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The Political Privilege

In England this week (says Ottawa Journal) Lord Chief Justice Goddard, instructing a jury in a libel suit which Harold Laski had brought against a British newspaper for alleged misquotation of things said by him on an election platform, had some observations to offer on an ancient British institution. The institution of heckling. Holding that heckling at a public meeting is privileged "in the sense that it is in the public interest to have it reported," the Lord Chief Justice added:

"Heckling at a political meeting is part of the fun, and I would be sorry to hold that it was no part of the public concern and no part of the public benefit and should not be reported."

What a luminous light on the British conception of democracy in practice! adds our contemporary. Here in Canada we treat heckling as all but anti-social. Let a citizen dare to rise at an election meeting to ask a question and the chances are that if he isn't thrown out of the building he is at least shouted down by outraged partisans as though he were some blasphemous atheist profaning the temple. As a consequence, as most of us have learned to our sorrow the average Canadian political meeting is devoid of all liveliness, with speakers content to mumble the party line or to read or memorize a manuscript that some "ghost" has prepared for them. Only in Quebec, where the "assemblee contradictoire" still survives, or in Western Canada, where there is a sprinkling of the British-borne, does one encounter the heckler.

"Heckling, as the British have developed and refined it, so that it has become almost an art, is the confrontation of opinions in debate; the wise man compelled to listen to the fool, and the fool compelled to listen to the wise man. It is democracy in vigorous practice.

"Laski's failure—it will cost him a lot of money—is a useful commentary on a practice that seems to have become fashionable in Canada, namely the pretence of starting libel suits against newspapers. Often the complaints are trivial, not to trial but merely to intimidate or temporarily discredit. It's a silly business that reputable lawyers try to discourage."

Mr. Isley's Blunder

Mr. Isley has relinquished the portfolio of Finance and his successor is Hon. D. C. Abbott. Mr. Abbott's qualifications for the job are unknown, but Mr. Isley's disqualifications are now only too well known. Had he not been out in his calculations by something like three quarters of a billion dollars, and had taxes been scaled down to a rational level when they should have been, Canada's production could have been geared up to capacity this year and the national economy stabilized on a high a basis as to have eliminated most of the industrial friction which has obstructed the country's progress since last May.

The record now proves conclusively that taxation levels should have been greatly reduced a year ago. When arguing against a further taxation cut on the presentation of his last budget, Mr. Isley told the House of Commons that he estimated a deficit on revenue account of \$430,000,000 for the fiscal year now current. The event shows he was grossly wrong. There is no deficit whatever, but on the other hand a surplus of \$180,000,000 for the seven months from April 1 to October 31, which may rise to nearly double that figure by the end of this fiscal year on March 31 next. Never in all Canada's history has a Minister of Finance been anywhere nearly so far out in his fiscal reckoning.

Facing Grim Winter

A London correspondent reports that this winter will mark the beginning of the eighth year of strict rationing for Britons and there is little hope that present restrictions on the purchase of food, clothing and fuel will be lifted in the near future.

Although there have been some slight improvements in the food situation over the past year, generally speaking the people of Britain will not be much better off this winter than last. There are more fish on the market and a better variety of vegetables and fruits, but the meat, butter and egg ration will be the same infinitesimal allotment of the war years. The housing situation is acute and thousands of people, forced to live in overcrowded and unheated quarters, are dreading the coming of the extreme weather which has been predicted for this winter.

Cool is still short and the government has warned that it may again have to resort to cutting electricity and gas at certain times during the day.

The size-up for other countries affords interest:

- Germany: Physical resistance weak, spirit low; heavy toll expected.
Poland: UNRRA food and plenty of fuel make things look better than for years.
Austria and Czechoslovakia: Less food and fuel; 7,200 calories in Austria. In Czechoslovakia, less of American and British loans will make heavy differences.
France: People better fed this winter. Scarcity of fuel, which the French want from the British, now gives them bitter feeling against the British and Americans.
Netherlands and Belgium: Little hardship

in either country but lack of American coal shipments will be hard on the Dutch.

Italy: Food slightly better, black market rampant. Fuel shortage will increase misery.

Russia: White Russia and the Ukraine will suffer when UNRRA ends. Generally food and fuel slightly better, but conditions harsh all round.

Greece and Balkans: They need UNRRA. Greek crops good but many destroyed by guerrillas.

From the very extremity of so many, unrest, even disturbance, may well ensue. Distress is too often the precursor of revolution.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Attention is directed to an important letter by Mr. Hemming on our feed situation in connection with Western supplies.

The Town of Sackville, N. B., is to be congratulated on its issue of a splendidly illustrated official "book on the most central town in the Maritimes." It is a work of art; and a credit to the Atlantic Advertising Agency (Mr. C. C. Avard) which handled the job.

The Liberals and Progressive Conservatives have formed a coalition Government in Alberta for several years, but now the Progressive Conservatives have served notice they will withdraw from the field. The Social Crediters are now the opposition.

According to The Letter-Review Quebec observers say that, in the Richelieu-Vercheres by-election, the Liberal will be in, on a minority vote, followed by the Social Credit, with the Pro-Con third.

The population of Ottawa has increased during this year by nearly 2,000, the Assessment Commissioner announces, the figures being 165,362 compared with 163,403 in 1945. That is what bureaucracy entails, for the civil service constitutes the chief industry of the Capital.

The Department of Veterans Affairs recently issued some interesting figures on the marital status of veterans of World War II. These figures reveal that more than 60 per cent of Canada's ex-servicemen and women are married and that more than half of this total went to the altar during their service or after discharge. The figures also show that about 18,000 servicemen married service women while both were in the service.

Robert Browning, English poet, died this date 1889; belongs to the hierarchy of English poets; when he lacks in poetical form he makes good in thought and vigour of expression; beside his masterpieces, the correct Victorian style of Tennyson appears somewhat effeminate, while the passionate music of Swinburne seems empty of meaning.

Forthence, a paradox Which comforts while it mocks,— Shall I succeed in that it seems to fail: What I aspired to be And was not, comforts me.

The Queen's County Progressive Conservatives are organized once more to carry on the good work they have been doing for so many years. It is more-or-less a thankless job carrying on political organizations these days, especially as the burden falls on the few, and the hope of reward, apart from the general good of the community and country, exceptionally meagre. Still, if we are to save and maintain our democratic way of life, it is absolutely necessary to have organization, hence it is not too much to expect the best minds in the present and rising generations to give part of their time and talents to the training and developing of our manhood and womanhood in public spirit and political outlook.

Tonight and tomorrow night in Queen Square School hall Saint Dunstan's University Dramatic Club will make appearance with "Arsenic and Old Lace", a title which is at present intriguing the drama-loving public. Saint Dunstan's University Dramatic Society has already presented this play to highly appreciative audiences in several outstanding community centers. The fact that the play has had a three years' run on Broadway, New York, is proof sufficient that it has everything to interest amuse and sustain the intelligent public idea of entertainment. Charlottetown will show its appreciation of the dramatic talent of this student body, and encourage its furtherance by attending the performance, which has been pronounced by competent critics, "a triumph of histrionic art."

The dice seem loaded against substantial savings in the administrative items for the new session, says Montreal Gazette. As soon as it is suggested the Prime Minister intends to cut departmental expenses, including staffs, some one rushes to the Press with the assurance there won't be any important reduction of personnel. If there is to be no saving in personnel and if the security program is more likely to be expanded than contracted, it looks as if the Government may be obliged to fall back solely on expense accounts. Here, obviously, something might be done, but nothing is likely to happen. It wouldn't do any harm, however, if the Government would spend a little of its hard-earned money to again educate the relatives of Government officials on the essentials of taxation. So often in capital circles sharp debates develop amongst women about the continued high tax level, but before the debates and some of these women are boasting of how their husbands or sons or daughters have been able to see the world at public expense, and without it occurring to them that they themselves have a part in paying the cost of Government munificence.

Notes By The Way

China has an area of 4,600,000 square miles and 80,000 automobiles. Those who talked of all the rice in China can now refer to all the parking spaces.—Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

Tests in industrial establishments have shown that the worker who "skimped" on his breakfast did less work than the hearty eater in his first hour, and that his efficiency declined with the advancing hours. Industrial health officers stress the need of a good breakfast, which, they point out, should provide from one-quarter to one-third of the day's nutritional requirement.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Do not leave milk in the sun as even on cold days a little sunshine may change its flavor and vitamin content, cautions Science Service. Exposure to homogenized milk in a half hour and of other milk in an hour, dairy scientists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture found. The sun's rays also rob it of riboflavin and ascorbic acid, which, as several state experiment stations showed.

The printers of early prayer books and calendars made festivals, holy days and saints' days in red to distinguish them from ordinary days. David T. Armstrong writes in The American Mercury. Our calendar continues this practice for Sundays and holidays, which are, of course, days on which no work is done. A "red-letter day" is now one that is special for some reason; because it is work-free a day of celebration, or in any way memorable.

During the war the railways of Canada did a job which no other form of transport could have performed. They literally moved mountains to keep our war effort rolling. In emergencies we would be in a bad way without our railroad systems. When everything's plain sailing we forget about them or think them old-fashioned. But they're an integral and very important part of our national economy and we must keep that consideration in mind in the days of readjustment which lie ahead.—Lehrbridge Herald.

Among other achievements of Monty Woolley was the invention of a word—"delovely," which Cole Porter used in a popular song. Porter was on a world cruise in 1936 when Woolley made with the Cole Porters and Moss Hart, Porter, his wife and the bearded former Yale professor were strolling on deck when they saw the picturesque harbor of Rio de Janeiro, just at dawn. Porter says he exclaimed, "It's delovely!" Linda Porter chimed in with, "It's delovely!" Then Woolley, exclaiming and inspired cried, "It's delovely!" Moss Hart, not himself present, gave the credit for all three lines to Monty. Monty holds it was a three way collaboration, largely inspired by a delicious native punch.

What are the Witnesses of Jehovah doing about it if it is the destruction of religion, religion which Lenin dared to call the "opium of the people?" Where does this strange sect come from which, for too long a time, has been a laughing-stock of the news columns against which the civil authorities have just made grave charges? It is not a religion, but rather a group of fanatics who are bent on the destruction of all religion. In one of its pamphlets we read: "Religion has always been the principal instrument employed by the devil to subvert the name of God among the people." But it may be asked why the prosecutions, why the court actions against the Witnesses of Jehovah? It is because they preach and practice a theory which does not conform with democratic principles.—La Presse.

Out of a plane, flying over a mountain in Massachusetts, a six-pound package of dry ice pellets was emptied into the air. At the 14,000-foot level they fell through a layer of clouds and when they had descended, streams of snow began to pour out of the three-mile-long cloud. It was a real snowstorm, visible from an observation tower fifty miles away. Men at last had done something about the weather. The experiment was conducted by a research expert of a nationally-known electric manufacturing company, which estimates that a single pellet of dry ice, dropping 2,000 feet through space and striking low-lying clouds, can produce enough ice nuclei to develop several tons of snow. One small plane could precipitate a general snowstorm over a widespread area in a five-hour flight—a storm that would distribute hundreds of millions of tons of snow to carpet the ground to a depth of several inches.—Saint John Telegraph Journal.

Mrs. X. used to be a back-seat driver of the first water. Now she can do it by remote control. With the aid of the new vehicular radio telephone service she can call Mr. X. as he tootles serenely along the road in his Lincoln Zephyr and tell him to step on the gas or he'll be late for dinner, observes The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. X. used to be a Maturer lover who liked nothing better than to relax in the level golden light of late afternoon as he sped away from the city to his home up the river. But now he has a few late business calls and even an occasional one from the Paris office—he finds he can't relax quite so well while driving. But young X. Jr. likes it fine. With a background of Tommy Dorsey over the car radio and the whistling voice of a young charmer over the car phone, X. Jr. streaks along the road at a cozy 55, satisfied that civilization is moving to its appointed end.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

MR. GARDINER AND WESTERN GRAIN

Sir,—Mr. Gardiner in his address at Niagara Falls on November 21st, four days after the meeting of the West. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

I have of late been in correspondence with a number of leading wheat pools and other farmers in the three prairie provinces and without a single exception they have expressed a desire and willingness to grow all the coarse grains that may be required by the farmers of Eastern Canada. They apparently have a desire to establish the particular market and do not seem to be at all jealous of our competition with their livestock.

In a letter written on November 21st, four days after the meeting of Mr. Gardiner's address, a man exceedingly well informed in the growing, marketing and transporting of western grain, wrote as follows: "There are no restrictions on the kind of grain a farmer may produce. He is at all times at perfect liberty to grow any kind of grain that he chooses. You can be certain that whatever quantity of grain he grows he will purchase, subject to the approval of the usual regulations of the Canadian Wheat Board, your orders will be fulfilled."

In another paragraph in reply to my questions that I had put to him he wrote: "In connection with grain inspection, 'The Dominion Government have inspectors to sample and grade the grain and immediately to the testing laboratory at Winnipeg for grades and other reports'."

Again he wrote: "The average yearly acreage of the crop of wheat in the prairie for nearly all grains is around the middle of August and in the more northern districts about a week later."

As a private individual I of course do not propose to place my information against that of Mr. Gardiner as Federal Minister of Agriculture. Apparently, however, there is room for some doubt, this particular point, as to whether the west almost free of freight charges, it would of course be necessary that the orders will be placed some months before seeding time.

A grain merchant, well established throughout the prairie, writes me that he would be prepared to pay the prairie farmers for their grain at harvest time and to deliver it, Cash on Delivery, as required during the following winter. This offer is not to be taken as an indication that the farmers would be able to add to their livestock and be sure that the animals would be properly fed. In order that there might be no doubt as to the prompt payment by the farmers or business firms when the grain is finally delivered all orders could be confirmed by one of the banks.

There is just one possible flaw in this scheme, namely that Parliament may cancel the Freight Assistance Act. This they are not unlikely to do now that it has been shown quite widely in the press.

That the chief beneficiaries of the Freight Assistance Act are the distillers and brewers of Ontario and Quebec who have been obtaining their wheat and other grains at a low price, is a fact which is well known. It is not surprising that the Maritime farmers, fearing the cancellation of the act, have not availed themselves of its apparent advantages.

That the prairie farmers regard it as unfair to them and have quite strongly stated their disapproval of same.

All the other eastern provinces would be able to employ grain ships to carry their grain from Port Arthur east, but in Prince Edward Island although we shall have docking facilities for these ships we shall have no means of unloading them into an elevator for storage and distribution purposes, besides which we should require a marine leg to do the work rapidly.

This is a very serious contingency that is hanging over our heads and which our Government and the Farmers Federation should give the closest joint consideration. Ottawa has given us the wheat but the first use that we are likely to make of it is the importation of grain which will not be possible until a marine leg and marine leg have been constructed.

In another letter I shall discuss Mr. Gardiner's second contention, namely that wheat shall be taken from the feeding of livestock and used for humans.

I. M. S. HEMMING.

P. W. C. OPENING

Sir,—I agree with my co-partner "Country Student," who argues that the College should not open Jan. 2. For the sake of a couple of days remaining of the New Year's week will not give us until Monday, Jan. 6th. Yes, we have missed a couple of weeks, because of this disease polio, but I am sure we all worked hard enough since the opening of College to make this up especially the Teacher Training classes which have between thirty eight and forty periods a week.

About seventy five per cent of P. W. C. student body is made up of country students. They are considered brilliant students. I am sure the faculty looks forward to them leading their classes and winning honours. We country students would certainly appreciate having New Year's Day to spend at home with our folks. I do not wish to criticize the faculty of P. W. C. whatsoever, for they are our teachers and they are only ones we should respect. But I just wanted to point out why it isn't fair for us country students to leave our homes on New Year's morning en route to College. In any case, please give us the pleasure to spend New Year's at our homes.

ANOTHER COUNTRY STUDENT

Opera And Ballet At A Shilling

(Churches in the news by Kathleen Batt, British journalist and feature writer.)

Highlight of theatre news in war-damaged theatre world. Old Vic Company until their own Old Vic closed, divided as to whether Olivier's portrayal of King Lear at the New Theatre—home of the British at the moment is Laurence's performance is a magnificent failure or a magnificent success.

On the other side are those who still maintain that the part is unactable; on the other are those who declare Olivier has destroyed for ever that legend, created by the essayist Charles Lamb in the nineteenth century. But everyone agrees that the performance is magnificent.

The Sadler's Wells Opera Company opened their autumn season with Rimsky-Korsakov's "Snow Maiden." True to their tradition of bringing the best to the people at the lowest prices, Sadler's Wells has included in their programme for the season a number of operas at one shilling.

The Company opened its London season fresh from its triumphs in Vienna; their visit there was described by one Viennese newspaper as the "biggest artistic event in the city in the past thirty years."

Problem of Bombed Churches

A new musical by Noel Coward is always an event, and as a pleasantly peevish thing. The famous old theatre in Drury Lane, bomb damaged it in 1940, is shortly to reopen with a Noel Coward show.

Meanwhile British film studios are not behind the theatre in activity. They are working at full tilt, with every stage in use. Producers are negotiating with the Board of Trade to obtain more timber for sets, and also for an increase in imports of technical equipment—an indication that they mean to compete in the international market with colour films.

Churches spring into the news with the report of the Bishop of London's Commission which was appointed to consider the question of the many churches which are destroyed by bombs. The City, that oldest part of the capital, has—old part before the war—a large number of very old and very lovely little churches. But it was a question whether the expense and labour of rebuilding the twenty that were seriously damaged should be incurred. The Commission now recommends that eleven be restored, that three be converted into church halls or institutes for young people, and that the Tower of London, which survived the Great Fire of London in 1666, and which has associations with the famous diarist, Pepys, of that time; and several churches built by the architect Sir Christopher Wren, who was given the task of rebuilding after the Fire.

Another item of news in connection with Britain's churches is that the British Council of Churches—on which is represented all Christian denominations in Britain other than the Roman Catholics—has now raised over half its target of 1,000,000 pounds for Christian reconstruction in Europe.

The money is being devoted to its purpose in various ways. Grants of 10 pounds each have been given to over 200 theological students in France. It is hoped to allot 50 pounds to each of some 4,000 missionaries to meet their need for clothes and books. Cycles and cars have been sent for the use of pastors in Holland, France, Belgium and other countries. The theological college in Athens is being re-equipped, and a wooden building, formerly used by the army in Switzerland, has been transferred to Holland and refitted to house a new institute for the training of layworkers. It is hoped to bring a number of theological students to Britain to study.

Nor has religious reconstruction work in Germany itself been overlooked. A delegation of ten representatives of the leading Christian de-

The Poets Corner

FROM "FIRE BURIAL"

She was a crystal that held a flame Burning clear in its inner heart; She was a chalice far too frail For the flame that shattered its walls apart. Life that called to her, love that came Deep as the tide of the moonlight sea Woke her soul to a singing splendour Beyond the strength of her heart to hold. And flesh was a robe as of iron mail Prisoning wings till the wings burst free And the body lay in its last surrender Paupriolled royal in flaming gold.

She could never be laid in the lonely dark— She will go out as a flame into the Soaring and uncondemned. Free from the body, and all the bonds that sever Spirit from spirit, song from the singing heart; So when the last faint spark Blows out to sea, and fades, and the fire is done And we depart Into our loneliness, she will go on, singing on. One with the world she loved, one with the dawn, One with the sunlit air and the calling wind And the sea for ever.

—Edgar McInnis

Old Charlottetown (And P.E.I.)

EARLIEST BUILDINGS

On June 30, 1769, Lieutenant-Governor Franklin, of Nova Scotia writing from Westminster to John Pownall, Esquire, encloses a return of the provisions and stores at Charlottetown, as received from Mr. John Moore, a description, signed by Mr. Moore and Engineer Nees, of Tatamagouche, dated October, 1768, of two buildings at Charlottetown. These are the earliest buildings in the history of the province of which we have a description. They were:

"A dwelling house, fifty-six by twenty-six, one story, with a pitched roof shingled and clap-boarded, and lined in between with stone and filled in with mortar, two stacks of chimneys, with two ovens and six fire-places, two parlors, two kitchens and lodging rooms, a cellar, walled, under one-half of the house, and a garden, under the other half, of the same dimensions, clapboarded and shingled, now used as a store, but partitions fixed up for the same number of rooms as the above house, a cellar, stone, and a garden, under the other half of the house, for a foundation of a chimney."

"A wharf head next the shore of Hillsborough river, fifty feet wide, carried out thirty feet solid with stone and timber. Several of the streets of Charlottetown entirely open."

nomination, went on a fortnight's tour of Germany in the second half of October, to get into touch with German leading churchmen and study their problems on the spot. An advance on youth work was volunteered to do domestic work in Britain's hospitals, which are suffering from acute shortage of domestic help. The women range from 20-year-old students to middle-aged housewives. Since 1944 they have been wanderers over Europe, after the liberation of the Continent they were given homes in camps in the British zone. Now they are eager to work and to earn. Their help will be welcomed in Britain, still suffering from a labour shortage. The difficulties

of hospitals have been acute. Many patients have had to be refused admittance because of inadequate staff.

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