

THE TORONTO WORLD

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OTTAWA, ONT.—Despatch and Agency Co.; all news stands and news boys.

QUEBEC, QUE.—Quebec News Co.
ST. JOHN, N.B.—Raymond & Doherty.
WINNIPEG, MAN.—T. A. McNeil, 1050 York; John McDonald, Hotel Empire news stand.

All Railway news stands and trains.

IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.
James-street should be extended in the public interest to relieve the congestion on Yonge-street.

James-street extended is a necessary work consequent on the Richmond-street loop. Everyone who takes advantage of this loop wants James-street extended.

Every citizen who uses Richmond-street, Queen-street and Yonge-street wants James-street extended.

Every citizen who finds Jordan-street, the Grand Opera House-lane and the Star Theatre-lane convenient, wants a convenient thoroughfare from Richmond to Queen. The logic of lanes demands the extension of James-street.

There will be a lane between Queen and Richmond, whether James-street is extended or not. If James-street is extended it will be a public lane, a public street; if James-street is not extended, it will be a private lane, a private street, and the public will be warned against trespassing. Better a thoroughfare than a private backyard in the heart of the city.

Some of the opponents of the extension of James-street were in favor of it a year ago; in fact, it was for their benefit primarily that the extension was agreed upon by last year's council. Now they think it will be cheaper for them to have their own street, and they are innocent enough to believe that the aldermen need only to be shooed to run as they please.

Certain newspapers oppose the extension of James-street for the same reason that they advocate the closing of Jordan-street, the Grand Opera House-lane and the sanctifying of Bay-street. Let the city put cars on Bay-street, and The Telegram will go into convulsions. All streets except James-street extended lead to the William Davies Company is the creed of The News.

While The Star opposes everything that would relieve the congestion of Yonge-street, it fears that James-street extended to Richmond is but the beginning of an extension that will connect with Jordan-street, and this would run thru The Star building. These papers are the high-priests of self-interest to the confounding of the public interest.

Aldermen, who oppose the extension of James-street, logically must advocate the closing of Bay-street and of every street east that runs parallel with the public interest. But this would not be in the public interest; neither is the killing of the James-street extension in the public interest. The action of every alderman in this matter is being watched by the citizens of Toronto.

AID THE ALGOMA CENTRAL.
From Northern Ontario comes the insistent request for a railway that will open up that newer portion of the province, rich in mineral sources and agricultural possibilities. This request takes the form of asking the provincial government to guarantee the bonds of the Central Algoma & Hudson Bay Railway.

Public opinion in Northern Ontario is in accord with the application of the Central Algoma & Hudson Bay Railway, which agrees to give up its land grant in return for this guarantee. It is held that this guarantee would not cost the province a cent, while it is admitted that the unearned land grant of the railway would become an asset to the province, steadily growing in value as the country is developed.

That a railway in Northern Ontario, running from some point on Lake Superior north to tap the C.P.R., and further north to tap the Grand Trunk Pacific, is needed for the proper development of this district will not be questioned. Much may be said to show that such a railway would materially assist in building up old Ontario, and especially Toronto as against Montreal. Hence, granting the need and the advantage of such a railway, it becomes merely a question whether the govern-

ment itself should build it or should assist a private company.

The Algoma Central is already on the ground with 125 miles of rail laid and seventy miles farther ready for the rails, but it finds itself facing the difficulties of financing the road on its own grant, and there is thus a stoppage in railway construction. Let the government take over the road, or let it add the owners of the road in its construction. While The World would prefer government ownership, still if this is not practicable at the present time, and having in view the urgent need of the north country expressed by its press and public men, The World can see no obstacle to the government's guaranteeing the bonds of the railway.

And, further, something in this direction should be done before the legislative rises.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.
Strong temptation exists at all times to dispense with the slow processes of constitutional development which alone suit the temper of the British peoples. It is natural perhaps that men of idea looking forward with eager anticipation to their realization should be impatient at the unwillingness of their fellow citizens to accept conclusions which to them are clear and necessary. But attempts to accomplish radical changes in matters such as the relations of the imperial states among themselves, before public opinion is ripe, are more likely to retard than hasten their advent. Even in the field of internal politics, British history teaches the practical impossibility of carrying large measures of reform without prolonged educative discussion and by successive stages. It cannot but prove more difficult and require a more extended period to readjust imperial conditions when that consummation is dependent on the agreement of public opinion, not in one nation only, but in each of the self-governing states interested.

Equally open to objection are proposals to very descriptive names sufficient for their purpose and generally acceptable when the change is not required by any corresponding alteration in the nature of the thing denoted. Just now it is suggested that the original phrase "Colonial conference" be changed to "imperial council." The supersession of "colonial" by "imperial" will be welcomed, since the former, whatever be its strict significance, carries with it, popularly at least, the suggestion of a status incompatible with free self-government. But no particular advantage can accrue from replacing "conference" by "council," even if the latter cannot be fairly held to connote anything in the nature of an invasion of state rights. Change for the mere sake of change is always objectionable, and "conference" in the meantime serves its purpose and exactly describes the deliberations of the imperial premiers and ministers. There is not the slightest ground for supposing that the advocates of the proposal desire to introduce a federal authority into the imperial constitution in an insidious way. Indeed it is plain that in the mother country the determination of the autonomy is fully recognized and accepted. This being so it appears unnecessary to vary arbitrarily a name that is generally acceptable.

Too much must not be expected from the approaching conference, nor should there be any disappointment if it passes without any epoch-making re-arrangement of the imperial relationships. These conferences are as yet tentative and have not gone beyond the experimental stage. Their value is in the fact that they are questions of great importance to the public eye in the way larger imperial issues are certain to do. Success in harmonizing the views and interests of the British states in the smaller matters which jointly affect them and the adoption of a united policy in their case cannot but prompt the confidence that agreement can be reached when the time is ripe for the determination of issues more vital in their bearing on the future of the empire. The moral effect of regular imperial conferences, too, cannot be overlooked, and in this connection it would appear advisable that their meeting place should not always be in London, but should on occasion be fixed in the other state capitals. Whatever may be done as regards their regulation and the provision of some permanent method of collecting and distributing intelligence of general imperial interest and industrial and commercial information calculated to assist inter-imperial trade, it would be futile to look for any revolutionary scheme of imperial reconstruction as a result of the approaching conference. If at the conclusion of the deliberations of the premiers, this conference has confirmed the belief that this an effective opportunity for united action and for harmonizing the imperial and state policies is provided, it will have fully justified its convention.

J. W. ST. JOHN.
The passing of Hon. J. W. St. John comes as a personal loss to the thousands in Toronto, and through the province, who counted it a privilege to have known him. There was so much of buoyance in his nature that he drew men to him and warmed them in the glow of his own ardent personality. It ever the injunction to do with your

might what your hands find to do was personified it was in the career of Mr. St. John. Whether in the practice of his profession, in the discharge of his legislative duties, in church work, in social gatherings, his life was marked by a wholeheartedness that left nothing to be desired. His enthusiasm in whatever he undertook to do, knew no bounds till the object was attained.

He will be remembered as a loyal Canadian, proud of his country and readily eloquent to sound his praises; as a leader at the bar, with whom the highest ideals were not incompatible with the practice of the law; as a sincere Christian, who thought it not idle to work in the vineyard; and, withal, perhaps above all as a manly man, whose example in life every young man may take pattern of to his own advancement and the ennobling of Canadian citizenship.

With his death, a good man in the truest sense goes to his reward.

DR. W. H. DRUMMOND.
Canadian literature loses greatly through the death of Dr. William Henry Drummond, whose poetic genius combined in a singularly subtle way, with of sympathy with simplicity of expression. It was a happy accident that brought him into contact with French-Canadians, who in a new land have preserved so long and faithfully traits of life and character only to be found in Brittany and other of the remotest nooks and corners of old France. Perhaps his Irish birth accounted to some extent for his immediate response to the silent appeal of a primitive people, but be that as it may, he found his meter in becoming an interpreter to the outer world and their own fellow-citizens.

Dr. Drummond's poetry will live because, along with its unaffected ease and spontaneity, it has the higher quality of imaginative vision. None but a true artist could have so powerfully portrayed the elemental dissonances of nature in the simple language of the hip-tant and the voyageur. His verses, too, are pervaded by that sweet pathos and the quiet but rich humor, which, because they are natural and unforced, are universal. They have that tenderness of feeling whose felicitous expression reaches the common heart of humanity and makes the whole world kin. For his poetic legacy and the inestimable service he rendered the cause of natural unity Canada will ever hold Dr. Drummond's name and fame especially dear.

ALEX. LAIRD ILL AT HOME.
General Manager of Bank of Commerce Shows Effects of Overwork.

Alexander Laird, general manager of the Bank of Commerce, who has been confined to his home, 48 Cluny-avenue, for the past week on account of a temporary physical breakdown, due to overwork, has been advised by his physicians to take a three months' rest in Europe. Mr. Laird will sail for London in two weeks.

MEANING OF "ARTISTIC."
The Beautiful Way of Doing Things Will Bear Analysis.

Art is the beautiful way of doing things. A man may be born with an artistic instinct, but he must cultivate it in order that he may become creative.

Any tailor can take a web of cloth and make a suit of clothes, but few ever attain to the artistic conception and positive impression which is put into semi-ready tailored wear.

"There are gentlemen who want good clothes, and when they know that it costs more to make the cloth and tailor them right they will willingly pay the price," said the president of the Semi-ready Company.

And that is one of the basics of Semi-ready. You can buy cheaper clothes, but you cannot buy better. And few are satisfied with the cheaper.

Satisfactory in Every Way.
Is the Grand Trunk service to St. Catharines, Niagara Falls and Buffalo. Fast time, smooth roadbed, double track and handsome equipment on all trains. Buffet parlor cars are operated on the 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. and the 6.10 p.m. train carries the New York sleeper and cafe-parlor car to Buffalo. For further information and tickets call at Grand Trunk city office, northwest corner King and Yonge-streets, Phone Main 4209.

The New York Train
leaves Toronto daily at 6.10 p.m., via the Grand Trunk and Lehigh Valley. Through coaches and cafe-parlor car to Buffalo and sleeper to New York. For reservations and tickets, call at Grand Trunk city office, northwest corner King and Yonge-streets, Phone Main 4209.

SMALLPOX IN BRUCE.
Fourteen Cases Reported From Township of St. Edmunds.

Fourteen cases of smallpox are reported from the Township of St. Edmunds, in the northern portion of Bruce peninsula. An inspector of the provincial board of health has been in and adjoining township for another two weeks past. The local authorities, he declares, have not given the support they should have done to his measures of precaution and prevention.

Protect Early Applicants.
Some action may be taken on the passing of the Cobalt and Kerr Lake earlier claimants to these properties. It is not disputed that the titles to the present purchasers should be made good, but it is thought that an opportunity should be given for such parties as the Chapin-Strath-Dreary interests to go before the courts or arrange for the arbitration of their claims. At least, in the hope of those who are making representations to the government on their behalf.

Improve your spirits

with York Soda, the highly-charged, sparkling water with the snappy, dry tang that betters the flavor of any liquor it dilutes.

Bottled at the Springs for surety of purity, and sold wherever gentlemen drink. Compare it with the imported sodas and learn that

York Soda is better—yet costs no more.

The Mineral Springs Limited, Toronto.
Ask your dealer or telephone Main 6374.

BASE ON LAW OF SERVICE

OPERATION OF UTILITIES
Rev. J. E. Starr Discusses Crux of Municipal Ownership in Sunday Night Editorial.

Rev. J. E. Starr, in Berkeley-street Methodist Church, Sunday night read an editorial which he called "The Crux of Municipal Ownership." The editorial follows:

"With the great bulk of taxpayers (citizens), the one thing about the municipal ownership of public utilities that directly interests them is: Does it pay? Only show them that it does, that under it taxes are not increased, that bills for water, light and power are reduced and that the utilities themselves have their efficiency, of not improved, maintained and in that case the average citizen will hold up for it both hands."

"Unfortunately, however, the evidence as yet is like that of the experts at the Shaw trial, of an exactly contrary character. The step was taken that made it a success municipal ownership was for 20 years and more a failure."

On the other hand, the Ontario Town of Chatham, in the management of its waterworks, has made an unqualified success, while in the City of London, England, where it has achieved victory, its recent alleged defeat, so far from being a repudiation of the principle of municipal ownership, was but the service of a notice to quit upon an extravagant administration.

Depends on Conditions.
"In short, the success or failure of municipal ownership depends somewhat upon local conditions and their adjustment to present-day needs, and more than upon anything else, upon what is the crux of the whole experiment, the Christian Law and Power Co., and of the Electric Light and Power Co., and convert it into a municipal plant, new citizens are at a point where, to guard against failure, they need to be clear-headed and open-eyed."

"Certainly, there are difficulties in the way and dangers, not the least of which is the possibility that the Niagara, being an international river, the government under federal control, the government may be hung upon its power policy, even if not that has not already been taken it owing to the failure last year to immediately expropriate."

Difficulties in the Way.
"But assume that the legislature will grant the application of the city for power to expropriate, even then we will have found our way out of the woods if not that the city is likely to be stampeded from voting for it."

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WORLD WELCOME BUREAU

REQUESTS CO-OPERATION
Nearly 800 New Comers Have Reached Toronto With the Past Few Days.

The World Welcome Bureau was not opened a moment too soon, seeing that it has been the means of placing over 400 new citizens in work during the past two weeks, and has given practical advice and assistance to many others.

Nearly 800 more seekers for employment have reached the city within the past few days, the majority of these have yet to find work.

There are several men with large families who must have work immediately. They are respectable, steady men, able and willing to tackle any job that is offered them.

The British Welcome League will take over the work of The World Welcome Bureau early this week.

Much of the work the league is doing should be done by the government. They, however, only undertake to place farm labor.

Lack of Cooperation.
There seems to be a lack of system and co-operation between the Dominion and provincial government authorities, with the result that new arrivals do not get that attention and consideration they are entitled to receive.

Worse still, there is absolutely no provision made for the proper reception and temporary accommodation of these new citizens when they arrive. They are told to go to the immigration office and register their names. This done, unless they are going to a farm they are hustled out to shift for themselves as best they can.

The government home, on Peter-street, is totally inadequate to meet the demands made upon it. The Salvation Army officers are in charge, and do their best to accommodate all comers, with the result that the place is crowded every night, and many have to be turned away.

Temporary Shelter Wanted.
The British Welcome League desires to provide temporary shelter for these poor people and to aid them in every way possible to find work and lodging. Funds are urgently needed to enable the committee to carry out this work. Every citizen can help. The membership fee has been fixed at \$1. solely for the purpose of making this a people's movement.

Those who can afford it may contribute larger sums. Every dollar received will be legitimately used in furtherance of the work.

The World has heard many sad stories of hardship and privation experienced by these new citizens. Poor little children out in the cold without shelter or food for hours after a long and tiresome railway journey, whilst father and mother have been hunting all over the city for rooms.

The condition of things must be stopped. Better provision should be made for the welfare of these new citizens. It should be an easy matter to raise \$5000. There is that number of people in the city that can well afford to contribute \$1 each.

All employers of labor requiring help should ring up The World (Main 252) early this morning, and say what vacancies they have.

Last Monday was a record one, when eighty-one were placed. That can be beaten to-day if employers will give us their hearty co-operation.

If you cannot find work even for a day for one man you can help by being a member of the league.

Here is a good example to follow: **Let Off Too Easily.**

One of the best known business men in the city wrote on Saturday:

"I have been thinking over the story of your experience with the father of that large family and of those sixty children that have been sleeping on the floor. I feel that you let me off too easily when you got my subscription of \$1. I will send you a cheque for \$10."

I have let make me feel that I must do more to help the league, and I have been thinking over another \$10, as I know it will be spent to better advantage by you, who are in touch with such cases, than by myself. I wish you every success in your grand and noble cause."

I desire to become a member of the British Welcome League, and enclose \$1 subscription for the ensuing 12 months:

Name
Address
.....

Send to Albert Chamberlain, president, 84 Victoria-street; Mayor Coatsworth, treasurer, or C. W. Mordue, secretary, 83 Yonge-street, Toronto, or Imperial Bank, corner of Queen and Yonge.

WILL BE RE-OPENED.
Appeal in the Fowler-Ryan Case to Come Up Monday.

The Fowler-Ryan law suit, which attracted so much attention some few days ago, is to be reopened.

Notice has been served on counsel for Mr. Ryan for leave to move on Monday to appeal the case direct to the court of appeal against the decision of Judge Clute, declaring that the bank could not assign its accounts and collaterals to another.

It will be seen that this proposed move on Monday is to pass over the divisional court and to go direct to the court of appeal. The case excites a great deal of interest.

Bishops as Handymen.
The Bishop of Selkirk, who has been relating his experiences as tooth-puller and surgeon-in-ordinary to his scattered flock, is by no means the only living prelate who can turn his hands to unpeppercod work.

Not long ago Dr. Ridley, Bishop of Castoria.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Castoria.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Castoria.

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Castoria.

Men's New Felt Hats

PRICE SACRIFICED

To be shown one of these high-class, fashionable Telescope Hats is to make a young man WANT one, regardless of price. Brand new, in the richest of felts, and in shapes correct, snappy and dressy in the extreme.

But there are other stylish shapes in this Tuesday offer: Derbies, Fedoras, Alpines—all strictly high-grade and in correct spring styles. Pearl, grey, castor and black.

See them in Queen Street Window to-day and you'll be satisfied they should fetch twice this figure. Can't fill mail or phone orders, and we'll only sell you one hat each: fair enough, only

twenty dozen. The price, each **\$1.19**

—MAIN FLOOR—QUEEN STREET—

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

WARDEN TINSLEY FAVORS ABOLITION OF PERMITS

Believes Game Will Be Exterminated in North if Action is Not Taken.

The last annual report of the Ontario board of game commissioners has been issued, the new act now in progress thru the legislature abolishing this body.

Chief Warden Tinsley points out that the liberty now given to Indians and settlers in the unorganized territory must be considerably curtailed if game is not to be quite exterminated in these districts. He recommends the abolition of hunting permits to settlers in these territories, and that only the ordinary license privileges be allowed them in the proper seasons.

It is reckoned that 12,000 deer were killed in 1906, or about four times as many as the express companies had trace of. The companies conveyed 423 in 1906 and 3310 in 1905. In 1906 settlers' licenses, 6235; non-resident licenses, 445; and moose licenses, 283. The revenue from these sources amounted to \$25,620.

Wolves are recognized as especially destructive, and efforts for their extermination will be encouraged. In 1906 the bounty of paid was \$3569, for 612 wolves killed.

The "Italian element" is singled out by one of the wardens as a cause of destruction to birds and small game. This is in connection with railway construction. This warden also notes the number of wolves, and suggests an increase in the bounty.

Another warden describes a beaver colony twelve miles from Peterboro, and several others in Huron, Hastings and Peterboro County. A herd of moose in Renfrew County last January is also reported.

AT OSGOOD HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR MONDAY.

Chambers.
Cartwright, master, at 11 a.m.:
Single Court.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Mabee at 11 a.m.:
1. Re Solicitors.
2. Reasbottom v. Campbell.
3. Re Thos. Loftus, a lunatic.
4. Ouellette v. Reaume.
5. McArthur v. McArthur.
6. Re Beattie Estate.
7. Re Leary Estate.
8. Creighton v. Halleybury.
9. Belacofsky v. Finicelli.
10. Dewey v. Dewey.

Divisional Court.
Peremptory list for 11 a.m.:
Hare v. Krick.
Hare v. Krick.
Brown v. Duimage.
Deeley v. Can. Westinghouse Co.
Chosach v. Hogan.
Adkinson v. Dom. of Can. G. & A. I. Co.

Toronto Non-Jury Sittings.
Peremptory list for 11 a.m.:
Foreynie v. Foreynie.
Copeland v. Business Systems.
Johnston v. Marsh.
Kennedy v. Kennedy.
Parker v. Tain.

Toronto Spring Assizes.
Peremptory list for 11 a.m.:
Hutton v. Eaton Co.
Hawkes v. The Globe.
Henderson v. Pappeler.
Henderson v. Tilling.
Henderson v. Peppier.
McQuigan v. Kelly.

Reat Dece.
Xavier Robarge has begun an action against Robert Brennan, claiming \$218 for balance of rent due for a certain house on Sun-street.

Action Dismissed.
The action brought by Louisa Henry against Thomas Peach Whidlam, claiming \$748.85 for principal and interest due upon a certain bond, has been dismissed.

To Wind Up.
Mr. Justice Riddell in chambers on Friday granted an order to wind up International Lighting Appliances Limited. The company, which was incorporated in May, 1904, had for its objects the making and selling of gas appliances, glassware and hardware. The capital stock was originally \$40,000, but this was afterwards increased to \$200,000. The liabilities amount to about \$50,000. The Canadian Bank of Commerce is a creditor to the extent of over \$10,000. Harry Vigon, accountant of Toronto, was appointed interim liquidator.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS.
Ottawa, April 6.—General promotion examinations, under the Civil Service Act, will be held, commencing Tuesday, May 7, next, at the following points: Ottawa, Winnipeg, Montreal, Toronto and such other places as may be found necessary.

A Rare Old Brew
OK PILSENER Lager