

tended to excess. He had known men to go without sleep for almost a week in order to be present at different dances. Great numbers lost their self-control and found danger in the dance; and the sad part about the dance was that it was not the criminal who suffered most, but the victim." The world is advancing when the "temperance" people openly avow that they are at war with "decent drinking," and admit that there is such a thing.

"It was too much for me," pleaded an accused person at Sydney recently. The charge was the usual one of inebriety. "What was too much for you?" asked the Bench. "The Royal toast," said the accused. "It was this way, your Worship. I drank to the King, then drank to the Queen, and to Queen Alexandra. By this time I was feeling rather patriotic. I drank to the Duke of Connaught, and started on the other members of the Royal Family. It's a large family, your Worship, and I lost count of them when I got to the princesses of the blood." "His capacity wasn't equal to his loyalty," commented the sub-inspector. Seeing it was the King's Birthday, he was dismissed, with an instruction that he had taken the toast too literally.

We understand that Mr. F. C. Faber has sold out his interests in the Rutland Hotel, Wanganui, to Mr. T. Lawless, of Stratford, who takes possession on the 4th prox.

It is to be hoped that the members of the "Trade" will lose no time now that the result of the Alliance Convention is known in further considering the position and in formulating more reasonable proposals than those proposed by the "Don't know what they want" party, whose "demands" border upon the ludicrous.

THE LOCAL WINE QUESTION.

RE-HEARING REFUSED.

SEPARATE COURT OF APPEAL.

The establishment of an Appellate Court in New Zealand, corresponding with the English Court of Appeal, was advocated by the Chief Justice (Sir Robert Stout) in the Supreme Court when giving his decision on an application by Mr. C. P. Skerrett, K.C., for a rehearing before the Full Court of the case of Miller v. Lamb. The action was an appeal by the Crown against a magistrate's decision in a Masterton case, in which the point at issue was whether New Zealand wine could be legally produced and sold in a no-license district. His Honor gave judgment for the appellant.

In giving his decision on Tuesday on the application of the defendant's counsel for a rehearing before the Full Court, His Honor said: "I have come to the conclusion that I ought not to withdraw my judgment and allow the case to be heard by the Full Court. I have found only one case in the Dominion of a vintner in a no-license district. This, therefore, is a special case affecting only one person and were I to grant what is asked I could not in any other case refuse either party a rehearing before a Full Court. Suppose a man were convicted in a criminal case, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment by a magistrate or justice of the peace, and I affirmed the sentence in this Court, I would be bound to follow the precedent established, and also allow him a rehearing. I think, therefore, that it is clear that I cannot allow what is asked. A third reason is that I have no doubt of the correctness of the decision. If I had, it would be my duty to refer the matter to the Full Court."

Continuing, His Honor remarked, "This illustrates the need of what I have often advocated of a separate Court of Appeal. If such a Court were established it could deal with the cases which now come before the Court of Appeal in addition to appeals from magistrates' decisions, and many other matters now dealt with by a judge alone."

"I am convinced," said His Honor, "that having our judges to sit three times a year in Wellington, and to withdraw them from other work, must be unsuitable for us. We ought to have a Court of Appeal, as in England, doing nothing else but appellate work. I have been convinced of this for some time."

Judgment was entered for the appellant.

LABOUR AND PROHIBITION.

Further testimony is to hand that in the United States organised labour

will have none of prohibition. Here is the opinion of the Kentucky State Federation of Labour:—

"Whereas, the prohibition movement of local option has dealt a death blow to many of the labour organisations of the State of Kentucky, and thereby depriving the hotel and restaurant employee and bartenders' craft of a livelihood;

"Resolved: That the Kentucky State Federation of Labour is not in accord with any movement of well-meaning but misguided people to prohibit the sale of liquors; that we favor a strict, sane, and safe regulation of the traffic."

Labour ought to know in Kentucky, if anywhere, the strength and the weakness of prohibition. That makes their pronouncement significant.

THE "NO-LICENSE" DISTRICTS.

According to Mr. A. S. Adams the resolutions arrived at by the "No-License" Convention in Wellington, "formulate a demand for a special vote on Dominion prohibition on the day of the next general election.

"If carried, Mr. Adams says this will have full effect, but the demand does not include successive polls. By this I mean that the demand is for one poll only, to be taken at next election, leaving future polls to be a subject of future legislation if desired. The vote is to be taken on separate papers, and counted entirely apart from the local option poll. The required majority is to be ascertained by a reference to the total number of effective votes recorded on the Dominion prohibition issue alone.

"The party reaffirms its demand for a settlement of both local option and Dominion prohibition issues by a bare majority and the passing of all the amendments dealing with local option laws which were affirmed at the last annual convention in Christchurch in June, 1909. These include the abolition of bottle licenses, the suppression of the locker system, beer depots, and the various other evasions of the law which have crept in in no-license districts.

"The executive of the alliance, together with a consultative committee consisting of leaders in every part of the Dominion, are to draft a Bill to give effect to the above demands and take the necessary steps to secure their passage or to organise the party in anticipation of next election.

FAILURE OF PROHIBITION.

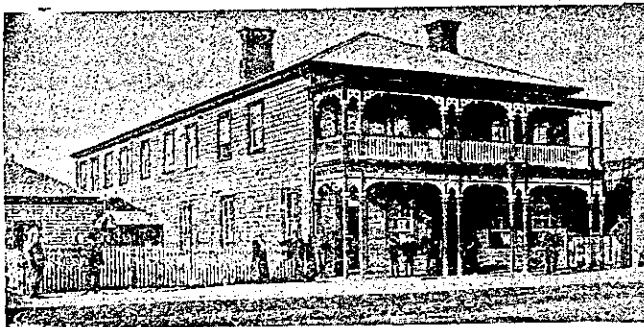
"More people are killed by bad food and bad cooking than by alcohol," said Dr. Frederick Bell at Mosman in the course of an address on license or no-license. "For 60 years prohibition has been tried in many different sections of the United States of America, and under diverse social conditions. By what it had done and by what it had not done it must be judged." Prohibition, he added, could be explained in three words—failure, folly, farce—at least, that was his experience, and it was only from personal experience he spoke. Statistics were unreliable. Nowhere and at no time had prohibition accomplished a single one of its avowed objects, nowhere had it abolished the liquor traffic or lessened the evils of intemperance. In America as a State-wide system it had made no contribution to the solution of the liquor problem; it had merely shown the folly of attempting by legislation to make men virtuous. Seven of the eight States in America that years ago adopted the system had since abandoned it and returned to a system of license and regulation. Three years ago when he left America, there were eight States in which statutory prohibition obtained under the local option system, and a number of other States had been prohibitionised under the instalment plan. Even in the State of Maine, where prohibition was retained, there were unmistakable signs of genuine repentance. It was generally the least popular where best known, as it was shown that the consumption of liquor increased with prohibition.

He advocated temperance, by which he meant the habitual moderation of the appetites and passions, and the proper control of the liquor traffic. He concluded with the statement that more people were killed by bad food and bad cooking than by alcohol. Mr. Dooley had said that all prohibition had been able to do was to "Make whisky dear, hard to get, and bad when you got it."

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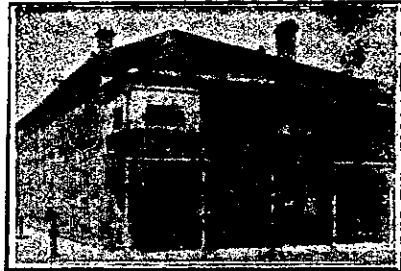
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 - 5 Years' Lease; rent, £2 10s; trade, £25. Price, £700. 48
 - 4 1/2 Years' Lease; rent, £18; trade, £150. Price, £3500. 19
 - 8 1/2 Years' Lease; rent, £10; trade, £150. Price, £5200. 62
 - 3 1/2 Years' Lease; rent, £2 10s; trade, £45. Price, £1050. 31
 - 3 1/2 Years' Lease; rent, £12 10s; trade, £160. Price, £4000. 18
 - 3 Years' Lease; rent, £5; trade, £50. Price, £2000. 15
 - 3 1/2 Years' Lease; rent, £8; trade, £25. Price, £1000. 32
 - 2 1/2 Years' Lease; rent, £4 10s; trade, £70. Price, £1600. 14
 - 3 Years' Lease; rent, £3 10s; trade, £40. Price, £1000. 30
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