifice of truth for party purposes; for the suppression of truth, for the perversion of truth, for the contradiction of truth, for the deliberate exaggeration of troubles for the sake of producing astonishment and attracting the attention of readers, for whitewashing a rogue until he has turned out as spotless as a lily, for bespattering with dirt an honest man until he is as black as the ace of spades." Fisher Ames says that Yellow Journalism "corrupts both the public taste and the public morals," and it is true. It has more the tone of a cheap novel than a newspaper. It is a degenerate, demoralized, depraved freak, unworthy of the name of Journalism.

The third and most wily reptile which threatens the newspapers is corrupt management. The corporations, not content with the havoc they have wrought in the financial world, must buy up the newspapers of the country and corrupt them also. If the capitalist finds that his editor will not bow to his dictates, he simply removes the man and puts an obedient tool in his place. Such is the course taken today by railroads, corporations, anybody that is afraid of an untram-

the intrusion of the business office swells, meled press and a fearless editor. The serpent has already wound its voluminous folds about some of the foremost papers of our land. That great daily of New York, once edited by Charles A. Dana, is now in the hands of a Wall street king; and when Horace Greeley, in the decline of his life, lost control of the New York Tribune, the paper which he had fostered and for which he had made a name, the sorrow and sadness of seeing his life-work perverted, brought him more quickly to the grave. What scheme for bridling the press and editor could be more perfect? Simply walk up to Mr. Capitalist and buy a controlling interest in the paper which opposed you, and you have the mouth of one editor forever shut against you.

But need this be true? Need the editor be thus bound? Need he bow to the business manager, to the Yellow [ournal, to the corporation? Is there not some way of escape? Some plan to save the newspaper, which has been and may be so great a power for good? Surely, since the untrammeled press has in the past shown itself so influential in the interests of liberty, law and good government, some means can be found to preserve it. These interests, for which it has worked, have been at stake on the battlefield and many a man has thought it an honor to preserve them. Surely it is no less an act of patriotism to uphold them in our daily life. And how? Let every man who buys a paper discriminate between the paper controlled by the business manager and the one run by the strong editor, between the Yellow Journal and the decent paper, and between the corporation organ and the people's press. Then these evils, having no earth in which to grow, will, of themselves, wither away. Let the people support the editor who loves righteousness and truth; let the public help the courageous man who is struggling against the stupendous difficulties, and so great will be the victory that the newspaper may adopt as a motto easy of attainment, that famous emblem of the Salem Register:

"Here shall the Press and People's right maintain, Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain; Here patriot Truth her glorous precepts draw, Pledged to Religion, Liberty and Law."

HIGH SCHOOL REGISTER.

Tendency to Evade Law

VALLERY WHITE, '05.

The many recent exposures of crime and the prosecutions of prominent menhave awakened the American people to the fact that the law is being too often evaded and violated. This practice is not confined to the criminal classes, to the professional disturbers of the public welfare, but is prevalent among persons who are considered the average citizens. It is not confined to a certain district, but is general all over the land.

Too many people assume the wrong attitude toward the laws. They do not obey them because of a desire to do right. but because they are afraid of the punrishment which would follow their disobedience. Thus, often when a law may be evaded without fear of punishment, many persons do not hesitate to break it. This attitude is entirely wrong. The law is made to be honored, and should be respected as a necessary part of our social intercourse, instead of being considered a hindrance to the happiness of each individual.

This attitude toward the law is not entirely new. Laws have always been violated, and perhaps always will be. It was the same attitude fifty years ago, though not so generally distributed. It is the awakening to the fact of the violation, which is new. Fifty years ago the evasion of the law was more largely confined to the so-called criminal class, but was not so prevalent among men in the higher walks of life. But now this evil to which I refer, has spread to men of commercial affairs, and is, therefore. more difficult to contend with. Public indignation, however, is being aroused against these evasions, while in former times the act did not challenge public attention, generally. Because we are aware that the laws are evaded, there seems to be more of this practice than in former years, but then the evil was not so widespread, nor so far-reaching. Now it is seen and condemned, and the fact that we are awake to the condition indicates that action against it will follow.

Because they command wide attention, the newspapers and comic papers may be partly responsible for this attitude. They are constantly deriding the acts of public officials, and by so doing create a feeling that law and government are not to be taken too seriously. No doubt they mean no harm. They assume this attitude simply to furnish anusement, for newspapers have become commercial institutions, instead of public educators, and must publish those things which will keep up their circulation, generally giving the public what it asks for. This may seem but a small, childish matter, but it takes away much of the loyalty and respect for our government.

But probably the chief reason for these evasions is the desire for wealth. In this day and age we have come to look upon wealth and success as synonymous terms, and therefore the man who obtains the most money is looked upon as the most successful one. Wealth is the goal of our ambition. It must be obtained at any cost. Men are ready, even eager, to undergo hardships if the result to be attained is a fortune. Naturally a man who is ambitious for his children gives them a practical education, in order that they may become successful. If his son learns how to gain money, his object is attained. It is not so much education of character and mind, but of brains and hands that is desired. The natural result of this education is that the boy goes forth into the world with the one desire, that of making money. To him money is success. For this he strives in every way, and does not hesitate to violate or evade any law that interferes with his personal success. Is it any wonder that he soon loses his respect for the laws of his country, when he finds they can so easily be evaded?

Contributing causes to the common evasion of the law are a malicious spirit, and at times ignorance, but these are

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faults of the indivdual, and not of the nation, and it is the nation as a whole which is concerned in the subject in question.

The condition is here. We must face it squarely, not trying to avoid it or remain indifferent to the whole matter. I do not wish to look upon the dark side of this matter, nor do I pretend to be able to look into the future and see results, but some action must be taken against this tendency before it goes beyond our control. The safeguard of our country is the love and respect her citizens bear her, her laws, and her customs, and if these fail her, on what can she depend? Evasion of the law is but one step from anarchy!.

I do not feel capable of determining a remedy for this condition. I could not hope to succeed where others, far greater than J, have failed, and yet of this one fact I am confident; the remedy lies with us. It is our duty to provide it. Part of it may come from the schools, by creating an atmosphere of love and respect for law and order among the coming generations. Part of it may come through the influence of the press. But most of it must come from the individual citizens of this republic. And only by each individual assuming his part of the responsibility and exhibiting a spirit of veneration and honor can we attain the desired end,-the moral health of the land.

Municipal Graft

ARTHUR ROOD, '05.

It is with a face beaming with honest pride that the American citzen speaks of the beautiful citics scattered over this fair land, and well may he feel proud of these cities with their wonderful growth, prosperity and twentieth century push.

But does he observe sufficient care in , the preservaton of this fair domain? There is one thing which bids fair to destroy entirely this wonderful prosperity. In all of these American cities today may be found that most detestable of all curses. Municipal Graft.

When the politicians of St. Louis, after finding that they should be defeated in their plan to sell the city market to a private concern, from whom they expected a lucrative bribe, forced a ten thousand dollar bribe from the market men for stopping this movement, it was municipal graft in its lightest form. This evil is barely noticeable in the

smaller citics, but it grows with the population until in the metropolitan cities it may be found with all its debasing influences. There we find the police force fairly a hive of corruption, but that giant corporation, "Graft," is many times greater and more terrible. In the corporation graft we find the real foundation for all the corruption which exists in our cities today. The corporations are a stumbling block in the path of every city official.

Not one councilman in ten retained his honesty in Minneapolis while the corporations held the balance of power.

The methods of graft employed by the corporations differ, but the results are always the same. They offer a social position to one official and their taxes are reduced to a fraction. They contribute to the campaign fund and they are allowed to break the laws with impunity. They offer a retaining fee to another official and they are released from prosecution. They even go farther than that; they directly bribe the councilmen and are given a franchise worth millions of dollars without paying one cent into the city treasury. Franchise after franchise goes to the enrichment of the corporations, while the public is made to believe that they are for the benefit of the city, and it is only by a break in the machine that the real state of affairs is revealed.

Look at St. Louis, where recent dis-

closures have shown that bribing an alderman was a common occurence.

There a street railway franchise was sold for less than one-tenth its value and that one-tenth went into the pockets of the grafters. There a banker estimates that the city has been robbed of fifty million dollars through franchises.

Then turn to Philadelphia, that city of "Brotherly Love," where the grafters may be found counting their boodle "in unison with the ancient chime of Philadelphia Hall."

As a consequence of this corruption in the cities there exists a state of affairs which is almost beyond the power of the imagination to conceive.

The street lights are bad and the paving worse. The citizen pays high rates for water and higher for gas. He pays an exorbitant rate for a telephone and is forced to ride to work in an overcrowded street car.

More than that, the officials whom the corporations have started in their boodle career take everything they can lay their hands on. They let contracts only to those who offer the largest bribe, and in ordering city supplies from the company which does the most to further the councilmen's interests. The individual councilmen even start up companies and one councilman votes to order food supplies from Jones & Co.; medical supplies from Smith & Co.; and so on through the line of companies owned by his brother councilmen, in order that they, in turn, may give him the contract for paving in spite of the lower bids against him.

The city's laws go unenforced and unrespected. Tobacco dealers are allowed to sell eigarettes to minors. Saloons not only remain open after closing hours, but are allowed to sell liquor to the children. Gambling becomes a common occurrence and the cities become an advertisement for vice of every description.

Tramps, thieves and highwaymen are protected and sheltered. The home becomes unsafe and it sometimes seems unwise to let the women go upon the streets without escorts.

The ballot box is turned into a gamb-,

ling wheel and that most sacred of all rights, the right to vote, becomes of no value.

This corruption has forced itself upon us in the last few years and as it has grown in the past it will grow in the future. Can you expect the official who is growing rich from this corruption to stop it? Can you expect the corporation which receives the most of the spoils to stop it? Or do you expect the lawbreaker, to whom it gives so much freedom, to cut off his own head by stopping it? No, it is the honest and upright citizen who must put on the brake. His interests are at stake and he must protect them. Is he going to sit down and look on while his means of living are devoured by that great monster, Municipal Corruption? Is he going to see his liberties destroyed and his principles trampled on while he has the power to prevent it? Or will he come out and declare to the world as they have in many cities that public utilities can be made a benefit and not a disgrace?

In Chicago, a typical American city, they have struck at the very heart of the monster. In a united effort the citizens have declared by their vote that not only the street railway but all other public utilities shall be owned by the municipality.

When we of the other cities have in like manner taken upon ourselves the management of public utilities, then and then only can we expect to throw offthe evil influences of the municipal grafter. Then shall we be rid of the lawbreaking and of vice protected by city officials. The citzen will enjoy good service with reasonable rates, and the official holding stock in the private monopoly will be a thing of the past. But above all, the corporation grafter with his unholy schemes and skillful bribery will be abolished forever.

When this has been accomplished our city politics will be purified and our city government will be a government by the people and for the best interests of the people.

High School Register

OMAHA, JUNE, 1905

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Class of '05 Margaret Whitney	Class of '07 { Margaret Kennedy { Gilbert Barnes
Class of '06 { Marian Cochran	Class of '08 Margaret Lee
(George Percival	Edward Felker

Editorial

AND NOW THE END. The graduates of 1905, having pursued their way through four years of the O. H. S., are gathered upon the threshold. As the doors swing outward they go forth into life. From now they shall be no longer class mates nor co-workers for their paths lie in many directions. God speed them on their way!

* * *

THE HUMORISTS are wont to point out with many a jeer the hopeful, all sufficient wisdom of the High School graduate. Doubtless, with academic fervor, we do attack questions too deep for our years, and in that we are mistaken. But they are more mistaken who discount and ridicule the spirit that prompts us to "reform the world." There are many of those who are hardened by the blows and defeats of a work-a-day world, whose zeal has somehow faded, whose hopes have paled and who would now be happy if they could reform even themselves, who would gladly exchange their worldy wisdom for the youthful enthusiasm of a high school graduate.

* *

WITH THIS ISSUE the present staff of the Register retires. During our term we have been generously praised and generously criticised. If we have deserved the one and profited by the other we have done our duty and are content. We have been blessed with faithful friends. In the faculty we have had staunch helpers and advisers and among the students many have been willing to do their share. Our only wish as we depart is that those who follow may be as fortunate as we have been and more successful.

Commencement Program

Omaha High School

Friday Evening, June 16, 1905

CREIGHTON ORPHEUM THEATRE

Supt. Davidson, Presiding

Class of 1905

GIRLS

Abbot, Mary B. Allison, Grace E. Alperson, Marion M. Anderson, Rose Bell Barnes, Murielle R. Baldwin, Edith A. Baldwin, Kate C. Barratt, Lillie F. Bauer, Amelia M. Beckett, Elva Best, Helen Bolln, Blanche S. Bolton, Alice Bruce, Gwendoline G. Buddenberg, Alfreda C. Cajori, Anna M. Burke, Marguerette R. Byrne, Marv L. C. Chaikin, Annla Chambers, Janet L. C. Charde, Jocelyn Chase, Nina Lily Christiansen, Frances Clark, Adelaide W. Cole, Myrtle C. Cook, Emma V. Cowduroy, Elizabeth G. Crow, Hazel Crowley, Louise DeGraff, Florence Dennis, May Edwards, Winifred R. Ekwall, Dora Ellsberry, Georgia E. Fearon, Elizabeth Field, Bessie

Beard, Paul M. Boyd, George R. Brome, Charles Bryson, Lyman L. Burke, Herbert G. Bush, Martin W. Byrne, Charles L. Campbell, Robert E. Christensen, Ernest Coe, Carl J. Conant, Homer B. Crenshaw. Arthur N. Davis, William H. Douglass, Donald S. Ellsworth, Alfred Fisher, Robert C. Grossman, Max Haines, Risley G. Hamel, Albin G. Hayward, Raymond W. Jorgensen, Earl H. Kenner, Walter V. Kocher, Alfred G. Kuony, John H.

Field, Edna A, Fink, Vera C. Funkhouser, Marian F. Gratton, Chaire Green, Ellen Elvira Hempel, Hazel P. Hendricksen. Charlotte H. Homelius, Caroline M. Hunter, Anna Mae Humphrey, Evelyn L. Hunt, Lulu Bell Hunziker, Laura L. Huston, Maud E Johnston, Alma M. Kiger, Frances A. King, Amy B. Kocher, Louise M. Kopald, Gertrude S. Kringel, Sarah L. Lambert, Dorothy Latey, Inez F. McCaig, Ella I. McDonald, Mamie McGavock, Alice McMahon, Alice C. Mahoney, May L. Marshall, Norma V. Martin, Nettie M. Miller Desda Mae Nagl. Julia Nelson, Agnes B. Nelson, Dagmar L. Olsen, Helvy E. Parks, May Pearson, Vera C.

BOYS

Lavidge, Arthur W. Lee, Allan J. Lindquist, Herbert Lindsay, Curtis M. Long, George W. Lundstrom, Frank McCormack, Verner C. McCulloch, James H. MacFarland, Thomas T. Mould, J. Addison Motz, Louis Olney, John L. Peltier, Frank Perkins, Frank Procter, Arthur Putnam Cramer, Chas. Ralph, Roy A. Rapp, Ralph L. Reesc, Guy H. Rice, Fred W. Robertson, William P. Roessig, Walter C. Rood, Arthur Savidge, Robert W.

Rance, Nellie C. Rector, Ethel S. Roberts, Theresa A. Roberts, Pearl E. Robinson, Ruth J. Rogers, Mary Agnes Rolofson, Elizabeth Rosenquist, May J. Rosker, Frances Schermerhorn, Mary Schonborn, Gladys Shears, Lillian B. Shields, Frances Shriver, Mabel G. Sprague, Belle K. Sprague, Mina Sramck, Marie Stevens, Dora C. Stevens, June Sullivan, May Taylor, Verdon Tetard, Irene M. Towns, Edna F. True, Florence Wallace, Henrietta Wass, Jessica Waterhouse, Ula Weeks, Bossie A. Whitney, Margaret Williams, Gay L. Willrodt, Rona E. Winegard, Lillian C. Winn, Nellie Woodward, Helen W.

Searle, Homer A. Scott, Waldo Sears, N. Harold Shebal, Otto Singer, Jay J. Singleton, Guy F. Smith, John A. Smith, Lisle W. Spethman, William Standish, Myles Steele, Raymond G. Stromberg, Raymond Talbot, William B. Thomsen, Arthur Van Sant, Carl B. Wallace, George M. Walsh, Edward E. Webb, Herbert Collins Welker, H. Clare White, Vallery Wolf, Joe L. Woodbridge, Edwin W.

Program

PART 1.

Music, Selection from "Woodland," - - - Luders HIGH SCHOOL ORCHESTRA.

Invocation, - - - - REV. S. D. DUTCHER

Presentation of Cadet Certificates, MR. W. H. BUTTS, (Chairman of High School Com.)

Oration, - - - - "Loyalty to an Idea)" MR. CARL B. VANSANT.

 Piano Solo
 Composed and dedicated to the class of 1905 by MISS GEORGIA ELLSBERRY

Oration, - - - "The Cross of War" MISS PEARL ROBERTS.

Essay, - "George Eliot's Power to Arouse Sympathy" Miss Constance G. Buddenberg.

"Selection from Robin Hood, - - - SENIOR OCTETTE

PART II.

Vocal Solo, $\begin{cases} a. \\ b. \end{cases}$	"Good-nigl "'Twas Ap	at" oril"	-	-	-	Nevin
	Miss Flo	RENCE D	EGRAF	F,		
Oration,	 Мк. Јаме:				and the	Hour"

Oration, - "Oom Paul Kruger" MISS ELIZABETH ROLONSON.

Vocal Solo, - "The Song of Hybrias, the Cretan" MR. ADDISON MOULD.

Oration, - - - - "Alexander Hamilton" MR. LYMAN L. BRYSON,

PART III.

Music, "The Jolly Blacksmith," - - Stanley Lotovsky HIGH SCHOOL ORCHESTRA.

Class March, Presentation of Diplomas by Dr. W. H. CHRISTIE, President Board of Education.

Notes

One of the most successful affairs of the year was the military reception given to the Seniors by the Browning and Lincoln societies at the home of Mrs. Fleming, June 2nd. The evening was spent in various military amusements and camp tations were served.

This is the first time a reception to the outgoing class has ever been given, but it promises to become a very pleasant custom in the future.

Saturday will occur the annual Senior class banquet at the Millard hotel. An excellent program of toasts has been prepared and all preparations have been made to insure a happy evening for the last class function of the class of '05.

On Monday, June 19, the Alumni association will hold a banquet and dance in the Millard. All graduates of the O. H. S. and especially members of the class of '05, are invited.

Heavenly Twins, 10c, (a new one), at Beaton's, 15th and Farnam.

Hquibs |

Wanted—To know why exams, are harmful to the Squib Department. Ans, —Because they give no time to people to make fools of themselves.

Wanted—To know what time Frank Willis' train came in. A. Clark, M. Schermerhorn, M. Whitney, L. Shears. There was a young lady named Susan, Whose father was given to boozin'. . One night he was busted,

She said, "I'm disgusted." He said, "Well, it's none o' your choosin'."

Teacher—What was the most important event in Hawthorne's life, after his return to America

Bright Pupil—He just died.

Bon Bon Sundaes, the best ever. Beaton Drug Co., 15th and Farnam.

Fresh—I thought you took Algebra last year.

Soph.—I did, but the faculty encored me.—Ex.

Meet your friends at Beaton's, 15th and Farnam. The busy Drug Store.

Did you ever know that receptions sometimes lasted until 1:30 a. m.? Rayls did one night.

Never kiss a girl in a cornfield. Corn has cars and is easily shocked. (Doesn't this remind you of Lindsay?)

Rock-a-bye, Senior, on the three top, As long as you study the cradle will rock; But if you stop digging the cradle will fall.

And down will come Senior, diploma and all.—Ex.

AN ECHO OF THE JUNIOR-SEN-IOR RECEPTION.

It came near being a tragedy with Hazel Crow as the heroine, but Art Lavidge played the rescuing hero and, trusting in his new chevrons, acted as captain, Poor "Tubby" Wallace got his signals mixed and deployed into the Signal Corps, since that part of the batallion was also left without a commanding officer. At 12:15 p. m. a party of sympathetic friends were informed that the Signal Corps had well provisoned Co. A. with a short cake and a long spoon, and after a wait of an hour, more or less. they greeted the erring one with one of Lyman Bryson's latest compositons, as follows:

> Oh, oh, oh— And we hope you won't feel

savage, If it's Lil that you take.

Then because of your mistake,

Why, Hazel's left to

Lavidge.

Camp News

Steele says: They had eggs for breakfast, and for once they had to wash their plates to get the feathers off.

Missouri Valley is teaching the cadets bad habits. At a recent banquet they were given—cigars for souvenirs. There was a place called camp, Where the ground was oozy and damp. The mosquitoes they bit, Till the boys had a fit,

And some were affected with cramp.

Board of Education, Omaha 1905

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