

## The Toronto World

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SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 15.

## The Economic Malady.

Canada is to be represented at the financial conference called by the league of nations at Brussels at the end of this month by a financial man who can afford to think much of Sir Edmund Walker's dictum that we are living in a fool's paradise because we insist on thinking in terms of dollars instead of in terms of merchandise. A school of financial men, who appear to imagine they are economists, from time to time talk publicly as if what is necessary to restore the equilibrium of the world is for bankers and such to devise methods of handling currencies. They seem to think that what is chiefly wrong with the world is a disturbance in bookkeeping.

The world is very sick because either commodities that are necessary to existence are not being produced, or are not reaching those who need them. The pre-war financial methods of the world have broken down because there is so vast a margin between what is owed by people in the world to other people in the world and what is necessary from day to day to sustain existence for all the people in the world. Thinking in terms of dollars and not in terms of merchandise; being governed by what they owe instead of by what they need, is causing the people everywhere to stand appalled at their responsibilities. The paralysis of debt is making a disease of what should be healthy hunger. The world does not seem to know how to recover the balance, which belongs to the future of producing, and exchanging what they produce. The world is so much terrified by its debts that it doesn't get to work to supply its necessities. The only way to recover commercial strength is by thinking and acting in terms of merchandise, rather than in terms of dollars, as Sir Edmund Walker has said.

"Take thy bill and write fifty" was a principle of settlement that was thought once to have some high sanction. Sir George Paish and others have vainly advised the United States to apply to Europe's debts to the republic. It is being suggested again, with admission of the extreme gravity of the European situation, which were not so plainly confessed a few months ago. Instead of writing off obligations, it is being said that they may have to be put aside for a time—in order to meet pressing conditions. The imperative pressure comes from the sheer necessity that people must live, and that to live they must trade—in short, they must think in terms of commodities, rather than in terms of dollars.

## Leaf and Wise Say Barter.

Sir George Paish has addressed in London the Institute of Bankers on "The Economic Restoration of Europe." What he said is not as important as what was said by the chairman, Dr. Leaf, head of the London, County, Westminster and Paris Bank, one of the strongest financial institutions in the world.

There was the question of giving credit in kind, and that was the direction in which many were looking at present. Germany already had some such scheme on foot. Raw materials were to be forwarded, to be manufactured in Germany, the goods to belong to the person forwarding them, and until finally sold a lien would remain on them. He, when in America, had endeavored to get that country to wipe out all the war debts. That proposal did not meet with a very warm reception. He was not here to utter a far-seeing but a good business proposition.

Recently there was held at Geneva a meeting of the International Co-operative Alliance, which is more accustomed than some so-called financial authorities to thinking in terms of commodities than of dollars. One of the speakers was Mr. E. F. Wise, the British representative on the supreme economic council. Mr. Wise admitted the folly of proceeding as if in its commercial methods the world can get back to where it was before the war. It cannot be done in even so relatively simple and humane a matter as restoring the buildings that have been destroyed. A writer in The London Morning Post, summarizing Mr. Wise's address, says:

The machinery necessary for rebuilding the devastated areas has ceased to work, "and international trade between country and country has temporarily broken down." According to Mr. Wise the only way to overcome these difficulties is by the adoption of a system of barter. Three countries, he states, must be placed on the basis of barter for trading purposes, and schemes of

barter are now being worked out. Russia will be included in this barter system. But trade on this basis can only be organized, in the opinion of Mr. Wise, through the co-operative movement. "That organization is the medium most suited to the Russian people and their temperament, the organization is well founded, and it is the organization which will bear the strain." The system of barter would need to be organized on a European scale, and "the international co-operative movement" was better equipped than any other trade organization for carrying through such a process. The difficulty of speculation and profits which caused disorganization in many countries would not arise in the co-operative organization.

No statesman has yet discussed the fundamental problem in the fundamental terms that will honor the profound truth enunciated by Sir Edmund Walker. They talk as if financial machinery governs the economic necessity of the race—as if "let liquidation and not the human need for food and clothing and shelter is the first requirement of the world. In its actual condition—except that bloodshed has abated—the world is in worse shape now than it was two years ago. Men like Dr. Leaf and Mr. Wise evidently believe that the necessity for getting down to the elements of exchange in goods more than in money—is becoming as paramount as the necessity for getting water on a house that's burning.

To talk to a man whose dwelling is afire about his debts would not be common sense. It must vex men like Mr. Wise and Dr. Leaf to hear talk of dollars when they believe barter is the thing. But the wizard of economic construction does not appear. The savior the world needs just now is not a banker, or a bond salesman, but a fine trader, who may have to be like Nehemiah, who rebuild Jerusalem. He may have to keep his sword-hand free, and the sword handy.

## For Judicial Home Rule.

The Liberal leader in the Ontario legislature is displaying the strangest brand of Liberalism these days. He was elected less than a year ago by a convention which strongly affirmed the principle of the taxation of the land values created by the community. A bill is before the house giving municipalities the right to tax land values as distinct from the improvements upon them. Mr. Dewar voted against it.

The attorney-general introduced a bill abolishing appeals to the judicial committee of the privy council—a measure in accord with the whole trend of Liberal legislation since the fight for responsible government was first waged. That is a strange nation which, claiming in the league of nations equality of status with the greatest in the world, goes to courts it does not control for the decision of lawsuits over such local matters as street car accidents. But the Ontario Liberal leader declares for keeping the appeal to the English body, under the plea that we must preserve the right of access to the throne.

If that is an argument for anything it is for abolishing the governor-general and the lieutenant-governor-in-council. It is fastening the brand of inferiority on Canadian courts, and therefore a brand of inferiority on our parliamentary institutions. In Britain parliament is the highest court in the realm, supreme and unquestionable. The Canadian parliament is in effect the subject of the subject of the highest British court. To refuse to act like a nation while we are declaring our nationality is to reject the elements of self-government.

Mr. Raney takes good ground when he gives notice that the bill asserting judicial home rule will be brought in again. Mr. Dewar is neither a sagacious political leader nor a big-minded lawyer in trying to reverse the whole trend of Liberal doctrine and action.

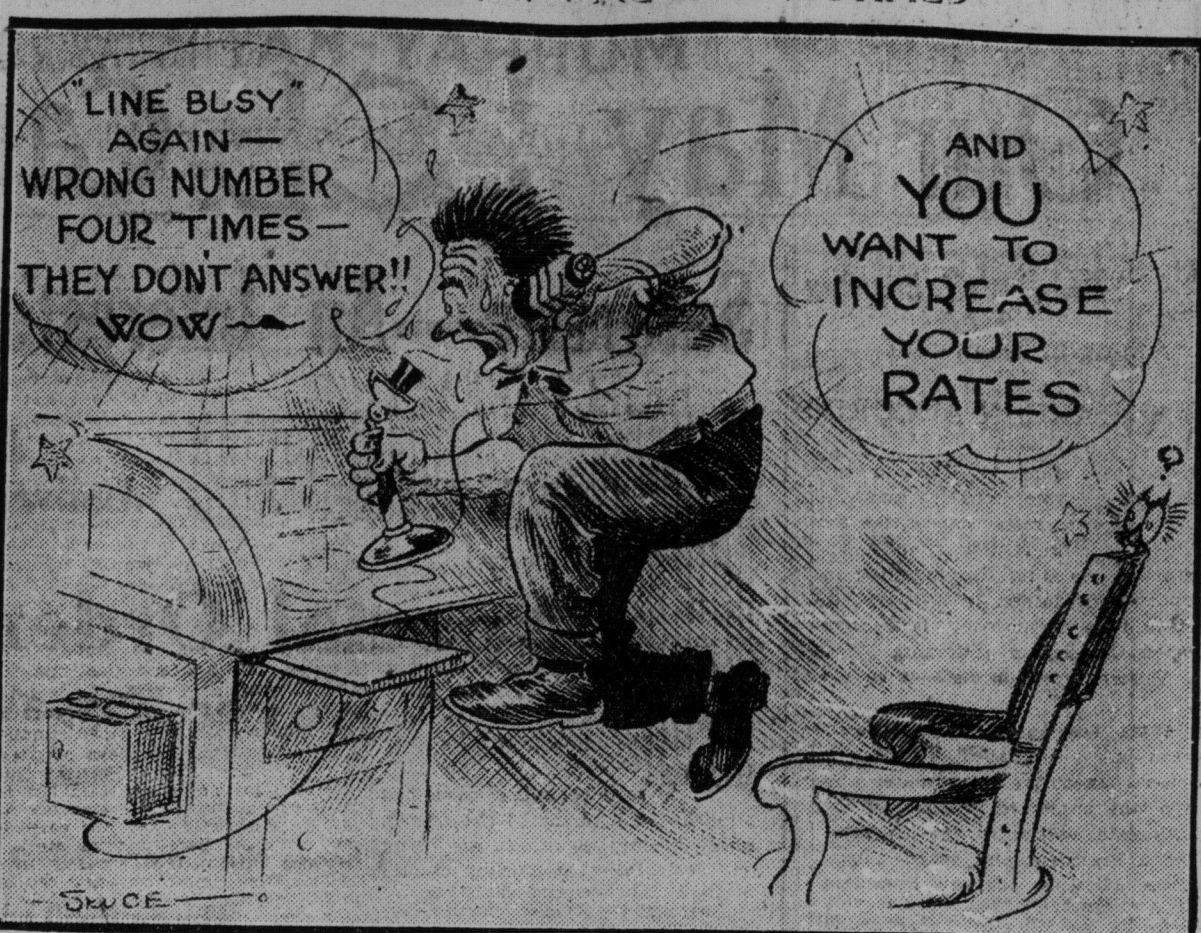
To be satisfied with inferiority of responsibility is the surest way to establish a belief in your inferiority of capacity. That should never be permitted in a community that boasts its British origin and thinks it possesses the self-reliant British character.

## Blue Pencil This Fire.

The Ontario fire marshal, operating within the provincial treasurer's department, is doing good work. The Ontario Fire Protection League, Inc., is the propagandist organization, through which he helps us to help save ourselves. Its first annual report and a separate pamphlet it has issued on "Fire Prevention Instruction for Girl Guides" have come from the King's printer. Both are interesting. The Guide's booklet, with its wealth of precautionary counsel, makes one thankful that he has not been burned up several times a year.

Canada is scandalously over-fred. There cannot be too much popular education against carelessness. But, in this field, as in others, there is room for more speed in reaching the public. The annual meeting of the Fire Prevention League was held on Sept. 4, 1919. Is it necessary that over eight months elapse before the report is published? And is it necessary to print absolutely every word that is said at an annual meeting? This seems to be an enlarging practice with organizations that draw from the public treasury. Glossy paper costs money, and ten points is rather large type for

## HARD TO SEE, WHERE IT IS JUSTIFIED



preserving this kind of wisdom in the archives:

Mr. Chairman, I don't know whether we will have another opportunity of discussing this subject at a later time in the day, but for fear someone might think we were not interested, I thought it was advisable to say what little I have to say on the question at this time, with the one idea of trying to induce some of the other gentlemen here to follow suit. I think have a very representative gathering here this morning, and I am very sure there are a number here that are quite able to discuss this question, and I hope they will do so before the meeting adjourns.

There is room for a league against perpetrating the fire of this sort of eloquence. Its emblem of extinction is a blue pencil.

## IMPROVED WEATHER STIMULATES TRADE

Canadian Credit Men, However, Report That Collections Make Poor Showing.

Winnipeg, May 14.—(By Canadian Press).—Improved weather during the past two weeks is having its effect on retail trade, according to the weekly report of the Canadian Credit Men's Association.

Reports received by wire and mail from branches of the association from coast to coast indicate that in the east and in the Toronto area, wholesale hardware is fairly brisk and all other wholesale lines fair to good. Retail trade, especially in hardware, has taken on considerable impetus.

In Quebec and Montreal area the wholesale trade is fairly brisk, and retail trade is up to the bit with orders and retail trade is now good.

Further west and in the Saskatchewan area a little change has taken place in the wholesale situation. Retail trade, however, shows considerable improvement.

Altogether, collections are reported good, generally speaking, they are only fair in most lines. Agencies report a considerable increase in delinquent accounts in their hands and credit men have their departments busy.

**MAYOR GRAY OPPOSES ST. LAWRENCE PLANS**

Winnipeg, May 14.—Mayor Chas. F. Gray, of Winnipeg, will appear before the joint waterways committee, which meets in this city tomorrow morning, and protest against the proposed deepening of the St. Lawrence River, on the grounds that the expenditure is unjustifiable, while the four million dollars asked to complete the Hudson Bay Railway is unsecured.

**British Columbia Pulp Firms Rushed to Meet Japan's Needs**

Montreal, May 14.—Hon. W. J. Bowser, leader of the opposition in the British Columbia legislature, was in Montreal today. Questioned as to conditions in the Pacific province, he stated that they were far from discouraging. Mining especially was picking up, while the pulp industry was taxed to capacity to meet the demands of Japan and Australia.

**Merchants Putting St. John In Daylight Saving Column**

St. John, N.B., May 14.—The Retail Merchants' Association of St. John today took action which will put St. John in the daylight saving column. They adopted a resolution to observe the new time from May 22 to September 11 and asked Mayor Schofield to issue a proclamation putting the city on summer time between those dates.

**New Through Sleeping Car Service Between Stratford, Kitchener, Guelph and Montreal, via Grand Trunk Railway System**

New sleeping car service is now being operated between Stratford, Kitchener, Guelph and Montreal, sleeper leaving Stratford 6:05 p.m. daily except Sunday and at 5:15 p.m. Sunday only, and leaving Montreal 7:30 p.m. daily except Sunday, and at 12:30 p.m. Sunday only.

## WHISKEY WAS STORED IN GARDENER'S CELLAR

American With Country Home in Cobourg Fined \$200.

Cobourg, May 14.—(Special).—A case of alleged infraction of the Ontario temperance act came up here and a fine of \$200 and costs was imposed on an American who has his country home here, about two months ago shipped several cases of liquor to his gardener, William Holden, who placed it in his own cellar in safe keeping. Each case, it is said, had the owner's name pencilled upon it, and he was charged with having liquor in a place other than his own residence. It was held to be a technical violation of the act.

A. J. Armstrong, counsel for the defendant, asked for a stated case, and an appeal will probably be made.

## STORY OF REVOLUTION IN MOSCOW DENIED

Copenhagen, May 14.—Rumors of a counter-revolution in Moscow were emphatically denied today by Gregory Krassin, Bolshevik minister of trade and commerce, in the course of an interview. He declared the Polish offensive was having a totally opposite effect, firmly knitting the Russian people and rallying them around the soviets. This, he said, even applied to the opponents of communism, such as General Brusiloff, who was now actively leading soviet forces.

M. Krassin asserted that completely, he was showing a more friendly attitude toward Russia, since the bands of Gen. Petura, the Ukrainian commander, had joined the Polish. He expressed belief that the recent Moscow fire and explosions probably had been the work of Polish agents, but military depots or the Moscow wireless station.

## Another Attempt to Murder Turkish Grand Vizier

London, May 14.—Another attempt was made to assassinate Damad Ferid, Turkish grand vizier, on Thursday, according to a Constantinople despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The attack occurred at the grand vizier's residence and was made by a policeman, who fired upon Damad Ferid, but only wounded the latter's armed attendant. The grand vizier's assailant was arrested.

Discovery of a vast Unionist association has been made in Constantinople, the despatch declares.

## Technical Agriculturists Will Confer at the Capital

Ottawa, May 14.—L. S. Klink, president of the University of British Columbia, has been elected the first president of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists. Dr. Barton, professor of animal husbandry, MacDonald College, Quebec, vice-president, and L. H. Newman, secretary, Canadian Seed Growers' Association, honorary secretary-treasurer. The society has been in process of organization since October of last year and will hold its first convention at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on June 2, 3 and 4.

## WORLD'S DAILY BRAIN TEST

BY SAM LOYD  
10 Minutes to Answer This.  
No. 188

There are all sorts and manner of men to be found in the dictionary. For example, there is Mandrake, the bird man. Find words beginning with "man," which will fit each of the following descriptions from a puzzle viewpoint:

- A very old man.
- A mechanical man.
- A paring man.
- A woodman.
- A man who goes on ahead.
- A medical man.
- A belligerent man.
- A man of the month.

Answer to No. 187.

The diagram shows how the six-pointed star is dissected into seven parts which re-form into a square. (Copyright, 1919, by Sam Loyd.)

## STILL QUAFF 'EM IN OLD NEW YORK

Smuggled Liquor Comes High, But Some Natives Must Have It.

ACROSS ST. LAWRENCE

Majestic River Quite Narrow in Spots, New York Times Points Out.

New York, May 15.—(By Canadian Press).—When is law not a law? is a question that is being freely asked in this city, by those who favor prohibition and by those who oppose it. The question naturally arises from several leading newspapers of New York purport to reveal the fact that "more intoxicating liquors are being sold in this city in saloons, restaurants, hotels, dives, speakeasies and kitchen barrooms than at any previous time since nation-wide prohibition went into effect January 16 last."

The enterprising newspapermen, carrying on what was no doubt a popular quest, claim to have discovered that in New York at least the dry laws are being openly disobeyed, and that it is not at all difficult for a stranger to obtain his favorite drink at an exorbitant price. In most of the saloons it is said, 100 proof bonded whiskey is being sold at 75 cents a drink, and, when watered, the price paid by the drinker ranges from 40 cents to 50 cents a drink. In first-class restaurants as high as \$2 is charged for a king-size highball which contains about 20 cents worth of whiskey, even at present prices.

Colors, "one of which is better known as diluted wood alcohol, is still being sold in large quantities in corner saloons in the poorer neighborhoods. It is being peddled in the newly-opened dives commonly called kitchen barrooms. The price per drink ranges from 30 cents to \$1.

The question naturally arises: Where does the supply come from? The answer is: From the State of New York. The State is forbidden to sell liquor. The question naturally arises: Where does the supply come from? The answer is: From the State of New York. The State is forbidden to sell liquor. The question naturally arises: Where does the supply come from? The answer is: From the State of New York. The State is forbidden to sell liquor.

It circles true and tried they tell a story of adventure and romance that makes the brigands on the coast of Spain blush with shame at the tameness of their sport. On the stilly night, the story begins, when the moon is hidden behind the heavy clouds of darkness, there are little boats that go to and from the north coast of the St. Lawrence to the south. Each of these little boats is filled with luggage. Much luggage, most of which is packed in trunks. The trunks are handled carefully, joyfully, gently. The boatmen, silently make their moorings on the south side of the St. Lawrence, where the trunks are unloaded. From there they are carefully shipped to points south.

New York is one of these points south. There are others. A good many of the boats, it is said, go to hotels. Where else should a trunk be sent? Others are sent to private residences. Still others go to private rooms above saloons, private rooms behind saloons, private rooms near saloons. There are places to which a trunk can be sent.

Enforcement Costly. It is generally admitted that whether the liquor comes from Canada, from warehouses, or from stills, commercial and private, the United States government has not provided sufficient force for the enforcement of prohibition in places where the people do not want it enforced. The same congress that headed the prohibition crusade in passing the enforcement law now declines to set aside the enormous funds which would be required to stop smuggling across the borders or illicit traffic in the cities. Conditions in many other parts of the United States, Albany, for instance, is famed for its wetness, and similar reputations are being won by cities east and west.

The newspaper investigators declare that drinking in the home has grown to proportions equal almost to those of the private stock. If it has not, it gets it or makes it. The introduction of private stills into the home is said to have spread fast. Formulas

## THE GIRL WHO SMILED THRU

By MARION RUBINCAM

## HOME.

CHAPTER 34.  
When Christine came in late that Sunday afternoon she opened her green-gray eyes with amazement. For there in the middle of the dormitory room was Alice, pale-faced and working nervously, putting her clothes into her trunk.

"What's happened?" Christine demanded. Alice turned to her. The sight of the pretty little figure of her roommate had a curious effect upon her, for suddenly she sat down in front of her trunk and began to cry.

"Christine slipped out of the heavy satin coat she wore and came over to kneel on the floor beside Alice. All her impishness, all her sophistication, left her. She was simply one affectionate girl trying to comfort another. She put her arms around Alice's shoulders and her face against Alice's hair and began to croon soft little syllables, much as a mother would to a sobbing child.

"Now, tell me all about it," she said when Alice had stopped crying. "Is your mother ill or little Berenice?" "No," Alice wiped her eyes as she answered and pushed back her hair. In her nervous excitement it had started to come down in long waves around her face, quite as it used to do.

"No," she said. "It's David. I mean it's me. I don't know what I'm talking about." Christine sat down on the edge of the bed and waited until Alice was calmer.

"Never mind grammar," she said. "Tell me what happened." Alice repeated some of her talk with David that afternoon. "I can't stand any more," she ended. "I've tried not to like him, but I do—more every time I see him. I've tried to see all his faults, as you said. You were so sure if I saw him without any romantic glamour around him that I wouldn't care. But you're wrong. I can look at him quite calmly. I know what his faults are as well as his virtues. Only I like him better for his faults." Her voice ended weakly, and some of the tears came back.

"Well, that's true love," Christine answered. "I won't say any more about it. I thought the only way for you to be happy was to stay here and make up your mind to the old love affair. But if it's David, and if you really love him like that—well, I won't try any longer to break it up. What are you going to do?"

"Go home," Alice answered. "When?"

"Tonight."

Christine drew her knees up on the bed, and clasped her arms around them, her favorite attitude when she was considering a question.

"There's a train at 11—I'll be home early tomorrow afternoon," Christine asked. "Just enough," Alice answered. She had almost finished packing in the trunk as neatly and methodically as she had all the time in the world. Such was the value of instinct! "I'll miss you awfully," Christine mourned. "I'm sure you will come back, but I'll miss you dreadfully."

Alice looked up at her from her place on the floor. In the twilight the room the girl's short red hair shone like polished copper. Her loose straight black satin dress fell softly around her. She was simply one affectionate girl trying to comfort another. She put her arms around Alice's shoulders and her face against Alice's hair and began to croon soft little syllables, much as a mother would to a sobbing child.

"You've meant such a lot to me, Christine," Alice said impulsively. "I never knew a girl like you. I didn't think there were such people. I came here to learn a lot of lessons from books, but I've learned from you the really valuable things—manners and music, and pictures, and poise—and—her voice trailed off indefinitely.

"You'll have me weeping sentimentally when you see Christine cried. Then she jumped up from the bed. "Come on, we'll go out and find a porter to express your trunk home. Get everything you need tonight in your handbag? All right, come on along."

"Where?" Alice asked. "I hate leaving you so—It's like a death in the family. But if you will leave, I'll send you home in style. I'll take you to dinner at the highest-priced hotel in town—come along, we'll be merry even if our hearts are breaking."

Christine was as good as her word. She took Alice out to dinner, and by her clever comments on everything she heard she kept Alice amused until train time. Then she loaded her with magazines, a huge box of candy and a bunch of violets, and kissed her good-by.

"And when I see David, I'll say—'Don't say anything,' Alice begged. Alice read most of the night in her bed, but sleep was impossible, and she hoped to distract her mind with the magazines. She was wise enough to have her breakfast on the train, for it took almost all the money she had left. She did not want to look tired and haggard when she got home. By noon the local she had changed to the train for Farmington. Alice was home again.

Monday—More Beginnings.

for whiskey, beer and wine are given as freely as in days long past when recipes for gingerbread and preserves were passed around. Evaporated cherries, raisins, preserved peaches and the like are outshining the old and the fowl in relative importance as articles of the family diet.

Still another source of home supply is the family physician. He can prescribe a pint at a time for each patient every ten days, provided he thinks the patient needs it. According to the results of recent inquiries, a very large number of people appear to be suffering from maladies which can be alleviated by liquor; others can be prescribed freely, others less so, others not at all. But most of them can prescribe. The druggists also have fallen in line to meet the popular demand for alcoholic drugs. They get their supplies from the warehouses licensed to sell liquor for medicinal purposes. One warehouse in Brooklyn has changed its name so that the word "pharmacy" appears on its letter heads. It recently sent out a circular to physicians, stating that it was in a position to fill prescriptions for any drinks appearing in their catalog.

**REV. DR. CLEAVER FOR BELLEVILLE PASTORATE**

Belleville, Ont., May 14.—(Special).—At the quarterly official board meeting of Bridge Street Methodist Church, the reports presented were of an encouraging nature. Rev. Dr. Scott, pastor, presided and his report showed a membership of 721, a substantial increase during the year. A resolution adopted as pastor for four years was adopted and regret expressed at his removal to Toronto. Rev. Dr. Cleaver of Toronto will succeed Dr. Scott.

**Big Rubber Footwear Factory To Be Established in Kitchener**

Kitchener, May 14.—(Special).—It was announced here by T. H. Reider, president of the Ames, Holden and Rubber Boot Company, Limited, recently organized, which lately acquired the Kitchener orphanage property as well as land from the Lang Tanning Company, would erect a modern factory on the site with a daily capacity of 1000 pairs of boots. The factory will be so designed as to make possible increasing the output to 10,000 pairs per day.

**FOOD LOSS IN MONTREAL**

Montreal, Que., May 14.—Seventeen tons of pickled herrings, cured in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, were shipped to Montreal last September, and owing to the shortage of cold storage room, they were stored in a large shed, with the result that they are now spoiled.

**Saskatchewan Will Vote On Referendum in October**

Regina, May 14.—Monday, Oct. 25, will see the fate of John Barleycorn settled in this province, as on that day the referendum will be taken to determine whether liquor imports shall be legal or not.

**BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY WEST SIDE OF BATHURST ST. NORTH OF ST. CLAIR AVE.**

CEDAR VALE.  
Two miles from the corner of Bloor and Yonge Streets, and thirty minutes by street car to King and Yonge Streets, is the beautiful residential estate of Mr. J. J. Fleming, corner of St. Clair Avenue and Bathurst Street.

300 acres of restricted property, with township taxes; large lots and park areas; locality is strictly first-class and very attractive on account of the beauty of the ravine and the new bridge, massive gates and other substantial improvements.

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FOUGHT

IN PIS

Train Robbed

Killed Police Detective,

Chicago, May day, Horace T. St. Joseph, Mo.

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