

# SHALL I VOTE FOR NO LICENSE?

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## An Address

BY

### Rev. Canon F. B. Boyce

Delivered at the Convention of the Parramatta Branch  
of New South Wales Alliance, 3rd September,  
1906, Alderman W. Noller, Mayor of  
Parramatta in the Chair

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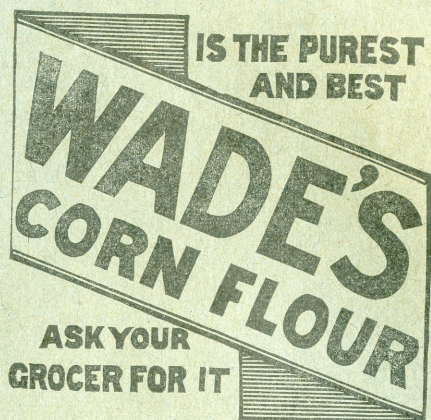
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## AN ADDRESS

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**Rev. Canon F. B. Boyce**

Delivered at the Convention of the Parramatta Branch of the New  
South Wales Alliance 3rd September, 1906, Alderman  
W. Noller, Mayor of Parramatta, in the chair.

The Liquor Act of 1905 concedes to the people the right to vote as to liquor bars. The electors, the men and women, are now to be trusted at each general election to exercise their own intelligence on a question of grave importance to this country. I pray that God may at all times guide them. No longer are public-houses barricaded round by Acts of Parliament that prevented a free and reasoning people from closing any, but now any and all are subject to their will. We have to thank the Carruthers' Government for its action in bringing in this democratic law.

### A GLANCE AT THE HISTORY.

It has not been won without a struggle and a long one. (Hear, hear.) Thirty years ago I raised the flag of Full Local Option when in the town of Orange, and my friends would give me credit for having kept it flying ever since. (Loud cheers.) There had been an effort five or six years before for a Permissive Bill, but the movement had become extinct in the Colony. The rather faint cry of the little Temperance Party at the time was for National Prohibition, but it appeared to me that the much quicker way to obtain a thorough reform was by securing power for the people to vote on the question in each locality. Noble and true-hearted friends who have done yeoman service have gradually increased in number, and I cannot speak too highly of their efforts. My heart goes out in warm regard to them. No one can tell the strength of the opposition we have had to face. The money, the activity, the vested interests, and the veiled power behind of the big



brewers have had to be conquered. The mighty host of moderate drinkers of the early days of the movement generally aided the publicans.

#### A DEFEAT.

In illustration I need only mention an incident of my own in 1879. I moved a Local Option resolution in the Church of England Synod, at Bathurst, to gain the support of what I deemed an influential body. I made my speech in advocacy but no one would even second the motion. At last the Hon. W. H. Suttor, in pity and, as he said, to permit a discussion, seconded it pro forma. A vague amendment was moved in favour of an improvement in the licensing laws.

I then had to sit and listen for about two hours to speeches from clergymen and laymen in opposition. I was ridiculed and virtually sat upon. Local Option was said to be fallacious, and that the people ought never to be trusted in the matter. I was told that King Alcohol would reign all the time and that my proposal was most dangerous. I was supposed to have been properly put down, and the Bishop asked me to withdraw the motion so as to get a unanimous vote. This I declined to do, at least at that stage. I made a speech in reply. I was resolved to go down with my flag flying, and my solitary hand was held up against the amendment. (Cheers.)

Thank God matters have changed since then. By large majorities Parliament has given the people the right I desired. (Cheers.)

#### EXPLANATORY OF THE NEW LAW.

At the next general election every man and woman who is an elector will have two ballot papers handed him; one for the candidates and the other as to the liquor bars. It is as to the latter I will speak to-night. There will be three issues to vote upon, and you cast your franchise for either as you please. They are: CONTINUANCE, REDUCTION, NO LICENSE.

If the first be carried, the whole liquor traffic will be continued without alteration. If the second, the bars will be reduced by a special court by between 10 and 25 per cent. If the third be passed, then every bar of any public-house and wine shop and club (unless exempted) will have to shut. No brewer or other will be able to sell drink to any one in the electorate. Those who want liquor will be able to send to other electorates for it, or buy it within from a chemist under medical orders. It will be at once seen that this No License question is far-reaching and of vast importance. (Hear, hear.) It opens out magnificent possibilities, and though the attainment may



be slow, yet it will be sure and the benefits will be none the less grand. (Hear, hear.) Light is cast on the Temperance path.

“Day is breaking!

A crimson rust feeds on the sword—

Devoured by blood of its own shedding;

And where the cannon thundering roared,

To nobler peace and self restored,

Man by the light of God is treading.”

#### NOTICES.

Notice given to licensees, too long many of us think, is generally of three years. This certainly allows any publican plenty of time to make other arrangements for himself. It removes any harshness and shows much consideration. If, however, a publican has black marks against him for breaking the law, the time may be reduced to from six months to two years in proportion to the number and nature of the offences. Certain long-leased houses cannot have their bars closed for eight years from 1st January, 1906, unless the leases expire sooner. This, I am told, applies to only about 400 bars mostly in the metropolis.

#### MAJORITIES.

A bare majority will carry either Continuance or Reduction, but a three-fifths is needed for No License, and the vote of at least 30 per cent. of the electors on the roll. Many of us think a bare majority should rule in all cases, but we will do what we can under the three-fifths hard requirement. It is the same majority as in New Zealand.

With this explanation how will you use your vote? Will it be in favour of the drink traffic? Let me remind you of some of the evils connected therewith. I will only refer to three.

#### SOME EVILS.—DRUNKENNESS.

The convictions for drunkenness with and without disorderly conduct in our police courts last year were 24,013, and of these 4,715 were of women. Four-fifths were of convictions of distinct persons, and the other fifth the many of a few. While these convictions only represent a small proportion of the intemperance in the state—(hear, hear)—for a host of men and women who are drunk never fall into the hands of the police, they show a great mass of social wreckage that is most lamentable. They indicate many savage assaults, brutal fights, beaten wives, and other brawls. Among lesser matters there is a loss



of character and position. Who, again, can tell the sorrow and sadness in a family when the father is for the first time locked up by the police? The wife and children suffer in more ways than one, and the whole home life is lowered. (Cheers.)

#### CRIME THROUGH DRINK.

The second point is the crime. Forty per cent. of our criminals, said Mr. Coghlan, began their prison life with a conviction for drunkenness. But that is not all. There are about 60 gaols, irrespective of lock-ups, and two-thirds of their occupants trace their incarceration directly or indirectly to drink. The holders of the office of Chief Justice here have been most distinguished men, yet three in succession have supported this statement. I allude to Sir Alfred Stephen, Sir James Martin, and Sir Frederick Darley. The latter once said, on a platform in my hearing: "Seven-tenths of the crime in the community could be traced directly, or almost directly, to drink. At the first assize at which he presided, every single case was directly traceable to drink." (Cheers.)

#### MONEY.

The third point is the economic waste. The drink bill of this State for 1905 was £4,500,912, or per head £3 1s 3d. It has changed but little in recent times. In ten years the sum has been about £45,000,000. Does not this show wild and reckless extravagance? The money, less about one-fifth for customs and excise, was a loss. It would have been better spent in fireworks.

(A Voice: Very much better.)

When a man has drunk his glass of beer or whisky it is a waste. It has not nourished but has been a mere luxury. A political economist says the money spent in drink represents "unproductive labour," so does no good. Briefly, the same capital spent in ordinary channels of commerce would give employment to twice or five times, or even, in some cases, ten times as many people. (Cheers.)

But how many homes are kept poor by the weekly waste? Think of the wives and children who are half starved and miserably clothed because of the money that has gone to the publican. (Cheers.)

These three points are sufficient to show the great and serious evils connected with the liquor traffic, and must make it difficult for any one to vote in its favour. I could easily refer to other matters which would show that drink was a leading cause of poverty, pauperism, lunacy, immorality and



death, but I forbear as time forbids. A writer has called the liquor traffic "the biggest grave-yard in the world." (Hear, hear.)

#### WHAT WILL YOU DO?

In view of all this, how will you vote as to this traffic in drink? To exercise the franchise and to use this new power as a citizen is a solemn responsibility. (Hear, hear.) What will you do? First of all, be sure to vote. A man who will not vote ought to live in Russia. (Laughter and cheers.) My advice is to ask God and to seek His guidance. We should always try to do His will.

#### CONTINUANCE.

How will you vote? Do not mark your ballot in the square opposite "Continuance," as that will mean that you want to keep the whole liquor traffic going without alteration. When this new Act came in force there were in the State no less than 3,063 publicans' licenses, and 682 wine. There are also 82 clubs, of which about 20 are exempted from any vote. Are all these liquor bars to remain open doing a deadly work? Never dream of voting for Continuance. (Cheers.)

#### REDUCTION.

Will you vote for Reduction? This point is worth considering. It is an important matter to reduce the number of bars, and it is generally acknowledged that they are too numerous. This has been stated by citizens of every grade, and notably by the publicans themselves. The fierceness of the competition has been severely felt, and has led to many abuses. The great majority of the places are mere drinking shops.

I need only appeal to the sworn evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on Tied Houses to prove what I say. Witness after witness connected with the traffic was in favour of reduction. Even the Secretary of the Licensed Victuallers said, speaking of Sydney and suburbs, that there were too many. Mr. John Talbot, who was long at Tooth and Co's., and who on leaving was presented with a handsome testimonial

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#### ALCOHOL IS A NARCOTIC POISON.

Sir Frederick Treves, one of the King's physicians, says:—"The point with regard to alcohol is simple enough. It is, of course, distinctly a poison which, like other poisons, has certain uses; but the limitations of poison which, like other poisons, has certain uses; but the limitations of the use of alcohol should be as strict as the limitations of the use of any other kind of poison. Moreover, it is a curiously insidious poison, in that it produces effects which seem to have only one antidote—alcohol again. This applies to another drug equally as insidious, and that is morphia, or opium. Unfortunately, the term poison is by no means an exaggerated one, when it is realised that with alcohol as drunk by the majority of the poorer classes, there is mixed a virulent poison in the form of fusel oil." Probably no higher authority exists than Sir Frederick Treves.



by publicans and others, was most emphatic on the point, and few men were better qualified to speak. He told the Committee that there were "far too many" hotels in some districts. He instanced one small street—in Surry Hills—where he said that there were as many as eight. He said that "one would be ample." The whole eight, he told the Committee, were "tied" houses.

In 1889, in Geelong, a Local Option vote closed 17 out of 55 liquor bars in the town. In the succeeding year the convictions for drunkenness went down by 195, or more than one-third. Matters were clearly improved, but much intemperance remained. (Hear, hear.)

A great boon could be conferred on the city of Sydney proper and most of the country towns by reducing the number of bars. The facilities for drinking are altogether too many, and I think that this the most enthusiastic,—shall I call him fanatical—advocate for the liquor traffic must admit. The fault is largely with the big brewers who have such a powerful hold on the whole traffic. They push the business on. (Hear, hear.)

#### KINDNESS TO THE PUBLICAN

The kindest thing you can do a publican is to get him out of the business. (Laughter.) It is full of dangers for himself, and his wife, and children. The most short-lived people we have are the publicans, and some life insurance offices would not have them on their books, if at all, unless they paid an extraordinarily high premium. It may appear a little difficult for him at first, but he will soon find that to be away from drink was the best thing that ever happened in his life. (Cheers.)

#### NO LICENSE.

I advise, however, every citizen to take a step forward and vote for No License. Let him mark his ballot paper against the bottom square. The paper with a vote for No License will be marked as here shown:

I VOTE THAT THE NUMBER OF LICENSES EXISTING IN THE ELECTORATE CONTINUE .....	
I VOTE THAT THE NUMBER OF LICENSES EXISTING IN THE ELECTORATE BE REDUCED.....	
I VOTE THAT NO LICENSES BE GRANTED IN THE ELECTORATE	<b>X</b>



There is an important point here which is that if No License be not carried your vote will then be counted in favour of Reduction. By marking, therefore, in the bottom square you are likely to obtain the greatest value for your vote, as practically you will give a double vote. It will be like a double-barrelled gun. One barrel may miss the pigeon, but the other may bring down the crow. (Cheers.)

#### WHAT IS THE GOOD OF THE TRAFFIC ?

Remembering the manifold evils through drink, I can see no good reason why the traffic should exist, unless at chemists for medicinal purposes. At least there should be some very powerful reasons on its behalf, and such I have never heard. As to the Licensing System, it has broken down as it has wholly failed to cast out intemperance. Men frequently call the traffic a nuisance and say that it is dangerous and detrimental to the truest interests of the State. But rising to higher ground, can it be right in principle to sell an intoxicant, a narcotic poison, that is responsible for the devastation of so many homes and for drunkenness, crimes and death. Is it moral to put a dangerous temptation, like a public-house bar, in a weak brother's way? I believe that it is not, and what is morally wrong should never be legally right. On the other hand, it should be our duty to promote virtue, to drive out the hurtful, to remove temptation, to honour justice and mercy, and generally to carry on government on strictly ethical lines. I do not see how any patriot and God-fearing man can hold any other views. I can only vote for No License. (Cheers.)

#### EXAMPLES—THE STATES.

There are many illustrations of the working of No License. It has been voted in by Local Option in most of the United States in America. In the State of Georgia, out of 137 counties 109 of them are without liquor bars. In Illinois there are 650 cities and towns in the same position. In Arkansas there are 44 counties out of 75. In Mississippi there are 65 counties out of 75. In Virginia, out of 100 counties 46 live under the same flag of No License. In Massachusetts there are about 300 cities and towns with the same law. A notable example in the latter is Cambridge, a fine suburb of Boston, having 80,000 people. I could quote many other States, but it is unnecessary. The results are generally most encouraging. It is a point worth noting that neighbouring towns or counties to a No License one are usually among the first to follow the example. They see by close observation the good results. If



the effects were bad would they not keep their bars open instead of shutting them? (Hear, hear.)

It is estimated that about 30,000,000 of people dwell in No License areas there. Maine and Kansas are two States under absolute prohibition. Our friend, the late Mr. T. W. Glover, when in Maine, asked all in a large body of school children to hold up their hands who had seen a drunken man. Not a hand went up. I asked the same question in a school in Sydney, and a forest of hands went up at once. (Laughter.)

#### EXAMPLES—CANADA.

Leaving our cousins in the States, I pass on to our brothers in Canada who live under the Union Jack and beneficent rule of King Edward VII. (Cheers.) There the results are still more gratifying. In the province of Ontario, which is a little larger in population than New South Wales, there are dozens of municipalities under "No License." In the province of Quebec, chiefly French, the number is no less than 600. In Manitoba three-fourths of the province has voted out the bars. Other provinces are in a more or less advanced condition. Between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 of the people live in Canada having No License. (Cheers.) What are the results? I have not time to go into detail, but the convictions for drunkenness for the whole Dominion are only about 5,000 a year. How different from Australia! I quoted 24,013 last year for New South Wales alone.

#### EXAMPLES—UNITED KINGDOM.

There are many places without liquor bars in the beloved Mother Country, but mainly by the action of landowners. There is no Local Option there yet. Sefton Park, an important suburb of Liverpool, is an illustration, and another is Bessbrook, in Ireland. No License is an undoubted success in these places.

#### EXAMPLES—NEW ZEALAND.

I come nearer home, to New Zealand, a part of our Australasia. (Cheers.) The many true-hearted friends there have fought a glorious battle. There is encouragement all along the line. We are all proud of New Zealand. (Loud cheers.) Their first poll was in 1894, and the aggregate vote for No License in that country was 48,993. The next poll was in 1896, and reached 98,312. Three years after at the succeeding poll it rose to 120,542. At the succeeding poll after three years more of strenuous effort, it showed another substantial increase, as it was 151,524, while Continuance was 132,250.



At the last poll, that was in 1905, it reached 198,768 or 15,884 more than given to continue licenses. Surely light is streaming all along the road! (Cheers.)

A three-fifths majority is needed, as it will be here, to carry No License, and so far six electorates have cast out the bars. Noble Clutha was the first, and has bravely maintained its ground and in the face of the severest criticism and misrepresentation.

The other electorates are Mataura, Ashburton, Omaru, Glen Lynn, and Invercargill. The law came into force on the last-named three places only on 1st July last, so it is rather too soon to talk of results. As to Clutha, there has been a remarkable fall in the convictions for drunkenness in the police court. In the three-and-a-half years prior to No License there were 130, but for the three-and-a-half after there were only 6.

For the year ending the 30th June, 1904, at Ashburton and Matuara, the first year of No License, there was also a wonderful fall. At Ashburton there were only 19 convictions for drunkenness, as against 91 for the previous year under License. At Mataura there were only 8 as against 46. In each case convictions for other offences went down. No License has meant gaols nearly empty, and many homes that had been dark, now full of sunshine. (Cheers.)

One fact has been the improvement of business. For collecting the ready cash in a district, no man excels the publican. Many storekeepers in these No License places, that were adverse, are now among the warmest friends. They found that much hard cash that went in liquor, came under No License to them, and that consequently their receipts grew, and sometimes surprisingly. (Hear, hear.)

A speaking illustration of good was given me. In one of the towns there was a Scotchman known as "Wullie." He drove in with his wife in his buggy nearly every Saturday evening to buy stores for the week. With fair regularity the buggy could be seen outside an hotel with the wife in it, while Wullie was in the bar enjoying his whisky. The good, patient soul often had to wait until closing time, and then drive her husband home, either very fresh or drunk. There was much trouble

But a change came. No License was voted in, and all bars in the town had to shut. On Saturday evenings the same buggy was seen in the town, and then not standing outside a bar but at a storekeeper's, and it was not the wife that was sitting in it but Wullie himself, for the good wife was inside making the



purchases. When she came out she had a true and sober husband to drive her home in comfort and peace. (Cheers.) One night a friend, seeing Wullie waiting in the buggy, said to him, "Well, times have changed!" "But," acknowledged Wullie, "not for the worse." (Laughter and cheers.)

But reverting to the United States, let me give a couple of less recent illustrations. One is of Millville, New Jersey. The "Daily Bulletin" wrote of the place: "The temperance policy of Millville has been blessed with good results—moral, material, and mental. . . . To-day two-thirds of the male adult employees of Whital, Latrim and Co. own the houses in which they reside, and one half of all the labourers of this manufacturing city go home at night to houses of their own. . . . When rum was king of the city nearly all the labouring men were tenants at will, and they did not have the luxurious homes they now enjoy. . . . When Millville was supporting four licensed hotels and ten or a dozen beer saloons the revenue from liquor did not exceed 700 or 800 dollars per annum. The revenue derived from the increased valuation of property which has accrued to the city since the repudiation of license, amounts to ten times as much as was ever derived from all the rum shops in the city." (Cheers.)

The other case is that of Vineland, in the same State. The town never had a license. The gentleman who fills the double position of constable and overseer of the poor, and who, for want of employment, is able to take other offices as well, said: "Though we have a population of 10,000 people, for the period of six months no settler or citizen of Vineland has received relief at my hands as overseer of the poor. Within seventy days there has been only one case, among what we call the floating population, at the expense of four dollars. During the entire year there has only been one indictment, and that a trifling case of battery, among our coloured population. We practically have no debt, and our taxes are only one per cent. on the valuation. The police expenses of Vineland amount to seventy-five dollars a year, the sum paid to me, and our poor expenses are a mere trifle. I ascribe this remarkable state of things, as nearly approaching the golden age, to the industry of our people and the absence of King Alcohol." (Cheers.)

I think that I have now given you very ample proof that your duty is to vote for No License.

#### OBJECTIONS—RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.

I think I hear some one raising objections. What are they? It is asked, why should a minority be deprived of the right of buying a beverage that they like and want? Minorities,



they say, have rights. In reply I say that they can get the liquor if desired from another electorate where the bars remain open. But I turn the tables. Why should a minority force a majority to keep open dangerous temptations to the weak like liquor bars are? Is there to be no protection? Are, for example, our young people not to be cared for? A majority has a right to say we make it easy to do right and hard to do wrong, which is certainly better than the reverse. Majorities have rights that should be respected. (Cheers.)

#### LAWBREAKING.

I hear another objector say that a No License law will be broken, and sly grog-selling be rampant. I answer that whenever a No License law is honestly and fairly enforced by the police it is kept as well as other laws usually are. (Hear, hear.) I do not anticipate perfection. There are laws against stealing, yet some will steal. If it be found that the law cannot be upheld then the free and intelligent people can vote back and restore the licenses. (Hear, hear.)

I know that brewer's agents and others are constantly putting forth tales about sly grog-selling, and for a purpose. Is there not money in the business? On full enquiry their tales are usually found to be absolutely untrue, or gross exaggerations. An instance is where a great heap of bottles was photographed and the picture widely shown to prove how much certain families had consumed under No License. But it was moonshine. It was proved that nearly all the bottles had been used for vinegar and other things, and not for liquor. (Laughter.) When you see in the newspapers any statement about the law being broken receive it cautiously, and believe that a complete reply will most probably follow.

But has a license law never been broken? Think of our old Sunday Closing Law here, when four-fifths of the bars did business on the Lord's Day. Sly grog-selling was rampant. Cases of illicit distillation were frequent. The law is very far from being perfectly kept even now. The objector on this point must remember the failures of licensing, and he will find that they are often greater than those of No Licensing. (Cheers.)

#### THE REVENUE.

Another objector dwells on the loss to the revenue, and says that now the customs duty and excise on beers, wines and spirits partly keep the country going. I answer, think of the sums spent every year through drink on the gaols, police,



lawyers, and various forms of charity, including hospitals and asylums. The total cost will not be very distant from the revenue. This point could easily be enlarged, and with telling effect. (Hear, hear.)

#### THE ACCOMMODATION OF TRAVELLERS.

There is yet another objector who says, What will you do for the accommodation of travellers when the hotels are shut? I reply that the great majority of licensed houses are mere drinking shops, and that the point only applies to the small minority. As to this minority we only touch the sale of intoxicating drink and the bar. I use advisedly the term "liquor bars." The bar only would be affected, and the rest of the house with its many rooms would remain the same.

There are two notable illustrations in Sydney. The Hotel Metropole, a remarkably fine place, was opened as an hotel without liquors and continued so for one or more years. The Company to which it belonged paid a good dividend. A change came, and a license was obtained. I am not sure that it has paid better than when it sold no liquor, or that it has accommodated more travellers. If now by a Local Option vote it should lose its license it would simply return to its former position. Again, there was the Grand Central Coffee Palace that was built and carried on for a considerable time as an hotel without the drink. It fell from grace, however, by applying for a license. On the day the license was granted the applicant informed the court that he had 240 boarders and served 700 meals a day. It was therefore like the Hotel Metropole, anything but a failure. It is now called the Grand Central Hotel. If its bar were affected by the Local Option vote it also would simply return to its former state. These two important hotels are valuable object lessons.

There is yet another in the headquarters of the New South Wales Alliance—(hear, hear)—at the corner of Castlereagh and Park streets, Sydney. It accommodates travellers, is well appointed, the building itself is a fine one, and it is most central for the city. The house has all that is necessary for visitors, and of the best, but there is no liquor bar. It has been well patronised, and will stand as another valuable example. It is a good hotel without the drink. (Cheers.)

Where a place enacts No License the question of accommodation soon settles itself. The demand speedily creates the supply, and various boarding houses often greatly gain. Indeed, it is frequently beneficial to separate the business in liquor and the accommodation of travellers, as then much more attention



is given to the latter. It is now often heard that a publican does not care to have travellers unless they are drinkers.—(hear, hear)—and that he will push the business in liquor to the neglect of the proper entertainment and comfort of guests. (Cheers.)

#### CONCLUSION.

I have spoken of the great powers given the people by the Local Option provisions of the new Act, and have proved conclusively, I think, that the right way to vote is for No License. I gave illustrations of its splendid successes, and I have effectively answered objections. The balance of reason is plainly seen to be on our side. Now let me say a few words in conclusion.

Co-operate and stand together. (Hear, hear.) Unity is ever strength, while division is weakness. Let every regiment or circle in the Temperance army ally themselves, and fight together, hand in hand, with one heart, under the banner of the New South Wales Alliance. (Cheers.) Let us ever be loyal to unity, and love the Alliance. Our adversaries will be united. They will be powerful and vigorous, and wealthy, and we cannot afford to be disorganized, in the face of their solidity. The unity of the friends of our cause should be the earnest desire of every wise and honest crusader for No License. (Cheers.)

While in earnest, be self sacrificing. Give of your time and money. A No License Campaign cannot be carried on without funds. Do not starve a great enterprise like ours, but readily give. The brave old lion in our fight in the Mother-land, Wilfred Lawson—(cheers)—is just dead, and while I think of his activity and heroism, I remember that he gave for years £10 a week to our cause. (Cheers.)

Each should be a patriot, and work alone for the country's good. You should seek high ideals, and if not reached, yet you will be nearer the heavenly. Some portion will be gained. Endeavour to form a hardy and virtuous manhood, with a pure and true womanhood in this fair State—in this land of promise—this Commonwealth of freemen, in the morning of its life. If you respect and love this land, you will work to cast out everything that blights, and mars, and destroys her men and women, and try to build up righteousness, truth, and peace. (Cheers.) And what has done more than drink to blacken and defame? Let the cry from the thousands of wrecked homes of the women and little children eloquently answer. (Cheers.)



We may thank God and take courage. The crusade against alcohol has marvellously advanced in recent years. The work of the pioneers and the host of friends that have entered into their labours is telling, and because the movement is infinitely right. Even Wilfred Lawson's heart was gladdened just before he put his armour off in death, by a large majority in the House of Commons for the principle he so bravely championed within its walls. (Cheers.) We, therefore, in starting this great enterprise of No License, can be cheered by advancing thought vindicating the reasonableness and importance of our position. Gerald Massey well says:—

The world rolls Freedom's radiant way,  
 And ripens with her sorrow.  
 Keep heart, who bear the cross To-day  
 Shall wear the crown To-morrow.  
 Build up heroic lives, and all  
 Be like a sheathen sabre,  
 Ready to flash out at God's call,  
 O Chivalry of Labour!  
 Triumph and toil are twins: and **aye**  
 Joy's sun's i' the cloud of sorrow;  
 And 'tis the martyrdom To-day,  
 Brings victory To-morrow. (Loud cheers.)



.. The ..  
**N.S.W. Alliance**

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**President :**

Rev. Canon F. B. BOYCE, Sydney

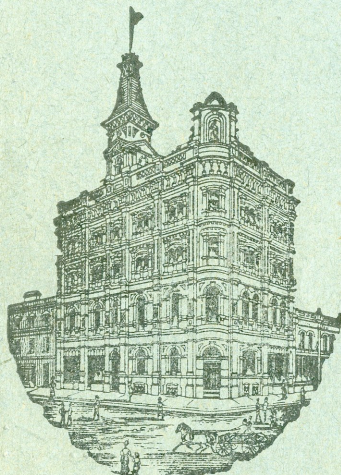
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