

DAWSON SAYS HE RESTORED

NEVER PAINTED A PICTURE IN IMITATION OF ANY ARTIST.

Explains How He Takes Off the Paint and Puts It on New Canvas Fixed to the Martins and Also Pictures Clausen Sold and Had to Take Back.

Arthur Dawson, from whose studio, it is alleged, came many pictures which were sold by William Clausen as the genuine works of Homer Martin, Inness, Wyant and Blakelock, was a witness yesterday for the defendant in the Supreme Court in the suit of William T. Evans against Clausen and at the adjournment at 5 o'clock his cross-examination was not yet concluded.

Dawson declared that he had restored all the pictures mentioned thus far in the case, but denied that he had ever sold a picture to Clausen that was not his own original work. He said that in several cases Mr. Evans himself gave orders as to certain restoring he wanted done, and that Mr. Evans wanted him to put an Inness in two and make two independent pictures of it. He said he thought that was vandalism and wouldn't do it.

On his direct examination by Jerome Kiser, counsel for Clausen, Dawson said he was an artist and picture restorer, and had been in the restoring business about thirty years. He first saw "Near Newport" in 1902, he said, when Clausen sent it to his studio. "It was in bad condition, much discolored, and badly cracked," Dawson said. "It was painted on cotton canvas, which gave a lenden hue to the painting."

"What did you do to the picture?" "I transferred it from the dirty colored canvas to a white prepared canvas."

Mr. Dawson was asked to explain the process of transferring a picture, and he brought out a picture he had with him which had been partly transferred. The picture was Turner's "Ancient Italy," which Dawson said was worth \$14,000, "more than all these other pictures put together," he said. He handled it gingerly, explaining that the first move was to clean it carefully to remove all traces of oil and grease. The painted surface was then built up with overlapping sheets of paper and linen so as to get a support and the picture was then nailed to a board face down.

"The paint is then taken off the canvas," asked the juror. "No, the canvas is then taken off the paint," said the witness. "The canvas is sandpapered completely away. The back of the paint then receives a preparation."

"What is that preparation?" asked Mr. Kiser. "That's my secret," said Dawson. "We waive that then," said counsel. "This preparation is put on the back of the paint and on the front of the new canvas and the canvas is then put under as heavy a weight as you can get. It remains that way for a month, and a perfect contact is produced. Then the stretcher is put on the same as in the Newport picture, and the paper and linen are peeled off the face. The new canvas is then nailed into the stretcher and you have the transferred painting."

"That's my secret," said Dawson. "We waive that then," said counsel. "This preparation is put on the back of the paint and on the front of the new canvas and the canvas is then put under as heavy a weight as you can get. It remains that way for a month, and a perfect contact is produced. Then the stretcher is put on the same as in the Newport picture, and the paper and linen are peeled off the face. The new canvas is then nailed into the stretcher and you have the transferred painting."

"The Newport picture was badly cracked, its whole surface was full of cracks. The paint was also very hard and had to be softened before anything could be done. Then the whole thing was sanded and after the paper was taken off the cracks were filled in with a preparation of my own. Then I went over the picture with a scraper to remove superficial matter and when I got through you could not see a single crack. Some of the chrome yellow in the picture had turned black and needed to be colored a little, so I did that. The picture had then been fully restored and it was put on a stretcher and left several weeks to dry. Clausen sent me the canvas and stretcher I used."

"What was the condition of the canvas and stretcher?" "Clausen had put a coat of creosote or coal tar on the back. A small reason for that was that it kept the picture from contracting and expanding, but the great reason was that it kept out the damp and animalcules which would affect the medium used to make the paint adhere to the canvas."

"Is it apparent when a picture has been restored?" "No, I hope it wouldn't be in my case. It would depend on whom they were done by. Subsequent handling of the picture might make it crack next where the cracks had already been mended."

Mr. Kiser then brought out "The Devil's Blower," by Blakelock, which had been sold by Clausen to Dr. Humphreys of Stevens Institute for \$1,000 in part exchange for a genuine Blakelock at \$500. This picture Dr. Humphreys compelled Clausen to take back, admitting that there were doubts about its genuineness. Dawson said Clausen sent it to him in 1902 or 1903, and it was painted on a poor piece of white muslin. He transferred it to a better canvas, and the process was similar to that described.

"After the picture had been transferred I noticed that one of the group of Indians had lost his head. I gave him a new head, but I didn't need Martin's method."

Mr. Hatch asked the witness if he put on the back of the picture the fact that he had transferred it. He said he did not. "Isn't it absolutely necessary to note such a fact on the back so that people will know the picture is genuine?" "Absolutely not. People don't buy the backs of pictures. The restoration generally noted on the back by a stencil."

"Some cheap restorers do it." "Why do you call them cheap restorers?" "Because they do cheap work. A man who advertises himself so cheaply is not a good restorer."

Mr. Hatch asked how a man could advertise himself merely by stamping the date of the restoration on the back and Mr. Dawson replied that in the Governor's room in the City Hall there is a picture bearing an advertisement of that kind of work. "The best way for a restorer to advertise himself is by doing good work," said the witness.

Was there and was discussing the picture. Mr. Evans asked me if I could retouch it, but I was in a very poor condition and I said so. Finally Mr. Clausen sent it back to me and I did considerable work on the foreground. Mr. Evans had also suggested that he didn't like some of the dark pieces in the sky and I took them out."

"Had you ever done similar work for Mr. Evans?" "Yes, although Mr. Evans may not remember it. Before his sale in 1900 I was asked to restore some of his pictures for him. I not only cleaned and varnished a number of them but restored some. Some of them had taint broken off. I did much of the work at the American Art Galleries."

Mr. Dawson was asked if Mr. Evans said anything to him about Henry W. Hanger, who was one of Mr. Evans's chief witnesses. Dawson replied that Evans told him Hanger would guide him in a measure what to do, that the studio was just across the room from Hanger's, he said. The most important pictures were restored in Mr. Hanger's studio. Dawson was asked if anything was said about the Inness "Summer Morning," which sold at Mr. Evans's sale for \$1,000. Dawson replied:

"It was a very large Inness, and it was suggested by Mr. Hanger, direct from Mr. Evans, that the picture be cut in two to make two pictures. I said I thought it was a bit of vandalism, and then we decided to look at it. Mr. Hanger said it ought to be touched up, and he worked on it four hours, not as I should have done, merely filling in the cracks, but painting all over it. He remembered Wyant's "Driving Mista," which was sold at the Evans sale for \$2,550. He said:

"This picture appeared to have been a sketch by Wyant worked over by some amateur. It was done by a very poor workman, and I had to remove the amateur touches by doing it. I strengthened the foreground and got the different planes in better position. It had a number of feeble touches that were not necessary to the picture. They were certainly been put in by some one who did not do the original work. All these little dark touches you see in the picture here are my strengthening work. I also did some glazing and made the sky more luminous."

Dawson mentioned Martin's "Normandy Bridge," which figured in Dr. Humphreys's deal with Clausen and which Dr. Humphreys insisted should not be sold again. Dawson said that "Normandy Bridge" was badly cracked and he had a hard job restoring it, which Dr. Humphreys compelled Clausen to take back on the ground that it wasn't a genuine Martin. It was first shown to him in Chicago, Dawson said. He knew Mr. Scholze, who owned it, and after he came here he wrote him about it and he advised him to send it to Clausen to be disposed of. Some time later Clausen sent it to him for restoration. It was cracked, but he did nothing else but fill in the cracks with mastic.

Mr. Kiser asked Dawson if he did anything to the alleged Inness "Golden Sunset," which former Park Commissioner Henry Smith accused Clausen of getting from Dawson's studio. Dawson said that he never saw it, but he had a copy on exhibition at a sale under Clausen's management.

"I remember Mr. Lehman brought a picture to me," said Dawson. "He said it was too black and that he wanted it lightened up. I lightened it up and returned it to him. I returned it two days after I got it."

"Did you make a copy of it?" "Certainly not. I never had a copy of it."

Dawson said he didn't paint any of the pictures mentioned in the case and he was then testified over by Edward W. Hatch for cross-examination.

"Did you ever paint an imitation of the work of another artist?" "No, sir, not unless I am aware of," said Dawson with emphasis.

Dawson said he had sold Clausen a number of his own pictures, including many water colors. He showed him any picture that you hadn't painted yourself."

"Did you ever have a Martin Inness, Wyant or Blakelock?" "I had an Inness, but I don't remember the name. I also had a Wyant. I had none by Martin or Blakelock."

He guessed the amount between 1890 and 1904. It might be more," he said. He said he thought the highest check he ever got was for \$600, but didn't remember what he was for, unless for the three months restoring. He got \$300 for transferring "Near Newport" and \$200 for his work on "Late Afternoon in Medfield." He transferred about five Homer Martins and had a picture varnished about ten more between 1900 and 1905.

"Isn't that a large proportion of the pictures of an artist no older than Martin to need restoring?" "No, these were painted chiefly on cotton canvas, very poor quality, and much of the restoring was necessary because of the canvas. When a picture begins to shell off from the canvas something must be done."

"Don't pictures generally run fifty years before they are restored?" "They used to, but they don't now."

"Would you call an Inness after it has been altered an Inness still?" "It might be described as restored in the sale. It doesn't matter."

"Did you call 'Near Newport' a Martin or a Dawson?" "A Martin. I hadn't painted on it. It required some skill for what I did, but I didn't need Martin's method."

Mr. Hatch asked the witness if he put on the back of the picture the fact that he had transferred it. He said he did not. "Isn't it absolutely necessary to note such a fact on the back so that people will know the picture is genuine?" "Absolutely not. People don't buy the backs of pictures. The restoration generally noted on the back by a stencil."

"Some cheap restorers do it." "Why do you call them cheap restorers?" "Because they do cheap work. A man who advertises himself so cheaply is not a good restorer."



Adds Healthful Qualities to the Food Economizes Flour, Butter and Eggs

ROYAL BAKING POWDER The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar No Alum—No Lime Phosphates

EIKOSIKAITETRAGAMY IT IS COURT CALLS IT A DISEASE, AND IT LOOKS LIKE IT IN USE.

Mr. Zimmerman, a Restless Man and the Husband of Twenty-four, Convicted Not of Bigamy but of Perjury, Insists That He Inherited His Abnormality.

The polygamist, or, to be precise, the eikosikaitetragamist, Arthur F. Zimmerman, known also as the Baron von Liechtenstein, was sentenced yesterday in the Kings County Court to a term of at least four years and eight months or possibly nine years and six months in Sing Sing. Judge Dike in giving sentence said that Zimmerman had married twenty-four women since 1872 and that he had married eleven of them in one year.

Zimmerman isn't the sort of man in appearance one would think could find twenty-four women to marry him. He is about five feet ten inches tall, is stocky and has a grizzled beard. He is not far from fifty years old. He has an unassuming, to a high-strung temperament which would allow him to stick by one wife for more than a year or two.

The charge upon which Zimmerman was convicted a week ago was not bigamy, but was perjury. After his last extradition into matrimony he ran away to Canada and when the authorities here began to look for him on the complaint of Mrs. Louise Hall, a dressmaker of 46 East Thirty-second street, Flatbush, they found that the extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain didn't provide for the handing over of bigamists.

But District Attorney Clarke of Kings county figured that Zimmerman had committed perjury in signing the application for his latest marriage license and that he could be extradited on that charge. The sentence yesterday was as heavy as Judge Dike could make it on a conviction for perjury. The bigamy charge can never be pressed under the stipulations of the extradition treaty.

Before Judge Dike passed sentence he asked Harry Howard Dale, attorney for Zimmerman, if he had anything to say. Dale said he hadn't, and the Court said he doubted if the prisoner or so of Judge Dike's preliminary remarks the bogus baron raised his head as though he had objections to make. When the judge had finished, however, Zimmerman didn't offer to speak.

This is what Judge Dike said: "You have been convicted of the crime of perjury, but back of this charge is the more serious one, so far as it affects the lives of many people, namely, bigamy. You carried out the law, but you forgot the perjury that you committed in obtaining the license in Kings county to marry your last victim."

Marriage with you was not only a habit, it was a disease, and when, as in your case, it was accompanied with elements of high finance in always securing from your victims all the cash they possessed in the world, your arrest and conviction become a positive boon to the community at large."

Apparently you have operated in very many States in marrying various women, and you began as early as 1872. Your life has practically been passed in marrying, securing the property of and leaving your victims in order to seek another."

"From your own confession to detectives in the jail just now, twenty-four women have been victimized by you, eleven of whom have children by you, one of these twins. It will be impossible probably ever to know how much money you have secured in this way. By checks and other evidence we find that you have obtained money apparently to go into business, and then have disappeared."

Zimmerman is father of nineteen children, some of whom were born in Germany. Thirteen of his wives he married there prior to his coming to this country in 1876. The year before he left Germany he married eleven women. Judge Dike's list carried the record down to the present, and includes his two latest wives, Emily Grohman, whom he married in 1901, and Louise Hall, whom he married last April.

When Zimmerman left Mrs. Hall he changed to leave behind an old letter from Mrs. Grohman, and it was this which opened Mrs. Hall's eyes and induced her to complain against her erstwhile husband. Zimmerman said that his father spent his life in a good deal the same way. He was married twenty times. "But my father," he said, "was found dead in bed out of a feverish hotel with a dagger sticking in his heart."

Self Over Autopsy. The German Hospital in Brooklyn, Dr. R. L. Fowler and Dr. Charles West, Coroner's physician, are mate defendants in a suit for \$10,000 damages on behalf of the infant child of the late Katharine Tumulty, 25 years old, of 272 Hamburg avenue, who died at the hospital and on whom an autopsy is alleged to have been performed without the consent of the relatives of the deceased. Dr. West said that the young woman, who was deformed, died after a cesarian operation had been performed and that the autopsy was determined on only after the doctors had been unable to determine the cause of death.

The Seagoers. Sailing to-day by the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen: Col. J. Astor, Vincent Astor, Mrs. Miles Carpenter, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Gates, Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., Mrs. T. S. Wadell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White and Dr. Carl G. Jung.

Passengers by the Holland-America liner Ryndam, for Boulogne and Rotterdam: Mrs. E. P. Allen, Paul Durinze, G. J. H. Oving and Capt. Franz Wentzky.

COLLEGE WOMEN ANTIS.

College Camps Alarmed Over a Propaganda Which Seems to Be Under Way. The ten camps of fighters for franchise in this city are disturbed over a rumor that the enemy is busy organizing an anti-suffrage league among college girls. The matter was kept quiet until suspicion was awakened among the workers for the cause by the receipt of an engraved announcement that Miss Mary Jordan of Northampton would deliver a lecture on Saturday afternoon on "Some Overlooked Issues of the Ballot" and that Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer would preside.

The invitations to this lecture were sent out in the name of Mrs. Gilbert Jones who is chairman of the executive committee of the League for the Civic Education of Women, the most active "anti" society in New York. An inquirer succeeded in getting Mrs. Meyer on the telephone yesterday afternoon and was told by the anti-suffragist that she didn't know anything about the formation of a league meeting later in the evening at the Colony Club and that Mrs. Saturday merely for the purpose of letting some of the college women hear the other side of the question. She really couldn't talk any more. Mrs. Meyer continued because she was giving a reception to Lady Duff Gordon.

Other thirsters for information who called up later in the afternoon were told that Mrs. Meyer was in Washington. Mrs. Julian Heath, secretary of the League for the Civic Education of Women said that while she didn't know anything definite about the formation of an anti college league she wouldn't deny that there was a movement on foot among the college women to oppose the suffrage propaganda.

Mrs. Meyer is so opposed to the exploitation of the college girl," said Mrs. Heath, "that she wouldn't even consent to let us print on the cards of invitation that Miss Mary Jordan is a professor at Smith College, but insisted that we merely say from Northampton. We have sent out invitations to all the members of our league, and to a selected list of members of the Smith College Club of New York, the Women's University Club and the alumnae of Barnard College. It is improbable that there will be some representatives from all the most prominent women's colleges."

It was learned at Barnard College that Mrs. Meyer had sent a large number of letters to the faculty and students that she was anxious to have as many of the officers as possible at the lecture. One of the Barnard alumnae who is an active member of the league, which she founded by Mrs. Jones said that Mrs. Jones had for a long time been desirous of forming an organization among those opposed to woman suffrage which should in a manner balance the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League, of which Miss Jessie Ashley is president.

ELEVATED SERVICE IMPROVED. More Trains Put on the Various Lines in the Rush Hours. The new service on the Second, Third, Sixth and Ninth avenue elevated lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which was recently agreed upon by Chairman Willcox and Commissioner Eustis of the Public Service Commission and Frank Hedley, general manager of the Interborough, went into effect yesterday.

Under orders from the commission the company had heretofore operated on the southbound tracks of the Third avenue line past the Thirty-fourth street station from 7 to 9 A. M. ninety-four trains. This service has been increased to 104 trains. By the same point northbound from 4:30 to 7 P. M. 103 trains were formerly operated, as against 115 trains which were run yesterday. In other words, the rush hours, from 7 to 9 P. M., more trains and additional cars to each train were operated in both directions.

On the Second avenue line from 7 to 9 A. M. the company was running 340 cars, which has now been increased to 375 cars. From 4:30 to 10:30 P. M. 580 cars are now run, as against 526 cars in the past.

On the Sixth avenue line southbound past Fifty-third street the company was under orders to run forty-four trains from 7 to 9 A. M. This service has been increased to fifty trains, and northbound there is no change in the local runs, but the number remaining at thirty-seven in each direction.

The express service on this line southbound from 7 to 9 A. M. has been increased from thirty-seven to forty trains, and northbound from 4:30 to 7 P. M. the increase is only one train, from thirty-three to thirty-four.

On the Ninth avenue line past Fifty-fifth street from 7 to 9 A. M. southbound there is no change in the local runs, but the number remaining at thirty-seven in each direction.

The express service on this line southbound from 7 to 9 A. M. has been increased from thirty-seven to forty trains, and northbound from 4:30 to 7 P. M. the increase is only one train, from thirty-three to thirty-four.

On the Ninth avenue line past Fifty-fifth street from 7 to 9 A. M. southbound there is no change in the local runs, but the number remaining at thirty-seven in each direction.

The express service on this line southbound from 7 to 9 A. M. has been increased from thirty-seven to forty trains, and northbound from 4:30 to 7 P. M. the increase is only one train, from thirty-three to thirty-four.

On the Ninth avenue line past Fifty-fifth street from 7 to 9 A. M. southbound there is no change in the local runs, but the number remaining at thirty-seven in each direction.

The express service on this line southbound from 7 to 9 A. M. has been increased from thirty-seven to forty trains, and northbound from 4:30 to 7 P. M. the increase is only one train, from thirty-three to thirty-four.

On the Ninth avenue line past Fifty-fifth street from 7 to 9 A. M. southbound there is no change in the local runs, but the number remaining at thirty-seven in each direction.

Bloomington's French Hand-Made Neckwear. Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th Street. If It Is French. And in for women to wear you may be sure that it has an inimitable something about it that charms. "The Store of Certain Satisfaction" - Bloomington's - is happy in its possession of one of the most complete and expert permanent Paris organizations. This fact enables you to be certain knowledge and possession of the newest and choicest creations of authoritative style makers. Take as an example: This French Hand-Made Neckwear. Stocks, Collars, Jabots and Babats of exquisite beauty, secured under exceptionally advantageous conditions and placed before you at about half retail value, just in time for Easter. \$2.00 Neckwear at 95c \$4.00 Neckwear at \$1.90 \$3.00 Neckwear at \$1.50 \$5.00 Neckwear at \$2.50 \$6.00 Neckwear at \$2.90. BLOOMINGTONS, Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

Smith Gray & Co. Foremost Clothiers Since 1845. Behind every garment that bears the Smith Gray label there is the experience of pleasing three generations of New York's most critical and discriminating dressers. The new Spring models exemplify in number, range, exclusiveness of fabric and excellence of tailoring the development of the Smith Gray spirit of progress.

OF UNUSUAL INTEREST. Young Men's Suits, Smith Gray styled and tailored, special at \$12.50. Sizes 15 to 20 years. The price makes the purchase of one of these 1909 model Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats and Slip-Ons merely a question of being able to find your size -

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES, SPECIAL VALUES - Norfolk, Double-Breasted Knicker, Russian and Sailor Suits and Reefers - Values are \$6 and 7 \$4.75 Blue Serge Knicker Suits, full weight \$4.75 Two-pair Knicker Cheviot Suits, Blue Serge and Worsted Knicker Suits - Values \$5 \$6.75 Norfolk, Russian and Sailor Suits - Values \$7.50 and 8 \$6.75 Russian and Sailor Suits - Values \$9 and 10 \$7.50

Bates-Street Shirts, master tailored, exclusive designs, generously cut; cuffs don't crack, colors don't fade. Un-usual values \$1.00 your size - Those "Chantecler" shades of neckwear in folded squares are something to crow about - \$1.50 Fownes', Dent's and Smith-Gray makes, Spring Gloves, especially featuring chamois and Gray mochas \$1.00 & \$2 SMITH-GRAY SPRING HAT OFFERINGS - Imperial soft and stiff hats in 50 styles, fit for king at a commoner's price \$3 Stetson soft and stiff hats, \$3.50 & \$5 Massant & Vallon, the peer of French soft hats \$4 & \$5 W. Carrick & Sons Ltd. London Derbies \$5

Smith Gray & Co. Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av. Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

THERE is a certain "indefinable something" in the voice of a great singer, the eloquence of an orator or the diction of an actor that sways their audiences and puts them on a pedestal as popular idols. Just so the beauty and nobility of tone of

The Steinway Piano appeals to the senses and the hearts of the great public, so strongly that it has put the STEINWAY in a class all by itself, without compeer or rival. Why take a chance with an inferior instrument when you can obtain the BEST at a slightly higher initial outlay? Steinway Vertegrand (Upright) Piano, ebonized case, \$60 Steinway Miniature Grand Piano, ebonized case, \$80 STEINWAY & SONS Steinway Hall, 107 and 109 East Fourteenth St., New York. Subway Express Station at the Door.

FRENCH LICK GAMBLING. Mrs. Bag's Weds Her Brother-in-law. Mrs. Lett Bader, widow of George D. Bader, whose roadhouse on the Coney Island boulevard was for many years the favorite resort of Brooklyn horsemen, was married on Friday last to Charles A. Bader, her brother-in-law. They are living at 44 Midwood street, Flatbush. SPECIAL NOTICES. Equal Suffrage. At the Garden Theater on Thursday, March 24, at four o'clock, under the auspices of the Equal Franchise Society, Colonel George Harvey will speak on "THE INHERENT RIGHT." Mrs. Mackay will preside. Special notice to members: The advance sale of orchestra seats has been so large for this last meeting of the series that all seats reserved for members are occupied five minutes before four o'clock will be placed on sale. Admission to orchestra \$1. Galleries free. Tickets now on sale at the Garden Theatre and at Tyson's. PATENTS. 30 years' experience. Best Terms. Book. EDGAR TATE & CO., 26 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The Coward Shoe. A Wearing Persistent Ache through the waist of the foot, indicates arch-weakness. The delicate tendons and structure have been over-weighted. Don't experiment with a weakened arch. The Coward Arch Prop Shoe is known to be mechanically and anatomically correct. SOLD NOWHERE ELSE. JAMES S. COWARD 264-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. (NEAR WARREN STREET) Mail Orders Filled | Send for Catalogue

When New York Goes Shopping. When you think of the number of large department stores and smaller retail shops which New York City supports, the question naturally comes up "How do all these women get to all these stores?" A ride around New York City in the Surface Cars any day will answer you so unmistakably that you'll never forget it.



And it is only natural that the Surface Cars of New York City should be the means of carrying shoppers. The Surface Cars not only run straight through the heart of the several shopping centers in New York City, but they also make up the important arteries which take women into the centers to do their shopping - uptown, downtown, north, south, east, west, crosstown, very which way - a ridiron of traffic which kills more than two million men and women ever day.

We have the exclusive control and sale of all advertising space in the

New York City Surface Cars and 5th Avenue Auto Buses. No patent medicines or objectionable announcements. Study the cards - we have a standard. New York City Car Advertising Company 225 Fifth Avenue Telephone 4680 Madison

THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK. CAPITAL, \$3,000,000 Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$1,100,000 ALVIN W. KRECH, President 15 Nassau Street LAWRENCE L. GILLESPIE, Vice-Pres. 618 Fifth Ave., near 50th St. Checking Accounts with Interest Trusts, Guardian, Executor, Administration of Estates Foreign Exchange, Letters of Credit Safe Deposit Vaults

PATENTS. 30 years' experience. Best Terms. Book. EDGAR TATE & CO., 26 BROADWAY, N. Y.