Letters to The Tribune Show There Are Many Sides to the Liquor Issue

One Writer Insists It Is No Time to Start Internal Controversy

Some Favor Wine And Beer Basis

Labor Official Tells Why Workingmen Oppose Prohibition

The liquor problem, centre of many heated arguments, is discussed in the seventh instalment of opinions which The Tribune presents to-day.

Who is unpatriotic? Is it the man who uses or encourages the use of grain for brewing and distilling when our entire crops are needed for food? Or is it the man who seeks to divide the American people when unity is essential and who solicits their funds for prohibition propaganda when every spare dollar should help finance the war? Take your choice, as John J. Splain has taken his:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Whatever may be the truth concerning the values of prohibition—and there is surely no authority in the Anti-Saloon League to say what those values really are—it is no time to divide the American people on an issue of such vastly conflicting and essentially antagonizing elements. It is a time when every American who is interested in the safety and perpetuity of American institutions and ideals should be left free to devote his energies to their protection and not be disturbed by contentions over a domestic problem that is pregnant of violent personal antagonisms. It is a time, too, when Americans should not be asked to contribute vast sums of money to propagate a wholly contentious domestic issue, when every dollar that America can raise is needed to force a rightful decision on issues that involve the very life of the Republic itself.

Any man who is 100 per cent American will find it mighty hard to justify himself for urging a propaganda that sets American against American and American state against American state at a time when every ounce of harmony is needed to bring out the very best energies of the American people. And any 100 per cent American who, to push an endlessly contentious propaganda, diverts money that ought to be turned to carry the essential cost of a war that cannot be won without vast outlays of money is doing something that only a very elastic conscience can justify him in doing. JOHN J. SPLAIN.

New Haven, Conn., April 21, 1918.

Light Wine and Beer Favored

Here is a compromise appeal for light wine and beer. There has appeared to be a division in the wet ranks, with comparatively few to defend whiskey and its distillers:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, in an interview quoted in The Tribune Sunday, urges a compromise measure on prohibition, to permit light wines and beer, say, up to 10 or 15 per cent of alcohol, and to prohibit whiskey, gin and all other liquors containing more.

Every reasonable man must see that the world of which the prohibitionist complains is not the world of light wine and beer.

On the other hand, the government which limits the forms of alcoholic drink does not prohibit. It may modify but it does not deny personal freedom in the use of liquors. The whole psychological atmosphere is different. If I ask for a Scotch highball, I shall certainly be grouchy if I am offered a glass of water instead, but I can't seriously object if I am urged to take a glass of wine. I am then not made subject to a moral wet-nurse. To drink or not to drink is still up to my conscience.

If I crave a spiritual release from my troubles, a consolation for my wounded ego, I can find it delightfully in a bottle of Sauterne. It is physically possible, I don't doubt, to become dead drunk on light wines, but it requires a positively Puritan patience and endurance. M.

New York, April 25, 1918.

Question of Personal Liberty

Why not a constitutional enactment requiring a semi-annual visit to the dentist? That would be no more a violation of personal liberty than the deprivation of drink, and Dr. Osler is reported to have said neglected teeth do more harm than booze, suggests a man who fears for the freedom of mankind:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: We cheerfully will hand over our liberties to the government (in trust, however) so far as may be necessary to win the war for liberty itself. This prevalent feeling of self-sacrifice for patriotism is being taken advantage of by zealots of several sorts to procure enactments abridging personal liberty permanently, so that at the end of the war for the freedom of mankind we may find our own country the least free of any civilized nation.

Among the promoters of this Federal amendment there is evidently a feeling that it will not bear calm and deliberate examination by thinking men, and they show a feverish haste to jam it through without allowing its merits or demerits to be canvassed and a public judgment formed. The people's minds are so engrossed at this time with the vast subject of the world war that they can hardly take this question into the serious consideration it deserves. The reformers who believe people can be made good by law seize upon this situation to put the hand of the free and brave into a straitjacket in its sleep.

"If bone dry prohibition" (suggestive of a skeleton, dead, fleshless and bloodless) goes into the United States Constitution the door of that sacred temple will be open for the promoters of a hundred other opinions as to people's daily lives and how they ought to be regulated by fundamental law. Tobacco, coffee, tea, hot bread, ice water and various other things are all strongly condemned in some quarters. Men and women of eminence have denounced each of these things as great evils. A very eminent scientist, Dr. Osler, has said that if asked which was the greater and more widespread evil, alcohol or neglected teeth, he would answer unhesitatingly, "Neglected teeth!" It would, therefore, be quite as reasonable to propose an amendment to the Constitution making semi-annual visits to a dentist the duty of every citizen under very heavy penalties as one for "bone dry" prohibition.

No one more than I can deplore the fact that there are persons morally feeble or physically diseased who are habitual or occasional drunkards. This number has very greatly diminished during my lifetime. Public opinion, educated by true reformers who did not invoke laws but inspired self-respect and self-control, is dead against the abuse of alcoholic drinks.

Why, then, need example and precept confess failure and resort to compulsion? That was the method of the barbarous rulers of ancient days, when they ordered their subjects to embrace a new religion and be baptized in platoons. That was Charlemagne's way of converting the Germans, and we see even to this day how superficial the conversion must have been. J. W. C.

Why Labor Men Are Anti-Prohibitionists

Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Central Federated Union of New York City, is at one with other anti-prohibitionists from the labor ranks in pointing out the serious effects which prohibition would have in dislocating the industry of the country and throwing thousands of men out to work:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I stand with organized labor on the question of prohibition. Organized labor is opposed to prohibition because it believes it will increase neither the good health nor the happiness of the nation, but will tend to decrease both.

Anything which like prohibition unwarrantably interferes with the personal habits of millions, which throws tens of thousands of men out of work and which cannot but create disorganization is not good for the individual as such or for society as a whole.

My experience, covering a reasonably long and busy life in which I have come into contact with all classes of people, but for the most part with the laboring masses, leaves no doubt in my mind, or any room for possible doubt, that the use of fermented liquors does afford to a great many, perhaps the majority of people, not only solace but solid comfort. By and large the working masses have none too many comforts, none too much pleasure, and I for one am unalterably opposed to those who would deprive the workman, or for that matter, any man of his glass of wine, his stein of beer, or if he prefers it, a highball.

Now as to the matter of crime, insanity and ill health credited to alcohol by the suppressionists. Their claims will never stand any reasonable test. I know, of course, that as they say a canvass of any prison will find the majority of prisoners blaming their downfall to drink. Of course, they will. Why wouldn't they, when by so doing they please the prison chaplain who quizzes them and help themselves along a bit? If it were true that criminals are always, or nearly always hard drinkers, there would be fewer unsolved crimes on the books of the police department of every city in the country. Imagine a drunken burglar trying to blow a safe! Or a tipsy man trying to pick a pocket! Or pass a bad check!

So far as the evils which in my opinion would flow from such suppression, the chief one I believe would be general and far reaching discontent. Man is naturally a creature of habit. Interfere with those habits and you have a disgruntled man and an unhappy man. Discontent in an individual is not necessarily a serious matter. Discontent in the mass is. On top of this you will find men looking for some substitute for the innocent stimulant they have used as their fathers did before them. It may be "hop" or any one of the many drugs that the state and nation is trying to combat. That is not desirable.

Answering your final question, let me say that if I thought for one moment that prohibition would in the slightest degree increase our national efficiency and mental and bodily vigor, I would be with it in a minute. I am for anything that will do that. It is because I know porhibition cannot do it and because I know that men cannot be made over by act of Congress or imperial rescript that I am opposed to this proposition.

Would this have been a better world without "the curse of drink"? Perish the thought, comes the convincing reply from New Canaan, Conn. The world owes its progress, its greatest sacrifices for liberty, to "the liberal consumers of wine and beer and ale," we learn from Michael Monahan.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: One of the most potent and salient lessons of history—so clear that he who runs may read—is that the drinking races, the liberal consumers of wine and beer and ale, have always been in the vanguard of human progress and have made the greatest sacrifices for liberty. We have only to think of the stout English barons, their valor none the worse for being supported by generous draughts of mead, who compelled the grant of Magna Charta—England's great charter of liberties—from the unwilling tyrant John; of the ale-fed yeomanry of Britain, the victors of Crecy and Agincourt and a thousand other fields; of the heroic wine-loving Celt, who has shed his blood for freedom in every land; of the gallant warriors of France, their veins filled with the blood of the vine, who under the spell of their mighty Revolution shattered the thrones of Europe and proclaimed liberty for all the world; lastly, of the sons of these chivalrous races who fought to free this country and to keep it free.

Against this splendid array of valor and patriotism, of all that glorifies history and exalts humanity, the fanatical wine-hater can only adduce the example of the "unspeakable Turk." Yet it is notorious that the Turks, while generally complying with the strict letter of their Prophet's inhibition touching wine, are more or less addicted to opium and other narcotics, to brandy, and to coffee in its most highly concentrated form. "The Turkey of to-day," says Jerome K. Jerome, "is the outcome of teetotalism."

MICHAEL MONAHAN.

New Canaan, Conn., April 19, 1918.

Wet Victory in Syracuse Hurts Republican Party

County Leaders Fear That Big Normal Majority May Be Wiped Out

Class Issue Worked

Foreign Element, Fighting Drys, May Go Bodily to the Democratic Party

By Charles T. White

SYRACUSE, April 26.—Syracuse, as the result of the wet and dry election, is giving the Republican managers in Onondaga County more worry over what may happen in the fall campaign than they have had in many a year. The county ordinarily is safely Republican by from 6,000 to 8,000, but as a result of the torn-up condition of the Republicans following the wet and dry campaign the Democrats predict that they will carry the county.

The Democrats are basing their hopes on the fact that the drys were defeated by 11,400 votes and that, generally speaking, the people who voted the wet ticket are naturally sympathetic with the Democratic party. Hence they count not only on capturing Syracuse, but they expect to so rehabilitate the Democratic party as to keep Onondaga in the Democratic column for a long time.

The drys were outfought at every step of the way. The interests allied with the brewing industry in Syracuse not only successfully appealed to the business interests of the city, but they successfully worked a class issue. The North Side of the city of Syracuse is populated very largely by the plain people, who work in the shops. The wealthier people live on the South Side. The managers of the wet campaign made the voters on the North Side believe that their more fortunate neighbors on the South Side intended to deprive them of all their personal liberties, using the abolition of the saloon as the first step.

Whole Story Might Be Worse

The scare worked to perfection, and the majority of 11,400 against the drys does not tell the whole story, for of the 3,000 votes spoiled more than 2,000 were wet votes, and in addition to this the wets say that of the 3,000 soldiers who were out of town fully 2,000 would have voted wet. In the aggregate they figured that the wet plurality, judged by ordinary standards, would be nearer 15,000 than 11,000.

Chancellor James R. Day, of Syracuse University, in commenting to-day to The Tribune representative, said:

"I notice by the papers that it is asserted that 23,000 of 40,000 Syracuse women voted wet. I hate to think that there is such a disproportionate number of drinking women as might be indicated by the figures. I am more inclined to think that several thousand of the women who voted wet were persuaded to vote that way under the stress of emotion, of excitement, and as a result of misrepresentation used by the managers of the wet campaign."

A Syracuse Republican of state-wide prominence had this to say:

"Unless the friends of Governor Whitman are able to allay the hostility developed by the wet and dry fight the Governor next fall will lose Onondaga County. Personally the Governor is very popular with intelligent Republicans, as he has made a good record, and until the wet and dry campaign complicated the situation there was every prospect that the Governor would receive his full share of the German, Irish and Italian vote in Syracuse. But now it is different. The sweeping wet victory proves more forcibly than words that many thousands of Republicans looked upon the prohibition drive as an attack on their personal liberty.

Walters Faces Hard Fight

"It is going to be very difficult for Senator J. Henry Walters to succeed himself. He took the dry end of the proposition in the late campaign, with the result that it will be an uphill battle for him to win out in the primaries, to say nothing of being elected.

"Assemblymen George Fearon, Harley Crane and Manuel Soule can all go back to Albany if they want to next year. The same can be said with reference to Congressman Walter W. Magee, who has not voted in a way to offend the wets.

"Efforts are under way to bring about a compromise between the extreme views held by the liquor people on one hand and the prohibitionists on the other. The brewers are disposed to assist the reformers to bring about the closing of every positively disreputable saloon in Syracuse. They were willing to do this before the drys began the campaign this year, but the drys were confident of their ability to put all of the liquor sellers out of business and would not compromise."

Over in the city of Ithaca Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey is a possible candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket. In the late wet and dry campaign in Ithaca—won by the drys by a large majority—Dr. Bailey flocked with the drys. This probably will hurt him in Tammany Hall and Coney Island if he should run for Governor, but it makes him very solid in Ithaca and Cortland, which also went dry by a large majority.

Cortland Republicans Hopeful

While the result of the wet and dry fight is still a live topic in Cortland, the politicians are beginning to speculate about the fall campaign. Republican leaders seen yesterday by the Tribune representative are confident that they will elect their Congressman, Senator and Assemblyman. They also say that Governor Whitman is as strong as ever in Cortland County. It is understood in Cortland County that Senator William H. Hill, of Binghamton, will not in any circumstances accept a nomination for Senator, but will stand or fall in the fight which he contemplates making for the Congress nomination. The new Senate district is normally Republican by about 5,000.

Assemblyman G. H. Wiltsie, of Cortland, who has served four years in Albany, can have a renomination if he desires.

Cortland is in the Congress district with Onondaga County. Walter W. McGee is the Representative, and it is understood he will not be opposed by any Republican. His election is conceded by the Democratic leaders.

The dry campaign in Cortland had as one of its outstanding features the attempt by the local Catholic priest to rally his parishioners in aid of the wet cause. This did not suit many prominent members of his parish, and they obtained the services of the Rev. John J. Curran, of Wilkes-Barre, Colonel Roosevelt's personal friend, in a counter demonstration among the Catholics. Father Curran came to Cortland and made an eloquent address in aid of the drys, winning over a lot of wavering voters.

Central Park West A Menace, Says Straus

He Urges Hylan to Remove or Relocate the Street-car Tracks

Chairman Straus, of the Public Service Commission, in a letter to Mayor Hylan yesterday, urged speedy action by the city to remedy the dangerous traffic conditions on Central Park West, due to the location of the surface car lines on the park side. He declared that the tracks should be removed or relocated. He pointed out that the Public Service Commission could not move until the Board of Estimate acted.

The matter was before the Board of Estimate on March 1, when a resolution was adopted authorizing the Mayor to file a formal complaint with the Public Service Commission, requesting the commission to determine whether the present operation of the surface lines on that thoroughfare constitutes a menace. When so determined, the Board of Estimate has to designate the manner in which the tracks will be relocated and the proportion of cost to be borne by the New York Railways Company and by the city. Mr. Straus urged the Mayor to file his complaint so that the matter might be started and possible litigation, expected to follow, settled as soon as possible.

Backfire Causes 5 Deaths

Auto Starts Blaze in Buildings at Brookline, Mass.

BROOKLINE, Mass., April 26.—Five men were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the bakery of H. Blewett & Son and the home of Mrs. Eugene V. Blewett here early to-day. The fire started in the packing room of the bakery, a two story wooden structure, and spread to all parts of the building after the explosion of a gasolene tank.

The men killed were working in an upstairs room. All escaped safely, but returned for their personal effects and were trapped. The charred bodies were found huddled near the door.

Robert A. Rose, driver of an automobile truck, was arrested on a charge of manslaughter late to-day, the police investigation indicating that the backfiring of his machine started the blaze.

Hates to Leave Prison

Sing Sing Blacksmith to Take Pigeons With Him

OSSINING, N. Y., April 26.—George S. Greenless, for twenty years a prisoner in Sing Sing, packed up his things and departed to-day. He ran the prison blacksmith shop and was the owner of the pigeons that made their home in it and of the nondescript dog that drowsed on the floor.

Twenty-one pigeons and the dog left with him. His sentence, imposed in 1898 for killing his mother-in-law, expired to-day. He is fifty-four years old.

"I shall miss the old prison," he said; "it has been a home to me. I'll have to keep a close watch on these pigeons, too, or they'll be flying back to the blacksmith shop."

Dr. William A. Moore

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 26.—Dr. William A. Moore, a surgeon with a national reputation, died at his home here shortly before midnight. He was fifty-nine years old.

Archbishop Ireland Better

ST. PAUL, April 26.—Slight improvement was noted to-day in the condition of Archbishop John Ireland, of St. Paul, who has been seriously ill.

N. Y. Wife of Suicide Says He Was a Spy

Detroit Police Investigating Record of Helmuth Schmidt

DETROIT, April 26.—An accusation that Helmuth Schmidt was an agent of the German government and had spent some time making sketches of fortifications in New York harbor was the latest development to-day in the case of the man who killed himself in jail last Tuesday after being arrested for murder in connection with the disappearance of a girl who answered a matrimonial advertisement in a New York newspaper.

Mrs. Adele Ulrich Braun, who said Schmidt was married to her in Lakewood, N. J., 1914, as "Emil Braun," made the accusation in a statement to officials working on the case. She came here to claim the body of the man who, soon before his suicide, told the police that Augusta Steinbach, of New York, who came here a year ago in answer to his advertisement for a wife, killed herself when she learned he already was married.

Mrs. Braun said she also met Schmidt through a matrimonial advertisement, and charged that after they were married Schmidt took from her $3,500 as well as several hundred dollars worth of jewelry. Schmidt, she said, then disappeared.

No trace has yet been found by the police of Irma Pallatinus, who, they say, came here from Lakewood, N. J., as his housekeeper and disappeared while in his employ. Detectives to-day began excavating at the house where Schmidt lived. Cut into the brick wall of the basement they found the words, "Wife and child innocent."

Two Sentenced to Prison On Forged Check Charge

Michael J. Delahunty and Lester Winkleman, who were indicted on charges of forgery and grand larceny in obtaining a check for $1,000 from Walter J. M. Donovan, of 80 Broadway, on the pretense that the money was to be applied to a fund for the dependent families of the old "Fighting 69th" Regiment, now in France, were sentenced yesterday by Judge Crain, in General Sessions, to Sing Sing Prison for not less than three and not more than six years.

Delahunty testified for the prosecution. Winkleman was convicted a week ago. Judge Crain refused to deal leniently with Delehaunty, declaring that he was the brains of the conspiracy.

German M. E. Conference Adopts Pledge of Loyalty

NEWARK, N. J., April 26.—The Eastern German conference of the Methodist Church was held here to-day at the Emanuel M. E. Church. Ministers from sixty parishes were present. The most important action taken was the presentation and adoption by unanimous vote of a loyalty pledge by the members of the conference. The pledge declared it was taken not only through a sense of duty to the country but because of a genuine love for the nation.

Fire Record

A. M.
1:30—699 2d ave.; owner unknown; slight.
7:05—Pleasant ave. and 123d st.; owner unknown; slight.
9:00—1577 Madison ave.; M. Power & Co.; slight.
11:06—1412 Washington ave., The Bronx; Samuel Schmatt; slight.
11:20—1511 2d ave.; Louis Vochar; unknown.
11:25—854 Union ave.; Marie Rieger; trifling.

P. M.
1:05—544 West 145th st.; Joseph Goldfield; slight.
1:10—2536 st. and Newtown ave.; fire in rubbish; owner unknown; no damage.
4:40—135 East 122d st.; McCoier & Bock; trifling.
5:45—228 East Houston st.; Peter Doelger; trifling.
6:25—231 East 4th st.; Sarah Garosee; $550.
6:45—219 East 6th st.; Max Singer; trifling.
7:00—594 11th ave.; Peter Riedik; trifling.
7:20—62 West 9th st.; Joseph Arelli; trifling.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

A Most Remarkable Offering!

Women's New Sports Suits Special at $21.50

Cleverly modeled in medium weight and heavy Wool Jersey, Heathers and Tweeds. Ideal for immediate wear. Sizes 34 to 44.

Navy Blue Serge Suits for Women at $29.50

Remarkably priced. Tailored in the very latest belted and straight-line models. Sizes 34 to 46.

Fourth Floor.

Four Important Offerings on the Fourth Floor

Women's Capes and Cape Coatees at $19.50 $25 $29.50

At each of these prices we shall offer Saturday a splendid collection of capes and cape coatees in the season's newest models. Beautifully tailored in Velour de Laine, Satin, Poiret Twill, Duvet de Laine, Fine Serge, in all the wanted light colors, as well as Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Women's Fashionable Coats Special at $19.50

In models that are full of chic and grace, suitable for street and general wear. Skilfully tailored in a variety of fashionable materials. Sizes 34 to 48.

Reduced for Prompt Disposal!

Women's Spring Coats Special at $29.50

Splendid selection of material and styles. Each coat lined throughout with plain or fancy Peau de Cygne.

Women's Smart Raincoats at $5.95

Made of Cantonette and Schappe Silk, in Tan, Navy Blue and Black. Guaranteed waterproof.

Women's Beaded Georgette Crepe Frocks

Very Special Saturday

at $25

Dresses that are of a quality throughout seldom seen at this modest price.

Fashioned of Georgette Crepe beautifully Embroidered with Beading. To be had in soft, rich Pastel shades of Flesh color, Beige, Coral and French Blue for Afternoon wear; Navy Blue, Black and Grey for street wear. One model *illustrated.*

New Summer Furs

in a wonderful collection of specially selected pelts, will be featured Saturday. Among the many important offerings:

Wolf Scarfs.....Special **$25.00**
Hudson Seal Stoles.....Special **$39.50**
Hudson Seal Cape Stoles.....Special **$45.00**
Fox Scarfs in wanted shades.....Special **$48.50**
Nutria Coatee.....Special **$87.50**

A Sale of Women's Skirts Very Special at $9.75

Dressy and Sports models, offered at this remarkable figure on account of a rare trade opportunity which came our way. Carefully tailored in Silk Poplin, Taffeta, Piping Rock Silks, Gros de Londre, Plaid Satins, Wash Satins, Fancy Baronette and many other fashionable materials. Waistbands 25 to 35.

Women's Royalty Satin Skirts Saturday at $15.50

A phenomenal offering. Newest shirred top model with button-trimmed patch pockets. Tailored in high lustre Royalty Satin, in Pink, Blue, Nile Green, Orchid, White.

Featured Today in an Important Display of

$5.85 Wonder Hats

Hindu turbans; small styles with new Fringe trimmings for wear with the fashionable fringed capes; Large hats of Georgette Crepe with Pill beads for trimming; Solid White or Navy Blue Hats; Cleverly-styled Black Hats—and others equally as charming.

The best values in trimmed millinery ever presented in America.

"Liberty" Capes for Misses at $25

and many other styles from $19.50 to $55

The smartest of fashions for Spring-Tailored in Men's Wear Serge, Duvet de Laine, Velour, Jersey, Satin and Velvet. Unlined or beautifully lined with plain or figured Silk.

New Dresses for Misses at $18.50 and $25

The most charming frocks we have shown this Spring. Developed in Figured Foulard, Silk Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, and Serge in combination with Silk or Georgette Crepe. All wanted colors. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Youthful Suits for Misses Special at $29.50

Distinctive, up-to-the-minute models, skilfully fashioned in Men's Wear Serge, Wool Jersey, Oxford Cloth, Imported Tweeds, Silk Taffeta and Shepherd Checks. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Girls' and Junior Coats Reduced to $7.95 and $10.95

Regularly $10 and $15. In effective belted styles, made of Shepherd Checks, Velour Plaids, and Delhi Burella. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Tub Frocks for Girls at $7.95

Practical, carefully made frocks of imported Gingham, Chambray, and Voile Tissues, full of youthful style features.

Children's and Misses' White Buckskin Shoes

very specially priced

Smart lace and button Buckskin shoes in "Saks Always Korrect Lasts"—designed to insure perfect development of the child's foot.

Sizes 6 to 8.....Very Special **$4.50**
Sizes 8½ to 11.....Very Special **$5.00**
Sizes 11½ to 2.....Very Special **$5.50**

For Saturday Only!

Boys' Serviceable Suits at $7.75

Extra Knickers included.

New, snappy models tailored in a wide range of hard wearing mixtures. Sizes 7 to 17 years.

Boys' Smart Suits at $13

In exclusive Saks styles. Choice of plain and fancy mixture suitings of unusual quality. Remarkable values. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Serge Suits for Boys Special at $13

Nothing neater or more dressy than one of these Serge suits. Excellent variety of models, tailored in fine quality All-Wool Serge. Sizes 8 to 18 years.