

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1920

WHAT PROHIBITION IN THE UNITED STATES PROVIDES

Law Now in Effect is Most Stringent One.

HOME ONLY PLACE

Nowhere Else Can One Have Liquor and That Must Have Been Laid in Before Jan 16 — History of the Growth of Prohibition Movement.

(Associated Press.)

Constitutional prohibition, effective in the United States at midnight on last Friday and the enforcement legislation enacted by congress, make the following provisions:

Declare unlawful the manufacture or sale of any beverage containing one-half of one per cent or more of alcohol.

Declare places where liquor is sold in violation of law to be common nuisances, abatable as such.

Search and seizure powers given prohibition enforcement officers, except for the search of private dwellings unless used for the unlawful sale of intoxicants or in part as places of business.

Liquor seized to be destroyed, vehicles and other property to be sold and proceeds paid into United States treasury.

Advertising of liquor by any method prohibited.

Permit manufacture at home for personal use of non-intoxicating ciders and fruit juices. While "non-intoxicating" is not defined specifically, the term "intoxicating" is construed by law to mean one-half of one per cent or more of alcohol.

Permit manufacture of alcoholic liquors for sacramental and medicinal uses, under restrictions.

Permit manufacture of alcohol for industrial and scientific uses.

Permit possession of liquor in home if purchased before prohibition became effective.

Physicians prohibited from prescribing alcoholic liquor for patient unless in good faith they believe it will afford relief for ailment. Not more than one pint can be prescribed in any month for one person.

Complete records of sales, including names of persons obtaining liquors, required of manufacturers and druggists.

Various penalties for violation fixed, the most severe being \$2,000 fine and two years' imprisonment.

Washington, Jan. 16.—By constitutional prohibition the "manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes" is prohibited by the eighteenth amendment to the constitution, and the United States becomes the first nation of the world to make such a provision part of its basic law.

Actually the advent of constitutional prohibition will make little difference in

BITRO-PHOSPHATE IS GOOD FOR THIN NERVOUS PEOPLE

A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE

Frederick S. Kelle, M.D., Editor of New York Physicians' "Who's Who," says that weak, nervous people who want increased weight, strength and nerve force, should take a 5-grain tablet of Bitro-Phosphate just before or during each meal.

This particular phosphate is the discovery of a famous French scientist, and reports of remarkable results from its use have recently appeared in many medical journals.

If you do not feel well, if you tire easily, do not sleep well, or are too thin; go to any good druggist and get enough Bitro-Phosphate for a two weeks' supply—it costs only fifty cents a week.

Just eat, chew your food thoroughly, and if at the end of a few weeks you do not feel stronger and better than you have for months; if your nerves are not steadier; if you do not sleep better and have more vim, endurance and vitality, your money will be returned, and the Bitro-Phosphate will cost you nothing.

It is sold by the Ross Drug Co., in St. John and all good druggists.

The daily life of the people of this country, as they have been living under the nation-wide war-time law on alcoholic drinks since last July. There have been eager hopes entertained by the liquorists and by speculators in the large quantities of whiskey for higher prices that war-time prohibition would be lifted in accordance with the recommendations of President Wilson to congress, but congress refused to do so and the area now about to begin under authority of the nation's constitution, which prohibitionists declare will continue in effect for all time inasmuch as it could be revoked only in the same manner in which it came into existence.

Thousands of gallons of whiskey remain in bonded warehouses with no chance to be sold at prevailing high prices. The liquor can be taken out only for medicinal and scientific uses with the bureau of internal revenue exercising extreme precautions to see that none of it is used in violation of the law.

During the last two months many owners of alcoholic liquors, foreseeing no opportunity for sale in this country, have endeavored to rush the surplus to other countries. Lack of shipping space prevented more than a fraction being exported. Cuba and the Bahamas have received most of what was sent abroad. There were 760,000,000 gallons on hand when war-time prohibition went into effect. The amount exported is not known.

Prohibition, always in the forefront of the activity to stop the sale of alcoholic drinks, organized for a concerted fight after the famous women's crusade, 1873-4. Their association was later to become known throughout the world by the name of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, with a little white ribbon.

Powerful influence in the fight for prohibition came into existence in 1880, in the formation of the Anti-Saloon

League. It is noteworthy that both these organizations had their inception in Ohio.

The modern wave of prohibition legislation began with Georgia in 1907. Since that time, the movement gained strength more rapidly than any other reform in the history of the world, so that thirty-three states already have prohibition by state action, in twenty-one adopted by popular vote, and in the others by legislative measures.

At the time the constitutional amendment was submitted, twenty-four of the forty-eight states and considerably more than half of the territorial United States, had prohibition. In states where prohibition was not state-wide, it had been adopted under local option laws by many communities.

In addition to state laws, there have been in effect stringent measures adopted by congress as aids toward winning the war, which gave a tremendous impetus to the prohibition movement.

As an example of foreign countries, a law was passed making it unlawful to provide any man in uniform with alcoholic beverages. Making of beer and whiskey was stopped under the food control act, and the sale of drinks was terminated at midnight last June 30. Shipment of liquor into any states was prohibited by the bone-dry law.

Quick Ratification. The constitutional amendment was finally adopted by congress on Dec. 18, 1917, with a restrictive clause, hitherto unknown in legislative procedure, that it would be inoperative unless ratified within seven years. It required only thirteen months. The vote in the house was 281 to 128, and in the senate 65 to 20.

Submission of the amendment to the states came at a time when many legislatures were assembling. Mississippi quickly put its approval on the amendment and was followed in order by Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, South Dakota, Montana, Texas, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, Maine, Tennessee, Illinois, Colorado, West Virginia, Idaho, California, Indiana, Arkansas, North Carolina, Utah, Iowa, New Hampshire and Nebraska, making the required thirty-six states, three-fourths of the union, for the amendment to be effective. Nine more states likewise gave their ratification, forty-five in all, as follows: Wyoming, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nevada, New Mexico, Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania.

Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk proclaimed the amendment as part of the constitution under date of Jan. 29, 1919, but it goes into effect one year from the date of ratification by the thirty-sixth state. As that took place on Jan. 16, 1920, the amendment is operative, according to the bureau of internal revenue, at midnight tonight.

To enforce constitutional prohibition, congress enacted a bill so drastic that a man can be fined or put in jail for even displaying a picture of a brewery or a keg. Right to store liquor in one's own home for personal use stood up, how-

ever, against vigorous attacks in both senate and house.

Alcoholic beverages still may be produced for medicinal and sacramental uses, and alcohol will continue to be made for scientific and industrial purposes, but many safeguards are provided that the law shall not be violated. The non-intoxicating cider and fruit juices is permitted by law. In the manufacture of certain drinks, commonly referred to as "near-beer," it was provided that other names shall be used than beer, ale or porter.

Places where intoxicating liquors are sold can be declared a nuisance and abated as such, and the persons guilty of maintaining them are punishable under the criminal sections of the enforcement law. Punishments for violation of the law vary, according to the nature of the violation and whether it is a first or subsequent offence, the penalties running as high as \$2,000 fine and two years' imprisonment. Advertising of liquors by any means or method is prohibited.

Search for contraband liquor is permitted under warrants, except that private dwellings may not be searched unless used for illegal sale or in part for business purposes. Seized whiskey and property used in illegal sale or transportation are to be destroyed, the owner having no property rights in it.

Two fires in Fredericton early yesterday morning did much damage. The first was in a building in Queen street owned by Robert M. Campbell and occupied by C. H. Burt, the G. W. V. A. and Charles Stewart. The second was in a dwelling in King street owned by Nathan Squires and occupied by Charles Allen and B. Smith. The insurance carried will not cover the losses.

Headaches affect all ages and both sexes alike, but in all cases the treatment should be directed to remove the cause, for with the cause removed the headaches vanish for all time.

What is necessary for a permanent cure is something that will go right to the seat of the trouble. For this purpose it is impossible to find a better remedy for headaches of all description than Burdock Blood Bitters, acting as it does on every organ of the body to strengthen, purify and regulate the whole system.

Mrs. Flora Hall, Dominion, N. S., writes:—"I have been troubled with sick headaches for the last ten years. I had lost faith in all remedies until recently a friend of mine advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. This I did, and would now recommend B. B. B. to anyone who is suffering as I did. I only took 8 bottles, and am never troubled with sick headaches any more."

B. B. B. has been on the market for over 40 years. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto.

League. It is noteworthy that both these organizations had their inception in Ohio.

The modern wave of prohibition legislation began with Georgia in 1907. Since that time, the movement gained strength more rapidly than any other reform in the history of the world, so that thirty-three states already have prohibition by state action, in twenty-one adopted by popular vote, and in the others by legislative measures.

At the time the constitutional amendment was submitted, twenty-four of the forty-eight states and considerably more than half of the territorial United States, had prohibition. In states where prohibition was not state-wide, it had been adopted under local option laws by many communities.

In addition to state laws, there have been in effect stringent measures adopted by congress as aids toward winning the war, which gave a tremendous impetus to the prohibition movement.

As an example of foreign countries, a law was passed making it unlawful to provide any man in uniform with alcoholic beverages. Making of beer and whiskey was stopped under the food control act, and the sale of drinks was terminated at midnight last June 30. Shipment of liquor into any states was prohibited by the bone-dry law.

Quick Ratification. The constitutional amendment was finally adopted by congress on Dec. 18, 1917, with a restrictive clause, hitherto unknown in legislative procedure, that it would be inoperative unless ratified within seven years. It required only thirteen months. The vote in the house was 281 to 128, and in the senate 65 to 20.

Submission of the amendment to the states came at a time when many legislatures were assembling. Mississippi quickly put its approval on the amendment and was followed in order by Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, South Dakota, Montana, Texas, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, Maine, Tennessee, Illinois, Colorado, West Virginia, Idaho, California, Indiana, Arkansas, North Carolina, Utah, Iowa, New Hampshire and Nebraska, making the required thirty-six states, three-fourths of the union, for the amendment to be effective. Nine more states likewise gave their ratification, forty-five in all, as follows: Wyoming, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nevada, New Mexico, Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania.

Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk proclaimed the amendment as part of the constitution under date of Jan. 29, 1919, but it goes into effect one year from the date of ratification by the thirty-sixth state. As that took place on Jan. 16, 1920, the amendment is operative, according to the bureau of internal revenue, at midnight tonight.

To enforce constitutional prohibition, congress enacted a bill so drastic that a man can be fined or put in jail for even displaying a picture of a brewery or a keg. Right to store liquor in one's own home for personal use stood up, how-

ever, against vigorous attacks in both senate and house.

Alcoholic beverages still may be produced for medicinal and sacramental uses, and alcohol will continue to be made for scientific and industrial purposes, but many safeguards are provided that the law shall not be violated. The non-intoxicating cider and fruit juices is permitted by law. In the manufacture of certain drinks, commonly referred to as "near-beer," it was provided that other names shall be used than beer, ale or porter.

Places where intoxicating liquors are sold can be declared a nuisance and abated as such, and the persons guilty of maintaining them are punishable under the criminal sections of the enforcement law. Punishments for violation of the law vary, according to the nature of the violation and whether it is a first or subsequent offence, the penalties running as high as \$2,000 fine and two years' imprisonment. Advertising of liquors by any means or method is prohibited.

Search for contraband liquor is permitted under warrants, except that private dwellings may not be searched unless used for illegal sale or in part for business purposes. Seized whiskey and property used in illegal sale or transportation are to be destroyed, the owner having no property rights in it.

Two fires in Fredericton early yesterday morning did much damage. The first was in a building in Queen street owned by Robert M. Campbell and occupied by C. H. Burt, the G. W. V. A. and Charles Stewart. The second was in a dwelling in King street owned by Nathan Squires and occupied by Charles Allen and B. Smith. The insurance carried will not cover the losses.

Headaches affect all ages and both sexes alike, but in all cases the treatment should be directed to remove the cause, for with the cause removed the headaches vanish for all time.

What is necessary for a permanent cure is something that will go right to the seat of the trouble. For this purpose it is impossible to find a better remedy for headaches of all description than Burdock Blood Bitters, acting as it does on every organ of the body to strengthen, purify and regulate the whole system.

Mrs. Flora Hall, Dominion, N. S., writes:—"I have been troubled with sick headaches for the last ten years. I had lost faith in all remedies until recently a friend of mine advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. This I did, and would now recommend B. B. B. to anyone who is suffering as I did. I only took 8 bottles, and am never troubled with sick headaches any more."

B. B. B. has been on the market for over 40 years. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto.

League. It is noteworthy that both these organizations had their inception in Ohio.

The modern wave of prohibition legislation began with Georgia in 1907. Since that time, the movement gained strength more rapidly than any other reform in the history of the world, so that thirty-three states already have prohibition by state action, in twenty-one adopted by popular vote, and in the others by legislative measures.

At the time the constitutional amendment was submitted, twenty-four of the forty-eight states and considerably more than half of the territorial United States, had prohibition. In states where prohibition was not state-wide, it had been adopted under local option laws by many communities.

In addition to state laws, there have been in effect stringent measures adopted by congress as aids toward winning the war, which gave a tremendous impetus to the prohibition movement.

As an example of foreign countries, a law was passed making it unlawful to provide any man in uniform with alcoholic beverages. Making of beer and whiskey was stopped under the food control act, and the sale of drinks was terminated at midnight last June 30. Shipment of liquor into any states was prohibited by the bone-dry law.

Quick Ratification. The constitutional amendment was finally adopted by congress on Dec. 18, 1917, with a restrictive clause, hitherto unknown in legislative procedure, that it would be inoperative unless ratified within seven years. It required only thirteen months. The vote in the house was 281 to 128, and in the senate 65 to 20.

Submission of the amendment to the states came at a time when many legislatures were assembling. Mississippi quickly put its approval on the amendment and was followed in order by Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, South Dakota, Montana, Texas, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, Maine, Tennessee, Illinois, Colorado, West Virginia, Idaho, California, Indiana, Arkansas, North Carolina, Utah, Iowa, New Hampshire and Nebraska, making the required thirty-six states, three-fourths of the union, for the amendment to be effective. Nine more states likewise gave their ratification, forty-five in all, as follows: Wyoming, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nevada, New Mexico, Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania.

Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk proclaimed the amendment as part of the constitution under date of Jan. 29, 1919, but it goes into effect one year from the date of ratification by the thirty-sixth state. As that took place on Jan. 16, 1920, the amendment is operative, according to the bureau of internal revenue, at midnight tonight.

To enforce constitutional prohibition, congress enacted a bill so drastic that a man can be fined or put in jail for even displaying a picture of a brewery or a keg. Right to store liquor in one's own home for personal use stood up, how-

Ford

Announcement

Prices effective January 12, 1920

Runabout	\$ 710
Touring	740
Coupe---fully equipped	1050
Sedan---fully equipped	1250
Chassis	675
One-Ton Truck Chassis	750

Prices are f. o. b. Ford, Ont., and do not include War Tax

Electric Starting and Lighting Equipment is supplied on Sedan and Coupe at prices quoted. On Runabout and Touring this equipment is optional at an additional cost of \$100.00, exclusive of War Tax.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited
Ford, Ontario

EVERYTHING

COMES TO THOSE WHO WAIT

OUR TWO DAYS SALE OF

Persian Lamb and Raccoon Coats

For Women Verifies the Statement
MONDAY and TUESDAY
January 19th and 20th

PERSIAN LAMB COATS

These coats range in length from 36 to 45 inches. Sizes 36 to 40.

\$450.00 Coat, plain	\$360.00
\$450.00 Coat, Black Lynx trimmed	\$360.00
\$300.00 Coat, plain	\$240.00
\$400.00 Coat, Skunk trimmed	\$320.00
\$350.00 Coat, plain	\$280.00
\$375.00 Coat, plain	\$300.00
\$350.00 Coat, plain	\$280.00
\$450.00 Coat, plain	\$360.00

Cold Weather Comforts

WOMEN'S RACCOON COATS

Legitimate Prices, \$350.00	Two Day Prices, \$276.00
Legitimate Prices, \$400.00	Two Day Prices, \$316.00
Legitimate Prices, \$425.00	Two Day Prices, \$337.00

Sizes 38 and 40—44 inches long

All these coats have Raccoon borders and wide cape collars and cuffs.

Don't Forget! This Sale is For Monday and Tuesday Only,
January 19th and 20th

D. MAGEE'S SONS, LIMITED
63 KING STREET, ST. JOHN

FOR A NATIONAL BUDGET SYSTEM

Remedy for Panics and Wild Cat Speculation

Yale Economist's Views—Recalls Wall Street Conditions of November — National and Private Economy Hand in Hand.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 18.—A national budget system will help guard America against business panics and will tend to preclude wildcat speculation in stock, Prof. Irving Fisher, head of the department of political economy at Yale University and foremost political economist in this country, said here today.

Analyzing the panic conditions of last November that threw Wall street into a turmoil and interfered with the operation of the whole federal reserve system, Professor Fisher explained how reckless speculation forced "call money" up to twenty-five per cent overnight. His statement follows:

"Wild-cat speculation during recent months, the depreciation in value of the dollar and the general financial unrest, following the signing of the armistice, have upset the business world as never before. The culmination of months of reckless speculation resulted in a near business panic last November. I believe that the adoption of a budget system by congress will tend to preclude a recurrence of this sort of thing and guard against business panics.

"Some reasons for this statement, among many others, are as follows: Personal economy plus national economy, through a budget system, in themselves discourage reckless investments made upon margin. A budget system will greatly stimulate a spirit of economy.

"If brokerage houses are not forced to call upon the banks to finance large marginal accounts, it will not be necessary for these banks to re-discount their notes at federal reserve banks. In turn, federal reserve banks will not have to charge so high a discount rate and members banks will not have to ask exorbitant rates on 'call money.'

"So great was the pressure on member banks last November that 'call money' jumped to twenty-five per cent overnight. This unnatural demand for cash affected not only that part of the business world which centres in Wall street. It affected all the other parts. Farmers who wished to raise money on prospective crops found it more difficult to do so; small town merchants were inconvenienced in restocking their stores and business was

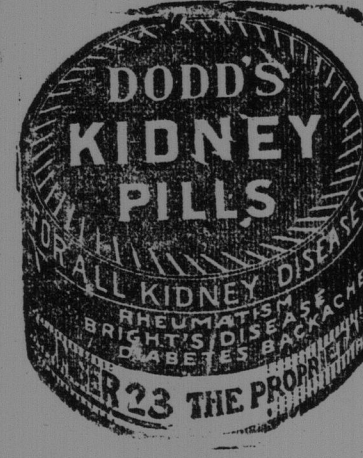
kept from purchasing their building supplies.

"National economy and personal economy are so closely linked together that we seldom find the observance of one without the observance of the other. If the majority of citizens are chiefly interested in saving for themselves and for their country, they will not be induced to indulge in an orgy of speculation whenever attractive business ventures present themselves. The budget is a step in the right direction. Incidentally, it may be counted upon to save more than a billion dollars a year."

RHODES SCHOLAR.



Marcus D. C. Tait of University College, Toronto, who has been selected by the Ontario committee as Rhodes scholar. Mr. Tait, who is a son of Rev. Donald Tait, who is a son of Rev. Donald Tait, is in the classical course of the University of Toronto, and has been highly recommended by his professors.



USE The Want Ad Way