

PROHIBITION DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Western Member Comes Out Strongly Against It—Says Coffee Makes Him Sick, but Whiskey and Water Before Meals Fixes Him Up—Sir Sam Hughes Suggests that Acting Premier Discussion.

Ottawa, May 14.—A breezy discussion of the temperance question enlivened proceedings in the House yesterday. It was invoked by the Government's introduction of legislation calling on Parliament to ratify the Order-in-Council passed in December, 1917 to prohibit the importation and sale of liquor in Canada for the duration of the war and for one year afterwards.

Sir Thomas White had charge of the resolution. Hon. N. W. Rowell, credited with being the father of it, sat beside him and prompted him several times. Sir Thomas explained that the Government's idea was to implement provincial legislation by carrying out the desires of the provinces as indicated by the action of provincial legislatures. The new legislation would be effective from one year after the signing of peace, not after the armistice. He mentioned "proof spirits."

Sir Sam Hughes: "What does that mean? Strictly temperance men like myself don't know."

Sir Thomas said that, as a strictly temperance man himself, he was not sure, but he believed "Proof Spirits" had one-half the strength of alcohol.

Subsequently J. A. Stewart, of Lanark, Ontario, explained. When they used to test powder in the army in England, it was found that the alcohol in it could be reduced in strength. The reduction to the point where fire could be struck gave "The Proof." Hence, proof spirits.

Class Legislation

Hume Cronyn, of London, attacked Ontario's prohibitory law as ridiculous class legislation. It seems the thirsty in Ontario can buy liquor of any strength so long as it be "native wine" and procured in quantity. The new Federal legislation protects this privilege. Furthermore, the proposed law prevents Ontario brewers from making beer for export, since they cannot produce a stronger brew than may be sold in Ontario.

Hon. W. S. Fielding: "Am I correct in supposing that a man in Ontario has the right to get drunk so long as

he gets drunk on native wine?"

Sir Thomas: "The law does not say so." But neither does the law prevent it, and as a result, Ontario's native wine industry, just now, is on the high road to making the famous Champagne district of France look like a lemon-sour factory.

Mr. Cronyn wanted the clause protecting the sale in Ontario of native wines of any strength in wholesale lots struck out. His amendment was not in order at this stage.

That the proposed legislation did not meet Ontario's wishes was the view of Mr. Stewart, of Lanark.

He said the liquor issue had given rise to the famous game of passing the buck, the Federal and Ontario Governments figuring as the players. Under the Doherty Act of 1916, Ontario had the right to prohibit the importation of liquor, but had not done so. Then, how was it meeting Ontario's wishes to prohibit what Ontario had always allowed?

To this, Sir Thomas replied that Ontario was not able to make the prohibition effective without Federal help.

A Chance to Stock Up

Again, Mr. Stewart said the operation of the famous Order-in-Council of 1917 was delayed until those who had the inclination and the money could stock up. Men overseas for the past four years had been frozen out. In Toronto, he said, thefts of liquor were becoming a common thing. Very few of them were reported, since "the long-suffering people in Toronto would rather lose the whisky than let it become known that they had it." The man who had none, found out that his neighbor's cellar was locked.

E. W. Nesbitt: "Can't he visit his neighbor?"

Mr. Stewart: "They do—when he's away." He read a newspaper clipping of the theft of several cases from an army officer's home in Toronto while the soldier was abroad and his wife was at Atlantic city. Mr. Stewart warned the Government that their

temperance law was a dangerous form of class legislation, such as no Government could afford to pass at this time.

Sir Thomas White denied that the prohibitory Order-in-Council had been timed so as to permit stocking up. The idea was to allow dealers to dispose of their stocks. He met Mr. Stewart's demand that the possession of liquor be declared illegal by urging the difficulty of searching all the cellars in Ontario. He was not disposed to worry over the suggestion that very many cellars were filled. His own in Toronto he said was as dry as Mother Hubbard's cupboard, and he believed most of those in Toronto were the same. He expressed himself as favoring legislation to permit any province to import wines of the strength legalized for sale by provincial legislation.

Whiskey Cures Him

All this time, the Opposition had sat tight and silent enjoying the objections raised across the floor. Another Unionist now arose in the person of Major G. W. Andrews, D. S. O. of Winnipeg, elected in December, 1917, by the largest majority polled in the country. Major Andrews, short and sturdy went overseas with the 90th Winnipeg Rifles his only son being a member of the same unit, and served at the front with great distinction. He speaks seldom in the House, but leaves no doubt as to where he stands.

Coming to the debate through a barrage fire of circulars and resolutions from temperance bodies, on the one hand and labor bodies on the other the Major said he agreed with Sir Thomas that there was a large temperance vote to be considered by the Government. He stood foursquare against prohibition.

Some things agree with me, and some do not. I've tried them all," declared the Major, amidst a roar of laughter. "If I take coffee for a week I'm sick, but a little whiskey and water with my meals makes me feel all right."

"Sodden England" Fought

Becoming serious, Major Andrews made a moving reference to his experiences overseas. The "Beer-sodden Englishman" had stood up to the enemy's fire like a hero. From "whiskey-soaked Scotland" every man able to carry a gun had been on the march to the front. He did not forget how the "Wine-bibbing Frenchman" at Verdun had said, "They shall not pass." Canada might do worse than imitate these "three virile nations."

He had been told of the influx of American drinkers Canada would suffer from if this country went wet. From what he knew of the moderate drinkers over the border, he stood willing to give our temperance crowd in exchange for them and throw in fifty cents to boot.

Major Andrews warned the Government against the subterranean liquor traffic, which he saw springing up everywhere, and which was a "frightful price to pay for prohibition." Rum had saved tens of thousands of Canadian boys at the front from the death and insanity threatened by exposure.

Reading a high medical opinion of liquor taken in moderation as a sedative for the nervous system, he declared: "If ever a tormented world needed a sedative, it is now."

In his introductory speech Sir Thomas White was in different form, which led Sir Sam Hughes to suggest that the acting Prime Minister would be the better of a couple of Scotches.

KENT COUNTY LUNATIC SHOT FOUR PEOPLE

Moncton, May 15.—A telephone message to the Transcript from Rexton, Kent county, some 45 miles from here, tells the story of the shooting of four people by a man apparently insane, named Robert Childs, alias Robert McIntosh. He reached Rexton last night and this morning went to his old home-stand about half a mile outside the village, on which he said he had a claim. He set fire to the barn and shot a horse.

Mrs. John Childs, his brother's wife, and her son Harold, about sixteen years of age, started to the barn to try to save the cattle and horses, when he shot both of them. Two neighbors, Louis Hebert and his son, noticed the fire and went over to try to save the cattle and he shot both of them.

Mrs. Childs and one of the Heberts are in a critical condition. Robert Childs had three revolvers and is still at large in the woods.

A COLOSSAL BANK ROBBERY

New York, May 15.—Venustiano Carranza, President of Mexico, was charged with a "colossal bank robbery" in a suit for injunction filed in the Supreme Court here today by Wm. B. Mitchell, former manager of the Banco de Londres, of Mexico City, seeking to restrain A. Catuegla, counsel here for Carranza's "commission monetari" from prosecuting a \$140,000 suit which has been brought against the bank.

Mr. Mitchell alleges Carranza looted the bank of \$19,000,000 in 1916 by means of a series of illegal governmental decrees.

CROP CONDITIONS IN THE WEST SAID TO BE GOOD

Montreal, May 15.—"Conditions with respect to the crops are in a very satisfactory state in the west," declared W. A. Black, president of the Ogilvie Milling Company, who returned from Winnipeg on Saturday, where he took part in an important conference of millers and grain men.

"There is going to be a fair increase in the acreage so far as indications point now. They have had a very fair amount of moisture in all parts of the country and on the whole the weather has been rather cool. This latter fact will make it all the better for the wheat at this stage, as it will give it an opportunity of making good strong roots and will make for a strong and healthy plant later in the season."

"At present the outlook is very encouraging on the market. All the mills have practically sold their output up to the end of June. As to July and August we cannot tell as yet."

Referring to the report that it might be necessary for Canada to return to war bread, he said, "We do not anticipate anything of the kind."

With respect to the embargo on Canadian wheat being exported through United States ports, he said that the embargo had been lifted for two months. "While the general embargo has been lifted," he explained, "that is no guarantee that it will not be made effective again at some later date. The United States will handle

BRIEF BUT USEFUL RECIPES.

Restore Gilt Frames.—Rub with a sponge moistened with turpentine.

Drive Away Ants.—A little quick lime placed in the infested places.

Remove Tar from Cloth.—Rub it well with turpentine till every trace is removed.

Make Leather Waterproof.—Saturate it with castor oil; to stop shoes squeaking, drive a peg into the middle of the sole.

Clean the Hair.—Wash well with a mixture of soft water, 1 pint; sal soda 1 ounce; cream tartar ¼ ounce.

Egg Stains on Spoons.—Rub with common salt.

Fruit Stains on Hands.—Wash the hands in clear water, dry slightly and while still moist strike a sulphur match and hold your hands around the flame.

Clean Gloves.—Pour a little benzine into a basin and wash the gloves in it, rubbing and squeezing them until clean. If much soiled, they must be washed again through clean benzine and rinsed in a fresh supply. Hang in the air to dry.

Clean Hair Brushes.—Dissolve a little soda in warm water and pour in a small amount of ammonia. Hold the brushes with the bristles downward and avoid wetting the back as far as possible; shake until the grease is removed; then rinse in cold water and put in the air to dry.

Cure Mosquito Bites.—Put ten drops of refined carbolic acid into an ounce of rose water; shake well and apply. (If you hold your breath while a mosquito has its bill in you it cannot withdraw it until you breathe again).

How to Remove a Rusty Screw.—Apply a red hot iron to the head for a short time, the screw-driver being applied immediately while the screw is hot.

SINN FEIN LEADERS ARRESTED IN 1917 SENTENCED AT NEW YORK

New York, May 15.—Three Sinn Fein leaders who were arrested in the fall of 1917 charged with conspiring to obtain false American passports which would enable them to reach Ireland and assist in a second Exter rebellion, pleaded guilty in the Federal District Court here today and paid fines of \$250 each. They were Patrick J. McCarten, who was arrested on a Belgian relief ship in Halifax Harbor in October, 1917, while serving as a mess man and trying to get to Europe from this country on a passport made out to him under another name, as an American citizen; "General" Liam Mellows, who was arrested here simultaneously with Dr. McCarten at Halifax, and charged with the same offence when a seaman's passport made out in the name of Donnelly was found in his possession; and James M. McDermott, arrested here with Mellows.

FOUR WEALTHY FARMERS IN N. B.

Mr. H. F. Gadsby, the well known publicist, describes Hon. William M. Martin, the Liberal premier of Saskatchewan as "probably the handsomest man in Canadian public life." Hon. Mr. Martin is a Scotch Presbyterian and is a native of Ontario. His name is prominently mentioned in connection with the Liberal leadership, and considering the fact that nearly all of the provinces now have woman suffrage, his good looks are going to count for something.

"We admit our defeat," say the German envoys. That makes it official. No chance for future argument.

the Canadian wheat as long as they find that they are able to do so. The embargo may go on again when the new United States crop begins to move."

An explanation was given of the statement of Mr. Barnes at Minneapolis a few days ago that the United States might purchase a fair amount of Canadian wheat. Mr. Black said that there was a quantity of Canadian wheat, not exceeding three million bushels, of a quality that could not be used by Canadian mills for the manufacture of flour for domestic purposes. It was understood that Mr. Barnes had made an offer to the Canadian owners on behalf of United States interests for this wheat. Mr. Black did not know that this wheat had actually been purchased as yet by the United States, but he said that doubtless this was the wheat referred to by Mr. Barnes in his recent statement.

TRUE GOLFERS NEVER EXPLODE

(Toledo Blade.)

Here is a tip for the golfer: Your mental attitude has an amazing effect on your game. Don't cuss when you have a run of bad luck—smile!

"The mind," says Grantland Rice, "is a vital factor in reducing a score from 110 to 100 or from 100 to 90, or from 90 to 80. And it is to this mental side of the game that golfers should give their attention."

Francis Ouimet has discovered that gloom and taciturnity seldom cut down one's golf score. He is the original little golfing ray of sunshine; he talks to everybody on the links, and never lets a spectator tether his chamois.

Norman Maxwell, an extremely nervous player who, despite occasional illness, has so mastered his mental equipoise that he never allows a bit of bad luck to worry him. Golfers! Take that thought home and try it on your piano—or victrola.

Jerome D. Travers, who among golfers, has invented the most practical new thought of our time—namely, After making a bad shot, forget it, and think only of the next stroke. Yes—but how are you going to do it? ask we.

You may know some men if you know some people they know.

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