

STILL SELLS BEER BUT NOT WHISKEY

Human Improves Local
Conditions by Refusing to
Serve Whiskey.

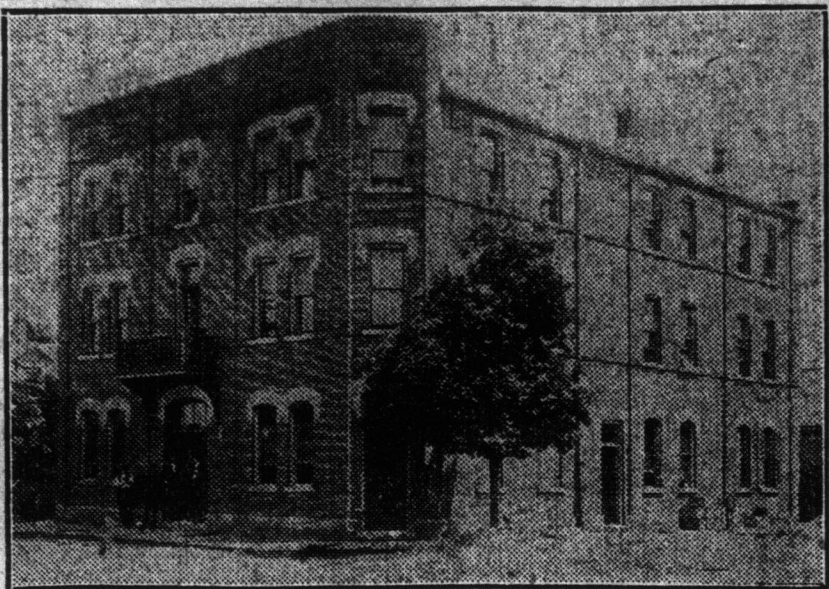
NO GRIEVANCE HEARD

Merchants and Women Satis-
fied With Plan Adopted
in Brechin.

World:

Perhaps no body of men are as much concerned in the hotels of the province as the commercial travelers, and the gradual closing of hotels in the country by local option is a matter of much concern to us. In a recent trip to Brechin what appears to me to be a turning point in the present agitation against the ordinary hotel. In the small places frequented by the hotels are conspicuous, and especially so when under the influence of liquor. It is this which makes the strong demand for local option with its necessary closing of hotels. It must be admitted also that the spirits and not beer are to blame for the very great proportion of the trouble complained of. I was more than surprised a few days ago to find a hotel in a small northern village which had voluntarily cut out the sale of whiskey and other hard drinks over the village on many previous occasions. I was much impressed at the change around the hotel. This was the first time that I had seen a hotel which had voluntarily cut out the sale of whiskey and other hard drinks over the village on many previous occasions. I was much impressed at the change around the hotel. This was the first time that I had seen a hotel which had voluntarily cut out the sale of whiskey and other hard drinks over the village on many previous occasions.

DOES NOT SELL HARD DRINKS



Arlington Hotel at Brechin, Mara Township, where nothing stronger than beer is kept in the bar.

without incurring the objection of their fellow citizens. I am enclosing the name of the village and the hotel so that you can verify my statements if you think it desirable in the public interest.

One on the Road.
Following up the above communication received by The World a few days ago, a special commissioner was sent to find out just how a hotel could be run by selling beer and other of the lighter drinks, and without dispensing liquor and spirits as part of its regular bar business. The hotel which was said to have accomplished this was the Arlington at Brechin. Brechin is a village of about 300 population on the C. N. R. in Mara Township, and about 60 miles north of Toronto. The community is an exceedingly thriving one, the farming district in the vicinity being one of the best. Even in these strenuous days, the stores of which there are several, are all doing well, and the pinch of hard times experienced in the larger centres has not been felt.

Local Option Failed.
Until about a year ago there were two hotels in the village, but one was burnt out, and business apparently did not warrant its reconstruction. The survivor is the Arlington Hotel, with a quite pretentious building for

the size of the town, as will be seen by the attached cut. Fred Maundrell, who is the proprietor, has been in charge for nearly ten years. His hotel experience dates back to when he started as bellboy at the Doby House in Orillia. His close and long connection with the business gives his statements some authority, and his personality the immediate impression that he is progressive and original in his ideas. Mr. Maundrell is a strict teetotaler, and he states without the slightest reserve that his great objection to whiskey is because of its immediate relatives, beer and other concentrated alcoholic drinks from his bar. In fairness to Mr. Maundrell it might be stated that local option has been tried three times in the village, and each time defeated by a straight majority, and the last vote a year ago last January was stronger against the closing of the bar than its predecessors. It cannot reasonably be said, therefore, that this hotel keeper's decision in the matter of his bar supplies was for the purpose of heading off temperance agitation. Mr. Maundrell met The World in

the frankest way possible and his story, in his own words, was as follows:

No Sales of Whiskey.
"My decision to refuse to sell whiskey and other hard liquors over the bar, and to restrict my bar sales to beer and soft drinks, was not reached without a good deal of thought. I have been in the hotel business over 21 years and my experience has shown me that nearly all the harm done by the hotels comes from dispensing the strong drinks. The difference around the hotel since the change is marvelous and I would go out of the business altogether rather than return to the conditions under the old bar business. When I tell you that my sales of whiskey ran as high as 75 cases a month you can see that I have made some sacrifice, but I decided to make it and am willing to stand by the consequences. The satisfaction of having a quiet hotel is a good compensation and the absence of drunkenness on the street is pleasing to myself and the people of the village. I still keep a little whiskey in the bar, but this is not sold except to travelers in their rooms or locally on a doctor's certificate. The strange thing since I started the change in the bar is that the only objections are among my strongest friends who helped to defeat local option. Some of my patrons feel and say first because they could get nothing stronger than beer, but they have not got over this now, and then because of its effect as a temperance movement was a few days ago when the movement was in its infancy, but now it is in its maturity. Farmers from all round were in and we fed over 150 for dinner. Had this occurred during the old days there would have been all kinds of trouble with drunks, yet on this day not one under the influence of liquor was seen in the village. I have read it said that my lease will not be renewed this fall unless the bar is restored to its old order, and if this is the case the hotel will have to go to some other place."

Women Well Pleased.
Concluding, Mr. Maundrell said: "I have told you my own side of the case, and perhaps you can verify it by seeing our local tradesmen. Of one thing I am certain, that if you speak with any of the women they will tell you they regard it as a splendid improvement." Satisfied that Mr. Maundrell had not said anything on his own behalf, corroboration was sought from some of the local storekeepers; these were selected prominently from those who were known to have strong opinions in the most outspoken way.

C. W. Clark, who is superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school, said: "Conditions in the village are certainly improved since the hard liquor has been taken out of the bar. I think it an awful good move and I never see a drunken man on the streets now."

A keen observer of public affairs in Brechin is E. Argue, manager of the Standard Bank at Brechin:

"I have noticed a remarkable difference since the hotel has been removed from the hotel bar," he said. "Formerly it was not considered safe for a woman to go on the streets at night alone, but now it is entirely different, and my mother appreciates the change. If you could only stop the importation of whiskey in cases like this things would be entirely satisfactory."

Less Police Vigilance.
Brechin is a police village, and W. J. French is one of the trustees. He has control of the key of the lock-up, and has not had occasion to have the constable use it for detention purposes since the hotel gave up whiskey selling.

"It is the best thing that could have happened to the village," said French. "The public and travelers so regard it. I notice that the farmers' wives don't have to drive the horses home now, and the young country fellows who come in show no sign of intoxication."

In endeavoring to get a woman's view of the question, The World saw Miss Hutchings, who is post mistress and proprietor of a large store.

"Under the present arrangement we don't need local option," was the opinion of this lady. "I know farmers who used to stay late at night when whiskey was to be had, but who now go home early. The women are all in favor of the movement, and if we could shut off the bringing in of case goods things would be all right."

T. McConnell, a prominent merchant, expressed gratification that beer instead of whiskey was being sold. "I will with others have been amazed with the change, and the test has proved that it will be hard to get back to the old condition. We never see anyone under the influence of alcohol now."

Local Option Not Needed.
The following letter was received by The World yesterday, from C. W. Clarke, who is a hardware merchant, and speaks for itself:

"I regret that I was out of town when you called to see me regarding this matter. I beg to state: during the year of 1913 and the year of 1914, it was very rough here. You could look out most any time and see several drunken men, but since Mr. Maundrell has made a change in his business there has been a decided change, and a man the worse of liquor is a rare article. I am a strong temperance advocate, and have voted for local option, but I find under the present conditions there is no need of it in this town. There are hardly a few drunks to be seen, but I find that these are farmers, and they arrive in town in that condition, having filled up before leaving home. If the hotel is run on the present plan, and we could prohibit bottled spirits being shipped in, the temperance people would be thoroughly satisfied."

GUARDING NEUTRALITY
OF NEW YORK PORT
Flotilla Will Cruise Around in Quite Impressive Fashion.

Canadian Press Despatch.
NEW YORK, March 12.—A conference on the general neutrality situation at the port of New York was held today in the office of the collector of the port, Dudley Field Malone, at which were present Messrs. Mr. Malone, Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commander of the Brooklyn navy yard; Capt. Ralph Barie, commander of the gunboat Dolphin, and Capt. Godfrey L. Gardiner, commander of the cutter Mohawk of the U. S. coastguard. The Dolphin arrived at Tompkinsville today and joined the Mohawk in guarding the neutrality of this port. Rear Admiral Usher said that the Drayton and the McDougal, two of the fastest torpedo boats in the navy, now on their way here from Guantanamo, Cuba, are due to arrive in two days.

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

"I would urge the farmers of Canada to do their share in preventing the people of Great Britain from suffering want or privation."
HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

The Empire Needs Many Foods

In the past Great Britain has imported immense quantities of these staple foods from Russia, France, Belgium, Germany and Austria-Hungary as shown by the following:—

Average Imports Years 1910-1913

Wheat.....	25,489,000 bush.
Oats.....	25,556,904 "
Barley.....	15,192,258 "
Corn.....	7,621,374 "
Peas.....	703,058 "
Beans.....	639,853 "
Potatoes.....	4,721,590 "
Onions.....	271,569 "
Meat.....	26,500,768 lbs.
Eggs.....	121,112,916 doz.
Butter and Cheese.....	91,765,333 lbs.

The above mentioned sources of supply of staple foods are now, in the main, cut off as a result of the war. Great Britain is looking to Canada to supply a large share of the shortage. Every individual farmer has a duty to perform.

Millions of bushels rather than millions of acres should be Canada's aim.

That there is abundant reason to expect larger returns from the same area is conclusively shown when we compare the average production of the present time with the possible production. Note the following brief table which shows the average in 1914 and possible production per acre.

	Average Possible
Fall Wheat.....	30.45
Spring Wheat.....	14.84
Barley.....	18.15
Oats.....	36.30
Corn, Ontario.....	70
Corn, Eastland.....	12
Peas.....	15.33
Beans.....	16.79
Potatoes.....	119.40
Turnips.....	421.31

By "possible" is meant the actual results which have been obtained by our Experimental Farms and by many farmers. These "possibles" have been obtained under intensive cultivation methods and conditions not altogether possible on the average farm, yet they suggest the great possibilities of increased production. By greater care in the selection of seed, more thorough cultivation, fertilization, better drainage, the average could be raised by at least one-third. That in itself would add at least \$150,000,000 to the annual income of Canada from the farm. It would be a great service to the Empire, and this is the year in which to do it.

Increase Your Live Stock

Breeding stock are to-day Canada's most valuable asset. The one outstanding feature of the world's farming is that there will soon be a great shortage of meat supplies. Save your breeding stock. Plan to increase your live stock. Europe and the United States, as well as Canada, will pay higher prices for beef, mutton, and bacon in the very near future. Do not sacrifice now. Remember that live stock is the only basis for prosperous agriculture. You are farming, not speculating.

For information and bulletins write to
**Canadian
Department of
Agriculture,
Ottawa, Canada**

JAMES KENT RESIGNS POSITION WITH C.P.R.

John McMillan Succeeds Him as
Manager of Telegraph
System.

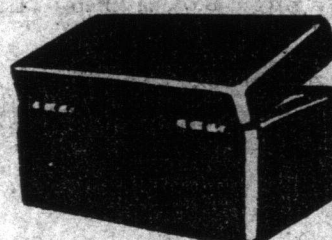
Canadian Press Despatch.
MONTREAL, March 12.—Mr. James Kent, manager of the Canadian Pacific

Telegraph Company, is retiring from this position, after 29 years' service with the C.P.R., and is being succeeded by John McMillan of Winnipeg, as manager of telegraphs for the C.P.R. Company. According to a statement issued by the C.P.R. Company this afternoon Mr. Kent has been allowed to relinquish his duties at his own request, and has been given leave of absence for an extended period.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS SHIFTED TO SHORNCLIFFE

Canadian Press Despatch.
OTTAWA, March 12.—A cablegram received at the militia department today announces that the headquarters of the Canadian expeditionary forces has been moved to Shorncliffe, England.

The Start of the Finest Story of the Year



E. Phillips Oppenheim, one of England's most prolific writers, has been turning out the best work of his successful career lately. An indication of this is "The Black Box," a dramatic story sure to hold the reader's attention till the last syllable. This story, which will run serially for several weeks, starts in next Sunday's World. You shouldn't miss a paragraph. It is so good that it has been enacted into moving pictures, contrary to the general rule, where the pictures are made first and the story written around them. There is life and action in every line.

Sunday Magazine Reading

HENRY FORD'S MAN FACTORY

At a recent investigation, Henry Ford said that he could take a prisoner out of a jail and make a man of him. The Sunday World, in a special story, tells just how he is doing this very thing, with an insight into his unusual methods of running a factory. It is by far the most interesting factory story ever written, and, if you are at all interested in factories or Henry Ford, you should read it.

STAMP STICKING—A WAR-TIME SPORT FOR PEACEFUL PEOPLE

We'll presently be sticking stamps on all sorts of things. The subject of stamp sticking opens up an amazing range of possibilities. This story looks on the humorous side of it.

KIPLING TELLS TWO FINE TALES

It's a long time since any Canadian paper ran such an all-round interesting series of tales as these "Afar the Funnel" stories of Rudyard Kipling's. They cover a wide range of subjects, and are written in what many consider his best style.

SEEING THE RESURRECTED CHRIST

An article on a remarkable picture by a famous painter, and its bearing on a profoundly significant incident in the Christian tragedy.

A DAY'S CLOTHES

The Fashion Page which The Sunday World runs every week in its Magazine Section touches on the costume cycle provided by today's attractive modes.

A VARIED LIST OF SUNDAY STORIES

In the five reading-matter sections of The Sunday World will be found articles of widespread interest, touching on every phase of day-to-day activity. Albert Ernest Stafford, in "Crusts and Crumbs," deals, as does Rodney Thomson in a remarkable page cartoon-sermon, with "Habits." There is an article on "The Book in the Time of War," a story written by Lady Jellicoe on the Women's Volunteer Reserve Force, an article on the passing of the student fire-ranger, and a wonderful article on a bayonet charge, a most vivid bit of narrative. Altogether there are 200 columns of reading matter in The Sunday World every week, well chosen and well written.

Canadians in Action—Pictures

The big picture feature of The Sunday World this week is the full-page drawing of a thrilling incident in the work of the Canadians at the front—it illustrates how a party out cutting wire entanglements from in front of German trenches were suddenly revealed to the enemy by the fog lifting. Life in the trenches and on the field is profusely pictured in The Sunday World's two illustrated sections this coming week. Some of the many war subjects are: "Thirty-four Flying Machines in the Biggest Air Raid of the War," "The Harbor of Constantinople With the Turkish Warships Before They Left," "Australian Troops Marching Thru Crowded Sydney Streets on Their Way to War," "The Kind of Zeppelins Now Being Turned Out," "One of the Latest German Submarines Approaching a Merchantman," "Night Work of Royal Engineers in 'No Man's Land,'" "An Indian Encampment Along the Banks of the Suez Canal," "French Engineers Boring a Tunnel Under a House to Get at the Trenches Beyond," "Wounded Indians in a Canadian Ambulance," "A Splendid Portrait of Brigadier-General Mercer of Toronto in His New Uniform," "The New British Defence Device," and several other pictures of peculiarly local interest.

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THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD
The biggest paper in Canada

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The wax-wrapped package keeps all its goodness in and every particle of impurity out.

Each stick, too, is separately wrapped in waxed paper—it is doubly protected and preserved.

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has the inviting flavor of fresh mint leaves.



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These economical goodies brighten and preserve the teeth, moisten and soothe mouth and throat, aid appetite and digestion.

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