

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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MAY SUNDAY CIRCULATION. 43,392

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average Sunday circulation for the month of May, 1914, was 43,392.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

At that, it could be safer and saner. Well, what is the percentage of fingers lost?

Old Huerta would make a most persistent suitor; he never knows when to go.

Why is it that an old soak who quits drinking never wants to stop talking about it?

You have to "give it to" John Lind. He is still sport enough to keep his mouth shut.

"Kansas this year will reap four crops of alfalfa." News Note. Catching up with Nebraska?

It will be a race between grape juice and lemonade now for pre-eminence as a naval tippie.

The present democratic congress seems to be busy these days "forever obliterating the Mason and Dixon line."

The colonel has resigned from the Outlook staff, but the Commoner still files the name of the secretary of state.

Just the same, it is the first time that G. Fred Williams ever said anything that was not an echo of Mr. Bryan.

Whatever a "feminist" is, she is somebody who, for the suffrage movement, corresponds to a "boss" instead of a "leader."

With its new charter, old St. Louis anticipates no difficulty in maintaining its position as fourth city. Here's Gesundheit!

The Mexican Fourth of July falls on the fifteenth of September unless the national calendar is revised before the advent of that date.

One might have known George Fred Williams never could have stayed long in that poetic land of the ancient Greeks without disturbing a few idols.

The validity of Nevada's new divorce law has been upheld by the courts. Unless it devises new ways and means, Reno will soon be as much in the discard as Sioux Falls.

Splinterless glass is the latest invention, particularly adapted for wind shields for automobiles. Don't despair, we will have the punctureless tire some of these fine days.

Some one writes to the local democratic paper to ask, "What is the name of our congressman?" Geehosopha! and holy smoke! Where has that inquisitive ignoramus been living?

Wait watchfully a little while and Ak-Sar-Ben will have a waiting list of would-be members, and then those who are in will appreciate more than ever the bulge they have on those who are out.

And to think that it is not so long ago that our silver-tongued "boy orator of the Platte" boldly proclaimed that we would never again celebrate the Fourth of July in this country if we did not withdraw from the Philippines forth with lest the nation became an empire.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha. A hand-over ball game was played between the home team and the Reserves with a victory for the Union Pacifices of 4 to 1.

Local sporting blood is said to have found vent in a cooking main in a much-frequented room on Douglas street between two local birds, one a black-breasted, owned by a well known fancier of this city, and the other a white Pyle, owned by a workman in the Union Pacific shops.

The jury in the bribery case against ex-City Marshal Guthrie came in with a verdict of guilty. Quite a number of citizens took advantage of the beautiful weather to go out to the Omaha driving park, where preparations are under way for the speed meet, a large number of the horses entered being already there.

H. B. Irey, the well known real estate dealer, is the jubilant father of a boy baby.

C. S. Raymond, the new lawyer, is making great improvement in the old store formerly occupied by Bushman, which he will open in a few days.

S. H. White of Cedar Rapids, Ia., whose marriage to Mrs. Julia Osborne of Manchester, Ia., took place at the residence of Mrs. Lipsey, corner Seventeenth street and Ivy Wilds avenue, will make his future home in Omaha.

Mrs. John S. Briggs left for Chicago, where she will remain for about a week, and will later go to Soda Springs, Idaho.

Pre-Eminence of Our Highest Court.

That the supreme court of the United States never occupied a stronger position before the people than it does today may be freely affirmed, and that despite all the agitation for appeal to the people from judicial decisions and the unquestioned popular growing distrust of some judges. The fact that the agitation referred to has met with such little favor may perhaps be explained by the peculiarly entrenched position occupied by our highest court because of the personnel and character of its membership. For this reason, as well as for others, it is gratifying to see the Outlook, whose contributing editor has on occasions excoriated courts in general and certain courts in particular, paying the highest tribute to the standing and influence of the supreme court, finding its incentive in the four most important decisions recently rendered involving the control of common carriers, and the powers of the Interstate Commerce commission. We quote the exact language of the Outlook's editorial:

Of these four important decisions it is noteworthy that only that of the Oil Pipe Line case called forth any dissenting opinion. The other three opinions were unanimous. These decisions thus illustrate not only the industry of the court, but its coherence. There was a time when important decisions of the court were frequently impaired by a close division among its members. When justices of the supreme court not only disagree, but show by their disagreement that they have not even understood one another, and have not come to a common understanding of the principles involved in the case, there is naturally a loss of confidence in the permanence of what the court is doing. That period appears to have come to an end. Now the court is working as a unit. Its members seem to understand one another. When there is dissent, it is not such as to impair the court's decision. It is only natural to attribute this new spirit in the court to the leadership of Chief Justice White.

Let it be remembered that a majority of the justices of the supreme court as now constituted were appointed by President Taft, and that Justice White was by him elevated to the position of chief justice. If the court today is working in coherence, it is because it is made up of jurists of highest attainments seeking no individual prestige, securely independent of outside influence, and aiming solely at truth and justice.

Some Old-Time Westerners.

Here are two little incidents that serve again to remind us of the "old west," the Oregon deputy sheriff who kills one and wounds another of three train robbers aboard a flying express and escapes himself unscathed, and the case of the Butte mayor, who "shoots from the floor" of his office after being stabbed three times and "gets his man." The west is not vanishing its pride over such things, save as they go to show the quality of grit and excellence of marksmanship that formed so large a part of life on the real border in frontier times. It takes a man to fight a successful duel on a train with three desperadoes, and it takes a man to "shoot from the floor" after being carved up as Butte's sturdy mayor evidently was by his murderous assailant. Reports of both these episodes read either like a drama or the running narrative of a modern movie, but yet very true to the actual events of other days in what was a land of fortune and wilderness of adventure.

Americans at Vera Cruz.

Regardless of the ultimate outcome of present conditions in Mexico, that storm-tossed country will never have occasion to rue American occupation of Vera Cruz and Vera Cruz will stand—until the rest of the country catches up with it—as a solitary example of modern living, as far as possible for it. Our military representatives have already taught the natives of this port new secrets in the art of living, both from the standpoint of obedience to the laws of health and state.

"All Vera Cruz is forced to obey Americans' laws," writes John T. McCutcheon, the cartoonist, to the Chicago Tribune. This applies as we say, both to civil and sanitary laws. No more of this lazy, insolent indifference to police regulations. If a Mexican violates the law, he pays the penalty. An obstreperous hotel keeper was brought to the bar for some offense and fined at a double rate. He threatened a repetition, but learning what the next penalty would be, forebore. It was a revelation to him, but his place, they say, is now run as it should be.

But better, even, than rigid enforcement of such laws as regulate one's conduct is the severe application of sanitary rules. The result already is said to be amazing. The removal of rubbish, proper disposition of garbage, scientific draining, correct treatment of the body, the home, street and places of business, as well as vacant lots, all have made for a new Vera Cruz in this remarkably brief space. It is too early, of course, to say that death rates have been cut down, but the effect is apparent, nevertheless in the smaller amount of sickness and the general condition of the populace.

And the Mexicans like it, although it is new to them, for they see it is also wholesome. It is just what American occupation has done for Cuba, Porto Rico, the Panama, the Philippines and what it will do wherever planted. We scoff the idea of selling Mexico; it was never a part of our plan, and yet it by the stupidity of Mexican rule such a thing should come to pass. It probably would mean larger comfort, happiness, health and liberty than the people of that uncertain land ever dreamed of.

Our Weather an Asset.

Los Angeles newspapers play up big reported rains and electrical storms "back east," as they call the middle west and eastern part of the United States. They go on to exaggerate reports of "excessive heat" causing prostrations in order to give the impression that living on this side of the Rockies is little more than a dreary, unbearable existence.

To make their point, these Los Angeles papers ignore the fact that it would be difficult to give us weather more nearly ideal for our section, both for comfort and crops than we have been having. True, we have had an abundance of rain; of wind and all the elements nature finds essential to our vegetation. Likewise we have an assured abundance of all sorts of crops, some surpassing all known records of yield. And, incidentally this will go to swell next winter's crop of tourists heading for delightful southern California, whose chief asset is the easy-going old "easterner" with his

plethoric purse so sedulously cultivated by the tourist-baiters on the placid Pacific.

But people living in these more substantial sections of the country should remember that even if weather were the moving consideration, California has its own troubles in the weather line. There is this difference in the kind of weather we in Nebraska are having so far this summer—very pleasant so far as temperature goes—and the sort that swept southern California winter before last—our's is making bumper crops and helping to steady business, constituting it an asset and not a liability.

Illiteracy in America.

Nearly 8 per cent of the population of the United States over 10 years old is classed in the 1910 census as "illiterate." Who are our illiterates? And whose fault is it that they are illiterate? These questions are asked, and in a measure answered, in the current North American Review. Dividing them into four classes outside of certain negligible elements such as Indians, Chinese, etc., they are:

- 1. White people, of American birth and parentage, 1,237,884 or 3.7 per cent. Most noteworthy is the fact that the large part of this native-born illiteracy is in the southern states.
2. White people, American born of foreign parentage, 155,388 or 1.1 per cent.
3. White people, foreign-born immigrants, 1,650,361 or 12.7 per cent.
4. Negroes, all American born and practically all of American parentage 227,731 or 2.4 per cent.

Thus analyzed, it is easy to answer the second question, for the blame for the ignorance of all of these classes, with the one exception of the immigrants, is our own, and cannot be shifted to anyone else. The foreign-born illiterate deprived of all opportunity for education in the country from which he has come, generally speaking has transplanted himself to our shores for the very purpose of enabling his children to escape that handicap. This is proved by the small number and low percentage of illiterates among the American born of foreign parentage who clearly utilize the advantages of our schools even more than our own people.

It is to be noted too that the illiteracy in the south is not confined to the negroes, but includes a disproportionate number of native born whites. We can remove, and are removing, the blight of illiteracy from our own people, although not as fast as we ought, but until we discharge our full duty, where the responsibility is wholly ours, it ill befits any of us to urge the illiteracy of our immigrants as a reason for barring them out.

Joseph Chamberlain.

History will write the name of Joseph Chamberlain high among the strong men of modern England. His public career dates from the dashing of a precedent and along to its end bristles with innovations, struggles and triumphs. He met his defeat, in fact went down toward the close of his political career in signal defeat, but he leaves a record chiefly characterized by victory.

The precedent that Mr. Chamberlain smashed on entering public life was this, that having made his fortune as a manufacturer he decided he would like to engage in politics for the rest of his life and, as we would say in America, simply "broke in." It would be perfectly ordinary in the United States, but it was an astonishingly bold, almost desperate thing to do at that time in Great Britain. But the young self-maker soon had his following. He grew to the full stature of statesmanship at a time when Gladstone, Parnell and later Balfour were at their zenith and around the name of Chamberlain revolves some of the really big events in the recent history of his country. Like most strong, positive characters, he was ardently loved or hated according to his friends or foes. He evidently did not have many of the lukewarm kind.

Chamberlain stands as a worthy example, all told, of the rich man in politics. It was in the end a good thing for Great Britain and the world that he amassed his fortune early and was thus enabled to enter public life freed from all selfish object.

Navigable Streams.

A recent decision by the United States supreme court is expected to have a salutary influence on rivers and harbors appropriations by supplying an authoritative definition of what constitutes a navigable stream. Money is taken from the national treasury to deepen channels and protect banks on the theory of maintaining highways of commerce, but the practice has been fearfully abused under the pork barrel system by which appropriations have been successfully log-rolled for draining bayous, providing private landings, and supplying levees where no commercial traffic was ever known or where navigation of all kinds is barred the larger part of the year.

The court has now held that the test of a navigable stream is its actual navigability in its natural state, and presumably on the average of the seasons, otherwise the beneficent liberality of congress might be drawn on for canals, reservoirs and waterways wholly artificial. The Panama canal will be, for example, a highway of commerce, but will not be a navigable stream under the definition of the court, and Nebraska's only navigable stream is the Missouri river. If this decision serves to help those who are right now fighting the river and harbor graft in congress, its timeliness will make it doubly useful.

Among the well advertised features of the Sioux City races were the carefully planned preparations made to have ambulances ready, detectors on the spot, and hospital accommodations engaged, for prospective victims of accident. Wonder how many spectators were drawn through the gates by the expectation of seeing something they hoped would not happen.

Congress is asked by President Wilson to appropriate \$200,000 for the relief of the fire sufferers of Salem, right in the backyard of Boston. Contrast this with Omaha after the tornado proclaiming to the world that we would ourselves take care of our storm victims.

If an odious private monopoly like the electric lighting company can reduce rates voluntarily, certainly our public ownership water works plant can do likewise.

People and Events

Possibly these high finance charges represent a last desperate effort to make You Limb say something.

The return of George Fred Williams from Albania greatly elevates Europe, but it's going to be hard on the United States.

President Wilson consented to become honorary chairman of the International Lord's Day council, which meets in San Francisco in July, 1915.

Dr. George Strawbridge, the eye and ear specialist, died in Philadelphia, aged 70 years. He was a professor at the University of Pennsylvania.

Secretary Daniels will deliver an address at the centennial celebration of the battle of Plattsburg, N. Y., on Lake Champlain, September 8.

St. James Key Caird of London has given \$100,000 to assist in defraying the expenses of Sir Ernest Shackleton's proposed Antarctic expedition.

Yielding to the repeated appeals of his wife, Winston Spencer Churchill has resolved to refrain from making any more aeroplane flights this year.

Lieutenant General Count Sakuma, governor general of Formosa, has been seriously injured in the campaign he is prosecuting against the head hunters.

Surgeon General Blue of the public health service will go to New Orleans to take charge of the campaign against bubonic plague which has caused one death.

Rev. Dr. George Slocum Folger Savage, one of the three surviving members of the 184 class of Yale, celebrated his ninety-seventh birthday at his home in Chicago.

The French army dirigible balloon Adjutant Vincent established a world's record for nonstop flight by remaining in the air thirty hours and thirty-nine minutes.

Ira Nelson Morris of Chicago will probably be appointed minister to Sweden. He is being supported by Senator Lewis and is on the administration's slate for a diplomatic place.

Miss Jey Wareham of New York is suing Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati, father of the duchess of Manchester, for breach of promise. The old man thought Jey a warm baby, and she has given him a cold deal.

HAMMER TAPS.

The old-fashioned man who used to deal in good greens now has a son who deals in green goods.

There is an old blue law in Massachusetts that prohibits a man from kissing his wife on Sunday. But, so far, there have never been any arrests.

It takes a woman two hours longer to wash the front windows than it does to wash the back windows.

In spite of the fact that matches are given away and only cost a penny a box, smothering matches remains one of our most popular outdoor sports.

A rag and a bone and a hank of hair. And the rag so thin that it makes men stare.

A woman is always afraid of mice if she is wearing silk stockings and there is a man around.

A brute is a man who insists upon making his wife let him have his own way once a week.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who wore a horse-hair watch chain? When you figure how few people can write a good letter the Postoffice department certainly gets along surprisingly well.

When a woman finds that her suspicions are baseless she immediately digs up some new suspicions.

No matter how big around a woman gets she can always find a hat that will shelter her.

Safety pins are more important than ancestors.

There are a whole lot of married rabbits who go down town and pose as lions.

The clinging skirts are not any more so than the girls who wear them.

It didn't cost so much to live when a bathroom consisted of a washbuck set in the middle of the kitchen floor on Saturday night.

Eve saw the first snake. But the men have had a monopoly on that sort of thing ever since.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

TWICE TOLD TALES.

The Packer at Home. In Kansas City they love to tell of a certain wealthy meat packer who never loses an opportunity to impress upon visitors to his house the great extent of his riches.

He was showing a caller from the east through his palatial mansion on one occasion when they stopped before a handsome plate-glass mirror, of massive size, above the fireplace in the drawing room.

"See that mirror?" asked the packer. "It cost me just \$10,000."

"Heaven!" exclaimed the visitor, duly impressed. Then, after a careful examination of the article, he added, "but what a pity it is scratched!"

"Yes," said the packer carelessly. Then turning to his wife, he said: "Mary, perhaps you'd better not let the children have any more diamonds to play with.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Minding the Doctor.

"It isn't strange that Bob Hilliard should have won the heart and hand of a girl with \$3,000,000, for Bob, despite his years, is the handsomest and most elegant creature going."

The speaker, a dramatic critic of Chicago, smiled and continued:

"The last time Bob acted here I met him, one morning promenade-ing. And he was superb—top hat, stick, black morning coat, spats fitting without a wrinkle, and one of those cigarette tubes that had just come out, a tube of gold and amber, a foot long, or possibly eighteen inches.

"As we chatted, and as he smoked his Egyptian cigarette through this extraordinary tube, I said to him: 'Why on earth, Bob, do you use such a long cigarette tube as that?' 'My doctor has ordered me,' he replied, 'to keep away from tobacco.'—Chicago Journal.

Lowest Bidder. "I have come to ask for the hand of your daughter," announced the young man.

"Have a chair," said her father, kindly. "I presume you have made an estimate of what it will cost to keep my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed."

"I have, sir."

"And your figures?"

"Ten thousand dollars a year."

"I'm sorry, my boy," said the older man, "but I cannot afford to throw away \$3,000 a year. Another suitor has figured he can do it for \$8,000."—New York Times.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT

Washington Post: More Bible study for the children is being urged. Is this another boast for the Sunday movies?

Washington Post: The London vicar slated to referee a prize fight probably won't insist on the "other cheek" rules.

Detroit Free Press: A Canadian preacher predicts the time will come when there will be no bars. It will be a dull world for T. H. then.

Birmingham Age-Herald: "Women are braver than men," says a preacher, who is evidently prepared to discount their antics in the presence of a mouse.

Philadelphia Inquirer: A clergyman says the time will come when there will be no more bars. Certainly, and then, too, "all tears shall be wiped away."

Washington Post: The Boston clergyman who expects to realize "personal liberty" by going to jail is on a par with the Milestan who was determined to have peace if he had to fight for it.

Baltimore American: As between blue laws and babies, humanity is not going to be very long in making a choice. The Moloch of bigotry will certainly not be allowed by public opinion to institute a new massacre of the innocents.

New York Sun: It will be both curious and interesting to watch the progress of cabaret with benefit of clergy at an uptown New York hotel. Whether as an example of commercialized religion or sanctified diversion the experiment is a remarkable one. Not the least acute phase of curiosity will be as to the personality of the clergymen who will officiate through the smoke haze over the coffee cups.

TOLD IN FIGURES.

Sicily in 1913 produced 1,173,000 tons of hay. Eastern Nebraska has 250,000 hydro-electric power to develop.

British Columbia salmon fisheries in 1913 yielded 72,059 cases. In 1913 the Netherlands imported 5,428 tons of cinchona bark.

Forest fires in the United States cause an annual loss of \$25,000,000. The cattle of Argentina outnumber the natives by five to one.

Germany imports American cedar for use in lead pencil manufacture. Greater London is composed of thirty-eight city boroughs and twenty-nine suburban towns.

In Tasmania dentists are forbidden by law from any form of advertising. Last year there were 3,459 homestead entries in the Canadian Northwest.

The United States last year produced more than 73,000,000 pounds of aluminum. Vermont has decided to return to earth and gravel roadmaking in the less traveled highways.

It has been estimated that during the present year 1,245,000 factory hands in Russia have already participated in strikes. In addition to 215,000 others who are employed in establishments not under the factory act.

TABLOIDS OF SCIENCE.

An aluminum-covered cloth which reflects the light without heating is now made for balloons.

The tobacco parasite which eats holes in the cigars is now killed by the X-ray before the weed is made up.

For laying electric wires underground without the expense of conduits, a steel taped cable has been invented.

Soppy water will lay coal dust more effectively than clean, the soap acting as a binder when the water has evaporated.

In the electric furnace gold boils at 2,400 degrees centigrade, or at twenty-four times the temperature of boiling water.

A moving picture camera and a microscope will be used in Sheffield, England, to show the crystalline changes that take place during the pulling of a piece of metal.

High speeds have been attained in transmission by wireless telegraph. A recent test resulted in sending 145 words a minute. The record for writing on a typewriter is 115 words a minute.

Fixing the Heart.

Baltimore American. At the medical convention at Atlantic City, it was asserted by one surgeon that no hurt to the heart is hopeless. But courts sitting in breach of promise suit cases long ago demonstrated the same thing.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Italy is buying American coal. Belfast employs 3,500 ropemakers. Antena, France, has 20,000 inhabitants.

Canada's 1913 fisheries netted \$3,385,500. Philippines are being educated to eat corn. Belts are popular with Venezuelan men. Argentina is shipping grapes to England.

Mexico now has a modern refrigerating plant. Western huy will be shipped east via Panama.

Rouen has a new railway bridge over the Seine. Cotton-growing is being tried in Italian North Africa.

United States takes over half Britain's linen exports. Germans consume 300 pounds of flour per capita yearly.

In the west end of London, England, there are scores of head waiters, whose incomes range from \$2,000 to \$4,000 a year from tips alone.

SUNDAY SMILES.

Gabe—He says he is a descendant of a great family. Steve—Yes, and he is still descending.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Gibbs—I noticed you rise in the car this morning and give your seat to a stout lady. Dibs—Yes, it was a question whether she or was going to stand on my feet.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"I told Uncle Simon that he was getting too old and feeble to attend to business." "Did he take it kindly?" "He threw me out of the office."—Boston Post.

"I understand Bogsworth's boy is making a name for himself." "Which one?" "Clarence Augustus." "He had to"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Wise men make epigrams and fools quote them," observed the tall man. "That's fine," answered the short man, appreciatively. "By the way, who was the author of that one?"—Dallas News.

Silas—What's your son studying at college? Hiram—Pharmacy. Silas—Some new-fangled farming, eh?—Judge.

"The letter I received this morning is a case of blackmail." "You don't say so?" "Yes; it is my coal bill."—Baltimore American.

"So you were bound and gagged by bandits while in Italy, were you?" asked a sarcastic man of a friend who had traveled. "Regular comic opera bandits, eh?"

"No," said the other. "There was nothing of the comic opera style about them. The gags they used were all new."—Tit-Bits.

"So your son could stay home only a couple of days. I suppose he is busy at college." "Yes. He's got to get back from the hockey team's western trip in time to pack his duds for the base ball team's southern trip."—Puck.

"If a man's name is misspelled, is not that ground for quashing an indictment?" "Surely, one misplaced letter is sufficient cause." "Then how do they ever convict anybody in Russia?"—Seattle Post Intelligencer.

THE PHARISEE.

"certain man, the scriptures say. Went in the house of God to pray; And with pious confidence raised his eyes, And thus began his exercise: 'O Lord, thou knowest that I am a child of Father Abraham; This simple fact without one groan Should for my mental faults atone; I have no sins to purge away, But the multitude must hear me pray.'"

"I'm glad I'm not as other men. Even as this vile publican— This timid wretch who beats his breast, And stands apart from all the rest— Who dare not lift his eyes to heaven, And scarcely hope to be forgiven; While I with bold and fearless face, Petition as one of the chosen race."

"I am, O Lord, a Pharisee. A man of punctilious piety; I observe the ceremonial rites And forms of the early Israelites; I keep the ancient decalogue, And sit up high in the synagogue, I pay my semi-annual tithes, And offer a daily sacrifice; I bathe and fast, chant sacred psalms, And in the market place give alms, I never taste of unclean meat, I fast with sinners, Lord, I never eat." "And now before I close this prayer, I thank thee for thy constant care, O powerful patron of my race, Smile upon me with special grace; And when I reach that happy shore, Let angels open wide the door, To which they hold the sacred key." Where none may enter but a Pharisee.

P. S.—The Pharisee run on at this rate for 50 minutes; but I see the editor reaching for his blue pencil, so I will finish it another time.

E. O. McINTOSH.



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