

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 22, 1909.

## CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The 80th Semi-annual general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Sunday, October 3, at 10 o'clock a. m. A full attendance of the officers and members is hereby requested.

When the Conference adjourns on Monday afternoon, it will be until Wednesday, Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock a. m. A general Priesthood meeting will be held in the Tabernacle on Monday evening, October 5, commencing at 7 o'clock.

The first Sunday of October being Conference, it is suggested that Sunday, Sept. 28, be observed as fast day in Salt Lake, Ensign, Pioneer, Liberty, Granite, and Jordan Stakes.

A special Priesthood meeting will be held in the Assembly Hall on Tuesday, Oct. 5, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,

JOHN R. WINDLER,

ANTHONY H. LUND,

First Presidency.

## DESERET SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

The semi-annual conference of the Deseret Sunday School Union will convene at the Tabernacle, Sunday evening, Oct. 3, at 7 o'clock. All are invited.

## WHAT TO DO AT SCHOOL.

The perennial question, "What shall our boys and girls study and work at in school during that most critical period of adolescence and early youth?" is again before the people by reason of the opening of the high school and colleges.

Elder Joseph E. Taylor remarked at the conference of the Ensign Stake last Sunday that the requirements of modern high school courses are found to be too exacting to suit the strength of many of the younger girls, and that to his knowledge some of them break down under the heavy strain of the prescribed home study.

This is largely true is the fixed opinion of a great many of the parents, and none of the schoolmen have been found who will undertake to controvert this statement. This is a problem awaiting solution by the schools. It is not unusual at the meetings of the Latter-day Saints, as in the instance of the conference, for considerable attention to be paid to the subject of education.

President Richard W. Young adverted to the importance of education both spiritual, intellectual, and physical, and commented upon the necessity for harmonious training of young people in all these lines. This speaker had heard of cases in which young people, while taking a full course of high school or college study, had been overburdened with religious work at the same time, and called attention to the fact that while spiritual education is of paramount importance to the Latter-day Saints, there is no intention on the part of those who urge it so strongly to make of it a burden that will prevent our young people from keeping up with the exacting requirements of the courses they are taking in the schools.

It is essential to bear in mind that the high-school age is the adolescent period of "strain and stress" for young people. The physical change from childhood to manhood and womanhood is accompanied by mental changes of great moment, and comparatively few people seem to be aware of the impulses and tendencies that influence the disposition of the youth at this time or of the special limitations of strength which the bodily conditions now impose.

Systematic work, not too difficult in character nor too great in amount, with regular periods of relaxation and of physical recreation is gained or interesting labor—this, in general, is the ideal condition which scientific investigation of the period of adolescence declare should be provided for young people; and this is the condition which the schools are striving to make possible, but they are laboring under many limitations.

In the first place, the public schools are necessarily limited as to the amount of spiritual training they can even undertake to impart. The Scriptures cannot be used as text books, and thus the best of all history and the choicest of all ethical literature is withheld from the child if his education is confined to these agencies of education provided by general taxation. To supply this lack, the Primary Association, the Religion Classes, the Mutual Improvement Meetings, and the Church high schools have been established. These do not interfere with the work of education carried on by the State. They supplement and aid it. These agencies should be used to the best advantage without making them a burden to the youth who is already carrying all the work of some regular school courses. To make this adjustment may not be an easy matter,

In certain instances; but the problem can be solved by careful and prompt attention to the conditions of each case.

## NOT VERY CLEAR.

There is practical unanimity among lawyers consulted on the meaning of the amendments to the law relating to nominations of candidates for offices, that it is impossible to ascertain it from the wording alone. One prominent attorney frankly admitted that the more he read, the less he understood it.

They tell a good story of Swedenborg, the great mystic, whose writings are puzzling to most readers. A friend of his one day asked him what he meant by a certain paragraph in one of his books. Swedenborg read it, and then re-read it, and studied it intently. Finally he said: "I am sure I meant something when I wrote it, but I do not now remember what it was." There seems to be similar trouble with these amendments. But there is a general impression that the intention of the law is to prohibit the placing upon the official ballot, by any political party, more than one ticket, or more than one group of candidates, or to group the same persons on different tickets by the same party under a different name or emblem. So far from prohibiting a group of voters from making the candidate of a political party their candidate, it expressly recognizes the right of a convention of voters, as well as a convention of party delegates, to "nominate any one nominated by other voters, convention or committee."

The citizens who called the meeting at the Tabernacle, were, we are informed, aware of the ambiguity of the law, but they had the opinion of attorneys for the legality of the nomination of candidates already nominated. But this does not matter a great deal. For the committee appointed to act for the citizens was authorized to take whatever legal steps are necessary for the placing of their ticket on the official ballot, and whatever the law requires will undoubtedly be done.

We understand that energetic efforts are now being made for unity in favor of a Citizens' ticket, and that the prospects are very encouraging to those engaged in that great work for peace and harmony.

## ROOM FOR BOTH.

Very often important discoveries are made simultaneously by different persons, but that is no reason why the claim to priority should engender bitter feelings or cause unseemly strife, particularly when the controversy is concerning a geographical point to which no one can claim ownership. If Cook and Peary undertook their explorations in the interest of science, and not solely for personal aggrandizement, their dispute is puerile.

The case of Darwin is quoted as a dignified example of the only possible position of a real scientist when confronted by claims to priority of discovery. When some one pointed out to him that his hypothesis of pangenesis had been anticipated by Hippocrates, he merely observed: "I care very little about being forestalled," and he referred to the discovery as "a good illustration of how rarely anything is new." When Patrick Matthew who had in some sort anticipated Darwin, in an appendix to a treatise on Naval Timber and Arboriculture, aired his grievance, Darwin wrote at once, saying, "I can do no more than offer my apologies to Mr. Matthew for my entire ignorance of his publication," and "I freely acknowledge," he said "that Mr. Patrick Matthew has anticipated by many years the explanation which I have offered of the origin of species under the name of natural selection."

Has such magnanimity hurt Darwin? It is not his reputation undiminished? Peary's success is not rendered any less by the achievement of Cook. If both have reached the Pole, both deserve to be honored.

## ITS CANDIDATES.

According to the organ, there are three so-called American candidates for the mayoralty. And the chief recommendation of each of them is that he is a partisan of a party led by fanatics.

John S. Bransford, the organ says, "has been successful in practically every particular—what about the stockade enterprise?—although at this time there has been conflict with many members of the party" because, mark you! "of some of his appointments, or because men objectionable to the party organization were retained in office." In these conflicts, however, the organ admits, the Mayor was sustained by the conservatives. The truth is, that the Mayor, though trying to hold his own and be independent generally was made to yield to the pressure exerted, and this flexibility has made him acceptable to some of the party leaders.

Joseph Lippman, the organ explains, was active in the old "Liberal days" which ended in ignominy, when citizens of all parties and faiths rose in revolt and put the party out of commission. He was, next, one of the active organizers of Thomas Kearns' campaign for the United States Senate, another blunder any man ought to be glad to have covered up with the mantle of charity. Then he was manager of the Tribune and active in the so-called American campaign of 1894. Since then he has been "a leading factor in every campaign." He has every qualification, it seems, for the office of mayor of the so-called American party, if none for the office of mayor of an American city. He is the logical candidate of the party to which he belongs.

Henry G. McMillan, the organ credits with being "one of the pioneers of Americanism in Utah." He, too, was a stalwart in the "Liberal days," and he was "one of the handful of men who first met to organize the American party." And there you are. Those are his qualifications for mayor.

It is perfectly clear that through any one of these candidates, the party leaders whose object is the perpetuation of strife among citizens in order that they may rule, hope to accomplish their purpose. Through any one of these they expect to continue the policy of anti-Mormonism that has made their rule infamous.

The activity of two candidates in the

old-time Liberal movement having been mentioned as a recommendation of their fitness, it becomes pertinent to recall the fact that under Liberal rule the condition in the City grew so desperate that, finally, a mass meeting of citizens was called to protest against it. That meeting was called by non-Mormons. The chairman, Judge Bowman, stated that the City was foul with dens of wickedness, while footpads were so numerous that no citizen could walk the streets with safety, and that the "Liberal" city authorities were doing nothing towards a purification of the moral atmosphere by an enforcement of the laws. Mr. P. B. Stephens said gamblers and rum-sellers had votes; hence their immunity from prosecution. Mr. George F. Wagoner said that when he came from Denver, Sundays were so quiet and orderly that a stranger would not have supposed that there were any saloons in the city. Since then a great change had come. Saloons were multiplied all over the city. They were running on Sundays as on other days in defiance of law, and ladies and children could not walk the streets without their ears being shocked with obscene and profane language.

Such were the "Liberal" days of this City. The Tribune has reminded the public of the activity of two of its candidates in that movement, and now holds out the prospect of one of them becoming mayor. It might as well have told the story of the infamous stockade as a recommendation of another candidate. It would have amounted to the same thing.

The fall brings no fall in prices.

A colored postman is not a black-maller.

Commander Peary will get a warmed-over reception.

How the aviator looks down upon the chauffeur!

When giving a friend a dog always give him a pointer.

Will Mr. Glavis hew close to the line with his glavis?

A little learning isn't so dangerous a thing as a toy pistol.

Too much looking at the bright side of things sometimes blinds one.

The lottery is in full swing in Havana. What chances Cuba will take.

The last rose of summer seems to be of the same variety as the September roses.

People who fish for compliments should be compelled to take out a license.

It would profit a man much more to look over his faults than to overlook them.

Three of a kind—the candidates for nomination for mayor on the "American" ticket.

The latitude that these polar explorers take in speaking of each other's achievements!

Man knows no sadder experience than to have an aching heart and an aching tooth at the same time.

One thing that makes President Taft's speeches pleasant reading is that there is no buncombe in them.

It is no more foolish to jump out of the frying pan into the fire than it is to get into the frying pan in the first place.

By their fruits shall ye know them. Isn't true of peach, apple and apricot trees this fall. They didn't bear any fruit.

Mr. Bryan entered Senator Bailey's own ballroom and answered his tariff speech, but he didn't go there by invitation of the senator.

A new race of men, never before seen by white men, is reported by W. J. Bower, an arctic explorer. The north land is becoming the world's wonderland.

Never were hotter coals of fire heaped on man's head than Dr. Cook heaped upon Commander Peary's when he said he preferred to believe that the misstatements attributed to Peary were incorrect.

Ex-Governor Folk of Missouri has assailed the new tariff law and says that at Winona the President only added fuel to the fire. The tariff wall is one that has stood a good many assaults and can stand a few more. Can it be battered down?

"Look at your tax notices" roared the Deseret News. Well, where is the joke?—Tribune.

There is no joke. When a property owner has to pay \$400 for "improvements" that are worth \$200 when he has to pay for official blunders at the rate of \$100,000 apiece, or for still more expensive graft, the notices cease to be mirth producers. When the taxes increase every year, owing to incompetency and extravagance, the taxpayer does not laugh.

The late Governor Johnson of Minnesota was a very remarkable man, a fine example of what opportunity in America will do for him who has push, determination and intelligence. He was the son of immigrants of the peasant class, a class that throughout the whole land has added strength to American institutions, a class that the narrow and bigoted say should not be admitted. The more of such immigrants the better. Minnesota's loss is the country's loss. The country was proud of such a citizen.

There is, it seems, a scarcity of United States flags at present. The reason for this is said to be that all the flags which can be secured have been engaged for the Fulton-Hudson celebration. The demand for flags and bunting for that celebration is so great, it is said, that it has been difficult to find enough flags with

which to decorate in honor of the President's visit, at several points. There is probably, no scarcity of flags in this City, but if there were, there is a living flag of school children which will more than make up for and deficiency in that respect. And after all, it is the living flag, that for which the flag stands incorporated in the lives of the citizens, that counts. Without this the waving of the beautiful colors in the breeze is a mere empty display.

## TITLE TO THE POLE.

Boston Herald.

Sir Gilbert Parker continues to ask the British House of Commons questions about the effect discovery of the North Pole by an American one or two is immaterial will have upon certain claims that Great Britain has had upon northern America; and he will not be diverted from his quest by the popular view in which Mr. Asquith has far dealt with the matter. It is a matter about which it is easy to have fun, especially in view of the turn that events have taken and the strife that rages about the claimants for the honor of the first to reach it. On the other hand, it has its serious side, as it is time for the American public to realize. Nations have not been in the habit of permitting territory, whether in frigid or torrid climes, which has been discovered after enduring hardships and facing perils, to knock about, awaiting an owner; and on the other hand there are limits to the "hinterland" theory of appropriation, which nations with lands abutting on newly found territory, may set up. To be sure, the Pole is not a prize, viewed from the summer resort of the coast growing standpoint. It has no potential diamond deposits or gold mines like Africa, nor vast herds of consumers for Occidental factories like Asia; and neither for marine nor aerial warfare will it figure as a strategic base. Nevertheless, it has something more than a sentimental or scientific value, and national officials, from President Taft down, are to be compelled, sooner or later, to face the fact, the President's jesting reply to Commander Peary to the contrary notwithstanding. Uncle Sam, having come into a good "claim," will have to stake it down and defend it against covetous "claim jumpers."

## PEARY COOK'S BEST WITNESS.

Los Angeles Express.

It will be for the scientific bodies to examine the evidence Cook and Peary will adduce in support of their respective claims and we have no doubt such examination will result in the ascertainment of the truth. Meanwhile it is not improper to note that the commander's narrative of his own experiences goes far to substantiate the tale told by the venturesome doctor. Cook reported that there was no land at the pole. Peary confirms him. Cook found ice conditions near the pole such as to permit him to journey with a speed that excited the derisive comments of his explorers, but Peary comes forward with the same tale and a story of greater daily distances. Dr. Cook gave his preliminary account to the world while Peary was yet southward bound. Now that Peary comes he tells nothing of the pole or of his journey thither that does not confirm Cook's report. It remains for competent scientific authority to analyze the observations and records made by each of the explorers and declare judgment thereon, but Peary's report of conditions at the pole thus far confirms all that Cook gave to the world before Peary burst in from off the Northern seas. Peary declares that Cook never reached the pole, but Peary, notwithstanding, has thus far proved an important corroborating witness in behalf of Cook's contention that he did.

## THE OPTIMIST'S CORNER

By George F. Butler, A.M., M.D.

What we need more than talent is purpose; not the power to achieve, but the will to labor. All work is honorable if done in the right spirit; the most despised calling may be made honorable by the honor of its workers; it is the heart only which degrades, the intention carried into the work, and not the work a man does. The more limited your powers, the greater need of effort; the smaller the result of your efforts, the greater need that they should be repeated. The mediocre capacity must be exercised by brave resolve and persistent effort. A moderate talent well applied will achieve more useful results, and impose more on mankind, than mind of the highest order, whose temper is too fine for the mechanical parts of a profession. The world is always waiting for men of ability and integrity to fill its places of responsibility, and if you have these qualifications, you are sure to find employment. It always has been, and always will be, more difficult to find talents for the places than places for the talents. Human selfishness, were there no other agencies at work, will not suffer men of ability to be idle. Deserve success and you will have it.

## JUST FOR FUN.

A Low Hung Sky.

A six-story building in Atchison is referred to as a "skycraper" which prompts the Lawrence World to remark that the sky must hang pretty low in Atchison.—Kansas City Star.

Again the Gentle Sport.

Isn't it about time the public began to hear how completely debilitated this fall's football game will be?—Denver Republican.

Soaked.

"What time is it?"  
"I don't know."  
"Isn't your watch going?"  
"Worse—it's gone."—Cleveland Leader.

Danger.

Tommy—Pop, what is meant by the mother tongue?  
Tommy's Pop—Sh-h-h, my boy! Don't get her started.—Philadelphia Record.

Had Them.

Mother—Do you ever get any good marks at school?  
Bessie—Yes, but I don't care to show them.

Afraid He Couldn't Make Good.

"How's your garden coming on?"  
"Why do you ask that question?" demanded the suburbanite suspiciously.  
"Just out of politeness."  
"Glad to hear that. I thought maybe I had promised you some vegetables."—Kansas City Journal.

Bad Sign.

Mrs. Follow—John writes that he had two examinations yesterday.  
Hiram Follow—Then I guess I better put on my Sunday clothes and take the afternoon train out there. The first thing we know, them fool college doctors will be operating on him.—Judge.

READ THE  
THEATRE MAGAZINE  
FOR THEATRICAL NEWS  
AND STAGE PICTURES

## Salt Lake Theatre

GEO. D. PETER, Manager.  
Three Nights and Saturday Matinee.  
Beginning,  
THURSDAY SEPT. 22.  
Charles Frohman Presents  
**BILLIE BURKE**  
In the Exquisite Comedy,  
**LOVE WATCHES**  
By H. De Faria and G. De Callavet.  
Adapted by Clara Singer.  
Prices—20c to \$2.00. Seals now on sale.

## Orpheum

THEATRE  
ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.  
TO-NIGHT 8:15  
Matinee Daily (Except Sunday) 2:15  
Margaret Pealy & Co.  
Maithews & Ashley.  
Frank J. Conroy, Geo. Le Maire & Co.  
Six American Dancers.  
"The Girl Behind the Veil."  
Charles D. Weber.  
Shirley and Stafford.  
The Kinodrome, Orpheum Orchestra.  
Matinee prices—10c, 20c, 50c; evening prices—25c, 50c, 75c.

## COLONIAL

The Big Success  
"The College Widow"  
Matinee Today, 2:15  
Tonight, 8:15  
Next week:  
"LENA RIVERS"

## The Grand

Most Popular Playhouse.  
Tonight and All Week,  
WILLIAM MACFARLANE CO.  
Including MISS BLANCHE DOUGLAS in a Sumptuous Production of David Belasco's Great Play,  
"THE GIRL ON THE GOLDEN WEST."  
Magnificently Mounted, Splendidly Played.  
And Still Another \$2 show at Regular Grand Prices.  
Evenings—2c, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.  
Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2c, 5c.  
Get seats early. Avoid disappointment.  
Next Week: "THE OTHER GIRL."

## BUNGALOW

TONIGHT  
A. B. Swenson & Company,  
In the Roaring Farce,  
"Hello Bill"  
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.  
Thursday and Saturday, All seats reserved, 25c and 50c.  
Next Week: "QUO VADIS."

## The Anderson Piano

With its singing soul  
New York and Western  
Piano Co.  
11 W. FIRST SOUTH.

## ADVANCE SHOWING OF FALL STYLES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

An exquisite collection of Ladies' Suits, Skirts and Waists.  
For men we've gathered the cream of the tailor's art.  
We await your inspection—We will wait for the money, \$1.00 a week.  
The MERCANTILE INSTALLMENT CO.  
74 West 2nd South

## OUR COAL

Is being stored by discriminating buyers who know the best and where to find it.  
"PEACOCK"  
Rock Springs  
Still is Leader  
Central Coal & Coke Co.  
40 West 2nd South.  
Phones: Bell Ex. 35.  
Ind. 2600.

## \$3.50

The price for "Money-back" styles in the season's best footwear for men and women. All leathers, all lasts and values that would bring as much as \$5.00 at most shoe stores. Our price is \$3.50, and every pair carries the "Money-back" guarantee.

"Glad to hear that. I thought maybe I had promised you some vegetables."—Kansas City Journal.

Bad Sign.

Mrs. Follow—John writes that he had two examinations yesterday.  
Hiram Follow—Then I guess I better put on my Sunday clothes and take the afternoon train out there. The first thing we know, them fool college doctors will be operating on him.—Judge.

READ THE  
THEATRE MAGAZINE  
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AND STAGE PICTURES

Phone 65  
For the coyest thing

A Leyson diamond is a good meal ticket when all else is gone. In your days of affluence get a diamond.

Phone 65  
For the coyest thing

## Z. C. M. I.

## Sale of Quilts &amp; Blankets

Right when the thoughtful housewife is thinking of replenishing her stock of winter bedding comes this opportune sale of Quilts and Blankets.

GRAY COTTON BLANKETS, 68x74, 80c values	48c	PLAIN GRAY AND WOOL BLANKETS, 68x80, \$2.00 values	\$4.00
GRAY COTTON BLANKETS, 68x74, 85c values	68c	MOTTLED GRAY WOOL BLANKETS, 68x74, \$1.00 values	\$3.20
WHITE AND TAN COTTON BLANKETS, 68x74, \$1.00 values	80c	MOTTLED GRAY WOOL BLANKETS, 68x74, \$1.75 values	\$3.80
WHITE, TAN AND GRAY COTTON BLANKETS, 68x74, \$1.25 values	\$1.00	LIGHT GRAY AND TAN WOOL BLANKETS, 74x84, \$2.25 values	\$5.00
WHITE, TAN AND GRAY COTTON BLANKETS, 70x80, \$1.25 values	\$1.40	LIGHT GRAY WOOL BLANKETS, 68x74, \$2.50 values	\$6.80
GRAY COTTON BLANKETS, 70x82, \$2.00 values	\$1.60	WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, 74x84, \$1.00 values	\$8.40
GRAY, TAN AND WHITE BLANKETS, 70x82, \$2.25 values	\$1.80	FANCY SILKOLINE COVERED QUILTS, 72x76, \$2.00 values	\$1.60
TAN AND GRAY WOOL NAP BLANKETS, 68x74, \$2.25 values	\$1.80	FANCY SATEN COVERED QUILTS, 70x76, \$2.00 values	\$2.00
TAN, GRAY AND WHITE WOOL NAP BLANKETS, 68x76, \$2.50 values	\$2.00	FANCY SATEN COVERED QUILTS, 68x82, \$3.00 values	\$3.00
GRAY AND WHITE WOOL NAP BLANKETS, 74x84, \$2.00 values	\$2.40	FANCY SATEN COVERED QUILTS, 70x82, \$3.60 values	\$3.60
PLAIN GRAY WOOL BLANKETS, 68x74, \$3.50 values	\$2.80	FANCY SATEN COVERED QUILTS, 68x82, \$4.00 values	\$4.00
PLAIN GRAY WOOL BLANKETS, 68x74, \$4.25 values	\$3.32	ALL DOWN QUILTS, 70x76, PER CENT OFF	

## Bed Spreads

These excellent values in Bed Spreads will be better appreciated when the goods are examined. Absolutely new goods.

BED SPREADS, regular \$1.00 values, sale price	80c	BED SPREADS, regular \$1.50 values, sale price	\$1.20
BED SPREADS, regular \$1.25 values, sale price	\$1.00	BED SPREADS, regular \$1.75 values, sale price	\$1.40
BED SPREADS, regular \$1.50 values, sale price	\$1.08	BED SPREADS, regular \$2.00 values, sale price	\$1.60
		And so on up to \$10.50 values for	\$8.40

Table Damasks, Table Napkins, Doilies, Tray Cloths, Lunch Cloths, Scarfs and all Linen Sets

25% Off

H.S. Cadet Uniforms

Made-to-Order



112-114 SOUTH MAIN ST. OUR DRUG STORE IS AT

## THE CHARLTON SHOP

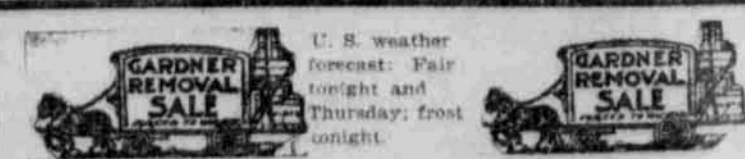
OUTFITTERS TO WOMEN

EXTRA

## \$25.00 Suit Sale

We just received a shipment of 100 beautiful suits, each a distinct model. We bought this lot from a maker that needed cash. The prices he sacrificed enable us to make to you the very low price of \$25.00. Values range from—\$37.50, \$40.00, \$45.00, \$50.00 to \$60.00.

Your Choice at \$25.00



## This Sale Is Fast Approaching the End

Just a few days yet and then the greatest of bargain sales will have closed. You must act quickly if you expect to profit by the extraordinary values now being offered. Among the many bargains all over the store the following are a few:

\$1.50 Khaki Pants, \$1.25.  
\$1.00 White Stiff Front Shirts, 85c.  
75c. Neckwear, 55c.  
15c. Hose, 10c.  
10c. Hose, 2 pairs 15c.  
\$2.00 Fancy Dress Shirts, \$1.60.  
75c. Heavy Shirts, 60c.

Men's choice suits in medium and light colors, regular values up to \$15; styles that are desirable, many of them the season's smartest models; thoroughly tailored

Removal Sale Price.