

HOW GOVERNMENT SALE WORKS IN MANITOBA

(One of a series of twenty articles following impartial investigation of government sale of liquor as practised in Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec.)

INDIVIDUAL LIQUOR PERMITS
EXTREMELY EASY TO SECURE

Intention of Law Is To Have Virtually All the Drinking Done in Permanent or Temporary Homes—Brewers Do Good Business Delivering To Hotel Rooms and Residences.

ARTICLE NUMBER ONE.

As Ontario is to have the opportunity of substituting what is known in this part of Canada as government control—that is, the government control of the sale of liquor—for prohibition, a course already taken by Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec, the writer was commissioned by The Advertiser to visit those provinces and gather any information that might be of value for the guidance of the electors here. Saskatchewan, also, has adopted government control, but the system is not yet in operation in that province.

I was not asked to make out a case for this or that view of the liquor question, nor instructed how to go about my task. I understood that what was wanted was a perfect mirroring of the facts and opinions coming to my notice without distortion of any kind.

My first effort in travelling from Quebec to Victoria has been to learn what the government control laws of the various provinces provide and to describe their peculiarities and points of agreement. My second effort has been to record what people living under government control, particularly those with favorable opportunities of observation, had to say about its effects on community life as compared with those of prohibition. A subordinate task has been to indicate to what extent my own limited opportunities for observation enabled me to accept or reject statements made to me by those on the spot.

The People Who Will Decide.
At the beginning of this series of articles I realize that nothing I can write can assist, and perhaps not even interest, two classes of the electors.

(a) Those who are so embittered against alcohol that they think it would be wicked for the state to have anything to do with it and (b) Those who are so determined to gratify their liking for liquor that they are not concerned about any other consideration.

The first-mentioned is a dwindling class, composing probably less than 15 per cent of the community. The second is larger and may possibly account for 25 per cent. However faulty those percentages may be, it is still true, I am convinced, that there is a great middle-class in the electorate which, right now, is anxious to learn what is best for the community and

be guided by it regardless of selfish viewpoints. It is this class that will determine the issue in Ontario on October 23rd.

While I secured interviews with men in leading public positions who have a responsibility for making and enforcing laws, I also sought out the man in the street. The gossip of the barber, the taxicab driver and the like may be as illuminating as regards social conditions as the opinion of the preacher or college professor. I have tried to avoid overlooking any worthwhile source of information or viewpoint. I quizzed nearly everybody I met, without prejudice of their views. I did not seek out professional moderationalists or prohibitionists because their views are fairly well known already and people would like something different.

Pioneered for Prohibition.

Manitoba, with the other provinces, had prohibition during the war. It pioneered the way. Its legislature put through prohibitory legislation in 1915, making the law's operation subject to a favorable vote of the people. In 1916 the electors endorsed prohibition with a majority of 23,000. That settled the matter for the time, there being no provision in Manitoba, as in Ontario, for a vote after the soldiers returned from the front, which resulted here in the O. T. A. being endorsed by a majority of about 400,000.

A vote was taken in Manitoba in October, 1920, on the question of shutting out imports, which question received an affirmative majority of 13,000. That was the only direct expression of public opinion on the question of prohibition after the war ended, with the exception of a vote taken last year.

Prohibition was not efficiently enforced by the provincial and municipal authorities, although in its imperfect operations it greatly reduced drunkenness and poverty and increased community efficiency. Many of those responsible for getting results from the temperance law, some in very important positions, were utterly out of sympathy with the enforcement of the law and took very little trouble, in some cases, to dissuade the fact. Bootlegging developed on a considerable scale.

Bill Proposed by Moderationalists.

Last year the government was persuaded by the moderation league to submit to the people a government control law that the moderationists had framed. The legislature did not pass the measure first and then submit it in the form of a referendum. But, finding that the brewers were satisfied with the bill as framed, the government promised to pass it in toto, if the people signified their approval. It is doubtful that the government looked for the measure to carry, but it did, with a majority of 38,000. A few weeks later the people spurned by an equally large majority the proposal to have beer sold by the glass.

The act under which Manitoba now operates was passed at a special session of the legislature in July of last year. As already intimated, it was not varied from the bill drawn up by the moderationists and approved by the brewers. It is entitled "an act to provide for government control and sale of liquors." The act created the government liquor control commission, composed of three men. All the sale of hard or spirituous liquors is vested in this commission. The commission does not advertise intoxicants apart from preparing elaborate price lists. It

YOUTH IS RECAPTURED
AFTER ALL-NIGHT HUNT

Trio Who Escaped From Guelph Reformatory Found Near Harriston.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Guelph, Sept. 26.—After one day's freedom, Percy Underhill, 17-year-old Port Rowan youth who with two companions, Hiram Millar of Brantford, and Fred Phelps of Sarnia, made their escape from the Ontario Reformatory while at work in the quarries, was recaptured at an early hour this morning.

Underhill and his two pals were trailed by Sergeant Maguire of the reformatory staff, and Detective Greenaway of the local police force as far as Harriston, where they were discovered in an orchard where they had taken shelter for the night. The officers found the three men asleep, but the approach of the officials was heard and the trio started to run. Underhill, who was slower than the other two, was captured by the pursuers. Millar and Phelps succeeded in hiding in a large field of corn, the officers being unable to locate them.

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leaves it to the distillers to do the advertising, which goes on on a large scale. On Tuesday, August 26, the Free Press carried four and a half columns of display liquor advertising. The Tribune refuses to take liquor advertising. The law states that the advertisements of all brewers and distillers shall first obtain the written approval of the control commission. One of the advertisements I noticed was headed, "Try a Nip Tonight."

The law gives the six or seven breweries in Manitoba a monopoly of the sale of beer. They could sell in kegs, barrels, bottles or cases, any way they liked, and in unlimited quantities during the first ten months of their activities under the law. While I was in Winnipeg they were required for the first time to confine their sales to bottled beer and were limited in the quantity they could sell to an individual. They are required to report to the government the quantity of their sales and to keep certain records. They are not authorized to sell to hotels or restaurants or to anybody for sale or consumption in public places.

All Drinking in Homes.

The intention of the law was that all the drinking should be done in permanent or temporary residences. A hotel room qualified as a temporary residence. There is nothing to forbid the brewers, delivering liquor to the home of a storekeeper who lives above his store, or to a restaurateur who lives alongside or above his place of business.

The law required the commission to establish a government store for the sale of liquor in Winnipeg and in such other places as it deems advisable. If a community does not want a liquor store, it can keep it out by a majority vote of the electors on the rolls—a stiff requirement. A majority of those voting should have been enough. I did not learn that any community had taken a vote on the question. But several of them had made such a row about the government locating or intending to locate a liquor store in their midst that the store was called off.

The commission has not established many whiskey stores. While the breweries are doing business on a large scale, the government has only nine places for the sale of spirituous liquors. These fill mailed orders from a distance. Five of the stores are strategically located for business in Winnipeg; the other four are scattered over the province but can take orders over a wide area.

All Sale By Permit.

The act stipulates that all sale of intoxicants must be on permits held by individuals. It is the simplest thing in the world to get a permit for either beer or spirits or both. The same permit does for beer and spirits. All you have to do is to certify that you are 21 years old and give your place of residence and have some other resident say that is your address and that you "appear" to be 21 years old.

When I reached Winnipeg the permit entitled the holder who had been resident there a month to get an unlimited quantity of beer and an unlimited quantity of hard stuff. The commission's notice said "one case per week." But the government store clerks told me I was entitled, even as a transient with a temporary permit, to "one case per day for 30 days." And the chief of police, who perhaps does not study the changing regulations of the commission as closely as he might, told me "two or three cases per day" if each was of a different brand. It is understood that the province leaves entirely to the city the enforcement of the act in Winnipeg, which has 200,000 people or one-third of the population of Manitoba.

No Hotel, Cafe or Club Licenses.

Liquor can be delivered only to the residence of the buyer or, in the case of the out-of-town man, "to such purchaser at the railway station or express office nearest such residence or selected for delivery by such purchaser." The possibilities for the misuse of this provision will be readily imagined. Liquor may be "had, kept, GIVEN and consumed only in the residence in which he resides." No permit is transferable. A. J. P. may suspend a permit for violation of the act and a person

Guelph Woman
Healthy On Her
101st Birthday

Special to The Advertiser.

Guelph, Sept. 26.—Mrs. Mary Carruthers, celebrated her 101st birthday today at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Robertson, 33 Audrey avenue. Although her eyes are dimmed by the years and her hearing impaired, the old lady is as bright as a silver dollar. She is sound mentally, has a keen appreciation of her friends and delights in conversing with her health is good.

She held a reception in her home today, and was called on by many citizens, including Mayor William Stephens.

VITAGRAPH PLAYERS
HERE IN 'QUICKSANDS'

Speedy Work in "Code of the Wilderness" at Majestic on Thursday and Friday.

Few persons who witness a showing of "The Code of the Wilderness," which will be shown at the Majestic Theatre next Thursday and Friday, Matinee and two evening performances daily, together with a Larry Semon comedy, "The Saw Mill," and three acts of superlative vaudeville, will realize how narrowly a catastrophe was averted in making one of the early sequences. The story of this escape is almost as thrilling as is the picture itself, which is a blood-stirring drama of the burnt grass land and the code which rules it.

As has been said, there go along with the picture three of the best acts of vaudeville. Londoners have been privileged to enjoy for some time, besides a Larry Semon scream, "The Saw Mill." The vaudeville includes Tex Mason and Betty Earle in "Two Self-Confessed Nuts," singing, talking and dancing act of original ideas, latest costumes, exclusive material and special scenery. There is also a Fox and Terrier act, featuring Dan, the educated dog. This act is opened by a drill and there follows single and double numbers, closing with a tug-of-war staged by two canines. Maxon, Bow and Wood, a humorous acrobatic act, staged under the caption of "Three O'Clock in the Morning."

The picture, "The Code of the Wilderness," opens with a buckboard carrying Alice Calhoun, Alan Hale, Otis Harlan and Kitty Bradbury, stuck in the mud of a river. A location was selected with care by Director David Smith after careful soundings had been made to ascertain the bed was free from quicksand which abounds in the neighborhood.

The scene was in progress and the buckboard passing into the stream when the horses, frightened by a section of tree floated down by a cloud-burst in the mountains, swerved to one side. They plunged off the path of safety, becoming involved in the grip of the quicksand.

Alan Hale, who was driving, fought grimly to swing them back. John Bowers on horseback plunged into the water and went to the rescue. Alice Calhoun and Kitty Bradbury, thoroughly frightened, struggled to maintain their seats. The horses plunged madly about, threatening to overturn the buckboard, and then before anyone could explain just how it was done, Mr. Hale swung the animals about and brought them to a standstill. The momentum threw Hale from his seat into the river. This latter action was caught by the camera and turns a tragic moment into a humorous situation on the screen.

To
Victory Bond Owners

5½% is good interest, and this desirable rate may be obtained for a further term of one to five years by exchanging your November bonds for Huron & Erie Debentures.

who becomes dangerous to himself or the community may lose his permit. Clubs, associations, hotels and cafes are debarred from permits as such. The omission to provide club licenses is a feature of the Manitoba law.

Fifty per cent of the net profits from the government sale of whiskey will be kept by the province; the other 50 per cent will be distributed among the municipalities of Manitoba. Persons convicted of violating the law may appeal to the county judge.

The Chairman Is Trumps.

The chairman of the government liquor control commission must give all his time to the work of the commission and have no other business. That makes him "trumps." His colleagues have minor responsibilities, although they can outvote him.

Mr. R. D. Waugh, a former mayor of Winnipeg, and more recently a commissioner for the administration of the Saar district in Germany, under the League of Nations, is the chairman. He receives a salary of \$12,000. His colleagues receive \$5,000.

So much for the law and the system as found on paper. Subsequent articles will tell what results the government control system gives and what people in Manitoba say about it.

A daily treat

H.P. sauce
makes the plainest food appetizing.

BEAUTIFUL STORY AND WONDERFUL CAST
AT LOEW'S ALL NEXT WEEK

Cast and Synopsis for Mary Pickford in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," from the Romantic Novel by Charles Major, Adapted by Waldemar Young—A Marshall Neilan Production. Photography by Charles Rosher; Art Direction by Harold Grieve, Anton F. Grot, Irvin J. Martin, Harry Oliver and H. W. Miles; Costumes by Mitchell Leisen; Miss Pickford's Costumes by Sophie Wachner and Leisen; Electrical Effects by William S. Johnson; musical score by Victor Schertzinger. Released by United Artists Corporation.

The Cast:
Dorothy Vernon, Mary Pickford; Sir George Vernon, Anders Randolf; Sir Malcolm Vernon, Marc MacDermott; Lady Vernon, Mme. Daumery; Sir John Manners, Allan Forrest; Earl of Rutland, Wilfred Lucas; Queen Elizabeth, Clare Ames; Mary, Queen of Scots, Estelle Taylor; Earl of Leicester, Courtenay Foote; Dawson, Colin Kenny; Jennie Faxton, Lottie Pickford Forrest.

Synopsis.
Dorothy Vernon, daughter of Sir George Vernon, is betrothed when a child to Sir John Manners, son of the Earl of Rutland. In later years a feud establishes enmity between the two families, and Sir George then betrays his daughter, much against her will, to her cousin, Sir Malcolm Vernon, whom she has never seen.

Shortly before the wedding ceremony is to take place, Dorothy meets and falls in love with Sir John. He has just returned from school in France and as Dorothy has not seen him since childhood, she does not recognize him as the son of her enemy, the Earl of Rutland. When his real identity is made known and Dorothy discovers that she has been deceived, she tells John she never wants to see him again.

Sir Malcolm and the Duke of Norfolk are plotting to place the beautiful Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, on the throne of England. Sir John's father is tricked into this conspiracy and unwittingly involves his son by sending him to Lochleven Castle for Mary. In the meantime, Dorothy's father has, at Malcolm's suggestion, invited Queen Elizabeth to attend the wedding.

Dorothy, assisted by her maid, Jennie Faxton, resists the scheme to marry her to Sir Malcolm. Her father, realizing she is in love with young Sir John, tells her the son of Rutland is held prisoner and will be tortured and hanged until she consents to marry Sir Malcolm. To save John she signs the marriage agreement, and then learns that John is not a prisoner, but is at Rutland suffering from wounds received while en route to meet her.

Jennie is sent to Rutland with a message, and discovers John in the arms of Mary Stuart. She believes this to be a liaison between the two, when in fact, the Queen and merely saved John from falling as

weakened by his wound, he tried to go from his sick bed to Haddon Hall. Jennie rushes back to tell Dorothy. Furious, Dorothy goes to Queen Elizabeth with the story that the Rutlands are trying to put Mary on the throne of England. Elizabeth immediately orders the capture of Mary, Sir John and his father.

After Dorothy has told the Queen of the plot, she realizes the danger to her lover. Bent on saving him, she rushes to Rutland, but misses John, who is on the way to Haddon Hall.

Queen Mary is told of the approach of Elizabeth's soldiers, and in order to aid her escape, Dorothy accepts the Queen's clothes in exchange for her own. Sir Malcolm and his soldiers enter and take the disguised Dorothy a prisoner. Malcolm, who believes Dorothy is really Mary Stuart, discloses the plot, telling her not to fear, that Queen Elizabeth will die that night.

Arriving at Haddon Hall, Dorothy is brought before Elizabeth. When her identity is disclosed (much to the surprise of all), Dorothy tells Elizabeth of the plot against her life. The Queen refuses to believe that Sir Malcolm is disloyal, and Dorothy is made a prisoner of the crown. She is released by Sir John, who overcomes the Haddon guards.

Dorothy dashes to the Queen's room to warn her again before it is too late. While the two are talking, Malcolm, sword in hand, steals into the darkened room to slay Elizabeth. At that moment Sir John, his blade gleaming menacingly, crashes in through a window.

COOLIDGE TO PROBE
CHARGES OF LEAGUE

Law Enforcement Party Declares There Is Political Corruption in Pennsylvania.

Associated Press Despatch.

Washington, Sept. 26.—President Coolidge has turned over to Attorney-General Stone for investigation the charges of the Law Enforcement League of Philadelphia that there is "political corruption all down the line in Pennsylvania by federal officeholders."

Attorney-General Stone immediately telegraphed William R. Nicholson, Jr., secretary of the Law Enforcement League of Philadelphia, asking the responsible officers of the league to confer with him relative to charges made by Nicholson.

FORGERY CHARGE DROPPED
AGAINST BANKER'S WIFE

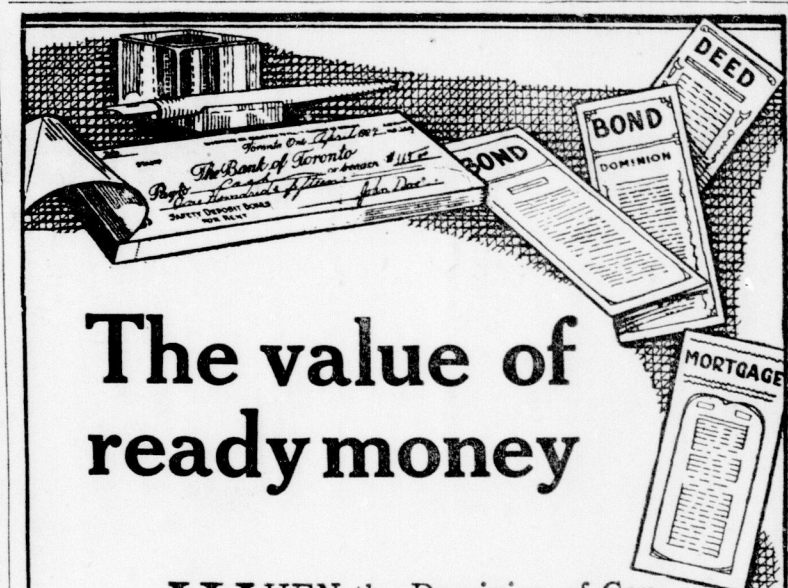
New York. A third degree forgery charge against Mrs. Eleanor Elaine Lee Harris, former wife of Beverly D. Harris, one-time vice-president of the National City Bank, was dismissed today by the grand jury.

The grand jury acted on the statement of Harris that he did not care to press the charge. It was Harris who caused his former wife's arrest at a fashionable hotel last May. He

alleged she had forged a letter she offered as evidence in an attempt to obtain a new trial of Harris' suit for annulment of their marriage.

TWO SPECIAL SPEAKERS
FOR INGERSOLL CHURCH

Ingersoll, Sept. 26.—Two special speakers will be heard in St. James' Anglican Church on Sunday. At the morning service Canon Fitzgerald of Kingston will be the speaker, while at the evening service the speaker will be the Bishop of Yukon, Rev. I. O. Stringer.

The value of
ready money

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This investment was eagerly desired by everyone—but was secured by those who had ready money.

Ready money shows foresight and determination, the two most important qualities necessary for success.

The Bank of Toronto will welcome your savings account and give you every facility for building a surplus.

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"Glenecho"

A NEW PERFUME

\$3.00 Ounce

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Genuine Gas Coke, also

Hard Coke

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CITY GAS CO.

PHONE 835 AND 821W.

A Message

to the Owner of Victory Bonds Due
November 1st, 1924.

The Ontario Loan and Debenture Company has arranged to accept Victory Bonds due Nov. 1, 1924, as payment on Ontario Loan Debentures, interest to start the day you bring in your bonds.

Ontario Loan Debentures
are sound investments, yielding the attractive rate of

5½%

issued for terms of 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 years.

Capital, \$1,750,000.

Reserve, \$2,500,000.

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO.
"54 Years of Service"

Dundas Street, Corner Market Lane, London
A. M. SMART, President. T. H. MAIN, Manager.

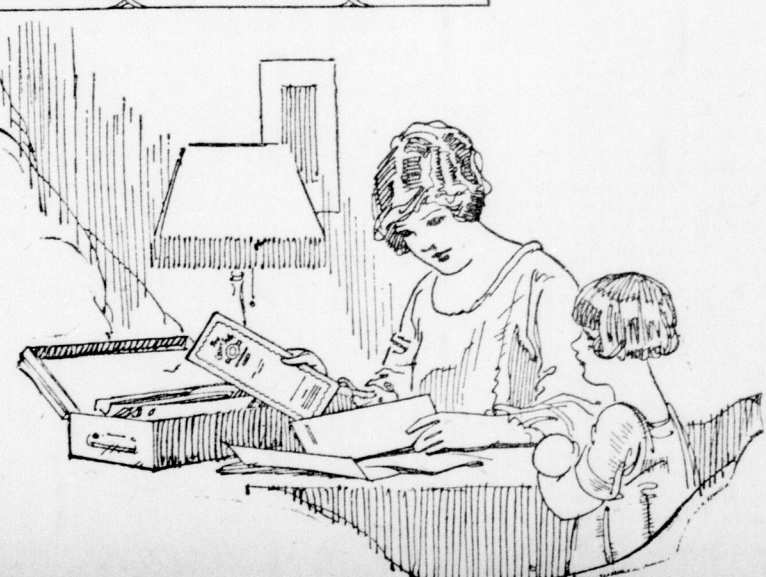
Modern Chivalry

Chivalry is not dead. It has been expressed through the large sums of life insurance in force in Canada.

Nearly four billion dollars of protection now exists for women and children, and many homes will be saved through this form of "chivalry". Children will be provided with food, clothing and education, homes will cease to be broken up; because the great work of life insurance is to extend love and care for women and children far beyond the life of the Breadwinner.

If you have not sufficient life insurance, why not consult the nearest life insurance representative to-day?

—Life Insurance Service



The Love that
never Dies