

S. F. SCHOOL BOARD TAKES ACTION

Keeps Its Word With President And Unanimously Rescinds Segregation Resolution.

ARE SOME STRINGS TO IT.

Should Reciprocal Promises Not be Carried Out, Resolution May Be Readopted.

San Francisco, March 13.—The San Francisco board of education kept its word with President Roosevelt, unanimously rescinding the resolution of last October by which Japanese were segregated in the public schools and adopting an alternative resolution in accordance with the understanding reached at the Washington conference between the president, Secy. Root, the school board and Mayor Schmitz. The board then sent the following telegram:

"San Francisco, March 13.—To Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, and to Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State.—At a regular meeting of the board of education held this afternoon, a resolution, as agreed upon with you, was adopted unanimously. Certified copy of this resolution is being sent to you by this office. Very respectfully, Lawrence F. Walsh, President of the Board of Education."

The president having telegraphed Mayor Schmitz yesterday that he would direct Mr. Devlin to dismiss the suits against the board in the United States circuit court and the supreme court of California as soon as the action stated should be taken by the board members, the board today took upon the Japanese incident as now closed, in so far as San Francisco is concerned. There is, however, it is stated, an unwritten reservation to the effect that should the president's reciprocal promises to the board regarding discretionary restriction of coolie immigration to California not be carried out, the board may be at liberty to renege the October resolution and again segregate the Japanese.

Following is the official record of the board's action at today's meeting: "Resolved and ordered, that the following resolution, adopted by the board of education on the 11th day of October, 1906, be and the same is hereby repealed, excepting in so far as it applies to Chinese and Korean children: "Resolved, that in accordance with article 10, section 1862 of the school law of California, principals are hereby directed to send all Chinese, Japanese and Korean children to the oriental public school, situated on the south side of Clay street, between Powell and Mason, on and after Monday, Oct. 15, 1906."

"Resolved, that: Section 1. Children of all alien races who speak the English language, in order to determine the grade to which they may be entitled to be enrolled, must first be examined as to their educational qualifications by the principal of the school where the application for enrollment shall have been made. "Sec. 2. That no child of alien birth over the ages of 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years shall be enrolled in any of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh or eighth grades, respectively. "Sec. 3. If said alien children shall be found deficient in the elements of the English language, or unable to attend the grades mentioned in section 2 by reason of their immaturity, then, and thereupon, such children shall be enrolled in special schools or in special classes established exclusively for such children as and in the manner the board of education shall deem proper and most expedient."

TWO LITTLE GIRLS.

A Divorced Man and Wife Are Fighting for Their Possession.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 13.—A spirited and prolonged fight between a divorced man and wife for the possession of two little girls, which has been going on in the courts of Indiana and Ohio for five years, has been transferred to Los Angeles. W. F. Godfrey, of Muncie, Ind., came here two days ago in search of his two daughters, Golda, aged 12, and Ruth, aged 8, who were in the possession of his former wife, Mrs. Edward Latta. He located them at Long Beach, but the mother refused to surrender them. Godfrey secured a writ of habeas corpus here today and, with a deputy sheriff, has taken the girls to Long Beach in search of the girls. According to Godfrey, he secured a divorce from his wife and custody of their children in Muncie, Ind., 1901. Later the divorced wife followed him to Ohio and secured possession of the children by her testimony in court that he was an unfit person to care for them. He appealed the case and it was recently reversed, and he was again awarded control of the children. He immediately sought them here.

IRON OUTPUT.

March May Exceed Banner Record of October.

New York, March 13.—The statistics collected by the Iron Age show the output for February of coke and anthracite pig iron amounted to 2,046,088 tons, as compared with 2,305,697 gross tons in January. "Undulations from the achievement thus far this month are that the March output of pig iron and of finished products of the larger producers will exceed the banner record of October last. In pig iron both sides maintain a defensive attitude, and there is comparatively little business doing for delivery during the second quarter.

The largest rail order placed in the week was for 21,500 tons. American rail mills are much interested in the large prospective demand this year for South America and Japan, a large share of which will come to them. Numerous special orders are 5,000 tons of bridge work for the New England railroad and 23,000 tons for two buildings in San Francisco. The sheet and tin plate mills are running under increased pressure. There is some talk of advances in prices, but it is well understood that the leading interest is opposed to any such action.

CALUMET AND HECLA.

Judge Knappen Issues Order Forbidding Stockholders to Hold Meeting.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 13.—Judge Knappen of the United States circuit court today admitted that yesterday he issued a restraining order forbidding the stockholders of the Calumet and Hecla Mining company from holding a meeting for the purpose of voting proxies in the Osceola company, and the hearing on an injunction was set for March 25. Judge Knappen refused absolutely to discuss the matter. The action before Judge Knappen was instituted by Arthur Boynton on behalf of the Bigelow interests in the Osceola

TRY THIS FOR BACKACHE.

Get from any prescription pharmacy the following:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce.

Compound Kargon, one ounce.

Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

Shake well in a bottle and take a teaspoonful dose after each meal and at bedtime.

The above is considered by eminent authority as the finest prescription ever written to relieve Backache, Kidney Trouble and Weak Bladder. This combined mixture should act on the eliminative tissues of the Kidney and other waste matter from and other waste matter from the blood which causes Rheumatism.

Being composed entirely of vegetable ingredients, it is harmless and inexpensive. Mix some and give it a trial. It certainly comes highly recommended. It is the prescription of an eminent specialist, whose entire reputation, it is said, was established by it.

SAGE FOUNDATION.

No Individual Work or Any Personal Cases of Distress Relieved.

New York, March 13.—It was announced today that Mrs. Russell Sage's gift of \$10,000,000 for the betterment of social and living conditions in the United States would be available, Henry DeForest said tonight.

"Surely there will be no delay in passing the bill to incorporate the Sage foundation. As soon as the bill is passed, the first step in the organization will be taken. We shall use, of course, only the interest of \$10,000,000. Work will begin in New York first. There will be no individual work or any personal cases of distress relieved."

LORD NEVILLE

In Hands of London Police Charged With Stealing Jewelry.

London, March 13.—Lord William Beauchamp Neville is again in the hands of the authorities, and this afternoon he was charged at a police court charged with stealing jewelry by means of a trick. He was sentenced to five years penal servitude at the Old Bailey. Feb. 13, 1907, he was charged with a promissory note, the prosecutor being Capt. Spender-Clay, son-in-law of William W. Astor. In the present case Lord Neville is charged with stealing a box containing \$2,000 worth of pearls and diamonds, by exchanging it for a similar box apparently containing the jewels, but which, when opened, was found to contain two pieces of coal.

IMMIGRATION LAWS.

General Government Will Interpret Them as They Are in South Carolina.

Washington, March 13.—Information received today renders it clear that the immigration authorities, as one result of the several conferences recently held, in which the president, Secy. Straus, Atty. Gen. Bonaparte, Commissioner of Immigration Sargent and prominent members of the south have participated, will interpret the existing immigration law as it was interpreted in the South Carolina case. The attorney general has held that the immigrants landed at Charleston, S. C., last November, are legally in the country. They were induced to come to America by authorized agents of South Carolina and the passage money for some, at least, of them was paid by the state, and of others by contributions by citizens.

Several of the southern states have decided to seek immigration along the same lines as were followed by South Carolina and it is understood they will not be interfered with in the carrying out of their plans prior to the first of next July, on which date the act of Feb. 2, 1907, will become effective.

MRS. S. N. CASTLE DEAD.

Honolulu, March 13.—Mrs. S. N. Castle, an early missionary in the Hawaiian Islands, died today. She was 95 years of age.

TOULON DISASTER.

German Government Expresses Sympathy for France.

Berlin, March 13.—The German government today expressed its sympathy for the semi-official note in the North German Gazette expressing in the name of the German people the sympathy of the German navy and particularly of the president, navy and government of France. At today's sessions of the appropriations committee of the reichstag, Baron von Thunke, minister of the navy, regarding the disaster and particularly whether the new powder used in the German navy would cause a similar explosion. Admiral von Tirpitz replied that all precautions possible had been taken in selecting powder for the German navy and that so far as human foresight could ascertain, there was no danger of any similar disaster.

BROWNSVILLE INQUIRY.

Evidence Shows It Was Not Hard to Get Government Ammunition.

Washington, March 13.—When the Twenty-sixth infantry was transferred from Brownsville, Tex., to make room for the negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry, the white soldiers left behind many suits of cast-off khaki uniforms, as well as shells, cartridges and bandoliers lying about loose in storerooms and barracks. This important testimony was given today before the senate committee on military affairs by Rowland Osborne, the white post quartermaster-sergeant at Fort Brown during the occupation of the post both by the Twenty-fifth and the Twenty-sixth infantry. Osborne did nothing with the loose munitions and clothing except to take 40 rounds of Krag-Jorgensen cartridges, which he still has at Fort Sam Houston, he says. His recollection was that all the ammunition which he saw at Fort Brown after the departure of the Twenty-sixth was Krag-Jorgensen ammunition.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one decided cure for all stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only catarrh cure now known to the medical profession. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution. Catarrh patients have much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for a list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

but he would not state positively that there were no Springfield cartridges left behind. On cross examination he said it was a very simple matter for soldiers to get extra ammunition, as when they were on the range for preliminary practice or target shooting, other than competition shooting, close check was not made of the actual number of shots fired by soldiers. The soldiers were expected to turn back the shells and used, but there was no way to be sure that they had done so. Capt. B. J. Edgar, Jr., who was assistant surgeon at Fort Brown from the Twenty-sixth infantry until July 5, 1906, told of the hostility of the people of Brownsville to the coming of the negro troops. He corroborated other white officers in their statements that the citizens, with few exceptions, were of a character not desired as associates for white soldiers.

HILL SAYS RAILROAD RATES WILL BE RAISED.

St. Paul, March 13.—"I want to go on record here that our rates will be advanced in the near future," declared the president of the Great Northern railway, Mr. Hill, today. He said that the rates would be raised because they were being reduced. They will be advanced simply because it is necessary to provide the service. Now I am not complaining about the rates, but the conditions would bankrupt some of the roads in this state."

Thus declared James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, which is investigating the value of railroad properties in the state. Mr. Hill said that the rates would be raised because of the fact that the rates are being reduced. He said that the rates would be raised because it is necessary to provide the service. Now I am not complaining about the rates, but the conditions would bankrupt some of the roads in this state."

Asked by Atty. James Mahan if it were true that the lines in the north had not been making enormous profits recently, Mr. Hill replied that he did not think so. He said the whole question of operation will be on a different basis; the cost has increased so much that he knew of an eastern line which had advanced rates. "I think all of the railroads of the country today have received a check they will not get over for many, many years," he asserted.

TENNESSEE INS. LAW.

Grover Cleveland Submits a Brief in Opposition to It to Commission.

Nashville, Tenn., March 13.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland has submitted to the insurance investigating commission of the Tennessee assembly a brief in opposition to a bill requiring that life insurance companies operating in Tennessee invest 75 per cent of their reserve fund from Tennessee policies in Tennessee securities. Mr. Cleveland says:

"It seems quite apparent that if the best legislative results are to be reached by safeguarding all the interests in any way related to life insurance, those who make out laws should be free from all vindictive feeling and misleading prejudices and duly guarded against a dangerous disregard of safe and conservative business rules. "We cannot escape the proof of the existence and activity of anti-state sentiment. It is not well for us to forget that though that sentiment is, to an extent, one of the manifestations of the restless and reckless impulse of our times, it is none the less dangerous, and that it certainly gains converts with every new occasion for discontent."

CAPT. KIRKMAN'S CASE.

Judge Pollock Denies Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Leavenworth, Kan., March 13.—Judge Pollock in the United States district court today denied the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of ex-Capt. George W. Kirkman. Kirkman contended that he was entitled to a discharge from the army because of insanity, while the war department held that he was sane. Kirkman still has seven months to serve in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth.

BOMB EXPLODES AND KILLS SIX PERSONS.

Khar'kovo, Russia, March 13.—While the police today were searching the rooms occupied by a student a bomb exploded, killing an officer, three policemen and two civilians. Six others were injured.

764 PERSONS EXECUTED.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—Statistics published today regarding the drum-head court martial showed that up to March 5, when their activity was suspended, 764 persons were executed, an average of almost five daily. The majority of the victims occurred in Poland and the Baltic provinces.

MY LITTLE GIRL HAD ECZEMA Two years until cured by Cuticura—Mrs. I. Jones, Addington, Ind. T.

WORKMEN OF MOSCOW.

Preparing to Strike at Any Sign of Parliament Being Dissolved.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—The workmen of Moscow are preparing for a strike if there appears to be any likelihood of parliament being dissolved when the opposition begins its fight against Premier Stolypin. The attitude of the policy of the government. It is said the premier's speech will be held within the bounds of a recapitulation of legislation and the government since parliament closed and the laws it expects the present body to enact.

SPANISH DETECTIVE SERVICE.

London, March 13.—A detective service, such as is in operation at Scotland Yard, is to be inaugurated in Spain. In this movement King Alfonso himself is taking great interest, and he is being aided in formulating his plans by Queen Victoria. The inspector of Scotland Yard is said to have been tendered the position of chief of the department in Spain at a salary of \$5,000 annually.

DR. VANDYKE WITHDRAWS IT.

New York, March 14.—Dr. Henry Vandyke, whose resignation from the Princeton faculty was recently announced, has withdrawn his resignation in response to an overwhelming demand from the officials, alumni and students of Princeton.

N. Y. SCHOOL CENSUS.

In Greater New York 688,427 Children Are Attending Schools.

New York, March 14.—A school census, just completed, shows that there are 688,427 children attending schools in Greater New York. There are 683,485 persons between 4 and 18 years, the school age live here. The number of foreign born children enrolled, 115,740, is more than 16 per cent of the entire registration of the schools. Probably the most startling thing in the report is that out of 18,848 children, whose eyes had been examined, 17,928 were suffering from defective sight. Supt. Maxwell, head of the school board, recommends that the city be glased to poor children who cannot afford to purchase them.

FOREST PLANTING IN ARID REGIONS

Scheme That Would Solve the Fuel Question in Agricultural Districts.

TO CULTIVATE PLANTATIONS.

Some Very Valuable Suggestions as to The Setting Out and Care of Trees Generally.

The high price of coal considered, and the next to impossibility of procuring it when needed, at any price, coupled with the fact that it is well nigh impracticable to longer get wood and timber from the public domain, it seems strange that the farmers of the west do not take measures to provide their own fuel. The object could be accomplished with but little labor, and upon land available for nothing else.

Upon most farms there are nooks and corners that remain uncultivated year after year. These could, in a very short time, be made to produce not only the necessary fuel for the kitchen, parlor and bedroom stoves, but also to supply food and lumber of various kinds so necessary in keeping dwelling house and out-buildings in repair.

Then, too, the dividing line between fields could be planted with a row of trees, which in a short time would take the place of posts, and later produce the results most desired—fuel, shade and a better surface for the soil. In fact, in this region, which could not in a short time make it possible for the owner to be independent of the producers and haulers of coal and to be less dependent upon the lumber trade.

Circular No. 54 of the United States department of agriculture gives some valuable hints along the lines above suggested, and the same are reproduced by the "News" for the benefit of its readers who may be interested in the subject. The circular says: "Success in planting on the plains, where the rainfall is light or irregular and the evaporation great, depends largely upon the proper tilth of the soil. The region possesses a deep, rich, easily-worked soil, which the farmers are learning how to utilize to the best advantage. The early tree planters often set their trees carelessly and left them to struggle against the native vegetation and dry weather. Planters are now beginning to realize that trees as well as agricultural crops require good cultivation."

The objects of cultivation are two: First, to prevent the growth of weeds and grass; second, to conserve the soil moisture. The natural supply of moisture on the plains is sufficient for the growth of many species of trees, provided it is fully utilized and not allowed to escape through evaporation or to be appropriated by weeds and grass.

TREATMENT OF THE SOIL.

Before the trees are set, the ground should be thoroughly worked and put in good condition. Virgin soil should be broken and the land farmed for two or three years. Deep plowing, followed immediately by the harrow, saves moisture and makes the soil easily penetrable by the roots. After the trees are set there should be frequent shallow cultivation. An ideal method is to cultivate as far as practicable after every rain, in order to maintain a dust mulch over the surface. The nearer this ideal is approached, the better the results. The dust mulch is the best medium to conserve the moisture already in the ground, and to keep the soil in condition to absorb the next rain.

MULCHING.

A mulch of hay, straw, or well-rotted manure may be used where cultivation is not feasible, but it is not to be generally recommended. The mulch retards the growth of weeds, checks evaporation and prevents baking of the soil, but if continued long it causes the roots to grow close to the surface, so that when the litter is removed they are liable to be damaged by the exposure. The mulch has another disadvantage in that it furnishes a congenial harbor for mice and all kinds of insects. A mulch of hay or straw is less objectionable than one of manure, but where it is inconvenient or undesirable to cultivate. Along a hedge-row, for instance, a mulch may be of great benefit.

SPACING THE TREES.

The advantage to be gained by continued cultivation of a forest plantation makes it well worth spending available, even though certain species which have a spreading habit may require pruning so that the trunks may grow clear and the cultivation may be impeded. Compensation for the wide spaces between the rows can be secured in large measure by setting the trees closer together. The spacing of many plantations is 4 feet by 4 feet, but trees set in that way can be cultivated in two or three years. Spacing 2 feet by 2 feet gives the same number of trees to the acre, and makes it possible to continue the cultivation much longer. Species which need more room can be set 5 feet by 5 feet or 4 feet by 4 feet, and by the government space required can be obtained by removing the less promising individuals. The less cultivation that is to be given a plantation the closer the trees should

be set; for, in the absence of artificial methods of conserving the soil moisture, the stand itself must be dense enough to shade the ground and furnish a litter which will maintain the proper moisture conditions. Without this the trees will neither grow rapidly nor preserve their vigor. On the semi-arid plains, however, wide spacing and frequent cultivation will produce better trees than close spacing and little cultivation.

SOME SITUATIONS.

In river and creek valleys, where water is found at from 5 to 20 feet below the surface, cultivation is not ordinarily necessary after the trees are thoroughly established. The same is true in many places on the upland; where shallow depressions catch the run-off from considerable adjoining areas. In such situations the supply of water may be concentrated on any desired part of the depression by running furrows to it from the surrounding slopes. This method has been successfully used by some of the most progressive western farmers.

FULL CULTIVATION HARMFUL.

Cultivation should not be continued too late in the fall, for it tends to produce tender young shoots after the normal growth has ceased, which may not be able to withstand the winter. The wood should have time to harden before cold weather sets in. If the ground has been kept moist, weeds will give little trouble after the middle of August.

PLANTING OF CROPS.

The planting of field crops between rows of young trees on the plains is unwise; the trees need all the available moisture. Corn is especially harmful, because the root system, by its down and out from five to eight feet, and take much more soil moisture than the young trees. If any crop is planted it should be a short-lived one of the garden kind, whose roots do not spread far and are soon gone.

METHODS OF CULTIVATION.

The plow has no place among trees, other than to prepare the ground for planting. The plantation is often neglected until weeds have formed a dense growth three or four feet high, and then the ground between the rows is plowed. The plow leaves the ground rough, the condition which greatly increases the loss of soil moisture through evaporation. Dead furrows are formed between the rows, the earth is thrown away from the bases of the trees and many roots are cut, which does great injury to the trees.

The best implements for the cultivation of the ground are the pulverizing harrow, the disk harrow, the dagger-tooth harrow, and the five-tooth cultivator. The pulverizing harrow is an excellent tool for shallow tillage, and when used frequently enough, as it should be, it gives the best surface conditions the disk should be set quite slanting or followed by the harrow. A single section of a dagger-tooth harrow drawn by one horse may be used advantageously between the rows of trees. The five-tooth, one-horse cultivator requires the least space of any tools mentioned, and can be used when the rows are together or after the trees have grown so as to fill most of the space between the rows.

Care should always be taken that the stems of the trees are not injured in any way. There should be no projecting parts about the cultivator or the harrow, but if such parts are unavoidable they should be wrapped with pieces of old sacks.

GRAZING-FIRE.

Grazing animals should be rigorously excluded from all tree plantations. Even if the trees are too large to be broken off by the stock, every branch within reach will be browsed, and the desirable forest conditions of shade, undergrowth, and litter will be destroyed. In a well-stocked area stock may do little harm, but until the crowns of the trees are entirely out of reach cattle should not be admitted. Even injury may result from the trampling of the soil. A heavy soil becomes packed so that it is nearly impervious to water, while a sandy one is worn and blown away, leaving the roots exposed. To damage to large trees in situations where moisture is abundant is not generally great, and the protection furnished to stock in such a case may more than offset the slight injury to the trees.

Every tree plantation needs to be protected by some form of fire guard. Where conditions permit, a very satisfactory guard is made by plowing two or three furrows about the plantation close to the trees and then making a second series of furrows from one to two rods outside the first. These lines may be kept free from vegetation by re-plowing each year or they may be used for crops that do not easily burn. The space between the two series of furrows should be kept free of all combustible material by burning it over at safe times.

THE KAISER'S ENEMY.

Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader in the German reichstag, is the emperor's most bitter enemy. He is the most brilliant political speaker in the empire, and whenever he makes a speech he seizes the

Mohammed Ali, who has recently succeeded to the throne of Persia, is a prince of excellent reputation both in his own country and abroad. It is due to his influence with the late shah that so many reforms have been adopted, especially the granting of a constitution. He is in his thirty-fifth year.

A Cough Medicine. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a regular cough medicine, a strong medicine, a doctor's medicine. Good for easy coughs, hard coughs, desperate coughs. If your doctor fully endorses it for your case, then take it. If not, then don't take it. Never go contrary to his advice. We have no secrets. We publish. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

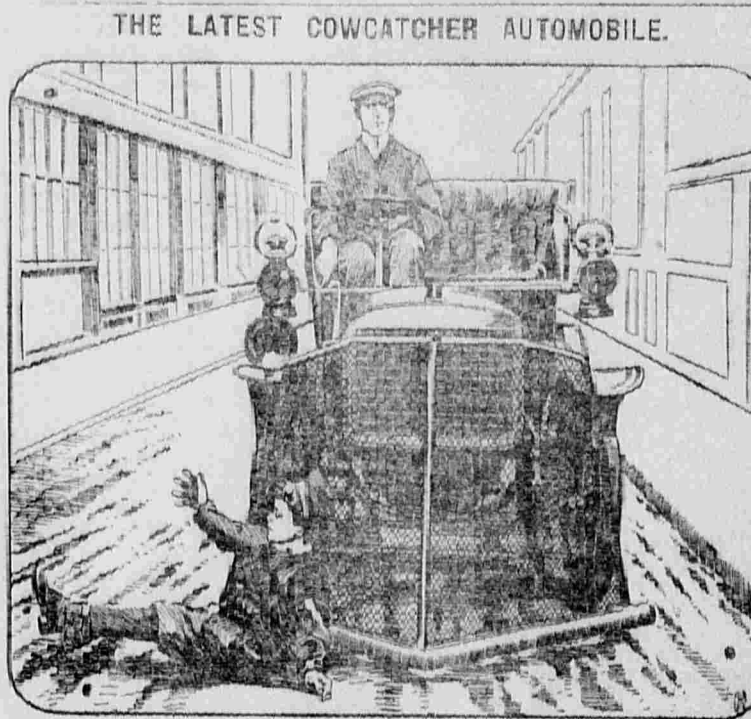
HOW TO REMAIN YOUNG. To continue young in health and strength, do as Mrs. N. F. Rowan, McDougal, Ga., did. She says: "Three years ago I was afflicted with chronic liver and stomach trouble, complicated with such an unhealthy condition of the blood that my skin turned red as a beet. I am now as healthy as a young man. I took Electric Bitters. I can now do all my work with ease and assist in my husband's store." Guaranteed at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. Price 50c.

FRITZ SCHEFF ILL.

New York, March 14.—Fritz Scheff, who had to abandon his tour with "Mile. Modiste" at Cleveland for treatment, is seriously ill with peritonitis at the Hotel St. Regis. Her manager, Charles B. Dillingham, announced last night in a statement that the singer's illness was at first diagnosed as a stomach ailment. Appendicitis was then suspected. At the St. Regis, last night, it was said that Miss Scheff's condition on Tuesday night was alarming, but that she was better yesterday.



The building pictured herewith is the new Temple Baptist church at Los Angeles, of which Rev. Dr. Robert J. Burdette is pastor. The mammoth structure was built by the congregation with the assistance of outside capital, and although it is designed primarily as a church, the vast auditorium is used for theatrical purposes during the week. On Sundays the Rev. Dr. Burdette, famous all over America as a humorist, addresses immense congregations from its stage.



The ingenious contrivance shown herewith is the device of a London man. The inventor claims that his patent will deposit any pedestrian struck by it firmly but gently outside the wheel track of the car. It is fitted with springs so that the force of the blow may not be serious.



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GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS. A Wonderful Showing of Dollar Shirt Values. Rarely does one find the monster variety of one dollar shirts as the Gardner store is now showing. To get an idea of the extensive range of patterns take a peep in at our North window. Such an array of light, medium and dark colors, in plain, light and heavy stripes, checks, plaids and figures, should offer a combination from which to make a pleasing selection.

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\$1.00

ONE PRICE

GARDNER

130-132 MAIN ST.

THE QUALITY STORE