

SOME TROUBLE IN ARMY CIRCLES

Annual Report of Brigadier General Carter Stirs Up Officers.

CONGRESS WAS CRITICISED.

Also Took a "Fall" Out of the Quartermaster's Department of Which He Had Little Knowledge.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.—Army circles have been considerably exercised the past week over the annual report of Brigadier Gen. W. H. Carter, commanding the department of the lakes, in which he not only severely criticizes the acts of Congress and general regulations, but takes a "fall" out of the quartermaster's department, concerning which he can have at best but a superficial knowledge. As opposing these immature ideas is the experience of a stable department that has withstood, for over a century the assaults of its detractors and after passing through, in practically its present form, five great wars, in which the reserve forces of the United States were called into action, the quartermaster's department can safely stand on the record it has made in this time.

The earliest legislation relating to the quartermaster's department dates from June 16, 1775, when Congress "resolved that there be one quartermaster general for the grand army and one deputy under him for the separate army," and in May, 1777, Congress adopted regulations for the guidance of the quartermaster general and his assistants. The resignation of Gen. Thomas Milford, the first quartermaster general in November, 1777, made it necessary that something definite should be done to provide for his successor and in February of the year following Congress adopted a plan for carrying into execution the business of the quartermaster's department. That was the real beginning of the department which today handles more money, attends to more intricate details of distribution and supply of the various services, which make up the necessary impediments of troops, in peace and war, than all other supply departments of the army put together.

SYSTEM OF SUPPLY.

Profiting by the actual experience of its officers and controlled by successive legislation, the conformity therewith, there had been produced a system of supply, which at the outbreak of the Civil war permitted ready expansion to meet the enormous demands made upon it. Concerning the efficiency of the quartermaster's department at this time Gen. Carter says: "With the lessons of the Civil war open to all who cared to study them and the grave defects in our system during that conflict, pointed out, while the armies were yet fresh in the minds of the many distinguished officers who have written upon the subject, we embarked into the war with Spain without heeding their warnings. The country at large recognized that there was blundering in 1898, and had no means of definitely locating the source of causes of trouble, except that they did not lie with the fighting unit of the army, but in its administration and supply."

The face of actual experience encountered during the Civil war, and of the opinions expressed by distinguished officers it is inconceivable that one, who, presumably attempts to present matters in a fair light, should have found occasion to support the efficiency of the department in the efficient manner in which the quartermaster's department met the demands made upon it. It is interesting to note the contradiction between the views of distinguished officers of previous experience and those of Gen. Carter, whose career in the army up to the present time, is not comparable, with the careers of those whose views are herein quoted.

At the close of the Civil war when reduction in national expenditures became imperative one of the first things to demand the attention of Congress was the reduction and reorganization of the army. In this, Congress was wisely guided by the experiences of general officers whose achievements in the four years struggle made their views of exceptional value.

PUBLISHED REPORTS.

In the published reports of the congressional committee dealing with this subject are found the following as bearing upon the quartermaster's department:

Gen. W. T. Sherman: "A staff system that has admitted of an increase of the line of the army from the mere nucleus of 1869 to a million of men, and its reduction back to the present standard without confusion, and with the most perfect accountability as to property and money, at all times providing for the army abundantly, is entitled to our respect." On the same subject Gen. P. H. Sheridan says: "The present system has worked very satisfactorily. I think it has carried us through a long war and I believe that, properly managed, it is about as good as anything we can get. As other nations have different systems some officers want to make changes, but they forget that other nations are subjected to different conditions, so that what might be good for Germany or France in the staff organization, would not be suitable for the United States."

Gen. George Meade: "I have had a fair opportunity to observe the workings of the present system both in time of war and peace. It has always worked well."

Gen. W. S. Hancock: "Those departments (quartermaster's, commissary and pay) and they conducted their work during the war gave great satisfaction." In another place Gen. Hancock says: "From recent experience of our great war we have an assurance that those (staff) departments can be relied upon under the present system to perform their respective duties in the most successful manner under all circumstances."

In what is known as the Garfield report made to the house of representatives in 1869 the committee on army organization made the following statement: "Much can be said in praise of these departments (staff departments) for their efficient services during the late war. No large army was ever so well clothed and fed, no promptly transported, or had so efficient medical attendance or comfortable provision made for the sick and wounded as ours."

RECORD A GOOD ONE.

This record, to which the quartermaster's department can point with pride, it was prepared to reproduce in the war with Spain, and had not its action been hampered by unwise policies there would have been even less ground for criticism than existed in the minds of some as to its conduct in the Civil war. Without commenting on the reasons which made these policies operative, it is unjust to charge to a system, the deficiencies to which Gen. Carter refers, in attempting to supply with all of its munitions of war, an army corps over a single track road, deficient both in rolling stock and facilities for handling the immense business attendant thereon.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS PREVENTED BY PE-RU-NA.



MRS. MATTIE KLINE, 333 E. Couch Street, Portland, Ore., writes:

"Some time ago my health seemed to give way. The doctor said that I had ovarian trouble and general weakness. I had severe pains in the back and shoulders, while my stomach was so upset that my food nauseated me. My physician said that I ought to be operated upon, but I strongly objected to it, and one of my friends advised me to try Peruna."

"I am pleased to say that this medicine saved me from a painful operation and restored me to perfect health and strength in a little over three months. I am very much pleased with the good your medicine has done me, and I trust that many suffering women may be benefited through the use of Peruna."

Peruna has saved many a woman from a surgical operation. Some doctor has decided that an operation is necessary. She takes Peruna and discovers that her trouble is vanishing. She is finally restored to health and gives Peruna the credit.

There must of necessity be delay. With respect to policies, the experience of the Civil war gave little profit and the errors of one period were duplicated in another. Upon whose shoulders the blame for such blundering should fall, it is thought the nation at large, by this time, is fully cognizant.

To the uninitiated, Gen. Carter's comments carry wholesale denunciations without even suggesting or outlining a remedy and bear the stamp of ignorance of details and facts connected with business, concerning which officers are now, as they have been in the past, devoting their entire time and energy to overcome such defects, as changing conditions necessitated.

Familiar as they are with the many restrictions which congressional action imposes in time of peace, dealing daily with the manifold problems of demand and supply, these officers are from the very nature of things, best fitted to observe defects and, with the knowledge acquired by their own experience, to correct them.

As established by law it is the business of the quartermaster department to clothe and shelter the armies of the United States; to purchase and distribute certain supplies needed in garrison and field and to transport both troops and impediments as occasions arise.

IN TIME OF PEACE.

In time of peace the traditions of the country and the wishes of its people prohibit the accumulations of munitions of war in large quantities. It is necessary, however, that in their manufacture and purchase localities be selected where certain articles of equipment, in sufficient quantities, however, to meet the demands of the immediate future only. These depots are conducted with the view of expansion to meet the demands which will be placed upon them when large bodies of troops are put into the field.

Certain other supplies, such as fuel, forage, etc., are purchased by authority of department commanders and under their immediate direction at or near the points where they are to be consumed. For the expenditures necessary to the maintenance and support of the army, provision is made whereby authority for incurring indebtedness is delegated by the secretary of war to the quartermaster general, to department commanders, and to the commanding officers of the posts.

CARTER FINDS FAULT.

With reference to the latter Gen. Carter finds fault and expresses the opinion that commanding generals and chief quartermasters have been deprived of "all authority over army appropriations," and states that the present system "requires the most detailed estimates and much correspondence concerning every petty expenditure involving a few cents."

These statements are absolutely false, as facts will show, and place their author in an attitude antagonistic to army regulations.

By law authority for the expenditures of appropriations made for the support of the army is vested in the secretary of war.

This authority is by him (as published in Army Regulations) delegated to:

First—The commanding general of the department.

Second—The quartermaster general.

Third—The commanding officer of a post or independent command.

The extent of this authority to that of the first class is as follows: The purchase of all fuel, forage and mineral oil required by the troops serving within the limit of his commands; the purchase up to \$200 of any supplies needed and payable from the appropriations, army transportation, incidental expenses and regular supplies; an expenditure up to \$200 on any building damaged through fire or storm; an expenditure up to \$500 for the repair of any building in his department which authority is limited only by the total annual allotment.

Hot Postum

in Hot Weather
saves some stomachs that

Ice has Hurt.

"There's a reason"

made to his department for the repair of buildings.

In addition to these authorizations where expenditures are involved the department commander is vested with final action on all estimates covering certain supplies, such as clothing and equipment, when the allowance is fixed by regulations. It is such supplies as these which are stored in the general depots above referred to subject to requisition on these estimates.

DUTY NOT PERFORMED.

To post commanders and commanding officers of independent commands the authority of the secretary of war is delegated, covering emergency expenditures when delay in securing higher authority would result in loss of government property or the delay be detrimental to the interests of the service.

To the quartermaster general this authority is extended on all special estimates not covered by the foregoing when the expenditure involved does not exceed \$10,000.

With the provisions as above outlined, and bearing in mind the intent of congressional acts it is possible for the needs of the service to be promptly met. If such is not the case, then the fault is chargeable to duty inefficiently performed and not to the system whose limit of elasticity has never yet been reached.

That all of the army of these various officers to whom authority for expenditures is delegated may be correlated and the appropriations therefor not exceeded there has recently been devised a system of accounting which enables the secretary of war to know at any time the exact state of the various appropriations. In what way it has retarded the hampered department commanders, Gen. Carter has previously said, has, however, supplied a long felt want and with its extension as anticipated, will be made to fit any condition and meet any emergency it may be called upon to stand. At this point it is interesting to note that the system of accounting in its present form, became operative July 1, 1906, the same date as the report which so freely condemns it.

MORE ECONOMICAL.

Referring to the subject of decentralization which admits of department commanders and chief quartermasters being entrusted in peace with the business which would fall to them in war, and at the same time reduce the amount of paper work and correspondence with the war department.

Department commanders and chief quartermasters are now performing exactly the same acts relative to supply that they will be called upon to perform in time of war. They are buying their supplies needed for immediate consumption; they are making ordinary emergency purchases and repairs; they are acting on requisitions for clothing and equipment and forwarding them to the depots of supply to be shipped, and are reporting such acts in a manner more economical as to time than has ever before been devised.

In time of war dependence must be had on purchasing officers in the rear to keep such supplies coming forward as cannot be procured locally, which means the majority of all needed. To delegate entire authority to a commanding general and his chief quartermaster in time of peace simply means this burden would fall like a mantle on others as soon as troops took the field, and the converse as Gen. Carter seems to think.

VIGILANCE REQUIRED.

Since the advent of the present quartermaster general, Brig.-Gen. C. F. Humphrey, more has been done towards decentralization than has been accomplished in many years. And from his well known views on the subject it is assumed that more will be done just as rapidly as the details of each problem can be worked out. As a soldier during the Civil war, as a line officer subsequent thereto, as post quartermaster and a staff officer, in the subordinate grades, as chief quartermaster of the Santiago campaign and the Relief Expedition to China, as chief quartermaster of the division of the Philippines, Gen. Humphrey has brought to the office he now holds the ripest experience of an active life. Coupled with this are his well known ideas as to the needs of the line and the constant sympathy and support which characterize his efforts to improve their supplies.

Constant vigilance to avoid exceeding appropriations is enjoined upon him, and as these appropriations are decreasing each year while the demands are increasing, it is only by detailed supervision that the object to be attained is accomplished. The needs of the army in general and not that of a particular department is his guide and if there were displayed the same loyalty in the support of his efforts as he gives unreservedly to the needs of the service, his stewardship will close with increased credit to those who now seem prone to assail the methods of the department he represents.

BIG HORN EXCURSION.

Sept. 1st and 3rd.

Via Oregon Short Line. Rate to Frontier, Wyo., and return from Salt Lake, \$20.00. Proportionately low rates from other Utah stations. The only direct route is via the Oregon Short Line and Butte, and through tourist sleeper will be provided. For further particulars see any Short Line Agent. City Ticket Office 261 Main St.

ORGAN RECITALS.

The One Yesterday Well Attended—Program for Friday Afternoon.

The program of yesterday's tabernacle organ recital was a popular one, including a prelude to "Tristram and Isolde," and the ever favorite "Oberon" overture; while the old melody number was "Home Sweet Home," with variations on the vox humana combination. The fact that the local musical taste is being educated up to a higher standard of appreciation, has been evidenced in the last few weeks by the applause for the series of compositions severely classical, yet representative of true music, given by the playing by Prof. McCallan of the Mendelssohn No. 1, organ sonata and Gibbon's elegy in F minor. The performance of yesterday was up to the usual high standard, and the registration in the overture was ideal.

The program for next Friday afternoon will be as follows, with Prof. McCallan at the console:

"Concert Overture".....Faulkes
"Ave Maria".....Henselt
"Rondo d'Amour".....Westerhout
"Romance" ("Mignon").....Thomas
"Andante" (for strings).....Haydn
"The Rosary" (for strings).....Nevin
"Marche Funebre".....Chopin

The Dunlap Hat

For Fall and Winter 1906-07 will be shown for the first time Aug. 29. Brown, Terry & Woodruff Co. 156 Main St.

MISS JAENSCH WON.

Captured the Ninth Silver Medal in Oratorical Contest.

Miss Ida Jaensch of 347 east Fourth South street won the ninth silver medal in the W. C. T. U. oratorical series of contests, last evening, in the Phillips church, over four aspirants, her selection being entitled, "Shoemaker and the Little White Shoes." The contest was presided over by Mrs. E. E. Shepard, state president of the W. C. T. U. The judges of the contest were Rev. William L. Dexter, of Brigham, Rev. C. M. Kilpatrick, of St. George and E. M. Hoff, of St. Louis. Mrs. Shepard and Mrs. Montgomery will go to Helena

FOR DESSERT

TO-NIGHT

Tip Top Dessert Jelly.

MADE IN A MINUTE.
ALL FLAVORS. 10c. A PACKAGE.
ASK YOUR GROCER.
Bucknam & Vanderpool, Mfrs., New York.

KAYSVILLE CHOIR WON.

Captured the Prize in Sunday School Singing Contest at Saltair.

The Sunday school Eldstedsd brought out many singers from over the state, at Saltair last evening, where the greatest interest was manifested in the spirited contest among the various choirs. Four choirs entered the lists for the prize of \$40 by choirs of 30 voices, viz., Mammoth, Edward Davis, Twenty-seventh ward, Thomas Thomsen, Ash, leader; Twenty-second ward, Ernest Winn, leader; Kayville, Dr. J. H. Grant, leader. The judges were Prof. Anton Pedersen, J. J. Daynes, Hugh Douglas. The Kayville choir won with a score of 72 out of a possible 90, as per the following table:

	Mammoth	27th	22nd	Kayville
Intonation.....	33	39	24	25
Interpretation.....	33	35	26	24
Quality.....	22	17	21	24
Relative standing.....	68	51	71	57

The judges in awarding the prize stated that the general presentation of the song "America" by the Kayville singers was good, and the tone quality excellent, excepting the tenors, who forced their voices in the final climax. In the second class, for 14 voices choirs, the Sugar House (Salt Lake) ward choir was the only one with test and sung. The Mammoth choir was composed almost entirely of children, and the choir of the Twenty-seventh ward was equally divided between children and adults. The Rio Grande Western brought in 40 chorists from the towns around Mammoth, and the Short Line brought a similar number from Davis county, the entire attendance being about 3,000. The occasion was much enjoyed. The Eldstedsd is in the interest of good choir singing, and will be encouraged.

DURAND TRIAL MONDAY.

Trouble Awaits Him for Making Threats to Kill.

Charles F. Durand, justice of the peace of Murray, who threatened to kill Editor J. S. Barlow of the Murray Eagle in the latter's office on Monday night, was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Charles Holm at Murray yesterday afternoon and pleaded not guilty to the charge. He will be tried Monday at 2 o'clock. Barlow had published some scorching criticisms of Justice Durand and his method of conducting court, which so enraged Durand that he went to the office of the editor on Monday night and threatened to shoot his head off if he ever used his name again in the Eagle. After the threat was repeated, Durand left the office and later was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Steele, who was sent for by Mr. Barlow.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Today at noon, Miss Ellen C. Putnam and Rev. J. K. Model of Montrose, Colorado, were married, the ceremony being performed at St. Mark's cathedral, which was decorated with a profusion of flowers and palms for the occasion. Bishop Spaulding and Dean Brewster officiated. Miss Louise Putnam was bridesmaid and Dr. J. T. Keith was best man. Afterward a wedding breakfast was served at the home of Mrs. G. F. Putnam, and later the bride and groom left for Montrose.

Miss Florence Grant entertained at cards yesterday in honor of Miss Connelly and Mrs. Bethune, about 30 guests being present. The rooms were prettily decorated in yellow and the prize was won by Miss Adelle Hampton.

Pink and white were the colors used at the luncheon given by Miss Elizabeth Groop in honor of Miss Putnam yesterday; and about a dozen guests enjoyed the affair.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding reception of Miss Lillian Horne and Shirley M. Wootley on Wednesday, Sept. 12, at the home of Mrs. Mary S. Horne, 532 south West Temple street.

Miss Mary Olive Gray will give a piano recital on September 4, including her pupil Miss Ella Dyer, assisted by herself as accompanist and Mrs. Marie Gerans, vocalist. The event will take place at the Congregational church.

The lawn party given by Miss Virginia Shanon last night was a delightful affair, the grounds being bright with lanterns, flags and bunting and the rooms inside decorated with a profusion of flowers. The hostess was assisted by a number of intimate friends and about 40 guests were present.

Bishop Spaulding and mother, Mrs. J. P. Spaulding, have returned from Colorado.

Mrs. Paul F. Nolan is in the city and is at home with her mother, Mrs. A. G. Pitts.

Miss Lottie Marcroft was guest of honor yesterday at a pleasant afternoon affair given by Mrs. W. E. Schuller and Mrs. F. E. Carlson.

Misses Elsie and Fannie Pettit have returned from a two weeks' trip through Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Read are in the Yellowstone for a month's stay.

Miss Bob Ellerbeck has gone back to Stanford.

Mrs. R. S. Scamell, who has been spending the heated term in Provo canyon, has returned.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Scott are at home at the Keith apartment house on east South Temple street during their stay.

Miss Mamie Sappington entertained this afternoon in honor of Miss Sue Sawyer.

Miss Beulah Allison of Great Bend, Kan., and William A. Groat of this

city were married last evening, at the Phillips Congregational parsonage, by Rev. P. A. Shupkin. They will reside at 244 east Third South street.

BIG IRRIGATION SCHEME FOR COLORADO.

Denver, Aug. 28.—Recently there has been filed with the state engineer of Colorado papers which have for their purpose the redemption of nearly 1,000,000 acres of arid land, the largest irrigation proposition that has ever been undertaken by private capital. Frank J. McCarthy, a civil engineer of Denver, is the man drafting the plan to build a reservoir that will cover 34 square miles, have an average depth of 25 feet, and will use the entire surplus water of the Platte river.

Heretofore it has been estimated that 2,112,000 cubic feet of water was wasted yearly in the Platte river, water which if properly diverted and used on land adjoining would irrigate 1,000,000 acres of land and would support several thousand people.

This proposition is being financed by a syndicate of New York and London bankers. Engineer McCarthy estimates that the reservoir and dam will cost in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000. The work will commence about Oct. 1 of this year.

WELLMAN QUITS.

Abandons His Search for the North Pole This Year.

Hammerfest, Norway, Aug. 25.—According to a dispatch received here today from Spitzbergen, Walter Wellman, leader of the Chicago Record-Herald polar expedition, starts south within a week, having finally decided to abandon for this year his attempt to reach the pole by means of an airship.

KEITH-OBRIEN CO.

THE Big Event of the Week is our \$15.00 Linen Sale. It is unusual that strong reductions are made on New Goods—but it happens—and the gain is yours. Inspection will convince you. We especially direct your attention to the qualities.

1000 yards Figured Challies, 30 inches wide, in a beautiful range of patterns, choice for, per yard 10c

100 short lengths French Flannel Waistings, values up to 75c a yard, in waist lengths of three yards, for--each 95c

50 pairs White and Gray Cotton Blankets, actual size 72 inches wide, by 84 inches long. \$2.00 grade for--per pair \$1.50

Damask by the Yard.

5000 Yards from the Best Linen Mills of Europe. Bleached and Unbleached.

60 inches wide, 45c grade for 30c yard
60 inches wide, 65c grade for 40c yard
72 inches wide, 65c grade for 40c yard
72 inches wide, 1.00 grade for 50c yard
72 inches wide, 1.25 grade for 60c yard
72 inches wide, 1.50 grade for 70c yard
72 inches wide, 1.75 grade for 80c yard
Napkins to match. All table linen from 75c a yard up, at 25 per cent off regular prices.

1000 Dozen Huck and Damask Towels

12 1/2c grade for \$1.25
15c grade for 1.50
16 1/2c grade for 1.75
25c grade for 2.50
25c Dozen Hand Made Russia Linen Huck Towels, 25c each.

Bed Spreads.

90c grade for 60c
1.25c grade for 1.00
1.75c grade for 1.50
2.50c grade for 2.00
3.50c grade for 3.00

English Long Cloths.

No. 1, 600, 36 inches wide 10c yard
No. 2, 600, 36 inches wide 12 1/2c yard
No. 3, 600, 36 inches wide 15c yard
No. 4, 600, 36 inches wide 18c yard
No. 5, 600, 36 inches wide 20c yard

Short Ends of Damask.

We have been very fortunate in securing short ends of Damasks. They are different qualities, reaching from the cheapest to the best Table Linens. We had to accept all or none. The short ends come in the following lengths:

From 1 to 4 yards long, prices from 20c to \$1.75 each.

Three Oxford Months.

In the first place, we carry no shoes either cheap in quality or ordinary in looks. We carry only well, snappy styles—fine in quality, beautiful in effect. Our lines represent the best shoes made.

Any \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00 Oxfords for—

\$2.45

Excellent School Clothes

Most Boys have come to the ragged end of their vacation—and need a school suit.

WE'RE READY!

We've made great preparation for fitting out the Boys with the Best school suits that our money could buy or that the best makers of Boys' Clothes could put together. The cloth, the making, the trimming and the cut combine to form nothing short of IDEAL SCHOOL SUITS.

45-47 MAIN STREET.

BARTON & CO. Clothiers to Men and Boys.

As the tea kettle was the beginning of the steam engine, so the ordinary soda cracker was merely the first step in the development of the perfect world food **Uneeda Biscuit**.

A food that gives to the worker more energy of mind and muscle—that gives to the child the sustenance upon which to grow robust—that gives to the invalid the nourishment on which to regain the vigor of good health.

5¢ In a dust tight, moisture proof package.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

KEITH-OBRIEN CO.

THE Big Event of the Week is our \$15.00 Linen Sale. It is unusual that strong reductions are made on New Goods—but it happens—and the gain is yours. Inspection will convince you. We especially direct your attention to the qualities.

1000 yards Figured Challies, 30 inches wide, in a beautiful range of patterns, choice for, per yard 10c

100 short lengths French Flannel Waistings, values up to 75c a yard, in waist lengths of three yards, for--each 95c

50 pairs White and Gray Cotton Blankets, actual size 72 inches wide, by 84 inches long. \$2.00 grade for--per pair \$1.50

Women's Suits.

Wash Suits, made of good quality union linen; Coat three-quarter length, gored circular skirt, plaited front and back; \$12.50 suits; will close them out \$1.75

White and colored linen suits, Eton Jackets. Some of the jackets and skirts are trimmed; others plain. Prices from \$18.50 to \$22.50, for \$3.75

Waist Bargains.

PETER PAN WAISTS—Our entire stock of summer Peter Pan waists, consisting of lawns, repp, fancy waistings and linens included in this sale \$1.65

SUMMER WAISTS IN BROKEN SIZES—Between three and four dozen white lawn, Swiss, batiste, etc., embroidery and lace trimmed. These waists are from our regular stock. Your choice for \$1.50

Beautiful Neckwear.

LACE AND BATISTE EMBROIDERY COLLARS—This season's styles, black, white and colors. Regular 25c values. Two for 25c, or, each, 15c.

TAILORED STOCKS—White and colored embroidery. Varieties of styles. Regular 50c values for 25c

TURNOVER COLLARS—Fine French embroidery; regular 25c and 35c for 15c, and 2 for 25c

Attractive Price Concessions for Men

BROKEN SIZES IN UNDERWEAR—\$1.00 garments for 25c

UNDERWEAR—\$1.50 suit in either blue, pink or lavender for 85c

LINEN INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS—Unlaundered 2 for 25c

75c WORK SHIRTS—including black satin, for 45c

Kimona Inducements.

LAWN KIMONAS—Japanese style, finished with fancy stitching; lavender, pink and blue; regular 50c for 35c

WOMEN'S GINGHAM AND CAMBRIC PETTICOATS in pink, old rose and blue; regular 75c grade for 49c

The same materials are offered in black, blue, green, red and lavender. \$1.00 and \$1.25 grade for 60c; \$1.75 and \$1.50 grades for \$1.25

PARASOLS—We have a few left—dark blue, red, brown and pink. Any of these will be sold at half price.