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MR. NORMAN MCLEOD SPEAKS ON THE BUDGET

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. McLEOD: We will see. However, I am going to speak about the Department of Public Works just now. History repeats itself, and after a lapse of years we are hearing again that old charge of the "atrocious crime of being a young man," hurled by this modern Walpole, the Leader of the Opposition, at the capable head of this department. He is charged with this offense. Another charge is that he is a lawyer. The Leader of the Opposition is a lawyer. I have this much to say for my hon. friend, though a young man, is a lawyer. All the times that I have been going into his office I was always met with respect and consideration. The gentleman at the head of that department has never turned a deaf ear to the needs of my district, although he never granted one request without assuring himself that the expenditure was really justified. I pressed him to improve our road leading from Guernsey Cove to Murray Harbor. This was a work that our people were in need of for twenty years. I put the matter before the Minister of Public Works and he said, "You know that our revenue is limited, and we cannot do everything in one year." But he gave the request his earnest consideration. My colleague and I spoke to him about letting us have the power road machine in the Murray Harbor District; we put before him the needs of our district and we got the machine, but he told us not to put it in any place where people could justly criticize us,—the words of an honest man. We explained to him that there were certain places where it was necessary for us to have this machine, and he consented, but on that condition. This man is a returned soldier, also; but the Leader of the Opposition is not satisfied with him on that account. Why? **Because he happens to be a Conservative in politics.** That disqualifies him at once in his estimation.

Consistency, thou art a jewel! Only that I do not wish to go into personal matters I could give instances where my hon. friends have followed the policy of discharging officials from office and putting in their places men of their own political stripe. How can they come into this House and find fault with us for doing the very same thing? Those gentlemen belong to the same party that has inscribed on its banners for years the motto: "To the victors belong the spoils." It has been there during their years of administration, and it is the only flag they honor. I can see them waiting for the day when they will get the chance to slaughter the officials of this Government with tomahawk and scalping knife.

In my own district there was a young man, just back from the war, who had been looking for a small office at $800 a year. That noble party of which the Leader of the Opposition was a supporter, sent him home and put a man in his place who had no need of the job. **The best thing people can do while they are supporting a system that calls for that kind of thing is to keep quiet. People who live in glass houses should never throw stones.**

I think possibly I have said enough; but my hon. friend the Leader of the Opposition wishes me to say a few words on Prohibition. I did not intend to say anything on this occasion, for very evident reasons; but for his benefit I will say right here, that nothing will ever satisfy me or could satisfy me but the total prohibition of intoxicating liquor; its manufacture, its importation and its sale. Perhaps the Leader of the Opposition thought that I was afraid to say those things, and afraid to express them in the House. **But I would advise him, if he wishes to be fair and act along the lines of truth, never again to allow any expression to escape him to the effect that the Conservative Government wishes to introduce liquor, and a "wet" regime into this country; that they wish to admit the proverbial camel's nose into the Arab's tent. That is an absolute falsehood, and any man with his eyes open can see it.** (Applause.) THE CAMEL IS IN THE TENT NOW. If the Leader of the Opposition does not know that he must be very indistinct in his vision. There is not a man in the Province who does not know that the camel is already in the tent. The question now is not whether to let him in or not, but what are the best means of putting him out? The conditions in this country are just disgraceful, and something must be done, and the real question is: What are the proper methods to deal with the circumstances that are before us. I confess that I am sometimes confused. I would not be afraid right now to walk over to the Liberal side, and give them my support, if I could only be assured that those gentlemen were honest in their assertions. But I do not believe that. I have the very best of reasons for not believing it; and I will tell the Leader of the Opposition right now that neither he nor any other man can ever make a football out of me to further his political interests! (Loud applause.)

We have only to go back to the last Federal election, and to the revelations that came out of the most disgraceful conditions that ever obtained, when Ministers of the Crown were proven to be engaged in wholesale smuggling. I can count on the fingers of one hand the Liberals who voted against their Government in favor of temperance and prohibition at that time. They supported that disgraceful state of affairs almost to a man. **But now, because there is an election in the air, they turn out to be splendid Temperance people!**

I will inform the Leader of the Opposition of another thing that appears to me to be correct—that if the temperance people of this country, and of both parties, had been faithful to what they preach, this problem would never be before us. It is because Prohibitionists have played false to their temperance principles that the difficulty now confronts us. No Government would dare to oppose the will of the people if there was a solid body to let them know that their will was Prohibition and its enforcement. What has happened? Will you excuse me if I mention something personal now? I think I can say that the late member from Murray Harbor, Mr. Albert P. Prowse, was a man who never knew the taste of liquor. He came into this House, put his political life in his hands and stood upon his principles. He went down to his District, and when re offered himself for reelection this glorious Liberal party voted against him practically to a man. That is the reason that we have a problem on our hands today, **because the people of this country do not follow the principles of Prohibition they profess.**

Mr. SAUNDERS: How are you going to deal with it—Prohibition or Government Control?

Mr McLEOD: That question is up to the Leader of the Opposition as it is up to the Leader of the Government. It is up to him to find a solution of this question, **and the best way to find it is to be perfectly frank and honest about it; never mind politics or anything of that that.** (Loud applause.)

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AUCTION SALE

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY AT MURRAY HARBOR

The residential property at Murray Harbor lately occupied by W. P. Jordan being Lot No. 12, according to the Murray Harbor church farm plan, excepting therefrom a plot 33 x 85 feet deeded by E. M. Jordan to Hazel and Rita Bears will be offered for sale by public auction at the premises on Tuesday evening, May 3rd, at 6.30 o'clock.

ROBERT L. COTTON, Trustee.

5184-4-29-2i.

AUCTION SALE

AT PLEASANT VALLEY

The Trustees will sell by Public Auction the former Methodist Parsonage at Pleasant Valley, on Tuesday, May 3rd, 1927 at 1.30 o'clock P. M.

Property consisting of 1 acre land, large dwelling house, and barn, good water at door, near to church, school and Elliott's R. R. Siding.

If not fine sale will be held on first fine day following.

THOMAS WIGMORE, Auctioneer.

5039-4-22-10i.

ACTUAL SWORN TESTIMONY BEFORE FEDERAL JUDGES

This article is the fifteenth of a new series giving the facts about the bootleg industry. Here are the sworn court room confessions of a man who made millions in the business,—

(Copyright by The Boston Evening Post.)

By NORMAN KLEIN.

Now we come to the bootleg industry.

It is alcohol. "White" they call it in the trade. How it is obtained? Without "alky" the liquor business cannot exist. Without "alky" the Scotch whiskey that you buy for $7 to $14 a quart dissolves into coloring matter, usually burnt sugar; flavoring extracts, a dash as from a barber's bottle of "the real stuff," water from the faucet.

If you intend to make any serious study of this enormous far-flung business—with its thousands of manufacturers, middlemen, retail stores, house-to-house salesmen, supply depots, schooners and motor fleets—you must come sooner or later to the paramount question of "White—how do they get it?"

As nearly every one knows now, "off the-ship" whiskey, cordials and champagne are largely a myth. Most of the bottled goods today is made in the vicinity of the customers.

The "cutting plants" do put a trace, even several teaspoons, of genuine liquor in the stuff they bottle and label.

But the base is always alcohol that has been distributed through underworld channels—alcohol first poisoned by the Government, which then allowed its sale to permit holders who swore by all that was holy they were simple business men making paints and varnishes and perfumes.

One example of how bootleggers get their alcohol will suffice to illustrate this all-important phase of the business. Let us scrutinize a shining example—thebiggest alcohol plant ever seized in the United States.

It had a $40,000 a day alcohol output.

Unfortunately, there is no transcript of the testimony. For, recently, Samuel Senate, the principal conspirator, gulped painfully, took off his hat, walked into court and moaned "I'm guilty" just as the case was about to start, as the court stenographer sat, pencil poised.

His financial backers—because it required much money to put over—were Morris Sweetwood and Mannie Kessler, who were sent to Atlanta prison in the notorious Mannie Kesser liquor case about three years ago. They had returned from Atlanta, after serving their terms there, aided Senate with money made in liquor. They, too, pleaded guilty, were given two years in prison and are now out on probation.

Let us call, then, on Robert B. Watts, the young Assistant United States Attorney, who has made a record recently in New York liquor prosecutions. In his office in the Federal Building today, Mr. Watts dictated to the writer the following official narrative:

"Samuel Senate made a lot of money. I don't know how. At any rate, he had and still has a palatial home—a show place, as they say up in The Bronx.

"Some time ago Senate and his associates bought the South River Chemical Works, Inc., in South River, N. J., near Rahway and Perth Amboy.

"After acquiring the plant, they engaged chemical engineers—three middle-aged men who were experts but who had not made much money heretofore.

"The duty of the first chemist was to plot out and to erect the equipment which would enable them to distill completely denatured alcohol—to 'clean it,' as the bootleggers says.

"They first made four major excavations, three in the yard and one under the building, a one-story frame structure, 150 feet long and 40 feet wide.

"In these pits they put steel tanks, sunk in concrete. They varied in capacity up to 10,000 gallons. Then they put up the major still.

"It was so large that in order to get it in the building they had to remove about one third of the roof and erect a tower above the still.

"The process of distilling was by the fractionating column method, most efficient. Then, of course, the operation of the still was on familiar principles. The completely denatured alcohol was put into the still, with large fires kept underneath.

"Then by a process of vaporization the alcohol rose from the mass of the still and passed through the long fractionating column, which acts as a secondary cleaner, sifting out the poisonous vapors. Thence to a condenser, from which flowed the finished product.

"The condenser was emptied directly into 50-gallon drums, or it was diverted into these underground tanks, which were carefully concealed.

"Thus, if the market was loaded the goods were held for better prices, just as grain is stored.

"The cost of installation was about $20,000. It was several months before they were ready to start.

"The major problem which confronted them was that of masking their activities in the event of a sudden raid.

"This is the way that was done:

"The ostensible purpose of the plant was to manufacture ethyl acetate, which is commonly known as "banana oil" and is used in the manufacture of varnishes and similar products.

"While the quality of the cleaned alcohol varied with the ability of the chemist, some of it was so bad that they had to sell it for commercial purposes, and the best of it still contained traces of the poisonous denaturant.

"It wouldn't kill with a drink, but would cause serious disorders if drunk over a period of time.

"A tap was placed on the condenser in the wall, connecting the condenser and running down through the wall by pipe line to the underground tanks. Another drum was placed in the ceiling, with an outlet running into the fractionating column and condenser.

"In the drum was pure ethyl acetate. At a signal of alarm, one pull of a lever by a workman opened the tap in the wall and drained out all of the pure alcohol into the ground. Another pull opened the valve from the ethyl acetate drum, which shot ethyl acetate all through the still.

"So that—almost within a matter of seconds after an alarm—a test by Government officers could be taken at any point through the still—and the result would show ethyl acetate.

"The pure stuff would be safely underground.

"This happened frequently, because Government men made many tests of the plant. But it was not known until after the seizure how the trick was done.

"Finally, there were small pipe lines running underground from each tank to a little tool house fifteen feet to the side of the plant. Thus the alcohol was pumped into drums and removed by motor trucks to New York.

"Then they also had a very small ethyl acetate equipment in the front of the shop, with a capacity of forty gallons every twenty-four hours.

"This was operated as a blind, of course.

"In the tower of this New Jersey plant were peepholes where lookouts, armed with revolvers, were stationed. There was a firehouse pole for them to slide to safety.

"From that position they could see any one, afoot or in a car, three minutes before even a fast automobile could approach.

"Seventy-five feet away was a practically deserted road leading, ironically, to a cemetery.

"Then they were ready for business.

"They bought completely denatured alcohol in carload lots throughout Ohio and Indiana and shipped it to South River, where the cars were put on a spur track leading up to the side of the plant.

"This denatured alcohol is the type used for radiators, paint, varnishes, and is considered so poisonous by the Government that no restrictions were placed on its sale.

"To give an indication of the tremendous purchases the syndicate made of this poison alcohol, at the time of the seizure there were ten carloads on the spur track, awaiting treatment.

"The plant was operating at a capacity of 4,000 gallons a day. At bootleggers retail price, this day's output would sell for more than $40,000.

"Like any other efficiently run business, after production was well under way, sales and distribution were their next problem.

"The 'cleaned' alcohol was taken in steel drums by motor trucks to New York City. The trucks were owned by some of the twenty-odd minor defendants. It is presumed that the alcohol was sold to "cutting plants," which made whiskey and other liquors, with the aid of flavoring extracts and slight dashes of genuine stuff.

"After we first obtained a tip about this gigantic operation, a corps of agents was assigned to gather evidence. For three months I directed their activities. So carefully was the place protected that it was hard to get details. I endeavored to gather my data with considerable care, because this was the source of a great deal of illicit liquors sold in the East.

"If we put this huge plant out of business, it would cut off the source of supply, and would, we thought, do more than the prosecution of a thousand small bootleggers.

"As part of our strategy we sent three of our best men to South River, where they went into business. They opened up an insurance office. They wrote policies on the lives of the New Jersey citizens.

"It was a practical move, because every stranger who came into the town was under suspicion, and our insurance agents were free to move about without arousing alarm.

"We discovered, for instance, the rendezvous of the principals of the conspiracy. It was in New York City. They had a conference room, like any board of directors.

"We finally succeeded in installing dictographs and as a result we obtained not only their internal arrangements but also overheard Mr. Senate making an offer to our chief investigator of $5,000 a month to let them run and to notify them of an impending raid.

"This, of course, was not an instance of our agent double-crossing us. He had previously been approached by Senate and thereupon instructed by us to carry out the interview.

"Then we immediately got our search warrants, searched the place, arrested the defendants and prepared for trial before United States District Judge Hickenlooper.

"Senate pleaded guilty on the morning of the trial, while the witnesses were in court and the jury was about to be impanneled. He is now in Atlanta Prison.

"His financial backers, the notorious Mannie Kessler and Sweetwood, were given two-years suspended sentence. The other twenty minor defendants are today still awaiting trial.

"The South River plant was dismantled by Government officers. The building is now in the hands of bankruptcy receivers."

How men employed by the government lent their services for hire to run syndicates is told under oath by one of those bribed; in the sixteenth article of this series.

That Car Of Yours

By WILLIAM ULLMAN

Heart-to-Heart Talks With Automobile Owners and Drivers on How to Get the Most Out of Their Cars at the Least Expense.

REMOVING SPOTS OF GREASE

Sprucing up the car may call for the removal of spots on the finish caused by grease or oil. A little gasoline applied with a soft cloth will serve to good effect. If the surface remains dull after this treatment, polish it with linseed oil. The under surfaces of fenders may be quite a problem if one does not go about cleaning them in the right way. Heavy suds, vigorously applied, will work wonders. The parts should be thoroughly rinsed afterward to avoid any possible damage to the finish from the soap solution.

REPLACE OLD TIRE VALVES

Slow leaks still open are traceable to bad valves. The valves is the first point at which suspicion should be directed in case the tire slowly begins to lose pressure Eventually, the spring of the best valve shows wear. While on the subject of tires, the advice of Government rubber experts prove useful. They point out that tire flaps also show wear after hard usage and should be replaced occasionally.

BUYING THE CAMPING TENT

When shopping about for the tent that is to provide shelter for the family onthe Summer motor tour, consider those made of balloon silk. This variety lends itself to packing more readily than almost any other. It can be folded into a light compact bundle. Compactness is the desirable quality of all the camping equipment, of course. It is just as necessary in the matter of cooking utensils and cook stove as in the case of the tent.

BE SURE WEAR IS EVEN

Before tightening the bearings that are knocking as a result of wear, be fairly sure that the wear has been even. Otherwise, one bearing will be tighter than another and the crankshaft may be sprung as a result. Excessive heating knocking and other troubles that are quite annoying will follow. If the wear has been uneven, it probably would pay to have the adjustment made by an expert.

PLACE THE BLAME FAIRLY

Oil leakage past the piston rings frequently is blamed for carbonization of the engine that is due to too rich a gasoline mixture. If the mixture is excessively rich, it will show up in a dark smoke from the exhaust. A great deal of gas, however, is necessary to cause such a smoke and a mixture that is sufficiently rich to cause a great deal of carbon may not reveal itself in this manner.

CARE IS REQUIRED HERE

It pays to exercise caution when working around the top of the battery. The covers of the cells are made of an especially brittle material and break easily. In case one of these is broken, it should be replaced immediately. If this is not done, the first ride over a rough road will play havoc with the solution in the unit. It frequently is true that the cell tops break in such a way that car owners believe they can be used. This reasoning is faulty. It is well to be certain that the top is on absolutely tight.

SUSPECT ANY STIFF MOTOR

Owners of poppet-valve type cars may ease by with carelessness in the matter of engine lubrication for a time. The motorist whose car is a sleeve-valve type never should make the attempt. The sleeve-valves need plenty of oil at all times to avoid damage to their operating gear. If the sleeve-valve engine runs stiffly and the cause cannot be determined immediately, the machine should be taken to a service station for inspection to see that oil is reaching the valves.

Cabinet Council Poorly Attended

(Special to the Guardian)

OTTAWA, Ont., April 27. — The council meeting which took place yesterday was not so well attended, half a dozen cabinet ministers being absent from the capital. Nobody seems to know what composes a quorum of the Privy Council but it can probably be taken as four, as it needs four ministers to sign an order in council to make it valid.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, is nearing Australia for the opening ceremonies at Canberra, while five other ministers are taking a brief rest of attending to constituency matters in their home ridings. Hon. Charles Stewart is in Edmonton, Hon. Chas Dunning in Regina, Hon P. J. A. Cardin somewhere in Quebec, Hon. P. L. Veniot, somewhere in New Brunswick and Hon. J. L. Ralston in Halifax, N. S.

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