

DID BEER SAVE BRITISH RACE FROM EXTINCTION

According to This Writer, Dr. J. W. Robertson Appears to Think it Did.

BEER CONTAINS MUCH THAT IS WHOLESOME

And Its Health-Preserving Qualities Far Outweigh All Other Considerations.

(By C. Lintern Sibley of Montreal, in the New York Times.)

We prohibitionists—of course we are all prohibitionists now, since nobody on this continent ever tastes liquor except under protest, as a medicinal measure—prohibitionists may now be considered so thoroughly set upon our course and so thoroughly demoralized in the matter of physiology and common sense, that our attitude toward alcoholic stimulants that we can discuss the question of drink with a dispassionate detachment denied to any other generation within historic times.

It is with this conviction that I take up the subject of beer—a conviction that precludes from my mind any fear that what I shall say will be taken either as propaganda for a return to beer-ways or as being in the nature of a sentimental reminiscence.

In other words, I feel that I can put the question with which I head this article simply as a writer about to set forth the scientific side of one of the phases of existence now gone forever from the American Continent (from an alcoholic "per cent." point of view) and without the slightest possibility that the question will cause any sobriety to become overcast.

You know, we are an immensely favored generation. It is one of the greatest evolutions of the human race. All the generations that are behind us were generations that were more or less of the ways in which all the varied forms of intoxicating indulgence—and all the generations before us will be remembered as the "good old days" of the hosts of the human race before and after, know at once the delights of booze and the joys of 100 per cent. sobriety.

I am one of those who have drunk from a damp glass of beer without any of those twinges in the seat of moral consciousness that I, like you, should feel were I to touch that glass now. When I speak of beer, therefore, I know whereof I speak.

The Beer of Old England.

Now there is beer and beer. I shall confine myself in this article to British beer; that is to say, beer brewed in Britain. Ah, that beer, what memories!

But I must not pursue this line of thought.

Since it is to say that I know the taste of British beer, I'll even own that I had a sympathetic insight into the exaltation of the poet who wrote that truly British beer, "Beer, like you should feel were I to touch that glass now. When I speak of beer, therefore, I know whereof I speak."

Well, I kept my promise to myself. I had some more in London, Leicester, Bristol, and various other places, and at length came to the reluctant conclusion that during the war England had thoroughly unlearned the art of making beer. Henceforth, the poet, to be up to date, must weep not only over the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome, but over the beverage that was British beer.

For British beer has fallen a victim to the war, and the stuff they now brew is something they are training to look like beer. The people will drink what they call beer, it is true, but they do it sadly and reminiscently, as a sort of sacrificial tribute to the beer that was British beer, and they themselves into it.

However, that is neither here nor there. This article has to do with the past, not with the present.

It was in the course of a chat on the war and its effect on beer, and of beer on the human race, that Professor James W. Robertson, C. M. G., the former Principal of Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue (Canada's greatest agricultural college), and one time Dairy Commissioner for Canada, suddenly sprung upon me the startling question with which I head this article—"Did beer save the British race from extinction?"

I gathered that Dr. Robertson thought beer saved the race, as he proceeded to unfold to me, at a wineless, beerless dinner in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Montreal, some astounding particulars about the effect of beer drinking on humanity.

During the war Dr. Robertson was European Director of Canadian Food Supplies, and in the course of his duties he consulted with some scientists in England about the beer question. This was a period in the war when a large proportion of Canada had voluntarily given up the manufacture of beer, and was contenting itself in this self-sacrificing policy by the thought that the grain which was saved by refraining from beer was being used to help save the British people from starvation.

(Continued on page 11.)

Montreal, March 29.—Official notification is given of the decision of the shareholders of the Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company to increase the number of the directors of the company to ten, the former number being eight.

RAILWAY MATTERS TO COME UP TOMORROW

In Parliament, When the Estimates for the Current Year's Operation Will be on the Paper.

Ottawa, March 29.—(By Canadian Press)—The Commons will probably have a sort of field day on railway matters tomorrow, The Canadian National Railway will be the chief item on the bill of fare, and the operation of these roads together with the vote in the estimates necessary for the operation and maintenance of the system will be discussed in detail.

When the House meets at 3 o'clock in the afternoon it is expected that Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways will move to go into supply and he will then submit his annual statement showing the results of operation of the Canadian National system from January 1, 1919 to December 31, of the same year. This statement will show in detail the results obtained on each section of the system.

Proposals for the future, including the absorption of the Grand Trunk system will also probably be dealt with. While the official announcement of the Board of Management of the Grand Trunk system has been delayed awaiting the arrival from England of the shareholders' formal ratification of the agreements, it is said that the Government's plans provide for a co-ordination of the Grand Trunk with the other parts of the Canadian National system and a complete reconstruction of the board of directors, when that railway system is finally taken over in full.

At 7 o'clock the Renewal will proceed to the Gatun Locks, where E. J. Price, American Minister to Panama; Major-General C. Kennedy, Commander of the American Forces in the Canal Zone, and the French Charge D'Affaires, M. Simolin, with their staffs will go aboard the warship for presentation to the Prince.

The latter will inspect the 33rd Infantry Guard, the locks, the control house and the spillway. The official visitors will leave the Renewal at the Pedro Miguel Locks.

The evening, Minister Bennett will entertain the Prince, at a private dinner at the Hotel Tivoli. A reception and dance will follow.

At 7 o'clock the Renewal will call upon President Lefevre, afterward inspecting returned British West Indian soldiers. Later he will be shown the Pacific defenses of the Canal.

President Lefevre will entertain the Prince at a State banquet Wednesday evening, which will be followed by a reception at the Union Club.

The Renewal will sail Thursday for San Diego, Cal.

Following a conference of representatives of the Berlin trades unions and the Communist authorities, there were signs of discord in the workers' army and a conflict between the military and civil leaders of the movement. The conference declared strong support for supremacy of the political leadership.

All the parties of the Left sent their leaders to the conference from Berlin, and the united fronting peace and the cessation of warfare.

The conference decided to demand control of all arms and ammunition, with seizure of the munition plants, particularly the Krupp and Thyssen works. To forestall the possibility of the government's rejection of the conference's proposals, the threat of a general strike, which had been previously made to support its demands, was incorporated in a resolution by which the conference requested the executive committees of 59 cities and districts agreed, if necessary to use all possible means to effect a most complete general strike.

Essen has become the heart and soul of the Ruhr Soviet movement. It is the most thoroughly controlled city in the district and the most important centres here as well as the central committee and the conference of the Communist movement. There is a multiplicity of peace, the workers working according to a system that to outsiders seems somewhat scrambled.

The revolutionary tribunal, which has effected its first execution, that of an alleged traitor, Saturday.

Essen, March 29.—(By The Associated Press).—Three workers' delegates are leaving for Cologne to ask the Allied representatives to intervene in the Ruhr trouble and send troops into the district.

There was some perplexity at a secret meeting of the workers today over the course to be pursued. After a debate the plan of sending delegates to Munster to negotiate the difficulties was voted down. A military representative then told the meeting that the Allies had offered to mediate.

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ULTIMATUM SERVED ON REVOLUTIONARIES

Berlin Demands That They Recognize the Government and at Once Disarm.

Essen, March 29.—(By The Associated Press).—The revolutionary workers of this region are considering their reply to an ultimatum of the government, which threatens that government troops will march into Ruhr district unless General Von Watter, leader of the Reichswehr, is assured by noon Tuesday that the workers absolutely recognize the Berlin Government. The ultimatum also demands disarmament of the Red Army and civilians, the immediate dissolution of the Red Army and the release of its prisoners, and the restoration of the regular authorities to power.

At Duisburg posters have been hung reiterating the threat to dynamite the mines if the Reichswehr advances.

The government at Berlin has announced a decided repulse of the Red Army before West and South of Munster, according to advice received here.

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PRINCE OF WALES TO ARRIVE PANAMA TODAY

Will Inspect Works and Other Points of Interest, Leaving Thursday.

Panama, March 29.—The Prince of Wales is expected to arrive at Cristobal aboard the British cruiser Renown at 9.30 o'clock tomorrow morning. After a salute of 21 guns, the Prince will be received by A. P. Bennett, British Minister to Panama, with his staff, and Commander Sargeant, Marine Superintendent of the Panama Canal Board.

At 7 o'clock the Renewal will proceed to the Gatun Locks, where E. J. Price, American Minister to Panama; Major-General C. Kennedy, Commander of the American Forces in the Canal Zone, and the French Charge D'Affaires, M. Simolin, with their staffs will go aboard the warship for presentation to the Prince.

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HOME RULE BILL UP YESTERDAY, 2ND READING

Precautions Taken Against Disturbances Not Needed, All Was Quiet.

London, March 29.—The second reading of the Irish Home Rule Bill was moved in the House of Commons today by Ian MacPherson, the Secretary for Ireland amid an atmosphere of tension, but with little evidence of excitement.

The Government, fearing that Sinn Fein sympathizers might make a demonstration, had caused special guards to be stationed at Westminster and their services were not needed.

Two motions for the rejection of the bill had been prepared, one by the Labor party, and the other by former Premier Asquith. The speaker has given precedence to the former. Interest, however, centers upon the proceedings expected tomorrow when Mr. Asquith will speak against the bill and will be answered by Premier Lloyd George.

Explaining the provisions of the bill, Mr. MacPherson stated that the recent events in Ireland had only been severely attacked, he said the Government was prepared to listen sympathetically to suggestions for improving the council.

The Government had resolved to declare, had acted magnanimously toward Ireland in past years. The present prosperity of the country was due to its connection with the United Kingdom, he asserted, and any secession, in whole or in part, could not be beneficial, he said, he insisted, for Ireland to be separated from the Empire.

Premier Lloyd George announced the appointment of Mr. J. P. M. Macready, Chief of the Metropolitan Police of London, as military commander of Ireland.

The reason persons deported from Ireland are not brought to trial, he said, is because it is impossible to get the necessary evidence, as the result of terrorism and intimidations in Ireland, the Premier declared in answer to a question.

The Premier said the Government would not promise to cease deportations from Ireland during the discussions of the Irish Home Rule Bill. (Continued on page 2.)

GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONVENED

With a Large Attendance of Members and Spectators.

Berlin, March 29.—The National Assembly met this morning, with a large attendance of the members. The galleries were crowded.

After introducing the new members of the Government, Dr. Mueller, the new Premier, said he considered that a coalition of the parties was the only foundation upon which German policy could be based.

The public prosecutor, in a letter read to the Assembly, requested the sanction that body to prosecute one of its members, Dr. Mueller, who was a participant in the usurping Kapp Government. The Assembly did not act on this request.

Energetic measures to restore order and to protect the German people from "illegal acts" will be taken by the Government, Minister of Justice, said, operating in the Ruhr region, said a manifesto issued by the Government, if leaders of the Communists fail by March 30 to give adequate guarantees to General Von Watter, Commander of Government troops in that district.

STANDING LABOR COMMITTEE NOW

Formed to Encourage Organization in the Construction Industries.

Ottawa, Ont., March 29.—By Canadian Press.—A standing committee on labor has been appointed by the executive of the Canadian Construction Association to carry out the suggestions outlined in the report on labor which was placed before the Association at its annual meeting here in February. The committee includes J. P. Anglin, Minister of Commerce, and the executive committee felt that in addition to the work outlined in the report of the conference committee, a standing labor committee should encourage the idea of the organization of the Canadian executive by organized labor in the construction industry of Canada, and also the formation of an industrial council for Canada, to deal with Canadian-wide labor questions in the building trades. The action of the Executive has been made known to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, who are asked to cooperate in the discussion, and also to the Minister of Labor.

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AMENDMENTS TO C. T. A. DISCUSSED

Dominion Alliance Wants Some Further Changes Made, But Government Says No.

Ottawa, March 29.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, in reply to a series of questions by Dr. Whidden of Brandon, the leader of the Government, the amended Canada Temperance Act, which was passed towards the end of the summer session last year needs no further amendment to be applied to the province of Ontario in the opinion of the Department of Justice. The opinion of Eugene Lafleur, K. C., is that the Act provides for taking a vote in any province in Canada, in which there is a law to enforce prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes, such vote being taken for or against the following prohibition:

"That the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such province may be forbidden."

Mr. Lafleur expresses the view that the amendment to the Canada Temperance Act applies not only to provinces which have absolute and unreserved prohibition, but also to those which have a prohibitory law with qualifications and exceptions, and in the latter case effect is given to such qualifications and exceptions by the Dominion legislation.

The answers to Dr. Whidden's question further revealed that a deputation from the Dominion Alliance had waited upon the Government to request either amending action or that the Government should refer the matter to the Supreme Court for action as to whether the amended act applied to Ontario or not. The Government had replied that it had no doubts as to the application of the act to Ontario, and could not see its way clear to grant a reference to the Supreme Court. The Government had resolved resolutions expressing appreciation of the liquor legislation passed by the Dominion Parliament providing for a vote in each province on the importation of liquor for beverage purposes.

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SWEDEN'S KING DISMISSES GOVT

Threats Are Now Made by the Progressive Party That They Will Proclaim a Republic.

Copenhagen, March 29.—The cabinet of Premier C. T. Zahle resigned today. It was formed in June, 1912. The King demanded the resignation of the cabinet, because of differences which had arisen concerning the plebiscite in the Fensborg region, and called the Liberal leader, M. Neergaard, to form a cabinet.

The progressive parties of Denmark will reply to the King's dissolution of the cabinet today by proclaiming a republic the "Kobenhavn" says, it is rumored.

ANOTHER IRISHMAN DONE TO DEATH

Called Out of His Home Early Yesterday Morning and Shot on Sight.

Montreal, March 29.—The Montreal "Star" tonight published the following under date of Dublin:

Thomas Dwyer was called from his home at Thurles early today by an order of the court to appear at the trial of the circumstances of Dwyer's murder were almost identical with those of the murder of James McCarthy, Sinn Fein leader, who was shot and killed in the bedroom of his home at Thurles, Saturday.

The Dwyer murder was believed another proof of the belief here that two rival murder societies were warring upon sympathizers of Sinn Fein and the British Government throughout Ireland.

Police today "shot up" the village of Regge, near Thurles, according to advices here.

The police left their barracks and marched through the streets firing their rifles, it was said.

Villagers were terror stricken. It was believed the shooting was in revenge for the recent murder of a policeman.

BRITISH GOVT WILL TAKE OVER DOCKYARDS

Special to The Standard. London, March 29.—Commenting on the naval situation, the Pall Mall Gazette says: "There is some perturbation in naval circles here at the report of the decision of the Canadian government to demobilize its naval forces, and close down all fleet establishments. It has been known for some time that the Ottawa authorities were disinclined to commit themselves to any further expenditure in a fleet, but the drastic action as now reported comes as a complete surprise. Should it be confirmed, it is understood that the British government would be willing to take over the dockyards at Halifax and Esquimaux, which are needed as bases for the fleet, for if these establishments were dismantled British warships would have no dockyard facilities on either Atlantic or Pacific coasts."

TORNADO LEFT HEAVY DEATH LIST BEHIND

One Hundred and Seventy Three Persons Known So Far to Have Lost Lives.

Chicago, March 29.—The death list of the Palm Sunday tornadoes that swept sections of eight states, tonight stood at one hundred and sixty. "Telegram" and telephone service with many isolated communities in the middle West had only been partly restored tonight and indications were that the toll of death and destruction would be augmented.

The known dead in six central Western States numbered 105, while 15 were killed in Georgia and Alabama. The property loss in the Chicago area alone, was estimated at \$6,000,000, while in the other states affected, the material loss was large. Chicago, Ill., suffered the heaviest property loss, the damage there being \$4,000,000.

Illinois was the hardest hit of the Central States with thirty dead, more than one thousand injured, and two thousand made homeless.

Indiana reported thirty-six fatalities, twenty-six in Michigan, and one each in Wisconsin and Missouri.

The death list in Georgia began at thirty-eight and in Alabama at seventeen.

The districts most severely affected in the Chicago area were Irving Park, within the city limits, with six dead; Melrose Park, nine dead; 21st, eight dead; Maywood, four dead and Plainfield, three dead.

Heavy property damage resulted in these towns and also in Wilmette and Evanston, North Shore suburbs. No fatalities occurred in the latter places at Joliet, Ills., three persons were probably fatally injured, 14 were seriously hurt and the property damage was estimated at half a million dollars.

Troops patrolled the streets of 23rd, Melrose Park and Wilmette today.

Toledo, O., March 29.—With their account and injured believed fully accounted for and the latter receiving every possible attention, Genos Raab's Corpers and Swanton began tonight to emerge from the disaster and wreckage caused by the cyclone which struck there late Sunday night.

Two were killed and 14 seriously injured at Genoa. At Raab's Corners four met instant death and more than 300 casualties suffered injuries. There were no casualties at Swanton, although more than a score were injured.

Chicago, Ills., March 29.—Henry J. Cox, weather forecaster for Chicago, said the tornado was the result of a combination of two storms. One developed in Alaska, travelled through British Columbia and joined a storm from the southwest, which developed in the Arid plateaus of Southern Arizona and Nevada. Mr. Cox's combination, Professor Cox said, resulted in a rotary motion, which formed eddies and caused a tornado.

Although the tornado travelled forward at a rate of about 50 miles an hour, the wind at the core of the tornado was estimated to have had a velocity of from 200 to 300 miles an hour.

STANDARD BANK DECLARES DIVIDEND

Montreal, March 29.—The Standard Bank of Canada has declared a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent for the current quarter ending April 30th, payable May 1, record April 15th. This dividend is at the rate of 14 per cent annum, as compared with 12 per cent heretofore paid.

FORGER HELD FOR WANT OF BAIL

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, N. B., March 29.—Bail has been set at \$1,000 by Police Magistrate Limerick in the case of A. W. England, who is charged with forging the names of doctors to prescriptions for liquor. So far the necessary bail has not been provided. The case will come up in the police court on Wednesday.

MACKENZIE KING NOT GOING TO CALIFORNIA

Ottawa, March 29.—A flat denial of the report published in a Los Angeles newspaper that he was going to California for the purpose of studying the open shop policy, was made so the Canadian Press tonight by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal party in Canada. Mr. King said he had not been approached on such a matter and had no thought of making the case a study. His efforts at this time, he said, were all required in Canada.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

Halifax, N. S., March 29.—The seismograph at Dalhousie University recorded an earthquake shock at 1.29 this morning. It was announced at the University tonight. The location of the disturbance was difficult to estimate, it was reported. There was some indication of it being local, though there was no report locally of any tremors.