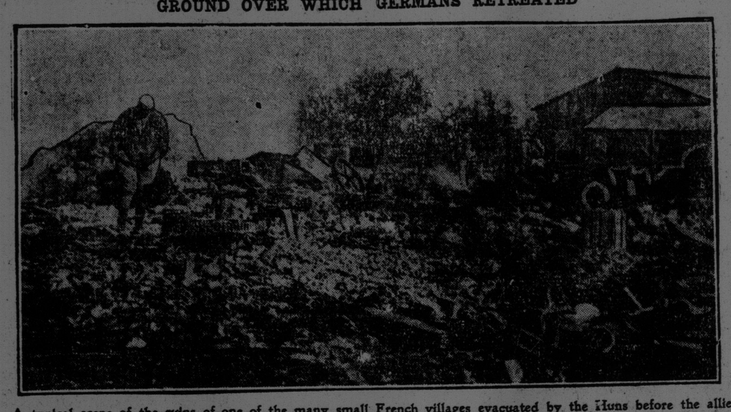
MC 2035 POOR DOCUMENT

GROUND OVER WHICH GERMANS RETREATED



A typical scene of the ruins of one of the many small French villages evacuated by the Huns before the allied advance on both banks of the Somme river. Once a picturesque spot, it has now shared the fate of many other villages and been burned to the ground.

A Question of Good Faith, Says British Newspaper

(The Manchester Guardian, July 18)

John Redmond has issued a grave statement on the subject of Lord Lansdowne's speech of Tuesday evening. He is no doubt mistaken in imputing to Lord Lansdowne any intention of wrecking the settlement, or any consciousness of the insult to Ireland conveyed in the tone of his speech. Lord Lansdowne is in all intention a most courteous and peaceable statesman. Unfortunately what matters to this country is not Lord Lansdowne's intentions but the effect of his words. This effect is stated in a very decided manner by Mr. Redmond. He tells us that the Irish people will take the speech as announcing a policy of coercion, and that if it represents the spirit of the government there is an end to all hopes of a settlement. That result would, in our view, be a disaster to us equivalent to a considerable defeat for our armies. Let us consider why it is threatened, and how it may, and must, be avoided. We must first bear in mind that Lord Lansdowne is a convinced Unionist who has for many years fought Irish nationalism and all who sympathize with it, so that he falls only too naturally and easily into coercionist phrases and the coercionist attitude of mind. This being the case, it was, we think, a pity that the task of divulging many important details of the government's plan should have been left to him, particularly as Lord Crowe, who is the natural spokesman of the government in the House of Lords, had already taken part in the debate in a much more sympathetic tone. But though the form and spirit of Lord Lansdowne's speech were undoubtedly such as to make its substance more repugnant to the Irish, it is to the substance that they will look as practical men, and it is of the substance that they will ask whether it accurately and fully represents the views of the government.

What, then, are the formidable features of the scheme as outlined by Lord Lansdowne? In the first place, we learn that the 'settlement,' itself provisional, can hardly come into operation for a considerable time. There will be a still more provisional interim, for which arrangements are still under consideration. For the moment Sir J. Maxwell is governing Ireland with 40,000 troops, and Lord Lansdowne is careful to say that his hands had been in no way tied. That is to say, Ireland is at present under strict and unqualified military despotism. But at some date, not near enough to be specified yet, Lord Lansdowne hopes that an Irish minister may be appointed who will have a capable military officer alongside of him to maintain order. There will be no general amnesty, and the familiar means will be used of securing convictions for crimes which ordinary magistrates and juries refuse to recognise—namely, trial before two resident magistrates.

Now, if Mr. Redmond maintains that in all this Ireland, expecting settlement, is offered coercion we do not know how he is to be answered. First, complete military government, then a civil official responsible to Downing street with the military to back him, and special courts to secure convictions—this in a country where on Lord Lansdowne's own testimony there appears to be hardly any ordinary crime,—such are the regular features of the governmental methods that are ordinarily called methods of coercion. Nor would they by any other name smell sweeter.

But we do not think that Lord Lansdowne meant that these methods would be maintained in their entirety after the contemplated bill should have become law. Presumably the intended Irish executive would not be deprived in advance of all functions. It is, however clear that the Defence of the Realm Acts would be maintained, and that their maintenance would imply the retention of considerable powers by the military. So much, we think, has been understood all through. Unfortunately, some of Lord Lansdowne's phrases suggested an indefinite and threatening extension of these powers. They did not apply merely to the defence of the country! they included everything 'appertaining, 'directly or indirectly,' to success in the war. Finally, if insufficient, they might have to be enlarged. Add to this that, apart from all these imperial safeguards, Lord Lansdowne is apparently drinking in, at the fountain-head of Lord Midleton's wisdom, suggestions for domestic safeguards for Unionists.

An Irishman, adding up the account, might well ask himself what the proposed parliament is to do and what powers it could exercise, hedged in as it would be by barbed wire in every direction. We do not ourselves suppose that the government means anything so nugatory and self-stultifying as the system which Lord Lansdowne seems to be describing. They did not go about the 'settlement' as a huge practical joke. They meant to find a real basis of possible agreement, and were under the impression that they had found it. But an Irishman who should rise from reading Lord Lansdowne's speech with quite another impression ... his mind could not very well be blamed. It is for us Englishmen to remind him that Lord Lansdowne is one of a small section of our countrymen who have been brought up to a very peculiar view of Irishmen and Irish affairs, that this view affects his forms of speech, and that apparently he has not, like many of his colleagues, been able to throw it off. That is a pity, but the view in question is not the view of England, nor, we are sure, of the majority of the government.

For consider what it would mean if Lord Lansdowne's speech really represented the mind of the government. What would the Irish Nationalists have to say? They would tell us, and tell their fellow-Irishmen in America, that our government approached them with a view to a settlement which might establish orderly and yet free government in Ireland and win the consent of both sections of Irishmen. This settlement contained a condition which was hateful to them—namely, a division of Ireland. But as a temporary measure for the sake of peace, order, and amity they accepted it. Their compensation was to be self-government for the twenty-six counties, an Irish parliament and executive with real powers, and without delay. Having very reluctantly accepted the terms, having thus been induced to give away, if only for a time, the principle of the unity of Ireland, they await the announcement of home rule. What they get from Lord Lansdowne is an announcement of immediate coercion followed by kind of home rule so cribbed, cabined, and confined that they doubt if they or anyone else could work it. What they can easily see is that a Dublin parliament shorn of powers would be the butt of the entire rebel party, who would attribute to it everything that went wrong without asking whether the parliamentary or the military rulers were to blame. No statesmen, we can conceive them saying, would take office under a new constitution in circumstances like these.

But there is a further point on which Mr. Redmond lays more stress than on all the rest. The exclusion to which the Irish consented, he tells us, was a strictly provisional exclusion. Now they are told that the bill is to make certain alterations in the Home Rule Act which are to be permanent. Is it intended that exclusion should be permanent? If so, Mr. Redmond tells us, that was not in the bargain. We come, in fact, upon a question of good faith. The consent of the Irish has been obtained under conditions. One was that the Home Rule Act should be brought into a real and effective operation without further delay. The other was that it should be provisionally modified and the question of its final form reserved. Both these conditions must be rigidly observed as a matter of good faith between our government and the Irish leaders.

Lashing a Lazy Liver

with pills may give temporary relief—but the pill habit is not a health habit. It will put the liver out of business in time—and then everything else goes out of business. Get the health habit by eating **Shredded Wheat Biscuit,** the ideal hot-weather food, which contains more digestible, brain-making, muscle-building material than beefsteak or eggs. The tasty, delicious crispness of the baked wheat gives palate joy and stomach comfort. It supplies the maximum of nutriment in smallest bulk, and its daily use keeps the bowels healthy and active. For breakfast with milk or cream, or for any meal with fresh fruits.

Made in Canada

Fear of Criticism Should Not Hinder Leaders in Development

(American Lumberman.)

To Prof. Richard Ely, of the Wisconsin University, is attributed the sententious observation that a man is most independent "when he wants least, cares least and is least." This apothegm belongs in the category with the maxim, "If you would avoid criticism, say nothing, do nothing and be nothing." Both have appropriate application to the subject of community building.

It is one of the unfortunate conditions of the world that persons who are most competent to lead in community affairs are least ambitious for leadership; and those who are most ambitious for leadership are altogether too often least capable of leading. The most successful leader is he who directs activities without appearing at the head of the procession; and the least successful is he who is always in the limelight but whose activities end in fuss and feathers. No man of sense conducts his own business merely to exploit himself, without any regard to the financial returns from his venture. The great lawyer may be given large publicity, but that is incidental to his activities; the great leader in community affairs also will be given publicity, but it will come without his seeking.

The only really successful and capable citizen who is indifferent to his community's affairs is he who is so absorbed in his own business that he gives public affairs no consideration, and of course he is not a good citizen; or if he is not a bad citizen, he is good in only a negative way—he does no harm. Good citizens of this sort sometimes assume that it is of no concern to them what happens to others or to their communities; they think that their own affairs are so independent of others and of their communities that they may expect to prosper regardless of conditions that affect others.

Of this sort of men the late Charles Francis Adams said he had met several, not one of whom would he care to meet again. In his lifetime, he says in his diary, he had met a few men who devoted their whole lives to the making of money, and he found them invariably to be a narrow-minded lot.

If it be true as the poet expressed it—"He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best"—then he who lives for himself alone must fall far below the standard that should be acceptable to all men. Neither fear of criticism nor the narrow interest of one's own affairs should deter one from caring about conditions in his community, nor from taking active part—leadership if need be—in promoting improvements.

In commenting on the statement attributed to Professor Ely, the Coos Bay (Ore.) Times says:

"It is man's duty to want much, care much, have much, know much, and be much. These are legitimate, righteous aspirations and, if they are attained through service to his fellows, he is dependent upon his fellows for the happiness that comes through service performed. The man who neither wants, cares, nor has is a mollusk, with the shell closed, and is not worth mention by a college professor. The only independence worth while is that portion of independence that comes through striving and serving, humanely and honorably, with all the capacity the Lord has given you."

We have often spoken of the recreational value of participating in community activities; health of mind and body demands variety of employment—change of occupation—and the best kind of recreation for the rural man of affairs is helping his fellows and his community. Certainly in his later years he will realize a greater satisfaction in the consciousness of having performed some worthy service for his fellows and for his community than he would realize from having devoted all his years to promoting his own selfish interests.

Many men go through life without experiencing the pleasure that there is in variety of employment—without discovering the broadening and liberalizing influence of mingling with and interesting themselves in the affairs of others. The detached life is the narrow and selfish life. There have been times in the world's history when seclusion was thought to imply superiority, but now the accepted theory is that the more numerous the contacts with one's fellows and with the world, the richer the life in ennobling experiences. It is to be regretted that so many persons are either so absorbed in their own affairs or so sensitive to criticism as to hold aloof from the work of community building. It is also cause for regret that so few have discerned the fine satisfaction that would come to them from devoting part of their time and substance to the public service. All over the country are persons blocking the progress of their communities either by opposing movements designed for the public benefit or by withholding their assistance when it is most needed. A curious instance of this sort came under the writer's observation. A village named in honor of a family of early settlers was held at a dead standstill by the refusal of remaining members of the family to subdivide or sell land surrounding the village. Finally, when all but one member of the family had died this one was persuaded to sell; the result was astounding, for the village grew and expanded to nearly three times its former size. The land subdivided brought a good price and the expansion of the village so increased the value of the remainder as to leave the owner better off than before. In fact, if he had given away the land that was subdivided the remainder would have been sufficiently enhanced in value to make the transaction profitable from a financial viewpoint.

It is very much with one's time as with this man's real estate, a part devoted to the public service enhances the value of the remainder and leaves the public-spirited citizen richer in the esteem of his fellows, and in the consciousness of having performed a worthy service. This country is filled with well-to-do citizens who could be, and if they could know in advance the happiness that would result therefrom would be, philanthropists on a small scale. One need not be a Carnegie or a Rockefeller, one need not give millions of money; if it be within his power, a few acres of land for a public park or playground and a few dollars for fitting it up, he will have done as much for his community in his own way as a Carnegie or a Rockefeller could do in his way.

THEATRE MEN MEET

Bangor Commercial—Attractions for the coming season at the Bijou theatre, vaudeville and other productions, were discussed at a meeting of Harvey L. Watkins of New York, manager of the Keith interests in New England and Canada, Walter H. Golding, manager of the Imperial, the splendid new Keith theatre in St. John, N.B., R. D. Bibber, manager of Music Hall, Lewiston, and Manager Stephen Bogrett of the Bijou and Park Theatres.

Canada's Opportunity

The United Kingdom in the fiscal year 1914-15 imported meats having a total value of $811,000,000. Only $81,000,000 of this came from British possessions. Out of this latter amount no less than $16,000,000 was for frozen beef from Australia. It will be seen from this statement that England is to a large extent dependent for her meat supplies upon countries outside of the British Empire. The Argentine sent no less than $70,000,000 worth of chilled beef, frozen beef and canned beef. Canada contributed little outside of bacon and hams. Since the war broke out there have been continuous demands for meats of all kinds. Enormous supplies have been sent forward by the Argentine, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Uruguay. Some fairly large orders have also been placed in Canada.

With a view to studying the situation on the spot and acquiring information for the direction of Canadian production, H. S. Arkell, assistant live stock commissioner, early in the year went to England and France, and on his return prepared a report which is amongst the most valuable and suggestive articles in The Agricultural War Book 1916. This report is also contained in Pamphlet No. 19 of the Live Stock Branch.

Eggs

The shutting off of the big Russian supply has made a big opening for Canadian eggs, which will continue as long as the war lasts. After the war, Canada can hold her trade if we pay special attention to quality and grading.

Through a lessening of the Danish imports due largely to German purchasing in Denmark, Canada has been enabled greatly to increase her exports. The war demands have been great, and the British workman has been able to buy bacon more freely. Canada can hold this increased trade if we keep up the quality and carefully look to the methods of curing. The outlook for the feeding of hogs is promising at the present time.

Beef

We produce good beef in Canada, but the quantity of prime available for the British market is as yet quite limited. The home market and the United States appropriate all this. After an interesting trial, however, it has been found that France is, and will continue to be, a good market for our frozen beef; possibly also Italy.

This is but a brief reference to some of the chief points in Mr. Arkell's survey. It would seem, that while the war lasts there will be an increasing demand for meats of all kinds, for eggs, poultry and dairy products, particularly cheese. After the war is over there will be some readjustments that cannot now be foreseen, but through the enormous destruction of live stock in Europe and the tremendous drains that have been made on the surplus products of the rest of the world, there must result an enhanced value in live stock of all kinds. There may be some uncertainty as to market conditions of grain after the war, but not so as to live stock and live stock products.

Citizens Honor Commander Of Fighting 26th

Banquet at Union Club Last Evening in Honor of Lt. Col. James L. McAvity—The Story of the Battalion

Lieutenant-Colonel James L. McAvity, the gallant commander of the Fighting 26th, the battalion of which New Brunswick is justly proud, was the guest of honor at a banquet tendered him by leading citizens in the Union club last evening. Colonel McAvity accepted the honor as a tribute to his battalion, rather than as a personal matter. His speech, in which he reviewed the history of the unit and its achievements was heard with deep interest and remarks of the other speakers showed how high is the estimate placed upon these gallant fighters.

About 150 were present at the banquet. Mayor Hayes presided, and the speakers, besides the guest of honor, were Hon. J. D. Hazen, Judge McKeown, Joseph A. Likely, president of the board of trade; Mayor Hayes, Senator Thorne, Commissioner R. W. Wigmore, Lieutenant-Colonel Anglin and Captain F. F. May. Several musical selections were on the programme, including: Walter Pidgeon, solos; A. J. Mason, solos; D. S. Robilliard, reading; John Keefe, solos; James Anderson, solo.

The prosing of the toast to the guest of honor by Mayor Hayes brought forth long, sturdy and enthusiastic cheers.

"We left Canada over strength. At Halifax we had seventeen men too many but we were allowed to take them across. We were in training two months in England, six weeks shorter than most battalions. Then before we left for France one company, as is usual, was taken for Kitchener's army. We, at that time, were under strength, and instead of taking the company they had only to take 100 men. Today there are more officers who have risen from the ranks in the 26th, I venture, than in any two other battalions.

"On Sept. 26 the regiment took over a part of the line, and on Oct. 13 they received their first baptism of fire."

The colonel said he was only an eyewitness of the crater charge. He was standing about 300 yards at the rear with General Watson regarding the situation through glasses.

"Nearly 300 of the regiment have now passed to the Great Beyond," he said, not without a display of emotion. "Today there are left not more than 200 of the 1,100 who left here and only about four of the original officers are there. Some are wounded, some are dead."

The colonel spoke of the change in the mode of fighting and the weapons employed. Every officer now is a specialist detailed to certain work. "At first our construction work was crude but now we can do it with the best of them. Canadians can dig, too, and there is no better incentive than to set them on a line and tell them a flare is coming and they had better dig themselves in.

"Only 70 per cent of the soldiers now carry rifles and bayonets. The rest carry grenades and bombs." These weapons were described by the colonel, also the rifle grenades, the trench mortars and other deadly weapons of comparatively recent innovation.

"I will write back to the boys," the colonel concluded, "and tell them what you have done for me." He expressed an ambition that, when the remnant of the 26th returns to St. John, he might be privileged to lead "the boys" up King street.

GERMANY IN A VISE

New York, Aug. 4—Karl H. Von Wiegand, cabling to the World from Berlin, says:

"Slowly but steadily the screw on the vise in which Germany finds herself is being turned tighter and harder. The Entente powers are straining the last nerve in the attempt to crush in the German ramparts east and west. In the west the allies cannot record much progress. In the northern section of the battle of the Somme the blood of today is mingling with the dust and ashes of the dead of the past in the terrible fighting around Pozieres, especially for the possession of the cemetery there. The long sleep of the dead is being rudely disturbed by the hail of shells which scatter the bones and dust of the sleepers to the four winds. The British, however, with characteristic English bulldog tenacity, are throwing themselves again and again against the stubborn, almost immovable, German lines.

BABY IS KILLED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE

Boy Pushing Carriage Is Also Badly Hurt—Child Helpless on Wagon Seat Escapes Injury.

Lynn, Aug. 2.—A horse and wagon belonging to Michael McMahon, running wildly down River street place killed a baby by tossing it from its carriage and badly injured a boy who was taking the infant out for an airing. George McMahon, seven years old, Michael's son, who was helpless on the seat of the wagon, was not injured.

The horse was standing quietly when it was suddenly crazed by heat and flies and dashed down the street. Somehow horse and wagon swerved to the sidewalk and struck Willie Dogan, eight years of age, who was wheeling a baby carriage containing Zimond Sherry, four months old.

The baby was thrown from the carriage into the street, probably landing on its head. The horse hit the Dogan boy and severely hurt his left leg. Neighbors had the ambulance take the infant to the City Hospital, where it died.

A little farther down the street horse and wagon came to a peaceful stop.

PAINS IN SIDE AND BACK

How Mrs. Kelly Suffered and How She was Cured.

Burlington, Wis.—"I was very irregular, and had pains in my side and back, but after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Tablets and using two bottles of the Sanative Wash I am fully convinced that I am entirely cured of these troubles, and feel better all over. I know your remedies have done me worlds of good and I hope every suffering woman will give them a trial."—Mrs. ANNA KELLY, 710 Chestnut Street, Burlington, Wis.

The many convincing testimonials constantly published in the newspapers ought to be proof enough to women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine they need.

This good old root and herb remedy has proved unequalled for these dreadful ills; it contains what is needed to restore woman's health and strength.

If there is any peculiarity in your case requiring special advice, write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for free advice.

USE THE WANT AD. WAY

PUBLIC NOTICE

To All Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that authority has been granted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of the Province of New Brunswick, to the Common Council of the City of Saint John, to prepare a Town-Planning Scheme, in accordance with the Provisions of the Act of Assembly 2, George 5, Cap. 19, Intituled "An Act Relating to "Town-Planning."

A copy of the Order in Council giving such authority, and a Map showing the Area for which authority to prepare a Town-Planning Scheme has been given, may be inspected by any person interested, without payment of any fee, at the Office of the Common Clerk of the City of Saint John, between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon of any week-day, and between the hours of two and five in the afternoon of any week-day except Saturday; and provision has been made for furnishing any necessary information or explanation with reference thereto.

The Common Council of the City of Saint John, under the authority granted, proposes to prepare a Town-Planning Scheme, and has appointed a Commission for that purpose. Any person interested or affected and desiring to be heard with reference to the proposed scheme, should give Notice in writing to the Common Clerk of the City of Saint John, within Twenty-one days from the date of this Notice.

All owners of Land within the area for which authority has been granted as above, are requested to send their names stating the location and extent of property held, to Mr. A. H. Wetmore, Secretary of the Saint John City Town-Planning Commission.

Dated at Saint John, N. B., the twelfth day of July A.D., 1916.

HERBERT E. WARDROPER,
Common Clerk.

712-14-19-21-26-28-2-4

WILCOX'S

For Friday and Saturday Bargains

That's the place to do your shopping, where you can always get as much and, very often, more for your money than you can get in most of our St. John stores, as we believe in small profits and quick sales.

Read This—It's Worth Knowing

Our business this year has increased every month over July last year. During July we had 25 per cent. increase over July last year. This alone goes to show that we must be giving values or we could not have done the amount of business we did. This is not wind, but facts that we can prove, if necessary.

So come along Friday and Saturday and help us to make August another banner month over last year.

Here Are a Few of Our Many Friday and Saturday Bargains

LADIES' DEPARTMENT
Second Floor

CORSETS
Worth $2.25.....For $1.75

CORSETS
Worth $1.75.....For $1.25

CORSETS
Worth $1.25.....For 79c.

CORSETS
Worth 75c.....For 59c.

LADIES' PRINCESS SLIPS
Worth $3.00.....For $1.98

LADIES' PRINCESS SLIPS
Worth $2.25.....For $1.79

LADIES' PRINCESS SLIPS
Worth $1.50.....For $1.10

LADIES' PRINCESS SLIPS
Worth $1.25.....For 79c.

LADIES' LISLE HOSE
All Colors.....Only 25c.

LADIES' SILK HOSE
All Colors.....Only 33c.

LADIES' SILK AND WOOL SWEATERS
At Special Cut Prices for Friday and Saturday

LADIES' WHITE SILK SHIRTWAISTS
Worth $1.50.....For $1.00

LADIES' SILK SHIRTWAIST
All Colors—At pecial Cut Prices

LADES' SHIRTWAISTS
Slightly Soiled
Worth from $1.00 to $1.50
For 59c.

MIDDY BLOUSES
From 98c. to $1.50
Another Special Lot of

HOUSE DRESSES
Worth $1.25 to $1.50
For 98c.

LADIES' SILK DRESSES
Worth from $9.50 to $12.00
For $5.98

LADIES' SPRING SUITS
From $7.98 to $25.00
All at Special Cut Prices

LADIES' NEW 1916 FALL SUITS
From $16.00 to $28.00
At Special Cut Prices for Friday and Saturday

LADIES' NEW 1916 FALL COATS
From $14.00 to $33.00
At Special Cut Prices for Friday and Saturday

MEN'S DEPARTMENT
First Floor

MEN'S GREY AND NATURAL SUEDE GLOVES
Only $1.25

MEN'S BEST BLUE AND BLACK OVERALLS
Only $1.25

MEN'S PANTS
From $1.49 to $5.00
All at Special Cut Prices

BOYS' REGATTA SHIRTS
Only 43c.

MEN'S SPORT SHIRTS
Only 89c.

MEN'S LISLE HOSE
Only 19c.

MEN'S SILK ANKLE HOSE
35c., 3 pairs for $1.00

MEN'S PYJAMAS
Worth $1.50.....For $1.15

MEN'S REGATTA COAT SHIRTS
Worth $1.00.....For 69c.

MEN'S REGATTA COAT SHIRTS
Worth $1.25.....For 79c.

MEN'S SILK FRONT SHIRTS
Worth $1.50.....For $1.10

MEN'S 50c. and 75c. TIES
For 43c.

MEN'S 35c. TIES...Only 19c.

MEN'S GOOD WORKING SHIRTS
Only 43c. and 69c.

TRUNKS AND SUIT CASES
All at Special Cut Prices for Friday and Saturday

MEN'S STRAW HATS
At Half Price

MEN'S CAPS
From 49c. to $1.25

MEN'S RAINCOATS
Worth $16.00.....For $14.00

MEN'S RAINCOATS
Worth $13.00.....For $9.98

MEN'S RAINCOATS
Worth $10.50.....For $6.98

MEN'S RAINCOATS
Worth $7.50.....For $4.98

MEN'S RAINCOATS
Worth $6.00.....For $3.98

MEN'S SUITS
Worth $24.00....For $20.00

MEN'S SUITS
Worth $18.00....For $14.98

MEN'S SUITS
Worth $15.00....For $11.98

MEN'S SUITS
Worth $12.00.....For $7.98

MEN'S SUITS
Worth $10.00.....For $6.98

MEN'S SPRING AND FALL TOP COATS
From $8.50 to $22.00
At Special Cut Prices for Friday and Saturday

BOYS' SUITS
From $3.48 to $12.00
At Special Cut Prices

IT PAYS TO DO ALL YOUR SHOPPING AT

WILCOX'S

STORE OPEN FRIDAY AND SATURDAY TILL 10 P.M.

Charlotte Street, Cor. Union