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WEDNESDAY MORNING MARCH 5 1919

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 13,993 TWO CENTS

Sir Sam Hughes Charges Waste Of Canadian Lives at Mons

Prohibition Causes Breach In Ontario Conservative Party

SPLITS WITH PARTY OVER PROHIBITION

Col. Machin Renounces Allegiance to Conservatives, and is Amazed That the People Are So Uncomplaining in Face of Hearst Government's Drastic Regulation Interfering With Personal Liberty.

The legislature had a full sized, double action sensation at the night session, when the U.F.O. member for Manitoulin vindicated that party and its policy and Colonel Machin of Kenora, now engaged in Ottawa in connection with the military service act, renounced his "allegiance" to the Conservative party on account of the Hearst prohibition legislation.

Colonel Machin spoke thruout in vibrant tones, and was listened to with the closest attention by both sides of the houses. A pin could be heard to drop while he was speaking.

On resuming the debate at 8 o'clock, Dr. G. I. Musgrove, Niagara Falls, said the government intends some day or other to place the price of school books at cost. He admitted decline of the rural population from 60 to perhaps 50 per cent., but he said the farmers need have little fear on account of falling wheat prices because prices would keep up for cattle, pigs and poultry.

Beniah Bowman, the U.F.O. member from Manitoulin, was applauded when he rose to make his maiden speech. He heartily agreed with the earnest declarations made by members to help the returned soldiers. Tho the farmers did not like the idea of spending money unnecessarily, he assured the house that no expenditure could win more hearty approval from the farmers than that to be directed to assisting the brave men who had gone overseas to fight for freedom and liberty.

The U.F.O. man then went after the government on account of the afternoon speech of Mr. Hartt. "I was surprised," he said, "when I heard we are accused of stealing our way into this house. It has been mentioned that the government has said very little about the by-elections—(applause)—and I did not intend to say anything about the by-elections. But if, after all the efforts of the government in the by-elections—and I know what those efforts were in the case of my own election—such an accusation as I have heard today is leveled at us, all I will say is that he will laugh best who laughs last. (Loud applause.) I do not want to rap the government. After all the fight the government put up, we won out; and do we come here to be accused of stealing our way into the house? (Applause.) I am afraid the phrase has taken a hold of me. I have been trying to forget it. I have not spent one dollar on my own election, and I made no promises. I only said I would stand in this house by the interests of the people, and upon that declaration I won. I cannot but wonder whether the member who used that expression towards us this afternoon is not measuring us by his own

A Declaration of Faith.

Mr. Bowman then made a declaration of the faith of the farmers' party, including the initiative, referendum and recall, and the principles of real democracy, government of the people for the people and by the people. He did not deny that political parties could serve a good purpose when inspired by high and noble motives, but when party government becomes a mere scramble for office it could not fail to display all the evils of the spoils system. (Applause.) The United Farmers, seeing these evils in the political system of this province, decided to use their strength with all good men and women of Ontario to serve the general interest, and especially the interest of the returned soldiers. (Applause.)

Colonel Machin, Kenora, recalled that the last time he had sat in the house was the session of 1916. He had then left his battalion at Port Arthur to come down for a few days because he learned that the government intended bringing in very drastic legislation with regard to the liquor traffic. He would have spoken on the question then but for the agreement of the leader of the government and the leader of the opposition. He had, however, spoken out in caucus, and had spoken to the leader of the government. This being the first occasion afforded him to speak out in the house, he would do so.

He then continued: "If I do not speak out now I would commit a breach of faith with the people who elected me, and while I was perfectly prepared for a war-time temperance measure, which would be some measure of suspension, I was not prepared in British fairness to go back upon a promise made by the legislature."

He went on to refer to the hotel regulations preceding the O. T. A., which placed the liquor trade under great expense to meet the financial demands made upon it, and he could not regard the drastic legislation adopted afterwards as just or explainable unless the people of this province desire to see confiscation

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 6).

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

Steamer.	At	From
Rochester	New York	Brest
Powhattan	New York	Bordeaux
Stavangerfjord	New York	Christiania
Minnekahda	London	New York

ANXIETY IN BERLIN

London, March 4.—"Extreme anxiety prevails in all circles," according to the Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail. "There is much uncertainty among foreign residents regarding their position, especially after the anti-American demonstration of Sunday, and the anti-Italian disturbance at another hotel. It is rumored that the government does not feel able to guarantee the security of strangers, but no indication to this effect has reached the entente authorities."

BRITISH PROPOSALS FOR LABOR CHARTER

Regulations for Women and Children and System of Maternity Insurance Included.

London, March 4.—The main proposals of the British draft, adopted with minor alterations by the international legislation commission at Paris, as the new international charter of labor, are given in a special despatch from the labor correspondent of The Daily Telegraph.

The provisions of this draft preclude the employment of children under fifteen years of age in industrial occupations, and of children between fifteen and eighteen for more than six hours daily. At least two hours each day must be devoted by these young workers to technical or regular educational classes, and they will not be permitted to work at night, or on Sundays or holidays.

A Saturday half holiday will be introduced into all countries, and workers will be allowed a weekly rest of at least thirty-six hours, while the hours shall not exceed eight daily, or forty-eight weekly, and even less than this in dangerous trades.

Women shall not be employed at night, and employers shall not give women work to do at home after their regular day's work. Women shall not be employed in specially dangerous trades, which it is impossible to make healthy, nor in mines above or below ground. Women shall not be allowed to work for ten weeks altogether before or after childbirth, six weeks of which shall be taken after confinement.

Maternity Insurance.

In every country a system of maternity insurance shall be introduced, providing for compensation at least equal to sickness insurance benefit payable in the country concerned.

Women shall receive the same pay as men for the same job.

The use of poisonous materials shall be prohibited in all cases where it is possible to procure substitutes for them.

Workers shall have the right of free combination and association in all countries. A system of unemployment insurance shall be set up in every country. All workers shall be insured by the state against industrial accidents.

A special code of laws for the protection of seamen shall be established.

DEFER DISCUSSION OF ARMISTICE TERMS

Will Be Taken Up by Supreme Council When Lloyd George Returns to Paris.

Paris, March 4.—The peace conference commission on Belgian affairs at its session today, reached a decision regarding solution of the question of the revision of the treaty of 1839, which finally brought peace between Holland and Belgium. The decision of the commission on this question will be submitted later to the supreme council.

The supreme council at its meeting Wednesday, will hear a delegation from the royal government of Montenegro, at the request of the Italian delegation to the peace conference.

Discussions of the new armistice conditions has been postponed until Premier Lloyd George returns to Paris, which he is expected to do Thursday.

The German delegation which will meet the inter-allied mission to Poland to discuss the boundary dispute between Poland and Germany has been named. According to a despatch received here the German delegates will be Baron von Rechenberg, Dr. Drews, the Prussian minister of the interior, General Doames and various officers and experts. The first meeting will be held at Krucz, near Bromberg.

The second sub-committee of the commission on ports, waterways and railways continued today its discussion of the draft regarding the international regime of ports. The first eight clauses of the draft were agreed upon this morning, subject to verbal arrangement by the editing committee.

BEER AND WINE OR PROHIBITION; QUEBEC TO DECIDE

Bill Providing for a Referendum is Presented and Read a First Time.

NO LOCAL OPTION

If People Decide for Beer and Wine Number of Licenses Will Remain as at Present.

Quebec, March 4.—The forecast of the Quebec license bill given by the Canadian Press last week was confirmed in the main today, when the bill was distributed and explained in the house by the Hon. Walter Mitchell, provincial treasurer.

The bill provides for a referendum to be called between now and the 15th April next, to permit the people to choose between beer and wine on the one hand, and prohibition on the other. It was made plain by Mr. Mitchell that should the majority of the people decide in favor of beer and wine, it would only apply to those places in the province where prohibition is not at present in force.

Places where the Canada temperance act is in force, it will remain in force until it is repealed, and beer and wine licenses will not be issued for those places. Even if a county or municipality now under the Canada temperance act should cast a majority vote in favor of beer and wine, it will not be able to sell beer and wine as long as it remains under the act.

Mr. Mitchell stated explicitly that there would be no local option in the referendum. It would be a vote of the whole province and the majority would say whether they wanted beer or wine, or not.

Questions for Voters.

The questions which will be submitted in the referendum will be as follows:

"Are you in favor of beer and other malt liquors or wine and cider, being sold for beverage purposes, providing the maximum of alcohol contained in beer and other malt liquors does not exceed 2.51 per cent. weight measure, and provided the maximum amount of alcohol contained in wine and cider does not exceed 6.94 per cent. weight measure? The answer will be 'yes' or 'no'."

"If the majority vote is in the affirmative," said Mr. Mitchell, "then we will permit the sale of beer and wine under the strength mentioned. This will mean that the strength of beer will be 5.46 proof spirits, and that of wine and cider will be equivalent to 15.09 proof spirits."

Going on to explain the measure as introduced, Mr. Mitchell said that it provided, first of all, for the prohibition of intoxicating liquors of all kinds and descriptions except that the government might authorize a number of vendors not to exceed 25, who would be placed in charge of depots in Montreal and other places where prohibition was not in force for the purpose of supplying spirituous liquors for industrial, mechanical, artistic, sacramental and medical purposes. These vendors would not have the right to sell for beverage purposes, and the license fee in Montreal would be $5000. In Quebec the fee would be $4,000 if the Canada temperance act was revoked, but if the act remained in force, there would be no authorized vendors in that city, as the temperance act was paramount.

Will be No Bars.

If the vote should be in favor of beer and wine the intention of the government was to issue about the same number of licenses thruout the province as existed at present. The government intended that there should be no bars, and the provision of the old act in this regard as well as prohibition of treating should remain unchanged.

Mr. Mitchell also explained that the measure would permit the importation of liquor from Europe and ten licenses would be issued for this purpose, but these importers would only be permitted to sell to authorized vendors and to other provinces which were authorized to purchase. He explained that the licenses to authorized vendors and to importers would be granted by the license commissioners.

The bill was given first reading.

CLEMENCEAU, IN CHAMBER, WARMLY CONGRATULATED

Paris, March 4.—Premier Clemenceau, on his first appearance in the chamber of deputies this afternoon since the attempt on his life, was surrounded by deputies and congratulated warmly on his escape and recovery. Afterward the premier went to the senate where a similar scene was enacted. The premier appeared to be in the best of health, and was full of banter about the "little accident that left a bit of lead in my body."

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAILS.

British and foreign mails will close at the General Postoffice as follows:

Regular ordinary letter mail, at 6.00 a.m., March 5.

Supplementary ordinary letter mail, 11.30 a.m., March 5.

Regular registered mail, at midnight, March 4.

Supplementary registered mail, at 10.30 a.m., March 5.

Regular ordinary letter mail, at 6.00 a.m., March 7.

Supplementary ordinary letter mail, at 11.30 a.m., March 7.

Regular registered mail, at midnight, March 6.

Supplementary registered mail, at 10.30 a.m., March 7.

TROOP TRAINS ARRIVE

The first train from the S. S. Belgic will arrive at North Toronto at 9 o'clock this morning, bearing men whose names commence with the initials "A" to "I."

There will be also on board, F. Jackson, N. M. Jacobus, E. Jowoski, G. E. Jennings and H. M. Jennion.

The second train carries the men whose names commence with the initials "J" to "W," and on the third train are 48 Toronto men, and the remaining 106 are for Hamilton.

The exact hour of arrival of the last two trains was not definitely known last evening, but may be secured by phoning N. 3416 and 3417, or Adelaide 3180 and 3181, after 9 o'clock this morning.

"INSPECTORS" GET TRUNK AND MONEY

Daring Robbery Nets Thieves Over Three Thousand Dollars.

WOMAN IN CELLAR

Held Her Attention While Confederate Ransacked the House.

On obtaining entrance to the home of Mytro Kosow, at 32 Draper street yesterday morning, by representing themselves as health inspectors, three men were successful in getting a trunk containing $3300 in money, clothing and other articles from the house. One of the men, Fyful Rosenberg, 3 Brant place, was arrested last night by Detectives Mulholland and Nursey, charged with theft. The police are still searching for the trunk containing the money and the two other men implicated in the case.

The story of the theft, as told to detectives by Mrs. Kosow, was to the effect that two men came to her door yesterday morning at 8.30. Introducing themselves as inspectors from the health department at the city hall, they asked to be shown to the basement of the house to make an inspection. Mrs. Kosow complied with the request and showed them to the cellar. They rooted around the cellar, holding the attention of the woman, while the third man drove up to the house with a horse and wagon. Entering the house the man went to one of the upstairs rooms, carried the trunk on his back onto the street and placing it in the wagon drove off.

Neighbors and a young boy, who claim to have witnessed the affair, told the police that Rosenberg was the man who was driving the wagon and that they had seen him carry the trunk from the house. Several hundred dollars of the money belonged to Kosow, and the remainder to roomers. Rosenberg was released last night on $6000 bail.

CALLS FOR DISMISSAL

Ottawa, March 4—H. H. Stevens, Vancouver, has given notice of a resolution caling for the dismissal of the board of grain supervisors and expressing dissatisfaction with the manner in which the grain situation generally is being handled.

ONLY FEW MILLIONS LEFT IN TREASURY TO RUN RAILROADS

Adjournment of Congress Without Appropriation Results in Chaos.

PRIVATE LOANS LIKELY

Possible That Roads May Immediately Be Relinquished to Private Control.

Washington, March 4.—Adjournment of congress without appropriating $750,000,000 for railways left the railroad administration with practically empty coffers, about $381,000,000 back debts and no funds with which to finance the extensive program of improvements planned for this year as a measure to take up slack in the materials and labor market.

Immediate relinquishment of the roads to private management loomed as a possibility, but officials said this would be done only if it finally appeared not feasible for the railroads to borrow privately the millions needed, or to have the war finance corporation extend large loans to the companies.

Director-General Hines, conferring with Secretary Gass tonight, made this statement:

"The railroad situation is so complicated, and there are so many possibilities that I cannot say at this time what may be done with the railroads. It will take a good deal of consideration before the conclusion is reached."

May Get Private Loans.

Several officials expressed belief that the railroads could obtain loans privately to tide them over the next few months. In this connection a conference of bankers with treasury and railroad administration officials was proposed.

Only a few million dollars remain in the railroad administration's original sinking fund—barely enough to run the administration's machinery itself. In addition to paying $381,000,000 to railroads for settlements of 1918 accounts, the railroad administration had planned to use his year $491,000,000 for improving and extending tracks, erecting new buildings, installing bridges, and other capital enterprises; $286,000,000 for cars and locomotives already ordered; $20,000,000 for financing the Boston and Maine, and $12,840,000 for inland waterways. Unless funds can be provided soon, the railroads will remain unpaid, and in turn they may be slow in paying their bills for supplies and materials, it was pointed out.

The treasury is anxious to avoid throwing railroad securities on the market before the Victory Liberty Loan campaign, and for this reason will try to arrange a means of supplying credit thru the war finance corporation, if this is possible.

Seventeen hundred nominations, including those of A. Mitchell Palmer, to be attorney-general, and John Skelton Williams to succeed himself as comptroller of the currency, remained unconfirmed today when congress adjourned. On the list were approximately 1,000 postmasters, 500 army officers and 200 naval officers.

WILSON SCORES OPPONENTS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Cannot Imagine How They Can Live, and Not Live in Atmosphere of World---Will Not Return Until Nations Are Assured of the Permanency of Peace.

New York, March 4.—President Wilson told the American people in an address here tonight on the eve of his return to Paris, that he was going back to the peace conference with renewed vigor for the creation of a league or nations.

"The first thing I am going to tell the people on the other side of the water is that an overwhelming majority of the American people is in favor of the league of nations," said the president.

Speaking after former President Taft had expounded the main features of the proposed covenant of nations, Mr. Wilson told the vast audience, which filled the Metropolitan Opera House, his opinions of opponents of the league plan in America.

"No party has the right to appropriate this issue, and no party will in the long run dare oppose it," he asserted.

Asserting that the league of nations is "meant as a notice to all outlaw nations" that the peoples of the world will no longer tolerate international crimes, the president said that: "Europe is a bit sick at heart at this very moment because it seems that statesmen have had no vision and that the only vision has been the vision of the people."

Amazed at Ignorance.

"And I am amazed—not alarmed, but amazed, that there should be in some quarters such a comprehensive ignorance of the state of the world," continued Mr. Wilson. "These gentlemen do not know what the mind of men is just now. Everybody else does.

"I do not know where they have been closeted; I do not know by what influences they have been blinded; but I do know that they have been separated from the general currents of the thoughts of mankind.

"And I want to utter this solemn warning, not in the wary of a threat; the forces of the world do not threaten, they operate. The great tides of the world do not give notice that they are going to rise and run; they rise in their majesty and overwhelming might, and those who stand in the way are overwhelmned. Now the heart of the world is awake, and the heart of the world must be satisfied."

America's soldiers, he said, went overseas feeling they were sacredly bound to the realization of those ideals which their president had enunciated when the United States went into the war.

Will Not Come Back Till Settled

"And do you suppose," continued the president, "that having felt that crusading spirit of these youngsters, who went over there not to glorify America, but to serve their fellowmen, I am going to permit myself for one moment to slacken in my effort to be worthy of them and their cause? I do mean not to come back until 'it's over, over there,' and it must not be over until the nations of the world are assured of the permanency of peace."

Opponents of the league in this country do not comprehend the temper and desire of European statesmen, said the president, who added that "there is not one of them with whom I have come in contact, who does not feel that he cannot in conscience return to his people from Paris unless he has done his utmost to do some-

(Concluded on Page 6, Column 5).

UNIONIST SCOURGING BY SIR SAM HUGHES

Federal Government, He Says, Allowed Useless Sacrifice of Canada's Troops---Extravagance in Floating Victory Bonds---Attacks Sir Joseph Flavelle.

Special to The Toronto World.

Ottawa, March 4.—If Mr. Hocken of Toronto yesterday occupied the centre of the stage in the debate on the address, that place was certainly taken in the house of commons today by Major-General Sir Sam Hughes. If Mr. Hocken yesterday scourged the Union government with whips, Sir Sam today scourged them with scorpions. Mr. Hocken found nothing much wrong except the civil service commission, but General Hughes found pretty nearly everything wrong with the Union government.

His most serious charge was that the government had badly handled the conduct of the war, at least after the time he ceased to be minister of militia. Canadian soldiers, he claimed, had been recklessly and uselessly sacrificed in the taking of Cambrai, "a dirty one-horse town, not worth the life of a single Canadian soldier, and filled with machine guns and booby traps." The assault upon Mons after the signing of the armistice and within four hours of the time fixed for the cessation of hostilities was roundly denounced. Sir Sam had no hesitation in saying that the commander of the Canadian Corps should have been court-martialed.

No Spoon Feeding.

Neither did General Hughes believe that the government addressed itself properly to the problem of demobilization. He did not think the stern, capable, splendid men coming back from service overseas wanted to be coddled, spoon-fed or carried around to pink teas. They wanted a chance, he said, to build up homes, to fill many of the good positions now occupied by aliens, and to take their part in the governing of the country. They were not seeking positions as village postmasters or elevator men.

The finance minister was fiercely assailed for his extravagant expenditure in flotation of the Victory loans. High interest had been paid, the bonds had been exempted from taxation, and yet it cost us nearly five dollars, and in some cases more than five dollars, for every one hundred dollars obtained, while the U.S. secretary of the treasury had borrowed many billions at an average cost of less than twenty cents for every hundred dollars raised.

The general had a good deal to say about Sir Joseph Flavelle, "the owner of the government," his huge profits, and his political intrigues. Sir Joseph was charged with the conspiracy to oust Sir Robert Borden from the premiership presumably to instal Sir Thomas White, and had gone so far as to open negotiations with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but, according to Sir Sam, "that wily old statesman" refused to negotiate. He was glad to see independence growing among members of parliament and declared that the acting prime minister would find it difficult to "cajole, butter-down, pussy-foot or side-step his followers."

Surprised at Sir Sam.

The debate upon the address was resumed this afternoon by Mr. Pedlow, Liberal member for South Renfrew. He was followed by Sir Sam Hughes and Sir Sam in turn, was followed by "the ancient mariner of Canadian politics," Captain John Read, Liberal member for Prince, P. E. I. Captain Read expressed his surprise that Sir Sam professed himself a supporter of the present government when according to his speech, "It was a most contemptible government that ever occupied the treasury benches in Canada." He expressed the opinion that some of the Liberal Unionists, and especially Hon. J. A. Calder, were seeing the error of their ways, but wanted some proof of repentance. He did not like a man who deserted his comrades in peril. "The man who deserts for price, place or power," declared Captain Read, "will desert again for a higher price."

The Prince Edward Island man denounced the war-time election act, and did not believe in discriminating against naturalized citizens of German birth. Some of the best men in Canada were old country Englishmen, but so also were some of the worst. It was the Englishmen who were inciting the foreign-born in British Columbia to Bolshevism.

An able and patriotic discussion of the alien enemies, naturalized and unnaturalized, as they appeared to the people of western Canada was contributed to the debate by Dr. Howard Whidden, Unionist member for Brandon, and Dr. Michael Clark of Red Deer adjourned the debate. Tomorrow being Ash Wednesday, the house will not sit again till Thursday.

Pedlow Resumes.

The debate on the address was resumed this afternoon by Mr. Pedlow. After paying a tribute to the memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Pedlow read some letters from returned soldiers, in which the government was criticised for its treatment of these men. No wonder there was unrest among the returned soldiers in the west, said Mr. Pedlow, they were not being properly treated. The government was supposed to have land ready for these men to settle on, but it had not made the necessary preparations, and thus the returned soldiers suffered.

Mr. Pedlow, referring to Mr. Calder's recent speech, said that the minister of immigration had declared he was still a Liberal, and would not be driven from the Liberal fold. It was impossible, the speaker said, to drive Mr. Calder from the Liberal fold because he was no longer in it. However, while the light burned, the greatest sinner might return, and so Mr. Calder might again rejoin his old party.

Gen. Hughes' Speech.

General Sir Sam Hughes opened his speech by reading a list of members of the house who had seen service at the front or who had sons with an overseas record. He then referred to his early comments on the military service act. It did not require anyone of great legal sagacity, he said, to see in the act opportunity to every man to stay at home who wanted to.

There were various forms of government, Sir Sam proceeded. But there was only one form which should be encouraged, the form of responsible government—government by the people thru the people and for the people. Sir Sam went on to refer to the composition of the governments of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1878, of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896, and of Sir Robt. Borden in 1911. These, he said, formed a legitimate coalition as compared with what he termed "this machine made affair of Sir Joseph Flavelle and the city of Toronto," a remark which aroused loud cheers from the opposition.

Deplores War Measures Act.

Referring to the war measures act, Sir Sam declared he had yet to see the necessity for any departure from responsible government.

If Canada was to have autocracy in

CHARGE MURDER ON HIGH SEAS

Captain of Brigantine and Two Sons Brought From Capetown to New York.

New York, March 4.—Captain Adolph C. Pederson of the American brigantine Puako, nicknamed "Hell Fire" Pedersen by his crew, and his two sons, A. E. and L. R. Pedersen, mates of the ship were brought here today by the United States steamer Rochester, and locked up pending investigation of charges of murder on the high seas. Six members of the crew of the Puako also arrived on the Rochester, to be held as material witnesses.

According to the charges forwarded by the American consul, at Capetown, South Africa, Captain Pedersen and his sons are accused of violating the section of the seamen's act, forbidding corporal punishment, during a seven months' voyage last year from San Francisco to Capetown. This punishment is alleged to have resulted in the deaths of the ship's cook and a seaman.

Handcuffings followed by beatings with knotted towels and a club, are charged against Captain Pedersen and his sons. Members of the crew assert they were forced to obey orders aboard ship at the point of a revolver.

Part of the charge of murder on the high seas is based on the assertion that when Seaman Axtel Hansen jumped overboard, two months out of San Francisco, he repented of his act and clutched a rope trailing from the stern of the brigantine, begging to be hauled back on board, which Captain Pedersen is alleged to have forbidden any member of the crew to do.

MONTREAL "FISH" WAS IRISH WHISKEY

Police Seize Another Big Consignment at Union Station.

One hundred and ninety-one bottles of Irish whiskey were seized by Plainclothesmen Marshall and Sullivan at the Union Station yesterday morning. The whiskey was smuggled in with a shipment of fish from Montreal, and had not one of the bottles broken and the whiskey run out on the station platform the police would not have suspected the shipment.

Packed in four cases and labeled "fish" from a fish company of Montreal and destined to a fictitious address in the west end of the city the four cases containing whiskey arrived. Packed in cracked ice with the fish and carefully wrapped was found quart bottles of a well-known brand of Irish. One of the cases, however, was subjected to rough handling by the expressmen, and altho the water dripping from the melting ice in the case was visible, the smell of the broken whiskey bottle attracted the attention of the police. The other cases were then opened and found to contain whiskey also.

The liquor was taken to Court street station and further investigation is being made.