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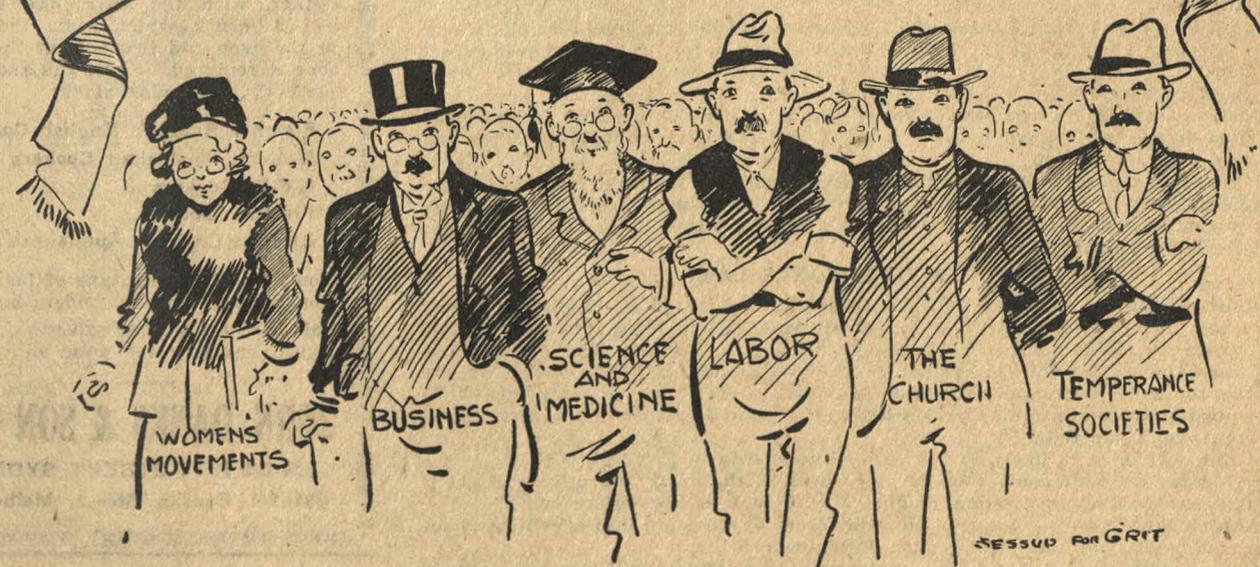
A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

VOL. XVII. No. 28. Twopence. SYDNEY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1923.

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SYDNEY SEPT. 30th & OCT. 1st & 2nd 1923.



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FORD URGES PROHIBITION LAW BE ENFORCED BY ARMY AND NAVY.

Auto Manufacturer Takes Unique Stand in Favor of Living Strictly Up to Letter of Constitutional Amendment on Booze.

By REV. WILLIAM L. STIDGER (written expressly for Universal Service).

Detroit, Mich., June 9.—I interviewed Henry Ford on Prohibition because Governor Smith of New York has put a new light on the whole Prohibition question and because he has raised a new political issue.

I already knew of Ford's strong opposition to liquor in any form and his total abstinence personally.

He was not willing to talk of Governor Smith's action in signing the Mullan-Gage Prohibition enforcement repeal bill as a political issue. But he was willing to talk, and that right vehemently, about the enforcement of the Volstead Act.

As usual, his opinions were unique and his solution rather direct and original.

"What would you suggest as the best way to enforce the Volstead Act as long as it is part of the Constitution of the United States, Mr. Ford?"

URGES ENFORCEMENT BY ARMY AND NAVY.

"Turn it over to the army and navy. Smith is right to that extent; that it is a Federal job to enforce the law. The army and navy have not anything to do in peace times, anyhow, but go through a few drills and idle their time away cruising or maintaining the social relations at some isolated post. Why not give them something to do for the money we spend on them? Get them busy. Let them have a constructive job and they'll be happy."

"Do you think they could enforce the laws?"

"Absolutely. They are the only men who can. Take the way the old war put the booze on the blink. That's what our army and navy would do to these rum runners if we turned the job over to them. Some of us would join the army ourselves to help enforce the liquor laws. You'd see just how popular the Volstead Act is if you did that."

NEVER DRANK DROP IN LIFE.

"Since we are talking about booze, Mr. Ford, would you mind telling me your personal attitude toward it?"

"I'll be glad to tell you what I think of it. Booze never did any good any place, any time. That's the way I feel about it. I never drank a drop in my life, and I never expect to drink a drop."

"What about industry?"

"No industrial leader with any sense allowed liquor in his shops. That was stopped because it hurt business. I have noticed a great difference in our plants since the Prohibition law went into effect."

It is an interesting observation that Ford neither smokes nor drinks, and that there is no smoking, drinking, or chewing of tobacco allowed in his industry from top to bottom. I have been sitting in with the Ford executives at lunch for some time and I have never seen a Ford executive smoking.

UP TO PEOPLE TO ENFORCE LAW.

"But talking about the Volstead Act," continued Ford, "it will be enforced as soon as the people want it enforced. Right here in Detroit we have one of the hardest problems of law enforcement in America because Canada is just across from us. The city failed to enforce the laws and so did the Government. They asked us for help because we are near to Ecorse, the worst rum-running section in America. We sent our detectives down there and stopped booze-running in a week's time. If we can do it the Government ought to do it all right, don't you think?"

"Do you think America is likely to take a backward step in Prohibition?"

"Unless we turn the enforcement of the laws over to the army and navy and get it done right, America is likely to become disgusted with lack of law enforcement."

"Do you think that Governor Smith's Act will force the question into a political issue in the coming campaign for the election of a President?"

"No, not any more than it has been heretofore. Why should it become a political issue? It is already a law and a part of the Constitution of the United States. It ought to be enforced, just the same as any other law, and that's all there is to it."

"Do you think that conditions along law enforcement are any better now than they were at the beginning?"

EDUCATION HELD NECESSARY.

"Yes. They are getting better all the time. We must educate the people and after a while, just as in any social problem, when the truth is known, the law will be enforced. You have to have public opinion back of a law to give it validity, and the way to get public opinion back of the Volstead Act is to educate the people."

"You do not feel discouraged, then, over the future of Prohibition in America?"

"Not at all. It's just as I said a while ago about business. I'm an optimist. America is not going to retrace her steps along any line, and certainly not along such a line as going back to pre-war days in this liquor business. We're not making any new drunkards, and that's a step forward, at least."—*The Denver Post*, June 10, 1923.

A TRAGEDY OF YOUTH.

One often notices quite young dark-haired girls with threads or even streaks of grey marring their locks. This is a deplorable fact and one which adds many years to the age of any young girl similarly afflicted. There is no doubt that dark hair tends to fade and grow grey much earlier than fair, and it is obvious that steps must be taken to restore the discolored hair and prevent the greyness from spreading.

Hair dyes have much to prejudice them in the eyes of any wise and far-seeing woman, and certainly nothing could be more unsuitable for the hair of a young girl.

At first sight, it might seem that to resort to dyes was the only way out of the difficulty, but a specialist would say otherwise. He would explain that the only way to restore grey hair naturally to its proper tint is by attacking the cause of the discoloration—that is, by properly nourishing the cells which supply the hair with its coloring matter.

An excellent recipe, which can easily be made up at home, is two ounces of tannalite dissolved in three ounces of bay rum. No difficulty should be experienced in procuring either of these ingredients from a good chemist.

This mixture should be applied to the roots of the hair with a small brush—a clean tooth brush answers the purpose admirably. After a short course of this treatment, the hair will gradually resume its proper color, and will benefit also by the tonic properties of the lotion. The hair is a sensitive organism, and its condition depends largely on the health. Indigestion, overstrain, insufficient exercise—all help to weaken and discolor the hair. Nevertheless, with proper attention to rest and diet and so reliable a tonic as that mentioned above, the most obstinate cases of grey hair should be overcome.



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REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN'S PROHIBITION LEAGUE.

By M. PRESTON-STANLEY, Organising Secretary.

The Representative Women's Prohibition League was formed with a purpose—that purpose was to secure the co-operation of the women who lead other women in the greatest of all campaigns, the campaign for a sober world.

The co-operation of thinking women can only be secured for any movement through conviction—and conviction can only be arrived at through knowledge.

Therefore the first step taken in the construction of this organisation was the broadcasting of facts. Facts are the great apostles of reform. Facts recruit more converts than do sermons.

And when our women leaders sifted and analysed the wealth of evidence which proved beyond all doubt that Prohibition is not only a great human reform, but that it embodies the highest ethical expression yet attained by man in all the centuries of his strivings in the realm of progressive practical politics, they became convinced—and that conviction has led them to pioneer the work of the Representative Women's Prohibition League.

The last six months have witnessed the growth of an organisation which will be the soul of the next campaign.

CENTRAL BRANCH.

The Central Branch of the League meets on the third Monday of each month in the Feminist Club rooms, and great work already stands to its credit.

WINE BARS.

The agitation against the wine bars which has been vigorously conducted by this organisation has met with every sympathy from the present Minister, the Hon. T. J. Ley, M.L.A., who has indicated in his correspondence with us some very decided reforms.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

In furtherance of the educational work of the organisation a number of its members have acted as hostesses at "tea-parties with a purpose" held on Saturday afternoons. Each hostess invited ten other representative women who were not convinced Prohibitionists.

Our President, Mr. Hammond, attended two of these parties, and on each occasion gave a splendid and compelling address upon the achievements of Prohibition, which had a very wide influence, and on every occasion these gatherings have resulted in almost a hundred per cent. accretion of strength to our movement.

Public speaking classes for our members are also being held under the auspices of the Central Branch, and it is surprising how large a number of capable women are anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity to learn to express themselves upon Prohibition as a means of helping us in the fight which lies ahead.

At the present moment the members are working very strenuously to fill the house for the fascinating comedy, "Mary, Mary, quite contrary," which the Vagabonds' Dramatic Company are presenting on Saturday night next in aid of the Representative Women's Prohibition League Funds.

The Vagabonds have raised over £5000 for public charities during the last few years, but we have convinced them that many of these charities would not need their assistance if we had Prohibition, and so they have decided to help us in this

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THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN
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(Monday 2.30, to Friday)

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splendid fashion. They have also undertaken to give another performance for our funds in November.

Branches have been formed in Auburn, where the popular Mrs. Nicholls, one of the busiest women in Auburn, a lady dentist with a very large practice has become President.

It was largely owing to Mrs. Nicholls' enthusiasm and organising ability that a public debate on Continuance v. Prohibition between Mr. Stanton, President of the Sydney School of Arts Debating Club, and Miss Preston-Stanley, Organising Secretary of the R.W.P.L., was held in the Auburn Town Hall. Mr. Morrow, M.L.A., presided. Miss Stanley opened the debate in a 15 minute speech, then each speaker followed for 20 minutes and then a further 20 minutes. At the conclusion a vote was taken upon the merits of the debate and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Prohibitionist side of the question; only two votes being recorded for Mr. Stanton and Continuance.

The Auburn Branch will do great work. It is particularly fortunate in having three of the most progressive of Auburn's women citizens as its three chief officers—President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

BURWOOD.

The Burwood Branch is also going to be very strong, not only in numbers, but in the quality of its members. Here again, one of the most popular women in the Western Suburbs, Mrs. G. S. Blair, Mayoress of Burwood, has assumed the Presidency, and under her able direction the Branch will become a factor for Prohibition in Burwood. The objective of this Branch is one thousand members within the next three months.

VAUCLUSE.

The Vaucuse Branch under the Presidency of the charming and capable President, Mrs. McIntyre, has undertaken a Prohibition "drive" through Vaucuse, when every resident will be called upon; literature will be left, and an invitation will be extended to become associated with the Branch.

CROYDON.

In Croydon a Branch has been formed, and Mrs. Blair, of Croydon, is the President. Mrs. Blair has joined the public speaking class (which has just been formed), and is determined that she will not be a figure-head, but will be able to present the case for Prohibition when the referendum comes round.

We have strong branches in Roseville, Lindfield, Chatswood, and Willoughby, all of which are now working strenuously for the Prohibition Fete on the 16th and 17th of November. It was largely through the instrumentality of Mrs. Hobbs, of Roseville, and Mrs. Kline, of Chatswood, that these Branches have come into existence, and are doing such excellent work.

A Branch at Artarmon has recently been formed, and has all the elements of progress within it. Mrs. Wayne, the young President, has also determined that she will learn to take a vigorous part in the campaign from the platform.

Branches have also been formed at Summer Hill, under the Presidency of Mrs. Brown, wife of Dr. Brown, of Summer Hill. Other Branches also have been formed at Clovelly, Randwick, and Greenwich.

A splendid Branch has also been formed at Lawson, and as the result of the formation of this Branch we are endeavoring to get a chain of branches throughout the mountains.

Branches are in course of formation in Manly, Neutral Bay, North Sydney, Woilstonecraft, Epping, Campsie, Waverley, Lakemba, and many other suburbs, and a great work lies before these Branches, and they are ready to do it.

The Representative Women's Prohibition League will indeed be representative in the very best sense, because it will be representative not only of the best intelligence of our representative women, but of the best spiritual elements within the women movement. They will represent the conscience of the women movement, and when the fight comes the members of this organisation will be found in the vanguard of the fight.

PASS "GRIT" ON.

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.

FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

- 11 a.m.: St. Thomas', North Sydney.
7.15: St. Andrew's Cathedral.
Rev. Ainslie Yeates, M.A.
11 a.m.: Marrickville Methodist Church.
7 p.m.: Dulwich Hill Presbyterian Church.
Mr. C. W. Chandler.
11 a.m.: Pennant Hills, Thornleigh Anglican.
3 p.m.: Carlingford Anglican.
7.15 p.m.: Bexley Anglican Church.
Mr. Chas. E. Still.
11 a.m.: Dulwich Hill Presbyterian Church.
7 p.m.: Campsie Congregational Church.
Ex-Senator David Watson.
11 a.m.: Five Dock Methodist Church.
7 p.m.: Epping Anglican Church.
Mr. Francis Wilson.
7.15 p.m.: Haberfield Methodist Church.
Mr. Albert Lane, M.L.A.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4.

Haberfield Meth. School Hall at 8 p.m.
Ex-Senator David Watson.

MR. HERBERT CARROLL'S FIXTURES.

Lyceum, Sydney, Sept. 30, 3 p.m.
Friday, October 5: School of Arts, Camden, 8 p.m.
Thursday, Oct. 4: Concord West, Parish Hall, at 8.

GREAT CONFERENCE OF PROHIBITIONISTS

TO BE HELD IN SYDNEY.

September 30th, October 1st and 2nd.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

- 11 a.m.: Special Service for young people (Lodge members will wear regalia).
St. Barnabas' Anglican Church, George-street West, Sydney.
Preacher: Rev. R. B. S. Hammond.

MASS DEMONSTRATION.

- 3 p.m.: The "Lyceum" C.M.M., Pitt-street, Sydney,
Senator J. D. Millen (Tasmania).
Miss M. Preston-Stanley.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1.

- St. James' Hall, Phillip-street, Sydney.
2 p.m.: Opening of Conference by His Grace The Archbishop of Sydney, Primate of Australia.
5.30 p.m.: Tea (delegates only).
10 p.m.: Closing exercises.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2.

- St. James' Hall, Phillip-street, Sydney.
7.30 p.m.: Opening of Conference Session.
10 p.m.: Closing exercises.

This Conference of Prohibitionists is the outcome of a universal desire to organise and educate for prohibition of the liquor traffic on modern lines, and on a scale never before conceived.

You must be sure to use your badge and credential, and attend at this function, which is undoubtedly the biggest Prohibition event in the history of New South Wales.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Since our last issue was printed Mr. Waters of Albury has been in to greet us with his cheery presence, and brings optimistic news and scraps of useful information from the border town.

Miss Low, a most energetic metropolitan worker, has also spared us a few minutes, during which we received many interesting items of Prohibition news from our workers and friends in Botany-Mascot District.

Quite recently these same workers very materially assisted in this great cause by making a most acceptable and worthy gift through their Victory Fete.

Australia's Dry Comedian has been very wet indeed; wherever he appeared of late, so did a storm, and in most cases our "Fun Factor," Mr. Pat Carroll, has been merrily sailing from town to town per boat (judging by belated reports).

We sincerely hope he will dry out alright in time for "The" Conference.

THE LEGION OF HONOR.

The N.S.W. Alliance of Churches and Temperance Organisations.

In last issue of this paper, the copy of a letter to all Branches of N.S.W. Alliance by Field Secretary appeared on this page.

The Branch returns are coming in by every mail, but a reminder to Branches is essential, because any Branch Secretary who does not reply will automatically cause his or her Branch to be removed from our list, as we are desirous of keeping records of active Branches only.

The time for earnest and concerted action has arrived, and any person who is not with us must be against us. Just as a division is taken in Parliament on all questions, so then do we ask the citizens of N.S.W. to declare themselves on either one side of the moral fence or the other.

A wise man once said, "Time comes when there is little to be said and much to be done." Such a time has arrived, and it behoves every "lover of liberty" to declare themselves, and to work according to their moral convictions and their commonsense perceptions.

Please remind your Secretary (if not already dealt with) to deal immediately with our Branch census returns, and let headquarters have the necessary information before Conference meets.—Yours sincerely,

FIELD SECRETARY.

BOUND COPIES OF "GRIT."

There are a few bound copies of "Grit" available. Ring up or write and we will send you 52 issues nicely bound for 10/6; postage extra.

PROHIBITION VICTORY FETES.

FETE NOTES.

During the week parcels were received from the following friends:

From Miss Hilda Walker, of Wattamondara (near Cowra), one box containing handsome hand-knitted lady's scarf, camisole, and seven pairs of babies' booties.

From Miss Reid, of Willoughby, a parcel of aprons, camisoles, and kettle holders.

From Mrs. Saunders, still another knitted vest.

From Mrs. Stafford and Miss Johnson, nine pairs knitted booties.

We wish to extend our hearty thanks to the many excellent friends who so generously subscribed their valuable donations to the Prohibition cause through the Fetes.

The Bankstown Fete will soon be held. The dates are October 25 and 26, and the place—Majestic Theatre, Bankstown.

Watch for the up-to-date programme with which Bankstown residents are heralding in their Victory Fete. Over 3000 copies will shortly be distributed, and it is going to be the most useful programme ever published.

North Sydney workers are very busy, and November 16 and 17 are going to be Chatswood's busy days.

Believe me, the Town Hall will not hold the crowds. If you live on the North Shore line you already know what a huge success the North Shore Fete is going to be.

If you do not live on the North Shore try and exceed the efforts being displayed over there.

* * * FETE FIXTURES.

North Shore Fete.—St. Leonards to Wahroonga, Chatswood Town Hall, November 16th and 17th. Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Anderson, "Bayswater," Mackenzie-street, Lindfield.

Bankstown District Fete, to be held in Majestic Hall, Bankstown, on October 25 and 26. Joint Hon. Secretaries: Miss Fripp and Miss G. Dunkley.



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

Address all correspondence re Bands of Hope, Y.P. Societies, and the "New Day Crusade" to "The Y.P. Dept., N.S.W. Alliance, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney." (Phone, City 8944).

CRUSADE NOTES.

Broken Hill.

We have received a very interesting report from Mr. W. H. Rose, Australasian Secretary of the Band of Hope Union, dealing with his visit to Broken Hill. He expresses great satisfaction in the manner his different appointments were arranged, and is pleased with the results of the various meetings. We believe that a great work has been given a substantial lift, spiritually and financially, as the result of this visit.

(Continued on next page.)

THE TESTIMONY OF THE CHILDREN.

Some phases of the complex social problem work themselves out in ways strikingly effective in the eyes of discriminating observers. Conclusions drawn under such circumstances, especially when felicitously expressed, are especially deserving of attention. For example, consider certain observations which come to the "Daily News" in a letter from a woman physician.

"Through the last school year," she writes, "I was employed as a school physician for a certain portion of each day. I often stood watching the children coming from school. Then they appeared like an animated garden, their clothing of all colors and their hair worn so prettily. Some of them looked like the king's heralds, with their hair cut straight across and cropped short at the ears. I laughed aloud at sight of them—the dears! One day I said to a doctor who visits the schools: 'Look at them. How clean, how perfectly hygienic they are. Look at their tasteful, sensible clothing. Did you ever see so beautiful a sight? There they are, hundreds of them, and not one showing signs of neglect.' He replied: 'Good wages did that,' and he added, 'I have worked in these schools a long time and I know. The con-

dition of things was not always what it is to-day.' Ah, I wish all employers of labor could see the children, for it would help them to understand the workers' side of the wage problem.

"At another time I stood watching the very little children coming from school. There came to meet them the mothers of these very little children—the wonderful mothers!—each espying her own at a distance amid the multitude. I suppose mothers have different eyes from the rest of us. I am sure I could not pick out one particular child so far away. To a policeman, who stood beaming at the little ones, I said: 'See the dears. Look at their clothes and the condition of their clean little bodies. Is it not delightful? Did you ever see the like?' The policeman answered, smiling: 'No, not always; Prohibition did that.' A policeman said it.

"Good wages—Prohibition. Turn away from everything else for just a minute and consider the endless army of little children. Now you have the unanswerable argument. Nothing can refute it."

Sentiment, perhaps you say. Well, it is beautiful sentiment. And it is more.—"Chicago Daily News."

Our Young People's Department—

(Continued from page 4.)

Mr. A. T. Hancock, the Superintendent of Young People's work, has also sent in a report of the meetings. During the brief visit of Mr. Rose 23 meetings were held and over 5000 boys and girls, not including adults, listened to the addresses.

Well done, Broken Hill!

Greenwich.

Greenwich Crusaders are working in a practical way. The following report shows that Greenwich boys and girls are intent on placing water before alcohol as a beverage:—

A successful concert was held in the Presbyterian School Hall, Greenwich-road, on September 8, in aid of the local funds of the Greenwich United "New Day" Crusaders. This branch of the Young People's Department is hoping to be able to erect on the Greenwich-road a drinking fountain as a permanent advertisement of the "New Day" Crusaders. Permission to erect this has been applied for to the Lane Cove Municipal Council, and one donation of 10/- has been received. Net proceeds of the concert have been handed to Crusader S. B. Innis, to be banked on behalf of local funds of the Greenwich United "New Day" Crusaders.

Crusade Signatures.

We would remind Crusaders of our effort to reach 10,000 signatures by November. We would like each boy and girl to work hard in this direction. Signatures have been received from Grenfell and Lithgow. Hurry along with the others.



EMPTY JAILS.

After forty years of Prohibition, Kansas last year had seventy-seven empty jails, says the "Lafayette (Ind.) Courier." "These empty jails stand as monuments to the good worked by dry law enforcement. It is plain that the weakening of the Prohibition law in Kansas would precipitate an instant increase in crime and would mean many tenants for those now vacant cells. Does anybody ask for a return to ancient evils? The average citizen has little patience with politicians or with forces that deliberately invite lawlessness and crime by destroying social safeguards."

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PROHIBITION IS GOOD BUSINESS.

Striking testimony to the beneficial effect of Prohibition on business is made by the Philadelphia correspondent of the "Daily News Record," of New York, who finds it true that while there is a sharp division of opinion between those who consider Prohibition a help to business and those who say it has had no effect at all, there is none "among a group of executives in the department store and credit store field, travelling salesmen, wholesalers, those who are engaged in retail credit work and who investigate the reputation of thousands of individuals in all walks of life and the methods of meeting obligations, those who live by making small loans to families in need, taking mortgage on their household effects as security, and rent collectors—who say business has suffered in any way as a result of Prohibition."

Taking first the idea of those who find an actual benefit from Prohibition, the correspondent writes:

"The first group contends that since the Volstead Act became a law people are spending money, that formerly went for booze, in the clothing, furnishing and furniture stores, that they are dressing and living better because they have more money for wearing apparel and household articles, and that Prohibition has, therefore, tended to improve business in the clothing and textile lines. They say this is more especially true of the poorer classes, and also applies to a certain extent to the middle class. In the pre-Prohibition period, it is contended, many of the poorer people spent their last cent for rum and went in rags. The middle class, it is said, could usually spend a part of its income for drinks and have enough left to supply its actual requirements, whereas, according to this view, they are now in a position to spend a larger part of their earnings on personal or house adornment, so that more money is being diverted into clothing and house-furnishing stores."



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A man who collects every month the rent from a number of families in cheap houses, which houses rented for eleven dollars up before the war, and for about twice that now, says that when the saloon was in its prime it was often necessary to collect the eleven dollars in four weekly instalments. He further says:

"In many instances the families that occupied them had little furniture, and what they did possess was of the poorest character. A mattress on the floor often served for both carpet and bed. Since the country went dry, he says, these families have improved their conditions materially. Carpets now cover the floors. They have better furniture, phonographs, and sometimes a piano. The higher rents are also paid promptly."

He is inclined to attribute this improvement to the fact that the storekeeper is now getting what formerly went to the saloon-keeper, although higher wages may also be partly responsible. There are a few business men who declare that the people have no more money to spend than they did before Prohibition, arguing that much of the money that formerly went into saloons is now going to the bootlegger.—"Literary Digest."

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THE AMENDING LIQUOR BILL IS PRESENTED.

THE BIG FIGHT BEGINS, AND WE WAIT AND WATCH.

The papers this morning (September 20) contain brief reviews of the Amending Liquor Act. This is what the "Telegraph" said:—

LIQUOR BILL.

COMPULSORY VOTING.

If Mr. Ley's Liquor Bill passes the House as it stands barmaids will gradually be eliminated.

Voting on the referendum will be compulsory, with a fine of £2 for failure to record the vote.

The bill is on the lines forecasted in the "Daily Telegraph."

"Are you in favor of Prohibition with compensation?" will be the question for the voter to answer. The vote will be taken on the first Saturday in September, 1928, the State electoral roll being used.

The bill provides that should the date specified be within 60 days of a State or Federal election the Government shall alter the date of the referendum by gazetting notification.

No compensation shall be paid to any person whose principal place of business is outside the State.

A register of barmaids shall be compiled by the clerk of the Licensing Courts for each licensing district.

To qualify for the list the person must have been employed as a barmaid in licensed premises not less than three months during the year 1923.

Every registered barmaid will be supplied with a certificate. Apart from registered barmaids, no female will be allowed to serve liquor on licensed premises other than the wife or daughter, sister, or step-daughter of the licensee.

On and after July 1, 1924, licensing courts shall consist of police and stipendiary magistrates.

At this stage we will not comment on the suggestion that the referendum should be taken during September, 1928. The suggestion is altogether too absurd for comment.

THE SEVEN POINTS.

We have not seen the draft of the bill, so cannot offer any criticism. This will suffice:

The Prohibition Party of New South Wales has endorsed the Seven Points. They are the charter of our Party in this fight, and we believe Parliament will give to the people of this State a bill which contains the principles we are pledged to support.

For the present that will do.

make their religion a kind of watertight cabin in which they live, and let the outside world take care of itself. A clever cartoon in the "Daily Telegraph" some years ago depicted a chain gang of five persons who do not vote—aliens, criminals, infants, aborigines, and insane persons. Under the picture the question was asked, "To which class do you belong?" Indifference to our method of government and the election of those who rule us is surely an imbecile attitude which all readers of "Grit" should try to dispel. The day of battle draws closer. Mr. Ley is moving, and events are also moving. Educate, educate the electors. Spread literature. Know the truth concerning the movement. Talk about it. John Ruskin said that he had not made up his mind whether the tongue were given to us to talk with or only to taste with, nor whether preachers should be multiplied or poisoned with arsenic and exterminated like rats." The occasion demands of us to make up our mind to "talk" and "preach" with all our might.

I find much intelligent interest being taken in the coming referendum—men and women alike awakening. Many on the other hand are misled by Bung's ads. "published by arrangement." An immense amount of harm is being done. Hundreds have said to me, "Look at the awful things that are going on in America." I have met many who imagine that this dope is the work of able specialists who are warning the people against the horrors of Prohibition, from quite disinterested motives. We need a tremendous fund to counter these advertisements. But at the present moment a lot might be done by an inch advertisement placed under Bung's screech, something like this:

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN.

Electors, beware of misrepresentations in the interested advertisements of the Liquor Trades Defence Union, "published by arrangement," in this and other country papers.

This would open the eyes of readers to the fact of the true nature of the advertisements of "our friend the enemy."

The interest in this district is not nearly so keen as in some districts I have known, but it is growing. Two young railway men were discussing the question. One said: "When you hold the ballot paper in your hand and ask, 'What am I to do for the best interests of the country' what will you say?" His friend answered: "Ah, when you put it that way, Prohibition will be carried."

THINGS THAT I SEE.

By A MAN OF THE ROAD.

Political apathy. Travelling as I do among all sorts and conditions of men I meet varied types of minds. The strangest, perhaps, is the deeply religious person, earnest to a degree, who loves his Bible and prays "Thy Kingdom come . . . on earth as it is in heaven," and does nothing to bring about the answer to the prayer. He leaves it all to God. I met a family of this type lately, and spoke of the work of Parliament, particularly the prospect of a referendum. They knew

nothing, and cared nothing about it. The wife said, "We never read the papers. I have my Bible, and that's enough for me." She did not seem to have read that "Righteousness exalteth a nation, and sin is a shame to any people." These people did not shun politics as a matter of principle. There are certain sectaries who take that attitude. With my friends it was sheer apathy and ignorant indifference. They do not care who govern us nor what laws are passed. They

ASK YOUR DOCTOR

and he will tell you that carbonate of iron, calcium, glycerophosphate, capsicin, and cascara sagrada are an excellent tonic and strengthening compound. They are what you get when you buy Hean's Tonic Nerve Nuts. If you buy these medicaments as a mixture you will pay 2/6 or 3/- for a bottle containing three or four days' supply. When you buy Hean's Tonic Nerve Nuts you pay 3/- for a box containing 12 days' treatment—a clear cash saving of 6/-.

All Reliable Chemists and Storekeepers stock Nerve Nuts.

A personal chat with my readers

THE SYDNEY HOSPITAL.

The Sydney Hospital needs £25,000 before the end of this year.

Their present debt is £161,786.

Their revenue for 1922 was £68,644, half of which was provided by the Government.

The public and the patients provided £34,322, which is a little less than the drink bill for New South Wales for one day!

There are 343 beds.

During the twelve months there were 6609 in-patients upon whom 4240 major operations were performed, and only 108 deaths resulting.

The expenditure for the year was £98,048.

The year's work added £29,404 to the debt of this great hospital.

The casualties and out-patients attended to numbered 48,935, or nearly 1000 a week. Of these 1387 were for some kind of violence, most of which had drink as a contributing cause.

No less than 1941 cases of venereal disease were treated.

It is a great record of service and a great evidence of human suffering.

I think "Grit" ought to do something.

Why not a "Grit" bed!

Why not £100 a year made up of a modest shilling a month thank offering for our health and strength?

This could be added to your subscription to the Alliance or to "Grit."

Let us do something—surely the need is great enough to prompt us to a sacrifice?

I have received some letters that reflect great credit on the post office officials.

One was addressed, "To the Church of England Clergyman who has Surry Hills, Australia, in his parish." That was all. It was to ask about a lady of whom the writer had heard nothing for over 20 years. I found her.

This week I received a paper from Colombia, a republic of which I fear I know very little. It is a thirty-page paper of the size of "Grit," devoted to a war on the beverage use of alcohol. It was addressed: "To Any Society, Paper, or Review Against Alcohol, Sydney, Australia." That was the complete address. If you can read Spanish let me send it on to you, and you can pick out the interesting pieces for reproduction in "Grit."

We read some very confusing opinions in the papers about Prohibition, and may reasonably suspect them of bias or inaccuracy

when they malign Prohibition. No question ever received so much attention over so long a period or was so convincingly demonstrated in their own land as was Prohibition in U.S.A. This gives us a right to suspect any belated attack on it.

The London "Times" is about the most conservative and reliable of newspapers. It has been frankly but with dignity opposed to Prohibition. In June last they published three careful, thoughtful articles from their special correspondent at Washington, D.C.:

"The American people, by a large majority," he says, "are, and will remain, in favor of Prohibition, and this after sufficient experience to justify a decision."

In his closing article he writes:

"All that the most hopeful of 'wets' in America now expect is a modification of the Volstead law, under which the phrase 'intoxicating liquors' in the amendment to the constitution should be interpreted less narrowly than is now the case. Nothing more is likely, or is expected, and even those Americans who would like more are resigned to the inevitable.

"The difficulties of the situation have been increased by the failure of the American Government to stop the inflow of liquor from abroad, and the correspondent tells us that thoughtful citizens "ask themselves whether Britons can with any satisfaction reflect that it is from British territory, or in vessels flying the British flag, that most of the smugglers work."

England reserves to itself the right to prohibit the importation of a dog, and one can well imagine the state of the country if U.S.A. started to smuggle a few harmless dogs into England. And then this same dear old, inconsistent, beer-soaked England resents with magnificent resentment America's plea to stop the smuggling of English-made spirits by English boats into U.S.A.

This will rank with England's conduct in the opium problem of the East, unless some big, wise, strong action is taken soon.

In Morocco, when the natives are training wild camels, they make them docile by inducing them to smoke tobacco—a cigar, loosely rolled, and placed in the end of a three-cornered piece of wood through which a hole has been drilled, says the "Irish Tobacco Journal."

"As soon as the camel begins to draw he becomes docile and quickly grasps the art of inhaling the smoke and emitting it through his nostrils." But it adds rather regretfully: "One defect of the training is that Mr. Camel is apt ever after to insist on smoking at work." This elicits the following comment from "Good Health" (Battle Creek, Mich.):

"Tobacco makes camels docile, it debases

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.

Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.
Assistant Editor—R. J. C. BUTLER.
Address: Box 390, G.P.O., Sydney.
Office: N.S.W. Alliance, Macdonell House,
321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1923.

and emasculates them. It does the same to men.

"Tobacco destroys the natural spirit of the camel and makes him an obedient slave to a cruel master. It does the same to men; it enslaves them to a drug and makes them the easy dupes of the tobacco mongers who delude them into the notion that tobacco is a friend and a solace, whereas it is, in fact, an enemy and a curse.

"The California Department of Agriculture sent out a statement to the effect that a drove of cattle stopping for the night near San Ardo, got into a near-by tobacco field, apparently enjoying the weed, which they proceeded to 'chew' and swallow. Four of the cows died before morning, and within a few days twenty-one had died from chewing the weed.

"About the same time this was published, appeared a notice of a child picking up and swallowing a piece of cigar, causing his death.

"Of course the cows died, as well as the baby. Tobacco is well known to be one of the most deadly of all plants. There is nothing surprising about this. The wonder is that the twenty-five or thirty million smokers in the United States are so blind that they cannot see that a drug that will tame camels and kill cows and babies is not the sort of thing likely to make men virile, manly, and efficient."

The Editor

PASS "GRIT" ON.

THE CHURCH AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

A CALL TO SERVICE AND TO SACRIFICE.

A live Church is a Church which is conducting a campaign. When a Church sheathes its sword and ceases to attack evil it dies. The Liquor Traffic is a definite evil thing which can be killed. The duty of every man and woman who is a soldier in the army of human liberation which is led by the Son of Man is to ceaselessly attack the liquor evil. Are you a fighting Christian?

THE CHURCH AND PROHIBITION.

(Extract from "35,000 Miles of Prohibition,"
by C. M. Gordon, M.A.)

"The manner in which the Church has slowly but surely overcome the saloon is one of the most inspiring triumphs of spiritual power in conflict with materialistic power that the world has ever witnessed. The saloon, while recognising that the Church was its natural enemy, was disposed to regard it as being pitifully weak, and as containing no real menace to the existence of the liquor traffic. It was not until within the last 10 or 15 years that the saloon suddenly became conscious of the fact that it was losing ground while the Church was gradually gaining. As late as 1910 the 'Brewers' Journal' of America, an influential liquor periodical, published the following sneer:—

"Undoubtedly the Church and the saloon originated in prehistoric times—probably simultaneously. And they have been rivals ever since. The priest gathered around him under his sacred tree or in his sanctified cave those whom he could induce to believe in the "gods," while the preparer of the real joys of life required no argument to induce people to trade with him. So the saloon man had the advantage from the start. And he has ever maintained it, as is shown by the expenditures as compared with the income of the religious establishment. No wonder that the clergyman feels sore when he contemplates the national drink bill and then looks at the rather insignificant figures representing the sum of "offerings," salary and appurtenances with which he keeps his business going. The struggle of the Church against the "worldly enjoyments" of man is a losing game, as its champions fight with spiritual weapons against substantial matters."

"Even while this champion of the saloon and of similar 'substantial matters' was penning this prophecy that the Church would fail because it fought with spiritual weapons those very weapons had already laid the foundations of the utter defeat of the saloon system. The following table will be an interesting commentary on the above:—

The Conflict Between Church and Saloon in America.

Year.	Churches.	Saloons.
1908	200,000	298,271
1911	220,160	218,393
1915	225,204	190,469
1916	225,321	184,718
1917	228,007	172,371
1918	229,000	111,989
1920	230,484	—
1922	243,590	—

"The number of churches given for the years 1908 and 1918 are approximate only, as I have not at hand exact figures for these years. The table embodies the progress of one of the mightiest moral conflicts in human history. In 1908 there were nearly 100,000 more liquor shops than churches in America, but within the next twelve years the Church had not merely reversed the position, but had swept the whole legalised saloon system out of existence. The despised 'spiritual weapons' had annihilated the 'substantial matters,' and had vindicated gloriously the supremacy of spiritual forces. Who can remain a pessimist in the face of a triumph of such magnitude? The Church in Australia will achieve a similar triumph as soon as she applies her resources or power and spirituality to the problem.

"The liquor traffic is a terrific hindrance to every sacred objective of the Church. It neutralises much of the effort put forth by the Church in the direction of evangelism and missions. It imposes upon the Church a burdensome expenditure in the nature of drink-caused charity. It keeps thousands of children out of the Sunday schools. It destroys the image of God in men. It elevates the brute in man. It prevents the spiritual nature from functioning. It murders the capacity to see God."

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WHAT IS THE ALLIANCE DOING?

HERE IS THE ANSWER.

Last year 1040 addresses were given by the President and the Field Staff of the Alliance. Over 300 open-air meetings were held.

Two hundred and seventy-three public meetings and 35 other meetings were conducted.

Upwards of 77,500 people were addressed. The womenfolk were organised. The Business Women's Prohibition League was formed, and meetings were held in 65 factories, 39 offices, 18 schools, 73 drawing-rooms, and 42 other meetings.

A Representative Women's Prohibition League, in which many women leaders are enlisted, has been formed and is entering on a big programme of work.

Nearly £1000 has been spent in opposing the granting of licenses. Out of 47 applications for licenses only 5 were granted.

Eleven Prohibition Fetes were held. In connection with these, 46,000 Prohibition newspapers and leaflets were distributed and 4500 people attended.

Prohibition Facts were sent out in a steady stream each week to from 200-300 newspapers and periodicals.

The Young People's Department of the N.S.W. Alliance has linked up for Prohibition twenty-one State-wide Young People's organisations.

The Alliance has made Prohibition the most important and most discussed single question before the electors.

The colossal task of educating our two million citizens of N.S.W. regarding the news and success of Prohibition has been well tackled.

But the coming Prohibition Referendum will be lost unless—

The Educational Effort is continued and increased, and unless the N.S.W. Alliance of Churches can meet the Liquor Trade with men, money, literature, speakers, advertisements, posters, etc.

The Alliance has succeeded in bringing the Liquor Traffic to bay. The Great Effort now is to win from Parliament a measure which shall provide for a Referendum on just and equitable terms.

Pipes and peace where pine logs glow,
Shaded lamps with lights turned low,
Deep, snug chairs with restful arms
Far from noise and night alarms,
Sweet, low voices heard in song,
While the charmed hours glide along,
These make ease and comfort sure
If there's Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

TWO BOOKLETS BY FAIRELIE THORNTON
Writer of "Daily Inspiration."

"SOUL REST or SPIRIT MESSAGES,"
and

"THE OTHER SIDE,"

Or things we may know concerning the next life."

Price, 1/6 each. Postage, 1d. each
Book Depot, 381 George Street, Sydney
And other booksellers.

Prohibition is Economic Benefit to Great Agricultural Industry, Declare Nation's Farm Leaders.

Abolition of Liquor Traffic Has Not Brought Ruin and Disaster to Tillers of Soil as Forecast by Wet Contenders in Days Before Adoption of Amendment.

ON CONTRARY, EFFECT OF DROUTH HAS BROUGHT REAL GOOD TO FARMING COMMUNITY OF NATION.

Farm Bureau Officials, Men High in Patrons of Husbandry, Agricultural Editors and Others Join in Universal Opinion that No Harm has Followed in Wake of Law.

PRICE OF CORN WAS NEVER AFFECTED BY DISTILLATION, SAYS ATKESON.

Grange Representative also Points Out that Vineyard Growers have Received Greatly Increased Prices for Product; Enumerate Several Secondary Economic Effects of Making U.S.A. Arid.

By J. H. LARIMORE.

Has Prohibition been economically beneficial to American business and industry, or detrimental?

An exhaustive inquiry into this subject is being made by the World League Against Alcoholism. So far the inquiry has covered the farming industry alone, but is being pursued along other lines and will show some remarkable things, it is promised.

With regard to the economic effect of Prohibition on the farming industry, the finding is that agriculture has received benefit from the drying up of the nation. First of all, the response to inquiries leads to the conclusion that the general farming industry is economically better off than in the pre-Prohibition days, and that with regard to the fruit industry, in particular, the effect has been significantly beneficial.

In working out this project, I sent letters to the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the national Grange master, the master of every State Grange, the editors of numerous farm journals, many

country agents, many individual farmers, and, incidentally, to the leaders of the colored race, for the colored folks are farmers in the South, at least.

FROM PERSONAL INTERVIEWS.

In addition, I had personal interviews with many growers of fruit and other farmers, and with farm organization leaders. I visited some of the great vineyards and interviewed manufacturers of fruit juice. I also talked with dairymen and general farmers and with the producers of milk products.

The candy business is not properly covered in this special inquiry, and will be treated separately later on, yet because of the fact that the manufacturers of candy use a great deal of milk, fruit, cereals, and other farm products, it is worth while to set down here that candy manufacturers who were questioned, responded with unanimity that Prohibition has helped the candy business.

In many of the replies the writers declared that while Prohibition has had an economic effect greatly pleasing, yet the im-

perfect enforcement of the law has delayed much of the prosperity which the farmers believe is certainly due from turning the money formerly spent for drink into other channels.

It should be said here that no effect was made to get the results morally or politically, but only economically.

One of the most comprehensive replies to the inquiry is that of Thomas C. Atkeson, representative at Washington, D.C., of the national Grange. Mr. Atkeson's statement is as follows:

"The first-hand effect of Prohibition was to curtail and cut off a market for certain farm products, certain fruits, corn, rye, barley and rice, perhaps some other cereals.

"The use of corn for distilling was never large enough, in comparison with the tremendous size of the American corn crop, to be a material price factor. Coincident with this curtailment of one market for corn, although probably having no definite connection with it, science developed new uses for corn, in the increased manufacture of glucose, corn oil, gluten feeds and other by-products. At the same time a greatly increased demand for candy and confections, probably closely related as effect and cause to Prohibition, made a large new market for certain of these corn products. Figures seem to indicate that this increased market for corn products nearly if not fully equals the former market through the distilleries.

MUCH USED BY FEEDERS.

"It should also be called to attention in considering the effect of Prohibition on the corn market that in a broad, national way there are a very large number of farmers whose interest in corn is to buy it at as reasonable price as possible. Farmers whose first interest is in animal production and animal products have their interests in this direction.

"The rye market curtailed by Prohibition found immediate relief in increased exports. The exports of rye for the past three years have been 2600 per cent. greater than the average of the same period pre-war.

"The barley market curtailed by Prohibition found relief in increased uses of barley for cattle and swine feeding and in the demand for cereal beverages of non-alcoholic character which followed Prohibition.

"Growers of fruits, grapes, especially, benefited in the first instance as a result of Prohibition, as it was found that the use of fruits for wine making was permitted—at least not suppressed—by the law, and this created a large—if questionable—market, demand at greatly increased prices. This was noted definitely in prices of grapes up to 100 dollars and 120 dollars a ton, and this is about the only place in market studies where a definite result in either upward or downward price trends can be definitely connected with Prohibition.

"Laffin' is the sensation of feelin' good all over but showin' it particularly in one spot."
—Josh Billings.

OUR BABY'S LAYETTE

THE "NEW ARRIVAL" will feel the warmth of your welcome if snugly robed in Graydons Comfortable Garments. They are exquisitely made of Superior Materials and will outlast Baby's requirements.

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| 1 Wool Bonnet (hand-made) | 0 4 6 |
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| 1 Wool Jacket (hand made) | 0 7 6 |
| 1 Petticoat | 0 4 6 |
| 2 Wool Vests at 2/4½ ea. | 0 4 9 |
| 1 Towel Bib | 0 1 3 |
| 1 Muslin Bib | 0 1 11 |
| 1 Flannel Binder | 0 1 9 |
| 1 Webbing Binder | 0 1 6 |
| 1 Wool Pilchers | 0 2 9 |
| 1 Rubber Waterproof Pants | 0 2 11 |
| 2 Long Flannels at 6/3 ea. | 0 12 6 |
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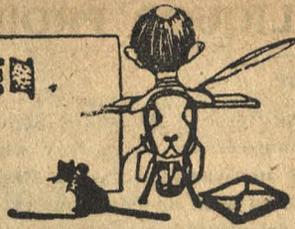
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FROM SEVEN TO SEVENTEEN.

UNCLE B.'s PAGE.



OUR LETTER BAG.

A NEW NI.

Gertie Taylor, 160 George's River-road, Enfield, writes: May I be one of your Ni's? I read the letters in "Grit." My big sister writes to you. I am nine years and five months old. My birthday is on March 1. At school I am in 4A class. I have four sisters and one brother. We all go to school except the baby. She is three years old, and I like her very much. We have ten pigeons.

(Gear Gertie,—Welcome to my big family. I hope both you and your sister will often write to "Grit"; and in four years' time I hope baby will follow your good example and also write.—Uncle B.)

LUCKY FATHER.

Albert Gerlach, 15 Brentwood Avenue, Mt. Eden, Auckland, N.Z., writes: I expect that I am a scallywag by now. If so, please cross me off that awful list as I have been sick. Next Friday we break up for a fortnight's holiday, and on the Saturday following we leave for Brown's Bay. I am sending 5d. in stamps for a packet of world-wide stamps. Please send them as soon as possible, and also put my name in the list of stamp collectors if you have not put it in already. My father leaves for Australia on October 19, and he said not to post October issues of "Grit," as he will call for them and so save postage. All being well, "Grit" office shall see him on October 24, and he hopes to be at the Bankstown Fete on the 25th. In that time he hopes to get round to a good many places and visit the Adult and Juvenile Rechabites where possible. His brother, who has not been to Australia before, will probably accompany him. My father will leave Sydney on November 3 for Melbourne, staying there a month. He will then stay a month in Tasmania, and return home via South Island.

(My Dear Albert,—I am always specially glad to hear from my New Zealand Ne's and Ni's, so your letter was very welcome. Now I don't know much about the stamp arrangements, as the "Uncle" who started that is away, so I am sending you a few on my own, which I hope you will find good-oh.—Uncle B.)

Regardless of national Prohibition, 15 States in America prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages containing any alcohol, and 28 more States prohibit beverages containing one-half of one per cent. That makes 43 out of 48 States that have State statutes fixing the alcoholic content at one-half of one per cent., or less. To talk 2½ per cent. beer and 12 per cent. wine shows a long thirst but a short sanity.

UNCLE B.

OHIO PRISON POPULATION CUT BY PROHIBITION.

Annual Report, Bertillon Department, Ohio Institution, Brings Big Fact to Light.

SLUMP 325 IN THE YEAR.

Noisy Claim of Wets That Prohibition

Increases Crime Not Borne Out by Facts.

Here is news which Ohio wets will hardly include in their propoganda when they make their campaign to put the State in the wet column. According to the annual report of the Ohio Penitentiary Bertillon Department, 325 fewer prisoners were committed to that institution during the year ending June 30 than in the previous twelve months. The number of commitments the past year was 1000, while the previous year 1325 were admitted. This is a good showing, considering the increase in population of the State and the more severe laws enacted for the punishment of crime. In saloon days of penitentiary the number ran as high as 2600.

It is the claim of the wets that Prohibition is increasing the population of prisons and jails. They make this claim without facts to prove it. The record of the Ohio Penitentiary for the past year has proved to the contrary. An average of nearly a prisoner a day less than the previous year completely refutes the wets' claims. Prohibition is making good.

"THE HUMANITARIAN."

Seeing how the world suffered and bled,
He said:

"My life shall bring
Help to that suffering."
Seeing how the earth had need
Of sheer joy and beauty
Above all bitter creed
Of cruel penitence and duty,
And now mankind
Thirsted and cried for joy it could not find,
His heart made quick reply,
"Men shall know happiness before I die!"
He who brings beauty to the lives of men
Needeth no tribute of recording pen.
His deeds are graven in a place apart,
On the enduring tablet of the human heart.

—Angela Morgan.

BABY'S FIRST PORTRAIT.

Let it be worthy of the occasion—a picture to be admired in years to come. We are specially equipped to make happy portraits of children.

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SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.

ORGANISED LABOR AND LIQUOR PROBLEM.

By D. H. HARDY.

Organised Labor to-day is undeniably recognised in the world of politics, and the political Labor Party is the workers' representation in the councils of State.

Politics is both the science and art of government, or the science whose subject is the regulation of man in all his relations as a member of the State, and a political party is one of the parts into which a people is divided on questions of public concern.

Now the very first concern of good government is the welfare of the people, and the principal factors for their prosperity and salubrity are virtue and sobriety of the people themselves and purity and continence in their homes.

Beginning with the latter and working back, the chastity, self-restraint and moderation of the individual is necessary to make the home life happy and successful, and it surely follows, as the natural sequence, that the individual restraint, etc., which is so necessary for the home, is doubly necessary in the social community. Therefore, laws of government are fundamentally necessary where people live in communities; and laws, no matter how insignificant they may appear to be, or how unimportant, must necessarily be irksome to some members of the community, yet the welfare of the people being the prime consideration, it must surely follow that the wish of the minority must bow to the will of the many, the majority of the community, or the welfare of the people, the first concern of good government, is at once in jeopardy.

The fact that these laws of government have to be made, coupled up with the fact that communities are divided by artificial and pernicious barriers of class snobbery, mainly due to and the effect of wrongful interpretation and evolution of our social, industrial and economic laws, justifies the formation of opposing political forces, and the political Labor Party to-day is the producers' representatives in our Parliaments. Now as nothing outside of Nature comes to mankind without individual labor, it surely follows that Labor in this world should be supreme, yet, whilst every thinking man will agree with me that Labor should be the king on earth, alcoholic liquor is allowed to be king, to be tyrant over millions of our fellow-men who share the products of their toil with the capitalistic supernumerary, and then in very many cases the meagre allowance retained by the producer, the worker, is again shared with "the lordly, lazy parasite smirking and lolling behind the bar counter."

As matters of public concern reach a certain stage after prolonged toleration by combined members of a community, action has to be taken for the general good, and the judgment of the majority of such members must be obtained, and once obtained must be enforced, be the judgment distasteful to some or not. Such are the conditions

arising to-day. Abuse of alcoholic liquors (an unnecessary commodity which is absolutely non-essential in the first place) has grown to such an enormous extent debasing and debauching morality, both public and private, and cursing every interest with which liquor comes in contact, that the liquor traffic can be classed as nothing short of a noxious trade, and as such must be dealt with by our political forces, acting under instructions of a mandate from the people, a majority verdict of the citizens of the State or Commonwealth. Hence the necessity and justification for a liquor referendum to be taken, and to be decided by a bare majority vote.

Prohibition of the liquor traffic is a question of vital public concern, and it should be decided by the people of the Commonwealth as a national question, not as a party one. The issue is far too important to divide the people politically. The only division should be FOR or AGAINST Prohibition of the greatest national evil ever foisted upon an unsuspecting public, and the opposing political parties being the representatives of the various sections of the community, kept in existence for the welfare of the people generally, must necessarily, if they rise above petty personal differences, treat this great national evil as a national question, as it affects all sections alike. In 1901 in N.S.W. there were 51 breweries. This number decreased by the year 1920 to 17, through amalgamations, etc., the numerical reduction, of course, creating a combine. Now, I have always understood that sane Trades Unionism and Labor policies generally, uphold the great principle of direct antagonism to all forms of exploitation, whether by joint stock company, combine, or private individual, and here we have a concrete instance of a monopoly carried on in our midst by a few sleek individuals who have fattened and grown rich upon the ill-gotten proceeds derived from the starvation and wrongful denial of necessities of life to the unfortunate slaves and their dependents, so strongly shackled, either directly or indirectly, to the tyrant liquor.

Of what avail is it for such members of our community to band together for greater security, and to offer smug, egotistical advice to "shivering and half-fed poverty?" What relief is it to the shackled slaves or dependents of liquor slavery to be told that such people are liquor reformers, when all their efforts are being utilised for the purpose of creating a still greater monopoly, by squeezing out the weakest ones from the trade, and creating more profit for a lesser number? Who stands to gain by such transactions, the parasites or the public? The self-same people who are willing to close perhaps one or two hotels out of thousands are the self-same people who so bitterly opposed 6 o'clock early closing of hotels. Surely this change of front, this

attitude of camouflage, is only a method of further gain for themselves, of further exploitation of the unfortunate (if such a thing is possible). It never can be out of fellowship and fraternal feeling for their fellow-man. Nothing logical remains for the worker but absolute Prohibition. Friends, the time has arrived when the worker must put a half hitch around this "many-headed monster thing," make a reef-knot, hangman's knot, sheep-shank, or even an old Granny knot, so long as it will hold, so long as it will tie down effectually the "tyrant liquor" and allow Labor—sane, sensible, and rejuvenated—to take its rightful place on Labor's throne of Government, and when Labor is again sober we will again be able to shout, "LABOR OMNIA VINCIT" (Labor conquers all things). Sober, Labor can win elections, can govern skilfully and justly, can conquer anything, but drunken Labor cannot fight its way out of a paper bag.

Your children cry out for justice, for equality of opportunity, for a chance in life. Why will you not be sober, be sensible, and grant it them? For after all, 'Tis possible to be true to one's conscience no matter to what party one belongs."

PRISON CLOSED BY LACK OF PATRONAGE.

"Boston Post," July 22, 1923.

Lack of patronage is the reason which has prompted the Essex county commissioners to offer for sale that fine old hostelry, known as the house of correction, at Ipswich, with its jail, master's house, stables, bakery, shop, boiler house and about ten acres of land. Prohibition increased attendance at industrial schools and the general good conduct of the citizens of Essex have prompted the commissioners to ask for sealed bids, which will be opened on July 31.

SING SING POPULATION DECREASES.

Five hundred and ten fewer prisoners were taken to Sing Sing during the fiscal year ended July 1 than in the previous fiscal year, according to figures compiled by Warden Lawes of Sing Sing. He said he believed this showed that crime was decreasing. In the last year 1103 were admitted to Sing Sing from this State, as compared with 1613 of the preceding year. From New York City and suburban counties 881 were sent, compared with 1450 the year before, a reduction of 569.

One more good man on earth is better than an extra angel in heaven.—Chinese proverb.

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When it comes to voting, experts say women hold the balance. Which shows the importance of the old dodge of making a good impression on the Eve of the Election.

D'Annunzio says he wants to do something that will enable him to die "in a burst of glory." He might try soldering a gasoline can.

HIS PROGRESS.

An old Southern planter met one of his former negroes whom he had not seen for a long time. "Well, well!" said the planter. "What are you doing now, Uncle Amos?" "T's preachin' of de gospel." "What! You preaching?" "Yassah, marster, I'se a-preachin'." "Well, well! Do you use notes?" "Nossuh. At de fust I use notes, but now I demands de cash."

ANOTHER ROMANCE BLASTED.

Little Miss Gwendolyn was discoursing affably with the rich widower who was quite interested in her mother. "If I send you a doll," said Mr. Richingdon, "should it have golden hair like yours?" Gwendolyn: "Oh, no; the next doll I get must have hair like mama's—to take off and put on."

NEARING THE END.

"I am not going to talk long this evening," said the speaker. "I've been cured of that. The other night I was making a speech when a man entered the hall and took a seat right in the front row. I had not been talking an hour when I noticed he was becoming fidgety. Finally he arose and asked: "Shay, how long you been lecturin'?" "About four years, my friend," I replied. "Well," he remarked, as he sat down, "I'll stick around; you must be near through."

WELL, WHAT IS IT?

In the motion picture "Robin Hood," Lady Marian desires to send a message to the Earl of Huntington, and chooses Little John to act as her messenger. She presents John with a scroll, which is protected by what seems to be a black case or tube. As she handed it over, a small boy in the audience asked his mother what it was. "That's a flashlight," she answered in a loud voice. "Don't show your ignorance, Mary," snapped her husband. "They didn't have flashlights in those days. That's a thermos bottle."

Women were made before mirrors and have been before them ever since.

NIGHT NOISES.

"Here," said the salesman, "is a pair of pyjamas you'll never wear out." "Er—yes, they are rather loud for street wear, aren't they?"

HOW HE DID IT.

"This fellow Skinner tried to tell me that he has had the same automobile for five years, and has never paid a cent for repairs on it," said the fat man. "Do you believe that?" "I do," replied the thin man, sadly. "I'm the man who did his repair work for him."

MUST HAVE BEEN A DRY TOAST.

The teacher wrote on the blackboard these words: "The toast was drank in silence," and then asked the class, "Can anyone tell me what the mistake in the sentence is?" The pupils pondered. Then a little girl held up her hand, and at a nod went to the board and wrote the following correction: "The toast was ate in silence!"

A DULL BOY.

A short time ago a London gentleman sent a small boy in his neighborhood to deliver a note to a young lady who lived a few streets away. He gave the boy twopence to make him hurry. After a short time the messenger came back, and, returning the money, said: "Miss Jones says she will be glad to see you to-night, but she didn't want the twopence!"

WHY THEY FLUNKED.

Among recent schoolboy examination "howlers" we choose the following: "Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to anything else." "A grass widow is the wife of a dead vegetarian." "Oceanica is that continent which contains no land." "In India a man out of a cask may not marry a woman out of another cask." "Parallel lines are the same distance all the way and do not meet unless you bend them." "Gravitation is that which if there were none we should all fly away." "Louis XVI. was gelatined during the French Revolution." "Horse power is the distance one horse can carry a pound of water in an hour." "Palsy is a kind of new writer's dance." "Letters in sloping print are hysterics."

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PASS "GRIT" ON.

DAILY INSPIRATION.

(By FAIRELIE THORNTON, Author of "Love Divine," etc.)

SUNDAY.

"Ye are not as yet come to the rest and the inheritance which the Lord your God giveth you."—Deut., 12, 9.

Miss Proctor, in one of her legendary poems, tells us how she determined to follow the course of the river to the sea. Through purple heather and down mountain gorges it swept, sometimes like a silver thread winding through fertile valleys, and anon crashing down in torrents to the valley below. On and on she followed, yet never a glimpse of the sea was visible, and her feet grew weary and her heart grew faint, as o'er rocky beds and rough places it sped. So she turned aside and wandered far away among the daisied meadows, where she could no longer hear its song, and listened in vain for its voice, lamenting:

"Now I hear it not. I listen
Gaily as before,
Yet I sometimes think—and thinking
Makes my sad heart sore—
Just a few steps more,
And there might have shone before me
Blue and infinite the sea."

Is that not sometimes the case with the Christian? He sets out to follow the river of life, hoping to reach the great sea of infinite love. For a time his heart is cheered with its music, and while the sun is shining o'er his path he follows with a glad step, but by and by the path grows lonely, steep, and rough. He thinks he never can reach that ocean of love, it seems farther off than ever, like the children of Israel who came to the borders of the promised land, and their hearts failed them so that they turned back and had to wander again in the dreary wilderness, so how often, when just on the verge of blessing, does the enemy of souls hinder and conjure up great giants in the onward path. Many a man, had he persevered a little longer, would have attained his heart's desire, but the phantoms of Fear and Mistrust began howling at him; the lions which seemed to bar his progress were really chained, and had he gone bravely on he would have found success awaiting him, and blessing he had not dreamed in his possession.

MONDAY.

"The children of Ephraim being armed, and carrying bows, turned back in the day of battle."—Ps., 87, 9.

I may not shrink from the conflict—
The battle which lies before;
There has been a pause in the fighting,
But the conflict is not yet o'er.
This short resting will soon be over,
And I must return to the strife,
Must arm me again to enter
Afresh the battle of life.
I must not shrink from the fierceness
Of the battle's roar and din,
Nor flinch at the foes which may meet me,
But must make up my mind to win.
The battle will soon be over,
The rest of eternity come,
And who will regret all the conflict
When at last he reaches his home?
Although I may tremble and falter
As I gaze on the din and the strife,
May dread the fierce foe's encounter,
And long to be done with this life,
Yet I go in the strength of my Captain,
Armed with the armor of God,
I will not shrink from the conflict
But will tread where the Master has trod.

TUESDAY.

"He could not be hid."—Mark 7, 24.
Many times in Scripture do we read of

Jesus seeking to hide Himself from the crowd. Perhaps, like all great souls of sensitive nature, he shrank from publicity. It is the common folk who love to attract attention by vulgar display. But real goodness cannot be hid. However much it may desire seclusion, it is sure to betray its presence. As well might you try to hide the light of day. The modest violet may hide "down in a green and shady bed," but its fragrance will soon disclose its hiding place. The lily of the valley may conceal its surpassing loveliness by folding its leaves around itself, but its fragrant aroma will soon reveal its presence. So He who is the rose of Sharon and the lily of the valley could not long be hidden, though many a time He sought seclusion in the quiet mountain or desert solitude. Once when they would have come by force to make Him a king—He who was already King of kings—He escaped from them and hid Himself. Again, when He charged the man whom He had healed not to make Him known he immediately began to publish it abroad, with the result that the man's friends and neighbors were all waiting for Jesus when He passed that way. "He could not be hid."

Neither can you, O child of God. If you are an active worker perhaps you sometimes sigh, "O for a lodge in this vast wilderness" where you may be unnoticed and unknown. If you are an idler in the vineyard, you may say, "I can be a Christian without it being known. I need join no church, and perhaps be better than a good many church members." "Ye are the light of the world," said Jesus; "a city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid." "Neither do men light a candle and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick, that it may give light to all that are in the house."

Perhaps, however, you are one of those who do not want to be hidden. You love to be seen of men. If you are at work in the Church, you want everyone to know it, and think you do not get half enough appreciation for all you do. If so, your real motives will soon be apparent, and you will be continually "wounded in the house of your friends." And you cannot be hidden from your Master, who seeth in secret, and from whom no secrets can be hid. He knows whether you seek His approval or the praise of men.

WEDNESDAY.

"Ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God."—Col., 3, 3.
Dead to the world, Lord, may I be,
And live alone, O Lord, to Thee.
Dead to the world, and its applause,
Seeking but to uphold Thy cause.
Heedless of praise, deaf to all blame,
If I but glorify Thy name.
My life be hidden thus in Thine,
So may I in Thy likeness shine.
Dead to the world, but by Thy grace
Making the world a better place,
Trying some evil to o'erthrow,
Striving some seed for Thee to sow.
Dead to the world, Thy life to live,
Spreading the truth which Thou dost give.
My life be hidden thus in Thine,
So may I in Thy likeness shine.

—From "Love Divine."

THURSDAY.

"Ask and it shall be given you."—Matt, 7, 7.
No dissertations on prayer art of much use. It is like a musical instrument, which needs practice to bring forth all its power. You might as well try to describe harmony, which must be heard, or beauty, which must be seen, to be appreciated. "O taste and see that the Lord is good!" Fruit may look very

tempting, but it must be tasted to be enjoyed.

The secret of all true effective prayer lies in trust, therefore the most child-like spirits are the ones to whom all its power is revealed. We must become as little children, take God at His word, and cease to argue or reason about it, and we shall find that prayer is the greatest power in the universe, that it does indeed "move the hand that moves the world." The simplest saints are often the ones who can record the greatest answers to prayer. There are some learned treatises on prayer which lead one into a fog. They say that prayer is not asking, but God says, "Ask, and ye shall receive," and that is enough. "All men have not faith." "Let us ask in faith, nothing wavering, for he that wavereth is like a wave of the sea, driven with the wind and tossed, but let not that man think that he shall receive anything of the Lord."—Jas., 1, 6, 7.

FRIDAY.

"And when He had sent the multitude away He went up into a mountain apart to pray and when the evening was come He was there alone."—Matt., 14, 23.

When the Master's toil was ended,
And eve's shadows had begun,
Did He seek for recreation
At the setting of the sun?
Yea, He sought it, and He found it,
Not amidst the giddy throng;
In the still and quiet mountain
Did He learn to suffer long.
Here He prayed with mighty groaning
For the dying world around,
Here He learnt His secret lessons,
Here His Father's smile He found.
Many a night He never slumbered,
Many a night He spent in prayer,
Armed Him for His mighty conflicts,
Did for all His work prepare.

And His children still must follow
In the steps His feet have trod,
They can only learn their lessons
As they commune with their God.
They too need their Father's teachings
Ere they can His work fulfil,
Ere they can go forth to conquer,
They must learn to know His will.

'Tis the secret, silent pleading
Which doth bring the plenteous shower.
Things else worthless and else feeble
Thus are things of mighty power.
Fuel without fire is worthless,
Thus is labor without prayer.
Nought is gained without the asking,
Therefore thus for work prepare.

SATURDAY.

"Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light."—Eph., 5, 14.

Awake! O thou that sleepest!
The time for sleep has past.
The Master's voice is calling,
This call may be the last.
The harvest waiteth reaping,
The call is now to you.
Why stand ye idly waiting?
The laborers are few.

"It is high time to awake out of sleep."—Rom., 13, 11.

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EMPLOYEES' SAVINGS DEPOSITS MUCH LARGER.—TREMENDOUS BETTERMENT IN HOME CONDITIONS

Judge Gary Strongly Opposes any Modification of Prohibition Laws; Opposes Manufacture and Sale of Light Wines and "Health-Giving" Beer.

NET RESULTS OF DRY LAW OPERATION HAVE BEEN HIGHLY BENEFICIAL.

Workers of Country as a Whole Favorable to the Prohibition of Manufacture, Sale and Use of Intoxicating Liquors, Steel Chairman Thinks.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, in a statement made July 30 declared that Prohibition has been of incalculable benefit to the workers in American industry, particularly those in the steel industry. Mr. Gary says Prohibition has brought a decrease in crime and poverty, an increase in the health of the workers and their savings deposits, and a tremendous improvement in the condition of their wives and children. Mr. Gary declared himself against any modification of the Prohibition laws.

In response to the question, "How do you feel about an amendment to the Volstead Act to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer?" Mr. Gary replied:

AGAINST MODIFICATION OF VOLSTEAD LAW.

"I wouldn't favor it. Perhaps if I had been called upon to express an opinion in regard to the adoption of the original law I might have decided in favor of permitting the manufacture and sale of beer and wine with alcoholic contents small enough to make them safe under the opinion of the best medical authorities. If I should express the opinion of a layman, which it must be admitted is not valuable, I should say about 4 per cent. of alcoholic content. However, as the law was passed in its present form I think it would be a mistake to amend it in favor of light wines and beers.

"I have no hesitation in saying with emphasis that the Volstead Act and State laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors have been beneficial to the industry of this country and to the workmen connected with it and their families.

DECREASE IN DRINKING.

"While there have been violations of the laws, particularly in the large cities, while there has been illicit manufacture of hooch, so-called, and while there has been more or less bootlegging, yet as a total result of the prohibitory laws there has been a large decrease in the use of liquor, at least in the vicinity of our various plants throughout the country.

"There has been a noteworthy decrease in the occupants of jails, asylums and hospitals. There has been an increase, and a large increase, in the bank balances of savings de-

posits. The health of the people has improved.

"The workers and their families' attendance at church, and the attendance of the children at the schools, and of all of them at legitimate, clean resorts and at places of amusement, has materially increased. Especially do I think that the working ability and disposition of employees have improved since Prohibition went into effect.

FAMILIES REAP BENEFIT.

"The whole situation has been improved and the general tone of the workmen and their families has been improved. The improvement has been noted by the clergy and the physicians of the families and in many other ways. One of the most important is the fact that the workmen have saved more money and have used it for the benefit of their families.

"The sale and use of automobiles has been largely increased by reason of the fact that a large majority of the workers now prefer to take excursions with their families by automobile instead of spending their time at the saloons or other places and wasting their money in practices that are physically injurious instead of beneficial.

WORKINGMEN FOR PROHIBITION.

"At a meeting of steel men recently it was stated by one of those present, and admitted by all to be justified, that the families of the workmen in the steel mills would vote with practical unanimity in favor of total Prohibition, although some of the husbands might, perhaps, be in favor of the sale of beer and light wines. All in all, however, there is no doubt that a large preponderance of the workmen of this country are in favor of prohibition of the use and sale of all intoxicants from the standpoint of good morals, good economics, and peaceful social relations."

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

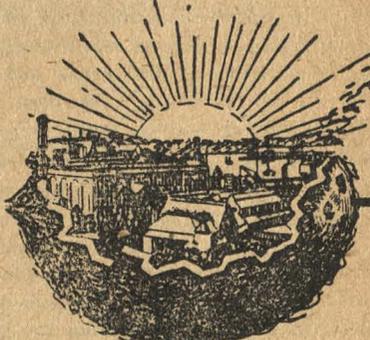
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THE TRUTH ABOUT SWITZERLAND.

(Special to "Grit.")

On June 3 the Swiss people, by a strong majority, rejected the scheme for the revision of the alcohol regime. Foreign countries may conclude that this vote is a great victory for the alcohol party. Accordingly we think it wise to give some explanations on this subject.

The matter in question is as follows: The Swiss alcohol monopoly, introduced in 1885, concerned only alcohol distilled from potatoes and corn and not that manufactured from fruit and fruit waste. In the course of years the manufacture of alcohol from fruits has assumed ever-increasing proportions, and owing to this the Swiss alcohol monopoly comprised but a small part of the spirits consumed in Switzerland. To remedy this state of things, the Swiss Government and Parliament proposed to the people to do away with the right to free distillation enjoyed by the peasants for their manufacture of alcohol from fruits, to extend the monopoly to spirits made from apples, pears and their waste, and to tax what have been called specialities, cherry brandy, etc.

This is the reform which has been refused by the great majority of the Swiss people. It was opposed with energy, it is true, by the innkeepers and the large distillers who buy their raw materials from the peasants, and who were afraid of the decreased consumption that might result from the rise in prices, but it was also opposed by numerous persons who are not affected by the arguments of the innkeepers. The peasants, especially, were hostile to the reform, not because they had anything to lose from it, for the Confederation had pledged itself to buy the whole of their distillable material, and that at a remunerative price, but because they feared the control measures, the administrative annoyances of which they complained bitterly during the war. Moreover, monopolies are unpopular in the country; the extension of an existing monopoly could not but be the same. Finally, among many citizens, very well disposed to the fight against alcoholism, the campaign in favor of the law provoked a feeling of uneasiness. Contradictory promises were made to the people. On the one hand, the consumption of alcohol was to be reduced, and, on the other, considerable sums were to enter the coffers of the cantons and of the Swiss Confederation. There seemed thus to be a contradiction in the terms, and many citizens feared that fiscal interests would relegate the hygienic question to the background.

It is likewise to be regretted that the campaign should have been conducted too exclusively by politicians, and sufficient appeal should not have been made to individual co-operation, that of hygienists, especially of medical men. They were called upon to vote

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resolutions in favor of the reform; it was not enough.

As for the abstainers, their orders were to keep in the background, and they obeyed them with a discipline for which they deserve thanks, though certain newspapers assert to-day that the failure is in great measure due to the excessive zeal of the abstainers!

Before Prohibition in America the Kentucky Distillers and Distributing Company wrote a letter to the leading inebriate hospitals, which began by saying: "Our customers are your prospective patients." This was followed by an offer to sell anything up to 50,000 names.

Approximately £30,000,000 is spent annually for liquor in the Commonwealth. The Customs return from the traffic is roughly £6,000,000. It therefore costs the Commonwealth £5 per head in money and unmeasurable wealth in childhood, manhood, general prosperity and happiness, not to mention the inexpressible moral loss. As to revenue, liquor is a waster.

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