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Why There Must be a Plebiscite.

Editor Evening Telegram

Dear Sir,—As a Prohibitionist of ardent conviction I plead for a plebiscite. By a plebiscite Prohibition will be saved. Without a plebiscite Prohibition will steadily lose ground until only a memory—and that a bitter one—will remain of it. Prohibition failed because—as Mr. Warwick Smith says—it was a law given to the people to obey, when as a matter of fact there was not that sympathy and support essential to the workableness of any law. What happened? A temporary sentiment was whipped up and the plebiscite taken. The necessary vote was secured. The law was placed on the statute book and certain machinery set in motion. Prohibition was ostensibly the law of things. But was it? Let each answer for himself. The law once on the statute book, the Prohibitionists hurrahed, wiped their brows and sat placidly by with a "Now-see-what-Prohibition-will-do" look. We know what it did do. Great benefits resulted—especially in the city. Great evils resulted. But clearly Prohibition did'nt do what it was to have done. Why? Because the sentiment on which it was constructed was a temporary sentiment—and when that crumbled Prohibition crumbled. The moral is this: that a law cannot succeed unless the people want it to succeed and are anxious that it does succeed—in other words, unless public opinion is with it. Especially so is this the case in a law which by the nature of it radically changes the habits of many people.

The Prohibitionists sat by. The law, forced out of an unwilling and reluctant Government, was left in the hands of that and succeeding Governments to be carried out! Crazy. Years go by. The law has gotten steadily worse. Suddenly, (Prohibitionists having had it forced on them that the law had'nt gone right) with a flourish of trumpets, and much ado, there is held a meeting to demand that the Government "carry out the law." A year rolls by. Things have gotten steadily worse and a plebiscite is mooted—to ascertain what the people think of all this. Prohibitionists get scary. They don't want a plebiscite—at least, some of them don't. "There is the Royal Commission's report; follow that," they cry. Why is this? Is it that they don't relish the idea of getting to work to salve things? Or is it that they don't or won't see that Prohibition has petered out? Or is it that they really and genuinely believe that the Commission's recommendations, if carried out, will work the required trick?

The Prohibitionists should have taken a leaf from the American book of examples. When Prohibitionists in America wanted a law put on the Statute Book they worked for it—and it was some work. After heroic effort in lobbying in all states, after stupendous convincing of legislators, after enormous massing of forces, the law was placed. But it was then that the Prohibitionists got to work! Having gotten the desired law placed, did they leave it to the Government to carry it out? Not they! They carried it out and do carry it out. They see that the law is observed—they don't leave it to wets or half-drys to carry out a dry law. No! A continuous stream of educational propaganda flows from their headquarters—and by it the American people are kept Prohibitionists. The wets, too, propagand—but sheet by sheet, pamphlet by pamphlet, book by book, paper by paper, they are blocked by the drys. In this country it was not so. The wets, it is true, fell down on the job of fighting the Prohibition bill in the beginning. But it was when it became law that their fight began. By constant, insidious sabotage and propaganda, they helped make the law unpopular and therefore unworkable; the drys were still smiling the beatific smile of contentment and waiting for results; and the act was never carried out. How has Prohibition failed? How could it help failing!

As I have said before, Prohibition has less hold on the people now than at any time since the law was made. If nothing radical is done it will lose and lose its hold until there is none left. This is the psychological moment. Prohibition is at the parting of the ways. It must go on or it must go back.

To sum up: Prohibition failed in so far as it did fail because it was obtained on a temporary sentiment, and that sentiment was allowed to die out; hence the law became unpopular and in some cases distasteful; hence it was not carried out. Three reasons: No favorable sentiment, faulty construction of act, no attempt at carrying out. Attend to these, friend prohibitionists, and Prohibition will be saved. Ignore these and Prohibition is wrecked. To-morrow I will, with the Editor's permission, outline what appears to me to be a good working programme for prohibition forces.

Yours sincerely,

J. R. SMALLWOOD.

June 23, 1921.

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For prospectus and information apply to the Warden.

Early Cables

A COMFORTING FORECAST.

LONDON, June 23.

Speaking to-night in the House of Commons Premier Lloyd George said that from signs observed and information received, he expected there would shortly be a substantial trade boom.

COALITION REVOLT ABORTIVE.

LONDON, June 23.

Proceedings in the House of Commons to-night afforded test of the reality of the so-called Coalition revolt against Premier Lloyd George. On the vote on Cabinet offices, occasion was taken to discuss Dr. Christopher Addison's position as Minister with portfolio, whose £5,000 salary is supposed to be the main grounds of protest by the memorialists against waste. There was certainly some criticism, but no evidence of organized revolt. The Government was never in danger. Premier Lloyd George, however, while defending the appointment of Dr. Addison, announced that it would be discontinued.

ULSTER'S RECONCILIATION POLICY.

BELFAST, June 23.

In line with his expressed desire to meet Eamonn de Valera in the Council of all Ireland, provided for under the Home Rule Act, Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, was to-day nominated by the Ulster House of Commons, prior to adjournment of Parliament to-day. Other members for the Commons and Senate were nominated. At a business session of both houses, this morning, the King's speech, distinct from the message received yesterday was read. It emphasized provision for the creation of an All-Ireland Council with the hope it might lead to the establishment of peace throughout the country. The speech suggested, as subjects of legislation, remodelling of the Educational system throughout the country, amendments to the licensing law, improvement of Agriculture, and trade development. The speech urged the duty of protecting the safety of persons and property, to furnish such an example of wise and just Government, that shall inspire confidence throughout the country and thus contribute to healing the difference that have long disturbed Ireland.

MAY POSTPONE DISCUSSION.

LONDON, June 23.

Lord Curzon, Foreign Secretary, announced in a speech in the House of Lords to-day, that if, as he expected, the League of Nations decided to postpone its discussion of mandates, in deference to the wishes of the United States, and suggested entering into communication with the Washington Government, the British Government would willingly agree.

INTIMIDATION PREVENTS RETURN.

LONDON, June 23.

In all British coal fields, where the miners have returned to work, they are subjected to intimidation by strikers. So far there has not been much actual violence, but fear of it is preventing the re-opening of many pits. The miners' leaders will assemble in London to-morrow to prepare for the conference of representatives of Unions threatened with a wage reduction, which has been called for Saturday. At this conference the miners will press for a general strike, involving five million additional men, but it is generally believed their plans will prove abortive. Much recrimination has developed within the Miners' Federation itself. A leading member of an important Nottinghamshire Branch of the Federation publicly declared last night that all suffering which the strike had imposed could be laid at the door of the element among the Welsh miners, who were out to wreck the capitalistic system. They should produce coal, not try to exploit others, he added.

SOVIET VS. SANE.

DENVER, June 23.

Government ownership of railways and nationalization of mines are the two major issues on which John L. Lewis hopes to win the presidency of the American Federation of Labor, it was learned to-day. On the other hand President Gompers was striving for re-election upon his record of the past forty-one years as leader in the Labor movement of the continent. The issues between the two candidates are clear, as Gompers has already gone on record as against Government ownership, unemployment, insurance, health insurance, and other similar proposed Legislative measures, all of which Lewis has declared for.

A RUMOUR.

LONDON, June 23.

A despatch to Press Association from Dublin says there is good reason for stating that Eamonn De Valera was arrested on Wednesday night at Black Rock, County Dublin, but that he was liberated to-day without a charge having been preferred against him.

BANK RATE FALLS.

LONDON, June 23.

The Bank of England sprang a surprise upon the money market to-day by reducing its rate of discount from 6½ to 6 per cent. It had been thought that the bank would abstain from any reduction in the rate pending settlement of labor troubles, and it is believed the chief reason for deciding the lower rate was the necessity that the Treasury be able to borrow money more cheaply.

GREENWOOD ADDRESSES FORCES.

BELFAST, June 23.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, addressing mixed Crown forces here to-day, said the final phase of the struggle in Ireland was being entered on. The forces, he said, had no quarrel with the Irish people, but wanted to rescue them from a criminal minority, which held life cheaply and was opposed to civilization. He exhorted his hearers to stick to their duty in the "murder campaign" and to maintain discipline regardless of provocation.

"Laugh and grow fat" is an old axiom. We advise the use of a good tonic, named "Brick's Tasteless". Price $1.00; postage 20c. extra.—apr26,tf

Mars' Wholesale Reductions Off Wholesale Prices

First-Week's Dry-Good Sales Far Above Expectations

Owing to our small staff we were unable during our first week's sale to give our customers the individual attention we should have liked to do, but in spite of this, many were satisfied to spend hours in our store, waiting to be served, rather than miss the opportunity of buying some of the wonderful bargains that have been offered in this unusual "Wholesale-Halfprice-Retail Sale."

We shall continue to sell at these never-to-be-forgotten prices until our entire stock is disposed of, which, judging from the first week's sales, will not be longer than two or three weeks. Come along, bring your friends, look over the remarkable values we are offering and help yourself, and we will endeavour to tie up your parcel and take your money as quickly as possible.

During the next few days we shall list special lines at their cut prices which will be worth your attention.

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WHITE WASH SKIRTS.

New Summer Skirt made of finest materials, pockets and belt; effectively designed, **$3.00.**

GIRLS' MIDDY SUITS, $3.00.

BOYS' LINEN HATS, 40c.

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Hosiery Supreme and Economical.

Ladies' Black and White Cotton Hose, 30c. pair.
3 pairs for 80c.

Excellent Wearing W. B. K. Quality
Ladies' Silk Hose
Regular $1.70 pair for **$1.39.**

Ladies' Tan Mercerized Hose
Reg. 75c. pair, now **55c. pair.**

MEN'S SOCKS
for summer wear; Black only, **49c. pair.**

BLOUSES, $1.49

A fine assortment of White Voile and Lawn Blouses. Come, pick them over. Your choice, **$1.49.**

LADIES' SUMMER VESTS

Soft ribbed qualities, both wing sleeve and strap, **25c., 35c. & 50c.**

MEN'S Summerweight UNDERWEAR.

Shirts only, **$1.18 garment.**

CHILDREN'S TAN HOSE,

all sizes, **35c. pair.**

MILLEY'S

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The Melrose Abbey Heart.

NO ASSOCIATION WITH BRUCE.

An authoritative statement has been issued by the Ancient Monuments Association as to the result excavations at Melrose Abbey, which should dispose of the many wild and misleading stories which have been given circulation regarding the alleged finding of the heart of Robert the Bruce. The experts state emphatically that there is no indication whatever to suggest in whose bosom the heart originally beat.

The nature of the cone-shaped vessel of lead in which the heart was found, and the position in which it was found, do not suggest reverent burial, and, as a matter of fact, there was recently found empty a similar cone-shaped vessel, but slightly larger, along with some mediaeval vessels of pottery which were taken in fragments from a water channel. Those fragments, which have been pierced together and classified, comprise the most complete collection of mediaeval pottery so far recorded from any locality in Scotland.

Shave, Bathe and Shampoo with one Soap.—Cuticura

If you wish to have warm popcorn at a sale or festival, pop corn over an oil heater.

Minard's Liniment For Garget in Cows