

LUCAS REPUDIATES CHARGES OF CURRY

No Justification for Statement Regarding Protection for Profiteers.

DENIES INTERFERING

Says Curry Had Charge of Cases in Rough and Tumble Way.

"There is not a particle of evidence or material to support the charge that Mr. Curry resigned because of interference," said Hon. I. B. Lucas, attorney-general, in discussing the charges made against him by J. W. Curry, former crown attorney, at a Liberal meeting in Toronto this week. "Mr. Curry declares he never received an acknowledgment of his letter of resignation," remarked Mr. Lucas. "Mr. Curry is wrong again. Mr. Curry, as did his predecessor, Mr. Dewar, resigned to go into private practice. He made no complaint but wrote on April 23, 1906, enclosing his resignation and asking to be relieved of his duties by May 1. Hon. Mr. Foy replied by letter, of April 24, acknowledging receipt and stating he hoped to be able to have his successor appointed on or before that date, and to take office on that date. Mr. Curry also wrote asking for six months' salary as a bonus upon his retirement. Mr. Foy promised consideration, but the bonus was not granted."

Profiteers Not Protected.

"Mr. Curry charges that we protected the profiteers," continued the attorney-general. "There is no justification for such a statement and I have pointed out over and over again that as a result of a decision favorable to the defence in what is known as the grocers' combine case, I know of no successful prosecution under the anti-combine law in Canada since about 1910. Mr. Dewar's and Mr. Curry's friends are in power in all the other provinces. None of the attorney-generals have prosecuted combines for the reasons above outlined, and in addition since 1916, so far as prosecutions have been concerned, the law has been practically repealed."

Rough and Tumble Way.

"It is worth observing," emphasized Mr. Lucas, "that both Mr. Curry and Mr. Dewar were for many years the crown attorneys in Toronto under the old government, and so far as I have been able to ascertain, neither one of them prosecuted a single combine. In 1906, after Mr. Foy became attorney-general, the prosecutions for which Mr. Curry is now claiming credit were commenced. As has been explained over and over again, and as Mr. Curry himself states, everybody knew that the Jenkins-Hardy firm had in their office a great number of trade agreements. It was common knowledge. They were open agreements, made in the open. There was no secret about them. The men who entered into them thought they were legal trade agreements. Mr. Curry simply had charge of the cases in a rough-and-tumble way in the police court. He did not secure a single conviction. The police court had no authority to try the cases. They were simply sent on by the police magistrate for trial by a higher court. The late Mr. DuVerrier, then perhaps the most able and prominent crown prosecutor in Ontario, took charge of the cases, and secured not thirty-three convictions, but 119 convictions, in 70 of which the judge did not think a fine should be imposed, and on the advice of Mr. DuVerrier the tack case was not pressed to trial. "There is great unrest and great dissatisfaction with the high cost of living, and a certain type of politician desires to make political capital out of the situation," was Mr. Lucas' parting shot.

TORONTO'S OVERDRAFTS CAUSE UNEASINESS

Finance Commissioner Bradshaw, in a statement which he placed before the board of control yesterday, gave a reminder of Toronto's overdrafts. He wrote: "The alarming extent of the overdrafts which have thus far been permitted, when practically only two-thirds of the year have passed, is such as to cause the greatest uneasiness as to the consequences, and again compels me to urge that under no circumstances shall your board sanction the expenditure of further moneys which were not provided in the estimates of the year."

Two-thirds of Mill.

"The aggregate of the overdrafts at the present time is practically \$400,000, and represents, apart from any increase in the 1920 estimates, an addition of about two-thirds of a mill on the assessment. At the same time, it must be remembered that the 1920 tax rate will also be increased, as has been previously pointed out, thru debt charges resulting from the large authorized capital expenditures for which bylaws were passed at a recent meeting of council. The taxpayer of 1920, even at the present time, cannot but entertain a most uncomfortable feeling as to what the tax rate of that year will probably be."

McBRIDE OPPOSES ROSEDALE STADIUM

Plans for the Rosedale stadium were submitted to the board of control yesterday but no progress was made. Controller McBride breaking up the quorum. Only the mayor and Controllers Maguire and McBride were present and the last named intimated "I feel so strongly against putting a stadium in Rosedale that I intend taking the perhaps unfair advantage of beaking the quorum of this board rather than allow the plans to go thru."

Later Mayor Church stated that a special meeting of the board of control will be held on Monday morning to deal with the stadium question. If the proposal goes to the council without a recommendation from the board it requires a two-thirds majority to carry.

SHOULD SHACKS REMAIN?

The board of control yesterday referred back to the property committee its recommendation that real estate shacks on Danforth at present erected remain another six months.

Booze Costs Years of Life

Insurance Records Prove Moderate Drinking Increases Death-rate 35%



FOR ages folly has accredited "a short life but a merry one" to those who made free with alcohol. Plain truth shows that the misery outweighs the "merriment." Life Insurance figures prove that the excess of deaths among moderate drinkers over abstainers runs from 11% to 74%.

And the highest percentage applies to men in the prime of life.

It is the business of Life Insurance Companies to know the risks a man takes when he uses liquor. Actuaries of the big companies, with access to records of many years and covering hundreds of thousands of lives, have tabulated your chances of death by the great law of averages. And these chances vary according to your use of alcohol.

Actuarial Comparison of Death Records

Age	Total Abstainers	Moderate Drinkers	Excess Deaths Among Moderate Drinkers
20-30	4,221	4,617	11%
30-40	4,201	7,041	68%
40-50	6,246	10,861	74%
50-60	13,056	18,524	42%
60-70	29,078	34,568	19%

From tables prepared by R. H. Moore, Actuary of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Insurance Company, based on Records of over 60 years' experience.

These insurance men have no theories to prove and no doctrine to preach. Their figures are as cold as ice, and they make you pay for the risks you run. To them it is simply business—a matter of dollars and cents. But to you it is a matter of life and death.

Are You Willing to Die Before Your Time for Sake of Booze?

BY actual experience of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Insurance Company covering a period of sixty years the number of deaths among moderate drinkers averaged 35% higher than among abstainers.

All insurance companies prefer risks upon lives of total abstainers. Some companies charge lower rates to abstainers. Other companies allot a larger share of the participating profits to policy-holders who abstain from alcohol.

Certain companies in Canada, several companies in the United States, England and elsewhere specialize on Temperance Insurance. Their records invariably show a lower percentage of deaths among abstainers, the average for the Canadian Companies being only 31.5% of ordinary expectation.

Every insurance company wants to know your alcoholic habits before issuing your life insurance policy. If you are and have been a drinker to excess, no Company will insure you.

If during the working years of your life you have habitually taken two glasses of whiskey per day or the alcoholic equivalent in beer or other intoxicating beverages, your chances of

dying before your time are double those of total abstainers.

If when you apply for a policy your present alcoholic habits are satisfactory to the company, but your history records excessive drinking in the past, the company deducts four years from your life chances.

And it has been costing total abstainers yearly millions of dollars in premiums to help pay for excessive deaths among drinkers!

Ontario has suffered the loss of 25,000 men killed in battle. We have entered upon a period of Reconstruction. Human life is the nation's greatest asset. In the face of this enormous wastage Ontario cannot afford to lose a single life, or a single year or a day of life, because of beer or whiskey or any other form of alcoholic intoxicant. Ontario's men and women should be 100% efficient.

Vote "No" to repealing the Ontario Temperance Act. Vote "No" to 2.51% beer (equal to 5.46% proof spirits) in Government Liquor shops. Vote "No" to the sale of 2.51% beer (5.46% proof spirits) in standard Hotel Bars. Vote "No" to sale of whiskey, beer, and all spirituous and malted liquors in Government shops for consumption in the home.

Beer of the Ballot

The public should be warned that the Beer proposed in the ballot and described as "light" beer is intoxicating. It is 118% stronger than the beer allowed by the Ontario Temperance Act, and over five times as strong as the limit allowed for beer defined as non-intoxicating in Great Britain and the United States.

Beer 2.51% Alcohol by weight equals 5.46% Proof Spirits as compared to 2.50% proof spirits now permitted.

"The difference between those who drink beer and those who drink water is unmistakable, while the loss on beer drinkers has been almost the same as among wine and spirit drinkers."—From the report of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York, after an investigation of classified death records among policy holders over a period of fifteen years.

"No!"—Four Times—"No!"

Answer every question on the Referendum Ballot with an X under the heading "No," and herein fail not, or your vote is lost to Temperance Progress.

Ontario Referendum Committee

JOHN MACDONALD,
Chairman.

D. A. DUNLAP,
Treasurer.

ANDREW S. GRANT
Vice-Chairman and Secretary,
(1001 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto)

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