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A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

VOL. XVIII. No. 23.

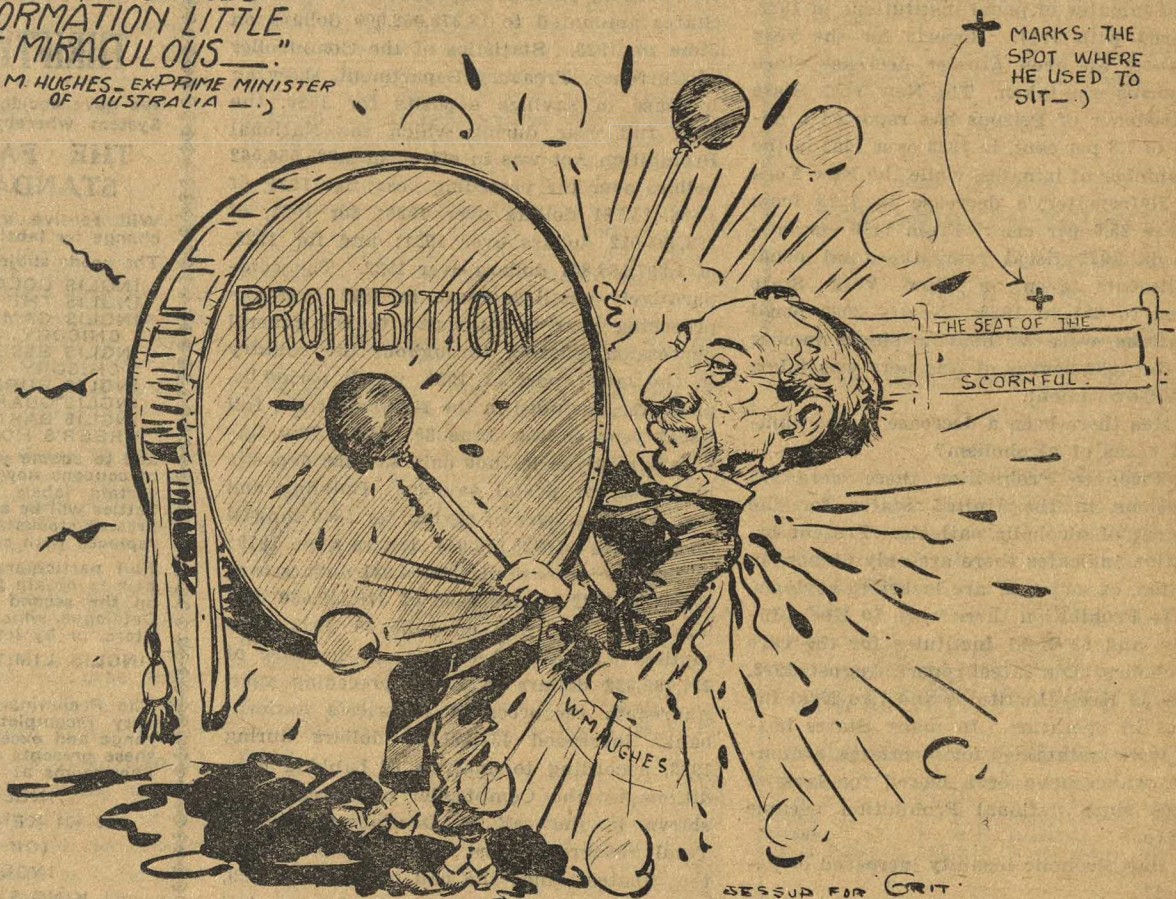
Twopence.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1924.

Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney,
for transmission by post as a newspaper.

"NATIONALLY, SOCIALLY, AND ECONOMICALLY
PROHIBITION HAS CAUSED
A TRANSFORMATION LITTLE
SHORT OF MIRACULOUS—"

(W.M. HUGHES, EX-PRIME MINISTER
OF AUSTRALIA —.)



THE HON. W. M. HUGHES.

See page 9.

COLLECT GREEN COUPONS

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THE LAST WORD.

Q.: How many saloons were outlawed by national Prohibition?

A.: Prior to national Prohibition there were 177,790 saloons in the United States. There are now no legalised saloons.

Q.: What has been the effect of Prohibition on the amount of drunkenness and crime?

A.: Judge William N. Gemmill, of Chicago, Illinois, eminent authority on criminology and criminal statistics in America, estimates the decrease in the ratio of arrests in 1922 as equivalent to 500,000 fewer than in 1917, according to official figures from the important cities of the country. The daily evidence lies patent to any observer, however prejudiced, that an intoxicated man is today a rare sight on our streets, where they were seen by scores four years ago. In certain cities where arrests for drunkenness have increased, it is due to the fact that police departments are arresting all who are intoxicated in public, whereas prior to Prohibition only those who were nuisances were taken in charge.

The United States Census Bureau found a drop of 5.8 per cent. in the comparable ratio of inmates of penal institutions in 1922, compared with 1917. Reports for the year 1923 show an even greater decrease since that census was taken. The New York State Commissioner of Prisons has reported a decrease of 7.8 per cent. in 1923 over 1922 in the total number of inmates, while the New York State Reformatory's decrease in 1923 from 1922 was 25.6 per cent. From 1450 commitments in 1922 fiscal year, the total penal commitments even in New York State dropped to 891 in 1923. Nearly 2000 penal institutions were without a single inmate when the 1922 census of prisoners was taken by the Government.

Q.: Has there been a decrease in the number of cases of alcoholism?

A.: Prior to Prohibition there were 275 institutions in the United States for the treatment of alcoholic patients. Present information indicates there are only 51 now in operation, of which 27 are inebriate asylums. Prior to Prohibition there were 50 Keely Institutes and 62 Neal Institutes for the care of alcoholics. Our latest report, August, 1922, reveals 12 Keely Institutes and two Neal Institutes in operation. In many States hospitals were maintained for inebriates, a number of which have been closed for lack of inmates since national Prohibition became effective.

Q.: Has alcoholic insanity increased or decreased?

A.: Horatio M. Pollock, Ph.D., Statistician of the New York State Hospital Commission, says: "The annual number of all new cases of mental disease has gradually but irregularly increased since 1909; the number of alcoholic cases has markedly declined. During the three fiscal years since Prohibition a total of 541 new cases of alcoholic insanity were admitted to these hospitals (13 New York State hospitals); during the three

years immediately preceding the world war, 1912-1914, the number of such cases was 1601. Relatively, the decline in the rate of alcoholic insanity in urban and rural districts since 1917 has been very similar. The low rate reached in rural districts gives ground for hope that alcoholic mental disease will ultimately disappear. There are now several rural countries in New York State in which no case of alcoholic insanity has appeared during the past three years."

Q.: Are young people learning to drink in larger numbers under the Volstead Law?

A.: Reports from various sections show that while there are young people occasionally drinking, these constitute a very inconsiderable fraction of the whole. Youths may occasionally take a drink from bravado, from curiosity, from motives of display or a desire for self-advertisement, but the high price of liquor makes it prohibitive for all but the richer class, and its poor quality makes it palatable only for the hardened drinkers.

Q.: How has Prohibition affected savings?

A.: According to the American Bankers' Association, savings deposits of the United States amounted to 18,373,062,000 dollars on June 30, 1923. Statistics of the Comptroller of Currency, Treasury Department, show an increase in savings deposits for 1920, the first full year during which the National Prohibition Act was in effect, of 1,235,556,062 dollars over the preceding year; for 1921, of 1,663,425,781 dollars over 1920; for 1922, of 293,495,012 dollars over 1921; and for 1923, of 1,997,168,861 dollars over 1922. The comparatively small increase in 1922 over the preceding year is attributed to the general depression existing throughout the country in the latter part of 1921, which period is, of course, included in the figures for the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1922. The figures here given include only savings deposits in banks, or postal savings. Building and loan assets, a form of saving, for 1920 showed an increase of 228,276,044 dollars over 1919; in 1921 an increase of 393,294,581 dollars over 1920; in 1922 an increase of 370,849,650 dollars over 1921; and on June 30, 1923, they totalled 3,342,530,953 dollars, an increase of 451,766,332 dollars over the preceding year. Aggregate resources of America's national banks increased 431,171,000 dollars during 1923, according to analysis of banking conditions by the Comptroller of Currency as shown in the call of December 29, 1923. Total resources were 22,506,128,000 dollars, the greatest since the call of December 29, 1920, and the greatest in history for any call before, except that of December 31, 1919.

Q.: How has Prohibition affected real estate?

A.: Max N. Natanson, of New York, who led the largest syndicate trading during the past year, is quoted as saying that Prohibition is one of the most important reasons, and perhaps the principal reason, why New York real estate investment is probably the

safest investment in the country. Mr. Natanson is quoted as follows:

"The last five years show a record of fulfilment so far beyond expectations, both to investor and those who have traded for profit, that there should be no doubt, even among the most sceptical, that New York City real estate will continue to be for quite a number of years the one outstanding, safe, sane, profitable investment. This holds good whether a man has 100 dollars to invest in a vacant lot or millions.

"Few realise its real stability. It is the most solid investment in the world and the safest form. We all know what made values increase. These same reasons exist more potently to-day, and others have been added. The new reasons are most important, and I would express them in the following order: Prohibition, zoning laws, confidence in leading institutions, confidence of general public."

Q.: How has Prohibition affected school attendance?

(Continued on page 15).

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO THRIFTY HOUSEWIVES

We have decided to inaugurate a Bonus System whereby regular purchasers of

THE FAMOUS INGLIS STANDARD BRANDS

Will receive valuable presents in exchange for labels.

The goods subject to the new Bonus are:

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and to enable you to begin the collection of coupons now and from present stocks certain labels from packets, tins, and bottles will be accepted as coupons. When present stocks are exhausted they will be replaced with coupon labels attached.

Full particulars of these labels and of how to obtain the presents are set forth on the second page of the Preliminary Catalogue, which may be obtained at your Store, or by letter from

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The Preliminary Catalogue, however, is very incomplete. To realise the wide range and excellent quality and value of these presents we invite you to visit our Showrooms at

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where you can have forenoon or afternoon tea with us, free of cost, and have the new system fully explained to you.

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PASS "GRIT" ON.

SIX O'CLOCK CLOSING A FARCE.

BOGUS LODGERS AND FRIENDS CAN GET DRINKS.

DISASTROUS EFFECT OF JUDICIAL DECISION.

We do not know, at this moment, whether the Crown will appeal to the Full Court from the decision of Mr. Justice James in the cases of the Hotel Australia and Usher's Hotel. That is a question which must turn, as the Minister of Justice himself pointed out to a deputation the other day, upon the opinion of the Crown Law Officers. If the Attorney-General and his advisers decide that there is no substantial ground for an appeal—in other words, that the judge's decision is sound and offers no likelihood of being upset—then, obviously, it would be futile to waste time and money in further prosecuting the matter in the courts. The proper place for the further consideration of the position under such circumstances is in Parliament.

That the position does urgently call for discussion in Parliament if the judge's decision is sound will be apparent when we consider what the effect of the decision is. Mr. Justice James's decision provides a loophole for any amount of trading after hours, and, in effect, makes six o'clock closing a dead letter. This may be the law. Most certainly, if it is, it does not represent the real intention of Parliament or the will of the electorate.

THE FACTS.

Let us recall the circumstances of the two cases, which were instituted as test cases:

The main fact in the case of the Hotel Australia was that a Mr. Blythe, of Mosman, took a room there, registered his name at 3 o'clock on the relevant date, and in the evening entertained about twenty friends at a dinner, at which Australian wines were served to some of the guests. After the dinner, Mr. Blythe slept at the hotel for the night.

In the case of Usher's Hotel, Mr. Campbell-Jones admitted that he took a room at the hotel for the purpose of giving a dinner, and that his motive for doing so was to be able to obtain liquor with the meal. He said further that he had intended to remain for the night in the hotel, but that circumstances arose which prevented him from doing so.

In both these cases the police took proceedings against the licensees for serving liquor after hours. The cases were heard, as our readers will remember, by Mr. Gates, S.M., who, in each instance, entered convictions against the licensees upon the ground that, in his opinion, the circumstances did not entitle Blythe and Campbell-Jones to be considered as bona fide lodgers, and did not, therefore, entitle them to be served with liquor after hours.

JUST A HUMBUG.

Whatever its merits from a legal point of view this decision, as we pointed out at the time, was strictly in keeping with common-sense. To the lay mind, a man who merely books a room at a hotel in order to evade the six o'clock closing provisions of the

Licensing Act is not a bona fide lodger—he is just a humbug. Still, that is not, it seems, the view of the law. The licensees of the hotels in question decided to appeal against their convictions, and an application was made to Mr. Justice James in Chambers for a writ of prohibition restraining the police from proceeding upon the convictions entered by Mr. Gates, S.M. The judge has now granted the writ which upsets the decision of the magistrate, and his decision, in effect, declares that, under the circumstances related, Blythe and Campbell-Jones were bona fide lodgers and were, therefore, entitled to be served with liquor after hours.

THE JUDGE'S DECISION.

In giving his judgment, Mr. Justice James said, *inter alia*, that:

"He did not think it could be disputed that Mr. Blythe was a lodger, since he booked a room, registered his name, had his dinner at the hotel, and occupied his room that night. He took it that the Legislature used the word 'lodger' in its ordinary sense as one who lodged, or occupied a hired room in another's house. Regarding the objection that he could not be classed as a bona fide lodger because he was a resident of a suburb of Sydney, and gave a dinner at the hotel to entertain his friends because only thus could he obtain liquor, on the admitted facts there was no evidence to show what was the purpose or motive as distinct from the purpose with which Mr. Blythe took the room; on the face of it he was a bona fide lodger in the ordinary way, and on the decision in *Pine v. Barnes* he was entitled to obtain liquor and entertain his guests in the same way as he could have done in his own home. He, therefore, thought the magistrate's decision was wrong in law, and granted the order making absolute the rule for prohibition. His Honor added that he did not limit his decision to the facts in this particular case, as a decision had been asked upon the supposition that Mr. Blythe had taken the room for the purpose of giving a dinner and, incidentally, of obtaining liquor, which he could not do otherwise than by taking the room in the manner in which he did. He referred to the case of *Penn against Alexander* (1.Q.B.), from which, he said, it was quite clear that Mr. Blythe was entitled to become a lodger for the purpose of giving a dinner. He did not think it made any difference that he picked the hotel because, incidentally, he could obtain liquor with his meal.

"In the case of Usher's Hotel, the facts were somewhat different. It was admitted by Mr. Campbell-Jones that he took the room at the hotel for the purpose of giving a dinner, and that his motive for so doing was to be able to obtain liquor with the meal. He said further that he intended to remain for the night in the hotel, but circumstances arose which prevented him from doing so. Had he remained in the room, his Honor remarked, the case would have been on all fours with the previous one. He thought, however, that the licensee was entitled to treat Mr. Campbell-Jones as a bona fide lodger, and allow liquor to be consumed, so that the mere fact that the guest did not stay for the night could not affect the licensee's position at the time he permitted liquor to be served. In

this view of the case, he was bound by the former decision to hold that he was a bona fide lodger. Being, therefore, of opinion that Mr. Campbell-Jones was a bona fide lodger, or, at any rate, an inmate within the meaning of the Act, he made the rule absolute in this case also, adding that, of course, in the words of Lord Collins, each case must depend upon its own particular facts, and it might be that on other facts a person to whom liquor was supplied, although claiming to be a bona fide lodger, might only be a pretended or sham one, in which case this decision would not apply."

(Continued on page 12.)

Ye Roving Mariners Wild and Free!
Waifs of wide oceans where lone lands be,
Lured by fair isles of the Southern Main,
O, when Shall Ye Homeward Sail Again?
Ye dauntless wanderers free and bold,
Who dare the hardships of Arctic cold,
Ever the best for coughs ye endure
Is soothing Woods' Peppermint Cure.

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Etc.		Etc.	

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

FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 24.

11 a.m. and 7.15 p.m.: Penshurst Presbyterian Church.
Rev. S. W. Bazalgette.

11 a.m. and 7.15 p.m.: Tenterfield Churches.
Mr. C. W. Chandler.

7.15 p.m.: Rozelle Methodist Church.
Mr. H. N. Clough.

11 a.m.: Hunter-Baillie Memorial Presbyterian Church, Annandale.

7.15 p.m.: Waverley Baptist Church.
Mr. H. C. Stitt.

11 a.m.: Casula Methodist Church.

3 p.m.: Liverpool Methodist Sunday School.

7.15 p.m.: Liverpool Methodist Church.
Mr. Charles E. Still.

11 a.m.: Oatley Methodist Church.

7.15 p.m.: Baptist Church, Auburn.
Mr. David Watson.

3 p.m.: Peakhurst Methodist Church.

7.15 p.m.: Mortdale Methodist Church.
Mr. D. H. Hardy.

CHURCH OF CHRIST SERVICES.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

11 a.m.: City Temple, Campbell-street.
7 p.m.: Belmore Church of Christ.

Mr. H. C. Stitt.

REV. HENRY WORRALL'S PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Tuesday, Aug. 26—Literary Institute, Tenterfield.

Wednesday, Aug. 27—Town Hall, Glen Innes.

Thursday, Aug. 28—Town Hall, Inverell.

Monday, Sept. 1—Johnston Memorial Hall, Armidale.

Tuesday, Sept. 2—Uralla.

Wednesday, Sept. 3—Temperance Hall, Walcha.

Thursday, Sept. 4—Tamworth.

Monday, Sept. 8—Hazeldene Hall, Carlton.

Tuesday, Sept. 9—Town Hall, Marrickville.

Wednesday, Sept. 10—Masonic Hall, Lidcombe.

Thursday, Sept. 11—School of Arts, Epping.

Monday, Sept. 15—Masonic Hall, Dulwich Hill.

Tuesday, Sept. 16—Town Hall, Granville.

Wednesday, Sept. 17—Victory Hall, Lakemba.

Thursday, Sept. 18—Penrith.

BRANCH MEETINGS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26.

Sans Souci Literary Institute.

Mr. H. C. Stitt and Mr. D. H. Hardy.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES—MONTH OF JULY.

Mr. H. C. Stitt, our State Superintendent, is anxious to meet all Prohibition friends and visit the various organisations. Should there be a prospect of opening a new Branch in your district, communicate direct with him, giving full information.

Arrangements are being completed for a tour of meetings to be addressed by the Rev.

AUSTRALIAN PROHIBITION COUNCIL.

Commonwealth Platform Representative

Rev. HENRY WORRALL

will commence his N.S.W. Tour at Tenterfield, and will conduct a Public Meeting in

LITERARY INSTITUTE TENTERFIELD

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 26th
at 8 p.m.

IN TOWN HALL GLEN INNES

ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27th
at 8 p.m.

IN TOWN HALL INVERELL

ON
THURSDAY, AUGUST 28th
at 8 p.m.

Rev. H. Worrall during the last two years has traversed over 50,000 miles outside of Australia, and has seen much of many lands. From his personal experience and firsthand information, Australia's Prohibition Champion has built up a most inspiring and convincing message which will command your attention.

Hear Rev. Henry Worrall in your District.

Admission is Free. Collection.

Henry Worrall, who is lecturer for the Australian Prohibition Council. Mr. Worrall has just returned from a two years' visit to the United Kingdom, where he created a wonderful impression upon English audiences. The lecturer, who is now in Queensland, opens his campaign in this State at Tenterfield on August 26. Working down the main line he will arrive in Sydney on Friday, 5th of September. On Sunday afternoon he will conduct a great Prohibition Rally in the Lyceum Hall, Pitt-street. We urge all of our friends to make a special point of hearing him. Meetings will be advertised locally.

A protest was recently made to the Railway Department against liquor advertisements being displayed on tram cars in the city. The department has now replied stating that the "Black and White Whisky" advertisement contract expires in October, and that meantime efforts will be made to induce the advertiser to forego his option of renewal.

The Minister for Education, Mr. A. Bruntnell, has approved of a proposal for holding an annual examination on health and temperance. The examination this year will take place on December 8, and will consist of a two hours paper written on articles appearing this year in part three of the "School Magazine," and on the lesson under the heading of the subject on "Hygiene and Temperance" in the primary school syllabus. Examination will be restricted to Sixth Class primary pupils, and will be held at the schools from which candidates enter. Thirty book prizes will be allotted by the N.S.W. Alliance, and a gold medal given for the best paper. Certificates will also be issued to all others gaining sixty per cent. of the possible marks. We urge all organisations to interest themselves in this examination in order to assure its success.

The "Great White Fair," which is to be held in Sydney Town Hall during the first week in December, is growing in interest daily, and is being talked up by Prohibition enthusiasts. Miss Preston Stanley will be pleased to receive offers of assistance by voluntary workers, material, or cash. The workrooms, which are now a real hive of industry, are open all day at Room 57A, Wentworth Court. You will receive a welcome should you call. Business girls are invited to attend any Monday evening, when they will receive instruction and work. There are also, in addition to the above, quite a number of "Victory Prohibition Fairs" being organised in the suburbs. If there is none in your district kindly link up with the "Great White Fair."

Mr. Clegg, solicitor, is now supervising the Licensing Department for the Alliance. At present the Alliance is organising two indignation meetings of protest against new licenses.

The Peoples' "Victory Pledge" Campaign is being pushed with redoubled energy. In view of the approaching elections all kindred associations, as well as individuals, are requested to apply to headquarters for these

(Continued on page 12.)

A GOVERNOR'S MISTAKE.

THE KING'S REPRESENTATIVE DINES WITH LIQUOR SELLERS.

A curious incident has created considerable interest in South Australia.

The Chief Justice, Sir George Murray, when acting as Lieutenant-Governor, addressed the delegates of the Associated Chamber of Commerce of the Commonwealth on Tuesday, May 20, and was reported in the daily press to have said: "It looks very much as if prohibition or greater temperance in the consumption of liquor may be brought about by legislation.

"This may be necessary, and if so, requisite steps should be taken for children to be taught the advantages of temperance from youth upwards, and thus solve a great problem."

This disturbed the liquor interests, and with the audacity so characteristic of them they invited Sir Tom Bridges, the Governor of the State, to the annual dinner of the Licensed Victuallers' Association. It was a very questionable thing for his Excellency to accept this invitation, and it was quite an unpardonable thing for him to speak in the terms in which he spoke.

The following telegram appeared in the daily press:

"I think we all distrust the camouflage and corruption of Prohibition. It is very foreign to our nature, although it does give us a laugh now and then," said his Excellency the Governor, Sir Tom Bridges, at the annual dinner of the Licensed Victuallers' Association last night. He referred in humorous vein to the age-long controversy as to which was the better beverage, wine or water. He mentioned the good work the association was doing in the community, and suggested that it should enter new avenues, on the lines of the great corporations in England. "Whatever you do," he said, "will be well done in the interests of the community, which will hold you in public respect."

REBUKED BY PRINCIPAL OF COLLEGE.

The remarks of the Governor, Sir Tom Bridges, at the Licensed Victuallers' dinner, at which he said all mistrusted the camouflage and corruption of Prohibition, were replied to by Rev. Frank Lade, principal of the Methodist Training College, and Vice-President of the South Australian Alliance, who said: "It is much to be regretted that his Excellency should have so far lapsed from Vice-Regal neutrality as to throw the weight of his official influence into the scale against Prohibition.

"With all respect, I submit that the Governor has blundered in a twofold way," he said. "First, under the pressure of no moral principle, he makes a public utterance on a controversial question, and, secondly, having entered the ring, he affronts his antagonists by using no other weapon than ridicule."

PUBLIC BENEFACTORS!

That his Excellency should declare that liquor sellers were doing "a good work in

the community," and that what they did "will be well done in the interests of the community," ranks as one of the most astonishing public utterances ever made by a Governor in Australia.

That the trade which throughout the world is under more restrictions than all other trades put together, and is responsible for more public disorder, social distress, physical hurt and child handicap than all other evil facts in society, should be sponsored by a Governor is without parallel in Australian history.

THE PREMIER'S REBUKE.

In the Assembly Mr. Price asked whether the Premier had anything to report regarding the speech in reference to Prohibition by the Governor (Sir Tom Bridges) at the Licensed Victuallers' dinner last week.

The Premier said the Government had taken the earliest opportunity of intimating to the Governor the constitutional position

with regard to His Majesty's representative on controversial subjects. He understood that the Governor had not thought of hurting the susceptibilities of any section of the community, and evidently a meaning was read into his words that was not intended.

ALCOHOL IN DISEASE.

Presiding at the 150th anniversary of the Middlesex Hospital, Sir James K. Fowler said, in part, that in medical practice since 1874 few changes had been more significant than that attaching to the use of alcohol in disease.

It was now accepted that the first effect of alcohol on the body was sedative, and not stimulative.

Fifty years ago every patient with pneumonia admitted to King's College Hospital was ordered 8 ozs. of brandy each 24 hours. This was increased to 10, 12, or even 14 ozs. daily. Long ago he emancipated himself from this view, and he still maintains that the use of alcohol in such quantities was unnecessary and harmful.—Weekly Edition, "London Times," June 5, 1924.



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DEMAND FOR AN EARLY REFERENDUM.

ANOTHER CRIMINAL ASSAULT IN MELBOURNE.

Our Women Reproved.—Clubs Get the Wind Up.—Spooks and Police.—Guilty or Not Guilty?—Hotel Hours.—Four Drunken Motorists.—Astonishing Reasoning.

FARMERS AND PROHIBITION.

That the overwhelming bulk of the people in this State wanted an early referendum on the liquor question has been proved in these pages again and again, but evidence goes on accumulating to make assurance doubly sure. During the past week the annual meeting of the farmers of New South Wales has been taking place in Sydney, and this parliament of rural interests has expressed itself in no uncertain way on the question of a referendum. Mr. D. Beddie, of Blayney, raised a warm debate on a motion that Parliament be asked to pass a Prohibition law. Many speakers for and against the proposal took part in the discussion, and this goes to show what a deep interest is taken in the liquor question. We notice that none of the newspapers published the details of the debate: that is their usual way where a great reform like Prohibition is concerned. Eventually a motion was adopted urging that a referendum should be taken at an early date. One newspaper says that several speakers "spoke strongly in favor of Prohibition, but the debate was cleverly side-tracked." We wonder what the pledge-breaking fraternity think about it.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

This question of a referendum at the earliest possible date is equally engaging the attention of temperance organisations throughout the State. At a recent meeting of the political council of the International Order of Good Templars it was stated that encouraging reports are being received from country centres. Last week a resolution was carried at the quarterly meeting, representing the members of the Methodist Churches in the North Parramatta circuit, expressing keen disappointment at "the failure of the Government to provide for a Prohibition referendum on the liquor traffic within the life of the present Parliament." The resolution also urged that candidates at the next State election should be asked to vote for a referendum providing for State and electoral option without money compensation, the first referendum to be held within 12 months of the election; and that the provisions of the Local Options Act be again made operative, but so amended that the decision be on the democratic principle of a bare majority vote, and with the elimination of the reduction issue.

FLOGGING ADVOCATED.

The other day the Glebe Municipal Council discussed the prevalence of serious crime, and the opinion was expressed that the judges take altogether too lenient a view of such cases, and that the Crimes Act ought to be enforced drastically. Provision is made in the

Act for solitary confinement, for putting offenders in irons and for flogging, and Alderman Brigg expressed the opinion that the only way to reduce serious crime is to put those provisions of the law into force. We all sympathise with the aim Alderman Brigg has in view, but it is open to grave doubt whether the remedy he proposes would do any good. The evidence afforded by long experience goes to show that flogging does not diminish crime. You do not reform a man by brutalising him, and though our sympathies are all on the side of Alderman Brigg, we do think that the more modern view of criminologists, that criminals of a certain type are mental defectives and ought to be dealt with accordingly, should prevail. Punishment nowadays is deterrent and reformatory, not punitive. When in the past prisoners were brutalised the jails were full to overflowing. The real deterrent to crime is the certainty of retribution, and what we want to bring about a diminution of crime is an efficient detective force instead of the woefully inadequate one which exists at present.

OUR WOMEN REPROVED.

When visitors from abroad say nice things about us—even when they indulge in gross and sometimes clumsy flattery—we preen ourselves, declare that they are very intelligent, enlightened folk, quick to discern our obvious characteristics, and broadcast their views until discriminating minds begin to sicken. But if anyone tells us the truth, we retort with abuse. That, generally speaking, is the position. Now, Mrs. Pirie-Beyea comes to us from America in the interests of the English-speaking Union. She is a Scotswoman by birth, but has adopted American citizenship. The other day she unburdened herself to an interviewer on many questions and, incidentally, referred to the attitude of our womenfolk in regard to drink. "I think your women are too casual about the drink question," she said, "and seem to make a joke of it. This must have a bad influence on the younger set." Quite so. We know a lot of women, unfortunately not readers of "Grit," to whom that remark applies. Generally speaking, it is thought that women are the mainstay of Prohibition. There is no evidence to support this, since Prohibition came in U.S.A. without the women's vote, and it has not come in, say, New Zealand, Victoria or New South Wales with the women voting. We must distinguish, however, between a woman's vote and a woman's influence; her vote has been counteracted by many things, but the influence of many wonderful women, backed by a great company of normal women, is an essential factor in all progress.

CLUBS GET THE WIND UP.

Clubs with liquor licenses are privileged, if not very desirable, institutions in many ways, but, of course, when Prohibition comes, as it will before long, the club licenses will have to go along with the others, and the surreptitious bar, to say nothing of the locker system, will be known, thank goodness, no more. There is evidence that these licensed clubs, like all other liquor interests, have got the wind up lest their valuable interests should be curtailed, and so they formed some years ago an association akin to the Licensed Victuallers' Association for the protection of their interests, and this Registered Clubs' Association now has a membership of 43 in various parts of the State. Its annual meeting was held recently, and in the annual report we read that the Association is working hard to preserve its members' interests. The president (Mr. Fred. Walsh) puts it this way: "In view of the possibility of alterations of the Licensing Law being contemplated by Parliament, in the comparatively near future, it is essential that all clubs and their members should be actively on the qui vive to check any movement designed to reflect upon their prestige or to curtail their few remaining privileges."

SPOOKS AND POLICE.

We still hear nothing about the work of the spooks. Is not their probationary period of three months up by this time, and are we to have no account of their stewardship from the Ectoplasmic Marvel? Perhaps they have been suppressed by the police! Or, perhaps, they are now engaged in giving lectures to our detective force in the art of detecting crime. Some member of Parliament ought to ask a question in the House about them. It would be a unique experience to see the Assembly resolve itself into a spirit seance for the purpose of materialising information about the spooks. In the meantime, we notice that the annual report of the Police Department complains that the police are overworked, and that they should be relieved of much work at present entrusted to them which is not legitimate police work—and, incidentally, is also not remunerative. This gloss is our own. It leads us to hesitate in suggesting that perhaps, after all, the police have come to welcome the "spooks" as a relief from work which is not police work proper.

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY?

Guilty or not guilty? That is the question. It arises out of a remarkable case reported from Parramatta, in which two groups of young men were charged before Mr. McMahon, S.M., with having, on Sunday, July 20, falsely described themselves as travellers at the Prospect Hotel, on the Western-road. The extraordinary thing about this case is that of eight men implicated six pleaded "guilty," but were found to be "not guilty" by the magistrate. What a very accommodating magistrate! Men are charged before him with a certain offence. Their consciences are definite: they know they committed the

(Continued on next page.)

THAT CHOICE FLAVOR:
Griffiths Bros.'
 PEKOE-FLAVORED
 TEA

MAKE INQUIRIES ABOUT IT.

offence, or think they know, and so they plead "guilty." You would think that would end the matter and that the magistrate would speak a few kindly words of advice and then proceed to collect some cash for the Crown. Not a bit of it. This magistrate proceeded to hear evidence and then decided that there was none upon which he could convict. Well, well; we always did consider the law a bit queer. No evidence on which to convict? What about the frank and open admission of the culprits themselves?

**HOTEL
HOURS IN
QUEENSLAND.**

Recently we directed attention to a sinister movement afoot in Queensland to revert to late closing of hotels, as if eight o'clock—the legal hour in the northern State—were not quite late enough as it is. The Prohibition Party has taken the matter up and the Queensland Government has been memorialised by the Ministers' Guild of Brisbane which protests strongly against the proposed change in the hours. The Guild has forwarded the following resolution to the Home Secretary:

"That in view of the fact that it has appeared in the press that an attempt is being made by the Licensed Victuallers' Association to have the closing hour for the sale of liquor altered from 8 to 9.30 p.m., this meeting sends its protest against any such alteration being granted. It was understood that the alteration of the hours prior to the taking of the Prohibition poll in 1923 was a compensation for the elimination of the State triennial Prohibition polls. Any alteration such as is suggested would, we consider, be a breach of faith with the people. Eight o'clock closing has proved a boon to the people, and before any alteration is made we request that a poll should be taken so that the people, and not the publicans, may express their wishes."

**DRUNKEN
MOTORIST.**

Evidence continues to accumulate week by week to show the futility of dealing with drunken motorists by way of fine. We have dealt with this question so often that we are tired of it, yet manifestly it must be mentioned again and again until the conscience of the authorities

is awakened to the seriousness of the position. A man under the influence of liquor when in charge of a motor car is a very grave menace to the safety of the public. He is a potential murderer because he is not in a condition to exercise the judgment in a crisis which may be necessary to avoid loss of life. That is the plain fact. To fine such a man is altogether inadequate. He should be sent to prison, and until that is done we shall not find any diminution in the number of drunken motorists who appear before the courts. The other day Mr. Gale, S.M., fined Edmund Eugene Boland, 38, a tiler, the sum of £7 for having driven a car whilst under the influence. Boland admitted that he had had seven lager beers at the Moorefield races. The car was zig-zagging along George-street and when a constable pulled it up he found Boland helping himself to another drink. We say that a fine in such a case is futile. What does such a person care about a fine? Meanwhile, the public have a right to protest loudly against the inadequate protection afforded them by the law.

**MOTOR
SMASH AT
WINDSOR.**

Last week another serious motor smash, in which five persons were injured, some of them seriously, occurred at Windsor. The car crashed into a sulky at Magrath's Hill and capsized. There were three men and two women in the car, and the evidence goes to indicate all the elements of a joy-ride. The party were on their way back to Sydney when one of the women remembered that she "had left her bag behind"—where is not stated. So the car turned round to go back for the bag, and then the smash occurred. It is stated that the sulky was seen and the horn was tooted, but this did not prevent a violent crash which wrecked the car and smashed the sulky. The police, it is stated, are making inquiries. We should think so. Meanwhile, a third motor fatality is reported as a result of which Joseph Haggart, 40, has been committed for trial by

Mr. McMahon, S.M., on a charge of manslaughter for having feloniously slain John Francis Flynn in a collision in the Parramatta-road. The police allege that Haggart was under the influence of liquor whilst in charge of a motor car.

**YET
ANOTHER
CASE.**

There is yet another motor case to record this week. At the Burwood Court Mr. McMahon, S.M., fined Frank Richard Eather £3 and suspended his license for being in charge of a motor car whilst under the influence of liquor. Eather, who pleaded "not guilty," was shaking like a jelly in the dock, but when asked by the magistrate what was the matter with him he said he was O.K. He admitted having had some gin the day before and said the trouble was due to the fact that he had had some teeth out. That story has whiskers on it. The police constable said the accused was absolutely drunk—"not only under the influence, but absolutely drunk; we had to assist him to the police station." Eather protested that he had not had an accident, but the magistrate replied that he soon would if he went on as he had been doing, and not only fined him as aforesaid but also charged him ten shillings for having a wrong number-plate on his car.

**ASTONISHING
REASONING.**

The more we study the mentality of magistrates in giving decisions in liquor cases the less do we profess to understand it or the principles of jurisprudence—we say nothing about commonsense—by which they are guided. The latest instance comes from Lithgow and seems to indicate that if a man has a reputation for trading after hours he ought to be allowed to have a license for an out-of-the-way hotel where he will be able to break the law with impunity and little or no chance of detection by the police. At any rate, that seems to be the opinion of a police magistrate who gave a decision at the Hartley Licensing Court, Lithgow, in connection with an application by E. J. Brown for the transfer to him of the license of the Cullen Bullen Hotel from J. Shumack. In evidence the plaintiff admitted that he had been twice convicted at Grafton in twelve months. The magistrate pointed out that the police report said that the applicant systematically traded after hours. If the application were for a license in a populous centre like Lithgow the case would be different. The hotel for which he applied was the only one in Cullen Bullen, and would be therefore subject to constant supervision. The application would be granted. If the applicant wished to restore himself and get into a position to apply for a license in some more populous centre he would have to see there was no cause for complaint in future.

PASS "GRIT" ON.

A Personal Chat with my readers

Just every once in a while to I MADE A enable me to keep step with MISTAKE. my associates I make a mistake. It is no trouble to do so—I find it quite a simple matter.

A good friend, who has never thought it worth while to send a line of appreciation at any time, most kindly directs my attention to my latest mistake. Just when I am beginning in the tired hours of the day to worry over this mistake I recall the day's doings.

I found a letter in Box 390 which did not belong to me.

I called a number over the 'phone and got an entirely wrong number.

A man had an appointment with me, but his train was twenty minutes late.

I got my bill for the half-pint of milk I get each day at the office and found a mistake in the addition.

I was not feeling well and my doctor said I was eating too much meat, and I had only tasted meat twice in a week.

I was promised a bag, but on calling found I could not get it for two days.

The newspaper man left the wrong paper in the morning.

In the midst of a trying interview the 'phone rang three times; each time it was a wrong number.

A tramway official called on me to ask me to pay my fare, a man in Balmain having given my name when the collector demanded his fare. The man was intoxicated and I had not been in Balmain for over a year.

Yes, I did make a mistake; in fact, I own up to several. An old writer says:

"The deeper the flood was the higher the ark went up to heaven." So it is with the child of God; the deeper his troubles, the nearer to heaven he goeth if he lives close to his Master. Troubles are called 'weights,' and a weight, you know, generally cloggeth and keepeth down to the earth; but there are ways, by the use of the laws of mechanics, by which you can make a weight lift you; and so it is possible to make your troubles lift you nearer heaven instead of making them sink you."

To err is human, but to make one's mistakes a stepping-stone is a Christian possibility.

The difficult position, the extra burden, are not an AN HONOR. imposition—they are an honor. Much that we grumble at we ought to be thankful for. Much we resent we might well be proud of. The following lines are from an unknown author:

When in the dim beginning of the years God mixed in man the raptures and the tears And scattered through his brain the starry stuff,

He said, "Behold! Yet this is not enough, For I must test his spirit to make sure That he can dare the vision and endure.

"I will withdraw My face,
Veil me in shadow for a certain space,
And leave behind only a broken clue,
A crevice where the glory glimmers through,
Some whisper from the sky,
Some footprint in the road to track Me by.

"I will leave man to make the fateful guess,
Will leave him torn between the no and yes,
Leave him unresting till he rests in Me,
Drawn upward by the choice that makes him free:

Leave him in tragic loneliness to choose,
With all in life to win or all to lose."

A WONDERFUL PLEDGE.

Much has been written of the great bronze figure of Christ which stands on the Argentina-Chile boundary, nearly 13,000 feet above sea-level. The statue—more than twice life-size—was cast in the arsenal at Buenos Aires from bronze cannon to celebrate the settlement of a boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina, which the two nations decided to submit for decision to Queen Victoria by the tribunal that she set up. The proposals made were loyally accepted, and the two South American Governments agreed to renounce the building of ships of war and to reduce their naval armaments. Bishop Welldon, who recently returned to England from a tour of South America, referred to this statue in one of his addresses, and remarked: "It is, I cannot help thinking, a remarkable fact that the Republics of Argentina and Chile should have shown themselves willing to accept arbitration as a means of avoiding warfare, in a dispute about which the feelings on both sides were intense and acute, that they should have pledged themselves in the name of Christ the Redeemer to accept the arbitration by which it was hoped to end their dispute, and that, from the day when the arbitration was pronounced until the present time, they should have been completely true to their pledge."

OUR DUTY.

We used to boast that Nelson's message, "England expects every man this day to do his duty," was characteristically true of Britishers. We have now to face the fact that we are suffering from a lost sense of duty, and that what was once characteristic has become exceptional. We do what we like—not what we ought. Saturday night is an

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.
Address: Box 390, G.P.O., Sydney.
Office: N.S.W. Alliance, Macdonell House,
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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1924.

orgy of indulgence, mostly decent but with a sense of freedom to go the limit because the next day is Sunday, and we can stay in bed—and be lazy. We have an obligation or duty to business each morning, but declare ourselves happily free from any duty to God on Sunday. Thousands of good folk find church impossible on Sunday because of their Saturday programme. There is no sense of owing anything to God, and the good folk are killing the church, and that without apology to God, whose day they are too tired to honor.

When Phillips Brooks sailed from America on his last trip to Europe, a friend jokingly remarked that while abroad he might discover some new religion to bring home with him.

"But be careful of it, Bishop Brooks," remarked a listening friend, "it may be difficult to get your new religion through the custom house."

"I guess not," replied the Bishop, laughingly, "for we may take it for granted that any new religion popular enough to import will have no duties attached to it."

A life without a sense of duty is a ship without a captain. The price that duty demands is high, but when paid gives results to be obtained in no other way. As you sow so shall you reap—and those who don't sow on Sundays will have no reaping, and life will close in the despair of poverty in all that comforts, and speaks hope to us as we finish our earthly course.

The Editor

A GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

PROHIBITION IS A BLESSING.

GOVERNOR GIFFORD PINCHOT OF PENNSYLVANIA WRITES FOR "GRIT."

Legally and morally the United States is dry; practically most of it is dry. The overwhelming majority of our people are for the Eighteenth Amendment and for its enforcement, and that fact is proved conclusively by the increasing majorities which support dry legislation in Congress. That is the real test.

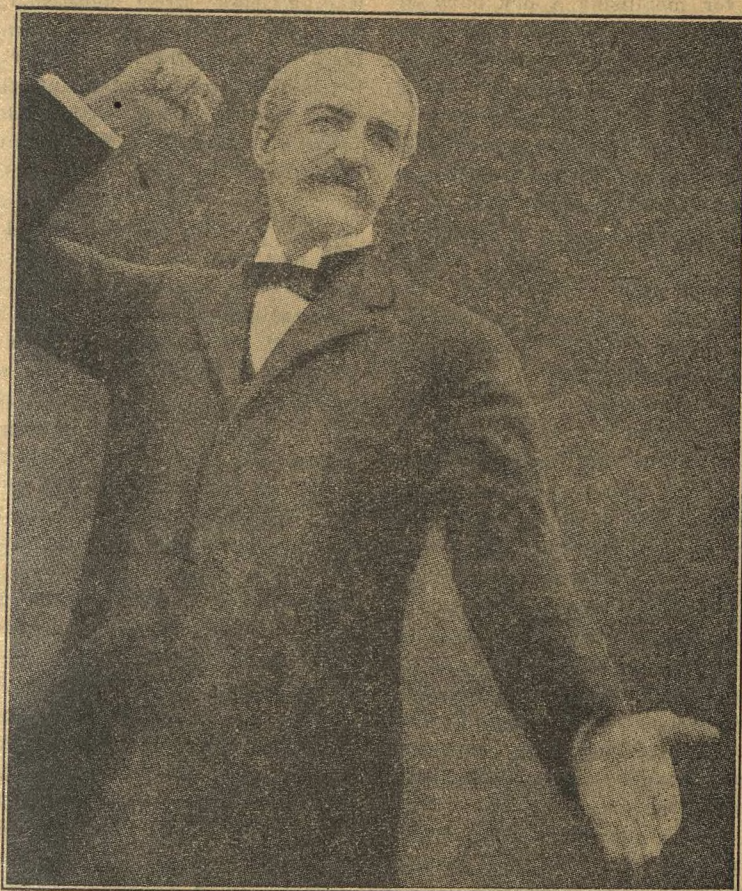
THE SALOON HAS NO FRIENDS LEFT.

Even the advocates of light wine and beer, who make far more hubbub than their numbers justify, do not stand for the return of the saloon. Nobody wants it, and it will never come back. That is a huge gain.

Theoretically, everybody is for law enforcement. Practically a very considerable percentage of the great newspapers, and an equally large percentage of the rich people of the country, are against it. But the mass of the people want the law enforced, and want it more and more strongly.

LABOR STEADILY BECOMING "DRY."

Labor used to be almost unanimously wet. Convinced by the actual results of Prohibition, a steadily increasing percentage of organized Labor is dry. Practically all of



GIFFORD PINCHOT, GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

the women are dry, and there is half of the population on the dry side at once. All of the church people are dry, and that adds an enormous contingent. Good citizens everywhere—outraged by the failure of certain authorities to enforce the law—are more and more confirmed in their opposition to bootlegging and in their support of the Eighteenth Amendment. Public sentiment moves steadily toward support and enforcement of the law.

QUIET PROGRESS MAKES FEW HEADLINES.

In spite of the bootlegging, in spite of the flagrant failure of officials to enforce the law and of influential citizens to obey it, in spite of all the talk and propaganda, the total effect of the Eighteenth Amendment in the United States has been vastly beneficial to our people. On the average, our women and children are better clothed and better fed because of it; our towns are more orderly, our prison populations smaller. Notwithstanding all the handicaps, all the treachery, all the lawbreaking, Prohibition is a blessing to the people of the United States.

THE NOISY FEW.

One discontented man makes more noise than a dozen who are satisfied. The opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment who want a change are comparatively few in number, although they make much more noise than the

BIG BREWERY CAPITULATES.

The big Bernheimer brewery in New York, involving 64 city lots and more than 20 buildings, discouraged by Al Smith's wet flasco, has just capitulated by inviting the Federal Prohibition agents to come and spill its 4000 barrels of twelve-year-old ale and 836 gallons of beer into the city sewers. The plant was sold to a refrigerating company for over four million dollars.

Does Archbishop O'Shea still tell New Zealanders that the American Prohibition enforcement is "a huge joke"? He should have heard the five-day gurgling of the "brown wet" into the sewers leading to the New York harbor—all within the gubernatorial jurisdiction of Al Smith. The joke is on Al. —"The Father Mathew Man."

NOT A PRISONER.

"Not a prisoner in the jail," is the announcement of the Allen County, O., Jail. Lima, a city of 45,000 population, is the county seat.

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great mass of American citizens who believe in Prohibition and want the law sustained. We are making steady progress, and nothing can be more certain than that Prohibition has justified itself and is here to stay.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Harrisburg, Pa., June 12, 1924.

THE WAR ON THE LAWLESS.

CUTTER FIRES ON RUM-RUNNERS; FOUR CAPTURED; DRY FLEET OF 65 ARMED VESSELS ANNOUNCED.

COAST GUARD CRAFT CAPTURES PACIFIC AFTER TEN SHOTS ARE SENT ACROSS BOWS.

When a prize crew on a captured rum-runner, the Pacific, came into this port (New London) with the Virginian and a speed boat designated "172 J" it became known that the coast guard cutter Seminole had made the original capture of the Pacific while on station off Montauk Point on Saturday, and for the first time probably since the war of 1812 powder and shot were used in earnest for something more serious than salutes and target practice in Long Island Sound. A fourth vessel, the speed launch K-6160, is also held.

It is said that the exploits of rum-runners in landing liquors along the Connecticut shore east of here, taken from vessels off Block Island, had become so bold that the cutters Manhattan, Seneca and Seminole were assigned to station off Montauk Point. On Saturday the Manhattan and Seneca were at New York, and the Seminole alone was on patrol. In the afternoon a launch was seen in the Sound which appeared to be trying to reach the open sea. A blank shot failed to make the stranger heave-to, and ten shots were fired from the cutter which sent up spray around the launch. The latter obeyed an order and came alongside of the Seminole. Several machine guns and a prize crew were placed on the launch, which proved to be the Pacific.

The Seminole, with several prisoners in her brig, came into the harbor, leaving the Pacific on patrol. The latter on Monday night fell in with the Virginian, which surrendered after one shot had been fired across the bows. Later the "172 J" was captured without necessity of a shot, and both prizes were brought in here. Some members of the crew have been permitted to go ashore, but the Virginian and "172 J" have been handed over to the port authorities. Several men of the Pacific who are held in the brig will be taken to New York for arraignment.

The Pacific has returned to patrol duty

and the coast guard cutters have again taken up their task of watching the rum fleet which frequently appears off Block Island and Montauk Point.

COMMANDER OF THE COAST GUARD TELLS OF PLAN TO DRIVE RUM FLEET OUT OF BUSINESS.

Captain William V. A. Jacobs, divisional commander of the Coast Guard, disclosed plans for mobilising a dry navy of 65 armed vessels and 500 men which, he declared, would scatter the far-famed New York-New Jersey rum fleet before the year's end.

Captain Jacobs said he would assign a destroyer, cutter or speed boat, equipped with one-pounders and machine guns, as a day and night guard over every vessel on Rum Row.

These craft will stand by the liquor runners from the time they drop anchor off the row until—even if it takes months—the skippers of the rum fleet give up in disgust and sail away, he asserted.

No boat of any kind will be permitted to communicate with the rum fleet. Craft attempting to do so under the pretence of delivering supplies will be seized for illicitly trading with foreign vessels. The coast guard commander declared the only source whence the rum ships would be permitted to get food, water and fuel would be their Government-manned escorts.

He announced that his first step would be to obtain five destroyers from the Philadelphia navy yard, 30 36-foot motor boats capable of doing 30 knots or more per hour, for off-shore patrol duty.

The first of the destroyers and cutters would be in commission within three months, Captain Jacobs predicted.—"Christian Science Monitor."

PROFITS IN LIQUOR.

THE SYDNEY "BULLETIN" SAYS HAMMOND WINS.

Dear "Bulletin,"—A controversy has been dragging its vinous length through the Sydney press for the past month under the heading, "Liquor Trade Profits." The parties are the Rev. R. B. S. Hammond and P. H. Coates (for the Trade), and so far the cleric is the winner. His task—that of proving some publicans to be outrageous profiteers—was not a difficult one. He began by quoting the Secretary of Caldwell's, Ltd., who told the Licenses Reduction Board that "the

gross profit on the sale of wine (by the glass) was 233 per cent. on a brand of tawny port retailed at 6d. a glass, and that, as a matter of fact, the gross profit on all wines ranged from 90 to 566 per cent." It is this kind of highway robbery that drives Australians to imported spirits, which, though inferior in quality and higher in price than before the war, do not differ much as regards either feature from one end of the Commonwealth to the other. It is common

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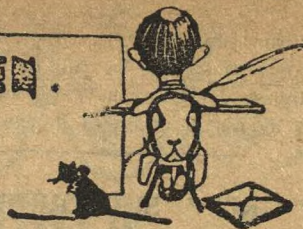
to find a difference of from 25 to 150 per cent. in price and an incalculable amount in quality between allegedly the same brand of Australian wine on offer at hotels that are only divided by a city block or two. I have particularly in mind a wine of a champagne type which was originally put on the market by the hotels at 5/6. The public rushed it at this figure, which must have returned the retailer a fair profit, since a leading George-street house sold it for some time at 4/6. Yet one Darlinghurst pub asked me 7/6 and another 8/6 a quart for it, the bottle department Hebes insisting in both cases that they had ready sales at those prices. An English friend tried and approved of our so-called port. "It's excellent wine," he observed, after sampling a glass at one of the honest hotels, "though not in the least like port." A few days later he consumed part of a beaker of the same wine (nominally) at the same price, and was nearly poisoned. These discrepancies are fairly common in respect of all the sweet wines, and to a less degree in the case of the clarets and hocks, and every happening of the sort is a deadly blow to the wine-grower. The only consoling feature of the situation from the Australian aspect is that similar swindles are being worked with imported wines. For a bottle of Moet 1914 one hotel of my acquaintance is asking 30/—, while another, not a quarter of a mile away, demands only 13/9. Incidentally, for the same wine of the same year an unlicensed restaurant recently charged me 35/—. It will be said that citizens incapable of protecting themselves against such ramps deserve to be taken down, and that the laws of supply and demand must operate eventually to bring trade to those who do not overcharge. Unfortunately, for a variety of reasons, things do not work out in that equitable way in the liquor business. Hundreds of publicans are here to-day and gone to-morrow. They aim at big profits and quick returns, and often make a success of the policy before the public, which is not a keen buyer where stimulants are concerned, and which mostly judges wine by the state of its head the next morning, finds them out. And all the time they are discrediting the wine industry which, with fair treatment, should be as valuable to this country as it is to France, even if they are not actually menacing it with extinction.—Yours, etc., Whitehall.—"Bulletin," July 31, 1924.

PASS "GRIT" ON.



FROM SEVEN TO SEVENTEEN.

UNCLE B.'s PAGE.



All boys and girls between the age of seven and seventeen are invited to join the family of Uncle B. Write only on one side of the paper. Send the date of your birthday. There is no fee to pay. If you do not write for three months you are a "scallywag."

Address all letters to Uncle B., Box 390 G.P.O., Sydney.

WHY GO TO CHURCH?

When Colonel Roosevelt was President of the United States of America he was held to be the most vigorous, manly, fearless and unusual man of the day. He published the following nine reasons why he went to church. You could add one or two good reasons which he did not mention:

(1) In this actual world, a churchless community is the community on the rapid downgrade.

(2) Church work and church attendance mean the cultivation of the habit of feeling responsibility for others.

(3) There are enough holidays for most of us. Sundays differ from other holidays in the fact that there are fifty-two of them every year. Therefore, on Sundays go to church.

(4) Yes, I know all the excuses. I know that one can worship the Creator in a grove of trees or by a running brook, or in a man's own house as well as in church. But I also know, as a matter of cold fact, that the average man does not thus worship.

(5) He may not hear a good sermon at church, but he will hear a sermon by a good man who is engaged all the week in making hard lives a little easier.

(6) He will listen to and take part in reading some beautiful passages from the Bible. And if he is not familiar with the Bible he has suffered a loss.

(7) He will take part in the singing of some good hymns.

(8) He will meet and nod or speak to good, quiet neighbors. He will come away feeling a little more charitable toward all the world, even toward those excessively foolish young men who regard church-going as a soft performance.

(9) I advocate a man's joining in church work for the sake of showing his faith by his works.

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

THE BIRDS.

Harold McDonald, Leaside, Forge Creek, via Bairnsdale, Victoria, writes: I hope I am not on the scallywag list, but I wrote a letter and never saw the answer. I think either you never received it or I missed the answer. There are two Cootamundra wattles at school, and one has been so heavily laden that it has broken two of its branches. The other one is just flowering, and it seems as if it is also going to be heavily laden. We

are soon going to have our Bairnsdale district sports, and some of the teachers attend the meetings, which are held in Bairnsdale every Saturday. The sheep around here are lambing, and we have three poddy lambs; one is mine and the other is Mary's. Tomorrow we are to have our temperance examination. We have some libraries from the Victoria League of Victoria. I believe its headquarters are in Sydney. I am fond of reading. Do you like it, Uncle? Some of the birds are beginning to nest. I have seen a tom-tit with feathers in its mouth, a noisy minah had some grass, and a magpie a stick. In a tree in our yard there is a sparrow's nest with young ones, for I saw it take a grub and heard the young birds chirping. The starlings have been breeding in this tree ever since last October. There has been a bat flying around the room, but now it is behind a picture. Hoping you are well.

(Dear Harold,—I am always glad to read about the birds and the flowers. Those folk who never notice them miss such a lot. You go on watching the birds and make friends with them; they will teach you lots of good things.—Uncle B.)

SUDDENLY I THOUGHT.

Mabel Binks, Fern Bank, Cambewarra, writes: I was just wondering what I could do when I suddenly thought I had better write to you or I would be on that dreadful scallywag list. I don't want to let that happen again. We had our bazaar and made over £60. That wasn't bad for a little place like Cambewarra, was it? A few Sundays ago we had a native of Fiji preaching in his own language; his name was Simionis Momoivalu. He also sang for us, and the Rev. Hewett interpreted what he said. It was very interesting indeed. We had a very heavy frost this morning, and I think we will have another one in the morning.

(Dear Mabel,—I like that sudden thought of yours, and hope when some of your scallywag cousins read this that they also will have a similar sudden thought.—Uncle B.)

A PROCRASTINATOR.

Frances Williams, Bark Hill, via Bairnsdale, Lake Victoria, writes: I hope that you will cross my name off that dreadful scallywag list. I always mean to write, but always put it off. We are having our project on Tuesday next. This is the first time we have had a project, and each was given a month to prepare the subject at home. Dave has got "Goble and Macintyre," and Gertie "Traveling to the Exhibition," and Doris "Preparations and Purpose at the Exhibition," and Denzil, "Pictures of the Exhibition." Mine is "Sights at Wembley." Our

teacher got this project up for us, and then we had to prepare it for Tuesday next.

(Dear Frances,—So you are a procrastinator! It is time you saw where this habit of putting things off is going to land you. You had better put a big "Do it now" in your room and begin to practise it.—Uncle B.)

QUESTIONS.

Victor Robb, Short-street, Hay, writes: I sent a letter with three questions in it to you, and I have been waiting for an answer. I am writing to ask you if you got it. One question was: (1) How would you like all your Ne's and Ni's to come and have tea with you at once? (2) Which country would you rather be in—Australia, America, England or Canada? I forgot the other one, so I will say one: Which are the happiest days—school days or when you are grown up? Have you had many frosts in Sydney? We have had all frosts and no rain. I have been getting up before the sun so as to wash the frost off the peas. Jack Frost is trying to get the best of me. I have just been looking up the Old Testament cake with my mother. I wouldn't mind a slice of it myself. The river is falling now. It has not been very high this year. There have been three fires here—one at a boot shop and the other two at private houses. There is a new Commercial Hotel built right near the school.

(Dear Victor,—In answer to your questions. To No. 1: I would love it, if they all brought their own tea. No. 2: I only want to live where my friends are. No. 3: Schooldays.—Uncle B.)

TIME TO TURN THE TABLES.

Marjorie Barrie, Nambucca Heads, writes: We are going to Kerang, in Victoria; but now we're not going till after Christmas because mum is getting up a concert and auntie is going to be married, and grandma is coming to live with us. Mum said she would like a picture of me as cabman, too. I have a little black kitten which is very playful. A man, who is working for dad, always teases me about it. He saw it in the paper. I'll send it to you. My music teacher came home yesterday. She has been nine and a half weeks in the hospital. It has been very cold up here lately. There was a football match on Saturday, which was very rough. It was between the Heads and Missabotti. Heads won, of course. They have won five years running.

(Dear Marjorie,—I think it is time the Missabotti folk held a council of war and laid the plans by which they can win the next match. It can be done, and to lose for five years is too bad.—Uncle B.)

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.

New South Wales Alliance—

(Continued from page 4.)

cards if a supply has not already been forwarded to them. We ask all friends to push this campaign in order to create and maintain a strong influence on the coming elections. The pledge, which is entirely non-political, explains itself.

We thank the ministers of the various churches for their assistance. The principle of setting apart one Sunday each year as a "Prohibition Field Day" is a universally recognised principle. Every Protestant Church in this State is affiliated with the Alliance.

Our friends and visitors are reminded that the office staff is now concentrated in one large room, next door, on the same (third) floor, and quite convenient to the elevator. Call when in town. We are always pleased to see you. Should there be any matter in your district of interest to the Alliance write us all about it. If we are able to help you in your local work it will be our pleasure to do so.



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

Address all correspondence re Bands of Hope, Y.P. Societies and the "New Day" Crusade to W. H. Mitchell, Director of Y.P. Department, N.S.W. Alliance, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney (Phone, City 3944).

* * *

Examinations in State Schools.—Many will be interested in the announcement that an examination in "Health and Temperance" is to be held in the Public Schools of this State on 8th December next. The following announcement appears in the "Sydney Morning Herald" of the 12th inst.: "Health and Temperance. School Examination. Mr. A. Bruntnell, Minister for Education, has approved of a scheme for holding an examination each year on health and temperance. This year's examination will be held on December 8, and will consist of a two-hours' paper based on articles appearing this year in Part 3 of the 'School Magazine,' and on matter set out under the subject 'Hygiene and Temperance' in the primary school syllabus. The examination will be restricted to Sixth Class primary pupils, and will be held at the schools from which candidates enter. Thirty book prizes will be given by the Young People's Department of the New South Wales Alliance, and a gold medal given to the best candidate. Certificates will be issued to others who gain 60 per cent. of the possible marks.

The Fourth Annual Conference of the Australian Band of Hope and Young People's Temperance Union, which is to be held in

Melbourne on 6th-10th September (next month), promises to be full of interest and usefulness. New South Wales will be represented by a full quota of delegates.

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 15/8/24, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10s.: M. J. Fletcher, 5s., 11/1/25; Mrs. Lewenberg, 20/7/25; Blackheath School of Arts, 11/8/25; A. J. Barnett, £1 3s., 30/3/27; Mrs. Todd, 30/6/25; Mrs. Worthington, 30/6/25; Rev. H. Wheller, 28/6/25; Miss Summerbell, 30/7/25.

The following are paid to 30/12/24: Mrs. M. Glover; Hillary Allez, T. Lumley, Nath Paterson, Mrs. W. R. Barrett.

FACTS WILL OUT.

EVEN THE ENEMY PRINTS THE TRUTH SOMETIMES.

Under the caption, "Prohibition Has One Frined," the New York "Times" recently ran a short editorial, well worth reproducing. This article quoted some remarks on Prohibition in the United States made by a recent visitor to America—an English physician, Dr. Charles Porter—and printed in the "British Medical Journal." It read, in part:

"Everywhere here Dr. Porter found heart-felt rejoicing over the disappearance of the saloon, and many employers of labor told him of better-kept time-sheets and an increase of efficiency as results of Prohibition. He expressed the strong opinion that the condition of the homes of the people had very greatly improved since Prohibition came in, and as a medical officer of health it was in this sociological aspect of the question that he was chiefly interested. After studying it at first hand he felt that American Prohibition was one of the most valuable experiments ever performed by any nation, and he deprecated an attitude of criticism, still more an attitude of ridicule."

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Six O'Clock Closing a Farce—

(Continued from page 3.)

EFFECT OF THE DECISION.

What, now, is the effect of this reading of the law? A very little reflection will suffice to show that it destroys the effectiveness of six o'clock closing in a very great degree. The judge says that if you book a room at a hotel with the expressed or implied purpose of staying there for the night, you are a bona fide lodger whatever your ulterior motive may be, and, as such, you are entitled to be served with liquor. There is no evidence as to motive: the mere booking makes a lodger of you. It is even possible, as in Campbell-Jones's case, not to occupy the room booked, and yet be a bona fide lodger within the meaning of the Act. The judge seems to suggest towards the end of his judgment that a set of circumstances might arise in which the Court might hold that a person who had booked a room was not a bona fide lodger, but he does not suggest what the circumstances are which would justify such an opinion, and it certainly seems hard to conceive what they might be. For all practical purposes, anybody booking at a hotel becomes entitled, ipso facto, to be served with liquor after hours, and also to entertain as many friends as he likes at dinner and thereat to ply them with wine.

In view of this decision, every licensee in New South Wales may now serve drinks after hours, not only to every person who books a room, but to as many of his lodgers' friends as they like to invite. After-hours trading, on this plan, can become, and no doubt will become, quite general. You make a little business arrangement relating to finance with your "friends," you then book a room at your favorite pub, and you may receive your "friends" there and booze all night if you like.

This decision constitutes the gravest setback to the principle of temperance which it has sustained for many years. However sound it may be in law, it is a grotesque perversion of the plain intention of Parliament and an outrage upon public opinion. When the people of this State voted for six o'clock closing, they meant that they wanted it, and certainly never contemplated the possibility of an interpretation being placed upon that principle which virtually enables all who desire to do so to go on drinking as long after six o'clock as they please. All reasonable people will hold that it is one thing to allow genuine travellers arriving at a hotel in the evening to order drinks with their dinner, and quite another and highly objectionable thing to permit people who are not genuine travellers to qualify to be served with liquor, and have their friends served also, merely by booking up at a hotel. The position demands the urgent and immediate attention of Parliament. If the judge's decision is sound there is only one thing to be done, and that without delay: an amending bill must be introduced altering the definition of a lodger for drinking purposes and confining the right to order drinks to the individual himself who qualifies as a bona fide traveller.

**HIS MODEST WISH.**

Wifie: "I suppose now you wish you were free to marry again?"

Hubbie: "No—just free."

BUSINESS HEAD.

Man: "You're an honest boy, but the money I lost was a ten-dollar note."

Boy: "Yes, I know; I had it changed so you could give me a reward."

GETTING CLOSER YET.

The Professor: "When I get close to nature it always makes me feel like a little grub."

The Other: "Same here—let's go and have a bit at the village pub."

SAD BUT SO.

Most men who lie, also swear, says a contemporary. Anyhow, it's true about a man lying under an automobile.

RESTLESS, NATURALLY.

Sweet Young Thing: "What makes the boat jump about so?"

Another S.Y.T.: "Bob says the poor thing is on a tack."

HIGH AND HIGHER.

It is only a question of time until every pedestrian will either have a car or wings.—"Indianapolis Star."

Either way he will be travelling on high.

THE UNHAPPY MEDIUM.

He: "If you hadn't taken so long getting ready we should have caught that train."

She: "Yes, and if you hadn't hurried me so we shouldn't have had so long to wait for the next one!"

CONFUSING.

Little Boy: "Look, ma, the circus has come to town; there's one of the clowns."

Ma: "Hush, darling. That's not a clown—that's just a college man."

STUNG.

The Magnate (to hard-up suitor): "Young man, d'yer know how I made my money?"

The Young Man: "Yes—but I can't permit that to stand in the way of Muriel's happiness!"

SOMEWHAT PREPARED.

"I never saw but one man," said Uncle Bill Bottletop, "that I thought had a chance foolin' with bootleg liquor. He was a sword-swallower and his wife was a snake-charmer."

PRECISELY.

Aunt: "Can you explain wireless telegraphy to me, Arthur?"

Arthur: "Well, if you had a very long dog, reaching from London to Liverpool, and you trod on its tail in London, it would bark in Liverpool. That's telegraphy; and wireless is precisely the same only without the dog."

THE LAST STRAW.

She: "Is my hat on straight, Henry?"

Henry: "Quite straight, my dear. Now do hurry—we're late already."

She: "Well, I shall have to go back then—this isn't the sort of hat that is worn straight!"

GOING TO THE DEVIL.

One of the members of a colored church in Alabama was talking to the pastor about the temptations Satan places in one's path, when the old preacher grunted and replied: "Folks make me tired representin' Satan as runnin' after dem to tempt dem. De truth is, my friend, dere is so many people pullin' at de debbil's coattails dat he ain't got much time to chase anybody."

TRAGEDIES.

To Father: A drop in mining shares.

To Mother: The ink spilled on the dining-room rug.

To Brother Dick: Having to attend the local college instead of the one of his choice.

To Sister Alice: That she can't have a car.

To Aunt Kate: That her knight has never come riding.

To Grandma: That Willie wriggled during prayers.

To Sister's Fiance: Their first quarrel.

To the Cook: That the policeman ate pie in the house next door the other night and she hasn't seen him since.

To Baby: The tooth he's cutting.

TO PARENTS.

Have you realised the importance of instructing your children in matters of sex which every child has a right to know in a clean, wholesome manner? If you want help write to us for some of our penny booklets, and send one shilling in postal note or stamps, with your full address. We can supply booklets for Parents, Boys, Girls, Youths and Maidens. You will never miss a shilling so spent, and your children in years to come will thank you heartily. Rev. R. B. S. Hammond has been using them for past 24 years.

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DAILY INSPIRATION.

(By FAIRELIE THORNTON.)

SUNDAY.

"All things are for your sakes."—2 Cor., 4, 15.

It is not always easy to realise that, is it? When some affliction befalls us we sometimes say, "I don't SEE how this can be for my good." No, if you did SEE it no faith would be required. "We walk by faith, not by sight." That is no faith at all which sees everything. "If we hope for that we see not, then do we with patience wait for it." "All things are for your sakes." The very things which seem so much against you. The Apostle goes on to say, "For which cause we faint not, but though our outward man perish the inward man is renewed day by day." So even the bodily affliction which is wearing away the frail tenement of the spirit is working out "a far more exceeding weight of glory." Ah, if we could only lift our gaze from these things of earth which are so transient and look to the things beyond which endure for ever, how differently should we then bear our passing troubles, for the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal. Think, ten years, twenty years, fifty years, what are they but a drop in the ocean of eternity, and who now living may live even to that extent of time? Life rushes on to the vast life beyond, time bears us forward on swift wings, and we realise it not; but before we are aware we shall find this brief life gone, and ourselves entering on the great unknown. Let us then see to it that "though our outward man perish, the inward man—that is the spirit—is renewed DAY BY DAY."

MONDAY.

"All things work together for good to them that love God."—Rom., 8, 28.

Oh, Lord, I cannot see how this can be. The very best thing that could come to me, This shattering of hopes, this heavy blow Which crushed my heart and laid my spirit low, This heavy cloud which hides the light of day, And hangs in gloom on all the future way. I cannot SEE the goodness in it, but I know That THOU dost see that it is better so. Therefore I leave it all, O Lord, with Thee, Content to walk in darkness till Thy light I see.

TUESDAY.

"Follow after righteousness, Godliness, faith, love, patience, meekness."—1 Tim., 6, 9. "Let patience have her perfect work that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing."—Jas., 1, 4.

Yes, it is not only the big changes in our life that are sent to try our faith and patience. There is a sort of glory in being a martyr and bearing the great crosses of life cheerfully. It is sometimes easier to bear a great trouble with grace than it is to put up with the little annoyances of life patiently. There is not much glory in having our rest disturbed by a neighbor's dog or cat; in having one's work hindered by the intrusion of a troublesome visitor, of having one's plans thwarted and disarranged by some unforeseen circumstance, of having one's letters unanswered or ignored, or one's peace of mind disturbed by the seeming slight of a friend; of having one fail us on whom we had relied for help in some undertaking. All these, and a thousand more such irritations, may occur in the course of a day, and are for our sakes, and may be the means of grace to us by testing our patience, strengthening

our charity and forbearance and giving us opportunity to exhibit the fruits of the Spirit—gentleness, meekness, long-suffering, patience, goodness, charity. When patience has her perfect work we shall be able to say with St. Paul, "None of these things move me."

WEDNESDAY.

"We walk by faith, not by sight."—2 Cor., 5, 7.

Yes, it is best—the thing which is denied me; The fond desire which had to be repressed; I cannot see the reason this betide me, But I can say, O Master, it is best.

Yes, this is best—that friends from me are taken, And one by one have entered into rest.

The tree is stronger which by winds is shaken, Its roots strike deeper if it stand the test.

Yes, this is best—that human help has failed me, By which I vainly thought to find some rest.

There never yet has enemy assailed me, But that I found it turned out for the best. Yes, this is best—that blow so unexpected Which came on me my faith in God to rest.

Upon each shadow there is light reflected, And all that comes to me is for the best. Yes, it is best that change should come to sever The ties on earth which bind our spirits, lest

We should forget to look for that for ever Where we shall see all worked out for the best.

THURSDAY.

"He will be very gracious unto thee at the voice of thy cry; when He shall hear it, He will answer thee."—Isa., 37, 19.

Is that promise not enough for any cloudy day? "He waiteth to be gracious." How patiently He waits, longing just to hear your cry, patiently as a tender mother waits to hear the cry of her child on waking from sleep to attend to its wants, patiently as a father waits for a son to tell him all his needs in order to supply them. All day long He waits He tells us and stretches out His hands to help, and yet men pass Him by "with never a thought for Jesus, their shelterless, uncrowned King," just as the Jews did of old, when "He came to His own creation, and there was not a place for Him." Are you bowed down beneath life's burdens, looking in vain for human help? There is One close at your side speaking now to you and saying, "Come unto Me all ye that labor, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Will you not come with all that heavy load? Pass Him not by. Just test Him. "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." He cannot deny Himself. "He will be very gracious unto thee at the voice of thy cry; when He shall hear it, He will answer thee."

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FRIDAY.

"I have heard their cry by reason of their taskmasters, for I know their sorrows."—Ex., 3, 7.

Thou dost upbear me o'er the waves of sorrow, And thou wilt bring me through.

No night so dark but it hath brought a morrow With sunlight bathed anew.

Yes, I will trust Thee, though I see no glimmer Of light has come to me.

And though as farther on I go, the dimmer The way appears to be.

There yet shall rise for me a brighter dawn—ing And clouds disperse ere long.

For there will come an everlasting morning Where sigh shall change to song.

SATURDAY.

"The Lord sitteth upon the flood."—Ps., 29, 10.

In all their affliction He was afflicted, and the angel of His presence saved them; in His love and in His pity He redeemed them, and He bare them and carried them all the days of old."—Isa., 63, 9.

Oh, rejoice then, Christian, Christ doth count thee meet

Thus with Him to suffer, pain with Him is sweet.

Soon this earth life over thou His joy shalt share,

Every pain and trial doth for bliss prepare.

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The Last Word—

(Continued from page 2.)

A.: Practically all schools are overcrowded, especially in cities, and some colleges are forced to discuss the possibility of admitting only a selected portion of applicants. Our school life has lengthened. The family purse to-day suffices for the family support, now that the bar-rooms are closed, without the children adding their pittance. Revived ambition in the home has sent to high schools, academies, preparatory schools and colleges thousands who, in our wet years, lacked the means or the encouragement to study, or both.

Q.: How has Prohibition affected unemployment, poverty and the need of charitable aid?

A.: America is the only nation in the world to-day without an unemployment problem. Statistics of the United States Department of Labor for the month of February, 1924, based on reports from 8222 establishments in 52 manufacturing industries, show an increase of 6.7 per cent. in pay-roll totals; an increase of 5.4 per cent. in per capita earnings, and an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the number of persons employed. The sums we once invested in the destructive distilling and brewing business now operate factories, mines and railroads, thus creating new jobs.

A substantial part of the credit for the extraordinary development of the labor banking movement in this country during the last three and a half years is given to Prohibition by Richard Boeckel, a Labor economist, in his new book "Labor's Money." Mr. Boeckel estimates the saving to American working men as a result of Prohibition one billion dollars a year. While a goodly part of this money has gone to provide improved living conditions, millions have been invested by workers in industrial securities and deposited as savings in labor banks. There are at present fifteen labor banks in successful operation in the United States. Mr. Boeckel predicts that there will be fifty such banks, with resources exceeding 100,000,000 dollars in operation before the end of 1924.

It is estimated that there are 250,000 fewer industrial accidents each year under Prohibition than when 177,790 saloons operated in the country, destroying the efficiency of the workers and causing them to be susceptible to accidents. This is a tremendous saving of man power.

Charity aid expenditure changed its form without reducing its total. Survey by various charitable societies indicates that in 1923 74,000,000 dollars which would have been expended in the care of the poverty caused by the saloon was spent in constructive work, such as fresh-air outings, free prenatal care for mothers, free dental work for school children, medical clinics, and scores of new activities. Among the charitable movements now profiting by this transfer of money from repair of the destruction worked by the saloon might be mentioned the District Nursing Associations, which reach all classes except the richest.

Q.: Has the domestic and social life of the people been improved since Prohibition?

A.: Since Prohibition, home building has broken all previous records. Sales of furniture and home furnishings in general, of musical instruments, etc., indicate interest in home life. Expenditures for radio last year were over 400,000,000 dollars.

Roger W. Babson, statistician and authority on economics, says: "The great improvement in business which followed the war was very largely the result of the influence of Prohibition and the salvage of our former waste of 2,000,000,000 dollars or more each year due to the liquor traffic. I know of no other way to account for the great impetus in home building, the tremendous number of new automobiles purchased, the larger number of department store sales, accompanied at the same time by a continued swelling of savings bank deposits, when the tendency of business as a whole would normally have been downward."

Additional signs of prosperity are indicated by statistics furnished by the United States Department of Commerce, which show that new records were established in 1923 for the number of homes built, the amount of new insurance written, the increase in church membership and the new church buildings erected.

Q.: How has Prohibition affected child welfare?

A.: The whole experience of social agencies whose visitors are in intimate contact with the home life of wage earners show a very marked improvement in all economic standards, including not only living conditions but provision for the future. Evangeline Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army, a welfare organization, says that Prohibition has solved the problem of the poor. There is no question but that it has given women and children a better chance and brought happiness into thousands of American homes. The late President Harding said: "In every community men and women have had an opportunity now to know what Prohibition means. They know that debts are more promptly paid, that men take home the wages that were once wasted in the saloons, that families are better clothed and fed, and more money finds its way into the savings banks. The liquor traffic was destructive of much that was most precious in American life. In the face of so much evidence on that point what conscientious man would want to let his own selfish desires influence him to vote to bring it back?"

Q.: Are conditions improving regarding enforcement of the law?

A.: There is every reason in the world for the great majority which is responsible for the enactment of this law to be optimistic over the progress being made in its enforcement. Impatience is a characteristic trait of American citizenship. The beverage liquor traffic for over a hundred years ramified into the social, industrial and political life of the nation. It could not be expected that with the passage of a law which

uprooted this business, absolute acquiescence should be brought about in three, four, ten or twelve years after the adoption of the law. When we are reminded that as a nation we have been dealing with this problem for only four years the progress is certainly noteworthy. If the successes would only be stressed as generally as the instances of partial failure, the progress would be immensely speeded up.

The chief present difficulty may be termed sectional, where there is adverse public opinion to be combated and co-operation of local authorities is not what it should be. Prohibition sentiment will grow less rapidly in these localities because progress in enforcement will be slow. Prohibition is most popular where it is most enforced.

All difficulties that have been presented, and will be presented from time to time, are considered but incidents in the larger progress of the work, and the record of accomplishments so far is ample justification of large hope for the future.

Q.: Has Prohibition affected the use of drugs?

A.: The effects of the use of narcotics and liquor on the human system are not alike in any way, and because a man cannot obtain liquor to drink it does not follow that he will resort to the use of narcotics. According to those who have carefully investigated the matter, Prohibition is not responsible for drug addiction, although it is not denied that there may be here and there a drinker who takes up drugs, or vice versa, but the number is so small that it is evidently of no importance in the drug question.

Q.: How many drug addicts are there in the United States, and is the number increasing?

A.: The United States Public Health Service estimates the drug addicts at 250,000. Newspaper reports estimate the number to be as high as 1,000,000. L. G. Nutt, Chief of the Narcotic Forces of the United States, says the number of drug addicts does not exceed 500,000.

The importation of opium in 1922 allowed a per capita consumption of seven grains, or in morphine equivalent $\frac{1}{2}$ of one grain, as compared with 36 grains in 1915. The importation of coca leaves has decreased 50 per cent. in the last three years; the amount now imported allowing a per capita consumption of cocaine, a derivative of only about $\frac{1}{4}$ of one grain annually.

A recent report of Judge Cornelius F. Collins, of New York, shows that there has been a large decrease during the past year in the number of cases of drug addiction passing through the Court of Special Sessions, regarded as a pulse of drug addiction in New York. The average age of drug addiction has been found to be increasing, indicating fewer addicts.

Q.: How has Prohibition affected business?

A.: Prohibition has destroyed a parasitic business, thus diverting into channels of legitimate business a vast amount of money,

(Continued on next page.)

which could have no other than a most wholesome effect upon business conditions in general. It has of necessity improved credit; bills are more promptly paid and obligations met. Every business man knows that anything which contributes toward the re-establishment of credit or that assists in development of a keener moral sense for obligation is a most needed and welcome force in the business life of the country, for the great crisis through which we have been passing constitutes a menace which tends to destroy our sense of obligations, especially as it relates to the sacredness of contract.

Prohibition is an economic force lying at the very heart of America's survival in the commercial world, and because of its effective operation among the working class has put the country ahead financially and morally and has greatly increased efficiency. It is an unescapable fact that anything which lifts the standard of living on the part of the working class will of necessity contribute towards better business conditions, and this is what many in a position to know claim for the operation of the Prohibition law.

CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Lithuania.—We draw attention to the special activity of the Lithuanian Catholic Temperance Society, Blaivybe. Last year numerous lectures were organised which resulted in the foundation of thirty-eight new sections. This brings the forces of the society up to 120 sections. It publishes two journals, one of them devoted to the interests of the young, and prints pamphlets and posters. That the movement can claim the hearty support of Government and Parliament is clear from the subsidy of 100,000 lit granted this society. A committee appointed by the Catholic Temperance Society has taken the initiative in bringing about a co-operation between the several similar societies in the country: the Methodist, Socialist and Memol Blue Cross societies. The same organisation is in touch with the other Lithuanian Catholic societies, and has shown considerable interest in legislative questions. It demands in particular from the Government the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages in railway refreshment rooms and in factories. It wishes further to oblige all dealers in alcoholic beverages to open a special room where non-alcoholic drinks only are supplied. Another quest is that local option should be adopted if a simple majority votes in its favor. It may be noted that women also possess the suffrage in Lithuania.—From "America," a Catholic "wet" paper.



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