

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday Excepted.)Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:

One Year\$4.00
Six Months\$2.50
Three Months\$1.50
One Month\$1.00
Saturday Edition, per year\$2.00
Semi-weekly per year\$2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Address all business communications and all remittances to
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 5, 1909.

THE WANING OF RELIGION.

A short time ago a New York Baptist minister took occasion to point out that there is a general decline of religious interest among the masses. He called attention to the evident lack of church attendance, lack of deep interest, lack of support, lack of regard for the Sabbath, lack of students for the ministry, and the spirit of indifference and lukewarmness. He was especially concerned about the Protestants. He said:

"Protestantism has made little headway among the French, Austrians, Spaniards, Greeks, Hungarians, Russians, and Poles. It is from these countries that most of our immigrants come. The prospect is enough to give any Protestant church heart failure. A Protestant church in New York has to work harder to keep alive than churches do in other parts of the country to make great progress. Then add to the above the consideration which brings most people to America. In the early days men came here to find a religious and political asylum. Liberty was their native and watchword. Today, the vast majority are moved from considerations of material gain."

In a recent number of The Outlook two articles appear in which the writers endeavor to show the cause of this decline and to suggest a remedy. The burden of their argument is that the course of study given in theological seminaries is too antiquated and scholarly to suit modern times. It is argued that a fairly educated man, "with facility of speech, a knowledge of the English Bible, and a real interest in the welfare of mankind," may be better fitted to preach than students who have put in three years at Greek and Hebrew, and have spent a lot of time over people who "have been a long time dead." What the seminaries should do, it is suggested, is to throw overboard a lot of the deadwood in their traditional curriculum, and put their main strength into "sociology, economics, pedagogy, and ethics." The chief aim should be to teach "the social character of religion, and, specifically, the social application of Christianity." In one word, religion, these critics maintain, should be "socialized."

It is gathered from the articles in question that the writers are of the opinion that ministers ought to be capable of discussing, if not solving, the social problems of the day, in order to win the masses.

It is to be feared, however, that the trouble is more serious than this criticism seems to suppose. The successful ministers of past ages have been those who have been firmly convinced of their divine call, who have been conscious of having a divine message to deliver to mankind, and who have been determined to deliver that message even if death was offered them as a reward. There can be no success in the ministry without a divine mission and a divine message.

Then, the only successful discourses are those whose central theme is the Crucified Savior. There is no other name in which salvation is offered. Paul at Athens, disputed in the marketplace, and gathered around him philosophers of various schools, but they considered him a "rabble-rouser," and many mocked him. From Athens he went to Corinth, famous for its Venus temple, its wealth and luxury. He remained there a year and a half, preaching to both Jews and Gentiles. But, according to his own statement (1 Cor. 2: 2), when he came to Corinth he "determined not to know anything... save Jesus Christ, and Him crucified." That was the secret of his success.

The minister of the gospel finds himself in a world in which selfishness is dominant and threatening to exterminate all spirituality; let him proclaim the message of infinite love. He finds a world in rebellion; let him proclaim the message of reconciliation. He finds a world of sorrow and struggle; let him proclaim the message of joy and peace and comfort. If he is a messenger with a message from God, let him be true. Let him keep himself free from the contagion of the world, in order that he may be able to commune with the Invisible and appear in that power. So shall his ministry be a success, no matter what his preliminary education may have been. There is no other way to success.

"OUT OF THE GOLDEN WEST"

George F. Hartford, writing in the Chicago Inter-Ocean, declares that "out of the golden West comes the call of opportunity."

In this writer's view the West is speaking to the East, the South, and the middle West "in tones loud, insistent and convincing" "to come and share in the harvest of wealth which is ripe for the reaper's sickle" the harvest being plentiful and the reapers few.

The basis of this economic rhapsody is to be found in the fact that "irrigation has accomplished the once unbelievable task of making the desert blossom as the rose and the adjacent lands of the fertile plains, hitherto unproductive and barren of vegetation through lack of sufficient rainfall, to become garden spots rich in reward to him who

is fortunate enough to secure a holding."

Among the concrete instances cited by Mr. Hartford is that of the Wenatchee valley, State of Washington, land sold in 1900 at \$2.50 per acre and was not in demand even at that low figure. There were but 450 people in the entire valley. One city alone now has a population of about 10,000 and land is firmly held at from \$700 to \$1,000 per acre, according to the age of the orchards, location etc. The land is worth the amounts stated because it returns a good rate of interest on the investment and few care to dispose of their holdings.

At the national apple show, held in Spokane in December, 1908, a single car load sold for \$3,200. From the locality in which the fruit was grown some facts relative to the value of several different crops were gathered. One-half acre, on which were sixty apple trees, seven years old, produced 600 boxes of apples, which sold for \$1,200. One-half acre on which were fifty-four pear trees produced 883 boxes, which sold for \$2,650. One-fifth of an acre, with twenty cherry trees, produced \$550 worth of fruit. One and one-fourth acres set to grapes brought the owner \$550. Two and one-half acres of onions sold for \$1,010. Sixty acres of hay sold for \$6,420. One-half acre of peach trees brought \$810. Three acres of potatoes yielded \$1,135. An orchard sold last year for \$3,150 per acre, the owner reserving the season's crop.

An estimate is made as to the chance of the average man to become independent. "The plain, ordinary citizen, who by the exercise of conservatism and the possession of good habits, has saved some money, at length as the years go by reaches a point where he may make an investment. This is an era in his life history to which he will look back with either satisfaction or regret, according to the direction in which his judgment leads him. If he fails to discern not the power that lies in his accumulated means, he waives the opportunity for achieving financial independence and remains, in a financial sense, a mediocre among his fellows."

If this man is wise, Mr. Hartford concludes, he will see in irrigated lands "the opportunity to invest where certainty of results is assured." For such a man, he thinks, there now is open the door that leads to present comfort and ultimate wealth. But not for long will the opportunity remain. Thousands are taking advantage of the chance and are removing to these favored localities, and Mr. Hartford is confident that none will regret the step, for he believes that success stands ready to welcome them and to assure prosperity. It may all be as the writer whom we have just quoted, so forcefully argues. We trust that Westerners are awake to the situation. It seems to us that every working man who invests any savings should secure some of the public land. The opportunities to acquire land recall the words of a great economist:

"Gibraltar, the world's grandest type of impregnable solidity, towers where Europe meets the Mediterranean and casts its gigantic shadows across the straits upon the sands of Africa. For ages the waves have beat harmlessly upon its base, uselessly the elements have expended their rage upon its granite form, but it remains a mute example of indestructibility. And so with an investment in productive real estate. Stocks and bonds may become worthless in a day; the assets of a corporation may be squandered by a dishonest official; other investments that may be made may fade away like mist before the rising sun, but in a tract of rich and productive land there is a permanency which nothing but a universal cataclysm can destroy."

TO REBUILD A TEMPLE.

According to the Washington Post, of May 30, somebody is contemplating the restoration of the Temple of Solomon. This structure was erected about 1,000 years before our era. It was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar and rebuilt by the Jews who returned from the Babylonian exile, though on a less magnificent scale, Herod endeavored to restore its ancient glory, but the building was utterly destroyed by Titus in the year 70 A. D.

The article in the Washington Post states that Mr. R. F. Faulkner, of Washington, early in life, became interested in the history of the wonderful Temple, where the ark of the covenant, the brazen altar, and priceless jewels and ornaments were kept. No plan or drawing of the temple was in existence. Mr. Faulkner read Scripture and archaeological works, picking up details. He also visited the Holy Land.

After years and years of study he had accumulated enough facts from passages in Scripture and old books and manuscripts to frame an idea as to the general appearance of its outer and inner walls, as well as the location of the arches, pillars, altars, and rooms of the various personages.

With this knowledge he began to prepare a chart, and after years of labor he placed it in the hands of an engraver. A short time later, however, Mr. Faulkner died, leaving his life's work to his heirs.

Hearing that Mrs. Wilcox was one of the foremost archaeologists in America, and had given considerable time to the study of early religious history, one of Mr. Faulkner's heirs sent her the original drawing made by him. Everywhere the chart was seen it attracted genuine widespread and unabated interest.

Mrs. Wilcox, we are further told, has received a letter from a teacher in Jerusalem, asking that interest in the rebuilding of Solomon's Temple be stimulated, and that funds be raised to begin the work. The teacher declared that one of the brass candlesticks which stood in the temple had been dredged from the Jordan River, and that slabs of marble from the structure had also been found. But nothing is said of the important question whether the Turkish government can be induced to consent to the reconstruction, which may be doubted, since the Temple ground is one of the most sacred places in the Mohammedan world. How can any successor of Mohammed give up the guardianship of even a foot of that sacred ground?

Mrs. Wilcox, it is said, has just finished distributing 400 charts, or plans,

of Solomon's Temple. Copies of the chart have been given to the Masons of Washington, the Catholic University, George Washington University, and many bishops of various denominations. Besides these, Mrs. Wilcox sent a number of charts to New England, where the Masons are said to have started a movement to re-erect the Temple of "the father of all Masons," as Solomon is called.

HAD NO MONEY.

A contemporary commenting upon the liberation of the Russian Lieutenant General Stossel from prison, to which he was sentenced for the surrender of Port Arthur to the Japanese, takes the view that had Stossel protracted his resistance, it is possible that the Treaty of Portsmouth would never have been written, that Japan would not have fastened her grip on Korea, and that Russia would have won Manchuria for its own.

The truth seems to be that the surrender of Port Arthur, important though that position was, has less to do with the final outcome than has been supposed sometimes. It is true that the besieging force was liberated by that surrender and could be used against the Russians who were operating further north, but Japan had at that time reached the end of her financial resources and was incapable of continuing the war. Russia did not know this at the time of the conclusion of the Portsmouth treaty, but it is known today. Russia had a million soldiers in the field then and had money enough to continue her military operations. Japan, with or without Port Arthur, had exhausted her treasure and her credit, and was glad to secure peace even with the loss of the war indemnity upon which her statesmen had counted.

EMPTYING THE CITIES.

The effects of the European war scare and the consequent enormous tax burdens are seen in the decrease of the population in the larger cities. Especially is this feature marked in Germany. The American consul at Nuremberg reports that the population of Berlin at the close of the year 1907 was 2,111,351; at the close of the year 1908 it was only 2,106,482, a net loss of 4,869. The vital statistics of the city, he says, show an excess of births over deaths of 16,415, but this was more than balanced by a net loss by the emigration of 20,834.

In the month of March, 1908, a month of great industrial activity and good demand for labor, no less than 30,268 residents of Berlin left that city for new fields. Few German cities, he declares, show any marked increase in population during the past year.

It is natural that the laboring men should leave the countries where they are taxed to death and seek economic independence, and that is what the Germans are doing. There are no more patriotic people than the Germans, but when the military burdens become unbearable, they are seeking relief in other countries.

Military men would like to see our country engaged in the race for an enormous navy and a large standing army. Do they consider that our comparative freedom from military burdens forms one of the great attractions for men of other countries who are needed here to develop our resources and build homes?

A DISTINGUISHED COURTESY.

On Saturday, June 5, the City of San Francisco is to receive a special ambassador from France, M. Jean Jules Jusserand, who comes from the French Republic to present to the city a beautiful medal in commemoration of the disaster of 1906, and of the admiration of the French people of the marvellous and resolution with which the people endured and faced disaster, and the marvellous energy with which they set about retrieving their shattered fortunes.

That is certainly a unique courtesy. It may be said to be distinctively French, too, for only a nation with refinement of taste for which the French are noted would have thought of paying such a compliment to an alien community.

M. Jusserand should have the time of his life in San Francisco, and the city should return the compliment to France in some distinctively American expression of appreciation and good feelings.

ZIONISTS FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

Leading Zionists, it is said, are considering the proposition of establishing a Hebrew colony in Mesopotamia. They believe that the present Turkish government would favor the move. And an effort is therefore being made to divert emigration from Russia and Roumania into that region.

And why not? When the Hebrew nation shall be fully rehabilitated, it will need not only the narrow strip of territory to the north and the east. It will in all probability need all the country in which the Semite race has predominated.

Mesopotamia is the country between the two rivers, Euphrates and Tigris. At one time the trade of the world was conducted along the two great highways that led through Mesopotamia. Both started from Aleppo in Syria and passed, one to Edessa and the other to Carthage, on the Euphrates, whence the latter continued through Harra to the Tigris. Along this road, it is supposed, Abraham traveled on his journey from the City of Ur to Canaan. There are many sacred memories associated with the country between the rivers. The Jews who were led captive to Babylonia multiplied and prospered there. There some of their great prophets delivered the divine message, and there a great school of rabbis was located.

Mesopotamia, which has a total area of perhaps 180,000 square miles, is described as a country of immense fertility, capable of producing grain for thirty times its present population, and remains unexploited after having sup-

ported the teeming populations of the Akkadian, Assyrian, Babylonian and Persian empires from the dawn of history to comparatively recent times. Cotton, rice, maize and dates are cultivated with success, and the application of modern methods in some of the sultan's domains around Bagdad and Bosra has shown that improved agriculture will enormously increase the traditional rate of production.

There is plenty of room for colonists in Mesopotamia. And the opportunity of making a great country is there. Irrigation canals and good government will transform the desert into a garden. From every point of view the settlement in Mesopotamia would be a good preliminary to the redemption of Palestine.

Poets are born, not paid.

A friend in need—poor relations.

What so hot as a day in June?

City Creek is making a great record for bank clearings.

The next tariff revision should be decided by direct primary.

Building frame houses for sale often is nothing but a frame-up.

The pugilist has no nothing to say for publication, is no pugilist.

The successful farmer usually drives a good team and a hard bargain.

Wealth has its blessings as well as its burdens. Poverty just has its burdens.

It isn't so hard to kick against the pricks if you have copper-toed shoes on.

The man who only has an ounce of brains never uses an ounce of prevention.

People still make their flying trips to Europe in steamships instead of in airships.

They may not know it, but some of the stand pat senators are rocking the tariff boat.

Although the advice is good, it is a little too early to tell people not to drink ice water.

American dentists are acknowledged to be the best. This is because they are born Yanks.

Why don't the nations that are in the mad race for naval supremacy build ocean greyhounds?

It is not an easy matter to make a mountain out of a mole hill, mole hills being rather scarce.

"Junius Unveiled," is the title of a new book. Famous as he is, no statue to Junius has ever been unveiled.

No pure food law can prevent a boy from eating green apples and suffering the consequences of breaking the law.

Why this paucity of news from the African hunting party? The press agents are not doing their duty by the public.

The Senate has placed the duty on quilts at 35 per cent ad valorem. This is for the protection of the American eagle.

The congressman who has to stay in Washington at this season of the year for the purpose of enacting laws, earns his salary if not the gratitude of his constituents.

While in vain is the snare spread in the sight of any bird it is not in vain that "tips" on races are spread in the sight of intended victims.

Comparatively few people are imposed on individually, chiefly because they are not worth imposing upon in the eyes of the impostors.

"Plenty of people can stand adversity, but only a few can stand prosperity," says the Atchison Globe philosopher. And very few people have a chance to stand prosperity.

"It's a great comfort to a woman to believe that her husband is lonesome when she is away," says an exchange. The great comfort to some women is in being away from the husband.

"You are going to be accorded the same kind of treatment that I have received from you," said Senator Aldrich to Senator La Follette. Which is official notice that the Mosaic law—an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth—is to be substituted for senatorial courtesy.

JUST FOR FUN

The Church Raffle.

The very idea of denouncing a church raffle as gambling? Gambling is an institution in which each participant takes a chance. A man doesn't do this when he goes to a church fair; he simply surrenders all his chances.

No Cause for Alarm.

A Passenger—Ere! Whoa! There's an old horse fall off the "bus!"

The Conductor—"Oh right, sonny, 'E's paid 'is fare."—The Sketch.

Looking Out for Grandma.

They're the colored youngsters in Nottingham, as most people know says London Tit Bits. A little boy, whose grandmother had just died wrote the following letter, which he duly posted:

"Dear Angels: We have sent you grandma. Please give her a harp to play, as she is shortwinded and can't blow a trumpet."

Trying to be Accurate.

"Where's this trunk going?" asked the baggage man.

"Well," answered the mild-mannered passenger, "from the way you're handling it, I'm inclined to change my first impression on the subject and conclude that it is going to the scrap pile."—Washington Star.

Her Remedy.

The Mistress—Jane, the dishes you have been putting on the table of late were positively dirty. What have you to say about it?

The Servant—I think, ma'am, that you ought to get colored dishes, 'they wouldn't show the dirt at all.—Exchange.

GATHERED ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF THOUGHT

Sweden's Electric Railways.

Within the near future definite plans will be formulated for the electrification of the more important state railways of Sweden. The first line to be taken in hand will be, in all probability, that between Kiruna, the center of the great iron ore fields of Lapland, and Riksgransen, on the Norwegian frontier, a distance of about 81 miles. It is a section of the Lulea-Gellivare-Narvik railway, completed in 1903, over which large and ever-growing quantities of iron ore from the rich fields of Gellivare, Malmberget, Kiruna and Luossavaara are transported for export from the terminal ports—Lulea, on the Gulf of Bothnia, and Narvik, on the Atlantic. To meet the present largely increased demands upon it and enable the management to run heavier trains at higher speeds, the Kiruna-Riksgransen section, especially must be either reconstructed with double track or electrified, and of these alternatives the second seems from every point of view the wiser and more economical.

The adoption of electric traction on this line, far above the Arctic circle and the most northern railway in the world, will be an event of considerable importance in the history of electricity, and cannot fail to stimulate action in respect of other Swedish railways. Nor will it be without value as a practical illustration of the unbounded possibilities of Sweden's wealth of water falls not limited to a few specially favored regions, but at hand and only awaiting development to benefit every province.—John George Leigh in Cassier's Magazine for June.

Amusing Talk of Ad Land.

Aside from news worth-while, there is a distinct entertainment value in the best of advertising. Think how much duller your ride to business would be if the car boardings were blank, instead of being filled with color and print. They are decent and companionable myths, these folks of Ad-land; the smiling girl of Cream of Wheat, the frolicy Gold-Dust Twins, the graily youthful, toothful Scodent girl, the round-eyed chubs who fatten to bursting on Campbell's Soups, and the hale old friend of Quaker Oats. Whether or not I buy my clothes of Rogers, Peet & Co., I find equal enjoyment in their brightly little newspaper ads, to which I frequently turn with relief when the news of the day chances to be dull and stodgy. The man who confines himself to the "reading matter" of a modern, high-class magazine is getting only part of what he pays for. The best experts of the day are striving, in a hundred phases of endeavor, to find something that will attract and amuse him, and he flings their work into the scrap-basket without so much as looking to see whether it hasn't something to say to him. To cite one instance, when the "Old Dr. Goose" advertisements of sincerity clothing were running, I used to look for them with avidity, because of the intimate hand-on-your-shoulder, finger-in-your-buttonhole style of talk, although I was in no manner interested in the goods offered. Even the illustrations for these advertisements are not inferior to those of the fiction or articles, being, in many cases, the picked work of the same artists. Kipling, on receiving a batch of magazines from a friend who had torn out the back pages, to save postage, wrote: "Next time you keep the front part and send me the ads. I can write stories myself."—Samuel Hopkins Adams in Collier's for May 22.

Our Manly Training Of Girls.

Our training of girls approaches close to the ideal. The average girl, from the minute she leaves her dolls to go to kindergarten, till she matriculates at college, is told about men and men's work—never about women. The kindergarten songs and tales are about Lincoln and Washington—and even the pictures of an-

imals show the lion and forget the lioness. In older childhood she is taught to build sand forts instead of good old-fashioned mud pies, and even the sums in arithmetic dwell on "Billy's" marbles and "John's" apples, to the total neglect of his sister. Later still she goes to high school and learns history with all its ideals of brave men—and here again the woman's share of quiet courage is completely overshadowed. She learns carpentering, although she can not cook an egg or sew a seam. And finally, her education finished, she knows all about the higher mathematics and is short-changed by the butcher. She learns political economy, but doesn't know who are the members of her own school board. Miss Eggleston's bright article concludes: "If your boy wanted to be a lawyer, and a neighbor

told you to put him to work in a carpenter's shop by way of preparation, you would thank your neighbor crazy. But you do not consider yourself crazy when you train your daughter, who is to be a wife and mother (and nothing can get away from the grim statistics that women do marry, despite economic independence, the higher education and all other arguments in favor of co-education), precisely as you train your son, who will enter some profession or trade, there to first earn his own living and then to provide for a family yet unborn. The one to bear the family and to rear it, the other to provide shelter and comfort for the mother of that family, and yet both trained precisely in the same way."—Katherine Eggleston in Woman's Home Companion for June.

NAUVOO LEGION.

On September 14, 1897, in Salt Lake City, a benevolent association was organized for the benefit of Latter-day Saints. Its object was, and is, to assist such of its members as through sickness or other misfortune might be in need, the funds necessary for such purpose being raised by small monthly fees, as outlined in their prospectus. Its meetings are held monthly, in the Presiding Bishop's office at present, on the third Friday of each month at 8 p. m. The members and their friends meet in a social capacity, and all who approve our activities are invited. Several Nauvoo veterans usually attend, who frequently entertain us by the story of their experiences before and after the notable exodus. A mortuary fund is also established for the benefit of the survivors of its deceased members payable at their death.

Our secondary object was, and is, to perpetuate and honor the memory and history of the military organization known as the Nauvoo Legion, this present organization, being the custodian of the ancient artillery and other relics of that body, of value only as mementoes of the exigencies of the times when persecution raged, mobocracy ruled, and defensive measures became a necessity. To the younger generation of Latter-day Saints it may seem an anomaly that a military organization should have been an adjunct, or appendage, to a body of worshippers. But witnesses are still living who remember the murders, robberies and drivings of the Saints from county to county and from state to state. Appeals to state and governmental authority for protection were unavailing. "Your cause is just, but I can do nothing for you," is a familiar saying, uttered by the late President Martin Van Buren.

It was then necessary for the Saints to adopt some method by which, according to law, a repetition of Missouri experiences might be prevented. As soon as possible after settling in Nauvoo a charter was obtained from the legislature of the state of Illinois for the organization of a military body of men to be known as the Nauvoo Legion. The picture presented on the prospectus issued by the present association shows Joseph Smith the prophet as lieutenant-general of said legion, riding in front as its leader, said picture being as seen by the writer of this article in 1843.

The activities of the legion from the above date to the year of 1870 are a very sacred memory to those now living who participated therein, as not a drop of white man's blood has ever been spilt under its operations, and yet it has been an ever ready wall of defense for the protection of the lives,

property and liberties of the Latter-day Saints, and of others who chose to travel or live with them. In early days in Utah several settlements would have been wiped out by savages, had not the legion saved them. The same men that composed the legion were the ones who volunteered to make up the Mormon Battalion. Others of the legion composed the band of 1847 pioneers. Men joining the legion later are now mostly prominent in church and state responsibilities.

And now, by the grace of God, that we have peace we propose to perpetuate the memory of this institution, by an organization of zealous men and women for mutual benefit and assistance. We ask and urge that similar associations as branches of this institution be formed in all the cities and towns where Latter-day Saints dwell and conducted in harmony with the spirit and aims of this the parent organization.

And finally we appeal to the surviving members of the legion to meet with us as often as convenient and give us their patronage and moral support, whether they become members of the association or not; and nothing would be more appropriate than that the survivors living in other places become the chief organizers and directors of similar associations where they live. And the sisters who cared for the families of the absent volunteers should be suitably remembered and become honorary members of these associations. The prospectus of this association and other information can be obtained by calling on or writing to their of subjoined addresses.

Job Smith, 1155 Downingtown avenue, Salt Lake City.

William Calton, president, rear of 1066 south, Fifth East, Salt Lake City.

C. J. Thomas, vice president, 340 east South Temple, Salt Lake City.

William M. Brown, secretary, A. N. L., 225 Reed street, Twenty-fourth

William Sanders, assistant secretary and treasurer, at wholesale drygoods department, Z. C. M. I., Salt Lake City.

READ THE THEATRE MAGAZINE

FOR THEATRICAL NEWS AND STAGE PICTURES.

We Play, Sing and Sell Music

Beesley Music Co.

46 Main Street.

Half Price Sale of Summer Goods At Z. C. M. I.

A line of cool, airy and attractive Wash Fabrics that will counteract the excessive heat during the summer months.

Splendid variety to select from at 50c on the dollar.

These light, becoming materials consist of Silk and Cotton Dress Crepes and Waistings, French striped Nouveate, Imported Satin Warps, Tan Striped Mercerized Suitings, Novelty Bordered Suitings, La Belle Soie, Bordered Mulls, Satin Striped Pongee and Silk Check Pongee.

Beautiful materials that are delightfully dainty, the regular prices range from 10c to 75c a yard, commencing Monday, while they last, at—

Half Price.