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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 9.

WANTED. When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper.

Victor Berger, the solitary socialist congressman, condemns the I. W. W. for their May day riots in New York. He says that true socialism is not antinational but international.

Col. George T. Childs, who died at St. Albans Friday, was long the brilliant editor of the St. Albans Messenger, before he became postmaster.

RECIROCITY AND CANADA AS AN ADJUNCT. We are glad that President Taft published his letter to Mr. Roosevelt in which he spoke of the possibility of using reciprocity to help make Canada an adjunct of the United States.

Now if the President really desired to make Canada an adjunct of the United States economically and commercially, it follows as a matter of course that he could not have intended that the arrangement should injure the people of the United States.

But strangely enough some of those who criticized President Taft for promoting the reciprocity arrangement looking to close trade relations between the two countries, now find fault with him for publishing his own letter, as he had a perfect right to do.

In short President Taft's letter proven conclusively that he believed the arrangement would help the United States, and our British cousins evidently take the same view of the situation.

THE FORBIDDEN AMUSEMENTS. It was a liberal and reasonable action on the part of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to recommend that the rule prohibiting dancing, card playing, going to theatres, circuses, and horse races should be abolished.

There were several reasons why the rule should be abandoned. In the first place, like all hard and fast rules, it was ill-adapted to endure the passage of time.

It mentioned several alleged evils by name and as time went by other like amusements came into fashion with the result that while a horse race or theatrical performance might be evil to attend, a league ball game could be taken in by the most devout.

While it might be a violation of church rules to gamble, there was no subsection to say whether gambling included buying on a margin or was confined to matching pennies, shooting craps and playing bridge for money.

A great many people in commenting on this Methodist discussion have said that the rules ought to be changed because they are so much too good that people will not live up to them, and because they learn to disregard these rules learn to disregard all rules.

This is the old fallacy which would force us to repeal laws because they are broken frequently and so make people lose respect for laws in general. If laws are bad they ought to be repealed whether people break them or not.

If they are good, it is not the laws that need to be changed but the people who break them too frequently. Any other course of action pushed to its logical conclusion results in making only such laws as will compel people to do what they want to do, which is nonsense.

In the case of the Methodist discipline, if the rules are right they ought to be left unchanged and the people who break them taken in hand. If they really ought to be changed, it is because they are outgrown.

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DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES VERMONT'S GREATEST NEED.

Vermont needs few new laws, and but for the desirability of promoting the development of the State's natural resources, we could get along fairly well for another biennial term without a session of the "wisdom and virtue" of our commonwealth in the legislative halls at Montpelier.

Our public school system has been put upon an excellent basis. Our highway development policy has been pronounced by the best federal authority to embody good judgment and common sense in view of the uncertainty regarding the kind of road material needed to withstand the ravages of modern travel.

Our system of regulating and supervising public service corporations has advanced as fast as the times seem to warrant. Our State institutions are in good condition. Our police and summary legislation fairly meets the demands of the period; and so far as general laws are concerned there is no pressing need of any new sweeping enactment.

One can not travel about our commonwealth and study the conditions prevailing throughout the State, as a whole, without becoming impressed by the fact that we are not realizing what we should from our soil, from our streams and from our scenery, and above all from our youth.

There are hundreds of spots where near natural reservoirs may be established. There are thousands of farms that are producing only a fraction of the income they should afford their owners. There are hundreds of orchards going to waste because those who possess them do not know how to make them become a source of better income in proportion to the outlay than any other part of the farm.

If the public student visits one of these places, he will find a fairly good system of roads leading to the community; he will note ample school facilities, and churches, and telephones in most of the houses, and frequent mails through the rural delivery or otherwise, and if he looks about, he will discover that in the village as well as on the farms, the houses and other buildings as a rule are in creditable condition.

The sad fact, however, is that the great majority of our little villages and our farming region as a whole improve one as having reached the limit of development under existing conditions, and the people as a whole do not readily see how a radical change for the better can be brought about.

How to institute a new era of material development in Vermont is really the great problem confronting our statesmen and our educators and those who would serve the commonwealth.

We want legislation first that will help encourage our young men and our young women to stay in Vermont and help develop our other natural resources.

We want legislation that will help promote the storage of our white coal for use in renewing our streams in the dry period and in turning the wheels of industry.

While we must continue to educate our sons and daughters for the future, we need legislation looking to methods that will show our farmers of the present generation how to make two blades of grass flourish where one struggles now, and to double the income from his dairy, and to make his apple crop one of the most profitable investments on the farm.

We need legislation to enable our agricultural department to aid, not only in developing general farming methods, but also in encouraging the supplying of canning establishments with all kinds of vegetables which the high price of living is rapidly making a household necessity throughout the land.

We need policies that will help to more rapidly develop Vermont as a tourist center. New Hampshire did not merely happen to become a center of attraction for visitors, and we of Vermont must wake up more rapidly to the necessity of adopting the most thorough of modern methods, if we are to reap the summer tourist harvest that should be ours.

In short what Vermont needs now is the adoption of broad policies of development which will lay a sure foundation for a higher moral and intellectual and spiritual growth.

subject by putting the unfortunate in an asylum. There is an audacity about this measure which staggers the average human being. Modern States have taken a scientific interest in safeguarding, developing, and improving the agricultural, mineral, and industrial resources; their only attempt to promote the human asset has been by education. It is probable that education will always remain the last word in the direction of the positive advancement of the human asset.

But laws of the type of the New York act are very different from this. So different are they that the only excuse for mentioning the other kind of enactment in connection with them is that the two things may be expressly distinguished and kept apart. Measures like the New York law contemplate no positive step along lines of eugenics but merely the sane and sensible attempt to stop the spread of the unfit, who on the whole propogate their kind rather more rapidly, if left alone, than do the mentally sound, and if left unchecked dilute the manhood of a community and are a burden for the rest to carry.

Those who are most closely in touch with the facts tell us that here in Vermont we have need of such legislation. We are a Small State whose chief asset has always been its manhood. Furthermore we are, for this country, a long settled community, and one which has undergone no overturn or change of development or other shaking up of the population. Under such circumstances the general tendency is for people of a certain more vigorous type to gradually draw apart and breed up, and for their opposites to draw apart and gradually breed down. They tell us that in certain localities of our State this process has gone so far that on the breeding down side there is need of State interference. This seems reasonable enough—and not very alarming if the State has sense to take up the matter without delay. We hope with the next session of the Legislature to see the passage of a law not unlike that which New York has recently added to her statute books.

CONDITIONS IN VERMONT.

No one knows better than the writer the fatality of open letters to the press but when an official is publicly attacked, as the superintendent of the reform school has lately been by the smaller weeklies of the State, it seems almost the duty of his friends, that is of all who are honestly interested in the true betterment of Vermont, to rally openly to his support.

What are the true facts of the case? Mr. Barra has for some years been studying the social conditions in Vermont. Some good citizens, knowing this, asked him to speak about them at a church gathering. This talk incited more good citizens to ask him to tell others about what he had found and then the press took it up and reported what he said and spoke favorably of his work and seriously considered what might be done to ameliorate these bad conditions, often adding, if I remember right, that every Vermonter should know about this state of affairs. Unfortunately one of these papers, or a quotation therefrom, got into the editorial rooms of the New York Sun and was commented upon. Then a cry went up from these same State papers that Mr. Barra was injuring the good name of Vermont.

Before the publication of the articles in the New York Sun and Boston Transcript all the criticisms of Mr. Barra's address which I personally had read had been favorable. Since that publication criticism has been generally guarded or adverse.

Have a few lines in the metropolitan press altered the truth? Should not every good Vermonter fully understand all the conditions good and bad which exist in his State? Ignorance is the great enemy of reform. Can you save an apple by polishing the skin if it is already rotten at the core?

If any harm has been done who is responsible? Mr. Barra quietly speaking to the better citizens of this State, speaking with absolute sincerity and singleness of purpose, or the press of the State which on its own responsibility has spread broadcast the facts as he stated them? If the editors knew they were untrue they should have contradicted them. If they thought they would injure the State they should not have published them.

Mr. Barra has courted no publicity for himself but for the truth and for the good of Vermont. If as one journal intimated, he wished to get his name into the papers, he is well enough known outside of this State to have his views and his personality given wide publicity. He is so well known in fact that he has had tempting offers to leave the State, and only reconsidered his resignation of a year ago at the earnest solicitation of men who are fully cognizant of the splendid work he is doing and who have at heart the best interest of all citizens of Vermont, both the good and the bad.

After all no harm has been done to the State. No harm has been done to Mr. Barra, but we fear harm may be done to the reforms which he is so ably and so unselfishly advocating and from which it is hoped that great good will accrue.

We who are interested in these reforms have no quarrel with the press. We believe that with a few exceptions it is honest in its motives and we appeal to its generosity and with full faith call upon it to aid us by its great influence for good and not waste its power in mistakenly trying to cover up actual conditions or in petty personal criticism. "Reputation is what others think of us, character is what we know ourselves to be."

Congressman Underwood carried Georgia presidential primary by 10,000 over Wilson.

THE MAY SKIES.

Jupiter the Brightest among the Planets—Two Full Moons This Month. The most interesting feature of the evening sky this month is the coming of the planet Jupiter into a position where it can be observed at convenient hours. Since it was conspicuous in the early morning last January in company with Venus, it has been rising earlier, and the nights have followed each other, until now as the month begins it rises at 5:20 p. m., and will rise at sunset at the close of the month. The planet is far south in the constellation Sagittarius, and is moving westward towards the red star Antares in the adjoining constellation Scorpio. It rises in the southeast, and as it moves across the sky each night it describes the path which the sun takes in the latter part of November. It is the most brilliant star now to be seen in the sky, as its only rival Venus is not in evidence.

The telescopic view of Jupiter is always interesting as the belts crossing the disc and the four bright satellites in the ever-changing positions are always prominent features. There are several evenings this month in which transits of the satellites and their shadows may be seen. On the 2nd after 10 p. m. and its shadow cross the disc. On the 6th after 11 p. m. and the 3rd after p. m. satellite II and its shadow cross the disc. On the 8th the shadow of satellite III is in transit as the planet rises. It leaves the disc soon after 9:30 p. m., eight minutes before the satellite itself begins its transit. After 11:35 on the same evening satellite I preceded by its shadow crosses the disc. On the 22nd, satellite II is eclipsed, the eclipse beginning at about 10:30 p. m.

Jupiter is not only the brightest planet visible, but it is the only one at all conspicuous. Mars is still in the evening sky, but not as bright as Pollux, near which it is passing. The planet moves from this month from Gemini into Cancer. On the 20th it is in line with Castor and Pollux, the southernmost of the three. Its ruddy color distinguishes it from other stars in its vicinity, and it is now quite far distant from Aldebaran, the red star in the western sky, which resembles it most closely. It sets before midnight, at 11 o'clock on the last of the month.

The telescopic planet Neptune is in excellent position for evening observation with a suitable instrument, which should be pointed to Right Ascension 7h. 32m., declination N 21 degrees 14 minutes. This is in Gemini, near Mars. On the 12th Mars passes Neptune, going 2 degrees farther north.

Saturn is invisible this month, as it is near the sun in direction. On the 14th it passes behind the sun, and after that date rises before the sun. On the 27th it is near Venus, both planets in the strong twilight of the early morning.

Venus can be seen with difficulty, rising on the 1st at 5:05 a. m. and on the 31st at 5:45 a. m. The twilight half an hour before sunrise is too strong for even this brilliant planet. Not only is it near the sun in direction, but it is beyond the sun in distance, and, therefore, near its least brilliancy.

Mercury may be seen before sunrise for a few mornings near the 13th. It is of about one-half its greatest brilliancy. It rises on the 23rd at 4:40 a. m., 10 minutes before the sun. It may be seen at about 4 a. m. above the eastern point of the horizon, but will be found with difficulty unless a field glass or telescope is used.

Uranus rises on the 1st at 12:45 a. m. and on the 31st at 10:45 a. m. It is low in the south in the constellation Capricornus. On the 8th it begins its retrograde motion among the stars, which announces the time it can be best examined with a telescope.

The Moon this month is full on the 1st, new on the 15th and again full on the 31st. The latter half of the month has moonlit evenings. The Moon passes near Jupiter on the 3rd and again on the 29th, and is near Mars on the 20th. It is low in the south on the 5th and high in the north on the 18th.

The progress of the seasons each year is marked by the constellations which move steadily westward as the nights follow each other. In May, the bright winter groups disappear in the west, and we see for the last time Taurus and its subordinate groups, the Pleiades and Hyades, and its ruddy star Aldebaran; Orion with the brilliant dog star Sirius; and with its belt and sword and its bright stars Betelgeuse and Rigel, Gemini with its twin stars Castor and Pollux and Auriga with its brilliant star Capella are approaching the western horizon. To take the places of these groups, Leo, Virgo and Libra continue the zodiacal line with Regulus and Spica the most conspicuous stars. High in the east are the stars of the constellation of the star, while Lyra in the northeast is marked by the star Vega. In the southeast is the quadrilateral Corvus and Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Coma, Berenice and Corona Borealis are in the east. The northern heavens show the Great Dipper high in the sky, Cassiopeia near the horizon and Draco in the east.

It is often interesting to those who are watching the advance of our knowledge of the heavenly bodies to discover that certain studies are halted for the time, waiting for further advance in other researches with which they are related. An excellent illustration is found in the subject of the individual motions of the distant stars. They are called "fixed stars," but are really moving at the most enormous distances which make them appear to us to be fixed with regard to each other. The problem is to find out the direction in which each is moving and its rate of speed. The first and simplest way is to determine the exact direction of a star at two times many years apart; this shows at once whether the direction from the earth is changing, and the amount of the change. The longer the interval the smaller the change that can be detected. If the interval is as much as a century a change as small as a hundredth of a second can be thus discovered. Several thousand stars have movements of this amount. Now the investigation halts because star catalogues enumerate only a very small number of the stars visible in the sky. More star positions must be obtained. For a number of years some of the leading observatories of the world have co-operated in adding to the number of stars whose exact directions from the earth are determined. When this work, which is one of enormous labor, is completed we shall then know, there will be abundant material to draw from, and we shall then know the rate at which many thousand, perhaps even a million or more, stars are moving across our line of sight to them. The largest motion yet known is eight seconds per year. We should like to know how much this is in miles, here again the research halts, until the distances of individual stars from us are better known. In only a few cases—less than 200—are the distances known. One of the most rapid motions yet detected is that of Arcturus, whose rate is about 59 miles per second; but several seem to be moving at a greater rate, although the exact amount is not yet accurately known.

But the motion of individual stars obtained by comparing their directions at different times is not their real motion,

but only the part of it which is across the direction in which we view them. If we can obtain the amounts that they move toward us or away from us, then combining the two we shall get the real direction and rate of motion that the individual stars have relative to the earth. The invention of the spectroscope has made this possible, and in the last 20 years the method has been applied with great success, so that the motion toward or away from us is known for several hundred stars already, and the list is growing rapidly. Here again the study halts until the distances of the stars are better known, for a very curious reason. The motion obtained from the star positions first mentioned (known technically as "proper motion") is calculated in angular units—seconds of arc per year. The motion toward or away from us obtained by the spectroscopic (known technically as "radial motion") is calculated in linear units—miles or kilometers per second. These cannot be changed, one to the other, until the distance of the star is known. Present investigators must be content with getting the two parts of the motion and leave their combination to a succeeding generation.

More, the studies of stellar motion give the motions of the stars as seen from the earth and thus include whatever motion the earth itself has. The motion of the earth around the sun is well understood and is deducted from that obtained directly from the stars, but if the earth and other planets together with the sun are moving, then this must be allowed for also. It has been taught for many years that the sun and planets are moving toward a point which is not far from the bright star Vega. This result was obtained from a study of proper and radial motions and assumed that the stars on the average are moving in different directions in all possible directions. Lately this assumption has been questioned, and several investigators have found that there is some evidence of drifts of large groups of stars in different directions. Now this investigation halts until more material has accumulated; the collection of data is the work laid out for investigators in this line of research. More spectroscopic measurements of distances of individual stars, are the needs. The first two mean labor by well-known methods, but the last has the handicap that the methods themselves are inadequate. The tremendous magnitude of the stellar universe, and the enormous distances between the several isles in it, are beyond comprehension. The study of multiple stars only emphasizes the truth—Winlow Upton in the Boston Transcript.

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY VERMONT TRADE REPORT. Reports to Bradstreet's for the week in summarizing trade conditions for the month of April state among the marble manufacturers in Vermont is noted; with some manufacturing interests in building stone but with others there is still a quietness and labor is not as well employed as it was a year ago. The demand for monumental stone still holds up well. Several new marble quarries have been opened and one new manufacturing plant in this line is being built. The demand for granite for both mental and building trade is good. Two work on same is rapidly progressing. There appears more life in the woolen business but in the Black River section minor labor troubles have been experienced in a small way.

With the lumber manufacturing interests at Burlington a strike among employees has tied up the business in that line temporarily. Some new building work has been commenced in different parts of the state but there is some uneasiness experienced over the unsettled condition of labor in this line as well. The novelty woodturning business is reported increasing, the demand being in excess of the period. Wholesale dealers report a fair business in most lines. With the retail merchants a reasonably good trade has obtained in spite of the cool weather.

Farmers report a severity of potatoes for seed purposes in certain parts of the state; the farmer is said still holding them for another advance. Country trade is said a little improved and the roads are rapidly improving. In the hill section travel is difficult but in the main the going is much better than it was during the week previous.

Included in the failure reports for the month were seven voluntary bankruptcies showing a total liability of \$14,827.39 and total assets of \$6,028.23. In number this is the same as for the month of March of this year but there is a decrease in the liabilities of over 50%. A like number of failures was reported for the month of April, 1911, which was the largest number of failures for any April since 1893. April of this year reported 11 fires affecting 15 mercantile interests with gross damage of \$35,000. This was about one third total amount of damage done during month of March this year. It was the largest fire in Vermont for any April since 1909. Four American corporations were chartered during the month, thus closed with an aggregate capitalization of \$50,000.

"For the land's sake—use Bowker's Fertilizers. They enrich the earth and those who till it." 25,32c. e. o. w. l. f.

G. A. R. MATTERS.

Observance of Memorial Day—Encampment in Burlington June 8 and 7. General orders number 8 issued by Department Commandant R. C. M. Ferrin call attention to the observance of Memorial Day by G. A. R. posts. The suggestion is made that church bells be tolled for five minutes, beginning with noon of that day, and that comrades remain standing uncovered during that time. Members of the several posts in the department are urged to attend church on May 31, inviting all auxiliary organizations to accompany them.

General orders number 9 announce that the 5th annual encampment of the department will be held at Burlington Thursday and Friday, June 6 and 7. Headquarters will be established at the Van Ness House at 7 p. m., June 6, and the encampment will open at the armory at 10 o'clock the following morning. A reception will be given by the officers of the Woman's Relief Corps, Department of Vermont, to the national department officers and comrades of the G. A. R., Spanish War Veterans, Sons of Veterans, ladies of the G. A. R., and their auxiliaries and citizens, Wednesday evening, June 5, at the Van Ness House.

A campfire will be held Thursday evening under the auspices of Stannard Post No. 2, to which the public is invited.

Information is wanted of Hiram V. Tice, who served in the 5th or 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, he is discharged from the service he came to Vermont and married and is supposed to reside here now.

VERMONT NOTES

St. Johnsbury is to have a new hotel, on which it is being planned to expend about \$75,000. The project is being pushed by the Commercial club of that place.

Albert W. Billado and W. W. Nichols of Rutland have been granted a patent on a horseshoe with adjustable calks. It is adapted for the use of dray horses where a sharp calk is of little use.

George Erick, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. James Erick of Barra, had a narrow escape from losing all the fingers of his left hand when it was caught in a cog on a derrick. Two fingers were amputated above the first joint.

Patrick Brown of Barra was severely injured in the law when a lever on a Jack, used in loading a piece of marble, flew up and struck him. His tongue, which was between his teeth, was badly lacerated.

Brattleboro Odd Fellows are to have a new home, a lot for that purpose having been purchased at a cost of \$5,000.

Charles Carpenter of Barra poured kerosene on a fire in the kitchen stove and as a result was severely burned when the live coals flew out from him. He was unable to open his eyes because of his burns, but it is thought his sight will be preserved.

Because of the brutal treatment of his horse, John Colombo of Lyndonville was sentenced in Caledonia county court Thursday to six months at the house of correction. His horse, driven to its limit, fell in the road and there he left it. It was found the next morning and had to be killed to end its agony. Colombo is thought to be insane and may be transferred to Waterbury.

Carpenters' strike is in progress in Rutland and about 75 workmen have quit work. Contractors have refused to give a day's pay for eight hours' work and consequently little building is going on. The builders' association has taken no official action, but it is thought that if the strikers hold firm the situation will become acute.

The operating expenses of the Rutland railroad for March were \$270,000.98 and the expenses were \$20,778.33, giving a net operating revenue of \$149,222.65. For the three months ending March 31, the operating revenue was \$146,854.47.

Michael Haley of Montpelier, an engineer on the Grand Trunk road, on the run between Montreal and Boston Point, dropped dead in his cab Friday morning at Rouses Point while preparing to take out the Grand Trunk mogul.

The Second Congregational Church of Bennington celebrated the 15th annual meeting of the parish Thursday evening.

Brattleboro, through the efforts of its board of trade, is to have a new manufacturing concern. A last block factory is to be located there by several New York men, the construction of the plant to begin September 1. About 50 hands will be employed.

Edward DeGore is to be tried at Barra Friday on a charge of being implicated in a theft of goods in a summer shack at East Montpelier belonging to a group of young men.

Judson Hall, aged 38 years, is still at liberty after escaping from the Brattleboro Retreat where he had been confined a year. He has a record for having escaped from other institutions.

The Brattleboro House property is to be made into a public square, \$15,000 having been voted for that purpose Friday night. Toward the proposed railroad improvements in the town, \$30,000 has been raised.

An electric car in Rutland Saturday evening struck a wagon driven by K. E. Bentley. Neither Mr. Bentley nor the horse was injured, but the wagon was demolished.

The incorporators of the Brattleboro Tuberculosis association are Charles G. Staples, Ruth N. Thompson, Ella Scott Warner, Maud L. E. Flitts, the Rev. D. E. Trout, Fred W. Reed and Arthur F. Roberts. Application has been made to the State board of health for permission to establish a tuberculosis camp.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Cutler of Barra celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary Sunday evening, when 100 members of the local union and others of the Universalist Church went in a body to the house to congratulate them.

A horse belonging to Joseph L. Ardley and attached to a heavy delivery wagon created havoc in the streets of Barra Saturday afternoon when it dashed at full speed up and down the contents of the wagon, boxes and barrels loaded with excelsior, were thrown high and left.

The Central Vermont Locomotive No. 366 sidetracked a loaded freight car Sunday morning but did not stand clear of the track in Barra. The cab was ripped from the engine and the engineer, fireman, conductor and two brakemen had to jump to escape injury.

Harvey A. Gouli, aged 87 years, dropped dead on the street in Chester Monday of heart failure.

James Griffin of Brattleboro is suing the Boston & Maine road for \$30,000 in Windham county court in session at Newfane. The case will be concluded this week.

The cost of the just concluded term of Washington county court was \$3,323, which is considerably less than in several years past.

President Benton of the University of Vermont spoke Tuesday at Bennington in connection with the library institute being held there this week. His subject was "Samuel Adams, Patriot."

PEASE'S A new lot of Spring Suits placed on sale here to-day go into our now famous line at \$6 and Fifty Cents Blue Sergos, plain and self-striped, gray, purple, brown, tan and dark mixed. Pure worsteds, some with a fine silk or worsted stripe or gentel pattern. Tailored to positively insure shape-retaining. They'll sell as easily for several dollars more. Compare them with what costs \$20 and \$25 elsewhere. The new Spring and Summer Underwear and Shirts are now ready for sale here. PEASE'S