

## To Sell 4.4 Beer in Groceries, Standard Hotels and Restaurants

### ONTARIO TEMPERANCE ACT AMENDMENTS ARE ANNOUNCED

Minimum Fine on Conviction of Having Liquor Illegally Is Cut From \$200 to \$50--The Number of Physician's Prescriptions Reduced From Fifty to Thirty Per Month.

Toronto, March 20.—Provision for sale of beer of 4.4 per cent. alcoholic content in standard hotels, restaurants and grocery stores is made in amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act, which were introduced into the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon by Hon. W. F. Nickle, Attorney-General, and given first reading. In the case of grocery stores the beverage will be sold for outside delivery only, while in hotels and restaurants the stipulation is made that service must be given at tables to avoid a reversion to the bar system, which received its death blow in Ontario in 1916.

Other amendments reduce the number of prescriptions to be allowed a doctor from fifty to thirty per month, while the minimum fine on conviction of having liquor in possession is cut from \$200 to \$50. A fee for a permit to sell beer will be charged, but the attorney-general made it clear that this was to be for controlling purposes and not to obtain profits.



HON. W. F. NICKLE  
Who introduced the amendments to the O.T.A.

The legislation brought down provides: No liquor containing 1/4 of one per cent. to 2 1/2 per cent. by volume, at 60 F. of absolute alcohol, may be sold in Ontario without a permit granted by the Board of License Commissioners, with the approval of the attorney-general. The granting of such permits and sale of liquor thereunder will be subject to rules and regulations approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

There are two classes of such permits. One class allows the sale and keeping for sale of liquor in premises which must be designated therein. The other class, known as "employees' permit," permits the holder to sell such liquors on behalf of anyone having a permit of the first class. There are further restrictions in the act which prohibit the sale or keeping for sale of such liquors from or over a bar.

The mixing of drugs or other harmful substances in liquors sold or kept for sale is forbidden under severe penalties. "Heavy penalties have been provided for offences under the act. Brewers who sell or keep liquor for sale contrary to the act, rules or regulations, are liable to a fine of \$5,000 for every offence, and may be required by the minister to enter into a \$10,000 bond conditioned on compliance with the act and regulations. Brewers, as stated in the act, may be prohibited from further selling under the permit by the convicting magistrate and the minister may at conviction cancel the permit.

"Other penalties are provided for failure to mark casks, bottles, etc., as required by the act, and liquor in containers not so marked cannot be sold by permit holders. Permit holders other than brewers, for violations of the act and regulations, are subject to fine and imprisonment without alternative for first and subsequent offences of selling or keeping liquor for sale, and, in addition, the permit of such permit holders may for a second offence be closed for from one to three months. The minister may also cancel the permit.

"Provision is also made to prevent disorderly conduct, sale of liquor to drunken persons, and gambling in the premises mentioned in the permit."

Wholesale druggists are prohibited from selling alcohol to retail druggists, and wholesale druggists must obtain their supplies of alcohol from the license board—the object being to keep the sale of alcohol strictly under the government's supervision.

May Prohibit. "The board may prohibit druggists from selling, or supplying liquor to any person on the prescriptions of the physicians' names in the order. All prescriptions must be issued on forms provided under the act, and regulations and prescriptions for liquor of more than six ounces at a time are limited to not more than thirty in respect of illness for each doctor per month. "Offending dentists and veterinary surgeons may be prohibited by an order of the board from having in their possession or purchasing any liquor whatever. "Provision is made preventing the sale of liquors containing up to 2 1/2 per cent. of absolute alcohol to persons under 18 years of age. "The minimum penalty for having or drinking liquor in a public place is reduced to \$50, the maximum of \$1,000 remaining unchanged. "Liquor which has not been purchased from a permit holder under the act cannot be sold in the province or kept elsewhere than in a dwelling house. "The beer will be sold in standard hotels and good restaurants, for consumption on the premises, and to good grocers for delivery, but not for consumption on the premises. Mr. Nickle said the fee for beer selling permits would be nominal, as it was for the purpose of control and not profit. Mr. Nickle, in reply to a question, said in hotels the beer would be sold from tables and not over bars, as it was desired to get away from the old brass rail.

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To Meet The Problem. Licenses might be granted, he stated, to standard hotels and well-conducted restaurants and cafeterias. Grocery stores genuine in character, might obtain licenses to sell for delivery, but not for consumption on the premises. "The question of the number of permits to be issued in a municipality would also be left to regulation. "We are acting in a sincere desire to meet a public need in an open way," the attorney-general commented. "The government feels that the time has come when we should get away from theoretical principles and meet this problem as a practical national one in a sound common sense way. "The present limitation in the O. T. A. is artificial, onerous, illogical and certainly not scientific. The government feels that increasing the alcoholic content from 2 1/2 per cent. proof spirit to 3 1/2 per cent. by volume is in the general interest of temperance; and as I said on a previous occasion the government has been alarmed at the rapid extension of whiskey and alcohol drinking in Ontario.

No Political Basis. Mr. Raney—"Anyone who complies with the regulations will be entitled to a permit to sell—that is, if the facilities are in accord with the ideas of the Government?" "There is no intention to give the permits only to friends?" added the Attorney-General. "The licenses will not be issued on a political basis," replied the Attorney-General. Col. J. A. Currie—"That is how he would do it." Mr. Raney—"Is there anything in the bill about native wine?" "No." Mr. Raney endeavored to tie the Government down to a definite date for second reading. He was informed by the Premier that he would have ample opportunity to prepare for the debate.

First crew from winter quarters in Buffalo arrived at Head of Lakes harbor.

### EATON COMPANY BUYS THE GOODWIN'S LTD.

Montreal, March 20.—Sale of the assets of Goodwin's Ltd., to the T. Eaton Co. Ltd., of Toronto, for \$5,294,425 cash was announced yesterday. The change will become effective around April 1st, and it is understood that the department store will be operated under the name of the Toronto house.

### CRUX OF CONTROVERSY.

Knox College, Bone of Contention of Church Union. Toronto, March 20.—The crux of the Church Union controversy has now reached rock bottom and amounts to this: The Unionists are not prepared to turn over Knox College in toto to the Anti-Unionists who claim to have half the Presbyterian votes in Ontario. The college is valued at \$900,000 and carries an endowment of \$500,000 with practically no debt. Knox College library is undoubtedly the finest theological library in Canada.

On the other hand, the Unionists say that they are prepared to provide accommodation to students and the faculty of the anti-unionists and allow them half the endowment, turning the library over in trust for the use of both. In return for this the Unionists ask that the anti do not lay a claim to the Montreal theological college. Failing their coming to an agreement along these lines the Unionists say that the only recourse is to abide by the decision of the Dominion commission appointed by the Dominion act.

### HUGE COLONIZATION SCHEME IN ALBERTA

Edmonton, March 20.—With the announcement from London, Eng., of the issue of stock of the British Land Settlement Corporation, plans are disclosed of a colonization scheme for Central and Northern Alberta, which exceeds in magnitude anything of the kind which has been put into effect in this province. The newly-formed company is acquiring a vast tract of 360,000 acres, which are the entire holdings of the Western Canada Land Company now unsold, and which were originally purchased from the Canadian Pacific Railway. These lands stretch across the province north of Edmonton from the district north of Vermilion to Wabamun, west of the city. The holdings of the Western Canada Land Company are in biggest bulk north of Vermilion and between Clyde and Abman, Alta. The Canadian chairman of the British Land Settlement Corporation is A. M. Brown, of Medicine Hat, former president of the Canada Colonization Association.

To Write Legal Histories. Toronto, March 20.—Mr. Justice Riddell, for the Law Society of Upper Canada, will write the history of that institution and also the history of the court of Ontario. There will be two volumes. His Lordship's services, costing the society nothing, were commended at today's meeting of the Benchers at Osgoode Hall. The society's approval was unanimous.

### SENATE ADJOURNS UNTIL APRIL 21ST

No Legislation From the Commons Promised Before That Date. Ottawa, March 20.—Chief Justice Anglin, deputy governor-general, attended the Senate yesterday and gave consent to the interim supply bill. Senator Dandurand, in moving the adjournment of the Senate until April 21st at 3 p.m., said that, owing to the extended debate on the Peterson contract in the House of Commons, and also to the fact that the budget would be brought down immediately after the debate, there would be no legislation from the Commons for the Senate to review before the date mentioned. Senator Robertson thought that the attention of the Commons should be called to the condition resulting from the lack of legislation in that Chamber. The Senate adjourned until April 21st at 3 p.m.

Body of 4-year-old Lloyd Ziegler, who was drowned at Cargill, Ont., last Sunday, was recovered. Marquis Curzon's physicians regard his condition hopeless.

### THE TAX RATE TO GO DOWN

Civic Finance Committee Has Decided on Thirty-Four Mills.

### THE CITY BUILDINGS

Are in Need of Repair and Some Provision Will Have to Be Made For This.

The civic finance committee will recommend that the city council strike the tax rate for this year at 34 mills, which will be a reduction of one mill over last year. The estimates were under consideration at the meeting of the finance committee held on Thursday night, and the recommendation will go before the city council on Monday evening. A few weeks ago, the Whig announced that an endeavor was to be made to fix the tax rate at 34 mills. Mayor Thomas B. Agnew stated when offering himself for a third term, that he would go all in his power to have a reduction of another mill on the taxes, and since taking over his office for the third term, he has been preaching economy and the members of the various committees have been doing everything possible to cut down their expenses.

A very slight increase in the assessment will be reported, while a number of city debentures have been retired. Quite a sum of money has been cut off various items of expenditure. There is one important matter that the city council will have to face and that is capital expenditure for the upkeep of the city buildings, in the line of repairs which are absolutely necessary. From year to year a certain sum of money has been expended in a "patching system," but it is felt that this system is not at all in the interests of economy, and that there should be a capital expenditure in order that the work might be undertaken in a whole-hearted way. Everyone will agree that Kingston has one of the finest city buildings in Canada. In fact one would have to travel some to find a place with city buildings equal to the one of which Kingston can proudly boast. And in order that it might be well looked after, it is necessary that a "goodly sum" be expended. For instance there is considerable pointing to be done, while some of the big pillars require attention. So much for the outside, but on the inside there is need of a great deal of work. The task has been too heavy for the property committee for the amount of money at the disposal of this committee. With such a limited appropriation, the property committee can but cover a very small portion of the work needed to be carried on. With an amount for capital expenditure, the committee would be in a position to do the necessary work.

The budget, in all its details, is now being prepared and will be presented to the city council at the regular meeting to be held on Monday evening. Dr. J. H. Griesdale was re-elected president of the Ottawa Winter Fair Association.

### Joseph Cirtwell Drowned at Rockport Crossing the River in Motor Boat

His Body Found Seven Miles Below Alexandria Bay Frozen to Block of Ice—His Brother Thomas Found Unconscious on Shore of Grenadier Island.

Word was received from Rockport on Friday to the effect that Joseph Cirtwell, aged thirty-five years, who resided at La Rue Islands, had been drowned on Thursday afternoon when crossing from Rockport to Alexandria Bay in a motor boat which it is thought was swamped by the heavy sea. On Friday morning, Thomas Cirtwell, aged thirty-two years, brother of Joseph Cirtwell, who it is thought was with his brother in the motor boat, was picked up on the shore of Grenadier Island and is in a very serious condition, very little hope being held out for his recovery. He was found unconscious and was suffering very much from the effect of the icy water. A later report from Alexandria Bay stated that the body of Joseph Cirtwell had been found about seven miles below Alexandria Bay and was frozen to a block of ice which had drifted up onto the shore. Thomas Cirtwell lived on Ash Island with his father, who was unaware that anything had happened to the motor boat which contained his two sons until he arrived at Rockport on Friday morning. A message from Alexandria Bay stated that the body of Joseph was being held at that place, and Thomas had been taken to hospital and everything was being done to save his life, but the chances of his recovery were very slight. The two men had left Rockport on Thursday with the intention of going to Alexandria Bay on business. The motor boat in which they were travelling was considered a seaworthy craft. A high wind was blowing and a large block of floating ice must have come in contact with the craft and turned it upside down. It was impossible to go direct from Rockport to Alexandria Bay on account of there being so much ice being between the islands. The two men had travelled down around the foot of one of the islands and then got into the open channel. The late Joseph Cirtwell is survived by his wife and three children.

### EARTHQUAKE DESTROYS A CHINESE TOWN

Shanghai, March 20.—The China Inland Mission, Router's Agency says, has received a telegram dated March 19th, stating that an earthquake, has destroyed Talifu, a town in Western Yunnan province. A disastrous fire followed the quake. Foreigners in the neighborhood were safe, the message said.

### Mother And Daughter Drowned In Fraser Lake, Hastings

Bellefleur, March 20.—Double drowning, that of Mrs. Nettie Wilson, and her 13-year-old daughter Shiley Wilson, in Fraser Lake, near Fort Stewart, northern section of Hastings county, is reported by Provincial Constable McCoy who arrived in Bancroft last night from the scene of the tragedy. The bodies have been recovered. No details as to how the accident occurred have been received. An inquest will be held by Dr. Lund of Bancroft.

### Long Service Recognized.

Ottawa, March 20.—In recognition of his services to the order during the thirty years he was in office, an illuminated address was presented to F. M. Clark, of Bellefleur, who retired last year from the post of Grand Secretary of the Orange Lodge of Ontario East.

### AUTO AND OCCUPANTS BLOWN LONG DISTANCE

By Illinois Tornado—Man, Wife and Children Escaped With Slight Injuries.

Desota, Ill., March 20.—Jesse Pankey of Harco, this county, who was returning to his home from St. Louis with his wife and two small children in an automobile when Wednesday's tornado approached, today described the fantasy of the winds. He swung into a garage to escape, Pankey said, and as he stepped from the auto, the roof of the garage was whirled away. Next, he asserted, his car was tossed into the air and carried off with his wife and children in it. He also was lifted and blown five blocks, alighting unharmed on the Illinois Central railroad tracks, he continued. His wife and children later were found in a freshly plowed field and they were only slightly injured, Pankey stated. He added that the last time he saw his automobile it was still sailing.

### Call to New York.

Philadelphia, March 20.—Rev. Dr. Robert Norwood, of St. Paul's Episcopal church here and former Nova Scotia post, has accepted a call to St. Bartholomew's church in New York.

### Parsons May Sit on Councils.

London, March 20.—Second reading was given in the House of Commons late last evening to a bill to remove the disqualifications of ministers from sitting on town and city councils on account of their religion.

### DEATH CALLS LORD CURZON, A GREAT BRITISH STATESMAN

Secretary to Lord Salisbury in Early Life--Served as Viceroy of India--Was in War Cabinet--Might Have Become Premier Had He Not Been a Peer.

London, March 20.—Death today claimed Marquis Curzon of Kedleston, lord president of the council, and former foreign secretary. The end came at 6:35 o'clock this morning after a fight against pneumonia, which developed following his operation of two weeks ago. The marquis was sixty-six years of age. The first intimation of a break in his health came on March 5th when he collapsed while dressing for a public dinner at Cambridge, at which he was to have delivered a speech. His collapse was marked by faintness and nasal hemorrhage. An operation was performed four days later in London, but the nature of the trouble was not given out. A regular medical bulletin regarding his condition also failed to name the malady but "bladder trouble" was generally given as the cause of his collapse.

The Marquis Curzon (George Nathaniel Curzon) from the cradle to the tomb, exemplified to perfection in every detail the type of superior



THE LATE LORD CURZON

personality known as the ruling aristocrat. He was bred for public life and followed the career of politics and government with such success that he held almost every great office under the crown except the highest of all—the post of prime minister. Ironically enough, it was the honors he accumulated while working his way toward the premiership which, more than anything else, militated against his ambition for the post and, when it seemed almost surely his, kept it from him. Had he been born thirty years earlier he undoubtedly would have become prime minister. When he came to the threshold of that office, it was in 1923, the day of noble lords occupying No. 10 Downing street had set. Prime ministers no longer were nominated from the aristocracy, but from the Commons.

Like many other young men who came to be statesmen of the British Empire and peers of the realm, Lord Curzon was trained at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. At the latter he was president of the Union, the all-embracing students' organization, many of whose leaders in after life became prominent. Upon quitting the cloisters of Oxford with high honors, young Curzon polished off his university education with travel. Having become familiar with Paris, Rome, Vienna and the Rhine during his vacations at Oxford, he passed these places by for more extensive tours and went to Central Asia, to Persia, Siam, Korea, Indo-China and the Pamirs. He had the leisure and the purse and the purpose of a gentleman, and travelled with thoroughness, reading volumes beforehand and then recording his own discoveries and impressions for future books.

### Secretary to Salisbury.

Returning home in 1895 he entered politics as one of the private secretaries of Marquis Salisbury, then the prime minister. He stood for parliament immediately in South Derbyshire, but was defeated. Then turning to the constituency of the Southport division of Lancashire he was elected and continued to represent that division until 1898, when he was made a baron. In his sixth year in the House of Commons Curzon received a post in the government, being made under-secretary of state for India. At that time he was only thirty-two years old. His political achievements brought him promotion to under-secretary of state for foreign affairs and a few months after he was made baron. In 1898 he was sent to India as viceroy and governor-general, a post he retained until 1905. Lord Curzon made

a notable record in India, his regime having been highly satisfactory to both the ruling race and the native. In the years that followed many honors were conferred upon him, Oxford made him lord chancellor in 1907 and the next year Glasgow made him lord rector. The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred by Cambridge, Manchester, Glasgow and Durham. In 1911 the king raised him to a viscount and the Royal Geographical Society elected him president, which office he filled for three years.

One of War Cabinet. Lord Curzon was named one of the imperial war cabinet members in the Lloyd-George coalition government and was made leader of the House of Lords in 1916. He continued in that position throughout the war and the reconstruction period. He became secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1919 and continued in that office in the Bonar Law government after the Lloyd-George rule had been smashed by the Tories. Meanwhile he had risen two more steps in the peerage—to an earldom and then to a marquessate. There remained only a dukedom to be obtained and Lord Curzon generally was credited with a burning ambition to achieve the highest of titles for those outside of royal blood.

It was at that time his accumulation of honors operated against Lord Curzon in his ambition to become the British prime minister. When Bonar Law retired in 1923 because of ill-health there was besides Lord Curzon only one other man regarded as likely for the post—Stanley Baldwin. In Curzon's favor there was his long and notable record in politics and the government service, while Baldwin virtually was a novice in politics, but had proved a strong chancellor of the exchequer who had settled the American debt question with honor and satisfaction. Weighing in opposition to Curzon was the new twentieth century tradition against appointing as premier a peer who could not meet attacks on the government in the House of Commons. Hence, Mr. Baldwin, being a commoner, received the place. Lord Curzon consented to remain in the foreign office in the Baldwin government. He went to Lausanne to lead the Allies in making their peace treaty with the Turks, who had re-entered Europe and avenged against the Greeks the expulsion of the crescent from Europe in the World War. The treaty let the Turks back into Europe and returned to them a large part of what they had lost in the war. For this Lord Curzon (Continued on Page 16.)

### LADY CARNARVON ON WITNESS STAND

Says - Dennistoun's Former Wife Thought Him an "Absolute Washout."

London, March 20.—The Dowager Countess of Carnarvon, now the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Ian Dennistoun, underwent an ordeal on the witness stand yesterday in the trial of the suit brought by the Colonel's former wife for money she alleges she had loaned him. Once while testifying Lady Carnarvon nearly fainted, but with the help of smelling salts recovered and resumed her testimony. Lady Carnarvon said Sir John Cowans had been a friend of their family for twenty years. She declared that when he was dying Mrs. Dennistoun came to London, but was "very callous when told of the seriousness of his condition." The intimacy which long existed between General Cowans and Mrs. Dennistoun has figured largely in the trial, the plaintiff charging it had been encouraged by Col. Dennistoun to further his ambitions. Asked if Mrs. Dennistoun had a fascinating personality, Lady Carnarvon replied emphatically: "She is attractive to the last degree. Nobody can resist her charms when she wants to show them at their best. There never was anyone who entered our home who was not captivated by her. They were all her slaves." Mrs. Dennistoun's own description of her husband, Lady Carnarvon said, was: "An awfully sweet man, very kind; a great gentleman, but an absolute washout."