USE CAPT. BAILEY SAME AS TRAITOR

Major Hartt Attacks Statement About Soldiers in the Legislature.

LEADERS RESENT SPEECH

Sir William Hearst and Wililam Proudfoot Say Remark is Slander.

A scathing denouncement of the statement made by Capt. George T. Bailey in Massey Hall to the effect that 90 per cent. of "our soldiers" in the trenches on Christmas were drunk marked yesterday's proceedings in the legislature. Major J. I. Hartt (East Simcoe) characterized the statement as a slander on the troops, and said the person who made it should be dealt with in the same way a deserter is punished.

Major Hartt gave the information that a soldier found drunk on duty was shot, and therefore the condition could not have prevailed, and that if Capt. Bailey had known anything about the militia he would have known immediately that the statement was false.

Sir William Hearst spoke very strongly and said there was enough worry without such a falsehood being circulated to further add to the suffering of those at home. Had the speaker placed himself within the grasp of civil law the government would have taken action, but as it was, that duty rested with the militia. Sir William disproved the statement by recalling what he had seen while at the front.

William Proudfoot, leader of the opposition, said the statement would not be believed by the thinking people of the province, and he stoutly condemned the one who would make such an accusation.

Same as Deserter.

It was before the orders of the day were called that Major Hartt called the attention of the house to a report in the papers that Capt. Bailey had said 90 per cent of the Canadians were drunk on Christmas. "It's an absolute falsehood and a slander upon the brave Canadians. The statement should never have been permitted to be made. If he knew anything about the militia he would know that a man who is found drunk is shot. "I'm here to disprove that statement and to say our men are as carefully cared for as when they were home," he said.

Major Hartt said a man who made such statements should be dealt with as a traitor, and he had no doubt the matter would be thoroly investigated. "He should lose his commission and be dealt with severely," he said.

Sir William Hearst said the militia alone could deal with the matter—that had Capt. Bailey placed himself within the reach of the civil law the house would then take action.

"The statement is false. We have enough to worry about without being subjected to such false statements."

Sir William told of his visit to the front, and said he had found the men of good moral character—free from just the thing Capt. Bailey had spoken of. An English matron had said, "You Canadian soldiers are always gentlemen," and this was the evidence all had given who had come into contact with the Canadians.

The prime minister repeated the word brought home by Col. Cecil G. Williams, which was that the Canadian soldiers exhibited a high Christian spirit.

"I repudiate very strongly the statement made by Capt. Bailey," he said in conclusion.

Statement False.

William Proudfoot voiced his disapproval of the statement and said he felt positive the statement was false and would not be believed by the people of Ontario. Mr. Proudfoot said he would not refer to the man as a gentleman, as Sir William had done, but as a blackguard. Sir William promptly withdrew his reference to Bailey as "a gentleman."

Major Hartt interjected here: "I have just heard that the scoundrel is under arrest."

J. E. Elliott spoke strongly against the man who had so slandered the Canadian soldiers and thought it fitting that the house should register its protest.

At the Estimates.

More work for civil servants and fewer on the staff was the point urged by Sam Carter, South Wellington, when an amount reaching $73,559.79 was met in the further supplementary estimates under the heading civil government.

Hon. T. W. McGarry, provincial treasurer, said the cost of service had increased for the government the same as any other employer.

"If the legislature is extended I would like to take only $1,000 a year instead of $1,400," said Mr. Carter when he further urged economy. He said there were too many members and that the house could do with less.

Allan Studholme said there was nothing to prevent Mr. Carter giving his salary to charitable institutions if he so desired. Z. Mageau, Sturgeon Falls, differed with the previous speakers and said that in his opinion when increases were in order the members should not be forgotten.

School Situation Better.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, acting minister of education ,said the situation touching the English-French schools of the province was much improved, 85 per cent. complying absolutely with the law in every respect, while in only a few districts was this not the case, altho a determined effort was being made by them to meet all the regulations. The question came up during the discussion on the education estimates.

William McDonald said he had heard that in some schools of Ontario the English language was not used and said he intended making a personal investigation. Mr. Mageau repudiated the statement and said the condition certainly did not prevail in his constituency.

Technical Training.

Mr. Carter expressed the opinion that an additional $15,000 for technical education was not enough and strongly urged that more be spent and more interest taken in this branch of training, when the vote was being considered and Mr. Mageau thought Ottawa University should be included in the list of grants to universities totaling $357,000.

Mr. Mageau said the government was spending too lavishly by setting aside $175,000 for Toronto University. He thought less should be used here and more in the district schools.

Hon. Mr. McGarry defended the plan and said the university had to be maintained in such a way as to attract students from all over the province and keep them from going to other countries for their education. The total sum of $700,000 was absolutely necessary if the university was to be kept efficient. To him it was a matter of pride that the province was able to shoulder this financial obligation.

Trying to Get Fuel.

In regard to an estimated expenditure of $100,000 to investigate the fuel question Hon. Mr. Ferguson discussed details and said the government was doing everything possible to secure fuel in the most economical way.

The entire list of further supplementary estimates was not concluded, as had been expected, and the committee rose at 6.15 and reported progress, the house then adjourning until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

FIRE IN SWANSEA PLANT.

An outbreak of fire occurred at the Toronto Bolt and Forging Company, Swansea, shortly after 7 o'clock last evening, resulting in $100 damage to the chimney.

REFUSE TO HEAR SPEECH BY BRYAN

(Continued From Page One.)

sang. A soldier in civies stood up in the gallery wearing a gas mask and led his comrades. "That's what we've been fighting for!" they called. Perhaps the wittiest thing of all was the remark of a soldier following the announcement that an executive meeting would be held following the mass meeting. "And bring your own beer!" he called.

Mr. Excell sang "The Little Brown Church," which title was changed by the returned men to "The Little Brown Jug," but this went off very nicely.

A woman's faint soprano voice shrieked: "Put them out." Strong men took up the slogan—remaining in their seats. "We'll not put anybody out," said Mr. Fleming, and at 9.45 the nervous people started to move out. "My country has spent $7,000,000,000 and raised an army of 1,500,000 to say the majority shall rule, yet I'm willing to let the minority rule tonight." The men sang "Over There." The audience shouted "Order, police." (More people left.) For 15 minutes Mr. Bryan stood patiently waiting. Smilingly, "R. J." tried to stem the tide. Useless.

A soldier in uniform mounted the platform and tried to stop the disturbance. No good. Ten minutes had elapsed and many more were getting out. Mr. Bryan tried again, but for five minutes had to keep silent. Then "I'm here as an American citizen—" and the rest was lost in the noise. Later: "Our allies—to drown hosts—I was honored—banishing the saloon. The flag of prohibition—etc.—concurred in the resolution—(noise growing much louder.) It was here that those who could, crowded around the front of the platform and for 32 minutes it was this kind of a speech they heard.

To the tune of "In the Sweet Bye-and-Bye" the men sang "There's a Hole in the Bottom of the Sea," while Mr. Bryan said: "The women are making"—in the bottom of the sea—"things dry. In April we expect"—Keep the home fires burning—"that Chicago will go dry——"

At 10.35 the speaker was going strong, while the soldiers sang "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here" again, and then in conclusion he said: "I have spoken to you not without some embarrassment. I will not hold you responsible. God has made us neighbors and we will be friends. We are now joined together as we fight in the hope that we will sound the death-knell of autocracy on God's footstool."

The Disturbance Begins.

R. J. Fleming, opening the meeting, spoke of the honor of having such a speaker as Mr. Bryan on their list. "I hope every citizen here will receive him as one of the United States' foremost citizens," said Mr. Fleming. "You will hear from Mr. Bryan a most eloquent address——"

This brought the first interruption of the meeting. Laughter and hisses were heard from the gallery. Mr. Fleming pleaded for quietness during Mr. Bryan's address.

"Please don't do that," he said. "Remember the country from which he comes and give him the hearing worthy of that country. Such actions as that would only injure the cause we are fighting for." (Applause).

When Prof. E. O. Excell, who followed with a solo, began to sing, the interruptions broke out again. The professor stopped and said; "I'll wait until you're finished." This calmed the disturbance.

His song was a "darkey" melody on the effects of "hitting the booze." After one verse the men in the gallery shouted, "Go to it, old boy!"

"I'll go you one better," said the professor, and he began the next verse, beginning with the words: "A glass of foaming beer."

Loud smacks of approval and cheers were heard from the gallery.

"When the clapper strikes the gong, will your heart ring true?" asked the last line of the song. "Yes, you bet!" shouted the gallery.

Thanks the Union Government.

Rev. Ben H. Spence regretted that Dr. Baker was not present, but he had sent word that in his place Dr. Howard Russell would be present. Dr. Russell had not turned up yet, said Mr. Spence, but he might be on the street cars, which would account for his not getting there. He went on to give thanks for the progress gained by the temperance people thru the Union government. He said that Canada had, as had England, three foes—Germany, Austria and strong drink. "Canada has conquered the worst of these—strong drink," he said.

"No! No!" cries from the gallery.

He spoke of the various departments of the Dominion Alliance—the legislative section that backed up the laws, and the publication department which circulated the news of the cause. He pledged the executive to see that the public got 100 per cent. value for the money subscribed. "This is not a pink tea and we must have money." He began to explain the card system of giving, but could not for the cries of "Why aren't you fighting?" "Boo!" He said he was sorry he had not been accepted for the first contingent. "God bless them!" Mr. Spence finished his speech under difficulties, the first contingent men present cheering their would-be member enthusiastically.

When the secretary read a number of announcements, one of them inviting the executive to dinner at St. James' parish hall, the men in the gallery added the bit of advice, "Bring your own beer."

"Where do we go from here?" the band began to play, but the boys in the gallery, under their gas-masked leader, furnished their own set of words.

"What th' hell do we care? Oh, boy, oh joy, where do we go for beer?" they sang lustily.

Mr. Bryan Comes In.

Mr. Bryan's entrance was the signal for loud cheering and applause, followed by "boos" from the gallery. The hostile demonstration lasted for several minutes. The boys then began to sing "Rule, Britannia," and to relieve the situation the band took up the tune.

"God Save the King" was the next song, but the audience refused to stand until the band joined in on the last few bars.

"It is the highest honor ever paid to me to be allowed to introduce Mr. Bryan," began Mr. Fleming.

"Taxicab for Mr. Bryan," shouted one of the disturbers, and the fun commenced again.

"Put them out!" shouted the more peaceful members of the audience.

"There will be no putting out while I'm here," said Mr. Fleming.

"We'll have no pacifists and pro-Germans on our platform," the boys shouted back.

Mr. Fleming began again. "Mr. Bryan represents our great ally, the United States."

"No, he doesn't!" was shouted.

Bryan Gets in a Few Words.

When Mr. Bryan rose to speak the demonstration broke out again and lasted for nearly ten minutes. During it all Mr. Bryan remained standing, and at the first opportunity began to speak.

"My country has subscribed seven billions of dollars and sent 1,500,000 men to have the majority rule. I am entirely in sympathy with these soldiers who have been over there, but are you in Toronto going to let a minority rule?"

During all this speech the gallery sang persistently:

"Over there, over there; we won't be back till it's over, over there!"

Giving up the hopeless task, Mr. Bryan sat down and Mr. Fleming rose to plead.

"I want to say just a few words about the spirit you returned men are showing," he said.

"Who said anything against our spirit?" demanded one irate disturber, rising and shaking his fist.

"We are not going to have this meeting broken up," emphatically stated Mr. Fleming. "If there is any further disturbance from that corner, the police are going to rid you out of the hall."

"You will, will you?" demanded the men.

Soldier Takes Up Task.

At this juncture a soldier in uniform climbed on the platform. "Our boys are fighting for freedom at the front and for freedom of thought," he pleaded.

"Just a minute, boys," he pleaded, as the disturbance broke out again. "I'll give you a little of my own experience if you'll let me talk," he said, but was not given a hearing.

"Britons believe in fair play," he began again, "I am as British as any man in the gallery and I want to tell you boys—"

This brought forth another host of patriotic songs, sung in a reckless spirit of dare-deviltry.

"You are going to have your time on Saturday but these men have their time tonight," pleaded the man on the platform.

By this time large numbers of people began to leave the hall. The soldier gave up the task, and the band played "Tipperary," while the leaders put their heads together in earnest consultation.

All the time, Mr. Bryan was chatting with the officials. His face wore a worried look, almost one of anger. Gritting his teeth like his old opponent, Col. Roosevelt, he slapped his hands on his knees, and then rose again. He first took a glass of water and then, sitting down at the edge of the platform, he beckoned the press to gather round.

The newspaper people crowded around, and Mr. Bryan explained his position.

Here By Invitation.

"I am here by invitation," said Mr. Bryan. "I come as the representative of 25 millions of the American people who are banded together in various organizations for the promotion of prohibition. I have spoken at one hall tonight to an audience who gave respectful attention. I am here to speak to this audience and I find that less than five per cent.—more that less than 5 per cent.—more nearly, less than 2 per cent.—refuse to allow the rest of the audience to hear my speech. Ordinarily those who interrupt a meeting are put out, for no few people have a right to take away from an overwhelming majority a right to hear; but I am not willing that force should be used to eject these men from the hall. I would rather the meeting would break up than force should be used.

"My patriotism is satisfactory to the president, satisfactory to the cabinet and satisfactory to congress, and there is not one single American under the flag who can say that there is one drop of blood in me not loyal to the flag. I do not need the endorsement of anyone, any place else.

Grandson a Britisher.

"My oldest daughter is married to a British soldier. My daughter is a Red Cross nurse in Paris; one of my grandsons is a Britisher; another is in the navy at Washington. I say this that you may know that I don't have to apologize. I want your people to know that I would not use force ordinarily used. The cause I am here for is too great to need any help that I might give it by suppression to preserve order. I'll stay all night and talk when order is restored, but I will leave if any attempt is made to silence these men. I leave those citizens to be dealt with by your government when I'm not here; but I am not willing that any one should be injured that I might speak. There have been enough injured in the cause of freedom already."

He Spoke Too Soon.

An audience that nearly filled Metropolitan Church greeted Mr. Bryan when he spoke under the auspices of the Dominion Alliance there last night. Everything was as peaceful as a Sunday school service. Policemen were stationed at the inner doors leading into the church and also at some of the gates of the church grounds. There was no need, however, to call on the police for aid, as during the entire length of Mr. Bryan's one-hour address not one of his listeners attempted to interrupt him. A feature of the meeting was the absence of men in khaki.

On rising to speak, Mr. Bryan received hearty applause but not pronounced enough to be called an ovation. He said he brought greetings from the temperance workers in the United States, and would carry back grateful memory of his cordial reception in Toronto, Canada and the United States were united by a comradeship in a great war against the most militant country in the world. It was a war which must result in a complete triumph for the allies and their ideals.

"I come to tell you that your ally in war is also your ally in this prohibition fight. As we stand beside you on the battlefield prepared to stay with you to the last in the fight for the freedom of the world, so we stand with you to wipe out this curse to humanity. I come not as an individuel, but as the representative of the allied prohibition forces of the United States, and I bring with me a memorial from the National Legislative Conference."

With these few words William Jennings Bryan announced his presence to the provincial prohibition convention at Massey Hall yesterday afternoon, at the same time handing to the chairman a letter of greeting from the temperance forces of the United States.

The greater part of the afternoon session was taken up with reports from the various committees, who presented the resolutions they had drawn up the preceding evening. The legislative committee brought in several resolutions that caused a great deal of discussion. One was that dealing with the question of having the study of temperance put on the school curriculum as an examination subject. Such a resolution will be presented to the department of education. Others referred to the prohibiting of advertising or selling of liquors thru the mails, over the telephone or by the telegraph, and the prohibiting of interprovincial traffic in liquors at all. The convention went on record as against the "near-beer" evil.

Message from Quebec.

J. H. Roberts, the chief temperance organizer and campaigner for Quebec, told the story of Quebec prohibition. He said that eight years ago when he started the work he did not know a Catholic priest or layman who was in favor of prohibition, but now things had changed, and at the time the temperance forces petitioned the legislature in Quebec for prohibition, the Catholic forces said: "If you can't give us total prohibition prohibiting even beer and wine, then don't give us anything." He said not one country in the world had done as well on the temperance question as had the Province of Quebec. With proper educating, the people had voted time and again for total prohibition, without even one vote in favor of the retaining of the licenses. "Quebec is to go dry on May 1, 1919, but there are 10 million gallons of spirits in Ontario today ripening. What are you going to do with it?"

Mr. Roberts said that it would be more than a temperance issue; it would be a political issue if Ontario shipped that liquor into the Province of Quebec to tempt the French people after May 1.

A resolution was passed and will be sent to military district No. 2 assuring the military authorities that it was not a delegate who had cast reflections upon the soldiers at the front, but rather that the convention, as a whole, had taken distinct exception to the remarks of the speaker who expressed the sentiments.

'SHANNON'

When You Need a Good Plumber

Remember, when anything goes wrong with your plumbing, your heating system, or where a good plumber is needed—remember that Shannon has his cars covering the entire city and you are not obliged to wait for hours at a time for a plumber. Necessarily, you save money on your work, for there are no delays—no going back after tools. The Shannon car carries a real plumbing shop right to your door. You may need us tomorrow. Just make a note of the phone number. Remember, we go to any part of the city, and answer your calls day or night.

SHANNON THE PLUMBER

Park 738-739

DRASTIC PUNISHMENT FOR LIEUTENANT BAILEY

Officer Who Made Statement at Prohibition Convention Will Be Severely Dealt With.

Indications are that Lieut. G. T. Bailey, the Army Medical Corps officer who made the sensational statements charging drunkenness among Canadian soldiers and was arrested yesterday by the civil police, will receive drastic punishment not only from the court authorities, but also from the military.

Col. H. C. Bickford, who during the absence of General Logie is acting commander of Toronto district, stated that the military "strongly disapprove of Lieut. Bailey making statements of the kind and mean to take action." A military court of enquiry will investigate the case. Col. Bickford said the civilian authorities could put Lieut. G. T. Bailey into prison under the Defense of the Realm Act. In the case of the officer being sentenced to a prison term it is probable that he will have his commission taken away and that this will be done before such a term commenced. It may be that if the officer were sent to prison he would have to stand trial by the military on being released. In any event, the military intend to take some sort of disciplinary action, and don't mean to overlook the matter.

Lieut. G. T. Bailey is an eastern Ontario military district man. He lived for a time at Walkerville, later at Cochrane, and it is said he was coroner for the district of Timiskaming a few years ago. He went overseas with an A. M. C. draft. There is no record of his serving in France. He is 40 years of age.

RAILWAYS MAINTAIN SERVICE THRU STORM

Yesterday's Snowflurries Did Not Interfere Greatly With Steam Road Schedules.

The train services yesterday were fairly maintained and so far as was found out the snowflurries did not interfere with the traffic on either of the great rail highways. The schedule for the afternoon and evening trains was as follows:

G. T. R.

From	Due.	Exp't'd	Arr'd.
Brockville	3.35 pm.	.....	4.25 pm.
Chicago	3.55 pm.	.....	4.25 pm.
Portland	6.45 pm.	.....	6.50 pm.
London	7.25 pm.	.....	7.35 pm.
Huntsville	7.45 pm.	.....	7.55 pm.
Detroit	8.17 pm.	.....	9.00 pm.
Sarnia	8.20 pm.	10.30 pm.	.....
C. P. R.			
Vancouver	4.10 pm.	8.25 pm.	.....
Chicago	5.25 pm.	.....	6.00 pm.
Goderich	7.00 pm.	.....	7.00 pm.

Last Saturday morning a steam shovel about the size of a British tank ambled along from the neighborhood of Cat Fish Pond and stalled on the street car tracks at the corner of Queen Street and Roncesvalles Avenue. It blocked the cars for ten minutes.

By 10.30 that night it had got as far as Queen and Callendar Streets, where it halted on the car tracks again, blocking cars going both ways for twenty minutes.

On Sunday it did not block any cars until 1.20 a.m., when it again held up the westbound Queen cars for twenty minutes. It arrived at the corner of Fuller Street at 2.20 a.m., and again blocked the westbound cars for fifteen minutes.

After this adventure it refrained from blocking any more cars until it arrived at the Queen Street subway at 2 a.m. Monday morning. It then held up street car traffic both ways for 35 minutes. Continuing its headlong flight down the street, it gained the corner of Bathurst Street shortly before 6 o'clock, and, exhausted with its efforts, again collapsed on the tracks. It blocked both tracks between Bathurst and Spadina for one hour and 35 minutes, and finally had to be hauled to Spadina Avenue by a street car.

In other words, the good steam shovel Marion held up street car traffic for just three hours and a quarter from Saturday morning until Monday morning, and what new records of obstruction it may achieve before it finishes its pilgrimage nobody knows.

The Toronto Railway Co.

STATEMENT BY GENERAL MANAGER OF COMPANY

J. W. Gibson, general manager of the Canada Cycle and Motor Company, has issued the following statement:

"Of the 500 or more employes, less than 50 have any dispute with the company. These are the metal polishers and buffers.

"The rate offered them by the company is 55c an hour for a 9-hour day, time and a half for overtime, doubl time and a half for overtime, double lars a day is the rate the polishers are refusing(despite the fact that it is higher than the generally prevailing rate in Canada or the United States. for this class of work.

"A number of the other employes have been induced by the polishers to go out with them. These are principally members of the Machinists' Union.

"The business agent of the machinists' union investigated conditions in the shop. He advised the company officals that he had no complaint to make regarding conditions or wages, and that the machinists should remain at work.

"Complaint is made that tht company is employing aliens to replace the polishers and buffers, whose positions were held open for them for over two weeks and who still refuse to work for five dollars a day.

"The only men so employed are 27 Italians, all reported to be reservists, who may be calle dto the colors any day on the side of our allies. The other new men are two Americans and 14 British, of whom a number are returned soldiers."

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

The German invasion of northern Russia has made no further progress, but has actually receded, and instead of having a mere procession to Petrograd, the enemy may have to fight his way forward. The menace presented by the arrogant conqueror has roused the fighting spirit of the Russians, especially since the refusal of the armistice, and the bands of volunteers improvised at Petrograd, apparently under Cossack leadership, have already encountered the enemy and won some minor successes. The Russians, in sanguinary combat, have definitely driven the enemy out of Pskov, and having, so far, prevented the crossing of the Beresina, Napoleon's Rubicon, are massing large forces for the attack. They have begun the bombardment of Reval from an island in the harbor and are apparently going to attempt its recapture.

* * *

The danger to the one-time capital of Russia has apparently taken the virtual control of affairs out of the hands of the Bolsheviks and has caused a revival of patriotism. The enemy has mistaken the Russian situation, and had banked on the plucking of not the old-time Russian bear but the latter-day Russian goose. The transformation, however, appears not quite complete. Whether the beginning of the Russian successes will induce them to refuse the German peace terms after all and defy the invader, or whether they will again trust in German promises depends a good deal on the events of the next few hours. The enemy also seems to have received a check in the invasion of the Ukraine. Whenever events go against the German army the German official communication reports operations as taking their normal course. This expression appeared in the German official communication of yesterday. As to the suggestion that the Germans would voluntarily refrain from advancing, it may be said that it is not customary for the Germans to stop before they are compelled to stop.

* * *

The decision whether the coming intervention in Siberia will be a joint allied undertaking or a Japanese undertaking alone rests with the United States. The other allies are pressing on Washington the matter of American participation. The ostensible purpose of the campaign would be the salving of war supplies along the Trans-Siberian Railway and the suppression of anarchy. The precedent for action would be the intervention in China during the Boxer troubles. The Bolsheviki, in breaking their treaty with the allies not to negotiate with the enemy or to sign a separate peace, have given the allies ample cause for making war against them and the anarchy of their misrule virtually puts them outside the pale of civilization. They have also repudiated Russia's foreign debts and this act gives the allies an additional cause for intervention.

* * *

There is also danger that large bodies of Russian troops, rather than go home to their farms, may cast in their lot with the enemy. On the other hand, allied intervention may lead the Bolshevik government to declare war upon the allies and to side with Germany, but prompt Japanese intervention would descend upon the Russians while disorganized and make it quite possible for the Japanese to obtain control of the whole country before the Germans could do anything. The enemy has transferred all, except a few divisions, of his good soldiers to the west for the coming campaign. The arrival of the Japanese would tend, if the Japanese progress was rapid, to upset the present enemy arrangements and to compel him to remove large forces from the western front to the eastern front again.

ACTUAL SIZE

Davis "Perfection" Cigar

10 Cents

An unusually good cigar: smooth, mellow, matured; with plenty of character yet quite mild.

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WHY NOT TRY ONE NEXT TIME?

P.S. Have you Smoked a "Noblemen" Cigar lately?