

# Grit.

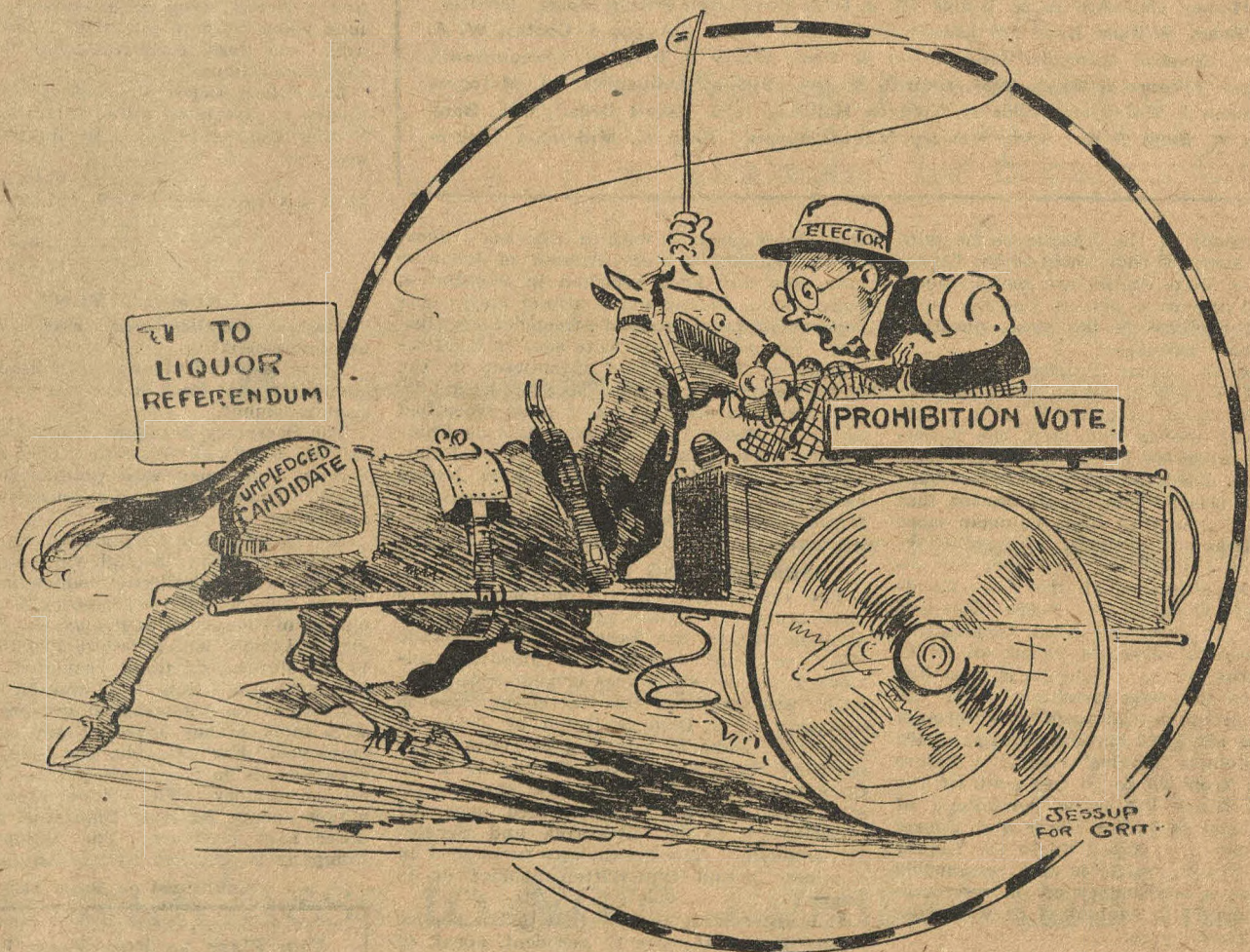
A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

VOL. XV. No. 52.

Twopence.

SYDNEY, MARCH 16, 1922.

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SEE PAGES 6 and 7.





## SYDNEY BUSINESS MEN MAKE THOROUGH INVESTIGATION OF PROHIBITION.

The results noted below are taken from an official statement issued by the Business Men's Efficiency League.

The gentlemen whose names appear here were in charge of the investigations dealt with in this article.

P. B. Reaney (Dentist), George Fitzpatrick, G. W. Hellicar (Motor Dealer), W. B. Larke (Motor Dealer), William Winn (of Winn's, Ltd.), Thomas J. Ley (M.L.A.), Hon. Arthur Griffith, E. N. Rowley (Solicitor), Cresswell O'Reilly (Dept. of Justice), Simon Hickey (M.L.A.), A. G. Butler (R. J. Love Company), Phillip Moses (Dentist), John O'Brien, William Lowe (of Lowe's, Ltd.), E. J. Coote ("Angus & Coote"), W. A. F. Waitt (General Manager, John Danks & Son), Harry J. Brigden (Accountant), F. M. Sky (Vigars & Sky), Prof. Griffith Taylor (Sydney University), J. McIntyre (Williamson & McIntyre, Builders), Eustace Holliday (c/o. Elliott Bros.), Geo. Bond (of Geo. A. Bond & Co., Ltd., Hosiery Manufacturers), Fred. C. Middleton (Secretary).

The statement of the League opens with a generally accepted indictment of the Liquor Traffic. The facts stated are not seriously disputed by any sane person, but the solution of the problem is the great question. The indictment states:—

The Licensed Liquor Traffic, as at present conducted in New South Wales, stands charged with being responsible for a tragic waste in both money and men, the indictment being supported by the following facts:—Our annual drink bill is over eleven millions sterling (£11,000,000), which means that £30,000 per day is thus diverted from more legitimate channels of trade. As an aftermath of this expenditure on liquor we are at present keeping through the State Children's Relief Department, 10,000 destitute and deserted children from drunkards' homes; coroners' inquests report over 100 violent deaths per year (accidents, assaults, &c.), due to excessive drinking; some 150 people are driven insane each year through drink; there are 1,000 chronic inebriates, 400 of them women, coming regularly before our courts; from 50 to 75 per cent. of the crime, and hence the same percentage of cost of upkeep of Police Force and Courts of Justice can be charged up to the Liquor Traffic; the same traffic is also responsible for the general inefficiency of the workman who tipsles a little each day, or who goes on the week-end spree.

Continuing the statement sets forth the methods of collecting information and the result obtained.

### COLLECTING INFORMATION.

In June, 1921, the Business Men's Efficiency League of N.S.W. was formed for the purpose of carrying out such an investigation. The method of enquiry adopted was to send a list of 15 questions relating to the general effect of Prohibitory laws on commercial and industrial life to business and professional men, and large employers of labor in the United States and Canada. The mailing list was secured in the following way: A number of the local business men interested supplied lists of the firms they

were doing business with in America, a number of addresses were secured of business men who had been reported in Prohibition Journals as having made strong statements concerning the beneficial effects of Prohibition. Some 200 letters were sent to the Presidents of Chambers of Commerce in the larger towns and cities of U.S. and Canada, 250 addresses were obtained from classified telephone directories of such cities as Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Detroit, Philadelphia, and Toronto. About 1,000 letters have been sent out since the League was formed, the opinions of those addressed being unknown in 90 per cent. of the cases.

### SUMMARISING THE EVIDENCE.

The replies vary in thoroughness and in importance. A certain number returned the questionnaire to the League with a simple "Yes" or "No" opposite the questions answered; other writers took considerable pains with their replies. One merchant, who is secretary of a District Board of Trade in Manitoba, Canada, wrote a personal letter covering three pages; the Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco took the request still more seriously, and handed over the questionnaire to its "Research and Service Department." The result was forwarded in a nicely bound typewritten booklet of 10 pages.

It is interesting to note that of the replies received to date only 17 per cent. speak of the law as a failure; 10 per cent. are non-committal in their answers; while 73 per cent. say with varying degrees of emphasis that Prohibition is good for the country in general and for business in particular. The correspondence is from thoroughly representative men, and is drawn from 36 out of the 48 States of the Union, and from six out of the nine Provinces of Canada.

### QUESTIONS.

The question of increased efficiency was put in this way:—

### MORE EFFICIENT EMPLOYEES.

"Has it led to increased efficiency among employees?"

Answered largely in the affirmative, including replies from J. R. Cameron, Western General Manager of the Canadian National Railway; and D. C. Coleman, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

### THE ANSWERS.

John Calder, Manager of the Industrial Relations Department of the Great Swift Meat Packing Co. of Chicago, has 70,000 employees under his direction, and expresses himself as being delighted with the beneficial effects Prohibition has had. He says:—"There is no doubt whatever that in the world competition for business, the sober, abstaining nation will have an increasing advantage."

The President of the Moose Jaw (Canada) Board of Trade:—"It seems to have made men more keenly alive to their situation, and skilled labor is considerably more independent and harder to handle than when they were spending their money over the bar, and consequently were broke and anxious to get any kind of job."

The Standard Tool Company, 6,900 Central Av., Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.:—"In our own experience we find, as large employers of labor, that we have less blue Mondays and a better average attendance of workmen when running our shop to normal capacity and less accidents than under previous conditions."

The State Department of Labor and Industry at Harrisburg, Pa., furnished the following figures relating to industrial accidents:—

	Fatal.	Total.
Last six months of 1916	1,454	131,377
" 1917	1,537	108,834
" 1918	1,647	91,187
" 1919	1,238	80,063

### UNEMPLOYMENT.

Another question was: Has it increased unemployment?

There is practical unanimity among correspondents that Prohibition has not increased unemployment.

The Secretary-Manager, Chamber of Commerce, Bluefield, W. Va., U.S.A.: "It has thrown more men into productive employment. Those temporarily unemployed soon absorbed."

A very interesting reply covering the effect on unemployment through the closing up of breweries and distilleries comes from Willis Evans, the Executive-Secretary of the Association of Commerce at Peoria, the big whisky city of Illinois, which, before Prohibition, had 13 distilleries and three breweries manufacturing alcoholic liquors. These have all been adapted to suit other manufacturing concerns, with more money involved and more labor employed. For example, the Leisy Brewing Company is now a malt extract plant and an ice factory. The Gipps brewing plant makes syrups for soda fountains, yeast, and other food products. The Union Brewing Company is occupied by the Automatic Car-

(Continued on Page 14.)

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be in  
HARMONY**

You voted for No-Licence?

You voted for 6 o'clock Closing?

You will vote Prohibition?

**Be consistent**—————See that your vote at  
the Coming Election is for a  
Prohibition Referendum Candidate

---

It is madness to vote against the liquor  
traffic and then vote for a man pledged  
to protect it!—————



# New South Wales Alliance

Offices—Macdonell House, Pitt Street, Sydney.  
Cable and Telegraphic Address: Dry, Sydney.

Phones: General Offices, City 157; Organising and Public Meeting Dept., City 8944.

## WHAT THE ALLIANCE STANDS FOR.

## WHAT IT IS NOT AND WHAT IT IS.

The New South Wales Alliance is first, last and all the time an organisation which exists to prevent the manufacture, sale and distribution of alcoholic liquor by the introduction of Prohibition.

The Alliance does not make total abstinence a condition of membership.

It is not a political party machine.

It is not an organisation primarily to improve or reform the liquor traffic.

It does not, and cannot, undertake any other branch of social reform; its specific mission is to bring about Prohibition.

### OUR POSITIVE AIM.

In view of the manifold and very serious evils and economic loss caused by the manufacture, sale, and use of alcoholic beverages, the objects of the Alliance are:

(a) To advocate local and State Prohibition on a bare majority by the direct vote of the people. Prohibition shall not apply to alcohol used for medicinal, scientific, industrial, or sacramental purposes.

(b) To defend and maintain the beneficial clauses in existing or any future Licensing Acts, and also advocate, wherever required, the adoption of desirable amendments in the licensing laws.

(c) To take such steps as the State Council may deem necessary to lessen or prevent the sale of alcohol, which shall include opposition to new licenses, and the due enforcement of the law.

(d) To educate public opinion by public meetings and literature, and to promote total abstinence.

Any person who accepts our objective is eligible for membership. The Alliance is non-sectarian, non-partisan, and does not require that its members be total abstainers; all that is necessary is that a person shall be prepared to advocate, and when opportunity presents, vote for Prohibition.

### OUR METHODS.

We set out—

To challenge attention.  
To demand investigation.  
To invite questions.  
To get at the facts.

We believe—

That human life is more sacred than property.

That it is wrong to license any trade to prey upon the weakness and viciousness of humanity.

That the people have the inalienable right to say whether liquor shall or shall not be sold.

That there is no right to freedom in the

purchase and sale of a particular commodity if the general result of allowing such freedom is to take from freedom in the higher sense—from the general right of men to make the best of themselves.

That the law which forbids two million people from selling intoxicating liquor can rightly be extended to include the 3000 now selling under a special permit.

### THE QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

The Alliance has always opposed any claim for compensation. It has reaffirmed this attitude again and again uncompromisingly. The license is for one year only.

The license cannot be bequeathed in a will.

The license is only a permit under the most exacting conditions to sell for certain hours and on certain days.

The license has been given for a year, and a renewal may be refused without injustice.

The publican is essentially a caterer for the accommodation of man and beast.

He is incidentally a purveyor of spirituous liquors.

When the public demand the withdrawal of the incidental privilege there still remains the essential business.

Protection from competition gives monopoly value. Long hours of sale have given special advantages.

These are the compensation in advance against the ever-threatened withdrawal of the license to sell liquor.

We hold that there is a contra claim against the liquor interests that they should compensate all whom they have injured. This claim in the aggregate far exceeds any they may make.

The law has always provided for a generous time notice.

This we oppose.

The law now provides for a cash payment in lieu of the time notice.

This we oppose.

But we will not refuse to work and vote for Prohibition because the issue is handicapped by unjust conditions. We abide by the law, and if compelled to pay our compensation our consolation will be that Prohibition is worth the price of time or cash.

We assert that—

If the licenses are not doing any harm there is no need to buy them out; if they are doing harm, they should not be renewed.

A license is a risk. Uninsured speculators in licensed property are no more entitled to compensation than a person who neglects to insure against fire.

### PARTY POLITICS.

The Alliance is non-party in politics.

The Liquor Trade brazenly proclaim: "Our trade our politics."

We answer: "Our country's good our sole aim."

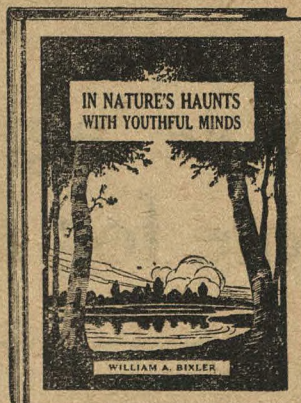
We are opposed to any party or any politician who at any time refuses our just demands.

We are politically evenly divided in the Council of the Alliance.

We do not, and will not, oppose parties as such; but we will oppose either party or individual that protects the Liquor Traffic.

We are as enthusiastic for Mr. David Watson or Mr. Simon Hickey as for Dr. Arthur or Mr. Loxton.

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# Our Day of Power

We cannot fight the Liquor Evil pound for pound

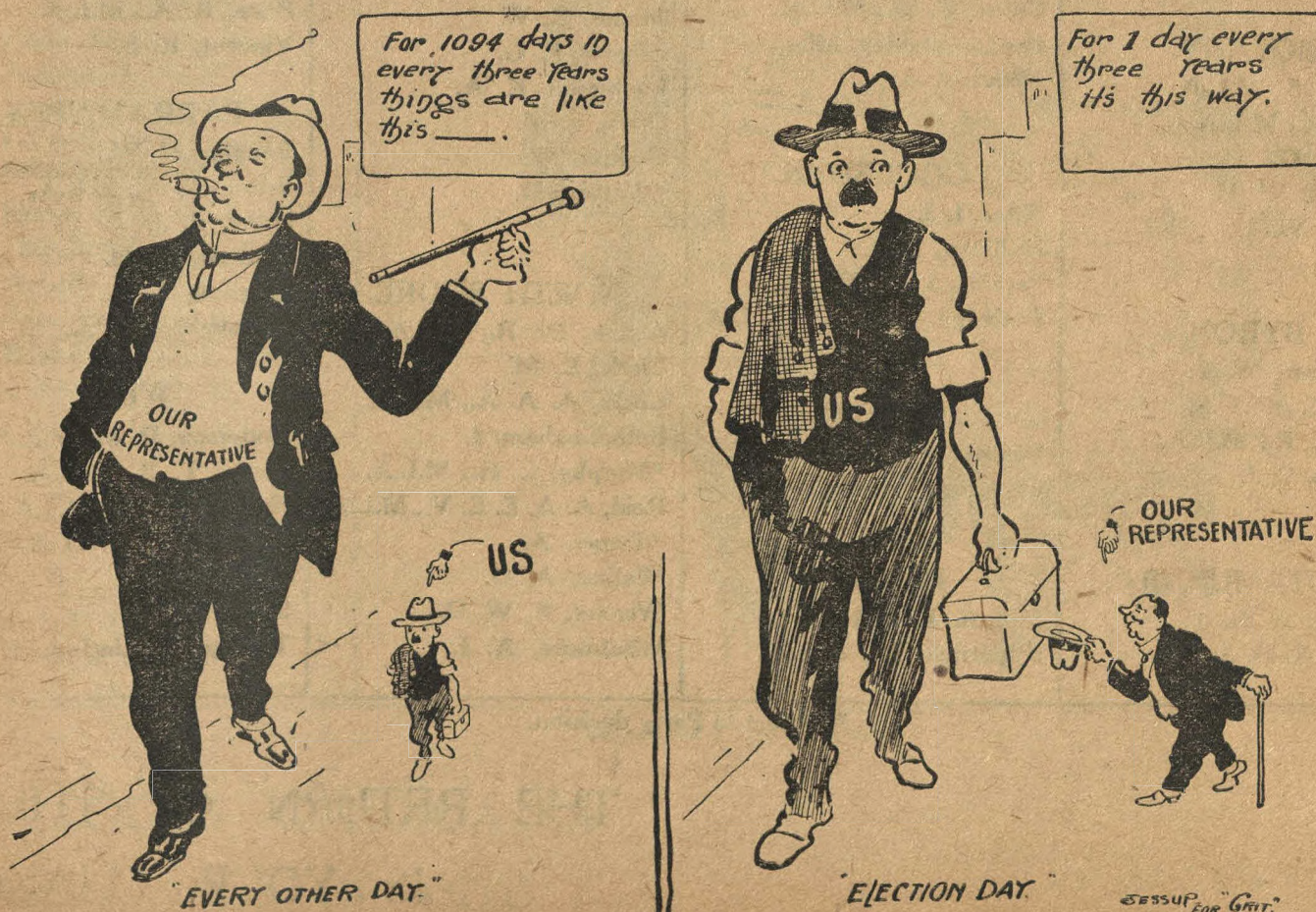
- BUT -

We can fight them Vote for Vote

## The Priceless Value of a Vote

Your Vote is the Badge of your Citizenship.  
Your Vote is a Brick in the Building of the State.  
Your Vote is your Civic Soul.

MARCH 25th===The Day of Your Opportunity===  
Draws Near!



SETUP FOR "GRIT"

SEE PAGES 6 and 7.



# YOU FAVOR A VOTE FOR THEY ARE PLEDGED TO

**BALMAIN.**

Greentree, J.  
Lane, A.  
Smith, A. F., M.L.A.  
Stopford, Dr.  
\*Stuart-Robertson, R.,  
M.L.A.

**BATHURST.**

Brown, A. J.  
Craig, A. J.  
Fitzpatrick, J. C. L., M.L.A.  
Rosenthal, Sir Charles.  
Swann, F. J.  
Whitmee, S.

**BOTANY.**

\*Hickey, S., M.L.A.  
Lee, J. R., M.L.A.  
Overhill, G.  
Pritchard, W. H.  
Wassall, W. H.

**BYRON.**

Missingham, W. T.  
Nesbit, G., M.L.A.  
Perdriau, R., M.L.A.  
Williams, C. J.

**COOTAMUNDRA.**

Manning, A. G.  
Wilcox, A. H. J.

**CUMBERLAND.**

Carr, E. S., M.L.A.  
Fitzsimons, W. R.  
Walker, R. B., M.L.A.

**EASTERN SUBURBS.**

Barracluff, J. F.  
Davidson, F.  
Finney, A. S.  
Foster, W. T.  
Goldstein, H.  
\*Green, F.  
Jacques, H. V., M.L.A.  
Lamier, J.  
Marks, F. W.  
McDonald, D.  
Oakes, C. W., M.L.A.  
Preston-Stanley, Miss  
\*Warton, A.

**GOULBURN.**

Bate, H. J.  
Halliday, E. J.  
Perkins, J. A., M.L.A.  
Rutledge, T. L. F., M.L.A.

**MAITLAND.**

Bennett, W., M.L.A.  
Cameron, W., M.L.A.

**MURRAY.**

Ball, R. T., M.L.A.  
Kilpatrick, M., M.L.A.

**MURRUMBIDGEE.**

Buttenshaw, E. A., M.L.A.  
Grimm, A. H., M.L.A.  
Hall, W. O.  
Millthorpe, J.  
Moulder, H. C.  
Willson, G. A.

**NAMOI.**

Chaffey, F. A., M.L.A.  
Studdy, A. J.  
Wearne, W. E., M.L.A.

**NEWCASTLE.**

Cromarty, M.  
Fegan, J. L., M.L.A.  
Jenner, G. W.  
Kilgour, R. G.  
Mathieson, K. A.  
Oram, J. M.  
Skelton, W.  
\*Watson, D.

**NORTH SHORE.**

Arthur, Dr. R., M.L.A.  
Clark, E. M.  
Cocks, A. A. A., M.L.A.  
Fotheringham, J.  
\*Murphy, C. H., M.L.A.  
Reid, A. A. E. E. V., M.L.A.  
\*Tonge, A.  
Walker, A. D.  
Weaver, R. W. D.  
Whatmore, A. E.

**N'THN. TABLELANDS.**

Bruxner, M. F., M.L.A.  
Doull, D. E.  
Drummond, T. H., M.L.A.  
Head, A.  
McIlveen, J.  
Ring, G. W.

**OXLEY.**

Algie, C. H.  
\*Bennett, F. T.  
Henderson, H. C.  
Hill, T. H., M.L.A.  
Martin, L. O.  
McRae, W.  
Moran, P. J.  
Morton, H. D.  
Price, R. A., M.L.A.  
Vincent, R. S.

**PARRAMATTA.**

Boughey, J. W.  
Bruntnell, A., M.L.A.  
Hurst, S. J.  
Morrow, T. H.  
Simpson, L. A.  
Willoughby, C. A.

**RYDE.**

Anderson, D. M., M.L.A.  
Bavin, T. R., M.L.A.  
Henley, Sir T., M.L.A.  
Loxton, E. J., M.L.A.  
McIntosh, N.  
Small, H. H.  
Thompson, Lindsay.

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Bagnall, W. R. C., M.L.A.  
\*Cann, G., M.L.A.  
Ewen, S. K.  
Farrar, F. H.  
Gager, J.  
\*Gosling, M., M.L.A.  
Ley, T. J., M.L.A.  
McDonald, R.  
\*Toombs, Capt.  
Willson, J. G.

**SYDNEY.**

Fuller, Sir B.  
Jackson, J.  
Jones, H. C.  
Levy, D., M.L.A.  
Llewellyn, E. H.  
Marks, E. S.  
\*McGirr, J. J. G., M.L.A.  
Nicholls, W. T.  
Price, E. J.  
Rosenberg, S.  
Salmon, E. E.

**STURT.**

Doc, B. J.  
Wicks, J. H.

**WAMMERAWA.**

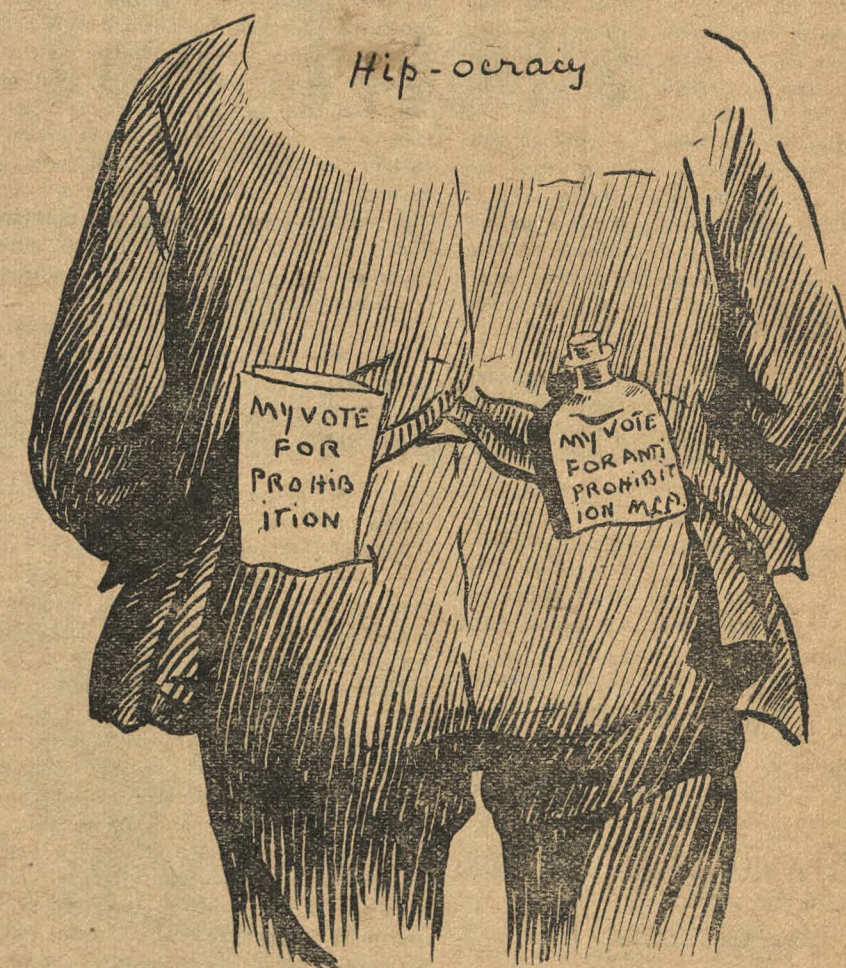
Ashford, W. G., M.L.A.  
Oram, D. F.  
Wark, H.

**WESTERN SUBURBS.**

Hoskins, T. J., M.L.A.  
Huie, A. G.  
Ness, J. T.  
Shillington, S. J., M.L.A.  
Simpson, M. B.  
\*Stewart, J.  
Wilson, C. (Mrs.)  
Wilson, J., M.L.A.

**WOLLONDILLY.**

Emmett, S.  
Fuller, Sir G. W., M.L.A.  
Morton, M.



\*Subject to Party decision.

THE RETURN OF THESE  
IS YOUR CHANCE

\*Subject to Party decision.

PLEDGED CANDIDATES  
OF A REFERENDUM



# A Personal Chat with my readers

## A POSITIVE NATION.

Drifting is always fatal. Let us be positive. To be positively wrong is surely to be better than being a drifter. Let us have a conviction. Let us have an ideal. Let us be positive.

We cannot save our country by hanging murderers and sending thieves to prison. We can save it only by positively teaching it on the one hand not to murder and not to steal, and on the other hand to protect them from the opportunity or incentive to do so. Of course, your vote is worth while. It focusses your opinion. Your opinion is only a cheque; your vote is the cash. Don't be a civic suicide—and that is what you are if you do not vote. Make a list of those who are careless or indifferent, and go out after them. Your country calls you, and the ballot box is the battlefield where you must register your civic value.

Be positive; it can never be right to vote for the man who protects the greatest removable curse the world knows to-day. It can never be right to throw away your one chance of bettering the Parliament of your country. Your vote counts for just as much as any other one person's; claim your equality at the ballot box.

## THE SOCIAL CONSCIENCE.

The Social Conscience seems a very vague thing to many people; it is really an invisible national flag. It is true the flag is only "colored calico," but into it have been woven the best of our ideals; its color has come from the sweat and blood of the pioneers. It floats above us as are its ideals above us. It calls to the best in us, and seldom calls in vain.

The invisible national flag we call the social conscience is created of our mistakes, hopes, tears and aspirations. It has been forged in the furnace of affliction. It has been burnished in the hour of self-sacrifice. Contributions have been made to it by those in the highest positions, and many a mother's tears and a boy's penitence have added to its worth and value.

It is always on the side of right as opposed to self-interest; therefore, it is for Prohibition. It is always for the protection of the weak as against their exploitation; therefore, it is for Prohibition. It is always for the future rather than the present; therefore, it is for Prohibition.

Let our prayers unite to create the breeze in which this invisible national flag we call our social conscience shall float bravely over us at this time, and it will not call in vain.

SEE PAGES 6 and 7.

Let those who gave their loved ones, and their money, for their country, now go to the ballot box, and, if need be, sacrifice their party on the altar of their country's freedom from the liquor curse.

## REST IS IMPOSSIBLE.

A noted teacher in America says:—"Rest is impossible. In all this vast creation, in plant, in earth, in stone, there is no rest, and so there is and can be no rest in man, in social system or in state. We grow to better or we lapse to worse. The manhood of this people just in so far as it obeys the law will grow more manly, and in so far as it rejects the law, will sink backwards through sickening changes of weakness, vice and degradation to anarchy—to an unmanly loss of liberty, and to an unmanly submission to slavery, first of the mob, and then of the despot. Absolute liberty to do as one wishes would mean barbarism, for there would be no limit to the conduct of an individual except his whims. The liberty of one would be the unrestricted liberty of every other, and anarchy and absence of law would result, as the wants and desires of men came into conflict.

## LAW IS THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY.

We do well to remember that bad laws are only made worse by non-enforcement, and that they can only safely be set on one side by the people who made them. All history shows that any new law which interferes with the so-called personal liberty of the community must pass through the stages of open violation, secret violation, passive enforcement, and then universal observance throughout the land. Prohibition is not the only law which is difficult to enforce, for, as everyone knows, we are to-day in a period of disrespect for law and order. This is to be expected as the reaction from the great sacrifices during the World War. History records that for every such action there is a reaction; that every great sacrifice is followed by great selfishness; that extreme altruistic optimism is followed by pessimism; that prosperity is the mere forerunner of depression; and that immorality and crime are in the ebb of every great moral wave.

THE EDITOR.

# GRIT

A JOURNAL OF  
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY  
AND PROHIBITION

"Grit, clear Grit."—A pure Americanism, standing for Pluck, or Energy, or Industry, or all three. References probably had to the sandstones used for grindstones—the more grit they contain the better they wear.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions may commence with any issue, the paper being posted for 52 weeks for 10/-; outside the Commonwealth, 11/6.

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# YOU Promised

WHEN

## You Signed the Modern Pledge

*"Not to give your First Preference Vote to any candidate for Parliament who is not in favor of an immediate Referendum on Prohibition, to be decided by a bare majority."*

## Honor Your Promise

ON THE

# 25th

## VOTE FOR REFERENDUM CANDIDATES

*Your Vote  
is your  
Civic Soul.*



*Stand by those  
who  
stood by you.*

"A FATAL MISTAKE."

SEE PAGES 6 and 7.



# MOST NOURISHING

# GRIFFITHS BROS.

# Signal Cocoa

## 17,500,000 PERSONS QUIT BOOZE AS RESULT OF PROHIBITION LAW.

**Arrests for Drunkenness decrease from 316,842 in 1917 to 107,768 Last Year—Entire Drink Bill is Reduced 2,000,000 Dollars in Year.**

Washington, January 14.—Facts and figures, together with "an even dozen unquestioned points in proof that the eighteenth amendment is being enforced," were made public Saturday night by Prohibition Commissioner Haynes in a statement on the eve of the second anniversary of the national Prohibition Act, which became effective on January 16, 1920.

The twelve points cited as "so outstanding that no attempt can be made in denial" follow:

Disappearance of the open saloon.

Abatement of the open drinking in public rooms.

Passing of the treating evil, which was recognised as the greatest contributing agency in the development of a liquor appetite.

Closing of whisky cure and similar institutions.

Increased savings accounts.

Record-breaking Christmas business.

Decreased drunkenness.

Prohibitive prices of "bonded" liquor for beverage use.

Dangerous character of illicit whisky.

Surreptitiousness of present-day drinking.

Wall of howling minority who would go to the length of undermining the constitution to nullify an amendment which their action demonstrates is in actual effect.

Changed attitude of former hostile statesmen, political leaders and the press.

### LAW BEING ENFORCED BEYOND EXPECTATIONS.

Mr. Haynes declared that the Prohibition amendment was being enforced to an even greater extent than had been expected and predictions of opponents had not been borne out by actualities.

**SEE PAGES 6 and 7.**

"The chief cause of non-enforcement," he said, "was the appointment of wet officials and smuggling. This is being corrected by the appointment of officials who are in sympathy with the law and by serving notice on our neighboring countries that their flags are being used to protect smugglers."

He declared enforcement would henceforth be a much easier undertaking for various reasons, including the attitude of the public, curtailing of sources of supply, closer co-operation of all enforcement agencies and the "poisonous death dealing character of practically all illicit liquor now on the market."

Arrests for drunkenness, he declared, have decreased 60 per cent.; liquor withdrawals have been reduced 50 per cent., while last year's importation of liquor was one-half of 1 per cent. of the total consumption of liquor in America the year before Prohibition.

### PROPERTY SEIZED WORTH 12,907,000 DOL.

Seizures of liquor he estimated at 950,000 gallons of distilled spirits and wine, while the estimated value of property seized during the year was 12,907,000 dollars. The miscellaneous property seized consisted of 600 automobiles, forty boats, twenty-six waggons and carriages, forty-five horses and mules, one aeroplane, five motor-cycles, 7500 dollars in cash, ten tracts of land and seven stocks of merchandise.

Under court proceedings, Mr. Haynes said, there were 30,000 Federal indictments, 17,000 pleas of guilty, 21,000 convictions and 950 acquittals. Approximately 3,000,000 dollars was collected by the Prohibition bureau, he added, while the total of assessments was estimated at 57,500,000 dollars.

Expenses were placed at approximately 6,274,523 dollars, listed as follows:

Rent, 126,847 dollars; telephone, 17,409 dollars; supplies and equipment, 37,253 dollars; evidence and miscellaneous, 163,458 dollars; seizure and sale, 51,464 dollars; salaries, 3,501,210 dollars; travel, 1,396,444 dollars; office expenses, 980,429 dollars.

About 300 brewers have been investigated and charged with violation while some public officials have been indicted and some have gone to jail.

### ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS ARE CUT ONE-THIRD.

"In fifty-nine cities, with a population of 30,000 or more," he said, "and a combined population of 20,000,000, including New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, official and estimated figures show a decrease in arrests for drunkenness from 316,842 in 1917 to 107,768, notwithstanding bad booze, temporary individual hard drinking and a zeal to 'jug' all intoxicated persons."

Mr. Haynes estimated that 17,500,000 drinkers have quit liquor.

"From various sources it is estimated," he said, "there were 20,000,000 drinkers in the United States before the country went dry. Of this number there are 1,500,000 who drink occasionally now, and another 1,000,000 of old drinkers who imbibe whenever they can get it. If there were 20,000,000 drinkers when liquor was accessible, and it is doubtful; and if there are 2,500,000 drinkers now, more doubtful, then 17,500,000 former drinkers have quit—a wonderful record. Only 15 per cent. of former drinkers are drinking now and these are drinking but 5 per cent. the quantity of liquor formerly consumed while the entire drink bill of the nation has decreased 2,000,000,000 dollars a year."—"The Denver Post," 15/1/22.

## SHOULD ONE SPEAK TO A STRANGER?

How often one feels that one could really help complete strangers, if only convention had not made it an impertinence to address them.

I was travelling up in the train the other morning. Opposite me sat a young woman, whose dark, long-lashed eyes and pale amber coloring suggest Spanish or South American descent. I watched her covertly, for she interested me.

The upper part of her face was entirely charming, but the lower was ruined by a heavy growth of dark hair at the corners of her mouth. Apart from this dreadful disfigurement her mouth was pretty, with red curved lips and white teeth. But this only accentuated the horror of the real "moustache" which spoilt her so entirely.

In half an hour I could have transformed that girl into the beauty Nature intended her to be. If only I could have told her to buy a package of powdered phenol at the next chemist's shop she passed! The action of this drug when mixed with a small quantity of water and applied to superfluous hair is almost miraculous. In a few minutes the latter is bleached and loosened, and comes away absolutely painlessly from the skin, which is left clear and smooth.

I watched the little Spanish girl regretfully as she got out at her station. Will her pretty face remain disfigured for life?



# V O T E

## For Those Pledged to Protect Your Democratic Right to A REFERENDUM

### HOW TO VOTE

*The law provides that every Elector may vote according to preference for every Candidate whose name is on the ballot paper. Some Party Leaders are advising their supporters to plump for the members of their Party and leave it at that. Our advice is to vote first of all for every Referendum Candidate and then do what your personal desires dictate. But remember that in a Five-Member Electorate you must vote for Five Candidates and in a Three-Member Seat you must vote for Three, or your vote will be informal.*

*Cut out the list from pages six and seven of your electorate, and every man whose name appears on that list you may safely vote for and be sure that your vote is in accord with your principles.*



## BREWERY PROFITS.

EARNINGS HAVE INCREASED MATERIALLY.

(By ALEX. JOBSON, in the "Daily Telegraph.")

	1919.		1920.		1921.	
	Share-holders' Funds.	Net Profit.	Share-holders' Funds.	Net Profit.	Share-holders' Funds.	Net Profit.
Perkins and Co. (Feb.)	£274,336	£25,066	£275,336	£25,236	£355,556	£25,441
Queensland Brewery (June)	118,746	15,694	137,885	17,127	152,512	16,529
Tooths, Ltd. (July)	606,719	55,974	681,140	74,726	733,385	88,273
Tooth and Co., Ltd. (Sept.)	1,962,718	145,008	1,965,845	159,190		
Castlemaine Bwy. and Wood (Sept.)	488,368	16,250	278,500	30,353	2,416,292	213,949
Castlemaine and Quinlan Gray (July)	162,193	18,355	201,307	17,985	202,668	20,432
	£3,613,080	£276,347	£3,540,013	£324,617	£3,860,413	£364,624

During the past two years brewery earnings have increased materially, and the 1921 total of the two big New South Wales companies and three Queensland companies, as shown above, was £88,000 above that for 1919. Moreover, the average rate of earning has improved, for whereas in 1919 7.6 per cent. was earned on the shareholders' funds, the yield in 1921 was 9.4 per cent., an increase of 1.8 per cent. In 1920 Tooth and Co., Ltd., acquired the business of Castlemaine Brewery and Wood Bros., Ltd., Newcastle, and the 1921 earnings from the former company increased accordingly.

On the above figures Toohey's, Ltd., made the best showing, for its profits were over 12 per cent. on the shareholders' funds. It should be mentioned in regard to this company's figures, and also those of Tooth and Co., Ltd., that there exists an impression among investors that these companies do not disclose the full extent of their earning power.

### CASTLEMAINE BREWERY AND QUINLAN GRAY (BRISBANE).

That report showed a net profit of £27,500, about £2400 less than that of 1920, but owing to a reduction of £4800 in taxation the final profit was £2400 greater. The 8 per cent dividend was comfortably paid, for £6400 remained for reserves. Certainly there was a reduction of £11,250 in the reserves which was not explained, and their total, £15,700, is small compared with the paid-up capital. The financial position was satisfactory, for the liabilities, reduced by £10,900 to £72,100, were about £5600 less than in liquid assets.

### PERKINS & CO.

The October, 1921, interim dividend of 6 per cent. per annum was 1 per cent. lower than the October, 1920, rate, which suggests that the full dividend for the year closing on 28th instant may be less than that of 7½ per cent. for the February, 1921, period. The disclosed earning power of this company has not shown any marked progress of late, the net profits admitted for the four years 1918-19-20-21 being £25,118, £25,066, £25,236, and £25,441. Moreover, the 1921 total was only £1303 above the amount needed for the dividend. The reserve position of this company is obscure, for its reserves are not shown separately, but are grouped with trade and other liabilities of £110,400. This grouping effectively prevents any outside shareholder from knowing whether these liabilities

SEE PAGES 6 and 7.

ties have increased or decreased, and whether the reserves have been drawn upon or augmented. This obscurity does not tend to enhance the value of the shares as an investment.

### QUEENSLAND BREWERY.

An analysis of the company's June, 1921, report does not disclose the reason for the discount of 2/6 in the price. The net profit of £16,629 was only £600 below that of 1920, and, moreover, was over £6600 more than was needed for the 8 per cent. dividend. The reserves exceed £32,000, more than 25 per cent. of the paid-up capital, and the assets value is accordingly 25/3 per £1 share. Financially the company is reasonably sound, for the liquid assets of £50,300 (though almost entirely in book debts) exceed the liabilities by about £8800.

### TOOHEY'S, LTD.

This company did very well in July, 1921, year, showing net profits of £88,200 (£74,700 in 1920), of which only £45,900 was needed to pay the 9 per cent. dividend, leaving £27,300 to be added to reserves, after writing off £15,000 for depreciation. Provided the current earnings have been maintained at this standard, there should be no difficulty in the payment of the interim dividend at that rate. As the assets value is 21/11 per 16/- share fully paid, buyers at the above price are virtually obtaining the shares at a discount. The financial position in July last was sound, for the liquid assets of £199,000 exceeded the liabilities by about £11,000.

### TOOTH & CO., LTD.

There are special conditions attaching to the dividend rights of these shares. The dividend is cumulative, and preferential as regards 6 per cent., but when profits suffice to pay that rate and 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares the directors may increase the dividend rate on both classes to such rate as they may determine. The May, 1921, interim preference dividend was 8 per cent. per annum, and the final dividend 10 per cent. per annum, making 9 per cent. for the September, 1921, year. After paying this rate and 10 per cent. on the ordinary capital, distributing £209,700, there remained only £4200 for reserves. This small margin suggests that a higher yearly preference rate than 9 per cent. should not be

expected, though the increase to 10 per cent. per annum in November last is some ground for assuming that the directors consider the profits will suffice to maintain that rate.

The directors are credited with a conservative policy when admitting profits, and it may be that the business is more profitable than it appears. Color is lent to this view by the increase in the November half-year of the preference dividend to 10 per cent. per annum. The net earnings last year, almost £214,000, were £24,400 above the combined profits for 1920 of this company and of Castlemaine Brewery and Wood Bros., Ltd. absorbed in 1920.

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**"BILLY" AND THE KING.**

"Billy" Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, in his more human moments, when not engaged in calling his opponents hard names, delights in "leg-pulling"—an art which, as many who met the "Diggers" when they were in London can testify, is greatly favored by Australians. At a dinner party the other evening Mr. Hughes told the guests how, when he was to be presented at Court, he was carefully coached by his friend, Bonar Law; being instructed as to the manner in which he was to approach His Majesty, kiss the Royal hand, and so forth. Owing to Mr. Hughes's deafness, Bonar was a little anxious as the time for his presentation drew near, fearing that his instructions might have been imperfectly comprehended. "Are you feeling nervous?" he inquired, as he stood at "Billy's" elbow. "Not a bit of it," was the answer; "but I'm hanged if I like the idea of the King having to kiss my hand."

**THE FATHER OF THE MAN.**

That "the child is father of the man" among the Irish as well as other peoples is shown by Micky, who in manhood was a famous Irish colonel.

One day in school the teacher said: "Micky, give me a definition of salt."

"Shure," Micky responded; "it's the stuff that makes potatoes taste bad when you boil 'em and don't put any in."

Years later, when Micky was a colonel, someone spoke in his presence about the bad climate of India.

"Bad climate be hanged!" exclaimed the veteran. "There's no better climate in the world. But a lot of young fellows come out here and eat and drink and drink and eat, and they die; and then they write home and say that the climate has killed them. Of course, lots of people die in India. Tell me where they don't, and I'll go and end me days there."

**CLOSE TO THE LIMIT.**

"To think that acting should ever come to this!"

"To what?"

"Just now I heard a blooming moving picture star refer to the stage as 'the speakies.'"

\* \* \*

**THE RESENTFUL TRAMP.**

A woe-begone specimen of the tramp tribe made a call at a rural residence to ask for aid. The door was opened by a woman of angular proportions, severe in demeanor, and of uncertain age and temper. Having speedily ascertained the object of the visit, in raspy tones she observed: "I shall not give you anything. Do you know who I am?"

The weary wanderer replied that he had not the pleasure of knowing. "Well, I'm a policeman's wife, and if he were here he would take you, and very quickly too."

The tired tramp looked at her quietly for a minute, and then replied: "I believe you, ma'am. If he took you he'd take anybody."

\* \* \*

**MERELY A SLIP.**

"A traveller on an American sleeping-car had written a complaint to headquarters about the presence of vermin in his berth. He received back from the administrative head a letter of immense effusiveness. Never before had such a complaint been lodged against this scrupulously careful line, and the management would have suffered any loss rather than cause annoyance to so dignified a citizen as, etc., etc. He was very delighted with this abject apology. But as he was throwing away the envelope there fell out a slip of paper which had, apparently, been enclosed by mistake. On it was a memorandum: 'Send this guy the bug-letter.'—"Life and Letters," by J. C. Squire.

Mistress—  
Mary, your kitchen  
is a picture!  
However do you  
get everything so  
spotlessly clean  
& bright?



Yes, ma'am, it do  
look nice but it's  
very little trouble  
when you use  
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## KING TEA

THE NEW CEYLON

SEE PAGES 6 and 7.



## CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

George E. Cryer, Mayor.

January 14, 1922.

Mr. Robert B. S. Hammond,

Macdonell House, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney, Australia.

Dear Sir,—We note the statement attributed to the city of Los Angeles, and in answering it desire to give you the following statistics:—

Arrests for drunkenness in Los Angeles the last year of saloons in Los Angeles, ending 4/1/18, when the local ordinance went into effect, 17,260.

One year under local no-saloon ordinance, ending 4/1/19, 6740.

For the fiscal year ending 6/1/20, under National Prohibition, 3377.

We have had a period in which neither the local ordinance nor the national law has been strictly enforced, and the new administration naturally found things in a rather discouraging condition. Conditions have greatly improved during the last few months. There has been a growing demand on the rigid enforcement of the Volstead Act. In consequence, there is an apparent improvement along every line. A small minority are making demands for the privilege of buying and selling light wines and beer. The great American public have put the stamp of disapproval on the saloon and on the liquor business, and there is no thought of returning to the old saloon days.

Trusting that this information will assist you to a knowledge of the true conditions as they exist.—I remain, yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. H. KINNEY, Secretary to the Mayor.

## Sydney Business Men—

(Continued from page 2.)

bonic Machine Company which manufactures ice plants for homes and hotels. The Secretary says: "Peoria was not injured but benefited by Prohibition."

H. L. Montgomery, Secretary-Treasurer, Associated Boards of Trade of Southern Manitoba, Deloraine, Manitoba, Canada: "I do not know of any country in the world where there has been less unemployment than in Canada. It is almost unknown in the prairie provinces, with the exception of Winnipeg, and I do not believe there is a city in the world of its size (250,000) where there is so little unemployment. The only class of people put out of employment by Prohibition was the professional bartender, who averaged probably one to every thousand in rural English Canada, and probably two to the thousand in the cities. The brewers immediately started their men on the production of 'Maltum,' a non-intoxicating beverage made from hops and malt much the same as beer; and a very wonderful array of soft drinks made from grapes, oranges, lemons, and other ingredients. The demand for these drinks almost immediately sprang into tremendous proportions, giving employment to large numbers."

## GOOD FOR BUSINESS?

Speaking generally, do you consider it a welcome innovation among the business community in your territory? was the vital question addressed to men who knew.

There is complete unanimity in answering this question in the affirmative. A large number say "Absolutely yes."

L. G. Watson, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Anniston, Alabama, U.S.A.: "We would

not go back to the old saloon and sale of liquor for any price. The economic value alone is worth the change."

John Campbell, South Bend, Indiana, Chamber of Commerce, U.S.A.: "Decidedly, we consider it the greatest reform since the abolition of slavery."

J. H. Wilson, President, Aluminium Cooking Utensil Co., New Kensington, Pa., U.S.A.: "We have 13 branch offices located in vari-

## MR. MCGIRR TOES THE LINE.

While addressing a meeting on the corner of Bourke-street, Surry Hills, on Wednesday night, Mr. J. G. McGirr was asked by Mr. A. C. Hammond, an elector of Sydney, if he (Mr. McGirr) was in favor of a referendum on Prohibition.

Mr. McGirr replied: "Yes, I am in favor of a referendum."

An Interjector: "Dooley said at the Town Hall he was opposed to it."

Mr. McGirr: "I don't care what Dooley said; the referendum is a part of the Labor platform and I will stand by that."

ous sections of the United States, and are, therefore, in rather close touch with the feeling of the people regarding Prohibition. We know of some business concerns who were strongly anti-Prohibition when the fight was on, who have now completely turned around

and are acknowledging that their own business has shown such an improvement that they have been forced to change their attitude of mind regarding this matter."

W. G. Jaffray, President, "The Globe," daily newspaper, Toronto, Canada: "In answer to your questions Nos. 13 and 14, I would say decidedly that from a business point of view the new law is a distinct advantage, and from a business point of view I would deplore a return to the old conditions. More than this, I do not believe that this province will ever give up Prohibition, and this belief is based upon the feeling that in the long run our people will be convinced that Prohibition is not only good for the community, morally and spiritually, but that it must necessarily be good for business."

Such evidence needs no comment, except **YOU CANNOT GET PROHIBITION WITHOUT A REFERENDUM. SEE PAGES 6 AND 7, AND DO THE ONLY WISE THING—VOTE FOR A REFERENDUM CANDIDATE.**

## GOOD COUGH MIXTURE.

A family supply of wonderfully good mixture for colds, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, and sore throats may be made in a few moments by adding Heenzo to sweetened water, in accordance with directions printed on the label. The quantity of mixture so made, in a lot of little bottles, cost anything from 12/- to £1 or more, according to quality. Heenzo costs only 2/-, and money cannot buy anything better.

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# WHY WE ARE "WET."

## THE PENALTY OF AN INCONSISTENT VOTE.

(1) Liquor expenditure to the amount of over £11,000,000 last year robbed every industry.

(2) It is an insignificant employer of labor. There are only 17 breweries in N.S.W. (there were 51 in 1901), and they only employ 1100 people. They employed 1016 in 1901. They employ only 84 more people though they brew 14,982,224 more gallons than they did in 1901.

(3) Liquor puts more men out of a job than any other single agent.

Prohibition is a social necessity.

There is no social disorder, there is no social depravity, but liquor is the largest contributing factor and the speeder up of the trouble.

Prohibition is an urgent moral necessity. Not content with killing off many men of genius it has now attacked women, and is destroying them in increasing numbers.

You say we have no chance of voting on Prohibition.

Yes, you have.

Your chance to vote on Prohibition depends on who represents you in the next Parliament.

### A CONTRAST IN LEADERS.

When the Premier was questioned on the Prohibition referendum at Bathurst, he emphatically refused to reply to the question. When questioned at Lithgow the following evening, he pledged himself to give the matter consideration. The next evening at Drummoine he announced that the Government will send a commissioner to U.S.A. to investigate, upon whose report the Government will act. In the Sydney Town Hall he further declared for State control. In other words, Mr. Dooley's policy is evasion and delay, and a trip to U.S.A. just to show that to waste some money does not matter. But Mr. Dooley must have forgotten the conditions and terms on which he and Mr. Mutch went to the United States of America some time ago, and the report they did not make.

Now we have Sir George Fuller saying promptly, and without reservation: "We intend to give the people the chance to vote on the question of Prohibition and compensation, to be settled by a bare majority."

Every member of Mr. Wearne's party is definitely pledged to a referendum. The democracy claims a referendum, and all who believe in majority rule and the immediate settlement of an urgent question will thank the leaders to give them, without evasion, what is their right.

When Labor ceases to be democratic, when Labor ceases to fight monopoly, when Labor ceases to protect its own followers, then Labor ceases to have any claim on that body of voters that formerly responded to the irresistible appeal of its splendid ideals.

When you give the protection of your vote to the candidate who will deny you the right

to vote for Prohibition, you will get what is coming to you—another three years in the "wet."

Vote only for those candidates whom you are convinced will do all in their power to give you an honest referendum.

### PROHIBITION, THE GOAL OF PATRIOTISM.

Patriotism is not only love for one's country, but hatred of all that threatens or retards its progress and development. Patriotism and Prohibition are natural allies. Patriotism and the liquor traffic are opposed to one another as light and darkness. The liquor traffic complicates every economic, social, and industrial problem.

It shortens human life, adds to human suf-

fering power, less resources, less cohesion for the struggle for betterment because of drink.

None of these statements are open to dispute.

The magnitude of this national enemy is not yet fully realised.

The last year the Commonwealth expenditure on drink was £29,405,536.

From 1901 to 1919 the cases of drunkenness in the courts of the Commonwealth were 1,107,525.

The expenditure on drink grows with steady and disquieting persistence.

Drunkenness and crime grow without exception with the increased expenditure on drink.

Take this startling comparison:

Great Britain, in 1920, had a record drink bill of £469,713,000, and an increase of 47,000 convictions for drunkenness. U.S.A., in 59 cities, with a population of just over 20,000,000, had a decrease in drunkenness of



### WHOSE UMBRELLA IS IT, ANYHOW?

fering, wastes our resources and inflicts untold harm upon children.

Homes are dirtier and barer than they need be because of drink.

Accidents are increased in number and severity because of drink.

Morality is lower and venereal diseases more prevalent because of drink.

The small wage is smaller before it reaches home because of drink.

The worker is less capable of working out his own salvation because of drink.

The community has less energy, less think-

207,074, as compared with 1917.

New South Wales had a record drink bill of £11,034,000 and an increase of 11,111 convictions for disorderly conduct.

Canada had Prohibition in seven out of nine provinces, and a decrease of over 40,000 convictions for drunkenness.

Look at the facts about the liquor traffic until you grow hot with indignation, then look at the results of Prohibition until hope fills your soul, and then concentrate your energy of Patriotism upon the Prohibition of the liquor traffic.

SEE PAGES 6 and 7.



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If we save the men, we shall save the women  
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