FORBIDS LIQUOR STORING EXCEPT IN OWN HOMES

Safety Vault Cannot
Be Booze Haven.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—(AP- 
Arlin)—The vote was received two heavy 
body blow today, but the slight ray of hope. 
The United States Supreme court de 
theat the hardest blow when it reduced 
motions, filed on behalf of the Liquor 
Dealers’ association of New 
York, asking permission, to Institute original, 
proceeding in the court to test the 
constitutionality of various new 
prohibitive amendment to the federal constitution. 
The court decided it had no jurisdic 
tion.

The court also was the source of the 
ray of hope. It permitted motions on motions filed by the state of Illinois 
and the same permission sought in the New Jersey. 
But the federal amendment becomes effective 
Friday, action in this case is expected 
in the next few weeks.

Keep It Only at Home.
The second blow to the vote was 
given by the internal revenue office 
which ordered that no liquor may be 
kept except in government bonded 
warehouses or in home. 
Liquor found outside these two places 
is liable to seizure.

Liquor, may be, kept in the apart 
ment of a permanent guest at a hotel, 
and persons, etc. in hotels, and 
also can be served in hotel dining 
rooms or in Ohio.

The order says that Illinois 
has no storage warehouses, no 
storage vaults, and other places legally 
ac 
quired, interested in securing liquor for bever 
age purposes must 
secure liquor to their patrons in 
their outlets or in Ohio.

Must Report Possession.
“Legally acquired liquor” is liquor 
bought prior to July 1, 1919. If the liquor 
are found in storage warehouses or other places except 
in the possession 
and government bonded ware 
houses after Feb. 1st, 1920, and report of its possession has not been 
made to the bureau of internal revenue, such 
liquer will be subject to seizure.

Proprietors of storage plants where liquor is held subject to the orders of the owner are required to make report 
of such liquor on or before Jan. 17, 1920. 
Failure of the owner himself to report it, nevertheless, will subject him 
liquor to seizure.

Hotels holding liquor for service to 
their guests cannot get such liquor on 

How It May Be Sold.
If a person changes his 
residence, he may remove his liquor, under special 
permit to his new 
home. If such transfer is not in 
conflict with state law, liquor may be kept in each.

Residence of apartment houses, 
hotels, or boarding houses is 
legally acquired liquor either in their 
rooms or in locker “over which 
the one and has complete and exclusive control.” 
Such liquor may not be consumed, 
however, except in the room of the 
owner, and can be served only to 
bona 
d fide guests of the owner.

New Jersey Case Ruling.
The Supreme court order denying 
permission to bring the New Jersey 
suit was made orally by Chief Justice 
White, who held the matter in 
hand was a case “rested upon a plain disregard 
of two principles of Jurisdiction, that has 
been settled by the state court.

One, he said, was that a citizen of 
state could not bring a suit in 
that state without its consent while the other was 
that when a suit is taken 
in such situation does not create jurisdiction, 
but only apportion it, and accordingly 
under the constitution of the New 
Jersey court had no Jurisdiction in such a case 
as that from New Jersey.