

BRITISHERS GUZZLE AS NEVER BEFORE

Reaction to America's First
Dry Year, Intensive.

BULL FAMILY ALL TIPSY

More Than Two Billion Dollars
Spent Last Year to Satisfy
Thirst of King's Subjects.

BY JOSEPH GRIGG.

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lished by Arrangement.)

LONDON, April 17.—(Special cable.)

—Britain's reaction to America's

first dry year is graphically illus-

trated in the nationwide demand for

more hooch, more beer and more wine

in which to consume both. John

Bull has no desire whatever to get

aboard the wagon with Uncle Samuel;

in fact he never had, despite all the

silver-tongued oratory of "Pussy-

foot" Johnson and his lieutenants,

despite all the oratory of his own

home-grown dry talent and despite

the sales of imported dry facts from

overseas.

America may aspire to be a hooch-

less Utopia. There is now here an

unlimited output of beer and whisky

of a stronger denomination than at

any time since the rigors of wartime

legislation pulled all the body out of

beer and all kick out of whisky.

Liquor Bill is Enormous.

Last year's booze bill in King

George's realm reached the colossal

sum of \$2,000,000,000. It computed

at the normal rate of exchange more

than a billion of that, according to

dry statisticians, came from the work-

ing classes.

The average expendi-

ture per capita annually is now

placed at between \$60 and \$65.

His first fight about America's prohi-

bition eventually enmeshing his

country in its toils, John Citizen now

laughs at his early spell of nerves

and orders a double to be sure he

isn't dreaming. The only nervous

persons here are those who are work-

ing for a dry England, because the

booze tide is coming in instead of

going out.

In the fiscal year 1915-16 there was

produced and consumed in Britain

1,800,000 standard barrels of beer. In

the year 1919-20 more than 27,000,000

such barrels shared the same fate, a

large part of it being of better quality

though not having the same "kick"

that most of the beer of 1920-21 is

endowed with.

Approximately 10,000,000 proof gal-

lons of hooch "went west" in the

United Kingdom in 1919 and a similar

quantity last year, or nearly 7,000,000

more than in 1918.

Few Dips Fool Themselves.

It is only fair to the dries here to

say that it was an insignificant num-

ber of that doughty band which be-

lieved that the American drinkless

example would have such a weighty

influence in England as to put the

skids under John Barleycorn within

the next five years. If American

prohibition has done anything in

England it has clarified the public

mind about booze and what place it

ought to play in the life of the ordi-

nary human being. It has brought

into the limelight the forces aiming

at prohibition and the forces willing

to take the lid off entirely.

This is showing in the many recent

declarations by magistrates to de-

fenders who had "gone off the deep

end," as they say in England. The

magistrates have reminded the

"sousters" that anyone who lacks

booze ought to know how to handle

it and hold it. When an American

sailor was charged with drunkenness,

his plea for lenient treatment was

that he had had too much.

American Example of Failure.

The magistrate said he was a shi-

pping example of the utility of anti-

booze legislation. He turned the

sailor loose with the warning that he

ought to take his liquor in moderation,

even when in a wet country.

One swallow doesn't make a sum-

mer nor does one American off the

wagon in London mean that prohi-

bition in America is a failure, but when

Americans fall off the cart with the

spontaneous regularity they have ex-

hibited here in the last year of the

an incorrect version of the entire af-
fair.
"So far as can be found from a
most thorough examination of the
documents of the Quai D'Orsay," it was
said, "no invitation has ever been sent
by the minister of the liberated re-
gions to General Goethals through the
French foreign office. Had such a
communication been sent to M. Jus-
sereand, there is not the slightest
doubt that it would have been deliv-
ered, as the ambassador is a personal
friend of General Goethals, the two
meeting constantly."

"Following the public discussion of
the matter, the authorities asked High
commissioner Casse to ascertain from
General Goethals an expression of
opinion. It was learned that the
engineer had talked only in academic
terms with M. Jousseaux, saying he
would not have anything to do with
the financial side of the reconstruction,
and that he did not propose to
come to France himself to act as en-
gineer, France having at her disposal
the best engineers in the world. He
was merely interested in the technical
side."

M. Laurent of the labor confederation
remarked that subsequent events
would prove who was stating the
facts.

"The confederation has sufficient
confidence in General Goethals," he
said, "and can await developments,
but the negotiations in progress now
might be upset by intrigues if every-
thing were done publicly."

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ICE CREAM TRUST IN WEST CHARGED

Federal Trade Commission
Cites Portland Firm.

STOCK PURCHASE TARGET

Crystal Ice & Storage Company Ac-
cused of Controlling Other Con-
cerns to Lessen Rivalry.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The

Crystal Ice & Storage company of

Portland, Or., has been cited by the

federal trade commission, under sec-

tion 7 of the Clayton law, designed

to prevent firms from acquiring con-

trol of competitors where the effect is

to lessen competition between such

firms. The commission sets forth that

in the cities, towns and territory ad-

acent to Portland, The Dalles, Rose-

burg, Myrtle Point, Pendleton and

Bend, in Oregon, and Grays Harbor

and Centralia, in Washington, com-

peting companies sold approximately

1,000,000 gallons of ice cream an-

nually.

Stock Acquisition Alleged.

Of this total, in competition with

other independent competing com-

panies, the complaint sets out that

the Mount Hood Ice Cream company,

Portland, sold 300,000 gallons; the Ha-

zelwood Ice Cream company, Portland,

sold 275,000 gallons; the Norman Ice

Cream company, The Dalles, sold 25-

000 gallons; and that approximately

235,000 gallons were sold in this ter-

ritory by the Crystal Ice & Storage

company, the respondent.

The complaint says that the Crystal

Ice & Storage company acquired

all the assets, good will and approx-

imately 40 per cent of the stock and

share capital of the Mount Hood Ice

Cream company, 90 per cent of the

stock and share capital of the Ha-

zelwood Ice Cream company, and has

also acquired 51 per cent of the stock

and share capital of the Norman Ice

Cream company.

Monopoly is Charged.

Through the acquisition and the

control of these companies, the com-

plaint avers that the Crystal Ice &

Storage company now sells and con-

trols approximately 80 per cent of all

the ice cream sold throughout the

territory mentioned, and that the ef-

fect of such acquisition tends to cre-

ate a monopoly in the sale of ice

cream in this territory.

Thirty days are allowed for filing

of an answer.

CHARGE LAID TO COMPETITOR

Crystal Ice & Storage Company to

File Answer This Week.

That the action brought by the fed-

eral trade commission against the

Crystal Ice & Storage company was

the result of misrepresentations made

by a competitor and will be dismissed

as soon as the answer to the com-

plaint is filed, was the transfer of Boise

Elton Watkins, attorney for the com-

pany.

The principal allegation in the com-

plaint is that the local concern pur-

chased the Norman Ice Cream com-

pany of The Dalles is unfounded. Mr.

Watkins declared, and while the Crystal

Ice Cream company owns some

stock in the Hazelwood Ice Cream

company, it does not control that con-

cern. The Mount Hood company was

purchased outright, but the transac-

tion took place before the Clayton

law went into effect and cannot be

involved in proceedings under the

statute, he said.

"We will file our answer to the

complaint this week," said Mr. Wat-

kins, "and I am confident that our

company will not have to appear.

The report that the Crystal company

purchased the Norman Ice Cream

company at The Dalles arose from the

fact that George Weatherly, president

of the Crystal Ice Cream company, ap-

peared at the plant as an