

SIR SAM WORE MUFTI WHEN HE RETURNED TO OTTAWA

Gadsby's Racy Comment on the Return of Canada's War Lord to Face Charges Against Him--Has Four Lawyers Engaged to Assist in the Vindication of Process--Some Danger That the Truth May Get Mixed.

(By H. F. Gadsby.)

Ottawa, April 27.—The good guesses are inferring a lot from the fact that Major General Sir Sam Hughes arrived in Ottawa in civilian dress and that the Hon. Robert Rogers was the cabinet minister chosen to welcome the General home. From these two outstanding facts, the whole subsequent course of the government's negotiations with Sir Sam and Sir Sam's negotiations with the government is predicted.

The reception organized by the Ottawa Conservative Association, which included a brass band, is like the works of the watch—has nothing to do with the case. Moreover, the brass band was non-committal, much more so than brass bands usually are. It did not play "See the Conquering Hero Comes," or anything partisan like that. All it breathed was "Home, Sweet Home," and Sir Sam could take his change out of that. It was plain enough that so far as his colleagues in the cabinet are concerned, Sam is on probation.

Plenty of noise Sir Sam makes about fighting all his enemies, "from highest to lowest," but his appearance in mufti at the Union Station—although he had plenty of time to disguise himself as a Major General in his private car—is taken to mean that he approaches his trouble in a civilian (if not in a civil) spirit. For the time he is not the Man or Horseback, and he will not ride anybody down.

Has Four Lawyers.

Having resumed the role of prominent citizen, Sir Sam takes the ordinary precautions that a prominent citizen who is too respectable to be guilty usually takes. He engages four lawyers, four K. C.'s of the highest talents and the biggest retaining fees, keeps three at his elbow to nudge him and say, "Get thee behind me, Satan," whenever his temper gets the better of him, and leaves a third in New York to comb the witnesses from the United States.

This is strictly within his rights, for counsel for the defence must be informed not only of what the witnesses know, but also of what they don't know, which is equally important.

There are rumors, for example, that Colonel John Wesley Allison may be suffering from brain storm or something like that; it has even been suggested that his complaint is amnesia, or loss of memory, a very popular disease among people who want to forget their responsibilities for a shorter or longer period.

Whatever is the matter with Sir Sam's soul mate, Parliament will insist that he tell the Royal Commission how much he is unable to recollect.

What is truth? said Jestling Pilate. It is that part of the evidence which witnesses fail to remember. Consequently the more truthful Colonel John Wesley Allison is the more he is likely to forget.

Meanwhile the Public Accounts Committee would also like to look the Colonel over and see how sick he really is. What's more, a very considerable section of the Conservative party, voiced by the Hon. Andrew Broder, R. B. Bennett of Calgary, and Nickel of Kingston, keep on urging that no vindication will be complete which omits a full statement from Colonel John Wesley Allison.

Truth May Get Mixed.

Of course both sides will handle the witnesses for all the truth there is in them. The truth may get mixed in the hands of so many lawyers, but the public will not fail to notice that Sir Sam has four lawyers to keep things straight. Consequently the truth on his side ought to assay high. Some people argue loosely that the more difficult one's case is the more lawyers one ought to have, so as to make it that much more difficult. But obviously Sir Sam takes no stock in this argument. On the contrary, the way it works out with him is that the more innocent you are—the more lawyers you need to prove it—such is the denseness of the general public in distinguishing truth from error. And as one's innocence increases so must one's lawyers increase in mental calibre, professional weight, personal influence and scale of payment. When it comes to lawyers, the best is none too good for Sir Sam. His present outfit must cost him at least six hundred dollars a day. I don't know why people over-pay lawyers that way—unless it's conscience.

However, if the Meredith-Duff commission lasts as long as the Davidson Commission, it will put Sam back about \$220,000—a tidy sum of money even in these days.

If the Major General has to pay it out of his own pocket, it will take all he got out of the Lindsay Warder, his savings as a cabinet minister, and then some. But perhaps the government, that is to say, the people of Canada, will pay the lawyers' bills for Major General Sam. It ought to be worth that much to have our war lord vindicated. I don't know the precedents in Warren Hastings' case, but I believe the British government paid the defendant's costs.

A Hearty Greeting.

The other outstanding fact is that the Hon. Bob Rogers met Major General Sam at the station and nearly shook his hand off. It happened to be Palm Sunday when these milom enemies joined palms, not wholly one may suspect as a guarantee of good faith, but for advertising purposes. This bears out the supposition that Sam is in a docile frame of mind and will take advice not only from his lawyers, but from his colleagues in the cabinet.

This caressing in public, this rainbow of peace, officially tendered by the Honorable Bob to Major General Sam, is an intimation that the cabinet

PROHIBITION BILL WAS PASSED IN THE LEGISLATURE

Messrs Tilley & Grannen of St. John the Only Members to Vote Against the Measure--A Great Deal of Discussion Over the Various Features of the Bill--Will Have Third Reading Today.

The Legislature spent the great part of yesterday discussing the prohibition bill and at 11 o'clock the members, by a vote of 30 to 2, voted to recommend the bill for a third reading. Adjournment was then made until 11 o'clock this morning.

The House went into committee with Mr. Munro in the chair, and took up the further consideration of the intoxicating liquor bill.

On the section regarding the quantity of liquor to be sold to medical men Hon. Mr. Baxter said he would like to know what the medical men in the House thought about the matter.

Dr. Morehouse said that from the point of view of a country practitioner two quarts were absolutely unreasonable. Many city doctors have country practices and it was necessary that they should have the opportunity of taking such a quantity of alcohol out with them as the needs of their patients might require. A doctor with a purely town practice could send his patients to drug stores for their needs.

In his own case on one occasion he had as many as twenty patients suffering from diphtheria at one time, and as any medical man would know, they needed considerable alcoholic stimulant. Where would he have been had he had to send to Fredericton every time he needed a supply such as was required? Two quarts would have been of no use whatever. He thought that medical men should have every facility given them to get whatever quantity of alcohol they felt they reasonably needed, but he did not think that five gallons at a time was enough.

Dr. Taylor said he certainly thought that five gallons was more than was necessary for a practitioner to have at one time, taking into consideration all the demands that were made upon him.

With regard to the section as to the quantity of liquor which might be sold under prescription, Dr. Taylor suggested that the matter be opened up for discussion. The quality of the liquor purchased was a very essential feature and the best way to obtain only high quality goods was to buy in the original bottles. When bought in smaller quantities it was apt to get adulterated and unless it was to be sold in original packages the inspector should take steps to see that nothing but the best quality of liquor was permitted to be sold. Medical men should have liberty to prescribe just whatever they considered necessary for their patients.

Dr. Morehouse said the question was whether medical men were needed or not. The bill apparently acknowledged that they were, and if that fact was acknowledged then they should be given credit for the intention of doing what was fair and right.

Should Pay Its Way.

On the amendment to the section respecting fees and giving the Governor-in-Council authority to fix the amount, Mr. Slipp urged that a license fee be made ample to provide a fund to carry on an adequate enforcement

is going to hang together in this matter, because, as John Hancock once said, that is a better way than hanging separately.

The cabinet is going to see Sam through and when Sam is through they will probably let him out. There is plenty of glory awaiting an ex-cabinet minister who happens to be a full-blown Major General at the front. This is not quite a prophecy, but it is a pretty good guess. The popular theory is that Sir Sam ought to be called Sir Samson, that he pulls down the temple if he gets peevish, that he is honorary president of the If-I-go-you-go Club, and that if he quits all quit, while Sir Sam goes out and runs a khaki election with himself as the hero.

There is said to be very little danger of this happening, because an ex-cabinet minister is never much of a hero the day he leaves office, human nature being so constituted that it doesn't recognize heroes when they are dismounted. As for Sir Sam's drag with the Orange order, it is said to be political rather than personal, and due to stop as soon as he ceases to be a cabinet minister.

Sir Sam is a member of the Government, but not Minister of Militia, his duties in that department having been handed over "at his own request" to Premier Borden, so that Sam can devote all his time to squaring himself before the Royal Commission.

Everybody seems to agree that Sam has a man's job ahead of him. Meanwhile the government is in possession of Major General Sam's portfolio, and possession is nine points of the law.

provisions as relate to the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act, which shall remain in force so long as the latter Act is operative in any municipality in the province." Hon. Mr. Baxter explained that it was proposed to give the counties which did not repeal the Scott Act the benefit which the 1915 Act provided for territories under the Canada Temperance Act.

On the section providing for a plebiscite, Mr. Tilley objected to the words "may be" being included in the sentence making it lawful for the Lieutenant Governor to appoint a day for holding a plebiscite. He felt that the sentence should read "shall be lawful" if it was decided that there should be a plebiscite.

Mr. Lockhart thought the amendment was all right as presented.

Mr. Grannen said he felt that Mr. Tilley's point was well taken. All collection should not be lost of the fact that a referendum had been promised in the Governor's speech from the throne.

The words "may be" were then struck out.

On the amendment prohibiting the sale under beer licenses to children under 16 years of age, to be drunk on the premises, there was a discussion, taken part in by G. L. White, Baxter, Smith and Carter.

After discussion the amendment was changed so as to provide that the holders of beer licenses shall not sell to a child under 16 nor allow a child under 16 to drink the beer upon his premises.

Percentage of Proof Spirits.

Mr. Tilley asked as to the fixing of the percentage of proof spirits at 2 per cent. by weight.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said that the percentage was the same as 1 per cent. of alcohol by weight and was barely enough to keep the beer from spoiling.

Mr. Tilley said that he always understood that proof spirits by weight was equal to twice the power of proof

spirits.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said that the Dominion Alliance were unanimous in saying that 2 per cent. as fixed was safe.

Hon. Mr. Baxter asked for an expression of opinion from the members on the subject. If it was all right to sell the beer which the holders of licenses were to be allowed to sell, he did not see why the sale should be stopped any earlier on Saturday night than on any other night. The present provision had been copied from the Liquor License Act.

Mr. White (Victoria) asked if provision was not included in the act by the Dominion Alliance people under the expectation that the percentage would be fixed at more than two.

S. B. Bustin Drew Bill.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said that the honorable member from Victoria was not correct in his statement or supposition. The bill had been drawn by Mr. S. P. Bustin of St. John, under instructions from him to make the best possible act for the enforcement of a prohibitory law in the province and he would like to pay a tribute to the extraordinarily good work that had been done by Mr. Bustin, who had shown much industry and research and had presented an act that was especially creditable from its typographical form as well as for other reasons. Mr. Bustin had worked under his direction but it was a fact that members of the Alliance committee or some of them had been shown certain portions of the act as it was being drawn but they had been consulted mostly upon the working out of certain details and it would not be fair to say that they had not been consulted.

(Continued on page six)

Wood's Phosphorine.
The Great English Remedy.
Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins, cures nervous debility, mental and brain worry, despondency, loss of energy, palpitation of the heart, failing memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Widdowson.)

Something New Every Week

OF THE BEST USEFUL MERCHANDISE THAT MONEY CAN BUY, and selling in most cases at the OLD RELIABLE PRICES.

Ladies' House and Street Dresses, Children's School and Street Dresses, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Hosiery, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Underwear, Voil, Silk and Crepe Waists, Silk and Kid Gloves, Middies, Wash Skirts, etc.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS on Many SPRING SUITS and COATS. \$30.00 Suits now \$25.00; \$12.00 Suits now \$10.00; some at half price.

The Ladies' and Children's Store

R. L. BLACK - - - - - York Street
Agent for Standard Patterns.

The Printing and Publicity Specialist Talks To His Son

"Say, John, I feel quite sick today," said Mr. Blank. "Please visit the different doctors in town, and find out who will cure me for the least money. Get your quotations tabulated and then let me see them. Of course we will engage the doctor who charges the least."

"Why, I never heard of such a thing," said John. "The idea of getting quotations from a doctor; it's the asylum for you."

"Well now, why not? I am a specialist in printing and publicity. I study my business just as carefully as any doctor can do. If I do say it that shouldn't, I have just as much brains as the average doctor. I strive to give my customers the benefit of my knowledge, my artistic skill and judgement and my ideas on publicity. I give service as the term is understood in the Twentieth Century."

"When some people around here have a little printing to be done, they visit all the printing offices, get quotations from each one, and then give the work to the man who gives the lowest figures."

"The ordinary user of printing knows his own business, but he is no more a judge of the work of printing than he is a judge of what sort of medicine a doctor should give him for the cure of his ailment. If people ask me for quotations and pass me by if my price happens to be a little more than the other fellow, why shouldn't I apply the same method to the doctor, lawyer, dentist and painter? Why not? It's a mighty poor rule that won't work more than one way."

The MAIL PRINTING CO.

PHONE 67. FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

COWAN'S COCOA "Perfection Brand"

A Cocoa that is brimful of nourishment containing the beautiful aroma of the finest cocoa beans skillfully blended.

Years of experience in the cocoa trade has produced in our "Perfection" Brand the finest cocoa in the world.

As a liquid food its value is unsurpassed.

At a very small cost it may be bought anywhere—and remember it is the economical food to-day.



Manufactured in Toronto, Canada