

BANKRUPT CLOTHING STOCK

FROM J. E. KELLY CO., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

SECURED THROUGH ONE OF THIS FIRM'S LARGEST NEW YORK CREDITORS



On Sale Saturday at



All the Men's Odd Pants from the Bankrupt Stock, worth \$2 to \$2.50 a \$1.19 pair, at . . .

This Stock Comprises all the Season's Newest, Dressiest and Most Up-to-date

SUITS FOR MEN

45c On the Dollar

These suits look as well, wear as well and fit as well as suits that usually sell for two or three times as much. You can save from \$5 to \$7.50 on your suit Saturday.

Every one of these suits made for this spring trade. Good, well made worsteds, finely tailored chevots, popular blue serges, new gray fabrics—all of them have the latest style features.

You can depend on this statement just as it reads: Good Spring Suits for Less Than Half Price Saturday.

THESE SUITS ARE POSITIVELY Worth \$15 Each, at

ROGERS-PEET & GO. and Brandeis Special Spring Clothes for Men—the best that money will buy—prices . . . \$15 to \$29

Children's Clothing Day

Brandeis makes exceptional offers for Saturday's big sale in boys' clothing section—third floor.

Boys' Knee Pants Suits—Dressy styles for the little chaps—all wool, made to stand for hard vacation wear—a good bargain . . . \$1.98

Children's Washable Suits—The snappy and stylish Russians and sailors—guaranteed fast colors—prices are . . . 49c to \$4.98



MEN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR SALE

Highest grade sample Underwear—French silk lisle and American silk shirts and drawers, worth to \$5 a suit (sold in suits only) per garment. 79c

Entire sample lines and surplus stock of eastern Underwear mills at one-third actual values. Lisle, French Balbriggan and ribbed Underwear, shirts and drawers, worth to \$1, each. . . 35c

\$1.00 Negligee Shirts, mohair bosoms, collar attached, madras and percales, 50c
Eureka and Griffin Shirts at . . . \$1 and 1.50
Mohair and Pongee Shirts at . . . 1.50 to 2.98



"FROM ATLANTA TO THE SEA"

Why Father Sherman's Projected Trip Angered the South.

RETRACING MARCH OPENED OLD WOUNDS

Incidents of 1864 Recorded by Northerners and Southern Historians—The Modern Verdict.

The abandonment by Rev. Thomas Sherman of his "Second March to the Sea" has pleased the north quite as much as it has the south. That spectacular progress, forty-one years ago, of 60,000 union troops under General W. T. Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, from Atlanta to the sea, and from Savannah north through the Carolinas in a sixty-mile wide swath is coming to be thought of in Massachusetts as a regrettable "necessity" at the same time that modern historians of Georgia speak of it as an unnecessary brutal but brilliant stroke of war. As his father's son, it was generally said, Father Sherman might naturally wish to go over the old route, but he made a serious blunder when he arranged to have an escort of United States soldiers accompany him. It was "an insult to the south" to imply that General Sherman's son needed protection from the people of Georgia.

Such, in brief, are the comments that have been made, north and south alike, since the first newspaper report has been to bring to the notice of a new generation of readers the amended historical estimate of a feat that has come to be quite as well known as the defense of the bridge by Horatius or the gallant fight at the pass of Thermopylae. The actual facts of the march are being told without sectional coloring. In this respect the incident has not been without value.

Before setting out from Atlanta on the morning of November 18, 1864, General Sherman wrote to General Grant to explain just why he preferred to go south from that newly conquered city rather than turn back in pursuit of the confederate forces under General Hood, as Grant had advised. A smaller force than his, he wrote, could take care of Hood if the latter ever got as far away from his base of supplies as Tennessee. He himself, with 60,000 of his finest troops, would sweep down through the "granary of the confederacy" in a column sixty miles broad and destroy the very sources of Hood's subsistence. He wrote of the moral effect of such a march: "If we can march a well appointed army right through his territory, it is a demonstration to the world, foreign and domestic, that we have a power which Davis cannot resist. . . . There are thousands of people abroad and in the south who will reason thus: If the north can march an army right through his territory, it is a demonstration that the north can prevail in this contest."

This feat, taken in connection with Mr. Lincoln's re-election, which was just then assured, he thought would constitute such a logical case for the north that the war must shortly end.

General Orders Were Vague. On November 11 he telegraphed to General Halleck: "All appearances still indicate that Beauregard has got back to his old hole at Corinth, and I hope he will enjoy it. My army prefers to enjoy the fresh sweet potato fields of the Ocmulgee." Setting out for those pleasant fields, Sherman's general orders were vague. He more said to the army: "It is sufficient for you to know that (the object of our march) involves a departure from our present base, and a long, difficult march to a new one." The general opinion among the troops was that Richmond, the capital of the confederacy, was their destination. The order of march, so far as practicable, was to be by four parallel roads, with convergencies at points indicated from time to time. No general train of supplies was to be taken, merely one wagon and one ambulance behind each regiment, and a due proportion of wagons for ammunition behind each brigade. Each day the march was to be taken up at 7 o'clock and fifteen miles a day was to be made.

At 7 o'clock on November 18, therefore, the ruined city of Atlanta was left behind. According to a southern historian Sherman's "march" out amid the crimson flames of the city and a volley of exploding ammunition that sounded like a desperate battle, his men singing, "John Brown's Soul Goes Marching On." According to northern writers a band struck up "John Brown's Body Lies a-Mounting in the Grave," and the soldiers, taking up the song, the march was begun to the swelling chorus of "Glory, Glory, Halle-lujah!"

What happened on that 300-mile march is described from two points of view. In I. W. Avery's history of Georgia from 1850 to 1865, which was published in 1881, Sherman's march was described as "easy, but destructive." A graphic picture of the progress is added: "Spreading out his columns to a width of about forty miles (in fact, it was nearer sixty), foraging his army as he went along, tearing up every mile of railroad track, gutting villages, cleaning up provisions, pillaging houses, destroying furniture, gathering herds of negroes to be dropped (by contrast, the Nicolay-Hay history says that "the utmost efforts of Sherman and his officers to induce the negroes to remain quietly at home were not entirely successful"), the jaunty, massive column left a blistering devastation for 300 miles upon the fair bosom of our noble state. . . . There was no opposition to speak of." At Milledgeville the Georgia legislature was in session, when, on November 23, Governor Brown received a telegram saying that Sherman had left Atlanta on November 22. The message came at the noon hour and the members of the legislature did not return to the capitol. "The bills and other matters before the General Assembly at the time it adjourned for dinner were left lying on the desks and no one returned to look after them." Transportation of any sort out of town was in quick, extravagant demand. Carriages, buggies, wagons and all kinds of wheeled vehicles brought high rentals as the railway had taken away all that it could.

Saving Staff Records. The time for saving the state records at Milledgeville was very short. Governor Brown did excellent work in getting the books and papers on a train for Macon and the southwest. It used to be said that the governor's preparations were so complete that he included a good supply of cabbage along with the records. Others said that he neglected the papers in favor of the "greens." Avery has seen fit to print, in explanation of the incident, a letter from General Foster, the quartermaster general

of Georgia, who superintended the assembling of the state property. In this letter General Foster says that while "some of the old papers were left in the state house, it was only because the time was so short." He adds: "The removal of the furniture from the executive mansion was the last work in looking around the mansion to see what ought to be taken along. I discovered in the garden a fine lot of coleworts and I directed old Aunt Celia, the good old colored cook, without the knowledge . . . of her master or mistress, to cut down the coleworts and bring them near where the wagons were being loaded." It was not until the governor was eating dinner next day on the train that he knew the cabbage were in one of the cars.

General Sherman's own story of the "march" (in his "Personal Memoirs") the general quotes the word "march" to indicate the varying judgment on the great progress is full of detail. For instance, he says that Colonel Poe had provided tools for ripping up rails and twisting them after they were heated. "But," adds General Sherman, "the best and easiest way is the one I have described, of heating the middle of the iron rails on bonfires made of crosses, and then winding them around a telegraph pole or the trunk of some convenient sapling." This long line of curious, twisted giant watch springs could not be broken, trees and crooked poles were picturesque, but to the South it was excruciating. On the matter of foraging, General Sherman's recollections are suggestive. Daily, each brigade commander sent out a party of about fifty "bummers" or foragers on foot. They started before daylight, with full knowledge of the route of march for the day. Spreading out five to ten miles from the route traveled by their brigade, they would deliver a wagon or family carriage, load it with bacon, cornmeal, turkeys, chickens, ducks, and everything that could be used as food or forage, and would then regain the main road, usually in advance of their train. When this came up, they would deliver to the brigade commissary the supplies thus gathered by the way." Sherman admits that many acts of pillage, robbery and violence were committed, but says they were exceptional and incidental. "He never heard, however, of any case of murder or rape."

A Mock Repeal of Secession. When Sherman reached Milledgeville, he heard the story of Governor Brown's flight and reported that while Georgia's chief executive got away with the furnishings of the mansion, he left behind muskets, ammunition and the public archives. In such varying fashions as Foster's and Sherman's is history written. The appeal of the southern leaders to the people of Georgia to resist the march of the federal troops, burn all villages and forage, and leave the "Yankees" to starve, aroused Sherman's men, though the south has never quite been able to see the humor in such proclamations as General Beauregard's or that of Senator Hill. More genuinely humorous was the fancy of a number of federal officers to hold a mock general assembly in the deserted legislature chamber at Milledgeville and gravely repeal the ordinance of secession. There was a spirited mock debate on the measure, however, before it was carried.

Twenty-five days after leaving Atlanta, on December 16, General Sherman reached Savannah. His arrival there, after a comparatively easy march in good weather, was really what he expected it would be, a notification that the south was too helpless to continue the war with any hope of success. Before arriving at the seaport, General Sherman halted the left wing of his army until he heard that the right wing was level with it.

The Modern View. Referring to the modern view of the march to the sea in 1864, the Springfield Republican has called attention to the doubt that has arisen over the question of its real necessity. It notes that James Ford Rhodes "in his fifth volume of the history of the United States, has an apologetic air that is disturbing to the northern reader, when he discusses this subject. And the nonpartisan student finds himself at some loss for a positive opinion as to the actual need for Sherman's devastating march, after reading the late General Schofield's statement in his autobiography that the battle of Nashville in December 1864, and Grant's operations around Richmond were sufficiently decisive to have brought about the collapse of the confederacy and the end of the war if Sherman's march had never taken place." What is added, however, is also true of northern opinion: "We are not able, however, to accept General Schofield's apparent opinion that the civil war would have been ended when it was had Sherman's march not been made. It is scarcely conceivable that General Lee could have been cornered with a starving wreck of an army at Appomattox had not Sherman destroyed the granary of the south upon which the army of northern Virginia depended for its food." If it were insisted that the march was unnecessary, it would be obligatory, as the Republican points out, to think of it as "one of the most unfortunate military precedents of later times, in view of the fact that in succeeding wars commanders who nearly, if not quite, overstep the utmost limits of civilized warfare, have generally turned to the example of Sherman's march to justify their depredations and harsh treatment of the people."—New York Evening Post.

DEVIL BIRD OF FAR CEYLON

Utters an Appalling Cry Resembling that of a Human Being Tortured.

Most people who have visited the island of Ceylon and penetrated into its jungle fastnesses have heard the cry of the devil bird. This awe-inspiring sound resembles nothing so much as the scream of a human being, undergoing the most terrible torture. Naturalists have identified it with the sylvan indrani, a brown wood owl found in Hindoostan. But the devil bird, or "halm," as the Cingalese call it, is an elusive creature and no one has had the good fortune to kill or catch a specimen.

The Cingalese, naturally a superstitious race, regard the cry of this bird with the utmost horror; they believe that its scream heard at night presages the most dire misfortune and they are in the habit of offering sacrifices to avert the approaching disaster.

The superstition is probably of very great antiquity, but Robert Knox, who was a prisoner in Ceylon for twenty years about the middle of the eighteenth century, gives an interesting account of it, although in common with the natives he believed the cry proceeded from the devil himself. "This I can confirm," he writes, "that oftentimes the devil doth cry with audible voice in the night; 'tis very shrill, almost like the barking of a dog. This I have often heard myself. Only this observation the inhabitants of the land have made of this voice, and I made it also, that either just before or very suddenly after this voice always the king cuts off people. To believe that this is the voice of the devil these reasons urge: Because there is no creature known to the inhabitants that cries like it and because it will on a sudden depart from one place and make a noise in another quicker than any fowl can fly and because the very dogs will tremble and shake when they hear it, and 'tis so accounted by all the people."

A modern account, however, is given by Mr. Mitford of the Ceylon civil service, who affirmed that he had often heard the cry while at Kurungegala, where the bird haunted the rocky hill behind the government house. He had evidently studied the

TRADE MARK REGISTRATION

Features of the National Law Which Goes Into Effect on July 1.

The amendments to the law relating to the registration of trade marks which have just been adopted by congress will not go into effect until July 1. Commercial houses throughout the country are interested in the amendments, since if the bill which has just passed amends the existing law, which provides that in an application for a trade mark there shall be given a description of the mark itself, by inserting after the word "label" the words "only when needed to express colors not shown in the drawing." This amendment is proposed to meet the objection that in ordinary cases a trade mark needs no description, but shows for itself what it is, and that often an attempt to describe it is likely to prove a limitation of the rights of the applicant, since if the infringer's mark does not come precisely within the written description it would be held not to infringe it. The committee that considered the legislation could conceive of no case where a description is needed or desirable except when colors are used.

The second section of the bill amends the existing law by providing: That the commissioner of patents shall establish classes of merchandise for the purpose of trade mark registration, and shall determine the particular description of goods comprised in each class. On a single application for registration of a trade mark the trade mark may be registered in any or all goods upon which the mark has actually been used comprised in a single class of merchandise, provided the particular description of goods be stated. The trade mark laws of nearly all commercial nations have a provision of this kind, or their laws establish in express terms the classes. In England there are fifty classes, in Germany forty-two and in France seventy-four. The practice formerly obtained in the administration of our patent office to allow the mark on an entire class of goods to be registered on a single application, but in 1903 the commissioner ruled in ex-parte Paxon that under a proper construction of the statute a single trade mark right would cover only merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties, since section 7 of the same statute gave a remedy only to those who placed a mark upon such goods. Since that time, and particularly since the passage of the Bonyngs bill of last year, which increased many fold the applications for registration, there has been much complaint. Manufacturers state that where, under the former practice, they could protect all the goods by from one to three applications, they would now be compelled to make from 10 to 25, and, of course, pay a fee upon each application.

While foreign countries are willing to protect American trade marks, such countries will base their registration on the registration in the country of origin, and so the American manufacturer who produces a certain class of goods and is obliged to split up his application must do the same in every country where he seeks registration of his mark. Besides the inconvenience to which our manufacturers are subjected by reason of this rule, the

TURBINE A SAVER OF COAL

Economy in Fuel Effected by the New Marine Engines Amply Shown.

Though the owners and builders of steamships have only recently come to realize that the turbine requires less steam and hence less fuel than the reciprocating engine, it is now evident that indications of this were discoverable five or six years ago. In the experience of the torpedo boat destroyers Cobra and Viper, on which the Parson's engine had its first trial, there was probably no sign of economy. Then came in successive years two river boats for service on the Clyde, the King Edward and the Queen Alexandra, and a ferryboat designed to cross the English channel. From a paper read before a Liverpool engineering society a few days ago it appears that the King Edward demonstrated its

A Puzzled Observer.

"There is another custom which illustrates how different your ideas are from ours," said Li Lo, the eminent Chinese scholar.

"What is that?"

"When one of our financiers proves untrustworthy we behead him and keep the money in our country. You send him to Europe and let him take the money along."—Washington Star.

See Want Ads—Best Business Boosters.

Engineers Consider Insurance.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 18.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in convention here today, considered insurance matters.

MEN'S HAT SALE Saturday

Brandeis Special Hats in all the latest styles are the best medium priced hats. \$2

The new soft and derby styles, at . . . 3.49

John B. Stetson Hats in all the new Summer styles, soft and stiff hats, at . . . 98c

Men's Sample Hats in every shape and color imaginable, worth to \$3, Saturday . . . 98c

Boys' and Children's Straw Hats, 100 dozen of boys' and children's straw hats, all the new summer styles at . . . 25c, 49c, 75c, 98c and \$1.25



BRANDEIS SHOES

Ladies' White and Colored CANVAS OXFORDS

Ladies' White Canvas Oxfords in lace and Blucher styles—well made and very stylish. Ladies' white canvas and Sea Island linen, Gibson ties and pumps. Ladies' white, grey, pink and blue court ties and pumps—Sea Island linen welt or low turn shoes.



75c-98c \$1.50-\$1.65 \$2.50

\$3 OXFORDS \$1.85 for LADIES at . . . \$1.85 Made of dressy patent coltskin, vicil kid and tans, in welt and turn soles. A splendid bargain. Saturday on Main Floor.

Men's Low Shoes

Just the shoes to give you the best service that money will buy. These shoes are built for cool summer wear and will outlast the usual shoe—all welt sewed in plain, patent or tan leathers—your foot correctly fitted—worth up to \$4.50, at

\$2.50 and \$3.00

Florsheim Oxfords

Are the best shoes for men the year 'round—the best styles for summer combining elegance and ease, Blucher, lace and button—no shoes equal the "Florsheim," at . . . \$5



We Trust Doctors

If you are suffering from impure blood, thin blood, debility, nervousness, exhaustion, you should begin at once with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the Sarsaparilla you have known all your life. Your doctor knows it, too. Ask him all about it. Then do as he says.

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