Girls in High School Using Board Seats

Brooklyn Commercial Institution, Condemned Years Ago, Restored to System With Packed Class Rooms

GymnasiumOftenFlooded

Many Forced to Come Long Distances After a Scant Breakfast or None at All

How the health of girls is imperilled and their strength wasted by conditions in the Girls' Commercial High School in Brooklyn was revealed in a series of interviews yesterday.

This is the building—or rather a building—which was condemned years ago, but has recently been restored to the system as a high school for girls, with damp basements, dark study hall and class rooms so crowded that the girls are obliged to sit on boards stretched across the aisles between benches.

Many Come Long Distances

High schools for girls are so few and far between in New York City that many girls leave home at 6:30 o'clock in the morning in order to reach school at 7:50 o'clock. This often means a scant breakfast and a fatiguing ride in street cars filled with laborers on their way to work.

Mrs. Mary Southwick, at 468 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, has three daughters in the Girls Commercial High School. "My daughters were in school in Boston before we came here. The conditions were splendid there, and it is to them I credit the fact that my girls' health has not broken down here," she said. "Last year Harriet had to sit on the stone steps in the grade school, part of which is used as an overflow annex for the High School. The steps were marble, but I did not think it was right to make girls sit on them for three-quarters of an hour. They carried newspapers to sit on. There is no heat in the hall, and as the big double doors open right out into the street, so that more or less draught was unavoidable, they had to keep their coats on all through the winter.

"The gymnasium is always damp in the winter time—in fact, it is flooded after a heavy rain. The teachers do their best to keep the children out of it, using the yard whenever possible. The physical training classes at best are too large, sometimes as many as eighty in a class. I do not feel that the children gain much from them, for a teacher ought to understand something of the individuality of the girls in order to give them the best training. How can she with eighty in a class and four or five classes a day?"

The evil of the long morning trolley ride was described by one of the teachers, as follows:

"Girls who come the longest distances must leave home as early as 6 o'clock to be here by 7:50, for they must allow for possible transportation delays. At that hour the cars are packed with working men and factory folk, and the girls are obliged to crowd in any way they can.

Many Miss Breakfast

"But the worst of it is that they are likely to sleep until the last minute (often their families do not get up so early), and we repeatedly find that they come to school without having eaten a bite of breakfast. Twice last year we had girls ill, who explained that they had had no breakfast before coming to school. Even those who do not come from so great a distance are often too hurried in the morning to eat. Why do you realize that we teachers get to this building in the morning while it is still dark—the street lights are on and the milkman is just going his rounds.

"Of course, we believe that the girls who come to the forenoon sessions are fresher and in better mental and physical condition for school work than those who have tired themselves by a morning of play, or, as happens to some of our girls, a morning of heavy housework at home, but really 7:50 seems a bit too fresh.

"Some of the mothers make an excuse of the fact that the girl does not come to school in the morning to make her work all that morning, so that she has no study periods at home—and, of course, there are none here. Indeed, some of the mothers simply go out to work themselves, leaving the household cares on the shoulders of the young daughter. What sort of preparation is that for an afternoon of heavy class work under the trying conditions that exist in this school?

"Girls of high school age are not allowed to work unless they have attended school four hours a day. The early morning session, however, leaves them free for the afternoon at noon, so that they can hold positions in stores and offices all the afternoon. Often they work into the evening. Regular school hours, which would hold them in school until 3 in the afternoon would prevent their holding these positions. Counting the time spent on the cars by a girl leaving home at 6:30, and working until 6 oclock at night, we find that many of our girls are putting in a twelve-hour day. And this is no violation of the law, so that nothing can be done about it, save to regulate the school hours with more consideration for the health of the children."

"A Seat for Every Child"

How Mayor Hylan Has Failed in His Campaign Promise for the Public Schools of the City

Stuyvesant High School

Stuyvesant High School, at 345 East Fifteenth Street, where the boys of the city receive a highly specialized education in scientific and technical subjects, is on complete double session with its classrooms choked to capacity. Within its walls 5,512 boys are being taught in two shifts of approximately 2,750 each.

The first shift arrives at 7:40 o'clock in the morning, but does not enter the class rooms until 8:05. Its session concludes at 12:35 p. m. Five minutes are allowed for the first 2,750 to leave the building before the second group of 2,750 enters the class rooms. The school day ends at 5:17 in the afternoon.

Since the school opened many of these special subject classes have been crowded with as high as sixty students. In these cases the boys have been compelled to sit two and three on a seat, or stand around the class room. The principal and the program committee have been hard pressed to solve the problem by transferring boys from one class to another, and this task has taken up a great deal of their time. These conditions, which are general throughout the high school system, arise directly out of the situation caused by the fact that the Hylan administration has not constructed a single high school during its term of office.

Although the two sessions are in the school for four and a half hours, much valuable time is lost by the necessary transfers from one class to another. The changing is conducted in an orderly manner as far as possible, but because of the congestion it takes up much time.

As in other high schools the auditorium is used as a reception room as much as possible when the second session begins to arrive, but the auditorium cannot take care of one-half of the pupils. The result is that a large number of boys are compelled to wait outside the schoolhouse for their turn.

In fact, around the noon hour the streets in the neighborhood of Gramercy Park are crowded with boys and girls, the former waiting to enter Stuyvesant, and the latter awaiting their turn at Washington Irving High School, which is near by.

There are no annexes available for Stuyvesant to relieve the congestion, and even if there were, it would require a considerable sum to equip them with the necessary scientific and technical equipment.

An idea of the congestion existing in the school is illustrated in the fact that its seating capacity is 2,438. That is its full capacity, but at the present time 2,750 boys are crowded into this space twice every day.

Dapper Shopman Put On Trial as Slayer of 4

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 4.—Eight jurors had been chosen when court adjourned to-night in the murder trial of Emil Schutte, German storekeeper and former constable, who is charged with murder last April of his farmhand, Dennis Daduc, and his neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ball and their son Jacob.

Schutte appeared in court neatly attired with a handkerchief peeping from the breast pocket of his tailor made coat and his shoes freshly shined. He pleaded not guilty to the indictment in a loud voice. Many jurors were excused because they had definite opinions as to Schutte's guilt. It may be necessary to summon a fresh venire. Each juror was asked whether the fact that Schutte is a German would affect his judgment in sitting on the case.

Schutte kept a country store at Shaleville in the township of Haddam. He was indicted last week for murder of the Ball family. He is charged with having shot the three victims to death and then fired the residence. Four of Schutte's sons will testify against their father.

Stillman Said to Seek Evidence of Canadians

May Ask for Commission to Hear Divorce Testimony at Three Rivers, Que.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 5.—It was reported at the Court House to-day that a motion would be made before Supreme Court Justice Morschauser at Poughkeepsie on Saturday for the appointment of an open commisison to take testimony of Canadian witnesses in connection with the divorce suit of James A. Stillman against Mrs. Anne Urquhart Stillman.

It was said that counsel for Mr. Stillman would frame questions which would be sent to a commissioner to be appointed to hear testimony in the interest of Mr. Stillman at Three Rivers, Quebec. These witnesses, it is understood, do not desire to appear at Poughkeepsie, where it is expected Referee Gleason will resume hearings in the divorce case on November 1.

Justice Morschauser, who is holding court here, when asked if he had heard of any application for a commission, said that he knew nothing about it.

John F. Brennan, of Yonkers, chief counsel for Mrs. Stillman, said yesterday he had not been informed that Mr. Stillman's counsel intended to make application for the appointment of a commisison on Saturday. He expressed the opinion that this hardly could be possible in view of the fact that the financier's side of the case had been closed. The appointment of a commission was being considered by Mrs. Stillman's representatives, Mr. Brennan said, and one may be asked when the hearing is resumed before Referee Gleason at Poughkeepsie.

Weather Report

Sun rises... 5:56 a.m. | Sun sets.... 6:31 p.m.
Moon rises. 11:14 a.m. | Moon sets.. 9:20 p.m.

Local Forecast—Fair and warmer to-day; fair to-morrow; moderate to fresh southwest and west winds.

Local Official Record—The following official record shows temperatures during the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1921.	1920.		1921.	1920.
3 a.m....	60	58	3 p.m....	66	55
6 a.m....	49	55	6 p.m....	60	53
9 a.m....	62	58	9 p.m....	58	48
12 noon....	65	58	10 p.m....	57	48

Highest, 67 degrees (at 4 p. m.); lowest, 48 degrees (at 4:15 a. m.); average, 54 degrees; average same date last year, 54 degrees; average same date for thirty-three years, 60.

Humidity

8 a.m.... 66 | 1 p.m.... 42 | 8 p.m.... 45

Barometer Readings

8 a.m.. 29.76 | 1 p.m.. 29.77 | 8 p.m.. 29.90

General Weather Conditions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—A disturbance of marked intensity was central over the Canadian maritime province to-night and another disturbance apparently is developing over the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. Pressure was high to-day from the Ohio Valley southward and over the northern plains states and the Canadian Northwest. Generally fair weather has prevailed during the last twenty-four hours, except that there were local rains in the north Atlantic states, the upper Ohio Valley and southern Florida.

The temperatures continued below normal to-day in the Atlantic and east Gulf states and the Ohio Valley, while the weather became considerably warmer in the lake region, the middle Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and the southern plains states.

Generally fair weather will prevail Thursday and Friday in the states east of the Mississippi River, except that local rains are probable in extreme southern Florida Thursday and western Michigan Friday.

The temperatures will rise in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the east Gulf states and the Atlantic states Thursday, while cooler weather will overspread the lake region Thursday night and Friday.

Forecast by Districts.—Eastern New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer in south portion to-day; cooler in north and central portions to-morrow.

Southern New England, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware—Fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-day.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer in south portion to-day, cooler in north portion to-morrow.

Western New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer in southeast portion to-day; cooler to-morrow.

Hylan Rebuked In City College Pay Raise Plea

Churchill Threatens to Go to Albany for Relief Unless Salary Increase Is Given to Faculty

Words Irritate Mayor

Mandatory Legislation Denounced by His Honor: Budget Hearing Continues

Mayor Hylan yesterday had an uncomfortable few minutes at the meeting of the finance and budget committee of the Board of Estimate, when Thomas W. Churchill, former president of the Board of Education, openly defied his honor and told him that if the faculty of the City College were not given a salary increase of $178,833 in the 1922 budget, which they deserved, he would go to Albany for further mandatory legislation.

The mention of mandatory legislation, the Mayor's special bugaboo, brought the Mayor to his feet.

"I am not opposing salary increases for teachers," shouted the Mayor, "but the duly elected city officials should make that increase. I am opposed to the policy of going to Albany and influencing legislation and then blaming the officials when the budget is increased because of mandatory legislation."

Hylan Outburst Ignored

Ignoring the Mayor's outburst, Mr. Churchill continued:

"There are 25,000 teachers who received a salary increase," he said, "but these teachers about whom I speak did not participate in the increase."

"Yet, I say, this organization ought not to go to Albany," interrupted the Mayor.

"You won't say that the raise was not deserved," said Mr. Churchill, but the Mayor insisted that the place for the teachers to have come was to the Board of Estimate.

"We did appear before the Board of Estimate," retorted Mr. Churchill, "and found your ears plugged with cotton. No matter what effect my utterances may have I want to say that I will go to Albany again and that we have the right to seek help there."

The Mayor called the attention of Mr. Churchill to the unemployment situation in the city and declared that there were "thousands starving in New York City, and this is no time to increase the budget."

"I do not know how far $178,000 will go toward feeding the starving ex-soldiers," said Mr. Churchill. "You are saving at the spiggot and letting out at the bung."

The Mayor declared that it was the policy of the committee to refuse all mandatory increases. Frank X. Sullivan, Commissioner of Public Works of Queens, suggested the likelihood of mandamus proceedings by the teachers. He told Mr. Churchill that his number was "22" on the list of those who were going to mandamus the city, to which Mr. Churchill retorted:

"Well, it may be 23 for yours."

Churchill Demands Action

The Mayor finally told Mr. Churchill that the budget being considered by the committee was only a tentative one and he would have a hearing when the tentative budget came up next week.

"I'm not living in a fool's paradise," said Mr. Churchill. "You are a pretty potential member of this board and what you do often influences the others."

The Mayor modestly denied that his influence was so strong with the board, declaring that each member had his individual opinions and voted regardless of the Mayor's attitude.

The request of the City College trustees for personal service for 1922 was $1,129,233. The allowance for this year was $903,041. The examiners recommended that the college be allowed $1,080,943 for 1922, an increase of $177,901.

The 1922 budget requests of the Street Cleaning Department came up for consideration yesterday. For personal service for the coming year Commissioner John P. Leo requested $11,848,903. This shows a decrease of $243,203 from the allowance for this year. For other than personal service the department requested $4,267,143 for 1922. The allowance for this service for this year was $4,337,360, and the examiners recommended for 1922 $4,162,723, a decrease of $774,577. The total decrease for both services is $1,012,980.

Dempsey Defiant on Stand

Objects to Lawyer's Use of Word "Prizefighter"

BATAVIA, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Jack Dempsey, world's champion boxer, testifying to-day in the $100,000 suit brought against him and Jack Kearns his manager, by Frank P. Spellman, of Batavia, denied that he had entered into any oral agreement whereby Spellman was to receive 25 per cent of the profits of a motion picture in which the champion was starred.

Dempsey raised his voice and made defiant answers to some of the questions asked him on cross-examination by Guy B. Moore, Erie County District Attorney, one of the lawyers for Spellman. He objected when Mr. Moore asked him if he was the champion "prizefighter" of the world and declared that he was not a prizefighter, but the champion "boxer" of the world.

Bedtime Stories

Boxer Is Spanked

By Thornton W. Burgess

A little spanking now and then
Is good for cub and little men.
—Mother Bear.

Mother Bear was badly upset. Yes, sir, she was badly upset. It was a long time since she had been so upset. Her nerves were all on edge, as the saying is. She was jumpy. Timid Whitefoot the Wood Mouse never was more jumpy than was Mother Bear as she led the way down from the foot of the Great Mountain to the Green Forest. Every little sound made her start. The rustle of a dry leaf by a Merry Little Breeze made her turn suspicious. And it was all because of what had happened in the berry patch that day.

In the first place, she had been cheated out of a feast of blueberries. She had eaten only about half enough when the angry Yellow-Jackets, aroused by Boxer, had driven her from the berry patch. She had been stung by them just enough times to make her dread any more. The smart of them made her cross. You know, people are apt to be cross when they are in pain, especially when that pain is of the smarting kind.

Then had come the discovery that one of her cubs was lost. You remember that Boxer had run from those Yellow-Jackets in just the opposite direction. Anxiety, like pain, is apt to make people cross, and Mother Bear had been very anxious as she hunted in vain for the lost Boxer. Last of all had come the discovery of Farmer Brown's Boy trying to catch Boxer. For the moment Mother Bear had forgotten all her fear of those two-legged creatures called men and had rushed to the aid of her frightened little son. Mothers are always brave when their children are in danger, even the most timid of mothers. Bravery, you know, is part of mother love.

Now it was all over, but Mother Bear's nerves were in a bad state. Woof-Woof silently followed close to her heels. Boxer shuffled along after Woof-Woof, but he wasn't silent. No, sir, he wasn't silent. He was whimpering softly. He had had a hard day, had Boxer. He had been stung by the Yellow-Jackets, frightened almost out of his wits by his father, Buster Bear; frightened again when he had discovered that he was lost and frightened most of all when he had come face to face with Farmer Brown's Boy. Then, too, he had wandered about so much that he was very, very tired, and Mother Bear was traveling so fast that he was having hard work to keep up. So Boxer whimpered as he shuffled along.

"What are you crying for?" she demanded

Now, that whimpering was more than Mother Bear's nerves could stand. She stopped suddenly. "What are you crying for?" she demanded.

"I don't know," whined Boxer.

"Then it is time you should know," declared Mother Bear. "People who cry should have something to cry for."

And with that Mother Bear spanked Boxer. Yes, sir, she did so. She spanked Boxer, and it was a good sound spanking. "There! said she. "You've made trouble enough for one day and I don't want to hear another sound from you."

"Yes'm," said Boxer, choking down a sob.

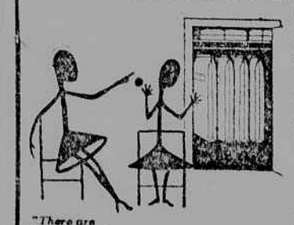
Mother Bear went on, Woof-Woof at her heels and Boxer silently following. Somehow everything seemed to have gone wrong. "I wasn't to blame," he kept saying over and over to himself. "I wasn't to blame. It was all the fault of those Yellow-Jackets."

Thinking of them reminded him of the feast of blueberries he had had early that morning. The memory of how good they had tasted made him smack his lips. "I would go through it all again for another feast like that," he suddenly decided, and straightway forgot his troubles; so that by the time they reached home in the Green Forest he was already wondering if they would visit the berry patch again and hoping they would.

(Copyright, 1921, by T. W. Burgess)

The next story: "Farmer Brown's Boy Understands at Last."

Put Summer Clothes Away NOW!



"There are Summer clothes put away"

"Yes my dear, but you should get the right kind of garment bags to hold your Summer things. I use the WHITE TAR make.

"You'll never have trouble with them. They seal air-tight easily. They are strong and safe against moths, mice, dust and dampness.

WHITE TAR GARMENT BAGS

"Just hang three garments in a bag, each on its hanger, clamp the bag shut and hang it up like a dress and moths won't worry you any more. Be sure and get the kind I use—WHITE TAR."

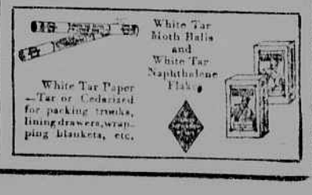
6 Sizes—75c to $2.10

A size for everything at Department Stores and Drug Stores.

SIZE	PRICE Pine Tar	White-Lined Odorless	Cedar
24x60x24" Muffs	$0.75	$0.85	$1.00
30x60x40" Blankets	1.00	1.15	1.30
24x60x37" Suit	1.15	1.30	1.50
30x60x50" Overcoat	1.40	1.55	1.75
34x60x40" Ulster	1.55	1.70	1.90
36x60x50" Auto Coat	1.75	1.90	2.10

24x50" Lavender Garment Bag . . $1.90
24x60" Lavender Garment Bag . . 2.10

All White Tar Bags, when filled extend 6 in.



White Tar Paper—Tar or Cedarized for packing trunks, lining drawers, wrapping blankets, etc.

White Tar Moth Balls and White Tar Naphthalene Flakes

Today's Features * * * Very early American Maple Furniture is so desirable * * * A Twice-a-year Opportunity in the Silver Courts * * * The Need of the Moment—for Men * * * A typewriter that may be carried around.

John Wanamaker

"It is noticeable that in almost every big city there isn't much unity to make a great city greater. Well, then, let every one get busy and do what he can for his own business, and in the end the whole community will benefit."
—JOHN WANAMAKER.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. Broadway at Ninth, New York. Open from 9 to 5:30. Telephone 4700 Stuyvesant.

A Noted Banker a Few Days Ago Whistled a Bugle Note

when he spoke a few timely words about present conditions of banking and mercantile and manufacturing business, saying, among other words:—

"There is no danger of any panic and we must simply go ahead from day to day doing our best hopefully in the station we have chosen and speaking a word of cheer instead of giving out a groan."

Most assuredly

We can now be fair and just to our customers

when for an entire lifetime we have been building up a business on that foundation.

There are lots of good merchants in New York. Small, some of them, maybe, who would quit business if they had to falsify advertising or prices.

(Signed)

John Wanamaker

October 6, 1921.

Fourteen Oriental Rugs Extra sizes—HALF Price

Extra size rugs don't move so quickly as the average room-size rugs. And, as we are readjusting stocks and have a lot of NEW merchandise in and coming in, we are marking these handsome Persian and India rugs at half their rightful prices.

No comparable values anywhere

Serapi—13x9.6 ft.
$474 Grade—$237
Melas—14.9x11.7 ft.
$870 Grade—$435
Serapi—19.2x10.9 ft.
$1250 Grade—$625
Serapi—19.9x13 ft.
$1350 Grade—$675
Hamadan—20.3x13.6 ft.
$1350 Grade—$675
Ispahan—14.6x11.8 ft.
$1500 Grade—$750
Sarouk—13.6x10.6 ft.
$1500 Grade—$750
Ispahan—15.5x11.11 ft.
$1750 Grade—$875
Ispahan—19.2x12.3 ft.
$1950 Grade—$975
Kashgar—21.3x12.7 ft.
$2000 Grade—$1000
Ispahan—18.7x12.10 ft.
$2500 Grade—$1250
Kashgar—18x10.9 ft.
$2500 Grade—$1250
Ispahan—19x14.6 ft.
$3500 Grade—$1750
Kashgar—16.6x11.9 ft.
$1950 Grade—$975

Third Gallery, New Building.

A Rare Event!

The SILVER COURTS have a large collection of SOLID Silverware at a marked decline from the current market.

Individual pieces and sets for tea and coffee are in sufficient variety to delight anyone seeking wedding or birthday gifts. And it will be well worth while anticipating the selection of holiday gifts, if solid silverware is appropriate to your plans.

French Silver, English Silver, American Silver—you have wide choice. It is all SOLID. Some examples are—

French silver

After-dinner tea and coffee set, 4 pieces and tray, Louis XVI. design—$392.

4-piece set with ivory handles, $980.

Tea, coffee, and chocolate set of 6 pieces—$1,000; tray to match, $640.

English silver

Tea and coffee set of 6 pcs., beautifully embossed and chased—copy of an antique set, $1,020.

5 piece tea and coffee set, with ivory handles—the Kensington, a Georgian design—$344; tray, $356.

Heavy hand-pierced baskets, $120 to $400.

Centerpiece, with 3 bonbon baskets and 4 flower-holders—$400.

Fine carved oak chest of silver, with 145 pieces in the real old shell pattern—$1,452.

American silver

6-piece tea and coffee set with tray—the Lansdowne, after Adam—$1,150.

Hand-hammered set of 5-pcs.—$320.

Bread trays, $15 to $39.

Fruit bowl, $21 to $280.

3-piece after-dinner coffee set, $90.

Jewelry Store, Street floor, Stewart Building.

BELMAISON
Interior Decorations

Decorative, Colorful and Most Amusing Are

French Wall Papers

Designed by Famous French Designers
Now on display in BELMAISON

The *Compagnie des Arts Francais*, of Paris, has sent Belmaison delightful wall papers, designed by certain of the eminent young French artists it numbers on its staff.

The names of Charles Dufresnes, Paul Vera, M. L. Sue, Andre Mare, Dresa, Charles Martin, A. E. Marty and Bernard Boutet de Monvel are well known to American designers and artists.

The wall papers are appropriate for decorating, not merely for papering, rooms. But their designs are so well made that they will be charming with staid and conventional furniture, while rooms a little dark and out of step with the quicker pace of today will be agreeably brightened by their color and *chic*.

A paper by Andre Mare, in battleship gray with figures silhouetted in black tells the modernist's story of the Victory of France in the Great War.

A droll paper in mauve and pale green on white dramatizes Adam, Eve and the Angel in the Garden of Eden.

Apple green and black on white illustrate the Frenchman's idea of the hunt—or is he, perhaps, poking his British neighbor in the ribs a bit, with truly French humor?

Over a bright rose ground with ribbon design are spread futurist ideas of La Fontaine's famous fabled beasts.

The wall papers are priced at from $3.25 to $10 a roll, each roll containing eight yards.

BELMAISON extends to every one, but particularly to designers and decorators, a cordial invitation to inspect these engaging French wall papers in a room near the Bridge of Progress in the New Building.

Fourth Gallery, New Building.

THE SHOPS FOR MEN
On the street floor at Ninth Street. Entrance from Broadway or Fourth Avenue

Men's "Manchester" Topcoats at $50

Last year—$70. And, if anything, the quality is better. The fabrics are fine-feeling, sturdy-wearing tweeds and cheviots from British looms. We picked them ourselves and had them made up here in our matchless "Manchester" model—fairly loose drape, big roomy pockets, quarter-lining of silk serge.

Wear one to the second game today—herringbone or bird's-eye, gray brown or tan—and you'll enjoy it in comfort.

Other topcoats, $35 up—the same grades as 1920 topcoats at $50 up.

English Ulsters, $75

Just arrived in the LONDON SHOP, in time for the World's Series and the football games: (1) a loose-fitting single-breasted plain back box coat; (2) same type with belted back. Blues, oxfords, grays and browns in either style.

Velours Hats Are Down

LINCOLN-BENNETT velours hats, such as were $20 last year, are $12. All the colors that enliven Piccadilly may be had here—the fashionable pearl gray, brown, black or green.

Other imported velours, in similar shades, are $10 each.

Fall Suits, $45, $50

1920 prices, $65 to $75.

Prices down. Quality up. All the good colors. Not so many styles—but what there are you'll like. Never was the cutting better done. Never finer tailoring. All sizes in browns, grays, herringbones, hairlines.

Men's Shoes, $7—Unusual

We made an extra effort to get the very best shoes that seven dollars would buy, and we have gathered quite a collection. Included are very smart shoes, high shoes of tan calf in cordovan color, also of dull black. They have fine perforations and invisible eyelets to the top. For those who want easy-fitting shoes are high shoes of kid-skin. Also at the same price are winter oxfords for the young man, in calf, in cordovan color with brogue tip and perforations.

Motor Robes Down to $13.75

They are REDLEAF, London robes. 100 per cent. wool. Brown, green, maroon, and oxford plaids, some with plaid backs, some with plain backs.

75 were $25. 50 were $30. 50 were $35.

Today, $13.75 each. Good rugs for the run up to the second game, and to keep the cold from your lower extremities at the football games.

Shirts Below Import Cost

One group at $1.35.

Another group at $2.65.

Both groups are from Bohemia—first since before the war. The tailoring of these shirts are strictly high grade. They arrived so late that conditions here had changed in the meantime and we have decided to offer the shirts at less than they cost us to land.

Percales and woven madras in more than 25 patterns at $1.35.

At $2.65, plain madras or white muslin bodies with pleated bosom of striped Russian cord; Russian cord with pleated bosom; plain negligee Russian cord; woven madras; some stiff cuff soft cuffs; sizes 14 to 17.

Burlington Arcade floor, New Building.