

WEST AUSTRALIAN SPECIAL ISSUE

PROHIBITION IS JUST COMMONSENSE



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For Liberty, Vote thus:

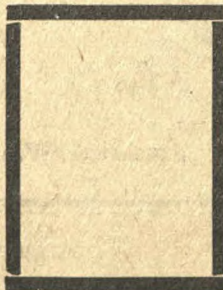
VOTING PAPER

DO YOU VOTE FOR PROHIBITION?

YES



NO



**DO YOU KNOW WHY LIQUOR-SELLERS FEAR THE
COMING OF PROHIBITION?**

THERE'S A REASON——IT PROHIBITS.

Authorised by R. J. C. Butler, W.A. Prohibition League, Temperance Hall, Perth.

A Commonsense Appeal to a Commonsense People.

TO THE PEOPLE OF WEST AUSTRALIA.

Fellow Citizens,

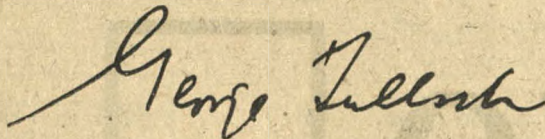
On April 4th we shall be called upon to exercise our citizenship. It is the duty of every elector to record his or her vote, and to record it in the best interests of our splendid State. The Liquor Party in this State have insulted every voter in West Australia by their appeal for support. They base their appeal on the assumption that every drinker is a slave to the appetite for drink. They believe that you are so selfish and so unmindful of the best interests of the State that you will by your votes permit the traffic to continue its destroying work. On behalf of the people of our State I fling back this insult of the Liquor Party, and record my belief that moderate drinkers and total abstainers will unite in one great effort on polling day and deal a death-blow at a traffic which stands condemned as being the worst enemy of the women and children of our State.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIRST.

One of the Greatest of all British traditions is "Women and children first." Prohibition is the special protector of the weak. Every vote cast against Prohibition is a vote cast in favor of condemning some child to poverty and unhappiness, and is a vote in favor of binding burdens upon the shoulders of hundreds of women. You know of your own personal knowledge that the Liquor Traffic slogan, "Hold fast to your liberty," is but a clumsy attempt to hide from the public gaze the fact that this traffic is the greatest enslaving influence in our social life to-day. It enslaves the home; it enslaves the manhood and womanhood of our land; it enslaves little children and steals laughter from their lips, and puts tears in their eyes and fear in their hearts. You know this is true. You also know that the money spent every year on liquor in West Australia is a waste we cannot afford, and in spite of the publicity of the liquor monopoly you know that Prohibition is commonsense; you know that it is good business; you know that it is in the best interest of yourself and of the whole community. So I would simply say:

Let your knowledge and commonsense dictate your vote, and if you do this we shall make history in this Commonwealth by being the first State to outlaw alcohol.

Yours for Liberty,



President, W.A. Prohibition League.

ANOTHER DRY VICTORY.

"The supposed puzzle as to the athletic superiority of Finland may find at least a partial solution in the fact that this is the only Prohibition nation in Europe. The people have had a long training against the use of liquor as a beverage.

"Is it not an interesting coincidence that the two nations leading in the honors of the Olympic games are under Prohibition?"—Duncan C. Milner, in Chicago "Evening Post."

NORWEGIAN SOLONS SUSTAIN PROHIBITION.

Prohibition has been sustained in Norway. Recently the Odelsting—the lower and larger division of the Norwegian Parliament—voted down a bill introduced by the Government to repeal the Prohibition law. And now the Lagting—the upper house—has defeated the measure, so it is definitely rejected and Prohibition stands. Confronted with such a decisive reverse the Government has tendered its resignation.—News item, "Christian Science Monitor."

Greatest Stimulant to Retail Business.

One thousand retail merchants from 39 States meeting in Chicago recently heard the President of the Interstate Merchants' Council, Mr. C. W. Hall, of Green Bay, Wis., characterize Prohibition as "the greatest stimulant to retail business." He said: "The majority of business men favor Prohibition both because they believe it morally right and because they see the good results upon their business." The retail merchants had found, he said, that before Prohibition many of their accounts had to be closed because the head of the family was spending his wages on drink and couldn't meet his bills. Now the men are paying their bills promptly. Among the merchants themselves I can notice beneficial effects of Prohibition. Recently one thousand of us from 39 States went on a boat ride and everyone had a good time. There was no evidence of liquor. This would not have been true before Prohibition.

Fewer Washer Women.

The decreasing number of washerwomen was attributed to Prohibition here by A. W. Cummings, President of the National Laundry Association, speaking before the Four States Laundry Owners' Association at the opening session of its annual convention.

"Husbands of women who formerly took in washing for financial support can now support their families, and their wives have 'retired' from the laundry business," Mr. Cummings said.—News item, Omaha (Neb.)

A Champion.

SAM KAHANAMOKU.

"Kahanamoku, the world famous swimmer, declared that he has never smoked nor drunk in his life, and therefore he is not so much concerned about his wind as many others are. And there is this also to be considered—smoking and drinking develop nerves."—Reported by W. F. Corbett for the "Sun," 31/12/24.

Liberty and Liquor.

"I am sure that the wildest exponents of the theory of personal liberty would not agree that one of the 90,000 engineers I represent should have the right to exercise his personal liberty and take two or three drinks before starting from the terminal with a limited express train."—Warren S. Stone, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

How Crime is Counted.

In the City of Detroit, Michigan, over 1200 persons were recently charged with violating the traffic laws of that city. These crime statistics are being used as if they were a demonstration of the failure of Prohibition.

First Shot in the Fight for Liberty.

WEST AUSTRALIAN CAMPAIGN OFFICIALLY OPENED.

REV. GEORGE TULLOCH STATES THE UNANSWERABLE CASE FOR PROHIBITION.

Record Meeting.—Remarkable Enthusiasm.—Liquor Traffic Fears Defeat.

The largest public hall in Perth filled to overflowing. The platform crowded with men and women representative of the best of the public life of the West. An eager, determined and enthusiastic crowd. Such was the sight which greeted the Rev. George Tulloch, leader of the Prohibition Party in the West, when he rose, to the accompaniment of deafening applause, to declare the policy of his Party.

The great Prohibition campaign of the West, which will close on polling day, April 4, was officially opened in the Queen's Hall, Perth, on Thursday, February 12. His Worship the Mayor (Mr. J. T. Franklin) presided, and every Church and Temperance Society affiliated with the Western Australian Prohibition League was represented.

Before calling on the Rev. Tulloch to speak the Mayor congratulated the Prohibitionists on the fact that the hall was filled to overflowing.

REV. G. TULLOCH'S SPEECH.

The Rev. G. Tulloch began by paying a tribute to the General Secretary of the League (Mr. R. J. C. Butler), who, he said, was performing almost superhuman work in organising the campaign for Prohibition. Continuing, Mr. Tulloch said:

It is my pleasure and honor to speak to-night on behalf of the united Prohibition forces of this State. We are assembled to issue the official declaration of an intensive warfare upon alcohol as a beverage. We will not deal in personalities—our purpose is to present a clear and logical indictment of the liquor traffic—and we will show that in the interests of humanity and in the interests of the moral, social and economic life of this State it is imperative that this traffic must be outlawed. We must face the issue fairly, squarely and with perfect honesty. If it can be shown that the continuance of the traffic will be for the good of the community, then it will be your duty to vote against Prohibition. If, on the other hand, it can be proved that the beverage use of alcohol is an enemy of mankind, then it is your duty as citizens to cast your vote for Prohibition on April 4.

WE DECLARE THAT ALCOHOL IS A RACIAL POISON.

Dr. Legrain, the world-famous alienist, speaking of the use of alcohol as a beverage, says: "Everything that contains alcohol is a danger and merits to be annihilated. . . ."

Medical science has overwhelming demonstrated that alcohol destroys the brain, the nerves, the blood vessels, the heart and poisons the whole body, and that under its influence men and women can never rise to their best.

Sir Victor Horsley, Sir E. W. Richardson, Prof. G. Sims Woodhead, Sir Thomas Fraser

and scores of the great experimentalists have demonstrated that alcohol is one of the most deadly race poisons. Dr. C. W. Saleeby, the famous English scientist, has said: "Alcohol is one of the poisons which poison the race as well as the individual, and must be placed in the same category as venereal disease."

I say that the traffic is unpatriotic, and by that I mean that right through the history of the British Empire the traffic has always placed its tainted profits before the best interests of the empire, and it never has been known, of its own accord, to restrict its operations in the public good. Why, it has been necessary in States in this Commonwealth to compel the traffic, by Act of Parliament, to close its bars on the day which has been set aside in memory of the thousands of Australians who died in the Great War.

WE CANNOT FORGET.

One of the strongest indictments I know against the monopoly is that which I observed in 1915 when visiting the House of Commons. A White Paper had been published showing the effect of drink on the transport and ammunition workers. The country was alarmed, transports were indefinitely being held up—no less than 24 transports according to the official statement were held up at South Hampton, and troops ready to die for their country were prevented from getting to the front because of the sinister influence of the liquor traffic. The great liquor monopoly was prepared to use the sugar and food of the people when the nation was almost starving, or to continue the manufacture of what, Mr. Lloyd George declared, was the greatest enemy of the Empire. We cannot and will not forget things. The traffic which in the darkest days of the war, when France and Britain stood with their backs to the wall, and adopted the attitude which was nothing less than that this monopoly was prepared to allow the defeat of the Allies rather than submit to Prohibition. Now, to day, we find that they are endeavoring to hide their lack of patriotism, and worse, by covering themselves with a Union Jack, and crying, "Hold fast to your Liberty." I say without hesitation that the indictment made

by Mr. Lloyd George, during the war against the liquor monopoly is proof that in those days the liquor traffic was the greatest demoralising influence in our public life.

WE ALSO CHARGE THE TRAFFIC WITH BEING THE GREATEST ENEMY OF LITTLE CHILDREN.

We assert the right of every child to be well born, to be protected from everything which degrades and injures. Every Australian child should have the best that life provides for it. But that is impossible while the liquor traffic remains legalised in our midst. Without exception all the authorities of child welfare emphatically declare that the drink habits of either one or both parents is the greatest cause of destitution among children.

Wherever Prohibition has been adopted it has reduced the death rate among children.

From the last Commonwealth Year Book I find that in the Commonwealth there are no less than 44,078 neglected and dependent children. I am reminded that Mr. Green, who, for many years, was the Director of the State Relief Department of N.S.W., in a statement said this: "At least 60 per cent. of all cases of destitution dealt with by my department are directly traceable to the drinking habits of either one or both parents." That is to say, if Mr. Green's figures are correct, and he is a capable investigator, indeed a specialist in this work, and a reliable authority, then it means that to-night in Australia, because we permit the legalised sale of alcohol, there is an army of 25,000 little boys and girls who have been robbed of all life's most sacred gifts. In consequence we are appealing on behalf of those who cannot appeal for themselves. There is no better or more splendid thing that you could do than on April 4th next declare by your vote for the liberty and freedom of every baby born in Western Australia.

THE ENEMY OF LABOR.

I then have no hesitation in saying that the liquor traffic is the enemy of the worker. Liquor is the historic enemy of the working class. There is abundant evidence in history that when unscrupulous masters of industry have attempted to impose unjust and immoral conditions upon the workers their greatest ally has been the liquor traffic. But the anti-Prohibitionists assert that Prohibition will cause unemployment. I would remind you that no less a paper than the "Australian Worker," which is edited by that brilliant journalist, H. E. Boote, has stated: "We repudiate the doctrine that scandalous abuse must not be interfered with because it will disturb a number of wage earners. It is not in accordance with the ideals that are going to emancipate the working class that a gang of unscrupulous exploiters should be allowed to carry on an abominable traffic because they employ labor in it. The guilty banquet of Bung is not justified by the leavings he tosses to those who serve him."

(Continued on page 5.)

PROHIBITION IS LIBERTY

LIBERTY FOR THE PEOPLE TO BE HEALTHY

Dr. JOHN DALE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, Perth, W.A., says: "I SHALL VOTE PROHIBITION."
WHY?

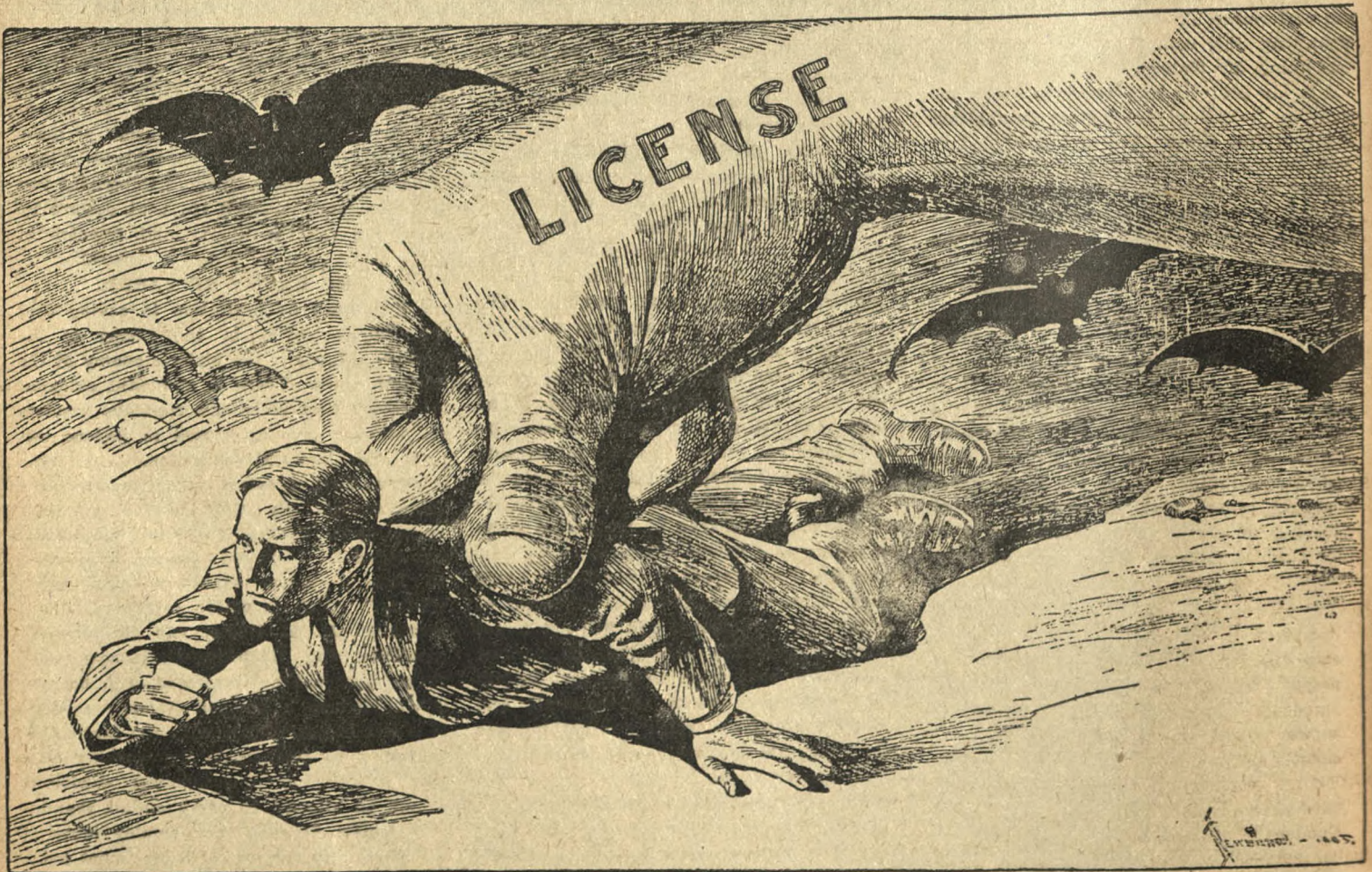
1. "Sir William Oster, one of the greatest Professors of Medicine who ever lived, said that alcohol caused as much damage as bad teeth. Most doctors engaged in preventive medicine realise that alcohol is one of the chief causes of ill-health.
2. "Alcohol is **SEDUCTIVE**. It's seductiveness very frequently leads men to drink more than they can afford, and wife and children suffer. The result is **MALNUTRITION, ILL-HEALTH, WORRY, UNHAPPINESS, BAD HOMES**.
3. "Alcohol is **EXPENSIVE**. We cannot afford the £2,874,190 we spend in drink. We want that money for better food, homes, schools, hospitals, and a hundred other things.
4. "Drinking is an acquired habit and not physiological necessity.

THEREFORE

"I shall vote Prohibition—largely for the sake of the children. I don't see any hope of reducing the seductiveness of drink unless we cut it right out. I would venture to ask the voters of the State to think of it from this point of view, and I hope that at least two-thirds of them will decide as I have done."

PROHIBITION IS LIBERTY

VOTE YES ON APRIL 4th, 1925.



KEEPING ONE DOWN

LOCAL FACTS ABOUT THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

LAST YEAR WESTERN AUSTRALIA SPENT £2,874,190 ON ALCOHOLIC DRINKS.
(More than £8 per head—men, women and children.)

Chief Commisisoner of Police (R. Connell) reports for twelve months ending June 30, 1924:

LUNACY.—138 charges brought before magistrates; 56 of these (or 40.58 per cent.) were attributable to drink.

CRIME.—Charges of drunkenness, 2473; other cases attributable to drink, 1807—“making the drink total responsible for 42.64 per cent. of offences of all classes.” Of 262 charges arising from marriage and matrimonial causes, 105 were attributable to drink.

Western Australia needs money for **HOSPITALS**, yet spends nearly £3,000,000 per annum on **DRINK**.

Western Australia needs money for **ROADS AND DEVELOPMENTAL WORK**, yet spends nearly £3,000,000 on **DRINK**.

Our Police Department costs us £189,000 per annum; and 42.64 per cent. of the cases it deals with are caused, according to Commissioner Connell, by **DRINK**.

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

PROHIBITION IS LIBERTY.

THE TRUTH ABOUT AMERICA.

LIQUOR TRADERS LIBEL AMERICAN PEOPLE.

THE LIQUOR TRADERS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA say that Prohibition in America is “a ghastly failure.” BUT we ask you to **CONSIDER THIS**—

THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA have made no attempt to get rid of this “ghastly failure.”

“The American Brewer” (Editorial, October, 1924), a liquor journal, says:

“If the brewing industry waits until the people alone and of their own initiative bring back beer, THEN IT WILL NEVER RETURN.”

WHY SHOULD A LIQUOR PAPER SAY THIS?

Because it knows that the PEOPLE of America like **PROHIBITION** better than **BEER**.

THE VOTERS OF AMERICA, at the general elections (1924), returned **MORE PROHIBITION MEMBERS** to the State Legislatures and to the Federal Congress **THAN AT ANY PREVIOUS ELECTION**.

WHY?—Because the VOTERS of America want to keep **PROHIBITION**.

Trust the sense of the American people rather than the propaganda of the financially-interested liquor traders.

PROHIBITION will be just as much prized by the PEOPLE of Western Australia.

PROHIBITION IS “A GHASTLY FAILURE”

FOR THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC!

STATE OF MAINE.—Population, 750,000. Prohibition since 1846 (except 1856-57). The Governor writes, under date January 2, 1925 (this year): “Prohibition is a distinct success in Maine, and has been so for twenty-five years. . . . Crime has lessened, lunacy is less frequent, and the moral atmosphere of our State is more wholesome than ever before.”

STATE OF KANSAS.—Population, 1,700,000. Prohibition for past 45 years. Chief of Police (N. J. Wollard) writes under date January 8, 1925 (this year): “I desire to state that the Prohibition Act, in the State of Kansas has been a god-send to its people. It has permitted the people to be more thrifty and aggressive by way of purchasing their homes, most modern farming implements and the best grade and highest prices of live stock and the most modern conveyances in types of automobiles and trucks.”

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—Population, 4,000,000. Eight out of twenty-one jails have been closed. State institution for cure of inebriates has been discontinued. Number of persons receiving State aid shows decrease of 67.3 per cent.

Similar evidence comes to hand every mail. Do you wonder that the PEOPLE of America want to keep Prohibition?

First Shot in the Fight for Liberty—

(Continued from page 3.)

UNEMPLOYMENT.

A careful analysis of the statistics relating to the industry in the Commonwealth, as set forth in the “Commonwealth Year Book,” shows that if the money to-day invested in breweries was invested in boot and furniture factories it would give employment to five times more men, and if it was invested in clothing factories it would give employment to seven times the number now employed in breweries, therefore every man employed in a brewery is actually keeping at least three other men out of employment. Then we must not forget that the liquor traffic is the most merciless profiteer in the country, and returns less to labor in wages for every £100 of value created than either of the industries I have mentioned.

A LABOR LEADER.

The President of the Federation of Labor of U.S.A., Mr. J. F. Green, in an article on Prohibition, closes by saying: “It is purely an economic question, and when a people look at it from that angle there is but one answer, and that is that liquor is a liability to any man, any country or any nation. It cannot stand the searchlight of economic reasoning.”

Mr. Lloyd George, after his recent brief visit to America, said: “In America the only unemployed are the jailers.”

IT CORRUPTS OUR POLITICS.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, late Prime Minister of Great Britain, when writing, said: “The trade is becoming a menace to public life in this country; it has corrupted our politics.”

Mr. Theodore, present Premier of Queensland, in 1911, speaking in the Legislative Assembly, said: “The trade until now has effected all temperance organisations, and indeed all reform that has for its object the proper regulation of the trade. It has supplied bribes and hush money, and the money to fight political elections, and has fought on every possible occasion, and has always, up to now, come out on top.”

THE LOCAL INDICTMENT.

Let us now seriously turn our attention to the conditions obtaining in this State. We only have a population of about 360,000 (no more than the population of the city of Edinburgh), and the territory of the State is about 1,000,000 square miles. This State, it will readily be admitted, is more in need of money for developmental purposes than any of the other States of the Commonwealth. Roads, railways, hospitals, schools and many other necessities face the Government, but the too heavily-burdened taxpayer is constantly crying out for a reduction rather than for an increase in taxation. And yet, notwithstanding the pressing demand for money, we are spending an enormous sum every year which should be immediately saved. That sum of £2,874,190 spent on intoxicating liquor last year is a scandal.

(Continued on page 9.)

THE MESSAGE OF A MAN WHO KNOWS.

PROHIBITION IS AS SUCCESSFUL AS A MOTOR CAR.

WHAT DOES HAMMOND KNOW ABOUT PROHIBITION ?

A medical man who devotes 25 years of his life to the study of one disease is called a specialist.

A mechanic who devotes 25 years of his life to one type of machine is called an expert.

A scholar who devotes 25 years of his life to the study of one subject is called an authority.

Hammond has given 25 years of his life to the liquor problem.

He has had a home for drunks and a police court mission, and handled 150,000 drunks, of which 35,000 have signed the pledge with him.

He has the most extensive library on the liquor question in Australia.

He has produced a 16-page weekly paper on the liquor question for 19 years.

He has three times investigated Prohibition in Canada and the United States of America.

He has four times investigated the No-License areas of New Zealand.

This man knows.

He is a specialist, an expert, an authority. Hammond says:

England led the world to free the slaves. America did not like it.

But England was right.

America now leads the world to free civilization from the slavery imposed by the beverage use of alcohol.

England may not like it, but America is right.

WHAT IS PROHIBITION?

Hammond says: "It is just commonsense."

It is getting to the root of an age-long evil.

It is applying to the liquor trade the same process as we apply to an infected dairy or a diseased piggery.

It is a self-imposed protection.

"It is a humane undertaking."

It protects men from themselves, and those who would exploit them.

It guarantees relief to women and a better chance to little children.

It prolongs the life of liquor-sellers by removing them from the most dangerous occupation.

"It is a safety first" device such as is employed by all civilised peoples in all the departments of life threatened by any danger.

Prohibition, like other safety first devices, is not needed by everyone. It does not save everyone, but it affords a reasonable protection to everyone.

"It is the liberty of civilisation."

The complicated life of modern civilisation is only safe, happy and possible when the people forego personal indulgences to secure the larger liberty of the greater number.

The limitations of Prohibition.

Education is compulsory, and yet the Commonwealth is full of ignorant people.

Laws protect our person and our property, and yet both are constantly injured.

Religion and morality are available to all yet we have blasphemy and degradation.

Education, Legislation and Religion do not obtain 100 per cent. results. Yet no sane person would discard them.

Prohibition ranks with these great forces as the little leaven which now does so much to improve conditions of life, and in these great forces centre all the hopes of humanity for a better and a happier world.

85 PER CENT. SUCCESSFUL.

Hammond says:

Prohibition is as wonderful as an aeroplane: it is as successful as a motor-car. Prohibition has many enemies; they hate it, they malign it and they are unfair to it. But it is making many new friends and keeping all its old ones.

It is an ideal law. We humans, however, are not in the habit of living up to our ideals—at least not so that you would notice it.

It is 85 per cent. success; and while in sport or politics, in business or war, this would be acclaimed a wonderful victory, yet its critics insist that it should be 100 per cent. successful, or they would have none of it.

It has come to stay. America is as likely to go back to slavery as to licensing the beverage use of alcohol.

The fact is the 15 per cent. who violate the law make more noise and provide more news items than the 85 per cent. who have grown to accept it as inevitable, and those who know nothing but what the papers tell them often get the permanency of Prohibition out of focus.

AN APPEAL.

Prohibition is the Master Philanthropy.

Prohibition is the most direct way of giving to the relief of human suffering.

Prohibition protects mothers from much maternal anxiety, provides more nourishing food, more home comfort and makes it less necessary for women to go to work.

Robert B. S. Hammond

Only One Kind of Fruit.

"We always judge a tree by the fruit it bears; the beverage use of liquors bears only one fruit, and that is intoxication."

Sporting Records.

"Light wires" put France at the bottom of the list in the Olympic Games, with 26½ points, while the Prohibition United States led the list with 255 points. Prohibition Finland won 166 points, while "personal liberty" Great Britain won only 85½ points.

Alcohol Not Used.

Dr. James P. Warbasse, chief surgeon in the German Hospital at Brooklyn, New York, says:

"No alcohol is used medicinally in my hospital wards. Beer or wine is not permitted to convalescents. Among my colleagues the employment of alcohol as a medicine has diminished at least 75 per cent. in the past 15 years."

Place a X in the Top Square

THE LAST WORD.

DRYS OF KANSAS ISSUE "VICTORY" NOTE TO NATION.

"The Victory Message to the World" is the title of a circular being broadcast by a number of Kansas organisations and signed by a number of widely known Kansans. It purports to set forth the Kansas view "after forty-four years of Prohibition."

The list of signers is headed by Henry J. Allen, former Governor of Kansas; Governor Johnathan M. Davis, Attorney-General C. D. Griffith, William Allen White and Victor Murdock.

"Kansas was the pioneer State in the United States to prohibit the liquor traffic by constitutional amendment, and it proclaims the success of this legislation which forever barred intoxicating liquors from the State's boundaries," the statement says.

"To-day, more than four decades after the passage of the amendment, there is found throughout the State a well developed temperance conscience, a strong disgust for intemperance, respect for the law which in early years of Prohibition was brought about by compulsion now is voluntary.

"Each generation is farther removed from an appetite for poisonous drink.

"When the Eighteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution closed all the distilleries and breweries of other States, a few people in Kansas proceeded to equip themselves to produce what they wanted. The result was a new violator of the law—the manufacture of home brew. Thereupon Kansas proceeded to provide a law which penalised these violators.

"Kansas' views on Prohibition, summarised through the expressions of her peace-officers, are:

"No repeal or modification is needed, wanted or considered.

"Ease of enforcement grows with enforcement.

"Officials and private citizens are agreed that Prohibition is the State's best business asset.

"Many crimes that are common in communities that tolerate liquor are absent from Kansas.

"Conviction of violators is easier now than at any time in the past, due to the years of proof that intoxicating liquor is a commercial and social detriment to any community.

"Many undesirable influences that attend liquor were banished from the State when liquor was banished.

"Liquor sales are not even permitted in Kansas on doctors' prescriptions. Liquor is an outlaw in Kansas.

"Kansas is forty-four years removed from the thought of ever returning to the days of the saloon."—News item, "Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch."

Reason's Long Fight with Appetite

THE WHOLE WORLD EMERGING FROM THE SHADOW OF THE BOTTLE.

By ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

Twenty-five years ago only one-seventieth of the area and one-sixteenth of the population of the United States were under laws demanding the complete prohibition of the beverage use of alcohol.

In this year, 1923, one-seventieth of the area of the world and one-sixteenth of all the people of the earth are living under prohibitory laws which they have imposed upon themselves.

A "dry" world is now only a question of "when." And to answer "never" is to place yourself among those who said we would never fly, never have submarines and never have wireless.

To say that the Prohibition law is broken is only to prove that we are not yet fully civilised, and such law is on the same footing with all other laws which, without exception, are broken.

Our laws are but our crystallised ideals, they are the high standard that calls us to restrain, and the upward march, and when generally observed they become the point of advantage from which we reach to yet higher things by the call and protection of better laws.

WHY PROHIBITION?

Within 100 years life insurance companies, from barring the total abstainer, now offer him a special premium. They now declare alcohol to be the enemy of longevity.

Within 50 years medical science has reduced alcohol from a first place among remedies to among the very last. They declare it is the enemy of health, and unnecessary in sickness.

Economists have discovered that money invested in liquor gives less work and imposes greater disabilities on the worker than invested in any other business. It is economically a brake on the wheels of progress. Modern business management has declared the beverage use of alcohol to be a promoter of inefficiency, a producer of accidents, a prolific cause of untrustworthiness. Moralists have never been disputed when they have called attention to the physical degeneracy, moral failure, home destruction, child depravity and social disorder inseparable from the beverage use of alcohol.

World champions and world explorers with one voice have declared they do their best without using alcohol. No restraint on the beverage use of alcohol suggested by the ingenuity of man has been left untried. Appetite, joined with greed of gain, has defied all such restraints, and the world, tired of failure, has turned purposefully towards Prohibition.

WHAT WARRANT FOR SUCH AN AIM?

Seventy-five years ago the State of Maine went "dry." It was ridiculed, maligned and attacked in every conceivable way. It remained "dry."

Forty-three years ago the State of Kansas went "dry." The concentrated fury of the wealthiest trade in the world broke over it. In 1881, by a majority of less than 8000, this State banished liquor-selling places—in 1905, by a majority of 406,000, they decided to remain permanently "dry."

Thirty-five years ago the State of North Dakota went "dry," and became the target of every joker and the "paradise of the bootlegger," but the jokes grew stale, the bootlegger went to jail with other law-breakers and the State remained "dry."

Then State after State went "dry" after innumerable fights, after exhaustive educational campaigns, after every conceivable effort had been made to find out the facts. When 32 States were "dry" the National Parliament of U.S.A., by a two-thirds majority in both Houses, submitted to the 48 States the Eighteenth Amendment of its Constitution which would for ever make the nation "dry." Forty-six out of the forty-eight State Parliaments in both Houses ratified this amendment, and on January 16, 1920, a great nation of 105,000,000, people committed themselves to the highest ideal ever imposed by a people on itself.

HOW IT MUST BE JUDGED.

Prohibition must be judged like the great war. The Allies knew disaster at Gallipoli, they knew a sad and pitiable retreat at Mons, they knew the calamity of the Lusitania, and many a loss, many a set-back, and many a dark hour—and, in spite of it all, they won.

The forces for Prohibition do not deny or dispute defeats and discouragements, but they proclaim themselves victorious as surely as were the Allies.

Prohibition is not a wave; it is a river. Its progress is genuine even if its course is winding; and its end is sure, even if it does pass through frowning mountains.

Do not make the unpardonable error of mistaking some lawless backwater for the main stream of Prohibition progress.

Don't allow a freckle on the back of a girl's neck to blind you to the beauty of the girl's face.

Hotelmen Three to One Against Repeal or Modification.

The hotelmen of the country are opposed to either the repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment three to one, according to John McFarlane Howie, chairman of the educational committee of the American Hotel Association. Addressing that body at its national convention in Cleveland in July Mr. Howie said that new hotels, costing a total of 250,000,000 dollars, were built in this country last year; that the hotel man's business is better to-day than ever before, and that the Prohibition law has raised the hotel proprietor from the level of the saloonkeeper and placed him on the level with any other legitimate business man. The hotel business is showing even greater prosperity during 1924, hotel-building approximating a cost of 600,000,000 dollars.

Noted Episcopal Bishop Defends Success of Prohibition.

Bishop Sumner, of the Episcopal Church, of Oregon, an outstanding figure in social reform work in Chicago for 16 years, declared in a sermon in Chicago recently: "Anyone who says conditions are worse under Prohibition than they were before is either ignorant or deceitful." "You say Prohibition doesn't work," he continued. "If that is so it is because you do not see that public officials do their sworn duty. Some are raising a false issue about beer and light wine. It was beer that caused all the troubles we used to have when I was in Chicago on the west side. It was the powerful breweries that protected the saloons." Bishop Sumner's sermon touched upon the war against the liquor traffic and against other evils, and stressed the necessity for the education of children and youth in right standards of morality.

Doesn't Kill Hotels.

On December 1 the Book-Cadillac, Detroit's new 14,000,000 dollar hotel, opened its doors to the public. Four hotels have succeeded each other on this site, three of which have temperance records. This is the largest hotel in the world outside of New York City, having 1200 rooms, each with bath.

New York Church Discontinues Charity Funds.

SAYS PROHIBITION RESPONSIBLE.

"Above all, the closing of the saloons and the increase in wages have so swollen the deposits in the savings banks that those who formerly were relieved by the Loan Association are now independent," say the 1924 year book of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church (New York), explaining the reason for the discontinuance of one of the oldest charity funds in the church. The Benevolent Society and the Loan Association of the Church, the former of 30 years' standing and the latter of 28, have been discontinued, according to the rector, Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, because "there has been a relief of poverty, and the demand for workers and increased wages have lifted from many women the burden of partial support of the family."

SAVING DERELICTS.

40,950 FEWER DESTITUTE MEN.

THE RELIGIOUS APPEAL MORE READILY RESPONDED TO.

A HIGHER TYPE OF MANHOOD IS IN PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

By ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

The McGregor Institute, founded in the City of Detroit, 33 years ago, has issued its annual report for 1923.

It is a most interesting record of a very sane Christian effort to help the flotsam and jetsam of a city with a population of nearly one million people.

The report opens with these words:

"When the open saloon was a part of the life of Detroit over 90 per cent. of the homeless men who sought shelter at McGregor Institute and other charitable agencies were victims of its influence."



This is also true of the homeless men of Sydney. This Institute was thorough. It provided shelter, clothes, food, medical attention, religious opportunity and work.

They sought to meet the needs of the whole man.

THEN PROHIBITION CAME.

Detroit is in the State of Michigan, which is about one-sixth the size of New South Wales, but contains a population of about three and a half million people, 22 per cent. of which are foreign-born. On the first of May, 1918, Prohibition came into force, and 3825 liquor places were closed and 62 breweries. This was done on a vote of the people, Prohibition obtaining a majority of 68,624 votes.

In May, 1917, there were 1692 arrests for drunkenness.

In May, 1918, there were only 183.

In May, 1917, there were in Detroit 5898 arrests for felonies and misdemeanors while during May, 1918, these fell to 3123.

On April 7, 1919, "a beer and wine" amendment was defeated by a majority of 207,520 votes.

National Prohibition was carried in the State Legislature by 30 to nil in the Senate and 88 to 3 in the House.

A THREEFOLD BLESSING.

In the department where men were allowed to pay for slightly better shelter three very striking improvements are noticed.

First—The money left for safekeeping overnight used to average 7dol. (28/-); now it averages 25dol. (£5).

Second—The requests for old clothing fell from an average of 2757 per annum to 1065.

This means self-respect on the one hand and good business for tailors, etc., on the other hand.

Third—Certain likely men were trusted to pay when they earned it. The increase in the number who justified this trust rose from 5 per cent. to 12 per cent.

RELIEF OF SUFFERING.

The report says: "A decided improvement in the health of the men is shown since Prohibition. From 1913 to 1917, inclusive, the average number of men per year applying to the Institute physician for special medical treatment was 5247, and from 1919 to 1923, inclusive, it was only 1706."

If you have any feeling for those who suffer, if you have any imagination you surely must take off your hat to Dr. Prohibition, who prevented an average of 3541 sicknesses.

The report goes on to say: "Records of separate illnesses are not available for the entire period covered, but a comparison of December, 1917, the last month of the pre-Prohibition period, with December, 1923, the last month of the post-Prohibition period, reveals a decrease in venereal cases from 18 to 6; a decrease in gastro-intestinal cases from 46 to 12; a decrease in skin troubles from 199 to 56; and a decrease in minor surgery from 280 to 24.

THE EFFECT OF RELIGION.

The report says: "The most striking immediate effect of Prohibition on the work at the McGregor Institute has been in its religious department. Total chapel attendance for 1919, the first calendar year after Prohibition, was 10,000 less than for the year 1918, although there were more men in the building."

This would be disquieting to those who expect Prohibition to be the handmaid of religion, but the report goes on to say: "It is Institute experience that most men seek religious aid only when shattered in body and purse—hungry, poorly-clad, nervously weak, penniless—and this condition was intensified and widespread previous to Prohibition.

"Accustomed to think of religion as something for material relief only, it was natural that the transient man, at first, should avoid it as his acute need for physical aid lessened.

"With the removal of the saloon gradually the deadening effect of alcohol on the minds and hearts of men has been lifted, and religion now appeals as a broader and more spiritual aid. There is evident a more alert and less spoiled outlook on life, and sober men with clear minds make more intelligent and more permanent decisions than those under the influence of alcohol."

In 1919, chapel attendance, 14,439.

In 1923, chapel attendance, 29,293.

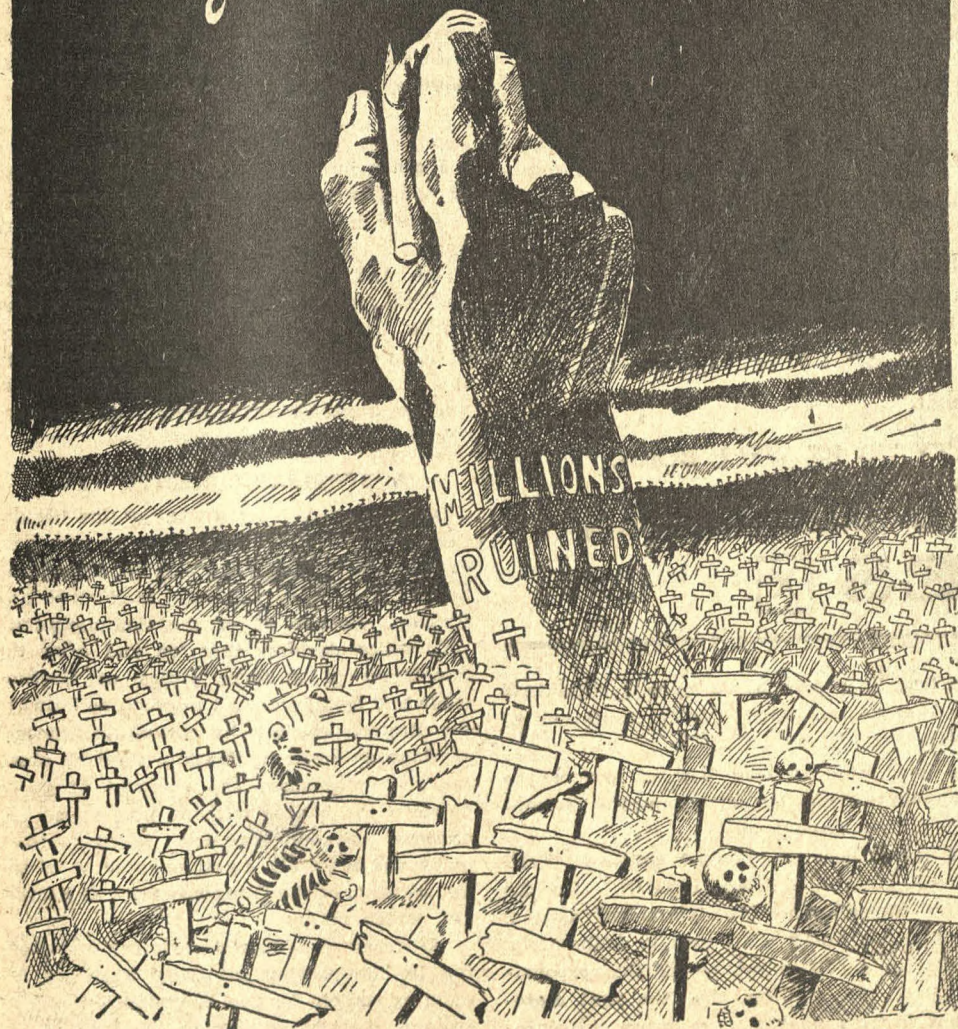
This is encouraging, but even more so is the report of the religious work director, who states that the number of men who sought for instruction in Christian living has risen from 397 to 1330.

So the claim that Prohibition is the handmaid of religion is fully substantiated.

A WONDERFUL SUMMARY.

1. A decrease of 39 per cent. in the number of different men.
2. A decrease of 44 per cent. in daily arrivals.
3. A decrease of 59 per cent. in repeaters.
4. A decrease of 27 per cent. in destitute lodgers.
5. A decrease of 61 per cent. in requests for clothing.
6. A decrease of 67 per cent. in men requiring medical treatment.
7. A steady increase of 106 per cent. in chapel attendance.

Let the people say it must stop



THE CEMETERY OF DRINK FAILURES

Convincing Testimony.

A. B. McDonald, in "Ladies' Home Journal," quotes Joseph Euchline, former head of Schlitz Brewing Company, as saying:

"I do not want beer back. I wouldn't go into brewing again anyway. I am selling all our saloon properties as fast as I can. I have sold 500 saloon properties already at enormous profits. One corner in Chicago, for which we paid £2000 for a saloon, we sold for

£100,000, and we have made profits in many cases almost as large. Every one of our 1600 saloons are being transferred into other kinds of business places, and it is better for everybody that it is so. Saloons are no help to a community."

Will this kind of testimony convince the calamity howlers who predicted that Prohibition would bring financial disaster to the cities, that they are wrong in that prophecy? It ought to, for it comes from a man who is not a "dry fanatic."

First Shot in the Fight for Liberty—

(Continued from page 5.)

THE HUMAN SIDE.

The actual results of the liquor traffic cannot be tabulated. Almost every single conviction for drunkenness represents an amount of human unhappiness which cannot be measured by statistics. But the figures themselves are a clear indication of the ramifications of the traffic, and supply an unanswerable argument in favor of total Prohibition of this demoralising trade.

First let me compare the expenditure on alcohol in this State with the rest of the Commonwealth. As already stated, the drink bill for Western Australia for the year 1923-24 was £2,874,190. which is £8.124, or £8/2/5½ per head of the whole population. The figures for the other States are:

	Per Head.
New South Wales	£5 2 8
Queensland	4 11 9
South Australia	4 18 5
Victoria	5 11 10
Tasmania	2 5 6

Sir James Mitchell and his friends may be interested to know that not only has there been an increase in the expenditure on liquor for the year—under their wonderful bill—of £125,705, but there has also been a large increase in the actual consumption of liquor. The increase is:

Beer	114,210 gallons
Spirits	29,125 gallons
Wine	80,736 gallons

or a total increase of liquor consumed of 224,971 gallons.

Yet, in face of these facts, we are told there is now no liquor problem and that Sir James Mitchell's bill is solving the liquor troubles of the past in this State.

THE POLICE REPORT.

In addition to the scandalous expenditure referred to, there is what is even more serious—the sordid and criminal side of this business. The figures which I find in the report of the Commissioner for Police make sad reading, and are a most damning indictment of the liquor traffic. Let me quote from the report:

OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER.

This section includes drunkenness, disorderly conduct, indecent behaviour, vagrancy, offences against police, etc., 5532 offences, or 55.11 per cent. of offences in all classes.

OFFENCES ATTRIBUTABLE TO DRUNKENNESS.

In addition to 2473 charges of actual drunkenness, 1807 charges were brought before the Courts, shown in other classes, which are attributable to drink, viz.:

Against the person	95
Against property	184
Forgery and offences against currency	1
Against good order	1250
Against carrying out of laws	11
Against public welfare	266

Making the drink total responsible for 42.64 per cent. of offences in all classes.

A critical examination of these figures give the following results:

(Continued on page 10).

Prohibition IS Liberty

FREE THE CRADLE FROM THE SHADOW OF THE BOTTLE.

In 1919 Parliament appointed a Select Committee to enquire into the State Children's Department in W.A.

Dr. Atkinson, Medical Officer in charge of the Department of Public Health, gave the following evidence:—

QUESTION (1918)—“The Committee would like your opinion as to what is the cause of the production of a degenerate child.”

ANSWER—“Heredity, of course, must take some part, but the main factors otherwise are alcohol or syphilis in the parent.”

QUESTION (1919)—“Alcohol particularly?”

ANSWER—“YES.”

Dr. Blanchard gave corroborative evidence.

QUESTION (1519)—“What, in your opinion, is the cause of the degenerate child?”

ANSWER—“Parentage; a lot is due to heredity, and of the contributory factors syphilis accounts for a certain small number . . . but alcohol is the factor that leads to degeneration more than anything else.”

QUESTION (1520)—“That is the great factor?”

ANSWER—“There is no doubt about that.”

GIVE EVERY CHILD THE LIBERTY TO BE WELL BORN.

Prohibition is Liberty! Vote YES ☒

First Shot in the Fight for Liberty—

(Continued from page 9.)

The expenditure of the Police Department for the year was £189,078. According to the Commissioner's own figures 42 per cent. of the expenditure must be charged to the liquor traffic, that is, of the sum of £180,000 in round figures £75,000 was liquor-caused expenditure.

I also find from the same report that there are 515 police officers in this State. In round figures that means that State employs and pays 200 policemen who are exclusively attending to the wreckage caused by the liquor traffic.

In reply to a question in Parliament in August, 1922, the Hon. H. P. Colebatch stated that out of 574 cases admitted during the past three years to Claremont Hospital for the Insane 208 were either directly or indirectly attributable to drink. This is surely a fine record, of which the trade is proud.

Now we are compelled to face the question: What are we to do with it? Are we to continue to license it, or shall it be destroyed? Half measures are futile.

REPLY TO LIQUOR LIES.

The whole case against Prohibition is based upon utter selfishness, money interests, and a covering up of the crimes of the

traffic. It is also based upon a false idea of liberty and upon misrepresentation of fact.

I now wish to deal with a few of the statements made by our opponents in pamphlets they have issued.

I have here a booklet entitled “THE CASE AGAINST PROHIBITION.” On the cover appears the first statement against Prohibition, and I want to say, deliberately, and with a full knowledge of the responsibility of my position, that the first statement in this booklet is a gross misrepresentation.

The statement is alleged to be a quotation from a speech by the late President Harding, and it is: “IT (PROHIBITION) IS THE MOST DEMORALISING FACTOR IN OUR PUBLIC LIFE.”

I repeat that this alleged statement is a base misrepresentation, and was never uttered by President Harding.

The Liquor party in South Africa made use of the same statement during the year 1923, and the Secretary of the South African Alliance cabled the Secretary of State in U.S.A. asking for confirmation. In reply the Secretary of State cabled: “YOU ARE INFORMED THAT PROHIBITION AND THE ENFORCEMENT THEREOF IS NOT A FAILURE, AND THE PRESIDENT OF

THE UNITED STATES MADE NO SUCH STATEMENT.”

SHAMELESS TACTICS.

The Liquor party in this State are aware that President Harding never made the statement, and further they know that during his lifetime he nailed the lie, but with characteristic unfairness they repeat the lie, and add to their shamelessness by repeating it after the death of Warren Harding.

On the cover of the same booklet they attempt to use the present President of the States to bolster up their case. President Coolidge is a pronounced Prohibitionist, and largely owes his election to the highest office in U.S.A. to the fact that before his election he declared himself a Prohibitionist without any qualifications.

THE BOTTLE AGE.

We live in an age of advancement, an age of wireless and Leagues of Nations and scientific discoveries. There have been many ages in the world's history—such as the Stone Age, the Iron Age, the Bronze Age and the Ice Age. Did you ever hear of the Bottle Age? Well, you will find the record of it in this wonderful book. The men in this book evidently belong to the Bottle Age, and we propose to leave them in that ancient age from which we are fast passing away.

AUSTRALIAN CONSTITUTION.

One statement, at page 17, of this booklet demands attention: “Spirits, wine and beer, even if Prohibition were carried, would still be available from Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney. Section 92 of the Commonwealth Act, which declares that ‘on and after the imposition of uniform duties of Custom, trade and commerce and intercourse between the States, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free, ensures the carriage of goods between the States without hindrance.’” It appears that our opponents failed to read, mark and inwardly digest chapter V. of the Constitution of the Commonwealth at Section 113, which reads:

“All fermented, distilled or other intoxicating liquids passing into any State or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage, shall be subject to the laws of the State as if such liquids had been produced in the State.”

PROHIBITION IS LIBERTY.

The Liquor Party tell us they are determined to preserve the liberty of the people. What sort of liberty do they propose to preserve?

They desire License not liberty. We remember that all social order rests on one foundation—common interests, and so there is no greater breach of personal liberty in the prohibition of the liquor traffic than in the enforcement of the Ten Commandments. Our liberty is ever restricted in the interests of the common good. President Harding speaking on law enforcement said: “Laws of course represent restrictions upon

(Continued on next page.)

A VICTORY MESSAGE TO THE WORLD.

HOW DRY IS KANSAS?

In a "Victory Message to the World," a group of distinguished Kansans—among them William Allen White, Victor Murdock, Governor Davis, former Governor Henry J. Allen and Attorney-General Griffith—announce the result of forty-four years of Prohibition in the Sunflower State. As summarised by the press, their message claims that Kansas has to-day a "well-developed temperance conscience" and a "strong disgust for intemperance"; that "respect for the law, which in early years of Prohibition was brought about by compulsion, now is voluntary"; that "each generation is further removed from an appetite for poisonous drink"; that "ease of enforcement grows with enforcement"; that "no repeal or modification is needed, wanted or considered"; that "officials and private citizens" think Prohibition "the State's best business asset"; that "many crimes that are committed in communities that tolerate liquor are absent from Kansas"; that "conviction of violators is easier now than at any time in the past, due to the years of proof that intoxicating liquor is a commercial and social detriment to any community"; that "many undesirable influences that attend liquor were banished from the State when liquor was banished"; that "liquor sales are not even permitted in Kansas on doctors' prescriptions." In a word, "liquor is an outlaw" there, and Kansas "is forty-four years removed from the thought of ever returning to the days of the saloon," though the message records that the State experienced some slight difficulty in enforcing the Volstead law at first:

"When the Eighteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution closed all the distilleries and breweries of other States a few people in Kansas proceeded to equip themselves to produce what they wanted. The result was a new violator of the law—the manufacturer of home-brew. Thereupon, Kansas proceeded to provide a law which penalised these violators."

In this, as in its other efforts towards enforcing Prohibition, the State has been remarkably successful, believes the Wichita "Beacon," which assures us:

"Kansas has now marched far enough along in its battle for Prohibition to see that a very considerable advance has been made and consolidated. Kansas people note with some amusement the arguments that are now being made against Prohibition in the East. They are the very same arguments made here twenty and thirty years ago and proven fallacious."

In spite of sporadic lapses and occasional outcroppings of bootleggery and back-alley brewing, the liquor traffic has been relegated to the things that are disreputable. The State will never go back to open saloons. The victory of Kansas, a pioneer in the movement, will before many years be the victory of the nation."

Admiring from afar, the Portland "Oregonian" responds with an editorial headed "Not One Regret," and reminding us that "forty-four years ago the Kansas Legislature banished John Barleycorn, his heirs and assigns, in the briefest of prohibitory Acts. The amendment to the State Constitution, which created a condition of aridity in Kansas, is worded as follows: 'The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor shall forever be prohibited in this State except for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes.'" The editorial continues:

"Correctly to comprehend the scope and exactions of the task tackled and trimmed by Kansas, you must cast back for forty years. Truly those early Kansans were pioneers of Prohibition. Forty years ago the saloon was in the saddle, and saloon, brewery and distillery were mighty in politics. Forty years ago it was commonly regarded as a man's own concern if he chose a short-cut to ruin. Forty years ago, and especially in such country as Kansas, every hospitable home had its full jug. Yet Kansas enacted Prohibition."

"To-day Kansas proclaims that Prohibition, when effectively administered, accomplishes in fullest measure all that the friends of Prohibition ever claimed it would. Here is a fact for the wets to stub their wayward toes on. And here, as well, is a source of renewed confidence in the eventual success of National Prohibition—not a partial, but a complete, vindication of the greatest social experiment ever attempted by any nation. What Kansas has done America can do. And in honor it can do no less."

First Shot in the Fight for Liberty—

individual liberty and in these restrictions make liberty more secure. The individual surrenders something of his privilege to do as he pleases for the common good, and so society is possible."

We believe in liberty. Prohibition is liberty. Our opponents believe in liberty to keep slaves. We, however, believe true liberty consists in setting the slaves of drink free. That is the only liberty worth the name.

"The British Empire has been built up on liberty and tolerance, not on prohibition and tyranny, therefore hold fast to liberty." That is the Liquor Traffic's poster. What they really mean is that the British Empire has been built up on liquor. The liquor traffic would call in the aid of the grand old flag to guard its corrupting traffic. It is a degradation of the flag for which so many

of the sons of the Empire have died in the interests of the nation.

BOOTLEGGERS.

We are informed that if Prohibition is carried on April 4th there will immediately arise a multitude of moonshiners and bootleggers and dope fiends in this State. Where will they come from? Ladies and Gentlemen, the liquor sellers threaten to be the moonshiners and the lawbreakers of tomorrow. Could there be any stronger indictment of this cursed traffic than their own admission. They will be the bootleggers of this State. Certainly we, the Prohibition people, will not violate the law, but already we are told where they will come from. I am prepared to take the risk. The law will bring them to book just as Prohibition sentiment has brought them to advocate temperance as their only hope of obtaining votes. This lawless traffic is now

threatening the security of the State. It is an utterly lawless traffic, and must be destroyed. They say they are satisfied with this Act, but if the Prohibition clause with a three-fifths majority and a 30 per cent. vote of all the electors on the roll is carried they will endeavor to make it by violating the law. Does not such an attitude indicate the necessity of sweeping the traffic and the lawless traffickers out of business for all time?

A REMEDY.

A remedy has been discovered for the plague of yellow fever. The mosquito carried the germ of yellow fever, and so by destroying the breeding places of the mosquito the tropics were made habitable as in the case of Panama. We have found a remedy for alcohol. The public and private bars, the wine shops and the breweries are the breeding places of this disease and Prohibition destroys the breeding places of the germ. We place alcohol in the same category as yellow fever or smallpox. There is only one effective way of ridding the country of this enemy, and that is by complete and final destruction.

I have a vision of the day when this State will be bone-dry. I see not moonshine but sunshine in the homes, and in the faces of the people, sunny and happy children. No slums, but new and up-to-date houses in every part of the State rising up, new banks, railways, roads, hospitals and churches. Breweries converted into warehouses and factories which employ thousands where only hundreds were employed in beer making. Wine shops and bars converted into business places which are the healthy centres of the life of the State, and no longer the breeding ground of disease which injure the youth of to-day.

Will you, therefore, the electors of this State, join with us in the fight for true liberty?

Will you take your place in the honored army who fight for Australia, for the flag, for the boys and girls, and for the little tottering feet that we are duty bound to protect from this danger? Will you heed the clarion call?

Let neither money, nor any other consideration prevent you from doing your duty on the 4th of April.

I appeal to you in the name of the down-trodden and suffering; in the name of the victims who have filled drunkards' graves; in the name of weeping mothers and wives; in the name of the hundreds of little children who have had no chance in life because this vile trade has been licensed to destroy; in the name of all that is sacred and high; in the name of our grand old flag of liberty, which stands always for self-sacrifice, and for the protection of the weak and defenceless; and above all in the name of the God of justice and righteous I now call upon every Christian, every patriot, every true Australian, every elector to step forward and do the noble thing, do the right thing, that which your conscience dictates and vote YES on the fourth of April.

You Protect your own Home---Be as Loyal to your State

A FEW QUESTIONS TO PARENTS:

DO YOU ALLOW or Encourage your Children to take Alcoholic Liquor? YOU DO NOT. No sensible Parent will Encourage a Child to drink. **AND WHY NOT?**

Because all Parents, moderate drinkers or abstainers, desire that their children shall grow to be sober men and women. Therefore you do all in your power to **PROTECT YOUR HOME FROM ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR.** Prohibition is a policy which will protect the State from that which you now protect your Home from, and it will guarantee to your Children a protection outside of the Home which at present, under a system of open Hotel Bars, is not possible.

MAKE THE STATE AS SAFE AS YOU NOW ATTEMPT TO MAKE YOUR OWN HOME.

Vote YES—Vote YES
HOW TO VOTE:

Place a X
in the
top square

Do You Vote for YES ☒ PROHIBITION? NO ☐

Place a X
in the
top square

FORMER LECTURER FOR LIQUOR FORCES SEES IMPROVEMENT SINCE PROHIBITION.

A MUCH-TRAVELLED MAN KNOWS.

Mr. W. A. Lloyd, well known throughout the Commonwealth and New Zealand as lecturer for the liquor forces, is reported in Canada's greatest paper, the "Toronto Globe," September 22 last.

The article printed on the front page says:

"For the sake of the coming generation particularly, I trust that the vote to be taken in Ontario within the next few weeks will result in a verdict in favor of continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act" (this is the Prohibition Act), was the pronouncement of William A. Lloyd, Australian journalist, in the course of an interesting interview with "The Globe" last night.

MUCH-TRAVELLED MAN.

Mr. Lloyd, who went through the Great War with the Australian forces in the Near East, is a Knight of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, and was correspondent with the Greek Army in Asia Minor and Thrace from 1919 to 1922, has been in Canada for some time. During his travels on this continent he has made an exhaustive study of the effects of Prohibition.

Pacing back and forth in the room of his hotel, Mr. Lloyd declared that he had not made up his mind on the Prohibition question until Saturday evening when, with a friend, he went from Ottawa over the bridge to Hull. In the latter city, after the saloons had closed, Mr. Lloyd stated that they counted over 300 young men, most of them in their teens, returning to Ottawa in various stages of intoxication. "I made up my mind there and then that if I were a citizen of this Province I would vote in favor of the present law," Mr. Lloyd said.

AS OUTSIDER SEES US.

This is Mr. Lloyd's third visit to Canada, the last being in 1913. "I do not like to say much regarding a matter that Canadians probably regard as purely a domestic concern," he remarked, to open the interview. "But I find Canada a sweeter and more wholesome place to be in since the abolition of the saloon.

"I do not know whether Prohibition is the solution of the world-wide liquor problem, but I do know that in Canada and the United States, in spite of all that is said by opponents, who are mostly not very disinterested, by the way, Prohibition has worked wonders economically and socially. I notice that those who oppose Prohibition concentrate their efforts on what it has not done, and are remarkably silent concerning the undoubted good it has accomplished.

"Concerning the economical aspect," he continued, "I should like to remark that Canada placed a loan recently on the New York market which was oversubscribed within a few hours. Canada is able to borrow on the world markets to-day at 4 per cent., while the State of Queensland, in Australia, which for the first time placed a loan on the American market, was unable to get the money under 6 per cent. Business men are not sentimentalists, and the extraordinary success of the Canadian Government loan certainly does not look as if Prohibition has worked harm economically in Canada.

WHAT IS "PERSONAL LIBERTY"?

"The weakness of the temperance propaganda in Canada and the United States has been the inclination of temperance people to get results too quickly. I am emphatically of the opinion that, while it may not be so spectacular perhaps, the policy of educating the people would bring probably slower but certainly surer and more lasting results. Anglo-Saxon communities especially resent any interference with that somewhat nebulous thing, personal liberty. Why personal liberty should be preserved in alcohol, like an anatomical specimen in a museum, I have never yet been able to understand."

Prohibition IS Liberty!

FREE THE PATH OF OUR GROWING BOYS AND GIRLS FROM THE PITFALLS OF ALCOHOL.

In his report for the year ended 30th June, 1917, the Commissioner of Police refers to the appointment of women police, part of whose duties is:

"To keep under observation reputed brothels, wine shops, hotels, and other places frequented by women of ill-fame, in order to prevent young girls being decoyed and drugged with liquor and entrapped."

In a pamphlet, entitled "Boys, Do Your Bit," issued by the Department of Public Health, Dr. Atkinson says:

"Keep off alcoholic liquor also. . . . Alcohol is often the introduction to associations which lead to immorality and disease, and it is too late to say afterwards, 'I didn't know what I did nor where I went.' Many a man has had cause to curse the night when first he permitted alcohol to steal away his self-control and his sense of shame and to lead him unresisting to degradation and disease."

In the Children's Court, Perth, January 15, 1925, a girl, aged 17, was charged with being an uncontrollable child.

"She had developed the habit of staying out at night.

"She had been living with a young married couple and, with this young wife, was accustomed to patronising hotels and wine saloons.

"She was known to drink beer and wine. Different men paid for beds for her and the married woman."

SHE ADMITTED THAT THE EVIDENCE WAS TRUE.

GIVE OUR GROWING BOYS AND GIRLS LIBERTY FROM THE STUMBLING BLOCKS OF ALCOHOL.

PROHIBITION IS LIBERTY!

VOTE YES.

Alcohol is a poison. In chemistry and physiology this is its proper place. Many readers may receive this dogmatic assertion with a "Pooh, pooh!" "Fanaticism and Folly," "We know better!" Let me support the assertion, therefore, with authority. "The sedative action of alcohol on the brain," says Christianson—and we know no higher authority either as regards poisons or the article of the materia medica—"Constitutes it a powerful narcotic poison."—The late Professor Miller, Edinburgh University.

LABOR AND PROHIBITION.

**PRESIDENT J. F. GREER WRITES TO HON. THOMAS WALKER,
SPEAKER, W.A. PARLIAMENT.**

THE FACTS AND EXPERIENCE THAT CONVERTED LABOR.

Writing from Shreveport, Louisiana, on March 8, 1923, Mr. J. F. Greer, President of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor, U.S.A., says:

"In treating this subject in this article I must be brief, and will not go into a detailed statement of the Prohibition question in all its phases here in America, but will confine myself to its effects on Labor.

"I will begin by saying that for years I fought Prohibition, believing that it would have a bad effect on industrial conditions. I believed all the 'tommy-rot' of the liquor people that it would put the workers out of employment, and many other fallacies preached by them. In the first campaign here in my home city to vote Prohibition I was among the liquor forces fighting the Movement. I was very much opposed to Prohibition taking effect in our city. However, the Prohibition forces carried the election by a small majority. I then began to observe the results, and found that of all the people benefited by Prohibition it was the working people of our community. One of the first results was that Labor organisations began to increase in membership, and workers in trades we had never been able to organise became anxious to be organised. As a result of sober labor we had in the first two years of Prohibition more than doubled our membership, and had raised the wage scale in every trade in the city. I noticed that there was a much better attendance at the Labor meetings, and that the men were all well dressed, and discussed their problems with much more dignity and intelligence than they did when they came to the meetings under the influence of drink. The next observation was that many of our workers who had lived only a hand-to-mouth existence were buying and owning their own homes, and many of them owned automobiles, and the bank statements of the various banks showed an enormous increase in savings accounts since Prohibition became effective.

FAMILY BENEFITS.

"I especially noted three families who had, in the old saloon days, lived in the same block with me. It was seldom that the father or wage-earner ever got home on Saturday night with any money. The result was that the families suffered for the necessities of life, and many times I had helped to feed the children. Not long after Prohibition became effective all three of these families owned their own homes; they sent their children to the public school, and several of the children have since attended

college. They are all in splendid shape at this time. Soon after Prohibition became effective our school attendance increased by more than one-third, and that was before we had a compulsory school attendance law in this State.

WONDERFUL PROGRESS.

"Seeing the effect it had on our own people locally I began a systematic investigation of the conditions in other cities and States as to its effects on the workers, and I found that what had been true in our city had been true in every other place in the country. Nothing has ever happened in America that has put Labor forward as much as taking them away from the saloon. During the saloon days it was the loafing and hanging-out place for the workers, and the liquor interests took advantage of this condition, and, much to the shame of Labor, the saloon very largely controlled the vote of the workers of this country; and it was very largely due to this pernicious control of politics that the people resented. On the part of the liquor interests they had such a control that they could in most places violate the laws with impunity, and kept Labor the political slave of the liquor traffic. It not only kept them slaves to the liquor traffic politically, but kept them slaves to the low-wage system of the employers, because the man who spends his wages in the saloon, and is always broke on Monday morning, is forced to accept the conditions that are offered. He is never financially or morally strong enough to assert himself, and as a rule has not the desire or moral character to join with fellow men in an organised attempt to better his own conditions. To prove that this is the case I refer you to the enormous growth of the American Federation of Labor since Prohibition became effective. The Federation has more than doubled its membership in that time; in fact, has grown more than it had in all of its previous 41 years of effort. This does not include the many independent organisations that have been organised during this time which do not belong to the American Federation. Organisation took hold of many classes of workers that had never attempted to organise before. Labor in all its organised branches in America has grown from a little more than TWO AND THREE-QUARTER MILLION before Prohibition to approximately EIGHT AND ONE-HALF MILLION now organised in this country.

WAGES.

"Wages scales have reached an unprecedented high rate in that time, notwithstanding

ing Labor has been called on to fight a national open-shop fight during the last three years.

"I can say without fear of contradiction from any truthful or reliable source that had the saloon been in operation in this country during this open-shop drive Labor would have been torn asunder; but with the leaders and the rank and file sober they have been able to think and to handle their problems in a way that no drunken people can or will ever be able to do.

"Another phase of this matter is that men made sober have a different outlook in life. It gives them self-respect and self-esteem, and they are given courage to try for a better life and higher ideals. The ideals of many workers of the old days was no higher than the slums of the common saloon, in which he spent most of his time. It also makes for much better home life, therefore giving the children of the worker another advantage they did not have in the old saloon days. It may not be amiss to say here that the Labor Movement, in this country has never, as a Movement, voted on this question. Several of our largest national organisations have voted in favor of Prohibition, but the rank and file have never voted as a body on it.

LEFT TO LABOR.

"However, it is safe to say that an overwhelming majority of American Labor will at this time, if left to a vote of Labor on this question, vote against the liquor traffic in America. Notwithstanding the Convention of the American Federation of Labor passed a resolution asking for the modification of the Prohibition law, that, by no means, voiced the sentiments of Labor. I was a delegate seated in that Convention, and when the vote was put by a viva voce vote, out of more than 500 delegates, I am quite sure not more than 50 voted, the others keeping silent. In the localities where we have any liquor sentiment of note in the ranks of Labor is where the foreign element is predominant. The native American and Anglo-Saxon, both in and out of Labor, are against the liquor traffic. This will perhaps account to those who do not know for the idea that all Labor in America is in favor of liquor. I do not think the present liquor laws will ever be changed in America unless it is to make them more stringent. In fact, I believe that all Anglo-Saxon people of the world will outlaw the liquor traffic in the next very few years. Labor is much more effective sober, a much more powerful productive power, and a much higher consumer of food, clothing and housing under Prohibition than it is under liquor; therefore it will eventually force all the leading peoples of Anglo-Saxon blood to adopt Prohibition. It is purely an economic question, and when a people look at it from that angle there is but one answer, and that is that liquor is a liability to any man, any country or any nation. It cannot stand the searchlight of economic reasoning."

PLAY PROHIBITION LIKE YOU PLAY FOOTBALL.

STRIKING AND CONSISTENT IMPROVEMENTS.

By ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

The City of New York is the most un-American city, in that there are far more foreigners than American-born citizens living there. It receives the largest oversea contingent of visitors, and it had Prohibition thrust on it, and there was much natural resentment when the amendment of the Constitution made them "dry." In spite of all this we have the following striking results—supplied by the Chief of Police on May 23, 1922:—

Major crimes, viz., murder, felonies, assault, assault and robbery and burglary—

1917.	1920.	1921.
13,141	11,597	10,436

Arrests for drunkenness—

1917.	1920.	1921.
19,453	7,804	8,169

The results in many other big cities are very much more striking. For instance, in 1917 the convictions for drunkenness in New South Wales were 20,902, and this increased by just 10,000 in six years, yet in San Francisco, during a like period, the convictions for drunkenness decreased by over 10,000 cases.

There is no way of evading the facts that prove that every evil thing grows under a system of license and decreases under a system of Prohibition.

A CHALLENGE.

I am prepared to prove on authority that cannot be questioned that street begging, street soliciting by prostitutes, cruelty to dumb animals, neglect of children, and general charity cases decrease under Prohibition from 35 to 75 per cent.

Whatever there be of lax enforcement is common to all laws, and is exceptional and not characteristic as far as the prohibitory law is concerned.

Drug addiction and sly grog selling are not a result of Prohibition. They exist everywhere side by side with liquor selling and decrease under Prohibition. No well-informed person or honest investigator will dream of disputing this.

HOW TO JUDGE.

A horse wins by a neck, a crew by a length, a football team by a goal, a cricket team by a wicket. Let us test Prohibition in the same way.

The State of Washington carried Prohibition in 1914 by a majority of 18,632. Having lived under it they increased this majority to 215,036 in 1916.

The State of Colorado carried Prohibition in 1914 by a majority of 11,572. After living under it they increased this majority to 85,789.

Michigan carried Prohibition in 1916 by a majority of 68,624, and in 1918 increased this majority to 207,520.

There are many people in these places who do not like or believe in Prohibition, but judged as we judge sport Prohibition is a champion and an unbeaten winner.

California defeated a "bone dry" law by a majority of 65,000 in 1919. In 1922, having lived under Prohibition, it gave a majority of 60,000 in favor of the law it had feared and previously defeated.

It is the collective verdict that settles the question for normal people.

No law is perfect, no law is observed by everyone, but, as Judge Thomas, of the Supreme Court of Montgomery, Alabama, said to me: "The Prohibition law is as easily enforced as any other law, and it is the largest contributing factor to the promotion of law, order and justice."

IT DOES IT BETTER.

The dictaphone, the telephone, the typewriter, the motor, the electric light, the card index, and other modern accessories to business are installed at considerable cost, not because they do something that is not being done, but because they do it better. Prohibition takes its place with them, and claims your approval, because, like these accessories to modern business, it "does it better."

The Pledge, the Police Court, the charity aid, the hospital, the inebriate institution, the homes for degenerates or uncared-for children or people, all do a humane work without reducing the number who claim their attention. Prohibition steps in and "does it better" in that it prevents much that these other means failed to cure.

Editorial from Boston "Transcript."

Boston, Mass., Dec., 1924.

Presidents of life insurance companies, meeting in New York, are in optimistic mood. They are possessed of one of the barometers of economic conditions. Walton L. Crocker, President of the John Hancock Life Mutual Insurance Co., reminded his fellow Presidents that the life insurance business is a fair index of the thrift and financial condition of the nation, and added that statistics showed it had quadrupled in the last ten years. There was 8 per cent. growth last year, bringing the total in force in the country to 13,500,000,000 dollars. With growth such as this, the barometer may fairly be regarded as indicating that the coming year is to be one of the most prosperous in the history of the country. Looking at it from the standpoint of the benefits that life insurance confers upon its beneficiaries there is reason for congratulation in the statement that nearly half the people living north of the Rio Grande on this continent are protected by insurance in the legal-reserve life insurance companies. But, gratifying as is a condition such as that, no argument is needed to show that there is room for much greater protection of the kind. Incidentally, in considering the ways in which life insurance is written, it is of interest to find that one of the newer forms, that of group insurance, has now attained a volume of 170,000,000 dollars having shown a gain of 13.4 per cent. last year as compared with the increase of 8 per cent. in the total of insurance.

Insurance figures are not the only barometer registering increasing prosperity. The recently published statistics of savings accounts tell the same story. Orders for steel and other basic commodities constitute another standard of measurement. Railroad business affords still another. These, and other signs of the times, are all favorable. The only disturbing element apparent in the business weather is the danger that prosperity may run away with good judgment and so lead to trouble. But if we take a commonsense view of economic probabilities, that is a danger that may be averted.

PEORIA DISTILLERY CLOSES BUSINESS.

For more than a half-century one of the leading factors in the whisky business in America prior to the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment, Corning and Company, Peoria, has gone out of business and has distributed its assets. Peoria was at one time said to be the greatest whisky making centre in the world. The Corning Company was one of its largest distillers.

The total assets divided were 4,135,272 dollars 69 cents, of which 2,685,772 dollars 69 cents were in cash and the balance in Liberty Bonds.

There were no "liquid assets," according to officers of the company, all liquor stock having been disposed of before Prohibition became effective.—News item, "Christian Science Monitor."

VOTING PAPER.

Do you vote for Prohibition?

YES ☒
NO ☐

FACTS! FACTS! FACTS!

PEOPLE TO-DAY WANT FACTS, NOT FICTION.

HERE ARE
TWO
UNCHALLENGEABLE
FACTS.

1. ALCOHOL IS A TYRANT.

1. It Destroys Manhood and Womanhood.—The public degradation of a drunkard is one of the most pitiable sights on earth. Too often seen on our streets.
2. It Destroys Freedom of Will.—Many men would break away from it if they could!
3. It Destroys Responsibility.—The commonest excuse for crime is: "I was drunk when I did it."
4. It Oppresses Children.—Many children in Western Australia are unhappy and are losing their best days because of drinking parents.
5. It Oppresses Women.—There are hundreds of women in Western Australia in need, and working longer hours than any woman should—because their husbands are drinkers.

2. PROHIBITION IS LIBERTY.

- A great deal of folly is being spoken and written about Liberty by those interested in the Liquor Trade. One of their watchwords is: "Hold Fast Your Liberty!" They have only three letters right in the word—and they spell "Lie"! What they mean is "Hold Fast Your License!" They know that Alcohol is a Tyrant; and that Prohibition is Liberty to those whom Alcohol oppresses.
1. Liberty to the Drink-Sodden, who has lost manhood and honor.
 2. Liberty to the Children, who are now oppressed by Alcohol.
 3. Liberty to the Wives, toiling and slaving day after day, by reason of the tyranny of Alcohol.
 4. Liberty for the Poverty-Stricken, whose wages are squandered in Alcohol.

HERE ARE FACTS TO BE FACED!

IF YOU BELIEVE TYRANNY TO BE
WRONG, AND LIBERTY RIGHT,
VOTE THUS ON APRIL 4, 1925,

YES ☒

HOW TO VOTE.

Do You Vote for **YES** ☒
PROHIBITION? **NO** ☐

Vote YES! Put a X in the top square.

IF YOU LOVE CHILDREN.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean Watt, speaking in Edinburgh, May, 1922, on the question of No-license said:

"At last poll I took no interest in this matter. It seemed to me that it was not the Church's business. . . . I was appointed on the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children some time ago and I had been at the meetings only a few times when I knew there was no possible option for me in this matter but to take my stand openly on the side of no-license. And why? Because practically every case that had come up for consideration was traceable to strong drink."

At the Children's Court, Perth, W.A., January 5, 1925 a 17 years old girl was charged with being a neglected child.

She had a wound on her forehead said to have been caused by a meat chopper thrown at her by her mother.

Her mother had been seen striking her with a bunch of keys on the face and head, and with a poker.

Her mother had been seen holding her down and thrashing her, stifling her screams with a towel.

The mother, it was stated, was drunk most of her time.

The girl was committed to the custody of the State.

The position of the other children is receiving consideration.

("Daily News," 5/1/25.)

VOTE FOR THE CHILD'S LIBERTY.

THE BISHOPS AGREE.

THE CATHOLIC VOTE IS FREE.

Bishop Duhig, of Brisbane, speaking on the Prohibition question in Queensland, said:

"I am against Prohibition, but my people are free to vote as they think right."

Bishop Cleary, of Auckland, speaking on the Prohibition issue in New Zealand, said:

"I am in favor of Prohibition, but my people are free to vote as they think right."

The good Bishops do not agree about Prohibition, but they do agree that all Catholics are free to vote as they think right.

Father Zurcher, the famous French-American Catholic priest, says:

"Prohibition has wrought a miracle for the Church. It in no way restricts the sacramental use of wine. Catholics have great reason to thank God for Prohibition."

Father Minehaun, Rector of St. Vincent de Paul, Toronto, Canada, says:

"I have seen into the hearts of the people. Prohibition has wrought wonders there. No greater blessing ever came to a people."

Transformed Little Italy.

"In former years before the first generation of Italians had somehow acclimated themselves to conditions, a night visit through Little Italy was not a very safe one. There was too much revolver and knife play in neighborhood. Whether it has been due to stern police reprisals, education or Americanisation, or perhaps Prohibition, I do not know. But the fact is that Little Italy, which furnished so large a percentage of the criminal elements of the city, is no longer entitled to that infamy. If Prohibition has done one thing it has emptied the streets of the Italian quarters of their dangerous gangsters and their houses of ill-fame."—Konrad Bercovici, in his book "Around the World in New York."

T.B. Deaths Fewer.

Since 1918 there has been a steady decline in New York City in deaths from tuberculosis. In that year the mortality was 184 per 100,000 population. In 1919 it dropped to 152; in 1920 to 126; in 1921 to 103; in 1922 to 99; and in 1923 to 96. The increase of population in this period has been 439,395.

It is a recognised fact in the medical profession that the habitual use of alcoholic drinks, predisposes to tubercular infection. It is also recognised, I think, by most physicians that alcohol as a medicine is harmful to the tubercular invalid.—Frank Billings, M.D., Chicago, Ill., former president American Medical Association.

The only proper use of alcohol to an ordinary healthy person is its disuse.—Sir Victor Horsley, M.D.

WHAT IS THE LIBERTY OF THE INDIVIDUAL?

HON. T. WALKER DEFINES LIBERTY.

Speaking with quiet emphasis and in choice language Mr. Walker said there are those who tell us that Prohibition annihilated personal liberty. It was curious to note that the opponents of Prohibition never attempted to defend alcohol as a beverage, or to declare that alcohol was in danger; they preferred some other line of advance, and so they told us that liberty was in danger. But what was this liberty of which they spoke? In no civilised community nowadays did the individual stand by himself. Even on his lonely island, Robinson Crusoe, so soon as the man Friday appeared, had to begin to consider the rights and privileges of Friday—the rights and privileges of the other fellow. It was possible that a selfish bachelor might prate of personal liberty, but so soon as he took to himself a wife and had children, he had to consider them, and they did not let him forget it.

OUR DEBT TO THE COMMUNITY.

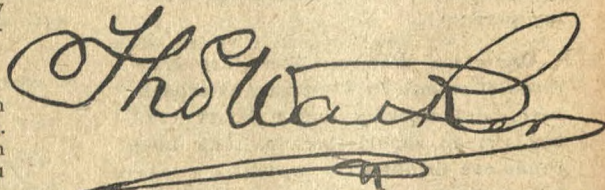
Did we owe nothing to the community in which we lived? The pleasures, comforts and enjoyments of life to-day—were not these the products of centuries of effort on the part of countless millions of people? How many men, left to their own resources, could even make the garments they wore? The fact was that others worked for each

of us, and we had to work for them. Our lives were not our own to the exclusion of all extraneous considerations; on the contrary, we formed one great interdependent brotherhood. Therefore, the duty of every citizen was to say to himself: "If what I drink proves a stumbling block to my fellow man, it may be that I am doing a possibly great wrong." The publicans would be justly shocked if filth were permitted to lie about in public or even private places, if the tradesmen were permitted to sell bad food, if the milk was dirty, if persons suffering from contagious diseases were not quarantined. Yet regulations to restrain these objectionable things all constituted prohibitions which were infringements of liberty. We accepted them because we knew very well that it was impossible to live in a community without linking ourselves up with the welfare of that community. And thus, with advancing civilisation, the habits of centuries had been restrained or abolished wherever it was found that they threatened the welfare of the community.

IN MODERATION.

Individual or personal liberty in a civilised community, said Mr. Walker, was nothing more than the right to do what you

liked so long as you did no injury to yourself or to others. If, then, it could be shown that drinking did harm to self and to others, drinking must be held to be wrong, and ought to be restrained. It was asserted that there was no harm in drinking alcohol in moderation. There were some things that could not be done in moderation. You could not commit suicide in moderation; you could not be virtuous in moderation; you could not tell the truth in moderation. The first drink of an alcoholic beverage was drinking alcohol in excess, because it was the introduction of a poison into the system, and while you can poison yourself moderately, it is not right to poison yourself at all. The avoidable expenditure in hospitals, jails and charities that it imposed upon the community rendered its abolition a matter of direct public interest. When we contemplated the distress, misery and suffering entailed in the use of alcohol, it was the plain duty of even the moderate drinker, who apparently could take it without visible harm to himself, to refrain from doing so for the sake of others. To-day the medical profession as a whole denied the utility of alcohol even as a medicine, and Dr. Saleeby had declared that its consumption involved the deterioration even of the generation yet unborn. He knew of nothing so terrible in its possible consequences.



THE LIBERTY LEAGUE

The chief, if not the sole, object of this League is to oppose PROHIBITION; but what is the liberty its members are fighting for?

1. **LIBERTY** for the drink traffic to continue making its huge profits and to retain its influence on Parliament.
2. **LIBERTY** to deprive the unwary of their liberty by turning them into cringing slaves of the traffic.
3. **LIBERTY** to fill our jails and charitable institutions at the expense of the State.
4. **LIBERTY** to reduce many homes to poverty and degradation.

Is not this pretended fight for liberty sheer hypocrisy intended to mislead the unthinking? Does not every law restrict, and is it not intended to restrict, the liberty (OR LICENSE) of those whose conduct is considered detrimental to the majority of the community?

IS THE LEAGUE FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY OR LUCRE?

OH, LIBERTY! are we not being asked to bow down and worship you with eyes closed to the enslaving process of the drink traffic?

Prohibition IS Liberty!

Vote YES ☒