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VOL. XLII—NO. 277.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

THE WEATHER
Cloudy

OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1913—FOURTEEN PAGES.

SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS

TWENTY-FIVE HURT IN STRIKE RIOTS IN SYRACUSE STREETS

Laborers and Hod Carriers, Who Have Been Out for Week, Attack Men Near Church.

TWO OF THE STRIKERS WILL DIE

Eight Officers Are Injured, Two of Them Seriously.

BOTH SIDES FIRE MANY SHOTS

Main Battle is Near Business Center of Town.

FIREMEN AID THE POLICEMEN

Water from Hoac Helps Dampen Enthusiasm of Strikers, Most of Whom Are Italians—Militia Called Out.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 6.—Twenty-five men, policemen and Italian strikers, were hurt in a pitched battle here today, and the mayor and sheriff have decided the militia shall be called out. The rioters of the police were matched against guns, stones and clubs of the strikers. Two of the strikers were mortally wounded. Eight policemen were hurt, four of whom are in the hospital suffering from wounds inflicted by bricks and stones. The riots, which were the outcome of a laborers' and hodcarriers' strike which has been in progress here, were fiercest in front of the Catholic cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, only two blocks from the heart of the business section of the city. There were riots also in several other parts of the city. All ambulances in the city rushed the wounded to the hospital.

Striking Week Ago

The strike started a week ago. The men demanded an increase of wages, but the contractors rejected their demands. The laborers, about 2,500 in number and nearly all Italians, have paraded the streets daily and have tried to induce other laborers to stop work.

Four or five hundred striking building laborers, all Italians, interred today with men who were pulling down the old house of Bishop John O. Grimes to make a place for a new Episcopal residence. Fifty policemen fought the strikers, revolvers against bricks.

Seven policemen were hurt. Two strikers were shot through the body and six others were less seriously hurt. The police rushed the wounded to the hospital.

After the first outbreak, which took place directly opposite the county court house, a fire hose was used and the mob was driven down Onondaga street to the corner of Warren, in the heart of the business district. Here the Italians made another stand and shooting began again. Sheriff Mathews ordered out the local militia companies and quiet had been restored by noon.

RECIPROCAL COMPANIES INCREASED IN MISSOURI

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 6.—Superintendent of Insurance Revelle today licensed twenty-two reciprocal insurance companies to write fire insurance in Missouri.

The insurance companies licensed today are organized under the reciprocal plan, which contemplates the insurance among firms of their own risks.

Risks ranging from \$4,000 to \$800,000 can be assumed by the companies, but these risks are limited to a single class of business and no company can do a general insurance business. No single risk is to exceed 10 per cent of the total assets of the members of the company issuing the insurance.

The law authorizing the organization of reciprocal insurance companies was passed two years ago. Under the plan each firm joining a reciprocal insurance company is expected to pay in premiums about what it would pay to an old line insurance company.

The only salaried officer of each company is an agent. Superintendent Revelle said today that the expenses of reciprocal insurance companies never are more than 10 per cent of the amount paid in.

BANKER TELLS WOMEN THEIR WORD IS NOT GOOD

CHICAGO, May 6.—At a luncheon here today John B. DeVoney, a local banker, squarely faced a roomful of women and told them that in financial deals their word was not as good as that of a man.

He was addressing members of the Woman's Association of Commerce and he said that in their faces which caused him to add:

"This is only natural, perhaps because it is only recently that women have interested themselves in business."

BRITISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTED TO WILSON

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, ambassador from Great Britain and successor to James Bryce, today was formally presented to President Wilson. In the absence of Secretary Bryan, Acting Secretary John Bassett Moore introduced the new ambassador. Sir Cecil read a brief address and the president made a short response, after which the ambassador presented members of his staff.

OFFERS REWARD FOR BODY OF MURDERER

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 6.—In a proclamation today Governor Blease offered a reward of \$500 for the body of Richard Austin, the negro who shot and killed two white men and fatally wounded a third near Hampton, S. C., Wednesday. The governor's proclamation specified that the reward will be paid for the body if it is recognized. A price of \$2,500 is now on Austin's head.

Private Interests Block Development of Alaska Coal Fields

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Gifford Pinchot charged before the senate territories committee today that private interests had held up legislation to open Alaskan coal fields under a leasing system and named former Senator Guggenheim of Colorado as one of the men who had exerted his influence to prevent such legislation. He told the committee that he could get the names of other men in and out of congress who were in opposition to the leasing system.

Mr. Pinchot had been called to give his opinion of the bill for government aid in construction of Alaskan railroads. He was asked, why, in his opinion, legislation to develop the Alaskan coal fields has taken so many years to get through congress.

"Do you mean that members of congress have been influenced by private interests against such legislation?" asked Senator Lippitt.

"I mean what you all know, that private interests have great influence in congress," returned Mr. Pinchot. "There was strong opposition from Senator Guggenheim to the passage of the leasing bill. These were strikers. I can get the name if you want them."

The former forester declared that in his judgment the government should operate railroads in Alaska. He believed in the leasing system for mines. He added that if the government had retained possession of the coal fields of Pennsylvania there would never have been such "political corruption," as he said existed in that state.

Mr. Pinchot was the only witness today. He spoke for two hours and is expected to file several written communications with the committee. Former Secretary of the Interior Walter L. Fisher is expected to appear tomorrow.

Doctors See Wilson About Formation of Health Department

WASHINGTON, May 6.—President Wilson was urged today by a committee of the American Medical association to call a general conference to discuss plans for a federal department of public health and everything pertaining to the conservation of human life and efficiency.

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale, Dr. John B. Murphy of Chicago, Dr. G. H. Simmons of Chicago, Dr. L. K. Frankle and Dr. Abram Jacob of New York, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Senator Owen and Representatives Foster of Illinois and Curley of Massachusetts urged the idea.

Prof. Fisher, spokesman for the party, declared that the president had listened attentively and had expressed his keen appreciation of the necessity for public health legislation, but that until he was able to accumulate more information and make deeper study into the questions involved, he would be unable to commit himself.

Senator Owen had a private talk with Mr. Wilson on currency reform, arranging for an early conference to get at length the president's views. Prof. Fisher of Yale, who is foremost among currency reform advocates, is likely to be consulted.

William M. Martin of Los Angeles, Cal., special representative of the Chinese-American League of Justice, brought the president's attention to what he terms humiliation suffered by Chinese when admitted to this country. He declared Chinese business men, students and scholars exempted from the exclusion laws, were not accorded courteous treatment when they arrived in California.

School Boys Start Hunger Strike

NEW YORK, May 6.—"Wearied of the same old songs" in the morning and "the same old grub at noontime," the 3,000 pupils of the Stuyvesant High school are agitated by a strike movement. It began when 1,200 boys assembled in the auditorium yesterday and refused to sing "Hymn 205."

Not a voice was raised, but when the principal announced "We will now sing 'America,'" the patriotic instinct of scores of boys was so aroused that they sang lustily although a majority of the students still kept their lips shut tight.

"We are not going to throw down 'America,'" the strike-breaking patriots explained.

Balking at the food served in the school lunch room and demanding permission to buy their lunches outside, the lads also started a hunger strike, but this has not proven so popular.

Lawmakers Will Attend Boxing Bouts

CHICAGO, May 6.—Members of the legislature will be guests tonight at a boxing exhibition at Springfield, staged as an argument in favor of the boxing bill pending in both houses.

No admission will be charged. A large number of state officials have said they will attend. Governor Dunne excused himself, stating that while he had no objection to clean boxing he does not think it proper for him as governor to be present at the matches tonight.

Senator P. J. Carroll, who introduced the bill and is promoting the demonstration tonight, left today for the state capital with a dozen boxers and their trainers.

Senator Carroll asserted he believed "boxing will be legal in Illinois within a week."

CHURCH IS BURNED, WOMEN SEEN WITHIN BEFORE FIRE STARTS

St. Catherine's, One of Finest Religious Edifices in England, is Destroyed by Flames.

SUFFRAGETTES ARE BLAMED

Three Observed in Building Short Time Previous by Vicar.

SUPPOSED THEM TO BE PRAYING

Explosives Believed to Have Been Used in Aiding Conflagration.

BOMB IS PLACED IN HOTEL

Policeman Chases Militant Who Deposits Can with Lighted Fuse in Hostelry Full of American Tourists.

LONDON, May 6.—While the members of the House of Commons were entering Parliament this afternoon to discuss the woman's suffrage bill, newsboys thrust "astax" at them announcing what seems to be the most destructive work the militant suffragettes have yet accomplished. St. Catherine's church at Satcham, in the southeast of London, one of the finest church edifices in the country, soon after noon caught fire in a mysterious way and was destroyed. The interior of the church was like a furnace a few moments after the flames were discovered. The roof fell in half an hour afterward and the falling masonry seriously injured a fireman.

See Women in Church. The vicar, Rev. Howard Truscott, when asked about the cause of the fire, said: "I cannot ascribe it to another of those delightful ladies."

The vicar visited the church at noon, when he noticed three women in the building. He supposed them to be praying. He now believes that they arranged the fire and threw explosives were used to add to the destructive work.

The mysterious attempt to explode a bomb was made early this morning outside the Grand hotel, opposite Trafalgar square, where the suffrage disturbances took place on Thursday. The hotel was crowded with American tourists.

Watches Woman. A policeman saw a woman deposit a can with a lighted fuse in front of the door. He abandoned the bomb after extinguishing it by tramping on the fuse and then pursued the woman. He caught one woman whom he supposed to be the culprit, and who, when brought up in court gave her name as Ada Ward. Investigation proved her to be a night prowler who had often been brought up in police court. She denied planting the bomb which disappeared while the policeman was chasing her.

Commercial Club to Vote on Big Issues

A referendum vote will be taken by the Omaha Commercial club this week to ascertain the views of the majority membership on a permanent federal tariff commission. At the same time the club will find its attitude toward the addition to the bill appropriating money for the enforcement of the anti-trust law of a prohibition of its use for prosecution of labor and agricultural combinations.

The referendum has been asked by the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, of which the local club is an active member. The national body is endeavoring to get the opinions of business men throughout the country on the proposed tariff commission and the present enforcement of the anti-trust law with respect to labor.

The national chamber is composed of 219 business organizations of the United States with a membership of 175,000 business men. The results of the referendum vote cast by the Omaha Commercial club will be forwarded to the secretary of the national chamber.

Attorney Bradley Dies, Aged 71 Years

C. H. Bradley, aged 71 years, prominent attorney of this city, dropped dead in his rooms at the Rome hotel yesterday afternoon of heart failure. Mr. Bradley had not been feeling well for the last three weeks. He had just received a letter from a messenger when, after a word of acceptance, he pitched forward in his chair, dead.

After practicing law for twenty-two years in Springfield, Ill., Mr. Bradley, with his family, moved to Omaha in 1886, where he continued active in his profession up to Monday afternoon. He is survived by his widow, two sons, E. L. and R. M. Bradley, both lawyers of Omaha, and two daughters, Mrs. Ella Rosenzweig of Waterloo, Ia., and Mrs. Pearl Waters of Buell, Idaho. The date of the funeral has not been set. Services will be conducted by the Masonic lodge. The body will be taken to Springfield and interred in Oakridge cemetery, where Abraham Lincoln rests.

Box Car Thieves Captured by Posses

OGDEN, Utah, May 6.—Three box car thieves were captured at 10 o'clock this morning by an armed posse on a Union Pacific special train responding to a call for aid from the conductor of a freight train sidetracked at Wyo., on the boundary line between Utah and Wyoming.

Conductor William Ruddle, discovering that thieves had entered one of the cars of his train and were at work breaking open boxes of merchandise, summoned help from Evanston. The bandits were taken by surprise and ordered out in the glare of many fuses which had been lighted to guard against escape. While being handcuffed the desperadoes cursed and threatened their captors.

The thieves are supposed to be members of a desperate gang which has been successfully operating in this region.

NEW FLORENCE WATER MAIN INCREASED CAPACITY 300%

Policeman Chases Militant Who Deposits Can with Lighted Fuse in Hostelry Full of American Tourists.

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This a Pipe Dream?

NEW WHAT SERVICE WILL BE INVENTED FOR NOT REED OUR RATES? 3000 GALLONS PROMISED BY THE HOUSE.

THIS SAVES 12 TO 25% IN FUEL COST OF POTTERY.

WE CAN SPRINKLE ALL WE WANT NOW!—AT METER RATES!

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Will Investigate Labor Conditions in Pottery Industry

WASHINGTON, May 6.—An investigation of wages and conditions in the pottery industry was started today by the department of Commerce because of threatened reductions in wages which certain manufacturers claimed would be necessary by tariff reductions in pottery in the Underwood bill. The investigation probably will be extended to other industries. Secretary Redfield expressed the determination to get at the facts as to the present conditions in the pottery industry. If a decrease in wages follows the passage of the tariff bill he will have statistics to present to congress to show comparisons between present and future conditions.

John Belak, a boy about 9 years old at the time of the robbery, and one of the boys who discovered the plant of the robbers near the Brown Park school, South Omaha, was called as a witness. This boy with others found the revolver, masks and other articles in a ravine near the school house. He testified to remaining up all night, hiding in the bushes and watching for the return of the men. Thus, the attorney claimed, the boy was entitled to a share of the reward.

The other side moved to strike out Belak's testimony, contending that it was immaterial and that under no circumstances should he recover any portion of the reward money. Judge Munger held otherwise, overruling the motion.

LINCOLN, May 6.—Vote of Lincoln today decided to retain the existing system of high license of salons, early returns in the municipal election indicating a majority for the wets of approximately 60.

LINCOLN, May 6.—(Special).—Lincoln today is celebrating its annual May festival by voting on the proposition whether citizens of the capital city shall have the privilege of walking into a wet goods emporium and calling for "some of the same," or whether it will be necessary to exportate cotton for a year while looking for a place to light.

Notwithstanding the law against going out into the byways and hedges and bringing in the voters, it is said that plenty of automobiles were being used on the city today bringing in those who neglected to register or those who are too lazy to walk to the polls and vote.

The wets resorted to the plan of sticking solidly to four out of five candidates, while the dry crowd was said to be working for three of the five. This indicates that neither side is very sanguine of the result for their cause and probably will result in something of a mixed ticket. The wet people seem to be sticking to Franz C. Zehring, who, if elected, will prefer the job of mayor, while the dry crowd pinned their faith to Don L. Love, who prefers the job he once held as mayor.

It is the first time Lincoln has voted under the commission form of government, selecting five candidates for the commission, three members of the excise board and fifteen members for the charter convention.

Compound Fracture of Jaw. Rev. Bert Wilson, secretary of the men and religious movement, with two other men, was arrested for betting and other vice fracturing the election law outside the door of one of the voting places this afternoon. Being residents of the city the two men were released on their promise to report tomorrow morning, but Wilson being a nonresident, was put in charge of the jailer, but later released. Wilson offered to bet a stick of gum against \$5 that Lincoln would go dry and a cop took a hand in the game.

The territories committee resumed in hearing on Alaskan problems. Gifford Pinchot testifying that private interests has held up legislation which would have developed Alaska.

Portugal Sends Monarchists to Azores for Trial

LISBON, Portugal, May 6.—The Portuguese government has dispatched all the political prisoners arrested for complicity in the last attempt to overthrow the present republic as Sunday, April 27, to the Azores for trial and punishment.

About 300 of the prisoners were marched at dawn yesterday on board the steamer Cabo Verde, which has been chartered by the government. It sailed immediately bound for Terceira island, where the accused are to be court-martialed in the fortress of Angra, the capital of the island.

The Portuguese premier was questioned last night in Parliament on the subject and replied that the prisoners had been sent to Angra under the provisions of the law giving the government the right to choose any place for the trial of political prisoners.

The families of the accused are terrified by the step taken by the government and express fear as to what may happen when their relatives arrive on the island.

The riots on April 27 in which the prisoners were implicated were started by the ultra-republicans. They attacked the groups before the barracks of Lisbon, fired revolvers, exploded small bombs and cheered for the "radical republic."

NEW HAVEN SUFFRAGETTES EXPEL INNER CIRCLE

NEW HAVEN, May 6.—Charging that they had formed without knowledge of the club, an organization within it, for "their own selfish motives," the New Haven Political Equality club, a suffragette organization, today expelled twelve of its members, including the president, Mrs. Terrence S. McDermott and Vice President Mrs. Augusta Troup, one of the first suffragists in the city and widow of Alexander Troup, who was a close personal friend of Secretary of State Bryan. The organization referred to had been named the "Pioneer Equality club."

The resolutions of expulsion declare that "it has never been known in the history of politics, no matter how corrupt the political parties have been in the past, that such low and unfair methods have been adopted by individuals to get control of an organization."

MINORITY FIGHT FOR TARIFF COMMISSION AMENDMENT IS LOST

Objection of Underwood that Provision is Not Germane to Measure Sustained by Chair.

APPEAL FROM RULING VAIN

Republican Opposition to Free List Overwhelmed by Majority.

MUCH SPARRING ACROSS AISLE

House Passes to Consideration of Income Tax Feature.

MONDELL ON FREE RAGS

Wyoming Member Says it is Most Appropriate that They Should Be Free During Democratic Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The vote which swept today by the free list, bowed over all opposition to free wool, free meats and other necessities and passed in to consideration of the HOOCHER income tax feature of the Underwood tariff bill. Not a dot was made in the bill as approved by the ways and means committee majority and when the night session began it was expected that the measure as a whole would be passed unopposed by the house by tomorrow.

Representative Mondell got permission to offer an amendment providing that all rags imported must be cleaned and sterilized, and delivered a diatribe on "democratic rags."

"The democrats propose to admit free of duty," he shouted, "the rags of the world. Rags from the harems of Turkey, rags from the stums of London, rags from the parlors of Naples and Rome, rags from cholera and bubonic plague camps of the Balkan peninsula will be given to our people free. I know of nothing more logical in a democratic tariff bill than free rags. We must have the rags of all the world to come here to clothe our people, driven from employment by the democratic tariff rates!"

Sparring Across Aisle. There was sparring across the aisle dividing the democrats and the republicans all day.

Many amendments were offered by republicans in a forlorn effort to put many free listed articles back on the dutiable list, but all were voted down with a regularity that brought smiles from the minority. Finally, when the last of these proposed changes was rejected, Representative Payne of New York, head of the ways and means committee and the republican regime in the house, precipitated a lively rally fight by offering a brand new amendment to create a tariff commission.

Instantly all the parliamentary sharps on both sides were astir. Speaker Clark sat next to Democratic Leader Underwood in front of the speaker's rostrum, where Mr. Underwood had been conducting consideration of the bill. Representative Fitzgerald of New York rushed in from the appropriation committee, armed with precedents, and followed by Representative Sharkey of Kentucky and Hendrick of Georgia, who joined the majority protest against admitting the amendment. On the republican side, Leader Mann, Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, Payne of New York and others conferred, addressing the house."

It was all over quickly. Representative Garrett of Tennessee, in the chair, sustaining a point of order made by Mr. Underwood that the tariff commission amendment was not germane to the bill. When Mr. Mann appealed from the decision, the house sustained the chair, 161 to 57.

To Fight Tax Amendments. Representative Hull of Tennessee, chief draftsman of the income tax feature of the tariff bill, prepared tonight to read a campaign by the minority to amend the details of the proposed law. He expected a hard fight on behalf of the

(Continued on Page Two.)

Illustrations in Advertisements

Some of the best stores in the United States are those that do a remarkable volume of business—never use an illustration in their advertisements, or very rarely, at least.

On the other hand, there are stores that run to a lavish use of illustrations, stores that would really suffer a serious loss of business if they stopped the use of pictures.

An artistic cut unquestionably adds much to the effectiveness of a newspaper advertisement.

In a fashion advertisement the cut should not be purely decorative, except on announcement occasions. It should illustrate the selling item. It should show the garment exactly as it will be shown on sale.

Enormous sums of money are annually spent for drawings and engravings; \$10 and \$15 are common prices for ordinary fashion drawings.

Some houses pay \$50; some as high as \$100. It depends upon the reputation of the artist and the purpose of the occasion.

This talk is mostly for the merchant. But you, reader, will perhaps examine the advertisements in The Bee with greater interest because of it.