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DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1907.

OUR IMPASSABLE STREETS.

Edmonton is probably the best fortified city in the interior of Canada to-day. Though our citizens are peaceable and our purposes the same, though neither foreign invasion nor domestic disturbance threatens, yet are we as in a state of siege. In every direction and in every section are scores of sappers and miners, trenching, counter-trenching, cross-trenching, driving tunnels, casting up earthworks and making pits where a million riflemen might fight in security.

The facts of the case of course are that we are paving, constructing cement walks, laying a car line, installing sewer mains, laying water pipes, digging out and refilling last year's trenches, and doing these things in about a score of places throughout the city at the same time. All this is very important, very interesting, and perhaps to the stranger within our gates, it is also very imposing, but it is also very inconvenient. For example, of the streets running north from Jasper, how many are open to traffic? First street is dug up for sewer work, McDougall is closed entirely on account of paving operations, the sidewalks are both torn up on Fraser and the street occupied by kopies of gravel for use in cement work. From Namayo avenue to the railway yards one through street only is unobstructed—Queen's avenue. To further complicate matters the trencher is starting operations for a sewer main on Namayo north, and a gang are at work driving a cross trench along Rice street, cutting all the streets from Syndicate west. McDougall south of Jasper is now closed, on Jasper west paving and track laying are in progress and on Jasper east a gang was busy last week digging out the old trenches and re-filling them.

To more thoroughly isolate the business centre of the city would be difficult, and the worst feature is that the isolation appears likely to last throughout the greater part of the summer.

It has to be recognized, of course, that the city has an enormous amount of work on hand; that much of this work cannot be postponed, and that it cannot be carried on without a measure of inconvenience. Extensions of the water and sewer services are demanded everywhere, and with the paving, tracklaying and walk construction, comprise a programme sufficient for several years' work. This we are tackling in a single season. The confusion already created suggests that it might have been better to have undertaken less, to have concentrated our efforts on the essential things. But now that the work has been undertaken, the object should be to carry it on in such manner as to offer the least inconvenience to the public. Desirable as these improvements are, they are not so pressing important as to demand a complete blockade of all our main thoroughfares during the entire season. If the work in hand can be carried on without doing this, then no time should be lost in changing the system; if it cannot, then part of the work should be postponed.

THE WRECKERS.

The basis of Mr. Foster's defence of the financial exploits of himself and his friends was that these transactions were matters of private business, with which the public had no proper concern and toward which public attention should not be called.

Supposing it had been true, as it was not true—that the transactions reviewed by the Insurance Commission were purely private transactions, would the public have no concern in them? Supposing the funds with which these gentlemen speculated had been borrowed from private individuals would the public have had no concern in the manner in which they were handled? Not in the judgment of Mr. Foster himself. Speaking in the House during the past session he declared: "You cannot altogether separate private character and public position." Even if therefore the funds handled had been obtained from private sources the public would have

been justified in measuring the public worth of Mr. Foster and his associates from the manner in which those funds were handled. This, according to the argument of Mr. Foster himself.

But the funds were not "private funds" in the business acceptance of the term. In a very real sense they were "public" funds. True they were placed for the time in the hands of a small body of men; but these men had no proprietary interest in them, farther than their contributions as members of the order to which the funds belonged, and were permitted to invest them only within the limitations of the insurance laws. The money with which Mr. Foster and his friends did their speculating was not the property of Dr. Oronhyatekha and the gentlemen who were associated with him in its management and control; that money belonged to the thousands of members of the I. O. F. scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific whose contributions had amassed this fortune for the benefit of their dependant relatives when they themselves should be no more. Nor were these real owners of the funds consulted when it was proposed to turn them over to The Union Trust and its manipulators. To have secured the individual consent of every member of the Order would have been a slow and cumbersome task, but by so doing only could these funds when placed in Mr. Foster's hands become of the nature of "private" funds. All the more reason, therefore, why the public position of Mr. Foster and his associates should be judged by the standard set up by themselves in the handling of money which was not their own, but which belonged to the very large class of the Canadian public who belong to the I. O. F.

A political party may be sufficiently defined as consisting of those in the state who are united in the advancement of certain political views. Is it not essential that there be no differences of opinion on matters of minor importance, nor that the purpose aimed at be supported by all for the same reasons, but it is essential that upon the main problems of public concern there be concurrence of opinion and unity of action. Without this there can be no party and no reason for the existence of a party. It follows from this that the welfare of a party is a matter of concern not only to the leaders, but to the rank and file who have chosen the leaders for the better advancement of the common end and upon whom the leaders turn rely for the power to accomplish that end. When, therefore, the private conduct of a leader in a party of a party is such as to compromise his public position and thus paralyze the cause for which the party exists, it is surely poor consolation for the rank and file to be informed that in these "private" transactions of their leaders they have no concern.

There is a broader interest still. In democratic countries progress in government is made only by the conflict of parties supporting opposing views. The public, therefore, has an interest in every party and a right to expect some measure of public service from every party. Whatever cripples a party or paralyzes its ability is a matter of legitimate public concern, and a matter from which public attention is not to be diverted by the petulant declaration of a party leader that his doings are nobody's business but his own.

Mr. Foster and his friends have discredited the Conservative party and destroyed its public usefulness more effectively than any opponents to that party could have done. The sophistry of these gentlemen aside, the plain fact remains that the people of Canada have lost faith in their "private character" and hence in the disinterestedness of their "public position." The performances of these gentlemen have wrecked their party and paralyzed its functions as a factor in the political life of the country. To the party which has to bear the humiliation and the country which has been robbed of the public services it had the right to expect, the only consolation offered by Mr. Foster is that his method of juggling with other people's money is purely his own affair.

THE FOSTERIAN "CULT."

The phenomena in the history of the Conservative party in late years has been the development of a species of politico-financiers or financial politicians which in the words of their conspicuous leader himself may be fittingly termed the Fosterian "cult." Fosterian rather than Fowlerian or Poporian or Lefurgy because important as these gentlemen were in the game Mr. Foster was the king pin.

His position was the key to the situation. Without him they could do nothing; with him they appear to have been able to do about whatever they pleased with the money of other people. This was an essential in the case. Financing is a science but the abstract science unsupported by concrete collateral never yielded fruit worth the plucking. It was fruit these gentlemen were after; and Mr. Foster had the ladder.

The achievements of this band have been remarkable in more ways than one. Financially they seem to have clambered beyond the dreams of avarice. And their material progress has been equalled if not surpassed by the reputation they have attained. In this respect they appear to be in a class by themselves—albeit a class to which honorable men do not aspire. Still more, they have the gratification of knowing that while they are in the limelight themselves they have crowded—no, shaded—the rest of the party into the shadows. All but one—Mr. Borden. Him they have ambushed and captured and he now stands with them to justify them before the world. An unhappy lot is surely his. Once he had the chance to stand by his self-respecting and respected followers, leaving the "cult" to shift for themselves. He chose the other course—and since then the Conservative party has signified nothing but the Fosterian "cult" and their apologists. But the "cult" are happy, secure in the possession of the spoils and with Mr. Borden assiduously whitewashing their records. They rest content that only an upheaval can free the party from the burden of carrying them.

How has this been accomplished? By "financing," and that in a manner which resembles much more closely a definitely and carefully matured plan than any series of hap-hazard occurrences.

First, Mr. Foster becomes manager of the Union Trust company. This company had been formed as an agency for investing the surplus funds of the Foresters. The law fixes hard and fast rules as to how insurance money may and may not be invested, but the management of the Union Trust simply let the insurance laws out of all calculation. Instead of an agency for the investment of insurance funds the Union Trust was conducted, on the admission of the directors, as though the funds in its possession belonged absolutely to the Union Trust, and these were invested in whatever manner was considered desirable, with absolute disregard for the restrictions and prohibitions of the insurance laws. This opened the door to the friends of Mr. Foster to a plentiful supply of money with which to speculate as they might see fit, and for their own benefit.

The "friends" were not slow in seeing the open door and in making for it. Singly and in groups they came, each with something to unload on the Union Trust—and they appear to have unloaded everything they brought. Mr. Fowler, M.P., Mr. Pope, ex-M.P., Mr. Bennett, M.P., and Mr. Lefurgy, M.P., appeared on the scene with a couple of hundred thousand acres of land they secured from the C. P. R. This they unloaded on the Union Trust, via the Foster-McGillivray syndicate, and the Great West Land Co. Mr. Montague discovered a good thing in western lands, took Mr. Foster in and secured the cash for financing the deal from the Union Trust. The same syndicate bought 40,000 acres of Carrot River lands, the Union Trust Co. putting up the money, Mr. Foster retaining \$5,000 of it as "commission." Premier Roblin, of Manitoba, came along with 9,000 acres of Swan River lands, which he sold to the same syndicate, the Union Trust of course providing the cash and Mr. Foster retaining \$2,480 as "commission." Then came Mr. Fowler, M.P., with two options on a British Columbia lumber mill, one for \$170,000, the other for \$225,000. The latter was unloaded on the Union Trust and Mr. Fowler pocketed the difference, afterwards dividing with Mr. Foster, though in what proportion has not been ascertained. This was followed by the acquisition of the Okanagan Lumber Co. for \$175,000, a property which had cost \$40,000, and which a few months before had shown a profit and loss balance of \$2,577.85. This transaction was also engineered by Mr. Fowler, M.P.

Does any sane man think there was not method in this madness? How else should it occur that each and everyone of these deals was engineered by political friends of Mr. Foster and that they were so arranged that Mr. Foster regularly collected tribute for transacting the business of the company he was paid to manage? To what other conclusion can the circumstances lead than that Mr. Foster's

position in the Union Trust was regarded by his political friends as that of an obliging door-keeper who held the key to ample funds with which they were welcome to speculate, provided that for his accommodation the door-keeper should collect "commission" from the funds he was paid to safeguard?

VISION VS. MEMORY.

The Calgary Herald has been seeking opinions on the Elk Island Park—apparently in the main from those who have never seen it. Two were suffering from a mental impression of "soft and miry soil," one associating with this an idea of a region devoid of water. A swamp without water is surely a novelty—both in nature and in the mind. Yet a third was afflicted with fears lest this waterless slough should produce "swamp fever."

Two of the gentlemen grew allegorical and depicted their ideals of a buffalo pasture. One stipulated "Lots of shelter, rolling hills, brush, 'springs and sweet mellow grass.' The other suggested "ideal grazing, 'lots of grass.' This would seem to indicate that two of the Herald's informants have seen the Elk Island Park and carried away at least a faint impression of its main advantages.

THE SYSTEM.

The system which developed in the Union Trust Company and by which Mr. Foster and his associates were enabled to enrich themselves at the expense of the Independent Order of Foresters is worth some attention.

The perversion of the purpose of the Union Trust Company was the basis of the whole system. This company had been formed as an agency for the investment of insurance money belonging to the Foresters. The money it received from the Foresters was to be used for the good of that Order absolutely. Whether the profits were large or small they belonged to the men who put up the money with which these profits were made. Had the company been conducted with this fact in view no door of opportunity would have been opened to the speculator. With the policy of the Union Trust determined by the fact that its funds were trust funds, it would have been impossible to evolve an elaborate system whereby its manager and its associates might enrich themselves from the lendings and spendings of the concern. Naturally enough, therefore, the policy was not determined by any such consideration. Having got the money, the manager of the Union Trust admitted that money as the actual and absolute property of the Union Trust and invested in on sense and in no degree with the nature of a "trust." This opened the door to the speculator. Here were funds in plenty, under the custody of a most obliging guardian, and with no "insurance law" or "trust funds" strings attached.

The speculator soon came. He came often and to good purpose. When he came he usually brought an option; when he departed he took away the cash. In time it came to be understood that this company formed to buy securities for the T.O.F. had become an unfeeling fountain of the refreshment of distressed financiers of the Conservative persuasion. This was the next link in the chain, the second step in the evolution of the system. The funds were useless to the "cult" while they remained locked in the vault of the Union Trust. They must be gotten into circulation, and the "cult" were the gentlemen to do it. The modus operandi was usually to sell some thing the vendor didn't own to a syndicate who couldn't pay for it, and then borrow the money from the Union Trust. Usually, too, this meant that the vendor depended on his ability to sell to the Union Trust to keep him above water when his obligations came due. In no single instance does he appear to have hoped in vain.

It would be hard to invent. Very literally these gentlemen bought things "without money and without price," and drew their cash profits from the coffers of the Union Trust. Another feature of some of the deals laid bare by the Royal Commission on Insurance was the "scalping" process by which Mr. Foster collected royalty for transacting the business of the company he was paid to manage. These royalties he claimed were divided or are to be divided with his three syndicated associates. For example, in the purchase of the Carrot River lands, Mr. Foster received one-half the commission due the agent of the vendor, \$5,000. This he claims was a "reduction" in the price of the land due to his efforts. The

vendor's agent denies this. If it was a "reduction," how much did it "reduce" the company's risk or expense that the money went to Mr. Foster and his three associates instead of to the owners of the land? And are not "efforts" to secure "reductions" part of the business of the manager of a concern which is buying something? How long would the manager last if he pocketed the "reductions"? And if this commission was not a "reduction," what only else could it have been? A parallel instance occurred in the purchase of the Swan river lands, from which Mr. Foster "knocked down" \$2,480, or 25 cents per acre. Again in the Kamloops Lumber Company deal, Mr. Fowler gave Mr. Foster at least \$2,500 and probably \$7,000 out of his \$85,000 profits. In each instance the cash that paid these "take-offs" came from the Union Trust.

A worse feature of the system was that the properties handled were not simply sold out-and-out to the Union Trust for so much money and this Company left to make what it could from their sale. They were juggled through successive "syndicates" and "companies," each of course adding a large slice of profits. The result was that the more "handling" a property received the greater was its eventual cost—and this cost was taken from the coffers of the Union Trust. The Fowler-Bennett-Pope-Lefurgy-C.P.R. land, for example, was bought for \$3,500 and sold for \$4,500. But it was not sold to the Union Trust. It was sold to the Foster-McGillivray-Wilson syndicate. This syndicate marked the price up 50 cents per acre, and turned it over to the Great West Land Company, formed for the purpose. What the Union Trust really became responsible for was the \$3.50 per acre, to the C.P.R., plus \$1 per acre to the Fowler syndicate, plus 50 cents to the Foster syndicate. By this successive jugglery the Union Trust was loaded with about \$300,000 more than the C.P.R. charged for the land. And the Great West Land company was so manipulated that the Union Trust had just 25 per cent. as much say in the management as the Foster-McGillivray-Wilson syndicate. And even this interest was taken from the company when the venture appeared certain to be financially profitable.

Again in the British Columbia lumber mill deal the Union Trust provided \$225,000 cash to purchase a \$170,000 mill; paid \$175,000 for the \$40,000 property of the Okanagan Lumber Company; yet when these acquisitions were consolidated into the Kamloops Lumber Co. Mr. Fowler held 500 shares of the company, 900 of which were to be turned over to Mr. Foster.

By such means was it arranged that while the Union Trust provided the money for speculation it should not be the party to profit from the speculations. It was a straight case of heads, the "cult" wins; tails, the Union Trust loses.

THE DOUKHOBOR LANDS

The Montreal Gazette, the senior and leading organ of the conservative party, delivers itself of the following and considerable more in the same strain about the throwing open of areas of the Doukhobor lands for settlement:

"There have been great rushes at land offices in the west to get possession of homesteads granted to the Doukhobors, but taken from them by the government on the ground that all the regulations had not been observed. It is stated that on some of the homesteads 20, 25, and even up to 120 acres had been broken. Those who had secured possession in such cases, therefore, not only got land, but improvements that represented the toil of years of the dispossessed men. The government took from the Doukhobors, whom they invited to the country and made a special understanding with, not only the land, but the value the people have created in it. The thing will give Canadians a new cause for blushing for a department of the national administration that has been a perennial cause of shame for a decade."

Needless to say, the facts of the case are neither substantially nor approximately as set forth by the Gazette; nor is its presentation within any reasonable distance of the facts. In the first place the Doukhobors did not come to Canada on the strength of any agreement which freed them from the obligation to cultivate their land, or which relieved them from the operation of the homestead laws of the Dominion. They were placed in this respect on the same footing as other settlers, and if they failed to fulfil their obligations are subject to the same penalty as other settlers.

In most cases where cancellation has been made it was made because the cultivation duties had not been fulfilled; and where it was made for other cause the parties entering for

the Government a sum sufficient to the land are required to pay over to compensate the Doukhobors for the improvements made. Not only are the Doukhobors' rights protected in the case of land in respect of which they have performed their obligations, but in cases where cancellation has been made for reasons other than failure to cultivate, the Doukhobors are to be paid the value of the work he has put upon the land.

It is because the Government is insisting that the Doukhobors perform their duties as settlers or make way for other settlers to do so that the Gazette rushes to the defence of this down-trodden people from the tyrannical demands of the Department of the Interior. A peculiar course, surely for the main newspaper support of a party whose parliamentary representatives assail the department session after session on the ground that it is altogether too merciful in the administration of the homestead law, who have repeatedly pledged themselves to the course of exacting from the settlers the last possible demand of the homestead law, and who have declared by voice and vote that when a settler falls in one of the least of these demands his entry should be cancelled with ruthless disregard of extenuating circumstances.

ON THE SIDE.

Russian anarchists may console themselves with the thought that Czar Nicholas is something of a chaos maker himself.

Tom Longboat has been fined for being drunk and disorderly. Apparently Tom runs like an Indian and drinks like a White.

Hon. Mr. Cochrane is said to have schemes in hand for reform in the administration of New Ontario. He must have a hand-full.

Superintendent Jamieson claims the C.P.R. did their best to supply cars last winter and couldn't. A splendid argument for giving someone else a chance.

Mail and Empire: "From Hon. George E. Foster grant received at the North Toronto nomination, a severe exposure." None are better qualified for the job.

June brides are about the only backward things in the West at present.

Mr. Foster has been renominated in North Toronto. West Toronto apparently "declined with thanks."

Haywood's counsel would have the court believe Orchard is not one eighteenth as bad as he tries to make out he is.

The Calgary Albertan admits that it is just like the stupid buffalo to feel at home in the Elk Island Park. This of course is an admission that the bison would never be happy in Calgary.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

(Special Correspondence of Bulletin.) The breaking of the boom at Edmonton last week was the cause of considerable excitement here. A number of men became engaged in catching logs, one party catching 900 and another something less than that amount. Had a salvage been collectable a much greater number could have been secured here. Mr. Foster's boom is almost filled with driftwood. The loss of these logs, will, no doubt, increase the already high price of lumber.

Boy Drowned in River. A very sad accident occurred last Saturday evening, when Phillip Schmidt, eldest son of Mr. John Schmidt, was drowned in the Saskatchewan River. The young man was drawing a couple of barrels of water, and having backed his wagon into the river, he unhitched the team, but tied them with the lines to the wheel, when the wagon slipped farther into the river and was overthrown. The boy was last seen clinging to the hames of the harness. The neighbors went down the shore for ten miles yesterday, but could find no trace of boy, horses or wagon. The greatest sympathy is felt for the family in their bereavement.

Mr. H. H. Wright, who has been under the weather for several days, is able to be around again. Mr. Neville White of Chipman is in the Fort today on business.

Mr. H. A. McAvoy and Miss McCongley spent the week-end in Edmonton.

We expect to have Miss Forsyth of Edmonton to assist Miss Edna Sutcliffe in her recital here on June 24th.

Mr. E. C. Lawley of Medicine Hat, is now accountant in the Merchants' Bank here, in place of Mr. C. W. Law, who has been transferred to his home town, Nepawa, Man.

A Visit to the Capital.

Your correspondent, in company with several others from this point, decided to run up to the Capital last Saturday afternoon and return on the midnight train, the "local" and "midnight" being such an accommodation for short visits. We gaily

boarded the local and proceeded to Edmonton. Our gaily was turned into grief when upon arrival in Edmonton, we were informed that a change had that day taken place in the C. N. R. timetable and the midnight had been cancelled. What were we to do? Every one of us had left a small child behind, and there we were with no chance of getting home until Sunday at 10 p. m. Our disappointment was still further aggravated by finding that we were too late for both telephone and telegraph service for that night. However, we decided that we must submit to the inevitable, so we went to a hotel and made ourselves comfortable for the night.

Sunday morning found us all in good spirits and ravenous for breakfast. Oh! that capital water! I did not care for any myself, but one of my friends had an unhappy trick of getting thirsty every few minutes. It is far from my thoughts to make any objection to your water supply. At 10 a. m., we went out in search of a church and finally got to Queen's Avenue Presbyterian, just about a minute late. Here we found everything comfortable and airy and such a delightful service. Rev. Mr. Myers preaching from the 24th verse of the 8th Chapter of Romans, dwelling particularly on the second of the three graces, "Hope." Miss Forsyth has charge of the music there; the choir is well balanced and the singing unusually good. The whole service was so thoroughly enjoyed that we came away feeling that it was good to be there. In the evening we had the privilege of hearing Rev. Mr. Huestis give his valedictory. Mr. Douglass Church was packed to its utmost capacity with a most attentive and kind audience. The service was beautiful, the social evil, etc., all of which he handled without gloves. But it was all over. We had to hurry away to the train, which we succeeded in catching this time, and were well pleased to get home and find that all was well.

Fort Saskatchewan, June 18th.

NO OTHER TERMINAL.

G. T. P. Chief Engineer Denies Rumors to That Effect.

J. H. Bacon, chief engineer of the G. T. P. railway company, having charge of the harbor survey of Prince Rupert, recently stated at Vancouver that the G. T. P. railway had never for a moment considered any other location than Prince Rupert for their terminus. They had already expended over \$200,000 on the harbor surveys and harbor improvements, and this work was being actively carried on. "The rumor that there was a probability that Kitimaat was to be the ultimate termination of the G. T. P. on the coast arose from a combination of circumstances," remarked Mr. Bacon. "I had to supply employment for six or seven heads of survey parties from the prairie districts during the winter, and this gave me a large force of men. About the time they were able to return to their work in the interior, I had to discharge a lot of men who were locally employed as their helpers, and just then the company began work on their subsidiary branch terminus at Kitimaat, which was necessary according to the terms of the contract with the provincial government, which calls for so much mileage in order to receive the subsidy. That is all there is in it."

This branch line will be of great importance, as it will tap a very fertile valley, and will prove a valuable addition to the G. T. P. and property owners have used every means to boom the price of land at Kitimaat, where the terminus of the branch will be located.

A GRATEFUL MOTHER'S MESSAGE

Zam-Buk Cured Her Child of Ecema When all Else Failed.

In gratitude for the great benefit her child received from the use of Zam-Buk, the great herbal balm, Mrs. R. Gentleman, of 1090 St. James street, Montreal, gave the following details for publication. She says: "My little daughter Lydia (2 years) was troubled with ecema on her body and face for six months. During that time we tried several advertised remedies, but the disease had too well hold of the child for these. We were finally obliged to consult a doctor. He treated the little one for some time, and gave us prescriptions for various salves and medicines. We tried them, and tried them well; but the child got no better. When she got warm the itching was terrible, and then the pain made her cry and was very restless. One day somebody strongly advised me to try Zam-Buk. We obtained a supply, and it was really wonderful how the Zam-Buk cooled the sores and gave almost instant relief. It stopped the itching, healed the sores, and in six weeks from first commencing it, the child's skin was as smooth as when born. Zam-Buk is compounded from rich, healing, herbal essences, and is an ideal natural combination of power and purity, suitable for the delicate skins of infants."

For summer skin troubles, sore feet, insect stings, chafing sores, bruises, ulcers, abscesses, skin eruptions, scalp sores, Zam-Buk is unequalled. It also cures piles. All druggists and stores at 50c a box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 6 boxes for \$2.50.

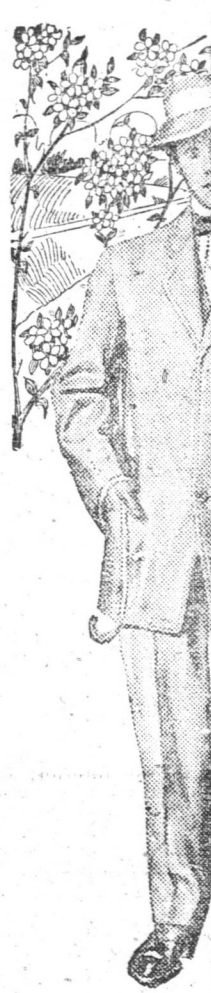
WHEAT STATISTICS.

The department of trade and commerce reports the following as the reported wheat situation of the crop of 1906 on June 1, 1907, in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The wheat yield as officially estimated by the provincial governments total 101,530,225 bushels; cars inspected, 53,257, 56,943,000 bushels in store country elevators, 11,267,000; in transit, not inspected, 2,745,000; marketed at Winnipeg, 375,000; shipped by C. N. R., 1,110,660; allowance for seed, 9,000,000; allowance for country mills, 1,000,000; balance in farmers' hands, 11,147,575 bushels.

The
Leading
Outfitter

Gr

For 2 weeks
broken line
no old
reduction
season.



Men's Hats
Stiff and
styles.
\$3.00.

Men's Wear
Well made

Men's Wear

W