BRITAIN AND ERIN SIGN FORMAL PACT

Oath to Be Faithful to King Is Required.

APPROVAL IS NEEDED

Sinn Fein and English Governing Bodies Expected to Accept. Ulster Doubted.

(Continued From First Page.)

government in the house of commons and of the unionist party, speaking at Birmingham tonight expressed the conviction that before Christmas peace and good will would be established.

Immediately after the signing of the treaty, which took place at 2:30 A. M., a messenger was started post haste for Belfast as Lloyd George had promised Sir James Craig, Ulster premier, that either new proposals would be in his hands by Tuesday or the negotiations would be finished.

Signing Is In Historic Room.

The signing took place in the historic cabinet room, the premier and Arthur Griffith being the first to sign, after which all the members shook hands all around.

Today the atmosphere at Downing street was most cheerful. The Irish delegates are returning home fully satisfied with the result of the negotiations. They expect some opposition in the Dail Eireann but they have little apprehension as to the outcome.

In the first place their free state is acknowledged by the government, which will go a long way with the rank and file among the Sinn Feiners.

In the next place Mr. Lloyd George, Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith are given the greatest credit for the success of the conference, though the premier had the loyal support of Austen Chamberlain and Lord Birkenhead.

Sinn Fein Chiefs Moderate.

The two chief Sinn Fein negotiators came here with the reputation of being bitterly opposed to any agreement with England; they turned out to be more moderate than their colleagues, Robert Barton, who is an Englishman, and G. G. Duffy, who has practiced at the English bar.

Lieutenant-Commander Erskine Childers and John Cgartres, English ex-service men attached to the Irish delegation, were said to have been more insistent in their demands for south Ireland than either Mr. Collins or Mr. Griffith, who were supported by E. J. Duggan, and with Barton and Duffy were opposed to submitting the government's previous terms, which were taken to Dublin last week, to the decision of Dail Eireann cabinet.

Sir James Craig received the terms of the agreement while the northern parliament was in session this afternoon, but decided not to break the seal until the cabinet met in the evening.

Annex Is Attached.

An annex is attached to the treaty. Clause 1 specifies that admiralty property and rights at the dockyard port of Berehaven are to be retained as at present and the harbor defenses and facilities for coastal defense by air at Queenstown, Belfast, Lough and Loughswilly are to remain under British care, provision also being made for oil, fuel and storage.

Clause 2 provides that a convention shall be made between the two governments to give effect to the following conditions:

That submarine cables shall not be landed or wireless stations for communication with places outside of Ireland established except by agreement with the British government; that existing cable rights and wireless concessions shall not be withdrawn except by agreement with the British government, and that the British government shall be entitled to land additional submarine cables or establish additional wireless stations for communication with places outside of Ireland; that lighthouses, buoys, beacons, etc., shall be maintained by the Irish government and not be removed or added except by agreement with the British government; that war signal stations shall be closed and left in charge of caretakers and maintenance parties, the government of the Irish free state being offered the option of taking them over and working them for commercial purposes, subject to admiralty inspection and guaranteeing the upkeep of telegraphic communication therewith.

Convention Is Required.

Clause 3 provides that a convention shall be made between these two governments for the regulation of civil communication by air.

The king's message to Lloyd George said:

"I am overjoyed to hear the splendid news. I congratulate you with all my heart on the successful termination of these difficult and protracted negotiations, which is due to the patience and conciliatory spirit which you have shown throughout, and I am indeed happy in some small way to have contributed by my speech in Belfast to this great achievement."

The agreement follows:

Article I.

"Ireland shall have the same constitutional status in the community of nations known as the British empire as the dominion of Canada, the commonwealth of Australia, the dominion of New Zealand and the union of South Africa, with a parliament having powers to make laws for peace and order and good government in Ireland and an executive responsible to that parliament and shall be styled and known as the Irish Free State.

Article II.

"Subject to provisions hereinafter set out, the position of the Irish Free State in relation to the imperial parliament, the government, and otherwise shall be that of the dominion of Canada and the law, practice and constitutional usage governing the relationship of the crown or representative of the crown and the imperial parliament to the dominion of Canada shall govern their relationship to the Irish Free State."

Article III.

Article 3 provides that "a representative of the crown, in Ireland, shall be appointed in like manner as the governor-general of Canada and in accordance with the practice observed in making such appointments."

Article IV.

Article IV provides that the oaths to be taken by the members of the parliament of the Irish free state shall be in the following form:

"I do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the constitution of the Irish free state as by law established and that I will be faithful to his majesty, King George V and his heirs and successors by law, in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British commonwealth of nations."

Article V.

"The Irish free state shall assume liability for service of the public debt of the United Kingdom as existing at the date thereof and towards payment of war pensions as existing on that date in such proportion as may be fair and equitable, having regard for any just claims on the part of Ireland by way of set off or counterclaim, the amount of such sums being determined, in default of agreement, by arbitration by one or more independent persons being citizens of the British empire."

Article VI.

"Until an arrangement has been made between the British and Irish governments whereby the Irish free state undertakes her own coast defense, defense by sea of Great Britain and Ireland shall be undertaken by his majesty's imperial forces but this shall not prevent the construction or maintenance by the government of the Irish free state of such vessels as are necessary for the protection of the revenue or the fisheries. The foregoing provisions of this article shall be reviewed at a conference of representatives of the British and Irish governments to be held at the expiration of five years from the date hereof with a view to the undertaking by Ireland of a share in her own coastal defense."

Article VII.

"The government of the Irish free state shall afford to his majesty's imperial force (A) in time of peace such harbor and other facilities as are indicated in the annex hereto, or such other facilities as may from time to time be agreed between the British government and the government of the Irish free state, and (B) in time of war or of strained relations with a foreign power such harbor and other facilities as the British government may require for the purpose of such defense, as aforesaid."

Article VIII.

"With a view to securing observance of the principle of international limitation of armament, if the government of the Irish free state establishes and maintains a military defense force the establishment thereof shall not exceed in size such proportion of the military establishments maintained in Great Britain, as that which the population of Ireland bears to the population of Great Britain."

Article IX.

"The ports of Great Britain and the Irish free state shall be freely open to the ships of the other country on the payment of the customary port and other dues.

Article X.

"The government of the Irish free state agrees to pay fair compensation, on terms not less favorable than those accorded by the act of 1920, to judges, officials, members of police forces and other public servants who are discharged by it or who retire in consequence of the change of government effected in pursuance of the hereof paragraph:

"Provided that this agreement shall not apply to members of the auxiliary police force or persons recruited in Great Britain for the royal Irish constabulary during the two years next preceding the date hereof. The British government will assume responsibility for such compensations of pensions as may be payable to any of these excepted persons.

Article XI.

"Until the expiration of one month from the passing of the act of parliament for the ratification of this instrument the powers of the parliament and the government of the Irish free state shall not be exercisable as respects northern Ireland and the provisions of the government of Ireland act of 1920 shall so far as they relate to northern Ireland remain on full force and effect and no election shall be held for the return of members to serve in the parliament of the Irish free state for the constituencies of northern Ireland unless a resolution is adopted by both houses of parliament of northern Ireland in favor of holding such elections before the end of said month.

Article XII.

"If, before the expiration of said month, an address is presented to his majesty by both houses of parliament of Northern Ireland to that effect, the powers of the parliament and government of the Irish free state shall no longer extend to Northern Ireland, and the provisions of the government of Ireland act of 1920 (including those relating to the council of Ireland) shall, so far as they relate to northern Ireland, continue to be of full force and effect, and this instrument shall have effected, subject to the necessary modifications:

"Provided, That if such an address is so presented, a commission consisting of three persons, one to be appointed by the government of the Irish free state, one to be appointed by the government of Northern Ireland and one, who shall be chairman, to be appointed by the British government, shall determine, in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, so far as may be compatible with economic and geographic conditions, the boundaries between northern Ireland and the rest of Ireland, and for the purposes of the government of Ireland act of 1920 and of this instrument, the boundary of northern Ireland shall be such as may be determined by such commission.

Article XIII.

"For the purpose of the last foregoing article the powers of the parliament of southern Ireland under the government of Ireland act of 1920 to elect members of the council of Ireland, shall after the parliament of the Irish free state is constituted be exercised by that parliament.

Article XIV.

"After expiration of said month, if no such address as mentioned in article XII hereof is presented, the parliament of the government of northern Ireland shall continue to exercise as respects northern Ireland the powers conferred on them by the government of Ireland act of 1920, but the parliament of the government of the Irish free state shall, in northern Ireland, have in relation to matters, in respect of which the parliament of northern Ireland has not the power to make laws under that act (including matters which, under said act, are within the jurisdiction of the council of Ireland) the same powers as in the rest of Ireland, subject to such other provisions as may be agreed to in the manner hereinafter appearing.

Article XV.

"At any time after the date hereof the government of northern Ireland and the provisional government of southern Ireland, hereinafter constituted, may meet for discussing provisions, subject to which the last of the foregoing article is to operate in the event of no such address as is therein mentioned being presented, and these provisions may include (a) safeguards with regard to patronage in northern Ireland; (b) safeguards with regard to the collection of revenue in northern Ireland; (c) safeguards with regard to import and export duties affecting the trade and industry of northern Ireland; (d) safeguards for the minorities in northern Ireland; (e) settlement of financial relations between northern Ireland and the Irish free state; (f) establishment and powers of a local militia in northern Ireland and the relation of the defense forces of the Irish free state and of northern Ireland, respectively, and if at any such meeting provisions are agreed to, the same shall have effect as if they were included amongst provisions subject to which the powers of parliament and of the government of the Irish free state are to be exercisable in northern Ireland under article 14 hereof.

Article XVI.

"Neither the parliament of the Irish free state nor the parliament of northern Ireland shall make any law as either directly or indirectly to endow any religion or prohibit or restrict the free exercise thereof, or give any preference or impose any disability on the account of religious belief or religious status or affect prejudicially the right of any child to attend school receiving public money without attending the religious instruction of the school, or make any discrimination as respects state aid between schools under the management of the different religious denominations or divert from any religious denomination or any educational institution any of its property except for public utility purposes and on the payment of compensation.

Article XVII.

"By way of provisional arrangement for the administration of southern Ireland during the interval between the date hereof and the constitution of a parliament and a government of the Irish free state in accordance therewith, steps shall be taken forthwith for summoning a meeting for summoning members of parliament elected for constituencies in southern Ireland since the passing of the government of Ireland act in 1920, and for constituting a provisional government. And the British government shall take steps necessary to transfer to such provisional government the powers and machinery requisite for the discharge of its duties, provided every member of such provisional government shall have signified in writing his or her acceptance of the instrument. But this arrangement shall not continue in force beyond the expiration of 12 months.

Article XVIII.

"This instrument shall be submitted forthwith by his majesty's government for the approval of parliament and by the Irish signatories to a meeting summoned for the purpose of members elected to sit in the house of commons of southern Ireland, and if approved, it shall be ratified by the necessary legislation.

"Signed on behalf of the British delegation:

"Lloyd George.
"Austen Chamberlin.
"Birkenhead.
"Winston Churchill.
"Worthington-Evans.
"Hamar Greenwood.
"Gordon Hewart.

"On behalf of the Irish delegation:
"Art of Griobhtha (Arthur Griffith).
"Michael O. O. Silain (Michael Collins).
"Riobard Bartun (Robert C. Barton).
"E. S. Dugan (Eamonn J. Dugan).
"Seorsa Ghabgain Ui Dhubilthaigh (George Gaven Duffy).

"Dated the sixth of December, 1921."

SESSION IS NEXT WEDNESDAY

Lloyd George Abandons Intention to Visit Washington.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—The British parliament will meet Wednesday, December 14, for a session limited exclusively to the Irish settlement question, it was officially announced tonight. King George will apen the parliament in state.

Prime Minister Lloyd George has abandoned his intention to visit Washington owing to the early meeting of parliament to act on the Irish settlement, it was stated this afternoon.

BANK MAY BE REOPENED

State Superintendent Declares Jordan Valley Assets Good.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 6.—(Special.)—The bank of Jordan Valley, which was closed this morning because of its inability to liquidate as rapidly as had been expected, probably will be reopened for business within the next few days, according to Frank Bramwell, state superintendent of banks.

The bank was closed by the board of directors. Mr. Bramwell said today that he had been in touch with the affairs of the depository for several weeks and had found that the institution had approximately $200,000 of cattle raisers' paper which is eligible for acceptance as collateral by the war finance corporation.

The percentage of estimated losses on paper now in the bank is small, Mr. Bramwell said, when compared with the total resources.

ARMY CADETS SELECTED

Ashland and Marshfield Guardsmen Recommended for West Point.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 6.—(Special.)—Harold R. Clary, first company, coast artillery corps, Ashland, and Harold G. Savage, private, first class, Second company, coast artillery corps, Marshfield, have been recommended by Governor Olcott for appointment to the United States Military academy at West Point. This announcement was made here today by George A. White, adjutant-general.

The two alternates are Fay M. Bragg, corporal, separate company A, infantry, Medford, and James V. Van Winkle, private, Fifth company, coast artillery, Albany.

Final examinations for the applicants will be held in Salem several months hence. These examinations will be conducted by the government.

VETERANS TO HOLD JOBS

Ex-Service Men and Women With "Good" Rating Are Secured.

Ex-service men and women will not be thrown out of their government jobs as long ts they are rated "good" by the bureau of efficiency, according to an interpretation of the law by Attorney-General Daugherty, which reached department headquarters of the American Legion in Portland yesterday. The ruling affects 25,000 employes who served during the world war.

By executive order, President Harding has instructed all government departments to make efficiency ratings.

Orpheum matinee today, 15-25-50-Ad.

IRISH FREE STATE IS BORN OF PARLEY

Equality to Other Colonies Is Granted.

MOVE HELD EPOCHAL

Ratification of Frontiers Is Declared Essential — Share of England's Debt Assumed.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Dec. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—Ireland hereafter will be known officially as "The Irish Free State," under the agreement reached at last night's London conference, it was announced by Lord Chancellor Birkenhead in an address here today.

"With one single important reservation," declared Lord Birkenhead, "we place Ireland—and I shall define Ireland in a moment—precisely in the position of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. There is no power, subject to the reservation which I shall indicate, that is given to any one of these great self-governing dominions that we shall not equally concede to the state which is to be created."

Negotiations Are Reviewed.

Referring to the negotiations, Lord Birkenhead remarked:

"One of the Irish delegates said across the conference table: 'You cannot quite dismiss us and our claims and our history in that way. We, too, are an ancient parent state, and we have through the centuries flung our sons and our settlers into every corner of the habitable civilized globe.'"

In discussing the financial phases of the agreement he said:

"In matters of finance there again the parliament to be set up is supreme in its own house. They (the Irish delegates) have recognized that it is necessary to strike a balance between this country and Ireland in financial matters.

Part of Debt to Be Paid.

"On such a balance being struck, they shall pay us a due proportion, having regard for any set-off or counter claim they may think proper to put forward—a due proportion of our national debt and our expenditure on war. The amount of this will be determined by arbitrators to be chosen from among the citizens of this country and who, it is hoped, will include a distinguished colonial judge.

"Representatives from Sinn Fein are prepared to recommend to the Dail Eireann that the newly constituted Irish Free State shall not merely make a treaty of association with the British empire, but shall enter into the British empire for all purposes. The fidelity of the Irish Free State to be constituted will be declared in plain language, in the constitution as created by this instrument, to the commonwealth of nations and to King George.

Dail to Be Summoned.

"The Dail will be summoned at an early date and the terms will be placed before them. The terms will be placed before both houses of parliament in the new year.

"If they do not assent, the people of England will have an early opportunity of deciding."

He said one must face the contingency that Ulster "might say she was not prepared to send representatives to the all-Ireland parliament. If this was Ulsters' attitude, it was the attitude which, under the instrument agreed to, she would be entitled to maintain, and would be protected in maintaining it. He said the scheme agreed upon gave free option to Ulster. If, within a month of the passing of the statute, Ulster determined she would retain her existing powers, she should retain them. If, equally, she elected to retain her membership in the British house of commons, that decision would be respected.

Guarantees Are Given.

He declared the Sinn Fein had given reasonable guarantees for protection of the minority in South Ireland.

"There is only one reservation to be made," he said. "If Ulster decides to stand side by side with England, we are committed in one respect to a modification of the parliamentary arrangements of a year ago. There must be a ratification of frontiers. We do not propose to interfere with the arrangements of countries. It is proposed a boundary commission should examine into the boundary line with a view to rendering improvement of the boundary. It might be rectified on one side or the other. It is not an artificial boundary, but one which could be worked out with infinite flexibility."

Lord Birkenhead, characterized the epoch making agreement as a document representing a sane and reasonable settlement. He made an interesting historical reference to the place where the Irish agreement was signed.

"In the same room at No. 10 Downing street, which witnessed the loss of the American colonies and the most momentous decisions in the great war, a new phase in Great Britain's history has been entered," he said.

MOVE PRAISED BY POPE

Great Satisfaction Is Expressed Over Irish Agreement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—Pope Benedict, a message from Rome today said, expressed great satisfaction on learning that an agreement had been reached by the British and Sinn Fein delegates, affording a basis for settlement of the Irish question.

In outlining the general terms of the agreement, the lord chancellor said:

"We propose in the first place, that within the area of Southern Ireland we shall make those who beyond all question within that area at this moment are entitled to speak for the overwhelming majority of the population, masters in their own house."

Lord Birkenhead said the parliament to be set up would be supreme in its own domain in matters of finance, but that arbitrators would determine the amount to be assumed by Ireland as her proportion of the national debt and war expenses.

AID BY MR. GLYNN REVEALED

Part of New York ex-Governor in Conferences Announced.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The part played by M. H. Glynn, ex-governor, and of Albany, in arranging conferences which led to the agreement in the Irish peace negotiations was disclosed by Mr. Glynn tonight.

He said that while in London last April he was honored by Lloyd George in extending an invitation to Mr. De Valera to come to London to discuss the Irish question.

"That invitation," he said, "led to the meetings between the premier of England and President de Valera which have brought about this settlement.

"My work started in Rome with Bishop Mannix of Australia and others. Bishop Mannix and I also were together in London and worked together there. Archbishop Hayes of New York did great work for the cause in Rome."

AGREEMENT BIG SURPRISE

No Display of Jubilation Made in Dublin, However.

DUBLIN, Dec. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—The first intimation that an agreement had been reached in the Irish peace negotiations came to Dublin through morning newspapers as a great surprise.

There were no big displays of jubilation, but evidence of the people's relief was afforded by the avidity with which every edition of the newspapers was snapped up by eager readers.

MURDER TIPS RUN DOWN

Threatening Letter Causes Speculation in Yoder Case.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 6.—(Special.)—Whether the arrest of James Abraham, 17, of Woodburn, on a charge of sending a threatening letter to Roy Yoder, will throw any light on the mystery surrounding the murder of Simon Yoder, Woodburn garage operator, a year ago, is a matter of speculation, according to Oscar Bower, sheriff of Marion county.

Mr. Bower said he had been working on the Yoder murder case for several months, and that he had interviewed a number of persons who had been reported as having some knowledge of the affair. In each instance, Sheriff Bower said, the leads had little, if any, bearing on the murder.

John Carson, district attorney, went to Oregon City two weeks ago, where he questioned a young woman who was alleged to have made statements indicating that she had knowledge of Mr. Yoder's slayer. The district attorney, upon his return here, said the purported statements of the young woman had been exaggerated, and were not of sufficient importance to continue the investigation.

SHORT SESSION FAVORED

Senators Vinton and Joseph Give Views on Legislature.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 6.—(Special.)—W. T. Vinton, senator from Polk and Yamhill counties, and George Joseph, senator from Multnomah county, favor a brief session of the legislature when called into special assembly here December 19.

"There is no valid reason why the legislature should remain in session more than four or five days," Senator Joseph said. "The call revolves around two important matters and these should be considered and disposed of without any unnecessary delay."

Senator Vinton also expressed the view that a short session of the legislature would suffice to consider all important matters heeding attention at this time. To prolong the session, he said, would create unnecessary expense and result in no benefits to the taxpayers.

Street Improvement Discussed.

CANBY, Or., Dec. 6.—(Special.)—At a regular meeting of the city council held in the city hall yesterday evening, the recent street improvement occupied considerable time in discussion. It was decided to take up this matter again at a meeting to be held tomorrow evening. At this meeting M. J. Lee will also present his electric light proposition.

Northwest Miners to Meet.

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 6.—The annual northwest mining convention will be held in Spokane February 14 to 18, according to an announcement made today by Secretary Frank C. Bailey.

Phone us for prices on your winter coal. Diamond Coal Co., Bdwy. 3037.—Adv.

Orpheum matinee today, 15-25-50-Ad.
Orpheum matinee today, 15-25-50-Ad.

AID TO ARID WEST PLEDGED BY HARDING

Reclamation Stand in Message Lauded.

BILLS ARE APPROVED

President's Indorsement Is Taken as Applying to McNary and Smith Proposals.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—President Harding said the words in his message today which western senators and representatives declare mean the early and ultimate reclamation of all of the arid lands of the west. In the same breath he asserted the necessity for extending reclamation to the south where millions of acres only await drainage to be made tillable and productive.

The president's indorsement of the plan to develop the west and the south was given as an intended approval of the bills now pending in senate and house, introduced by Senator McNary of Oregon and Representative Smith of Idaho. These bills provide for advancement to the reclamation fund over a period of years of $350,000,000 which by a revolving process may be used many times before repayment to the government is required.

Annual Report Is Made.

Simultaneous with the president's indorsement of a broader national reclamation policy, Secretary of Interior Fall submitted his annual report to congress, in which he devoted pages to a plea for more irrigation in the west. Mr. Fall told in his report something of what he saw during his visit last summer to most of the great irrigation projects of the west and answered those in the older eastern states who oppose federal aid in reclaiming western lands.

He pointed out that the older states of the east received in their earlier history several millions of dollars from the sale of their public lands which they have never been required to repay. He said that the money which the federal government is advancing to reclaim the west is being repaid.

Westerners Are Enthusiastic.

All of the western senators and representatives were enthusiastic over the president's reclamation boost. Senator McNary of Oregon, chairman of the senate committee on reclamation, and Senator Poindexter of Washington, especially were loud in their praise of Mr. Harding's bold assertiveness.

"I was greatly delighted by the reference the president made in his message with regard to the development of agriculture and for providing homes for ev-service men through reclamation by irrigation and drainage," said Senator McNary. The senator continued:

"The message forcibly commends the bill now pending which I introduced prior to the extra session. The president fully sanctions it in principle and a great good will be accomplished by its enactment into law. The president's position materially weakens the opposition to the measure and, in my opinion, assures its passage in the present session of congress."

Senator Poindexter said:

"The president's strong declaration in favor of an active and enlarged reclamation policy will give a powerful support to this vital movement. I hope it will be taken advantage of and utilized to secure early appropriations for the purpose. There is such a conflict and rivalry between committees and individuals in both houses of congress that action has been unduly delayed and the president's influence, powerful as it is, ought to result in an agreement for prompt action."

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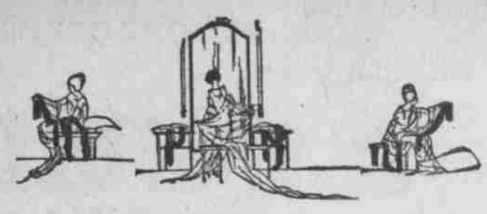

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"Holeproof" for Women

No. 570—pure thread silk—20-inch leg—mock seam—black, cordovan $1.00

No. 590—pure silk—20-inch leg—black, white, navy, cordovan $1.35
Box of 3 pairs $3.75

No. 440—open-work lace effect—pure thread silk—black, cordovan and navy $1.50
Box of 3 pairs $4.00

No. 580—pure thread silk with famous "extra stretch" ribbed top—18-inch silk leg $1.75
Christmas box 3 prs., $5.00

No. 2200—full-fashioned, pure thread silk—black, white, navy, cordovan, African $2.25
Box of 3 pairs $6.50
War tax 3c per pair extra.

No. 3190—pure thread silk, full fashioned—fancy hand-embroidered clock—black, cordovan $3.50
Box of 3 pairs $10.00
War tax 15c per pair extra.

"Holeproof" Hosiery for Men

No. 810—medium weight mercerized—high spliced heel—black, cordovan, navy... $ .40
Box of 6 pairs $3.00

No. 260—finest quality light-weight mercerized..... $ .50

No. 400—pure thread silk, ribbed lisle top ..... $ .75

No. 900—extra heavy pure thread silk, ribbed lisle top—black, cordovan $1.00

"Holeproof" Hosiery for Children

No. 350—Misses' light weight merc., 4 to 6 **40¢**, 6½ to 8 **50¢**, 8½ to 10½ **65¢**.

No. 300—Misses' medium weight; 5 to 8 **50¢**, 8½ to 10½ **65¢**.

No. 320—Misses' merc. satin stripe effect, 6 to 8 **60¢**, 8½ to 10½ **75¢**.

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A. O. LEONARD, Inc., 70 5th ave. New York City.

His Conscience Troubled Him

"I know I have done wrong; please forgive me for not doing my duty and writing you before. I am thankful to God for the good remedy he gave you, and would not take $500 for the good the first dose gave me. I have been bothered for many years with gas in my stomach and indigestion, but since taking Mayr's Wonderful Remedy two years ago have had no such trouble." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, inciding appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded. For sale at all druggists.—Adv.

Dandruff Soon Ruins the Hair

Girls, if you want plenty of thick, beautiful, glossy, silky hair, do by all means get rid of dandruff, for it will starve your hair and ruin it if you don't.

It doesn't do much good to try to brush or wash it out. The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop, and your hair will look and feel a hundred times better. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and four ounces is all you will need, no matter how much dandruff you have. This simple remedy never fails.—Adv.

It is a Fact-
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