

MANY STATES TAKE ACTION ON PROHIBITION

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Of 11 states in the eastern part of the United States, six took action through their legislatures last winter toward more stringent prohibition enforcement. Notable among these was Pennsylvania. In four others no action was taken, while in New York the existing enforcement measure was repealed. A summary of the situation follows:

Delaware—An effort to amend the Klair prohibition enforcement law at the last session of the Delaware legislature was defeated in the closing hours of the session, when a bill introduced by Representative Joseph M. Brogan, democrat, died in committee. The measure was drafted by the Delaware State Medical society and endorsed by the State Dental society. It provided for a modification of the law to make it possible for druggists to fill prescriptions of physicians for medicinal purposes where the use of alcoholic stimulants was deemed necessary.

Opponents of the bill and many of those in favor of modification of the Klair law expressed the opinion that the measure was too drastic, and that it practically would nullify the law.

New York—Repeal of the Mulan-Gage state prohibition enforcement statute, adoption of a memorial to congress requesting modification of the Volstead act so as to legalize the traffic in beer and wine, and passage of a bill preventing search and seizure by peace officers of the state without a warrant, were the chief contributions of the New York legislature to the wet and dry controversy.

The bill repealing the enforcement statute was the center of the storm. Introduced on the opening day of the session, it several times failed to muster a majority of votes in the assembly after a successful trip through the senate, but finally was passed by a margin of one vote a few hours before final adjournment, nearly fifteen weeks after its introduction. Its subsequent approval by Governor Smith and the memorandum in which he set forth the reasons for his action are now political history.

The governor, in his annual message to the legislature, recommended adoption of the memorial to congress. The search and seizure bill amended the civil rights law by making mandatory instead of permissive that section providing that the right of the people to be secure against unreasonable search and seizure should not be violated. The purpose of this amendment, it was generally understood, was to prevent search by state officials without warrants, of automobiles and other vehicles on the highways.

New Jersey—The prohibition question was not taken up by the New Jersey legislature last winter.

West Virginia—The West Virginia 1923 legislature, at its recent session, amended the present prohibition law fixing heavier penalties for violations. An added section provided a sentence of from one to three years for any person

found to have firearms or other weapons on his person or in a vehicle at or within 100 yards of the place where intoxicating liquors are being unlawfully manufactured, transported or sold.

Connecticut—During the last session of the Connecticut legislature there were introduced bills to repeal the present state enforcement laws and to increase the lawful alcoholic content of liquors, as well as a resolution to memorialize the congress of the United States to change the Volstead law so as to allow light wines and beer.

An effort towards ratification of the eighteenth amendment was stopped by a ruling that refusal to ratify by a previous session ended the matter.

The bills to repeal the liquor laws and to alter the alcoholic content in liquors were rejected on unfavorable committee reports with little contest. The proposed memorial to congress received much verbal attention, but few votes.

Maine—New acts require a federal permit to transport liquor, with fine of \$300 and \$600 and jail sentence of three to six months; provide penalty of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than three years for conspiracy to sell liquor in the state; penalty of \$500 to \$1,000 and jail sentence of six months to two years for drivers of liquor cars not having owner's permission in writing to use them, thus providing for forfeiture of automobiles and preventing evasion of responsibility through the plea that owners lack knowledge of the use made of cars. Conforming to the national act, the Maine statute which formerly read

Prohibition? Yes, Applesauce!



Not quite applesauce. The sign reads "Applesauce." This is a prohibition parade. "Where was it held? Why, right in Lucerne, Switzerland, and people came from all parts of the republic to participate in it.

"sale within the state" now relates to liquor "intended for sale" and is designed to prohibit shipments from Canada to other states through Maine.

New Hampshire—No prohibition discussion. Penalties for driving automobile while under influence of liquor made more severe.

Vermont—Penalty for persons manufacturing, selling or transporting liquor fixed at \$300 to \$1,000 fine and imprisonment three to 12 months. Other prohibition enforcement acts were passed at session two years ago.

Massachusetts—State laws amended to authorize state or local officers to proceed against those manufacturing, transporting or sell-

ing liquors containing more alcoholic content than that prescribed by law. Papers are now in circulation to make this statute the subject of referendum at the next state election, in November, 1924, and if the necessary 15,000 signatures are obtained before the 90 days allowed have expired, the effect will be to hold up the operation of the act until it has been acted upon by the people.

Rhode Island—No change made in state enforcement act passed two years ago. A bill to submit to the people the question of repeal of the act passed the house this year but died later in committee.

Pennsylvania—A prohibition enforcement act, sponsored by Gov-

ernor Gifford Pinchot, was enacted by the 1923 Pennsylvania legislature. It repealed an enforcement law passed by the 1921 legislature, which provided a system of licenses for hotels, saloons and similar places, permitting them to sell beverages which came within the legal requirements fixed by congress. It also provided more stringent search and seizure and burden of proof sections than the old law.

The 1923 legislature defeated administration measures designed to license and regulate breweries and to control the manufacture and sale of alcohol for commercial, scientific and medicinal purposes and refused to grant \$250,000 asked by the governor for "law enforcement" under his personal direction. The \$250,000 was carried in the general appropriation bill, providing funds for the ordinary expenses of the state

government, and was entirely independent of the prohibition enforcement act itself. The manner in which it was to be used was not disclosed, other than that it was intended for prohibition enforcement particularly.

Kodak finishing at Stinson's, 317



Want speed in gasoline? Want power in gasoline? Want economy in gasoline? Then buy volatile gasoline. Drive in at the nearest Shell dealer's and give Shell gasoline a thorough tryout.

SHELL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

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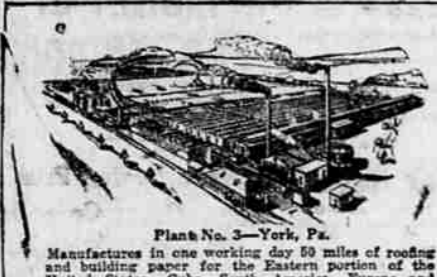
Kodak finishing at Stinson's, 317



--IF-- WINTER COMES!

New roofs are needed. You can put them on, but who knows it?

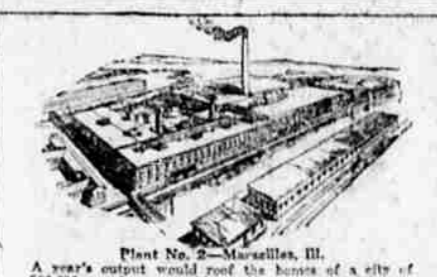
ADVERTISE!



Plant No. 3—York, Pa. Manufactures in one working day 50 miles of roofing and building paper for the Eastern portion of the United States, Cuba, South America, Europe and South Africa.



Plant No. 16—Trenton, N. J. Formerly Cooks Linoleum, now one of the Certain-teed units. One of the greatest linoleum plants in the world, turning out this year enough linoleum products to cover a path one yard wide from London to San Francisco. This is sufficient to meet the average needs of half-a-million homes.



Plant No. 2—Marshall, Ill. A year's output would roof the houses of a city of 600,000 people, or would provide shelter for all purposes on thousands upon thousands of farms.



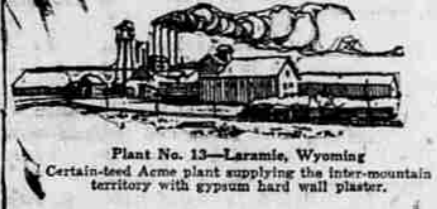
Plant No. 7—Richmond, Cal. A modern efficient paint plant making high grade paints and varnishes.

We call this label the "Label of over a hundred satisfactions" because we put it on more than a hundred different products which we know are all right, and will give you more service than you pay for. This label represents CERTAIN satisfaction—quality guaranteed.

W. M. Mason
President



Plant No. 10—Acme, Texas. A complete Certain-teed community is dependent upon this plant, surrounded by 8000 acres of gypsum deposits from which are made Certain-teed Acme cement plaster and gypsum blocks.



Plant No. 13—Laramie, Wyoming. Certain-teed Acme plant supplying the inter-mountain territory with gypsum hard wall plaster.



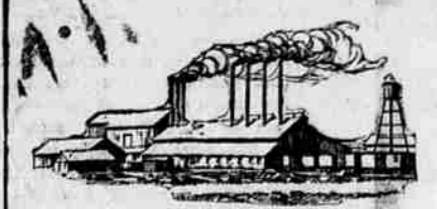
Plant No. 5—Acme, New Mexico. A modern gypsum plaster products plant located upon one of the finest natural deposits known. Makes the well-known Certain-teed Acme cement plaster and gypsum blocks.



Plant No. 11—Cement, Oklahoma. Rock crusher and huge quarry supplying crushed gypsum rock to Portland cement plants.



Plant No. 1—East St. Louis, Ill. The first roll of Certain-teed, the most widely used brand of roofing in the world, was made here. Nearly everybody, at some time has been sheltered by a Certain-teed roof. To be found on millions of buildings throughout the world.



Plant No. 9—Grand Rapids, Mich. This Certain-teed Acme plant making gypsum plaster and gypsum blocks is now being rebuilt to three times its former capacity.



Plant No. 12—Acme, Oklahoma. One of the numerous Certain-teed Acme plants producing gypsum hard wall plaster, now being used so generally in the better type of buildings.



Plant No. 14—Gypsum Oregon. Another Certain-teed Acme plant producing gypsum cement plaster and gypsum blocks. The lightness, fire-proof qualities and speed with which walls can be constructed with gypsum blocks are causing them rapidly to displace other methods.



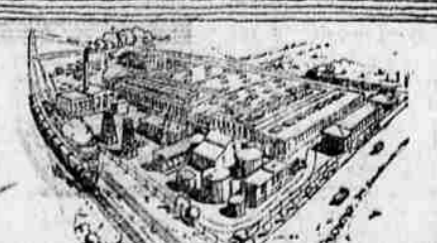
Plant No. 6—St. Louis, Mo. A complete plant making house paints and varnishes, and paint specialties.



Plant No. 5—Niagara Falls, N. Y. Powered by the mighty Niagara there is yearly output here to roof over a hundred thousand homes.



Plant No. 15—Philadelphia, Pa. Began making floor coverings nearly a hundred years ago as The Pottery Stone & Co., Inc. Its products have been widely known and used for several generations. Today is producing tremendous quantities of plain and inside linoleums, printed linoleums, Floritec (felt base floor covering), and olefin.



Plant No. 4—Richmond, Cal. Turns raw into roofing for the Pacific Coast, Australia and the Orient.

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To supply these materials hundreds of factories were built and expensive sales forces were organized, each with its own standard of production and system of distribution—many with little or no standard system. Waste was inevitable; quality uncertain; price a matter of barter—so that buyers of the previous generation might well heed the old Latin warning *cauet emptor*—"let the buyer beware."

But within twenty-five years a peaceful revolution has relieved the buyer of all uncertainty and placed the responsibility squarely on the shoulders of the manufacturer. Certain-teed fully accepted this responsibility. Today, over one hundred products of usefulness and beauty are made in the sixteen plants you see on this page; each product uniform in its enduring quality; each made by the most modern and economical process, each reaching you over the shortest possible distance with the least possible expense. Each and all are united under one policy, one sales organization and one brand—the brand that means—*Certain satisfaction—Quality guaranteed, the brand known everywhere as Certain-teed.*

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