TOMATO KING AT PALM BEACH

One Can Make $1600 an Acre If He Will Pay the Price of Such Success — Other Big Money Crops — Takes Money to Start.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.
(Copyright, 1909, by Frederic J. Haskin.)

West Palm Beach, Fla., Jan. 8.—Here, in the midwinter truck garden of the eastern portion of the United States, the tomato is hailed as the king of vegetables. It is possible to net a profit of $1600 from a single acre of tomatoes in one year. It has been done. This seems a great deal of money to make on one acre, but it doesn't sound at all improbable to the man who pays 80 cents a portion for tomato salad in his New York restaurant. The man who pays 80 cents for one tomato may be inclined to the opinion that the Florida tomato grower ought to be content with a little less profit. But the Florida grower, naturally, takes another view of the case.

Not every acre of tomatoes nets $1600 a year. Some of them do not make $1.60. It all depends upon the man who grows the vegetables. There is plenty of good truck gardening land, but those parcels which are convenient to the railroad and which have the necessary transportation and packing facilities are not to be had for a song. When the land is purchased, it requires money and time to clear it and grub it. Then it must be prepared for seed, and expensive fertilizer must be used, in scientific proportions. Then the tomatoes are planted.

Costly War With Pests.

Every morning the farmer must be up betimes on the lookout for enemies. Man is not the only animal who likes tomatoes. The rats are a great pest. Grains of corn, carefully boiled in a solution of paris green, are scattered between the rows of tomatoes. They finish the rats, but there will be more rats next week and there must be more paris green hominy for them to eat.

Cottonseed meal, carefully mixed with arsenic, must be sifted under the plant where the weight of the tomato is bending it nearly to the earth. That is to furnish the earthworms which a feast that they will die happy without going into the salad course. Then there are the land crabs, little fellows, but very fond of tomato plants and tomatoes. The farmer must provide himself with a supply of little pills of calcium carbide, each about the size of a pea. Then he must peer all around under his precious tomato plants for crab holes. When he finds one, in goes a pill and the hole is stopped up with a clod. The calcium carbide, coming in contact with the moisture of the earth, forms a gas which penetrates to all parts of Mr. Crab's subterranean abode and painlessly launches him into another world where there may be tomatoes, but where there is no market for the Florida-grown variety.

After one has done all these things, and has done them every day for weeks and after he has fought a winning battle with the millions of weeds that vex the farmer in this land of luxuriant vegetation, after he has gathered each tomato as carefully as if he were taking a baby from its crib; after he has wrapped that tomato in tissue paper and laid it in a specially prepared crate; and then, after he has shipped it away to the lobster palace zone of New York, he is apt to think that he deserves a good round sum as a reward for his zeal and vigilance. It is almost enough to reconcile one to the tariff of 80 cents a portion on midwinter tomato salad.

Those Who Cry Failure.

Some growers here permit their vines to run out on the ground, and they lose much by rot. Some do not fertilize properly. Some fail to take good care to keep out the insect pests. Some do not pick the fruit at the exact moment. Tomato growers of this class are just like all other unsuccessful farmers, business or professional men, the world over. They say the tomato business is a failure. They rarely ascribe the failure to their own shortcomings. But it seems to be a fact that it requires a greater amount of energy, a greater amount of intelligence and a greater amount of patience to be a successful truck farmer than it does to be successful in almost any other branch of agriculture. If the wards are greater, the effort and the toil have been greater.

But witness the pride of this successful truck gardener. There he stands on tiptoe, reaching up to touch the topmost leaf of the tomato plant which is one of the thousands growing up against the stakes he has provided. One stake bears the weight of a whole crate of beautiful tomatoes. They are worth dollars. That truck gardener has made a fortune since he came to Florida 10 years ago. He is rich and he knows the winter's crop will add $10,000 more to his fortune. Is he thinking of that? Not at all. He is thinking of the fact that he can show the visitor a tomato field without a weed, a tomato field without rotting fruit, a truck farm that is as clean as a Dutch canal. He is an artist, drawing living pictures on the background of a palmetto waste with seed and fertilizer and modern methods of cultivation. In the finished picture he has the pride of an artist.

A Vegetable Aristocrat.

If the tomato is an aristocrat among vegetables, the Florida tomato is the haughtiest of aristocrats. Next to the potato, the tomato ranks as the most valuable vegetable produced by American truck farms. Both the tomato and the potato are American plants, they are close kin and both belong to the deadly "night shade" family. Within the memory of thousands of living Americans, the tomato was regarded as poisonous and wholly unfit for food. It was often grown as an ornamental plant, and its rich red fruit gloried in the name of "love apple." Then the people found it was good to eat, its popularity grew and the tomato became commercially important.

In six states, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, the business of growing tomatoes for canning purposes is a considerable and a profitable one. Every other agricultural state of the central west is paying more and more attention to this crop. Twenty years ago the canned crop amounted to 72,000,000 cans. Now it is more than 320,000,000 cans a year.

300 Bushels to the Acre.

The average yield per acre of tomatoes grown for canneries in the states named is 150 bushels. This is with old-fashioned methods of farming. On any land that will grow tomatoes at all, the yield can be increased to 300 bushels by the application of hard work and modern methods. The farmer who is growing tomatoes as a specialty will not content himself with less than 300 bushels. At this rate, the crop is profitable and the land has returned a much greater value than could be obtained from wheat or corn or any staple product.

But the Florida tomato is not of this class. He isn't grown to be shut up in a can. He is born to the purple. He is tended and watched with almost individual care. He is wrapped and crated as if he were a jewel, and he is shipped to the frozen north to delight the palates of those who like fresh tomatoes in the dead of winter, and who have the money to indulge their tastes. An acre of Florida land, well cultivated, will yield from 300 to 500 crates of such tomatoes in a winter.

One man, a town man, who didn't have to farm, bought 10 acres of land near this place for $300. He employed two young men to work for him. They cleared only five acres and planted it in tomatoes. The first year's crop paid all expenses, including the first cost of clearing, and the living expenses of the two young men for a year. Then a balance was struck and it was found that there was a profit of $1,833. It was divided equally, the two young men had $611 each for their labor and the man who had paid $300 for 10 acres had made more than twice that much off one half of his land in one year.

So much for tomatoes. There are tales of success of other truck farmers all through this section in which the leading role is played by celery, by head lettuce, by egg-plant, by green peppers, and so on through the list of vegetables for which the public is willing to pay fancy prices if they can be supplied fresh in the midwinter season.

There is the case of John Brown, the "Pepper King." He came to Florida from Scotland 20 years ago to raise oranges. The famous "big freeze" cut of his hope of a fortune in citrus fruit. So he turned his attention to peppers and egg-plant. His place, Scotia farm, last year netted him a profit of $16,000 for peppers and egg-plant. No wonder they call him the "Pepper King."

The Immigrant's Chances.

This portion of Florida, like every other "new" section of the United States, is interested in bringing in settlers who will develop its agricultural resources. Undoubtedly, there are opportunities here for the industrious farmer who, for whatever reason, wishes to make his home in a section which knows no winter. Many men have come here on account of their health, or the health of some member of a dependent family, and have prospered. But the man who has been a failure elsewhere probably will be a failure here. Luxuriant as the semi-tropical vegetation of Florida is, there are no bushes from which dollars may be plucked.

It is necessary to have money to begin with in entering into the truck gardening business in this section. One must have money enough to buy a place and money enough to buy all the necessary supplies to develop that place, and money enough to support his family for several years, until his new farm is ready to support itself and earn a profit.

Tomato raising in midwinter is a delightful occupation, no doubt, for a man who likes to dig in the soil and cause it to bring forth wealth. But it is a highly specialized business and it has been said that the successful truck gardener, like the poet, is born and not made.

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ROOSEVELT GLAD THAT C. P. TAFT IS OUT

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Washington, Jan. 8.—In the case of Charles P. Taft withdrawing his name from further consideration for the Ohio senatorship President Roosevelt found warrant for great joy. Now that the fight is over, no attempt is made at the White House to conceal the fact that President Roosevelt regarded Charles P. Taft's attempt to come to the senate as ill advised and embarrassing, both to himself and necessarily to his successor.

It is practically admitted here now that the most serious difference of opinion ever existing between the president and W. H. Taft arose concerning the candidacy of the Cincinnati editor. The president considered himself and his administration bound morally to support Burton's pretensions, and the president's constant fear was that the continuance of Charles P. Taft in the race for the senatorship would make it possible for Senator Foraker to succeed himself.

Although strenuously denied a year ago, the elimination of Joseph Benson Foraker from public life has been the pet object of Theodore Roosevelt for more than two years. Foraker's opposition to "my policies" drew not only the president's official but his personal enmity as well. He feels much the same way about Senator Brandegee of Connecticut.

DIDN'T KNOW MUCH ABOUT WILDCATS

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Winsted, Conn., Jan. 8.—Edward Gillette, a farmer of Bakersville, was savagely attacked by a large wildcat or catamount, and but for the fact that he carried an axe would probably have been killed. A quarter of a mile from his home, where he had set traps around springs for foxes, he found the catamount in one of the steel traps, caught by one paw.

With a chain attached to the trap, he started to drag the animal to his barn to imprison it alive, but before he had gone half way the infuriated cat got loose and attacked Gillette, jumping at him head. Gillette dodged, and when the animal sprang at him the second time a well directed blow of his axe killed the beast. The animal weighed 30 pounds.

Queen of Italy's Birthday.

Rome, Jan. 8.—The thirty-sixth birthday of the queen was celebrated throughout Italy today in a quiet manner. Owing to the gloom cast over the country by the catastrophe in Sicily and Calabria no festivities were held.

THREE SOLDIERS KILL POLICEMAN

Three Soldiers, Wounded, Later Show Up at Hospital—Arrested.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Francisco, Jan. 8.—Three soldiers, one of them badly injured, are in custody of the police today suspected of being concerned in the death of Police Sergeant Anton J. Nolting, who was shot to death in the redlight section of the city at 2 o'clock this morning.

Nolting, one of the oldest and most respected men on the force, attempted to arrest a soldier who with two companions was wrecking a house on Commercial street, near the infamous "Barbary coast."

The three men in uniform attacked the policeman and knocked him down. Nolting drew his revolver and fired. The weapon was wrenched from his hand and, while he was scuffling on the sidewalk with two of the soldiers, a third fired a shot that entered Nolting's back, killing him instantly.

The soldiers fled in the darkness.

Later Thomas Jordan and Richard O'Connor, privates of the coast artillery, stationed at Fort Baker, were brought to the Central hospital to be treated for bruises and abrasions apparently received in a fight. Both denied knowledge of the attack on Nolting.

Shortly afterward an unidentified soldier, suffering from a deep scalp wound, was brought to the hospital. He was unconscious and will probably die.

Nolting was born here in 1860. He joined the police force in 1895 and had an excellent record.

TILLMAN'S NAME IN A LAND DEAL

Report That Secret Service Got the Goods on Him Finds No Credit.

By John E. Lathrop.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The claim is made today that President Roosevelt referred to Senator Tillman in his special message defending secret service activities. The matter the president referred to was that certain land companies in Oregon had used Tillman's name in advertising schemes in connection with the Southern Pacific land grant act investigations, claiming Tillman was associated in some way with them. This connection Tillman denied, introducing his resolution directing the attorney general to proceed to enforce the terms of the grant acts. This resolution, which was referred to a subcommittee of which Senator Fulton was chairman, and which was redrafted by Bonaparte, was reported by Fulton, passed both houses and was signed by the president.

Special Agent Townsend is now in Oregon to prosecute a suit under this resolution.

The assertion is made that among the mass of papers the president sent to the senate and which are now in possession of Senator Hale, are letters from certain land companies showing that Tillman had connection with them. It is claimed these letters were traced by secret service men at the president's instance.

It is only fair to Tillman to say that no one in the capital believes him guilty of any wrong.

ONLY ONE LINE PLANS EXTENSIONS THIS YEAR

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Chicago, Jan. 8.—The Railway Journal has printed letters from the heads of six railway systems, in which is shown that only one of them—the Northern Pacific—contemplates extensions in the new year. President Howard Elliott of the Northern Pacific, answering the last of five questions put by the Railway Journal, said:

"We have plans for new extensions, but do not care to make them public at the present time."

J. C. Stubbs of the Harriman lines, was "unable to answer that question." President Underwood of the Erie did not think the demand for extensions would be met by capital, J. T. Harahan, president of the Illinois Central, saw plenty of room for extensions in the rapidly developing country, but his road had none of immediate importance in mind, F. A. Delano, president of the Wabash, contemplated no extensions, nor did W. A. Garrett, chief executive officer for the receivers of the Seaboard Air Line.

In answer to other questions, the officials named agree that the business prospect is for a holiday, normal improvement, that freight rates should be increased, and that unreasonable anti-railroad agitation and legislation should cease.

OLD MAN KILLED BY FALL ON ICY WALK

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 8.—While sweeping snow from the sidewalk in front of his home, W. G. Young, 71 years of age, slipped on the icy pavement and fell with such force that he died almost instantly.

SALLOW COMPLEXION
Changed to Ruddy Glow.

No one likes a sallow, muddy complexion. Many who are so afflicted do not realize that the daily consumption of coffee is likely the cause.

Coffee contains a drug—caffeine—which so irritates the nerves of the stomach that food is not properly digested and that causes bad blood.

It weakens by its after effects the heart and lungs so that the full amount of life giving oxygen is not taken into the lungs, and that is another cause of bad blood. It is often the cause of sallow complexion and nervousness also.

"During the past year," writes a Connecticut lady, "I found that I was gradually growing nervous through some unknown cause. I was peevish and restless, and my complexion had that sallow, disagreeable color seen in debilitated people and nervous dyspeptics.

"During this time coffee was my chief beverage at every meal. Having been for many years a constant user of Grape-Nuts, I had read "The Road to Wellville," and becoming interested in Postum, I decided to try it in place of coffee.

"The result was gratifying and successful in every respect. It seemed that miracles were performed in that first week, my sallow complexion gradually giving way to a healthy, ruddy glow, and my nerves felt rested and at ease.

"In a short time my whole system felt rejuvenated and I was in fine spirits. It is needless to say that from that time to this Postum has always had its place on the pantry shelf along with the famous Grape-Nuts.

"Postum, when made according to directions on the package, has a rich, tasty flavor and leaves an invigorating effect which is so different from the languid after feeling of the coffee drinker," "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

POWERS TO CUT PERSIA IN TWO

North to Russia and South to Great Britain; Austria Is Furious.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Vienna, Jan. 8.—The opinion is growing here that England and Russia are really working together in Persia to outmaneuver the rest of Europe. It was long believed in Austrian official circles that the czar was fooling King Edward by pretending to cooperate with him under the Anglo-Russian agreement to act jointly in maintaining order in the shah's country, while really trying to stir up trouble sufficient to warrant him in seizing all Persia and crowding the English out.

Recent developments are beginning to cause modifications in this judgment.

It seems, for one thing, incredible that Britain should persist in believing Russia honestly wants to keep Persia quiet, while Colonel Liahkoff, an officer in the czar's own service and pay, is maintained at the shah's court to create constant friction between the ruler and his people.

A Loan in Disguise.

It was England's meek acquiescence, however, in the theft by the shah's commander-in-chief, Ain-El-Dowleh, of $55,000 from the Imperial Bank of Persia, in which Great Britain is heavily interested that really opened Austrian eyes to the fact that some sort of a game is in progress in the country which the rest of Europe does not understand.

It was a long time before Vienna could comprehend this. Then a handful of reports from Austrian secret agents called the whole situation up. The money was seized, supposedly by violence, while on its way from Teheran to the bank's branch at Tabriz. Now it develops that Ain-El-Dowleh gave the bank's agents receipts for it and that it was duly debited to the Persian government on the bank's books.

Means Division of Persia.

Plainly enough, it is inferred here, the supposed robbery was really a loan about which it was desired that other governments should know nothing. Just why England should care to let the shah have the money is not quite clear. At all events it did, and the way in which the transaction was handled is considered here much too peculiar to warrant belief that the motive is above criticism.

In Vienna officialdom it is deemed the most natural conclusion that Russia and England have agreed between themselves to take respectively the northern and southern halves of Persia and that the division will be effected at the first favorable opportunity.

The arrangement will give Russia possession of much valuable territory, which it already virtually controls commercially, while England will secure an almost unbreakable grip upon the only opening to the Persian gulf, strategically so important to India's safety and of such incalculable value as a short cut to the far east.

Germany, which wants the same short cut, will be the power most seriously injured by the transaction. From a territorial standpoint Turkey—supposedly England's and Russia's protege—will be the heaviest sufferer.

STATE IS BEST LAND BOOSTER

Missouri's Wild Lands Men Favor State Board of Immigration.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 8.—Governor-elect Hadley has been informed that there are 10,000,000 acres of land in Missouri that are untilled and all of which could be placed under cultivation and made exceedingly profitable. The occasion was a meeting in the attorney general's office of immigration agents of the leading railroads of the state and others who are interested in securing desirable immigrants as residents of Missouri. The meeting was held at the request of the attorney general for the purpose of reaching some conclusions as to what measures should be recommended to the legislature next month. The visitors were asked to give their opinions as to what a state board of immigration could do.

It was the concensus of opinion that a board of this character, if composed of good material, could accomplish more direct benefits from securing desirable immigrants than all the railroads, commercial bodies and corporations in the state combined. It was suggested that such a board should gather all information of value about the state's resources, uncultivated lands, etc., and have this printed and distributed by the state.

The representatives of the railroad said they would be glad to aid in such work. It would be infinitely better, they said, than all the literature the railroads can gather and distribute.

It was decided that the railroads shall select a committee of five to come here and present this subject to the legislature. It was determined that the legislature shall be asked to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a bureau of immigration.

A new implement of warfare is a shrapnel grenade, weighing over a pound, which may be fired from the muzzle of an ordinary rifle.

EVER WATCHFUL

A Little Care Will Save Many Portland Readers Future Trouble

Watch the kidney secretions.

See that they have the amber hue of health;

The discharges not excessive or infrequent;

Contain no "brick-dust like" sediment.

Doan's Kidney Pills will do this for you.

They watch the kidneys and cure them when they're sick.

Mrs. A. M. Hollabaugh, 328 Grant street, Portland, Or., says: "For two or three years my kidneys were disordered and caused me much annoyance. Unlike most cases, I did not suffer a great deal from backache, being bothered principally by irregular action of the kidney secretions. The passages were also attended with pain. Learning about Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured a supply at the Laue-Davis Drug Co., I soon felt their beneficial effects and when I had used the contents of one box my condition had improved in every way. I hold a very high opinion of Doan's Kidney Pills and cheerfully recommend them."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name — DOAN'S—and take no other.

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Every Garment in the House MARKED DOWN

MOTHERS, It Will Pay You to Investigate

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COURT MARTIAL FOR FREMONT

Major Charged With Slandering Superior Officer —Trial in Cuba.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Washington, Jan. 8.—In military circles here considerable interest is manifested in the outcome of the trial of Major Francis P. Fremont of the Fifth Infantry, United States army, before a general court-martial which has been ordered to convene today at Sagua La Grande, Cuba. The major is charged with slandering a superior officer.

Major Fremont is a son of the late General John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder," who was nominated for the presidency by the Republican party in 1856 to run against Buchanan. He is a brother of Captain John C. Fremont, United States navy, commanding the battleship Mississippi of the third squadron of the Atlantic fleet.

Charges affecting Major Fremont were considered by a court of inquiry held in Cuba, and out of this grew the present charge, which is that of characterizing a superior officer as a habitual drunkard.

In April, 1907, he was placed on trial in New York City on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. There were 12 specifications in this charge which referred to nonpayment of debts. The court found him not guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. He was sentenced to lose 60 files in lineal rank. This resulted in his being dropped practically to the foot of the lineal list of majors of the infantry arm.

Major Fremont was born in Arizona in 1855. He was appointed to the United States military academy in 1872, and upon his graduation in 1879 was assigned to the Third infantry. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he was detailed for duty as a captain and assistant adjutant general in the volunteer army. In 1898 he reentered the regular army and reattained the rank of major in 1903.

LITTLE BIRDS ARE KILLED BY COLD IN CHEHALIS COUNTY

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Aberdeen, Wash., Jan. 8, — The cold weather which began early Monday night with icy east wind still holds the harbor county in its grasp. The thermometer stays around 20 degrees above zero. At night it is slightly warmer than in the daytime. Almost a blizzard prevailed yesterday morning. Snow fell two inches. The weather was clear and cold last night. It is snowing again today. Indications point to a season similar to that of 16 years ago, when seven feet of snow fell and there was four feet all over the flats for six weeks; and Wiskah river froze over. The present weather was unexpected. Water pipes are frozen and many small birds, wrens and robins have been killed by the cold.

A number of logging camps in this vicinity closed on account of the water supply being frozen, stopping operations. The schools are affected by the cold, as the heating plants are inadequate to the present demand.

Owing to a small pipe leading to the furnace being frozen, the janitor at the Franklin school could not build a fire this morning, so the school was dismissed until the afternoon.

At Hoquiam the people allowed the water to run through the pipes Monday night and thus prevented the pipes from freezing. Next night the companies shut the water off entirely and was notified by the city council last night that water must be allowed to run for fire protection or the franchise would be revoked. It is now running.

Skating is good at Montesano.

OPPOSING SUFFRAGE GROUPS IN CHICAGO

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

New York, Jan. 8.—The opponents of woman's suffrage, whose organization is called the National League for the Civic Education of Women, held a well attended meeting at the Berkeley theatre today, and the principal feature of interest was an address by Mrs. Mabel Dean Kalbfleisch of Brooklyn, upon the "Social Unrest and How Women Can Best Adjust Their Forces for Good."

By a strange coincidence Berkeley theatre will, tomorrow, be the scene of a large gathering of the advocates of woman's suffrage. Under the auspices of the Equality League for Self-Supporting Women a meeting will be held to celebrate the release from prison in London of Mrs. Pancoast, the English suffragette, who had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for "rushing" parliament. She will leave jail tomorrow. At the meeting tomorrow Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth of Boston, a noted advocate of women's rights, will give a reading of the play "Votes for Women" by Elizabeth Robins, which was well received when it was played in London. This is the play on which was founded the suffragette novel, "The Convert," by the same author.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay and Mrs. Phillip Lydig will occupy boxes at tomorrow's meeting. Two of the upper boxes will be occupied respectively by college girls and trades union girls, and will be decorated with their banners.

"Talking Bob" Evans Now.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

New York, Jan. 8.—Arrangements are completed for the public reception at Carnegie hall this evening, in honor of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. Extensive preparations have been made for the event, which will be especially memorable owing to the fact that it will also mark the beginning of "Fighting Bob" Evans as a public lecturer. He will deliver his first lecture this evening and will make an extensive lecturing tour through all parts of the United States. Fred H. Wilson, Admiral Evans' manager, has already arranged for a number of dates in different cities throughout the country.

To Regulate Optical Profession.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Parkersburg, W. Va., Jan. 8.—The principal object of the meeting of the West Virginia Optical association, which opened here today, is the formulating of a bill governing the optical profession in this state. It is proposed to safeguard the interests of the profession as well as of the public by a law which will prevent incompetent men from engaging in the profession of optician. The legislature will be urged at its coming session to pass the law.

A Brief Comparison Between the Closing-Out Prices on Tailor-Made Columbia Clothing and the Regular Prices Now Charged by Other Tailors:

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BUSINESS SUITS Selection from hundreds of latest patterns; made exactly to your measure and guaranteed satisfactory; regular $50 value, for only **$40**	NO BETTER MADE NO BETTER GOODS REGULAR PRICES **From $75 to $90**
BUSINESS SUITS From our recently purchased New York stock; unlimited opportunity for individual taste; never sold, even by us, for less than $50, now **$30**	NO BETTER MADE NO BETTER GOODS REGULAR PRICES **From $60 to $75**
BUSINESS SUITS These are the suits we have been selling for years for not less than $40 to $45; present price..... **$25**	NO BETTER MADE NO BETTER GOODS REGULAR PRICES **From $50 to $60**
BUSINESS SUITS Not to be duplicated in the United States at our present price; regular $35 values for Columbia Tailors, now **$20**	NO BETTER MADE NO BETTER GOODS REGULAR PRICES **As High as $50**
BUSINESS SUITS All wool, made in Oregon and the best ever sold or made for anywhere near the price; usually $25..... **$15**	NO BETTER MADE NO BETTER GOODS REGULAR PRICES **Usually $40.00**

Such Are Columbia Closing-Out Prices

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