
Notice Advertisers.
In order to ensure changes
being made in advertisements,
copy must be in this office not
later than 10 a.m. on the day of
publication.

The Daily Mail

The Weather
Fair and decidedly cold today.
Sunday moderating with snow
and wind likely to increase
again.

VOL. XXVI., No. 50

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1920

TWO CENTS PER COPY

FINES AND JAIL THREATEN HOME DISTILLERS OF BOOZE IN THE UNITED STATES

Authorities Promise Trouble for Those Who Would Manufacture Whiskey at Home—Makers of Stills Will be Taxed Heavily—Must Register With the Collector of Inland Revenue—Penalties from \$100 to \$5,000.

New York, Feb. 23.—A lot of cruel facts of interest to persons who are manufacturing or propose to manufacture their own alcoholic liquor were collated yesterday by James S. Shevlin, supervising federal prohibition agent for this district, and put before the public in the form of a disquisition on stills.

First, makers of stills are reminded that in addition to an annual tax of \$50, they must pay \$20 on each worm or still they produce. As to stills and worms intended to be used in the manufacture of essential oils, vinegar and other non-intoxicants and in purification of water, the person for whom the apparatus is made must submit to the collector of inland revenue under oath, evidence that it is not to be used in making spirits, and a statement of its real purpose.

Must be Registered.
All stills set up, of whatever size or for whatever purpose, must be registered with the collector, the only exception being small laboratory glass stills. The penalty for failure to register is forfeiture of the still and all the personal property of the offender found on the premises where the still was set up. The offender is also subject to a penalty of \$500, a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000, and imprisonment of from one month to two years.

Under the law a person who makes a mash fit for distillation is held to be a distiller, even though he does not vaporize or condense the spirit.

The penalty for illicit distillation is forfeiture of the distillery, the apparatus, spirits and materials and a fine of from \$500 to \$5,000, and imprisonment of from six months to three years.

SHORT COURSES OPEN IN MARCH

Early in March will mark the opening of the 1920 Short Courses in Household Science put on by the Women's Institute Division of the Department of Agriculture for the benefit of the women and girls throughout New Brunswick.

Each day for ten days, classes will be held in Cookery, Millinery and Nursing—a splendid exemplification of intensive practical training.

The classes in Cookery under Miss Elizabeth Nutter, H. Sc., will be given excellent instruction in Theory of Foods and Practice in the Making of Soups; cooking of Fish, Meats, Vegetables; making of Salads, Desserts and Cakes; preparation and serving of meals.—Breakfast, Luncheon or Supper and Dinner.

Miss Anne Love will efficiently conduct the Millinery classes through the intricate processes of making and trimming hats.

Of special interest will be the lectures and demonstrations in Nursing given by Miss Alice Landry, R. N. Miss Landry has for the past year been with the Victorian Order of Nurses, Halifax and comes to us highly recommended for her work.

MAY PLACE AN EMBARGO ON THE THE IMPORTATION OF LUXURIES

Feb. 27.—Considerable discussion has been caused in parliamentary circles by the suggestion of bankers, bond and stock brokers that the dominion government should place an embargo on the import of luxuries and non-essentials into Canada so as to supplement their campaign to prevent the sending of Canadian funds abroad to purchase foreign securities or foreign held Canadian securities. These measures, suitable only to a time of great stress, are that Canadian money be not sent to Canadian channels for the purpose of extending the same to the establishment of new ones. The question of preventing the importing of luxuries cannot be decided by the government, it is said by parliament in connection with the budget. Many members and some of the opposition say they cannot see how much money can be saved in this way, saying that most of the articles im-

FUEL WOOD VERY SCARCE IN THE CITY AT PRESENT TIME AND THERE IS NO RELIEF IN SIGHT

Heavy Condition of Roads and Blockade of Railway Lines Has Made it Impossible to Get Supplies Here—Supply of Furnace Wood is About Exhausted, and Some are Compelled to Resort to Lathwood Edgings.

Largely owing to the heavy condition of the roads, there is a great scarcity of stove and furnace wood in the city at the present time. The weather during December and January was remarkably cold, with the result that dealers exhausted their stocks and householders burned up what they thought was to be their entire winter's supply of wood. In many cases a supply equal to that which lasted all through last winter was about cleaned up on the 1st of February of this year. The weather during the first two weeks of February was comparatively mild and the scarcity of fuel was not felt as severely as it otherwise would have been had the severe weather of January continued. Now, with the return of cold weather, householders who use wood furnaces find themselves up against it and are at a loss to know what to do.

Cannot be Hauled.
It is said that the farmers living near the city have a fair amount of four-foot wood, but the heavy condition of the roads as a result of the recent storms has made it next to impossible for them to get it hauled to the city. They know that it is badly needed and they would get it here if they could, but they cannot do the impossible.

The blockade of the railways makes it impossible to get wood here by rail and this adds to the deplorable condition of affairs. The long month of March is yet to come and if the cold weather continues there will be a lot of suffering here unless some means is found of obtaining a supply of fuel wood.

THE GOVERNMENT MAKES PUBLIC THE TEXT OF HOME RULE BILL

London, Feb. 27.—The government tonight made public the text of its Irish home rule bill introduced in the house of commons on Wednesday and passed through its first reading by title. The measure follows closely the outline given to the house by Premier Lloyd George on December 12. By its provisions two parliaments would be set up, one for the north of Ireland and the other for the south of Ireland, the northern parliament to consist of fifty-two members and the southern of 128 members. The representation in the imperial parliament would be twelve for north Ireland and thirty for south Ireland, necessitating the re-apportionment of Ireland, which is provided for in the bill.

The northern area would be composed of the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone and the boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry.

A "council for Ireland," composed of forty members, half of whom would be selected by each of the parliaments, is also provided for in the bill. The legislative powers of the council would be only those granted it by the two legislatures, but the framers of the bill hope it will form a nucleus around which would be built one parliament for the whole of Ireland. Almost unlimited executive, legislative and judicial powers are provided for such a united parliament, but the powers to be conferred on the separate parliaments would be considerably curtailed. Responsibility for organizing the united parliament and the power to create it is left with the two legislatures. The bill provides that the united parliament, if formed would control the customs and excise.

At the outset, according to the bill, the parliament would have full control of education, local government, the land policy, agriculture, roads and bridges, transportation, old age pensions, insurance, municipal affairs, housing, hospitals and licenses. All the judicial officers would be controlled by the Irish parliaments, each body controlling the officers in its own district, but there would be a court of appeal for the whole of Ireland, presided over by the lord chancellor.

WHISKEY IS UP IN PRICE

Montreal, Feb. 28.—Canadian whiskey has advanced in price again, this time the increase being four dollars per case. Importers in Montreal are in a quandary on this latest development as it will be necessary for them to change all their price lists.

Booze has been on the increase by leaps and bounds since the first of the year. At the first lifting of the war time restrictions act, Canadian whiskey could be purchased for from thirteen to fourteen dollars per case for the standard brands. This latest increase brings the wholesale price in the neighborhood of twenty-two dollars per case, making the retail price twenty-five dollars.

At the present time orders are only being received by the dealers for Corby's whiskey the other distillers owing to being flooded with orders finding it necessary to stop receiving orders until they can fill those now on hand.

CIRCLING THE GLOBE

Regina, Sask., Feb. 23.—Hon. Walter Scott, ex-premier of Saskatchewan accompanying Senator J. H. Ross on a trip around the world for the benefit of the latter's health, states in a letter received by a friend here that Mr. Ross is distinctly improving in health. They left San Francisco shortly before Christmas, spent eight days in Japan, arriving at Manila, where the letter was sent from, on Jan. 3. They intend visiting Egypt and India, thence across the Mediterranean to Italy and across Europe through France and England.

Together with the increase in the price of case goods the price of draft whiskey has been increased \$2.00 per gallon.

EPIDEMIC OF INFLUENZA HAS CLOSED PROTESTANT SCHOOLS IN MONTREAL CITY

Pupils Told Yesterday Not to Return Until Tuesday Morning—Teachers Have Become Exhausted Because of Increased Work Imposed Upon Them Because of Illness of Members of the Staff—Metal Trades Have Formed Merger.

HARDSHIPS OF CLERGYMAN THIS WINTER

**REV. FATHER MURPHY
ON DIFFICULT JOURNEY**

**Had to Sleep All Night in the
Cross Creek Station and
Have His Way Shovelled.**

Rev. Father Murphy of Devon was called by a telephone message on Wednesday and went out on the regular C. N. R. express at 6.30 p. m. and the train with much difficulty due to the storm reached Cross Creek. There he discovered that the snowplow attached to the engine on the Stanley Branch had left the rails and was wedged in a drift at the junction. The train crew worked until after three o'clock next morning to get the plow on the rails again but without success and the effort had to be abandoned. The Rev. Father and several other passengers for Stanley and other points along that line were obliged to put in the whole night in the C. N. R. Station at Cross Creek and make themselves as comfortable as they could on the slatted settees with nothing but their top coats for pillows. As the sick call was a very urgent one to Carl O'Hara a double team and three stalwart workers started from Thomas Hawke's house five miles distant from the Cross Creek Station and after three hours hard work for men and teams arrived at eleven o'clock in the morning and brought the priest to the sick man. Two teams had to be procured at Stanley and seven shovellers and there they took in Dr. Moore to give medical aid.

Shovelled for Three Hours
From Stanley to O'Hara's house is two miles and a half. It required three hours to break out and shovel that short distance, one of the drifts of the many that had to be cut through was estimated by all to be nine feet in depth. The sick man was reached and there is every hope for his recovery.

That night Rev. Father Murphy got back to Thomas Hawke's home at eight o'clock where he remained until the first opportunity to return home, which was Friday night at a quarter to eleven. Rev. Father Murphy was asked if it was not the most severe experience he ever had.

Another Hard Experience
"In almost nineteen years in country missions", he replied, "I have had so many experiences in cold and storms of all kinds it is difficult for me to answer and give a correct reply. But I think that in that terrible storm of snow, rain and terrific wind January 24, 1918, when I drove from Stanley to Alex. Fraser's camp in the Narrows almost at the head of the Nashwaak River, back to Cross Creek all in the same day making a distance in driving alone not to speak at all of railroading 48 miles my experience was worse. That storm can not be

LLOYD GEORGE'S HAT ATTRACTS MUCH ATTENTION IN LONDON

London, Feb. 28.—Lloyd George has challenged Winston Churchill's monopoly of eccentric headgear. It was a magnificent challenge, and when the prime minister emerged from 40 Downing street with it crowds flocked around him. It is not a derby, not a topper nor the lid of a French priest but a combination of all three. Its material is the shining silk of which toppers are made, its shape is the oval of a derby but the topper height while its brim is the wide upward curving brim beloved of French priests. It is a rare specimen, is Lloyd George's new hat—mystically unique.

(Special to the Mail.)
Montreal, Feb. 28.—The epidemic of flu has closed every Protestant school of Montreal until Tuesday morning. When the classes were leaving yesterday afternoon for the week-end they were told not to return until Tuesday, as the teachers were so exhausted with the increased work of the past month due to many teachers being absent through flu, that the commissioners had granted them a brief holiday.

A Canadian District.
Metal trades and marine federation of all classes working in metal trades and marine shops from Port Arthur to Halifax, have been merged into a Canadian district of the metal trades department of the A. F. of L. Mr. W. F. Cash, of Halifax, is vice-president of the new body.

Granted a Divorce.
New York, Feb. 28.—On the ground that her Chinese husband deserted her when she refused to sanction the sale of her first-born for \$100, Mrs. Anna Lee Chow, of Madison ave., Paterson, N. J., an American woman, was yesterday granted a decree of divorce by special master in chancery R. Harpster.

A VICTIM OF PNEUMONIA

(Special to the Mail.)
Woodstock, N. B., Feb. 28.—The death of Miss Eva Smith after two days' illness of pneumonia, occurred this morning. She was the only daughter of Mr. C. L. Smith, ex-M. P. for the riding of St. John's, and mother, two brothers, Albert in the west and Harold at home, survive. The funeral will be held tomorrow.

ALBERTA'S WOOL CROP

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 28.—Approximately 2,115,000 pounds of wool, valued at \$1,225,000 has been produced in Alberta during 1919 according to a report just issued by the Alberta director of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited. The prices obtained average about 58 cents per pound.

MUCH LAND IDLE IN WEST

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 28.—Twenty million acres of good arable land are at present lying idle along the railway lines in the four western provinces, declared Mayor M. A. Brown, Medicine Hat before special committee appointed by the Alberta Industrial Development Association.

called ancient history and can be certainly remembered by everyone. I think that was as severe an experience for me as this one which I have just gone through. So far I feel none the worse except that from the wind and biting frost and snow my eyes face and lips are very sore."