

For Freer Trade

Parliament was again reminded this
week of the need for taking concrete
action to stimulate the lagging
economy of the Atlantic region. The
reminder came from our junior member
for Queens, Mr. Macquarrie, in
the form of a motion calling upon the
government to consider taking the initiative
in promoting increased trade
between these provinces, the New
England states and the islands of the
West Indies. It got support from
members representing Canada's three
major parties. But it suffered the
usual fate of matters brought up during
hours set apart for private members'
business—it was talked out to
prevent a vote and probably won't
come before the Commons again this
session.

However, the Macquarrie motion did
bring assurance from government
spokesmen that its favorable reception
in the House would be taken into
account; even that the government
"had the matter in hand," whatever
that means. Some misgivings were
expressed with regard to the regional
aspect of the issue, but no one was
prepared to quarrel with the claim
that freer trade would be a boon to
this part of Canada, if it could be
worked out in a way that would not
conflict with national policies.

The answer to reservations of this
kind, of course, is that it is high time
our national policies, and those of
other nations, were being geared to
broader trade principles. This proposal
has been underlined of late by the
Canadian-American committee
sponsored by the Private Planning
Association of Canada and the National
Planning Association of the
United States. The committee is urging
that the Canadian and U.S. governments
"initiate discussions with
the United Kingdom and its partners
in the European Free Trade Association"
as a first step in the path to
free trade comprising all the Atlantic
nations. The committee is well aware
of the difficulties in the way, but it is
advancing the proposal at this time in
an effort to get North Americans
thinking beyond next year, when the
Kennedy Round at Geneva will have
concluded, with results that remain
to be seen.

In a footnote to the report, one
member of the committee suggested
that much of Canada's secondary industry
might be adversely affected by
competition from powerful trading
partners. If he means that it would
not have the tariff protection it now
enjoys against imports from Europe
and the United States, of course he is
right. Special arrangements might
have to be made to bring it through
a transition period. On the other
hand, free competition would, in the
long run, improve the effectiveness
of Canadian industry and would mean
great benefit to Canadian consumers.
Not so speak of our basic producers
in this part of the country, whose
interests have too long been subordi-
nated to other considerations.

McCutcheon Speaks Out

"I am beginning to wonder how
some people, some businesses, some
organizations, ever manage to suc-
ceed in life if they devote as little
thought to their own affairs as
they are giving to our national an-
niversary." This shot was fired by
Senator McCutcheon in a recent
speech to the Canadian Centenary
Council, and it was followed with a
warning that the centennial would
fail to achieve its objectives if this
public indifference wasn't sloughed
off promptly.

Business, the senator insisted, must
not look upon the centenary of Con-
federation as just another charitable
project to which it has to contribute
money. Voluntary organizations must
not look upon it only as an oppor-

tunity to wheedle funds from govern-
mental or private sources. Neither
business nor voluntary organizations
should regard it only as an oppor-
tunity to court the goodwill of the
public or to obtain favorable publicity.
These opportunities exist, but they
are incidental to the central issue.
Every one of us, as citizens, has a
responsibility of joining—not only in
the celebration but in the examina-
tion of goals and purposes for Canada
as we step forward into our second
century.

As the speaker pointed out, the
problem is not that there is hostility
to the centennial. The problem is one
of apathy, of carelessness, of a defi-
ciency in knowledge. Many people
know far too little about how the
country came to be; indeed, what it is
today and how it is evolving. They
lack any semblance of a perspective
on national issues, because they find
it impossible to relate these issues
specifically to their own lives and en-
vironments. And it was disturbing to
find this lack of knowledge, especial-
ly on the part of those in our com-
munities who are normally the lead-
ers and moulders of opinion, the
"movers and shakers" of Canadian
society.

Perhaps it is well for all of us to be
reminded of our obligations in these
terms. As a nation grown to adult-
hood, that's the way we should ex-
pect to receive timely admonitions—
not sugar-coated to suit our palates.

De Gaulle In Russia

One of the fears entertained at
Washington with respect to General
de Gaulle's current visit to Russia
was that he might be persuaded to aid
Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's
aim for a European summit meeting
excluding the United States. But re-
portedly, on the second day of his
talks at Moscow, he threw cold water
on that proposal. He is still, of course,
nursing his "grand design" for a new
old Europe, but while he obviously
wants to see United States influence
in Europe reduced in the course of
achieving this objective, he is well
aware of the role which American nu-
clear power plays in maintaining the
balance of power necessary to West
European security.

Nor is it likely that any sudden
or secret political agreements will
emerge between Paris and Moscow
as a result of this week's grandiose
affair. De Gaulle has spoken of a
"new alliance" between the countries,
but he appears to have been referring
to a closer community of understand-
ing and interest. The French are ex-
pected to concentrate on strictly na-
tional issues, aiming at expanded
trade, new cultural contacts and pos-
sibly some cooperative but modest
venture in joint space exploration.
Both countries could proclaim the in-
nocence of these arrangements while
at the same time urging comparable
forms of East-West collaboration
upon other European powers.

Certainly there must be an aware-
ness on both sides as to who in the
West possesses the real power, both
in army divisions and nuclear mis-
siles. Both must realize that the United
States cannot be evicted from the
Continent, and that its influence can
be diminished only in a general re-
laxation of the tension of East-West
relations. This consideration may in-
deed be the most potent restraining
influence, for by alarming West Ger-
many, General de Gaulle and the Rus-
sians would only strengthen the
bonds between Bonn and Washington.

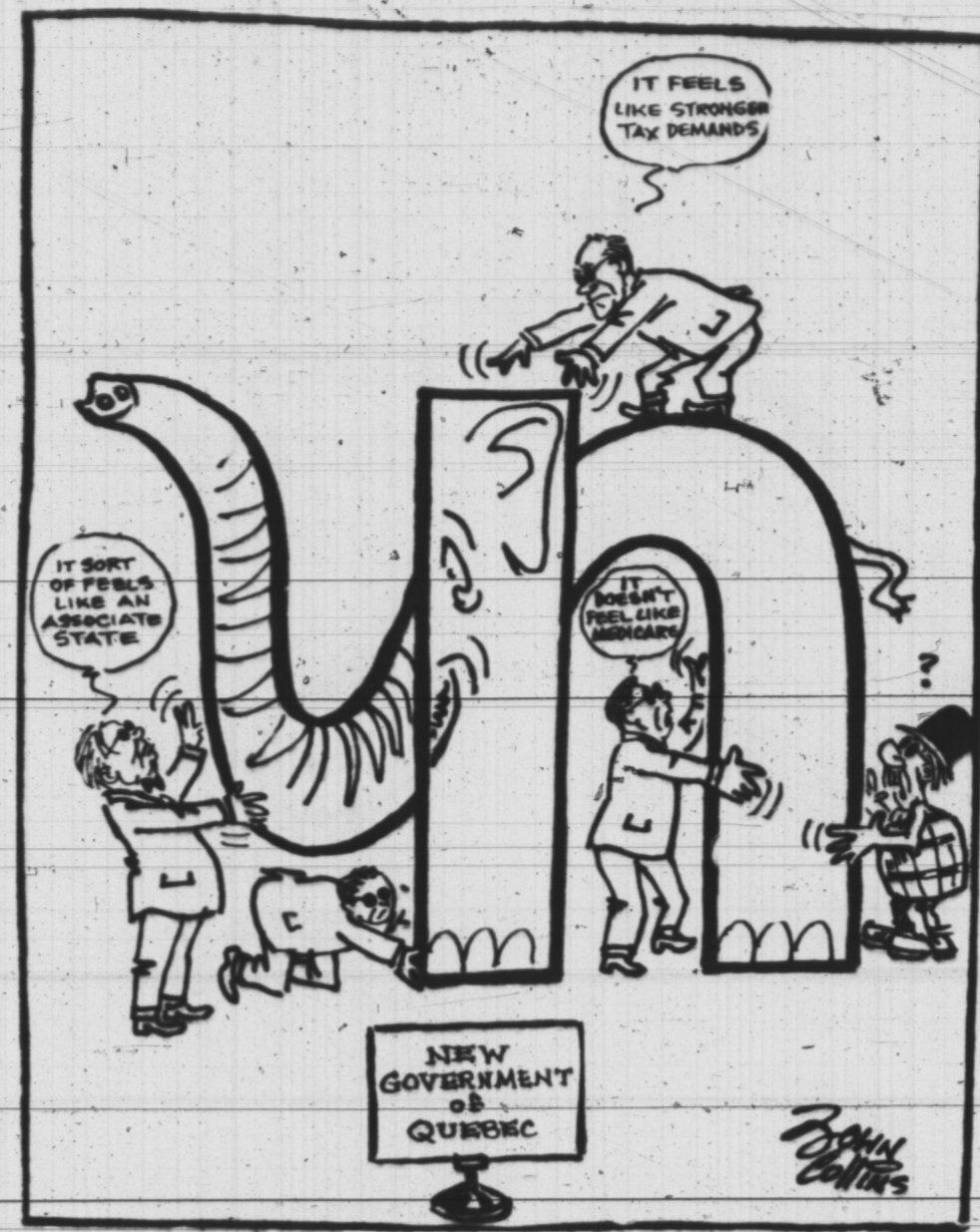
A Harrowing Case

Bureaucrats everywhere must have
shuddered at a news story which has
come out of France. It is about a
French civil servant, Louis Bublens,
who is suing the French government
for \$10,000 because, he says, he suf-
fered a nervous breakdown from in-
activity while employed as a bureau
chief in the ministry of labor.

He told a Paris court he spent nine
hours a day "widdling my thumbs."
Worse yet, he claims he was even
compelled to continue his inactivity
into overtime. When he complained
of his idleness, Bublens said, his
superiors gave him an annual effi-
ciency rating of 90 per cent, and a
commendation.

"Government" lawyers have replied
by characterizing Bublens as a mal-
content who is "attempting to shake
the taxpayers' faith in how their
money is spent."

Well may the Vancouver Province
ask: "How's that again?" It adds, in
reporting the incident, that "so far we
have heard no word from the Cana-
dian bureaucrats of any such menace
to laziness." But of course there is
always the possibility that one may
turn up. We shall await with interest
what the French court proposes to do
in this case.



THE BLIND MEN AND THE ELEPHANT

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Where The Bilingual Problem Is Rife

"Pourriez-vous m'indiquer comment
aller à la Grand-Place, s'il vous plait?" I said in my
peccable French accent to the
Bruxellois father. Wearing his
Sunday-best suit and a proud
smile, he was promouncing his
wife and three children past the
crowded sidewalk cafes on the
Boulevard-Adolph Max. In that
general sunbathed Sabbath crowd
I was unprepared for his curt
brush-off: "Je ne comprends pas."
Surely, I thought, a any
Bruxellois would understand at
least the name of his world-famous
main square, Grand-Place, the
architectural jewel and legitimate
pride of this capital city?

I tried again, and another
stroller rebuffed me in facile
French.
Then it dawned upon me: I
was the unwitting victim of the
savagely battle of bilingualism
splitting this tiny country. So then
I asked my way in English,
identifying myself as a tourist
rather than a French-speaking
Belgian, and I received polite
directions.

The man-in-the-street here tends
to be a Vlaamand, whose facial
and physical characteristics
betoken his Germanic origin.
He jealously treasures his
Flemish dialect and refuses to
recognize the French of the
Walloons, whose very name is
derived from a teutonic word
meaning "foreigner."

COMPARE CANADA
Belgium is a small country
one-twentieth the area of Sask-
atchewan; yet its population is
twelve times that of that prairie
province. A sharp east-west
line passes through Brussels to
divide the country, the north being
inhabited by the Flemish
while the south is inhabited by
the Walloons of Latin origin
speaking French. Each language
is official in its own district,
with this capital astride the di-
viding line being bilingual. The
eleven million inhabitants of
Belgium are divided, almost
equally between the two races;
but the Flemish birthrate cur-
rently exceeds that of the Walloons
by five to one, so they are forging
ahead in the Battle of the
Cradles.

This numerical equality, coupled
with a fairly clear geographical
dividing line and with the absence
of any third ethnic force
such as we have, makes their
situation different from ours.
In the past the Flemings have
been outnumbered and have
been economically depressed, so
the Walloons predominated in
executive positions and notably

in the plum civil service posts.
But a recent edict has prescribed
exact parity in the civil ser-
vice at every rank, while uni-
versal education is permitting
the Flemish to compete for top
posts in business.
The most vivid impression one
gains in this picturesque and
historic little country is of its
booming prosperity. The
farms are lush and well-kept;
shops and restaurants are
crowded, and prices here are
not bargains by Ottawa stand-
ards. One exception is the
many little restaurants, nestling
cheek by jowl in the narrow
streets around the Grand-Place
where \$2 buys a main dish of vari-
ety and excellence unmatched
by Ottawa's eateries at the
same price, while wines are abun-
dant and joyous at a price.
Another very apparent ex-
ception are the gaily coloured
silk dresses which women can
buy at mail-order prices.

Brussels has always been fam-
ous for its magnificent ancient
buildings, such as the fashion-
able Abbe de la Cambre, and
the Guild-Houses in the Grand-
Place with their elaborate carved
and gilded stone facades. In
juxtaposition now one sees im-
pressive and imaginative mod-
ern palaces, such as the Ban-
que Lambert colonnaded and
mounted on ball-bearing, and
the efficiently equipped Con-
gress Palace for international
conferences. For Brussels is
the capital of the supra-national
world now growing up, housing
many of Europe's new orga-
nizations such as the Common
Market, Euratom and the Coal
and Steel Community.

Yet behind this prosperity and
progress, one senses always the
bitterness of the bilingual prob-
lem, turning neighbour against
neighbour and bloodying the
heads of demonstrators. One
can but hope that Canada will
learn from and avoid this ex-
tremism.

ed for its magnificent ancient
buildings, such as the fashion-
able Abbe de la Cambre, and
the Guild-Houses in the Grand-
Place with their elaborate carved
and gilded stone facades. In
juxtaposition now one sees im-
pressive and imaginative mod-
ern palaces, such as the Ban-
que Lambert colonnaded and
mounted on ball-bearing, and
the efficiently equipped Con-
gress Palace for international
conferences. For Brussels is
the capital of the supra-national
world now growing up, housing
many of Europe's new orga-
nizations such as the Common
Market, Euratom and the Coal
and Steel Community.

Yet behind this prosperity and
progress, one senses always the
bitterness of the bilingual prob-
lem, turning neighbour against
neighbour and bloodying the
heads of demonstrators. One
can but hope that Canada will
learn from and avoid this ex-
tremism.

Doesn't Just Happen

Vancouver Province

President Johnson made a
simple little speech at Arlington
National Cemetery on Memorial
Day that has a significant
message for those who suppose
that peace is a natural state in
human affairs.
In it he listed the names of
nine U.S. soldiers who were the
first men killed in the military
operations initiated by their
country in an effort to maintain
peace and order in the world.

One was killed in Greece in
1947, when the U.S. helped that
country to resist aggression.
Two died in the airlift that re-
lieved Berlin from the Russian
blockade in the winter of 1948-
49. Two died in the Korean War.

Another couple were killed on
Kinnaman Island, when in 1958
there was a Chinese aggressive
gesture in Formosa Straits. An-
other was shot down over Cuba
during the 1962 crisis when the
Russians made an effort to set
up rocket sites there. The last
on the list was the first Ameri-
can killed in the Viet Nam war.

The president declared, these

men represented all Americans
who have risked or lost their
lives in U.S. peace-building ef-
forts since 1945.

"They were sent on their mis-
sions," he said, "because this
nation believes that peace is not
just something that happens.
Peace does not come because
we wish for it. Peace must be
fought for. It must be built
stone by stone.

"In the first half of this cen-
tury we learned that there can
be no peace if might makes
right—if force used by one na-
tion against a weaker nation is
permitted to succeed. We have
learned that the time to stop ag-
gression is when it first begins.
This is why we are in Viet Nam
today."

What the president was say-
ing is that peace is imposed, it
doesn't come naturally. There
was a long period in history
known as the era of Pax Britanica
in which Britain imposed peace
upon warring peoples with
what was sometimes called
"gunboat diplomacy." Now the
U.S. has taken up the burden.

What's Really Needed

London Free Press

Finance Minister Sharp has
taken a step toward honesty in
currency. No longer will our dol-
lar bills carry a promise to pay
to the bearer one dollar. This is
one of the traditional touches
that became meaningless when
Canada abandoned the gold
standard.

When paper money was intro-
duced it was intended as a sub-
stitute for metallic currency. In
the United States one particular
type of note was a silver certifi-
cate which promised to pay a
definite amount of silver. Gener-
ally the currencies were linked

to gold, and in the days before
1914 one could go into a bank in
Britain and exchange paper
money for gold sovereigns.

Since then times have indeed
changed. Now our dollars are
not only not redeemable in gold,
but it is hard to establish a
stable value for them in goods.
Since 1945 our dollar has depreci-
ated by some 30 cents.

We would all be grateful to
Mr. Sharp if he would provide a
dollar which is worth a dollar
and continues to maintain that
value. What is said on the face
of the bill is less important than
what it will buy.

New Work For Prisoners

Chatham Daily News

In Britain, regarded by some
of the newer lands as a bit back-
ward, the industrial revolution
is invading the cell block.
Time was when assigning pris-
oners such jobs as sewing mail
bags, weaving baskets and mak-
ing mats was the accepted way.

Now, however, these activities
are going out of style. Britain's
prison inmates henceforth are
much likelier to be trained in-
stead in light engineering, text-
iles, wood and tubular steel work,
and even in furniture-making.
In the old days the prisoner
earned 50 cents weekly, the equiv-
alent of 80 cents. Now the vision
looms of 14 pounds—the equi-

valent of \$39—for a 40-hour
work week.
Such, at least, is the predic-
tion of Lord Stotham, a junior
minister in the home office.
The new pay schedule will not
come immediately, perhaps; but
in the next decade.

Lord Stotham, as befits a Lab-
or minister, feels that the new
policies will bring new hope, dig-
nity and confidence to prisoners,
will prepare them better for a re-
turn to the outside world, will
help cover the rising costs of Bri-
tain's prison service—and per-
haps even permit some prison-
ers to celebrate their release by
making some slight restitution
to their victims.
A good idea for Canada.

Remedy For Pancreatitis

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
A hexanoic acid compound may
prove to be a remedy for acute
pancreatitis. The French drug
Plastenan was effective in
laboratory animals and there
are reasons to believe that the
product will do the same in hu-
mans. Best results are obtained
when it is given promptly after
the onset of the disease.

The pancreas manufactures
insulin and a number of diges-
tive enzymes. The latter flows
into the small intestine through
a common duct also carrying
bile from the liver. This com-
mon channel is the reason why
an infection of the pancreas fre-
quently is associated with a dis-
order of the gallbladder or bile
ducts.

Alcohol is now a common
cause of pancreatitis. Many of
the victims of heavy drinking,
whereas others go on periodic
sprees. At any rate, booze in-
cluding wine and beer stimu-
lates the organ which secretes its
juices into the duct that now is
blocked by an alcohol-induced
congestion.

There are many other causes
of pancreatitis but these are the
most common. The condition can
be severely painful and stems
from a distention of the gland
and leakage of the caustic juices
into the abdomen. The distress,
usually provoked by a large
meal or alcohol, develops gradu-
ally and increases steadily in in-
tensity. It begins above the navel
and often radiates into the
back. The abdomen is tender to
the touch. The victim vomits or
retches repeatedly and may go
into shock.

Certain blood tests offer the
clue that the pancreas is involv-
ed. Most of the victims are an ill
that hospitalization is needed as
a lifesaving measure. Chronic
pancreatitis is the end result of
recurrent attacks of acute in-
flammation. Persist drinking is
found in 50 per cent, but regard-
less of the cause, the manifesta-
tions stem from a battle worn
pancreas that no longer manuf-
actures its quota of insulin and
the digestive enzymes. Best re-
sults are obtained in those in whom
gallbladder disease is playing a
causative role.

PAINFUL HIP
Mrs. Q. writes: My seven-
year-old grandson complains of
pain in his hip and thigh. He
never wants to play with other
children. Have you any idea
what might be wrong?

REPLY
There are several possibilities
including Perthes' disease. Why
not consult your physician who
will recommend X-ray and other
laboratory tests?

ECTOPIC PREGNANCY
Mrs. B. writes: I have a friend
who is pregnant in the abdomen
rather than the uterus. Is there
any possibility that the child
could be saved through caesarean
operation?

REPLY
Extrauterine, or abdominal,
pregnancies have been known to
go to term, but this is the excep-
tion rather than the rule.

CAN'T EAT SEAFOOD
Mrs. A.A. writes: Could nau-
sea, which follows the eating of
seafood, be due to allergy to this
food?

REPLY
Yes, it also may represent in-
tolerance to seafood because of
gall bladder disease or peptic ul-
cer.

MARRIAGE AFTER SURGERY
K.G. writes: How long after
a hysterectomy can a woman
marry?

REPLY
The ceremony can be perform-
ed as soon as the woman comes
out of the anesthetic.

(NOTE: All correspondence
to Dr. Van Dellen should be
addressed to: Dr. Theodore
Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Trib-
une, Chicago, Ill. 60611.)

PORTRAIT THE OLD
DARTMOUTH, N.S. (CP)
The University Women's Club
has commissioned Halifax arti-
st John Cook to paint four lo-
cal scenes as a centennial proj-
ect. The subjects include old
Dartmouth houses, a street
scene and a waterfront scene.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discus-
sion by correspondents of questions of
interest. The opinions expressed do not
necessarily endorse the opinion of corres-
pondents. All letters published are sub-
ject to editing and condensation where
necessary. The Boarding House will
enter into any correspondence regard-
ing letters submitted.

VETERANS' PENSIONS

Sir,—May I through your col-
umn express my appreciation to
Mr. Diefenbaker who recently
brought to the attention of Mr.
Pearson the shabby treatment
the war veterans and their de-
pendents are now receiving from
his Liberal Government?
Mr. Pearson has fully admit-
ted that \$200 a month is a subst-
ance level for two senior citi-
zens and at the same time ex-
pects a veteran like myself who
has a wife and seven children to
live on \$221. I understand I am
allowed to make up to \$800 a
year but that I am unable to do
owing to ill health and at the
same time not eligible for a dis-
ability pension as my illness
began after my discharge.

I also understand there has
been a Royal Commission ap-
pointed to look into disability
pensions but so far no mention
has been made regarding the
veterans' allowance.
Mr. Pearson did not ask for the
consent of a Royal Commission
to grant a salary increase for Par-
liament, top civil servants, old age
assistance, etc. etc. I, for one
am certain Mr. Pearson can see
it leaves room for bitterness and
also tempers the pride of all who
took part in a great country's ef-
fort for peace and freedom.
I am, Sir, etc.
DISCOURAGED VETERAN
Charlottetown.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The nouveau riche manufac-
turer and his wife were having
difficulty adjusting to a life of
elegance. After the first dinner
in their new 35-room mansion,
the husband turned to his wife
and asked, "Shall we have our
after-dinner coffee in the library?"
"It's too late," she re-
plied. "The library closes at 6."

Mrs. Newbold was determin-
ed that the grocer should not
take advantage of her inexperience.
"Don't you think these
eggs are rather small?" she
asked critically. "Indeed, I do,"
agreed the grocer. "But that's
the kind the farmer sends me."

Just out of law school and
seeking a suitable location for
his practice, the young man
made a tour of all the state's
county seats. Pausing at the
courthouse in the centre of a
very small town, he approached
a white-headed old codger who
sat drowsily on the steps. Young
man: Do you have a criminal
lawyer here? Native: We think
so, young feller, but we ain't
never proved it on him.

They were fresh from the coun-
try this morning. "Yes," said
the shopper, "that's the trouble
with the farmers. They're so
anxious to sell their eggs that
they take them out of the nest's
too soon." — Hamilton Specia-
tor.

Inflation note: a set of four
horseshoes and two iron stakes
which horseshoe pitchers used
to be able to pick up almost any
where for nothing, now costs \$7-
99 in the U.S. — Windsor Star.

Japanese hotel owner serves
free beer when an earthquake
strikes. After a few rounds the
guest can't tell whether he or
the hotel is rocking. — Win-
dstar Star.

Barbados Conference
By Joseph MacSweeney
Canadian Press Staff, London

LONDON (CP)—The story is
told that when the Second World
War burst on the world, this
cable arrived in London from
the West Indies:

"Carry on Britain Barbados
is behind you."

The story may not be strictly
true but it tells much about the
small island colony of 166
square miles, which soon may
become an independent country
within the Commonwealth.

Loved by many Canadian
tourists, Barbados is the only
territory in the one-time Spanish
Main that has never flown a
flag other than Britain's, having
been first settled by the
English in 1624.

A constitutional conference
now is under way here and
much is at stake for the island
whose people appear divided
over whether they are ready to
go it alone into independence.

One of the first speakers at
the conference was E. D. Mot-
tley of the Barbados National
party, who leads the opposition
in the colonial legislature, oldest
in the Commonwealth. He was
prominent in the debate early
this year when the legislature
approved a government motion
for independence.

Mottley spoke earnestly of
preserving the "essential free-
doms and democratic way of
life" on the sugar-producing is-
land, whose population of al-
most 250,000 is nearly 90 per
cent of African origin. With
1,449 persons to the square mile.

It is the most densely inhabit-
ed territory in the Commonwealth.
The last election was held in
1961, resulting in the Demo-
cratic Labor Party, led by E.
W. Barrow, gaining 14 seats
over a combined opposition of
10 members. Controversy now
revolves around whether the
election should be held after in-
dependence, as Barrow wants,
or before, as the opposition
prefers.

Barrow's stand is that, with
the Windward and Leeward Is-
lands adopting a new form of
non-colonial association with
Britain, the only course for
Barbados is immediate inde-
pendence. The British govern-
ment would have no right a
delay or question the islands
right in this view.

Britain originally hoped that,
following the 1962 breakup of
the West Indies federation, the
islands in the arc including
Barbados would become inde-
pendent together in some sort
of federation of their own.

But that, it appears, will not
be given up of some even-
tual form of federation, al-
though it already has reached
agreement separately with the
Windwards and Leewards.
These agreements leave de-
ference and foreign affairs in the
hands of Britain.

There seems to be a body of
opinion in Britain—at least, that
Barrow could ease the situation
and remove doubts by agreeing
to a pre-independence election.

Pan-American Games

Winnipeg Free Press

As the Pan-American Games
even allow for spiralling con-
struction costs, there has been
bad planning somewhere.
But the Games are not the
only Centennial project which
has fallen afoul of increasing
costs. What has happened here
has been duplicated all across
the country, and nowhere more
so than in connection with Expo
67.

Revised costs have not meant
a curtailing of the latter project
they should not be allowed a
curtail plans for the Pan-Am
Games.

If more money is required,
it should be forthcoming. The
city and Metro should be pre-
pared to supply further funds if
necessary, and since provincial
and national prestige is also at
stake, a good case can be made
for the augmenting of provincial
and federal grants.

even allowing for spiralling con-
struction costs, there has been
bad planning somewhere.

But the Games are not the
only Centennial project which
has fallen afoul of increasing
costs. What has happened here
has been duplicated all across
the country, and nowhere more
so than in connection with Expo
67.

Revised costs have not meant
a curtailing of the latter project
they should not be allowed a
curtail plans for the Pan-Am
Games.

If more money is required,
it should be forthcoming. The
city and Metro should be pre-
pared to supply further funds if
necessary, and since provincial
and national prestige is also at
stake, a good case can be made
for the augmenting of provincial
and federal grants.

Preliminary estimates for
the total cost of the Games was
set at \$1,380,000. Obviously,

MOTOR REWINDING
& REPAIRS
Storey Electric Ltd.
136 Prince St. Ch. town

Rothsay Collegiate School

Founded 1877 ROTHSAY, N.B.
AN OLD NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL
FOR BOYS

An Independent School whose purpose is to offer a liberal
education for able boys. For this it possesses all the facili-
ties, including: Chapel, Senior and Junior Residences, Covered
Basket, Playing Fields, Gymnasium, 200 acres of countryside.
Sound teaching, small classes, high standards.

INFORMATION MAY BE HAD FROM THE HEADMASTER
C. H. BONNYCASTLE, B.A., LL.D.

Bay Vista Lounge

(Just west of Cavendish)


OPENING DANCE
SAT. NIGHT JUNE 25
(Premises Now centrally heated)
Music By The
"VELVETS"
No Minors Pleas-