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Photo by Conway Studios.

THE GREAT CONFERENCE OF PROHIBITIONISTS.

SYDNEY, SEPTEMBER 30th, OCTOBER 1st AND 2nd.
DELEGATES ASSEMBLED OUTSIDE OF ST. JAMES' HALL.

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MISS M. PRESTON-STANLEY'S GREAT SPEECH

THE LYCEUM AUDIENCE ROUSED TO GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

On Sunday, September 30th, a big crowd gathered in the Lyceum (C.M.M.), Pitt-st., Sydney, where a mass demonstration of Prohibitionists was held. Senator Millen, of Tasmania, and Miss Preston-Stanley were the principal speakers. In the course of her address, Miss Preston-Stanley said:

"I am conscious that this is a great occasion, not alone because it marks the opening of the most important conference in the history of our Movement, but because many hundreds of our best citizens are here assembled, pledged to the enthronement of the idea of public right as the governing principle in our national life.

"To touch the living current of spiritual emotion which flows out from this great audience—so intangible, and yet so concrete—so silent, and yet so eloquent—unseen, and yet so vivid—radiant and dynamic—is to realise that here are all the elements of a great spiritual renaissance.

"From such a renaissance would come a reinforcement of that sense of individual responsibility which is the soul of the road of civilisation.

"Some such re-awakening of spiritual perceptions seems our only hope of restoring peace to the nations of the world and sanity and sobriety to a distracted civilisation.

"As in all great movements, pioneers pass, and all too often reap not the fruits of their labors, and on such an occasion as this we remember that those who established our freedom and our Cause are daily dropping from among us—no poem, no discourse, no eloquence, can express our gratitude to them. To-day we consecrate their memory.

"Venerable men and women are here who come to us out of a former generation—behind them stretches half a century of active, vital and splendid service in this great Cause—in the name of the present generation we thank them.

"And so the great trust descends to other hands—the strong, young hands of our generation.

"Let us resolve that those who have gone before us shall not have labored in vain. Let us this day dedicate ourselves to the greatest of all great charters of human liberty—a sober world.

"Around us, on every hand, I see noble and enduring types of womanhood, upon the rungs of whose souls men have climbed to greatness. You are the guardians of the sacred fires of our civilisation.

"The malady of a decaying community begins in its brain centres, and modern science has indicted alcohol in any and every form as the greatest destroyer of brain tissue and germ plasm known to human science.

"In this fact lies the most compelling argument for the social control of alcohol, which blights everything it touches, de-thrones reason, destroys character, stains spirituality, defiles beauty, robs youth of ambition, old age of its serenity, and undermines that sense of responsibility upon which ultimately a noble civilisation must rest.

"If our civilisation is to continue, it must be founded on the eternal equities—justice, wisdom, love. Its strength must be the strength of God, its war the cause of all humanity.

"There is a miracle of fighting quality in motherhood, and the moral conflict of the ages is on. Is motherhood ready and armed? Is motherhood mobilised?

"One of the outstanding lessons of the war was the combatant value of woman. She was the nation's second line of defence. What a vast reservoir of power was harnessed and applied to the machinery through the organisation of woman—what a vital, dynamic, determining offensive and defen-

sive factor that power became in those terrible days!

"Now that the war is ended, is that power to be come a devitalised force—is it to dis-integrate, or are the women of the nation going to carry on, to help build a better world on the enduring foundations of liberty by the continued application of their energies to the problems of the nation? The outlawing of alcohol is the biggest problem that confronts our nation to-day.

"And, in fighting this fight, women must be the first line of defence, not the second—for they are fighting for the souls of men, and those souls the souls of their own sons.

"Senator Millen has told you how alcohol affects output and production, he has told you some of the things Australia produces, but the chief product of Australia is—Australians.

"Not wheat, meat or wool, not sheep, horses or hogs. And yet we have thoroughbred wheat and wool, thoroughbred horses and hogs, but underbred men and women.

"Isn't this woman's business—isn't it time we realised that human beings are at least as important as horses, hogs?

"Isn't it time you made your Government realise it—isn't it time you faced the fact that every preventable disease, every condition which needlessly undermines the health and character of the people is an obstacle to all that makes for a higher civilisation.

"The liquor traffic is on the defence—it is in retreat before the moral and scientific forces of the world.

The conscience of civilised humanity is aroused, and is belligerent against a foe ten thousand times more terrible than war, drought or pestilence.

"A foe who has draped the earth in sombre shroud, has prostituted, profligated, pauperised and parasitised the human asset, and has blighted countless millions of the sons of women.

"Is it nothing to you? Dare you bear sons for the prison, the mad-house, the gutter and the dishonored grave?

"You whom nature has entrusted to bear the Ark of the Race—you to whom has been entrusted the Lamp of Life. You who hold the young planet in your hands.

"Is it nothing to you that our army of children—deserted children, nameless, crippled, syphilitic, starving children, are thrown into existence weighted with a heritage of woe?

"Is it nothing to you that innocent little children must continue to bear this burden while selfish men and women can get alcohol—which means while license continues?

"The father drinks, and the little child exchanges the carol of childhood for the dirge of death and the cloak of sorrow.

"The father drinks and the light of intellect is snuffed out in the brain of his child.

"The father drinks, and the dimpled fingers of the child grow big to grasp the assassin's tool of crime.

"Surely the time has come for action—no woman's son is safe until every woman's son is safe. Throw off your complacency, arouse yourself from your apathy; indifference in such a cause is a crime—there are no neutrals in this fight.

"Abraham Lincoln once said: 'One of the reasons for the repeated failure to settle the slavery question was because the enemies of that great evil constantly brought forward small cures for great sores—plasters too small to cover the wound.'

"This has been the case for many years in this question. We were told to be moderate to reform the traffic—what is the

result? More drinking, and increasing convictions for drunkenness each year.

"We are done with temporising.

"We are done with tolerance.

"We are done with regulation.

"We are done with reformation.

"We are enlisted in a war of extermination of the blackest, most foul and evil traffic the world has ever known.

"We believe that the liquor traffic ought to die—must die, and will die this generation—and we call on the women of Australia to become the advance-guard of the attack."



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WOMAN: HER PART IN THE CAMPAIGN.

ADDRESSES BY TWO MEMBERS OF
THE BUSINESS WOMEN'S PROHIBITION LEAGUE.

Miss G. M. Andrews, in the course of her address, said:

"The fact that we are gathered here together in conference, not seeking self-interest, nor with the possibility of personal gain, is sure evidence that we are convinced that there is no reform to meet the needs of our modern social, industrial and economic life comparable with the practical and lasting benefits of Prohibition.

"And I claim that there is no reform so attractive to the man or woman who has borne into their consciousness the spirit of service to their fellows, and the practical desire to provide social foundations that shall strengthen men and women to stand in their own personal sense of responsibility and self-discipline, physically, morally and mentally. You may not have considered that Prohibition can be termed an "attractive reform," but it is so; and if you will reflect and consider your own view-point, you will realise that you have been drawn into it by the best impulses of your heart and mind. It claims your respect because of the restraint it promises to the wrongly wilful, and its protection to the weak; it holds your confidence because it guarantees a cleanness and betterment of the physical and moral body; it quickens your imagination, and draws upon your deepest social feelings, because it pledges itself to the strengthening of family life and the pre-natal and post-natal life of the child. It assures you that under its beneficial control the child shall have the best opportunity of its right—and the right of a child is to be well-born. This is not dependent upon class or culture, but upon the foundations of a child's life being laid upon clean blood and wholesome material, which is not fully possible if its race is poisoned by alcohol—a poison so insidious in its expression and action that its path may not be fully traced, but which manifests itself in degeneracy of physical energy and vitality, mental incapacity and slackness of sustained effort, and lack of moral poise and a self-disciplined balance.

"It is the recognition of these features of good and proper life distorted and destroyed by the poison of alcohol that holds a depth of attraction to the lover of humanity and draws him or her to link themselves in support of a reform that promises, in place of the perversion of the best in humanity, to provide safe highways and byways with walls to safeguard all until they attain the height of man's and woman's rightful estate, to be able to stand alone, in complete control of self, subject to no unlawful appetite or desire, subject only to the Divine Will which ordained them in the beginning.

"And this thought brings me to the consideration of a woman's part in our Campaign for Prohibition. I believe the woman's

part to be the best part. Historians record that in all ages woman's influence has frequently made or marred the pages of a nation's records.

"This is true, and is traceable in other phases of life than national; I have even read that, when a man goes down it is because some woman has failed him. We will accept the challenge, and I defy any man or body of men to stand finally against the influence of a woman or body of women who seek their better manhood, without deliberate hurt to themselves. I recognise that women do not always realise their power, they have not always had the opportunity, because of a restricted environment, but let it be intelligently awakened and understood that women hold in their hands the keys of wholesome influence, and the battle is begun in earnest against a world-destroying, soul-perverting evil. And to this end, education is the main factor. To my fellow-women I would give this message: Educate yourselves thoroughly, persistently, in the knowledge of the evil the beverage use of alcohol produces, and the cleanness and benefits that Prohibition promises. Seek for facts, not hearsays, fortify yourselves with some simple, reliable figures, then talk. Not in heated argument, except strictly necessary; hot arguments only make hot heads and antagonistic feelings. No one has a better right than a woman to emphasise the social life; she makes it, almost without exception; when she does not make it, it is usually not there. And the social life is the groundwork of our present existence. Therefore, I would say that a woman's best effort in our Campaign lies along the road of intelligent education in what Prohibition has done in other parts for the social well-being of the community, let her talk this in her everyday life, make opportunity to talk it to everyone around her, with the one object in view, that, when the opportunity offers she shall know that her work is accomplished, in that she has influenced the only thing that will finally count in our Campaign, the personal vote of the man and woman who has been influenced

to realise that Prohibition is the biggest and best contribution to the happiness of the people.

"Finally, I would warn you not to be disconcerted by contradiction to your statements when you claim the best for Prohibition. Challenge the contradiction, query where the information comes from, and you will invariably prove that your opponents are not nearly so sure of their argument as you are, and you can cut the ground from under their feet with a few well-chosen facts, perhaps a printed statement handed to confirm your argument, and your adversary has received the first seeds of a Prohibition growth.

MAKE N.S.W. SAFE FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

MISS B. PHILLIPS MAKES A STRONG PLEA.

The speaker, as a business woman, made reference to the remarks of two well-known business men, published in September press. The first was by that world-famed captain of industry, Henry Ford. Asked to comment on the working of Prohibition in America, he did not claim that it was 100 per cent effective, but he did state that the American people would never retrace their steps from the stand they had taken—and, best of all, Ford unhesitatingly affirmed that America was making no new drunkards.

"Can we say that?" asked the speaker. "No! We are increasing our convictions for drunkenness at the rate of 300 a month—and these figures by no means represent the full harvest."

Coming right home, the other business man quoted was Mr. George Highland, producer for the firm of J. C. Williamson, Ltd. This much-travelled Londoner, who ranks so high in his profession, gave part of his life story in September "Triad"—a journal not indifferent to Prohibition, but definitely hostile to it. However, it published the following statement by Mr. Highland:

"People sometimes ask me how it is that I have never had an alcoholic drink in my life. I am going to tell you something that may have a bearing on that question. . . . The hard-drinking days of the theatre are just about over and done. In that, the theatre simply keeps pace with all decent

(Continued on page 15.)



The Ministers of Every Protestant Church Meet Together to Honor a Great Prohibitionist.

Professor Griffith Taylor, D.Sc., B.E., B.A., F.R.G.S., Tells the Clergy: "Science is on the Side of Prohibition."

Any attempt to characterise any particular session or meeting of the Conference as being the best would rouse criticism from all the delegates. Every session was of special value in its own particular way, and contributed to the inspirational and deliberative result of the Conference. That is granted, and now what description aptly describes a gathering of more than 200 members and leaders of Protestant Churches and denominations? It was certainly a unique gathering, and seldom if ever has such a truly representative body met for one particular purpose.

These men had come in answer to an invitation issued by His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia to meet one of the most distinguished men of the Commonwealth, and one who is a great Prohibitionist, Professor Griffith Taylor.

In the absence of His Grace the Archbishop, who was away from the city on urgent Church work, the Vicar-General, Archdeacon D'Arcy-Irvine, presided, and in name of the Primate of Australia welcomed the Professor.

On rising to address the gathering, Professor Griffith Taylor was accorded an ovation. Our first impression of the Professor was one of surprise that a man so youthful in appearance should have accomplished so much in the world of science. A glance at an Australian "Who's Who," an interesting volume which gives the details of the achievements of distinguished Australians, shows that this quiet, unassuming man has won in this most exacting branch of human activity almost every premier honor. He was senior geologist with Capt. Scott's expedition to the Antarctic. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and is as well known in the world of science as W. M. Hughes was in the world of politics. In spite of his merited honors the Professor is the very personification of modesty, and reveals his true greatness when in reply to references to his achievements he simply shrugs his shoulders and directs the talk into other channels.

His opening remark to the members was a frank confession that so far as Prohibition was concerned he could only see one side of the question. "I have never been able to see another side, therefore I am not good in an argument about Prohibition, because, in my opinion, there is only one side—that is, the right side, and it is my side." "I have also noticed that one's intellectual opponents of Prohibition always apologise to one for defending the liquor traffic."

A BOTTLE OF BRANDY.

When the Professor was in the Antarctic with Capt. Scott's expedition he carried together with other stores a small bottle of brandy. "For four months I carried that

bottle," said the speaker, "and although we experienced great hardship and passed through experiences which called for tremendous human exertion and endurance, that bottle of brandy was never opened."

THE FUTURE OF THE RACE.

Geographers must be prophets; it is their business to look ahead and forecast whither the race is heading, said the Professor, and in his opinion we are moving towards a time of stress. The world is rapidly being filled with the human race, and according to this



PROFESSOR GRIFFITH TAYLOR.

man of science the time when the habitable parts of the globe will be uncomfortably filled is nearer than most people imagine. "Some scientists hold the view that the filling up of the world will reach an acute stage within a period of three generations. In my opinion that stage will not be reached for at least 200 years." "And then the great problem will be," continued the Professor, "the food supply will be insufficient to meet the demands of the people."

IF A NATION WILL LIVE.

Having said so much, the professor next stressed the point that, in view of the problems of existence which will face future generations, it is our duty to prepare the way for them, and to eliminate all unnecessary waste from our economic life. On this point the speaker was emphatic. "The nation which will survive is the nation which cuts out waste from its economic life," was his pronouncement.

CUT OUT THE WASTE!

"You can eliminate the harmful waste of alcohol as a beverage by following the example of America, and adopting Prohibition," said Professor Griffith Taylor, amid applause.

PROHIBITION MEANS LONGER LIFE.

During the war the people of Denmark were faced with the problem of a limited food supply, and in their wisdom restricted the beverage use of alcohol. The result of this was, said Professor Taylor, that the death-rate fell from 12.6 to 10.5 in twelve months. This meant a saving of 3600 lives to that country.

THE DANGER OF TEMPERANCE.

We Australians are conversant with what we call the Yellow Peril, but Professor Taylor reminded his audience of the Temperance Peril, and did so very effectively. By the danger of Temperance he meant that Australia as a nation was forced to compete in the world competition for trade with nations which had outlawed alcohol as a beverage, and in his opinion, alcohol was such a decided handicap that ultimately the sober nation or nations would beat those nations which permitted the waste of the liquor traffic to continue.

SEEN IN CHINATOWN.

As a conclusion to his address, the professor told how on one occasion he was walking through the street of a China town in Australia, and in the same street he saw a little English boy of about three years of age leading a drunken father. The little chap was too young to realise the shame of the wretched thing, and was walking quite proudly through the China town. To me, said the professor, the sight was shameful, and I felt it was a disgrace to the whole British people.

AN OUTSIDER'S IMPRESSION.

After telling the simple story of the little boy leading a drunken father, the man of science said: "I thank you gentlemen," and resumed his seat. From my corner in the St. James' Hall on that Tuesday afternoon, as I looked around the row of ministers, I reflected that this was indeed a strange and remarkable gathering. Here was a man of science, one who in his own sphere, was a king among his fellows, and here he was appealing to a great audience of ministers of the Gospel of Christ to save the children from the destroying ravages of alcoholic liquor. That a minister of religion should appeal to scientists to lend a hand in the battle for a fair deal, for the child would be quite usual, but here the usual gave place to the unusual, and I am convinced that every minister who heard Professor Taylor has realised anew the responsibilities which rest upon those who are set apart to do the work of human reclamation.

Mr. Hammond made an effective appeal to the clergy to open their Churches and their hearts, and to co-operate to open the pockets of their people to Prohibition.

PASS "GRIT" ON.

THE GREAT CONFERENCE.

524 ACCREDITED DELEGATES ASSEMBLE FROM ALL PARTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY DEMONSTRATES THE STRENGTH OF ITS UNITY.

EVERY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AND PROTESTANT RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION IS REPRESENTED.

"THIS MEMORABLE GATHERING IS TO-DAY MAKING HISTORY."—R. B. S. HAMMOND.

Monday and Tuesday, October 1st and 2nd, will be remembered as the days on which the greatest and most representative conference of Prohibitionists ever held in this State met. The conference was timed to begin at 2 p.m. At 12.30 the doors of St. James' Hall were opened, and from that time the delegates began to arrive. They came from all parts of N.S.W., from the North, the South, East and West. They came in reply to the call of a movement which holds out to men, women and children the hope of a better and brighter to-morrow. They came to prepare for the critical times of fighting, which we now enter upon. In some quarters doubt had been cast upon our unity of purpose. It was said the Prohibitionists were a divided party, that we did not know what we wanted, or when we wanted it. The conference was a fitting reply to all such suggestions. Here were delegates from every Temperance organisation in the State, and from every Protestant denomination. The outstanding feature of each session was the remarkable unity of purpose. The call of an urgent need had welded the forces of moral reform into the most formidable party in the realm of political activity in this State to-day.

The gathering was a prelude to victory.

THE OPENING.

When a nearby clock chimed 2 p.m. 524 delegates were in their places. At 2.30 p.m. the Vicar-General, Archdeacon D'Arcy-Irvine, representing His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney, declared the conference open for business. The Archdeacon declared himself to be a Prohibitionist, who in the interest of others was prepared to make a personal sacrifice for the Cause. The President's opening address dealt with the political situation, and is reported on page 9 of this issue.

THE G.O.M. OF PROHIBITION.

Following the President's address, Archdeacon F. B. Boyce rose to second the resolution which Mr. Hammond had moved. No man is held in greater esteem by Prohibitionists than the Venerable Archdeacon. He is loved and honored by every leader, and every member of the rank and file. His rising was the signal for a remarkable scene of enthusiasm. The delegates rose and cheered and heartily sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." It was pleasing to witness this demonstration of affection.

DR. ARTHUR, M.L.A.

The next personality to engage the attention of delegates was Dr. Arthur, M.L.A. He rose to say what he thought of the Liquor Amending Bill, which was introduced into Parliament by the Hon. T. J. Ley, M.L.A. The Dr. certainly said what he thought about the Bill, and left no doubt in the minds of delegates that he for one would not tolerate the suggestion that the Referendum should be postponed until 1928.

MR. A. LANE, M.L.A.

As was fitting, Dr. Arthur was followed by Mr. Albert Lane, M.L.A. Albert Lane

has printed his name indelibly on the records of the Prohibition Movement. For many years he has carried the standard of anti-Liquor, and to-day no man is a better advocate of the principles of Prohibition on the floor of Parliament than this member for Balmain.

THE POLITICAL POLICY OF PROHIBITIONISTS.

THE UNANIMOUS DECISION OF CONFERENCE.

The following resolution, which was moved by Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, and seconded by Archdeacon Boyce, was carried unanimously amid scenes of great enthusiasm:—

That this Conference, representing every Protestant Church, every Temperance Society, and every part of the State, urges the Government to honor the pledge given during the last election by every Cabinet Minister and a majority of the House to give the people an immediate referendum, and also that the Liquor Amending Bill preserves to the people their rights as already established in law:

1. The principle of a bare majority as established in the Six O'Clock Closing Act and the 1919 Referendum Act.
2. A poll every three years, as established in the 1905 Act.
3. A poll on a day other than election day, as established in the 1919 Act.
4. A provision to maintain the principle of local option, as established in the 1905 Act, and only suspended during and for the period of the war.

That the Alliance reiterates its unchanged hostility to compensation, but is prepared to accept the verdict of the people on the following terms:

(a) A provision to submit the question of compensation to the people upon the terms which the Reduction Board is now providing—compensation for over 200 delicensed hotels.

(b) That provision be made to submit the following questions to the people:

1. Are you in favor of Prohibition?
2. Are you in favor of Compensation?

SENATOR J. D. MILLEN, THE BIG TASMANIAN.

ADDRESSES MASS DEMONSTRATION IN LYCEUM.

Speaking to a big crowd in the Lyceum on Sunday afternoon, Senator J. D. Millen (Tas.) said that, as so many statements were being made regarding Prohibition in America, they had to ask themselves whether it was introduced for sentimental reasons, especially as in the United Kingdom and Australia it was looked upon as being somewhat of a joke. America claimed that Prohibition was a triumph. If Australia was to get into the world's markets it would have to be on a competitive basis. Should they face the post-war problems which confronted the Empire as a sober nation or as somebody half drunk? The tremendous difference between the output per man in America, even allowing for the

great use of machines, and in the United Kingdom, should make them think. It was a curious thing that under the civil law drunkenness was accepted as an excuse in certain cases relating to contracts, in contrast to the practice in criminal law. There should be no discrimination. The State had a grave responsibility to see that a man did not get drunk to make him commit crime. Drink was a democratic evil, and should be placed to a democratic vote.

Rev. Ainslie A. Yeates said Victoria envied New South Wales and Queensland, because recently the people of Victoria had been robbed, by statute, of the right of dealing with the liquor traffic for eight years. This meant that the liquor traffickers had been granted the privilege of carrying on their nefarious business with open doors, unhindered by the will of the people.

At the close of the meeting a resolution was carried sending greetings to Queensland, and expressing the hope that victory will come to our friends in the Northern State.

REV. A. A. YEATES, M.A.

ADDRESS IN ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.

CHURCH'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The Rev. Ainslie Yeates, of Melbourne, and formerly of Sydney, in the course of his address in St. Andrew's Cathedral recently, referred to the question of Prohibition and the attitude of the Church towards the problem.

Mr. Yeates said the Church dare not identify herself with any merely ephemeral cause, nor ally herself unreservedly with any institution or party. Her goal was nothing less than the divine ideal as suggested in the words, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven." Yet the Church would be untrue to her own great objective if she failed to give effectual witness against every evil force, or was halting and grudging in her support and benediction to any movement that made for the triumph of righteousness in the affairs of the world.

(Continued on page 16.)

PURE FOODS

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IS IT NOTHING TO YOU?

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC'S CHALLENGE TO THE CHURCH.

The beverage use of alcohol is the most ghastly, costly, joy-destroying agent in our civilisation.

Sunday evening, September 30, a great and representative gathering united in worship in St. Barnabas' Church, Sydney, and the Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, Rector of the Church and President of the N.S.W. Alliance, delivered a sermon based upon the text, "Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by?" (Lamentation, chapter 1, verse 12).

The liquor traffic defied the Church, thwarted her undertakings, defeated her enterprises, and overwhelmed her with social wreckage beyond her power to cope with.

The preacher met with a ready response when he asserted that the beverage use of alcohol was the most ghastly, costly, joy-destroying agent in our civilisation.

Is that nothing to you?

IT MAKES MORE DRUNKARDS THAN WE CAN SAVE.

In the Central Police Court, Sydney, last week there were 273 drunks—there being last Monday (September 24) 96.

In 1919 there were 63 people convicted for drunkenness every day the bars were open. In 1922 this number had grown to 99.

That means that in 1919 there were 9 per 1000, but in 1922 there were 14 per 1000 in this State convicted for drunkenness. Not merely the wasters, but every walk of life was represented, and no less than four world champions were among these victims of drink.

Is it nothing to you?

IT DESTROYS MORE HOMES THAN WE CAN PROTECT.

In this State 50,000 homes are turned into houses by drink. Their beauty is turned to ugliness, their comfort to misery.

The pawnshop is gorged with articles laden with sentiment, cherished as gifts, purchased at the cost of noble sacrifices, and all claimed by this thing that defies God and ruthlessly impoverishes all that love has enriched. To the English-speaking it is beyond all question that "be it ever so humble there is no place like home."

Yet drink denies to a vast number any kind of home, and to an equal number it leaves the barest skeleton of a home.

Is that nothing to you?

IT BRUTALISES.

Each year 100,000 in this State find drink the means of developing the stomach at the expense of the soul.

The preacher then told with pathetic vividness a story of the degradation of a fine man whose brutality under the influence of drink was the means of his wife's death, with her new-born babe; and in the bitterness of his sorrow he committed suicide, leaving his only child motherless, fatherless, and without a sister, a pitiable little defenceless victim of the drink traffic.

Many were deeply moved by this story, and in response to the question, "Is it nothing to

you?" a surge of feeling could be felt throughout the congregation.

IT HURTS WEE CHILDREN.

There is no music like the laughter of a child, no sound so sorrow-stirring as the unheeded cry of a child.

The State of N.S.W. cared for 18,555 children in a single year.

No less than 2551 children were before the Children's Court.

The Sydney Benevolent Society in the same year helped 78,000 women and children.

It robs their little bodies of nourishment. It denies their little minds development. It starves their little hungry hearts.

Is it nothing to you?

THE FAIRY WAND OF PROHIBITION.

The preacher, in graphic words, described

AN URGENT CALL TO EVERY PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The following important resolution was moved by Rev. Henry Howard, and carried:—

"That, in view of the urgency of the Prohibition Question, and the great contribution Prohibition makes to all charitable and philanthropic undertakings and moral uplift, this conference, representing every part of the State and every Protestant Church and Temperance Society, requests each Christian Church in this State to arrange to set apart a minister for at least one year, to organise the forces within his own denomination (in co-ordination with the N.S.W. Alliance), so as to secure the abolition of the beverage use of alcohol at the earliest possible date.

his experiences in the Bowery of New York. In five years the bread-line at 1 a.m. averaged 135,000 a year. In cold and wet and snow, this vast army of drink-sodden might-have-beens received a dole of charity. Under Prohibition

THIS IS NOW ABANDONED.

For five years the total meals given by the Bowery Mission averaged 296,760 a year; in 1922 they only gave 67,773.

For five years the average number of jobs obtained for these unhappy folk was 4033.

Under Prohibition the growth of population, the greater dependability of the worker and the vastly greater opportunity for work, enabled them to average for the two years, 1921-22, 46,712 jobs each year.

Truly, Prohibition is a fairy wand.

In New York City the children before the court in 1917 were 7232. In spite of the big increase in population of nearly 500,000 in 1922, the children before this court only numbered 4518, a decrease of 2714 children.

The preacher closed his powerful address with a beautiful word picture of the creeper, crawling when it ought to have climbed, overloaded with dust, crushed by thoughtless

feet, until some one planted a stick, and then its tendrils found that to which they could cling, and that by which they could climb, and so raised themselves that they added beauty and radiated out perfume.

Prohibition was the stake to which thousands of human creepers would cling, and by which they would climb into the happiness of a brighter to-morrow.

New South Wales Alliance— FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, October 14th.

11 a.m.; 7 p.m.—Penshurst Presbyterian Church.—Mr. R. J. C. Butler.

11 a.m.—Arncliffe Congregational Church. 7 p.m.—Mr. C. W. Chandler.

11 a.m.—Rose Bay Presbyterian Church.—Mr. W. D. B. Creagh; 7.15 p.m.—Balmmain (St. Mary's) Anglican Church.—Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.

11 a.m.—Guyong Anglican Church; 3 p.m.—Shadforth Anglican Church. 7.30 p.m.—Lucknow Anglican Church.—Mr. Charles E. Still.

11 a.m.—Lewisham Methodist Church; 7.15 p.m.—Dulwich Hill Methodist Church.—Ex-Senator David Watson.

11 a.m.; 7.15 p.m.—Sans Souci Anglican Church.—Mr. Francis Wilson.

MR. HERBERT CARROLL'S FIXTURES:

MONDAY, October 15th.—8 p.m., Assembly Hall, Neveaire.

TUESDAY, October 16th.—8 p.m.—Public Hall, Warren.

WEDNESDAY, October 17th.—8 p.m., School of Arts, Trangie.

THURSDAY, October 18th.—8 p.m., Town Hall, Narromine.

A RELIABLE HOME-MADE REMEDY FOR COLDS, BRONCHITIS, Etc.

The treatment of Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Influenza, and sore throats calls for something that will destroy disease germs from the throat and bronchial tubes, soothe and heal inflamed mucous membrane, loosen phlegm, and tone up the general system. For this purpose money cannot buy a better medicine than that, a family supply of which anyone may prepare in their own homes in a few moments by adding HEENZO to water and sweetening as per easy directions supplied with each bottle. As HEENZO costs only 2/- it will be seen that a big money saving is to be effected by making your own cough mixture. HEENZO is stocked by chemists and stores.

If you do not need a family supply of cough mixture, ask for HEENZO COUGH DIAMONDS.

SAVE THE CHILD.

If we save the child, we shall save the man.

If we save the men, we shall save the women and children and the nation.

If this strikes YOU, then send along to

THE AUSTRALASIAN WHITE CROSS LEAGUE,

56 ELIZABETH-STREET,
SYDNEY,

And ask for a copy of this year's report and literature for yourself and your children.

A MOST DELICIOUS BEVERAGE

GRIFFITHS BROS.'

Signal Cocoa

LIQUOR INFLUENCE IN THE COUNTRY PRESS AND HOW TO COMBAT IT.

(Extracts from a paper read at the Conference by a Country Newspaper Proprietor.)

May I be permitted to say, in fairness to those engaged in the newspaper business or profession, that however lofty may have been their ideals when starting out, most, if not all, have sooner or later been forced to eventually look upon their "calling" as being also their livelihood. Industrial awards, legislative restrictions, the exorbitant prices of newspaper and material, have compelled them to weigh everything as far as possible from the material standpoint. It has even become the practice in many towns to charge for the insertion of church services, which formerly were always published gratis. Reports of political candidates' speeches are also only inserted by some papers if paid for as advertising matter, thus placing their readers as well as the candidates at considerable disadvantage, many of the latter not being in a position to bear the cost, and the electors are therefore deprived of the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the views of the man for whom they are expected to vote—unless they can personally attend his meetings.

The refusal of an advertising contract may mean much more than the one loss to the newspaper-man. Those connected with the liquor trade have considerable influence, and if any paper is recognised as antagonistic to the traffic, it may lose other business advertisements as well as subscribers, for the liquor people are not likely to encourage anyone to support a paper which they consider is up against them. It is not always a question, therefore, whether the pressman has sufficient courage to refuse liquor advertisements, but he must be sufficiently strong financially to survive any other losses which such refusal may entail—or he must have reasonable prospect of receiving new support from other quarters that will compensate him for his action. And if the acceptance of the liquor trade's contract shows lack of moral courage, the newspaper proprietor is not the

only one who suffers from such a deficiency. Instances could be given of other business people in country towns who, while holding strong views in favor of Prohibition, were not brave enough to display a temperance dodger in their window or openly give a donation to the Prohibition cause. Hotelkeepers provide a considerable amount of custom to the local baker, and butcher, and grocer, and other business men, who know what to expect if they show their colors too plainly. The consequence is that many of these feel they must either keep quiet, or run the risk of going out of business. Even clergymen are not all courageous enough to stand up for their principles on this and other equally important questions—such as Sabbath desecration, for instance—and some who do possess the moral courage occasionally find they have to stand practically alone. I hope I will be pardoned for having dealt rather fully with this phase of the subject, but I feel that the attitude of the country press is greatly misunderstood. Without attempting to justify any journalist for publishing that which his conscience condemns, it may well be said, "Let he that is free from blemish first cast a stone."

THE LIQUOR INFLUENCE.

The "influence" gained by the liquor trade in thus utilising the news columns of the country press is far-reaching. People living in or near the larger towns or cities can see for themselves the injurious effects of strong drink, and they do not bother reading misrepresentations regarding "Prohibition in America." The scattered population of the country districts, on the other hand, are regular readers of their local papers, and many of them believe all they read. The newspaper is the "absolute authority" with hundreds of simple, honest country folk, and they ask for no further proof of any statement than that "it was in the paper." While the

clergy may preach Sabbath after Sabbath in the principal centres, largely to the same people, and their message may go unheeded, the country paper finds its way into the remotest homes, and its contents are eagerly read by every member of the household old enough to understand. The occasional sermon preached to them (rarely touching on the drink question) may be heard and forgotten; but not so the article that is placed before them in cold print—in black and white, and that can be kept on hand and referred to at will. This carries most weight in an argument, and is usually accepted as Gospel truth, without further inquiry or investigation. At a recent Prohibition meeting, at which ex-Senator Watson spoke, a member of the audience interjected something about the failure of Prohibition in America. "Will you kindly give your authority?" asked the ex-Senator. "I read it in the paper," came the prompt and emphatic reply, as though that left no further room for doubt. And this is the attitude assumed by very many good-meaning citizens in our back country who seldom or never come within sound of a temperance speaker or within reach of temperance literature.

(Continued on page 15.)



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PASS "GRIT" ON.

A personal chat with my readers

THE CONFERENCE. The greatest conference I have taken part in in Australia has just been held. The record of its doings and sayings fills this issue of "Grit."

In numbers, enthusiasm, devotion and unity it surpasses all past efforts.

Mr. Cuthbert Butler, who in so many ways serves the cause of Prohibition, was responsible for the Conference idea. He persuaded us that it was necessary and worth while. He then originated all the plans and carried them out to get this great gathering together.

Hats off to Mr. Butler, and let us tell him we appreciate what he has done, and that it was wonderfully worth while.

Many others helped. They did essential work; they deserve our thanks; but Cuthbert Butler was "it" as far as this Conference was concerned.

OUR DAILY INSPIRATION. Some weeks ago our Daily Inspiration page was dropped for one issue. A man wrote me promptly and complained. That was a complaint I welcomed and that pleased me.

The gifted lady who writes this page has published several books. Two new ones are just available, "Love," and "Love Divine." These books by Fairlie Thornton are deeply devotional and spiritually inspiring.

Always dainty in thought and expression, they are books that will delight those who are religiously and devoutly inclined. For parents, for Sunday schools, for invalids, they are most appropriate.

IF— Mr. Frank Edwards Hinkle has put a thought in verse which is very suggestive. He says:

If I could write but one more line
With this my crude and falt'ring pen,
I'd write in words of hope and cheer
To human kind with souls bowed down
And bid them rise anew and live
And dare to smile again.

If I could speak to sons of men
But one more word of counsel true,
'Twould be, I know, the word of Him
Who on the mount in days of old,
When God's own footprints marked the path

That leadeth men the upward way,
Spake "Whatsoever ye would have
That men should do to you, do thou
Likewise, my children, unto them—
For this is love, and love, O men,
Is God's own perfect way."

If I but one more psalm could sing,
'Twould be, "Thou, Lord, my shepherd art—
Thou leadest me Thy pastures through,
Beside Thy streams in quietude,
Thy presence ever, ever near;
And though I tread the lonely vale
Where dark'ning shadows round me fall,
My hand in thine shall trusting lie,
And naught my soul shall fear."

So had I only one more prayer
To waft to Him who guideth me,
'Twould be, "O God, Thy will be done—
For Thou dost know as ne'er can I
Just what is best for me."
And had I then but one farewell,
To utter to a loving friend,
'Twould be no sad "Good bye," nor yet
A last adieu: 'twould only be,
"Until we meet again."

LOOKING UP. The Conference was a busy time, and involved us in many a difficulty of arrangement and provided all sorts of possibilities for friction. Yet, looking back, I can see nothing but niceness, harmony, and willingness to co-operate. The one outstanding hour of the Conference was when 400 delegates walked across to St. Stephen's Church, and spent an hour "Looking Up."

The Rev. John Ferguson not only placed the Church at our disposal, he also came and opened it and joined us while we waited on God. The quiet, the spiritual atmosphere, the inspiration of that hour permeated the whole Conference. I have never been at any conference where the prayer hour was so memorable or so effective. We need more prayer—and those who were present at this "Looking Up" meeting will be glad, I am sure, to respond to any future call, for they, I am sure, believe:

As from a tiny speck a fire shall glow,
So from beginnings crude
The world shall find its gladness and many know
Increasing quietude.

And souls absorbed by self shall shrink to find
How poor they are, how small;
And we shall marvel that we e'er were blind—
That God is Lord of all.

TOBACCO. I was so much amused at the idea of taming a camel by teaching it to smoke, and further interested in the death of a cow and a baby who got hold of the wrong end of the tobacco habit, that I inserted the incident in my notes.

I am sure you will all appreciate as I do the following letter signed "One-String Jack":
"May one suggest that the habit into which

"Grit" is falling, of carping remarks about tobacco, will injure the Prohibition cause! The undersigned believes tobacco is a bad habit, and that it will be evolved (in a century or so) out of existence with the march of progress. But it is not comparable with Booze. If you want to play into the hands of the Booze party just try keeping on with these spinsterish deprecations of smoke. Then 'wowsers' and 'sour dough' and 'long face' will have justification. Haven't you GOT a big enough contract to deal with in liquor that you voluntarily take on another enemy? Or why not get to grips with face powder, lip salve, tight corsets, the sundae habit, birth-rate, overuse of tonics, aspros, too much meat, excessive coffee, picture shows, extravagance in chocolates—any old thing, in fact! Why tackle tobacco, solus? Of all the insane side-stepping, this business of abusing tobacco is the most pernicious for a Prohibition journal. When I see you adopt it I feel almost a revulsion, tempted to think the cause which does so much darned 'deprecation' were too sour and prudish for a sensible man to belong to. Give it up, Oh Editor! Get Prohibition first, and then (perhaps) we may consider the pipe. In the meantime don't be misled by spinsters, cranks, and hurry-up reformers. Rome wasn't built in a day. Stick to the job."

Thanks, "One-String Jack," rebuke well merited, well delivered, and well noted.

The Editor

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THE NEW LIQUOR BILL. ITS PROPOSALS AND POSSIBILITIES.

Addressing the Great Conference on Monday afternoon the President of the N.S.W. Alliance, R. B. S. Hammond, set before the gathering the following summary of the proposed New Liquor Bill:—

1. Provides for a poll every five years.
2. The first poll to be held in 1928.
3. Substitutes State option for local option.
4. Provides a time notice and also cash compensation without reference to the people.
5. Makes six o'clock closing permanent.
6. Provides for a bare majority decision.
7. Provides that a poll be taken on a day other than election day.
8. Provides for three stipendiary magistrates as a Licensing Court. Appoints them for a term of seven years. Removes previous disqualifications debarring magistrates with financial interests in liquor.
9. Abolishes barmaids.
10. Removal of licenses from one district to another is stopped.
11. Permits right of appeal against compensation awards in accordance with rules which apply to Land and Valuation Court.
12. Provides for compulsory voting.
13. Limits compensation to those whose principal place of business is within the State.

A MONSTROUS OUTRAGE.

Fixing a poll for 1928 means that the Liquor Traffic receives exemption from the verdict of the people for 15 years—for we last voted in 1913.

This is a monstrous outrage.

However, if that date is confirmed by Parliament, there is no assurance whatever that we will even vote then.

At least two elections must take place before September, 1928, and another Parliament may treat this Bill as the Storey Government treated the 1919 Act. It is inconceivable that a Parliament, the majority of whose members are pledged to an immediate referendum, should consent to the proposal to fix a definition of "immediate" as

a period seven years after their pledge was given.

By way of adding insult to injury, the Bill proposes that the verdict of the people should not go into effect till July 1st, 1930.

The liquor trade profited by the war to an extraordinary extent, and now it is proposed that it be given a further protection for a period of five years, guaranteeing to it a turnover of £60,000,000 and the right to continue to supply the community with 30,000 drunks a year, or a total of 150,000 in the five years' period in which an out-



ARCHDEACON F. B. BOYCE and R. B. S. HAMMOND
"snapped" between sessions at the Conference.

aged public is denied any redress or any opportunity of protecting itself.

THE COMPENSATION CLAUSES.

That a public menace and nuisance should be handled with pathetic consideration is most puzzling.

Protected from a vote of the people; given a lavish cash compensation; provided with a time notice of one year and nine months—these are the generous terms provided for this wealthy organised evil that alone has the power to paralyse Governments.

No one defends this evil, yet many protect it. No one has a good word to say for it, yet many treat it as though it were a public benefaction. No one denies the social, economic and moral disorder for which it is responsible, yet it has ever been the "white-haired boy" of politicians.

This is most sinister, and provides a further argument for Prohibition in that it removes the liquor evil from politics.

We oppose any compensation, but are prepared to accept the verdict of the people, and have right and reason on our side when we ask the Government to submit the question to the people in a straightforward way.

PROGRESS IN U.S.A.

Referring to the fact that the cables appearing in the daily press emphasised that the State of New York has in its Legislature repealed the Act that provided for the State co-operating with the Federal agents to enforce the Prohibition law, the speaker pointed out that while this was true it was by no means the whole truth.

Fourteen Central States have had up in their Legislatures recently the question of enforcement laws. Illinois' Assembly enacted no new "wet" legislation, but passed two new "dry" bills re-enforcing those already in operation. One of these bills makes a seller of drinks open to a charge of murder. Indiana passed four bills, two of which amend and strengthen Prohibition laws already in operation, and the others deal with various aspects of Prohibition enforcement and strengthen the campaign generally.

Iowa added seven new Prohibition laws to

its present list, one of which classes selling liquor that causes death as manslaughter. Kansas has passed a rigid anti-moonshine law, making the owner of a still liable to a heavy fine and six months' imprisonment. Minnesota has amended its previous legislation, and has now the most sweeping and drastic laws of any State in the Union on the subject. Missouri, too, has added to the stringency of its existing legislation two new measures dealing with prohibitory regulation, conferring more power upon the

(Continued on page 16.)

Best Method of Sustaining Interest in Local Committees.

(PAPER READ AT CONFERENCE BY THE FIELD SECRETARY, D. H. HARDY.)

In dealing with this problem (and it has proved to be a problem) I wish to immediately emphasise the necessity of reversing the usually adopted order of essentials, and I am pleased to place them so: Education—co-operation—organisation.

We must educate our workers to co-operate.

We must co-operate to organise.

We shall then organise to win.

Much depends, of course, upon team work in sub-committees if the results are to be worth while. Such team work must then be allowed to operate through the District Councils to the Executive, and through the Executive to a closer understanding and co-operation with the whole of the staff.

In the local sub-committees much depends, of course, upon the suitability of the person appointed as secretary, and also upon the president. Perhaps more particularly upon the secretary.

If the secretary and president are persons of initiative and useful imagination, they will be immensely valuable to the Prohibition cause in organising the various phases of committee activities upon the lines most suited to the particular district wherein such committee is working, thereby providing the very necessary lead upon which the other members of the committee could work.

FORMATION OF COMMITTEES.

A very useful plan is to have one or two members on the local committee from each and every organisation, club, etc., in the district, for Prohibition stops short at no party, creed, or status.

Prohibition being a national essential, it necessarily follows that every church, club, political party, institute, or other organisation in the district should be requested to elect delegates who are in sympathy with our cause (even though the organisation may not be in sympathy) on to our Prohibition committee.

Every representative body should be represented, and if you succeed in securing representatives from every association you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you at least have the ideal committee with which to work.

A very useful feature of such a committee, drawn from such a variety of organisations, lies in the fact that you will be in the position of being able to have the Prohibition question discussed at the meetings of the various bodies, where the question otherwise would probably never be discussed. Healthy discussion is always useful, even in committees where there is little sympathy with the movement.

SUB-BRANCHES, DISTRICT COUNCILS, STATE COUNCIL.

After formation of sub-committee comes the appointment of delegates to a District Council.

By appointing two delegates to a District

Council, composed of delegates from each sub-committee functioning in the area controlled by the Council, each committee is directly in touch with the work being carried on by the others, and concerted and combined action and work is possible thereby.

The District Councils of N.S.W., by each appointing two delegates to the N.S.W. State Council, will complete a State-wide chain whereby each district will be directly in touch with and cognisant of all the work being carried on in every other district in N.S.W.

The State Council (electing the Executive) is in direct touch with the mainspring of the whole organisation.

With such a chain of committees and District Councils, our organising would be far more effective and, more than that, be successful.

The matter of publicity is often hurled at headquarters as a matter being neglected, and this is the unique opportunity for every Prohibitionist to carry on worth-while service in a valuable and useful direction.

The organising secretary could write directly to each of the District Council secretaries (say, 48), and those 48 letters would immediately be as 14,400 letters, for the 48 District Councils would each be controlling probably 15 branches or sub-committees. Each committee would have at least 20 members, and if the district secretary each sent forth the matter contained in the original letter to each of the 15 branches, and each branch secretary notified his or her members, say, 20, then the total number of people reached would be 14,400.

(Continued on page 16.)

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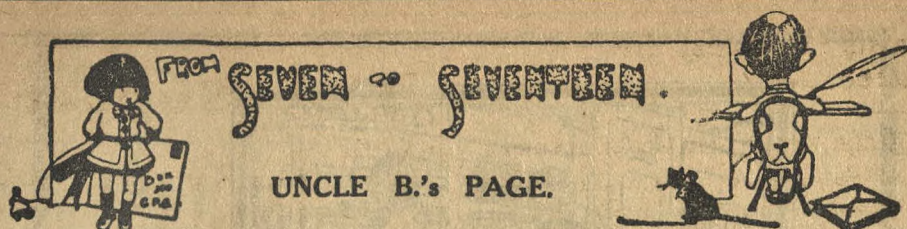
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UNCLE B.'s PAGE.

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.

THE YOUNGEST.

The youngest in the family does not always have a good time—not wanted, imposed upon, and declared to be a nuisance. Yet when God wanted a real king He chose David, the youngest, who was looking after sheep. Whatever others may do, God certainly is interested in and can use the youngest.

Goliath, the nine-foot-three-inch giant, was defying God and challenging everyone.

This giant was like the Liquor Traffic, which defies God and threatens everyone.

Drink, as we call intoxicating liquor, is like:

A blowfly which turns wholesome things putrid, makes nice things nasty, and makes valuable food loathsome and repulsive. That is just what drink does; it is the social blowfly.

It is like:

A rat which destroys and spoils food and robs the cupboard of every home. This is just what drink does.

It is like:

A fire which ruins a home and leaves innocent folk homeless. This is what drink does.

Now, the youngest, the little fellow who had no experience, was God's choice to defeat Goliath. Why shouldn't you be God's choice to defeat this drink evil?

David just had five stones and a catapult. These stones are: (1) Faith in God; (2) a pure heart; (3) industry; (4) courage; (5) humility. He won, because he was ready; he had all his ammunition in his little bag. Will you start and collect these five stones, put them away in the bag we call character, and you will win the day you meet your Goliath?

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

TRIP.

(By CEDRIC BOND, aged 8.)

My name is Trip. I am a fox terrier. I will tell you my life in the big world. My house is a box with nice straw in it. My little master is very kind to me, and gives me nice things to eat—mashed potatoes, meat, bread and milk nice and hot, rice, porridge, fruit and bones. I love these things, but sometimes master hits me with a stick because I go up to the end of the yard to eat the ducks' food, but I come back howling because the ducks peck my nose. There are

two other things I do not like; the first is, master gives me a bath twice a week, and the last is, he puts arica nut in my food when I am sick; then Nature tells me to eat some nice young grass, and that makes me better. I have a friend and I see her lots of times, and we have great fun.

STAMPS, PLEASE.

Arthur Dougan, 9 Carlisle-street, Ashfield, writes: Will you please accept me as one of your Ne's? I am nine years old and my birthday is on February 11. I have become a stamp collector and would like to become a member of the Stamp Club.

(Dear Arthur,—So you have joined my family and are, like myself, after stamps. Have you any real good ones? I have an Australian one with a kookaburra on it. Have you a copy of it?—Uncle B.)

WHEN A CAR BOLTS.

Cyril Dunkley, Hope Farm, Terra Bella, writes: On August 4 we had some snow. The river has been too high to cross, but it is crossable now. My brother was motoring from Geurie to Narromine, and when he was six miles out of Dubbo he passed a motor lorry. As soon as he passed he tried to make the car come back to the road, but it would not come because something went wrong with the steering gear. The car tore down about six panels of fencing and punched a hole in the radiator. It is now in dock. I was pleased to see my letter in "Grit" about six weeks ago. I like reading pages 11 and 12.

(Dear Cyril,—So the car bolted! I think a good horse is better than a car, don't you? I am glad you like pages 11 and 12, and hope you will never be a scallywag.—Uncle B.)

A NEW NE.

Cedric Band, 16 Duke-street, Kensington, writes: My brother Ernest wrote to you and you printed his letter. I also wish to be one of your Ne's. I enclose a story I wrote about my dog which might interest some of your Ne's and Ni's.

(Dear Cedric,—You are welcome to my big family, and your story is a wonderful one for a little chap of only eight. I hope you will send me more stories.—Uncle B.)

I LOVE READING.

Ella McAnally, Moleton, via Coramba, writes: We only have three cows milking, and last time I wrote we had 15. I help with the milking. We have quite a family of pups. Our dog Lass has seven little pups; two have brown spots and the others have black spots; they are pretty little ones. A lot of our calves died this winter. Well, Uncle, do you like reading? I do. I have read seven books in eight weeks. To-day was my brother's birthday; he is five years old to-day.

(Dear Ella,—So you love reading? A book a week is good. My trouble is to find the

books that are worth reading. I often read one in a night. I hope now the spring has come that the cows will once again be happy and give you lots to do milking them.—Uncle B.)

THE FARM.

Beryl Eslick, "Poplar Grove," Spring Hill, writes: I thought I would like to join your Ni's. My birthday is on September 12. I will be ten then. I have two brothers and one sister. One of my brothers has a pet lamb. Its name is Daisy. We milk two cows, and have one pet calf to feed. We also have a pet foal. Its mother died last Christmas Eve. It was only a day old, and we had to rear it on cow's milk. My brother Harry has two bantams (one hen and one rooster). They are only young yet. My sister, brother, and myself go to the Spring Hill public school. It is about a mile to walk from our place to school. I am in fifth class.

(Dear Beryl,—Your picture of the farm is most alluring. Fancy a foal being brought up on cow's milk. It must be lovely in the spring to be among all the nice things on a farm.—Uncle B.)

SOAKED.

Nancy Dunlop, 38 George's River-road, Croydon Park, writes: I thought I had better write as Thelma is waiting to send her letter. I haven't got much news for you this time. To-day I was going over to my auntie's place in Campsie. My sister and I were walking over and we had only a little way to go to the station when the rain started. We thought we had better complete our journey to the station, so we hurried on. But when we got there we had still about half a mile to walk. We would have been soaked if we had tried to do it, so we got in the 'bus and came straight home again.

(Dear Nancy,—Whatever became of your coats and umbrellas? An old friend of mine always used to say on a fine day, "Are you taking your coat?" I would reply, "It is not going to rain to-day." And he would grin and say, "Any fool takes it when it is going to rain."—Uncle B.)

COTTON.

Iris Gunning, Darroobalgie, Western Line, writes: Owing to the large amount of rain experienced around Forbes lately the Lachlan River is in flood. The water quite surrounds the town. This is the third flood since 1900. The Forbes Jubilee Show was held last month and was a great success, the weather being fine. There seems to be a promise of a good wheat harvest this year; most crops are looking splendid since the rain. Many people are thinking of growing cotton around here, and we are going to plant some seeds. The British Australian Cotton Association held an exhibition at the Show and were distributing seeds to the farmers. We are nicely settled in our new home now, and are getting used to living so far from the town.

(Dear Iris,—So you are growing cotton! Why not also grow silk worms? They are both worth while. I just loved the cotton fields in U.S.A. Perhaps I may see yours some day.—Uncle B.)

THE NATIONALIST PARTY'S CONFERENCE.

SUPPORTS THE REQUESTS FOR:

- A Referendum during 1924;
- A Poll every three years;
- The Referendum be taken on a day other than the day of a general election.

The Conference of the Nationalist Party, which met in the King's Hall, Sydney, on October 3rd, 4th, and 5th, dealt with the liquor question at the session held after lunch on Friday afternoon, October 5. No other question created so much interest for delegates generally as the resolution which came from the Bathurst branch. When the session opened, Sir George Fuller, the Premier, was in the chair, and Mr. P. J. Ley, the Minister in charge of the Liquor Bill, was present to make explanations of his truly remarkable attitude. Before the resolutions were submitted the chairman (Sir G. Fuller) called Mr. Ley. "I certainly signed a pledge in favor of an immediate referendum," said Mr. Ley, and then proceeded to explain how his legal mind found it possible to make "immediate" mean 1928, or seven years after he pledged himself to an immediate referendum. The delegates heard all Mr. Ley had to say, and then Mr. H. M. Hawkins, acting on behalf of the Bathurst branch, moved: "That the first referendum be taken during 1924." This was seconded, and on the vote being taken the delegates said, in effect, in reply to Mr. Ley: "You may imagine 'immediate' means 1928; for our part we believe it means without delay, and that means 1924." This decision was greeted with rounds of applause.

Two other resolutions were moved by Mr. Hawkins:

1. That a vote be taken every three years.
2. That the referendum be taken on a day other than a general election.

Both these resolutions were carried.

The next move is now with the Government, and if the men who have been chosen to direct the destinies of N.S.W. from their places in Parliament are wise they will stand by the definite pledge they gave to the electors and grant an immediate referendum.

PROHIBITION VICTORY FETES.

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

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

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WHAT CONSTITUTES CHARM?

PHOTOGRAPHIC FAILURES.

How many women who in real life have an attractive appearance are woeful failures as photographs! The converse, too, is true—how often one admires a "camera study" of a woman with lovely features and finds the original sallow-skinned and disappointing!

Perhaps the cause of these two facts is that a woman's complexion is the most important part of her looks. In the first case good coloring had no chance; in the second the detracting effects of a bad complexion were eliminated.

One so often sees women with really well-cut features appearing quite plain on account of their dull or oily skins. Some will even allow such horrors as blackheads to disfigure their faces, though, with stymol to be had at any chemists, such a thing seems impossible.

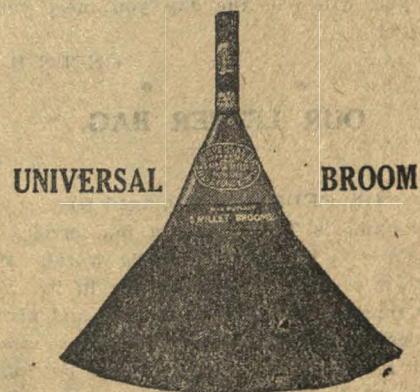
For those who do not know the stymol home-cure, and who suffer from blackheads as from too oily skins, the recipe is as follows:—

Dissolve one tablet of stymol in a wine-glassful of hot water. When it effervesces bathe the blackheads with the sparkling lotion, and dry the face carefully with a clean towel. The blackheads will come out on the towel without any forcing. The treatment should be repeated at intervals of three or four days for a week or two, in order to ensure permanent results.

For "shiny" complexions, which are due to enlarged pores, the same treatment is strongly recommended. The nose and chin tend especially to "shine," and in a strong light it is easy to see that the pores are quite visible in those places, whereas they are not in the rest of the face. Stymol gently closes these distended pores, and consequently produces a much more delicate texture in the skin.

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SUMMARY OF THE CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

After the political resolution was dealt with (see page 5) Mr. H. M. Hawkins opened a discussion on Organisation, and it was resolved that all districts which as yet are not linked up with be requested to at once form a branch of the Alliance by each Church and Temperance Society appointing at least three delegates to act as a Prohibition Committee.

"BY ARRANGEMENT."

The question of combating the influences of the "By Arrangement" articles in the Country Press was opened by a paper being read by Mr. F. Wilson for a country newspaper owner. As a result of the discussion, it was resolved to protest against any matter appearing in the press as news when it was a paid advertisement.

FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY.

A resolution was moved by Archdeacon Boyce, setting forth the appreciation of Prohibitionists that the Federal Capital Territory and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area were "Dry," was carried.

THE CHURCH MUST LEAD.

After a splendid address by Rev. A. A. Yeates, M.A., on the subject of "The Church Must Lead," it was moved and carried:—"That this conference learns with pleasure

that over 500 ministers of the Protestant Churches of this State have opened their pulpits to accredited agents of the N.S.W. Alliance during the last twelve months, and would urge all ministers to co-operate in this and in every other way to assist the educational campaign of the N.S.W. Alliance."

"Not a prisoner in the jail," is the announcement made by sheriff of the Allen County, O., jail. Lima, a city of 45,000 population, is the county seat. Often there are rural counties in Ohio with no prisoners in their jails, but it is rare that a county like Allen, densely populated, has such a record.

"There is no question where the small town and country newspapers stands on Prohibition. It expresses, and will continue to express, the spirit of constitutional and law-abiding Americanism; and we are perfectly certain that the handful of great metropolitan dailies which lead our profession in so many other ways will soon stop condoning law-breaking and give this reform a square deal."

This is the declaration of Wallace Odell, editor of the Tarrytown, N.Y., "Daily News," and newly-elected president of the National Editorial Association.

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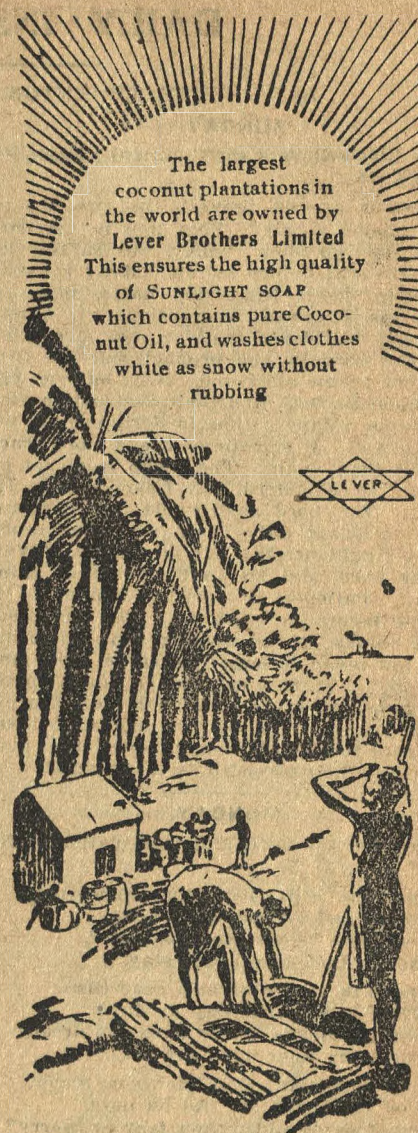
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SUNDAY.

"He that believeth shall not make haste."—Isa., 28, 16.

There is an old proverb that we are to "Make haste slowly." This does not recommend the "go slow" policy, but rather the quiet thought before action. Many a cause has been spoilt by undue haste, many a battle lost by precipitate action. "In quietness and confidence shall be your strength," said the Lord by the prophet, but the disobedient people answered, "Nay, but we will flee upon horses," and their destruction was inevitable. Many a time in Scripture are we told to wait. It sometimes needs more grace to wait than to act. The sheep must not go before the Shepherd, but follow where He leads. "The Lord shall guide thee continually, but it is only those who wait upon Him for guidance that He thus leads. "Wait on the Lord, and He shall strengthen thine heart." Patience is a virtue which He is always trying to teach us. The impatient spirit chafes at the waiting time. Waiting does not mean idling. "Learn to labor and to wait." "It is good that a man should both hope and quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord." "The Lord is good unto them that wait for Him." Sometimes of us it may be said, "Their strength is to sit still."

MONDAY.

"Rest in the Lord and wait patiently for Him."—Ps., 37, 7.

Trust and wait God's time appointed,
Let Him lead thee all the way.

Thou must be for work anointed,
As He bids thee go or stay.

It may be thy work lies near thee,
Close beside thee day by day.

Some perchance whose lives are dreary
Need thy help upon the way.

Trust and wait. God knows no hurry,
For His ways are not as ours.

Wherefore shouldst thou fear or worry?
He will use thy utmost powers.

Not perchance the way thou chooseth,
Nor the way that thou hast planned;
But of all He nothing loseth
Which is yielded to His hand.

Trust and wait. For He will guide thee
In the way which thou shouldst go.
He doth ever walk beside thee,
And the way will always show.

TUESDAY.

"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."—Prov., 28, 1.

The need of approbation is universal in the human breast. Those who are lacking in this quality are very unamiable individuals. They are apt to be brusque, discourteous, and unmindful of the feelings of others; whilst those who have it in excess are sensitive, and too much dependent on the opinion of others for their peace of mind. To the Christian this may become a snare unless sanctified for the Master's use. It is really rooted in the desire for love and sympathy, but we must watch lest it become self-centred. If it is centred on Christ, we shall desire only to please Him. We shall sometimes have to forfeit the good opinion of our fellow men, sometimes have our self-love sorely wounded, and perhaps be misunderstood by many; but all this will matter very little if only we have His approving smile. "In Thy favor is life." What if all the world should frown, if only He smile on us. What if all disapprove, if only He approve of our conduct. Only let us be sure, when we think we are misunderstood that we do not deceive ourselves, and find that after all those who judged us know us

better than we knew ourselves, for an enemy is often the first to detect a weak point in our armor, and aim at that. Sometimes our enemy may be our best friend, and discover things for us which we could never have discovered for ourselves. Let us ever remember that not even our worst enemy can ever know the worst of the best of us. Apart from Christ, the human heart of everyone is "deceitful above all things and desperately wicked," so says the Word which cannot lie, and the greatest saints have found it so. It is popular to speak of the inherent good in man, but God tells us that "all our righteousness is as filthy rags." "Clothed with the garment of His righteousness" alone are we accepted in Him.

WEDNESDAY.

"Never disregard what your enemies say. They may be severe, they may be prejudiced, they may be determined to see only in one direction, but still in that direction they see clearly."—Haydon.

"Our enemies come nearer the truth in the opinions they form of us than we do of ourselves."—Cato.

Thank God for enemies! they aim a blow
Which oftentimes lays self-satisfaction low.
They wound the vanity which oft within
Lies unsuspected—many a hidden sin
They bring to light. Thank God for enemies!
They fell the monster pride which in us lies.
Be willing soul, the very worst to know
Of thine own self, though pride get many a blow.

For oft a shaft from enemy may find
The weakest spot to which we else were blind.
Be sure of this, that thy worst enemy
Can never know the very worst of thee.
Thine enemy may be thy truest friend
Sent by thy God those faults of thine to mend.

THURSDAY.

"It is good to be zealously affected always in a good thing."—Gal., 4, 18.

There has been a good deal of indefinite talk of "personality." What is personality? What is generally implied is that a person has more influence than another. Everyone, as a matter of fact, has a personality of his own, but most people follow the crowd like a flock of sheep. One with stronger individuality strikes out a path for himself, and that one, to a greater or less extent, has the power of influencing others. He may be called a crank, or a fanatic, but he will have some followers, and the greater his zeal in pursuing the path he has marked out, the greater will be the contagion he is able to impart. This zeal turned in the direction of religion leads man to influence others in the same direction and makes great preachers and great reformers, even without great talents. The greatest magnetism in the world is love, and no one possessing the love of

God can fail to impress others. The greatest evangelists have been fired with the love of God, which has amounted to a passion for souls. Hence their power, quite apart from any theological learning. There is, of course, a human or animal magnetism which lures men downward rather than upward, but it is the depth or intensity of feeling one possesses which carries the influence with it. Dedicated to God, it leads upward, to Satan, earthward.

FRIDAY.

"Who gave Himself for us, that He might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto Himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works."—Titus, 2, 14.

"Zealous of good works," not merely
Did the great Apostle mean,
When those works shone forth so clearly,
That by all they might be seen.

"Zealous of good works," not only
When those works are light to bear,
"Zealous," when our lives are lonely,
"Zealous," when oppressed with care.

"Zealous," when our hearts are weary,
Yearning for a pause for rest,
"Zealous," when our paths are dreary,
"Zealous" when with woes depressed.

"Zealous of good works" whenever
There's a work for me to do.
O my Father, let me never
Purpose, and then not pursue.

With fresh zeal, O Father, fire me,
So that I may work for Thee.
Having this, no work can tire me,
However hard it be.

SATURDAY.

"In the Lord have I righteousness and strength."—Isa., 45, 24.

"Their righteousness is of Me, saith the Lord."—Isa., 54, 17.

As soon as we look at ourselves for any righteousness, our peace ebbs away; like Peter, looking at the waves, we begin to sink. It is when we look to Jesus, just as the Israelites looked up at the brazen serpent to be healed, that He will take away the filthy rags and clothe us with the wedding garment of His spotless righteousness, which alone can give us entrance to the marriage feast. The Pharisees of old trusted in their own righteousness to give them a right to heaven. Many a Pharisee to-day is trusting in his own fancied goodness, and thinks he needs no repentance, deluding himself into believing there is no sin, at any rate in him. "If we say we have not sinned we make Him a liar, and the truth is not in us." It is the old deceiver's lie, "Ye shall not surely die," which leads so many to "deny the Lord that bought them, and to count the blood of the covenant an unholy thing, daring to sit in judgment on their Creator." Let us "submit ourselves to His righteousness, not going about to establish a righteousness of our own," then will the work of righteousness follow—quietness and assurance, instead of doubt and fear.

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Woman, Her Part in the Campaign

(Continued from page 3.)

professions. If I hate to see a good chap drinking too much it is simply because I know he is injuring his health and his chances. No man can get the full value of his wits if he muddles his head as a matter of habit. Certainly no woman can. I dislike extremely to see a young woman drinking strong waters, because woman is a more delicate instrument than man, is more quickly overcome by a bad habit once formed, and suffers more permanent and deadly injury."

Then follows an extract from Maudsley's "The Pathology of Mind," which was too technical to quote, but which dealt with the association of alcoholism and insanity.

Continuing, Mr. Highland says: "I am neither an alarmist nor a parson, but I shall only touch on one point in passing. The nipping habit is a more frequent cause of disaster among women on the stage than anything else, often in cases where a woman is not by any means a hard drinker habitually. And a woman has only to lose her head on one festive occasion—and you know how it is . . . Every slip makes succeeding lapses easier. And because it is the first slip that makes all others possible, I hate to see a girl yield to any habit that is likely to weaken the defences of her own natural chastity and self-respect."

"There was abundant evidence," the speaker continued, "that business people were coming to see the lack of wisdom in allowing such a harmful monopoly as the drink traffic to continue, and that evidence is simply supported by the personnel of the Business Men's Efficiency League."

Turning from the business point of view to the sentimental argument, the speaker made a plea for Prohibition for the sake of our young people. In these days, when pleasures were of so exciting and so distracting a nature, young women needed the protection of Prohibition to an extent never so marked before. . . . Alcohol created danger in certain forms of pleasure where there need be no danger at all, and in other pleasures it complicated the danger that already existed. In these days of enterprise, women irked at the restrictions which circumscribed the activities of their mothers. Whether they should or should not break the bounds in order to see "the other side of the hill" was not in her province then to discuss, but for those who did desire to do so, "the other side of the hill" should at least be safe.

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Liquor Influence in Country Press—

(Continued from page 7.)

There are ways of counteracting the influences of the "published by arrangement" articles. One or more Prohibitionists may provide a fund to pay for replies to such articles in the same columns in which they appear. Also, there are newspaper men who, even if they will not publish (free of charge) direct replies to such articles, will at least give space for the insertion of temperance news and information.

Country newspaper men endeavor to gauge public opinion, and do not usually run in opposition to it. How few of our temperance friends ever think of telling their pressmen (in a kindly but definite way) that they disapprove of the articles "published by arrangement"? And probably fewer still ever dream of complimenting the pressmen who, on principle, declines to publish such articles. Yet newspaper men are only human, and can appreciate a word of encouragement and sympathy as much as anyone, particularly when they have sacrificed something by their adherence to a principle.

Let it not be forgotten that one or two enthusiasts can influence a whole community, and by keeping the local newspaper man in touch with local temperance happenings and temperance sentiment could render invaluable service. Too often, while the newspaper man is severely criticised in private, he never gets to know what the general feeling is regarding his attitude; and he continues the even tenor of his way in blissful ignorance of the fact that the majority of the people are quite out of sympathy with the articles he publishes "by arrangement." It may be noted also that temperance folk are not always as loyal as they might be to their temperance business townspeople. When a business man has the courage of his convictions and risks losing the support of liquor party sympathisers, that fact alone should induce Prohibitionists to rally round him and give him all the practical encouragement in their power.

In conclusion, may I urge all who believe in Prohibition to unite their forces—especially in country districts—and pray and work more energetically for deliverance from the drink evil. Let us each be prepared to practice self-denial, and use the privileges and opportunities within our reach to convince the people of the righteousness of our cause. Let the country pressman be shown that the liquor traffic is doomed before the onward march of an enlightened public opinion; and soon the tide will turn, and—with the mighty influence of the country press behind it—the wave of Prohibition will sweep our fair land and cleanse it from the defiling traffic, leaving a clearer path for our children to walk in, and making it easier for generations yet unborn.

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The Great Conference—

(Continued from page 5.)

Touching on Prohibition, Mr. Yeates said the liquor traffic could be indicated from the standpoint of health, happiness, and general efficiency; from the angle of the home life; and from the sphere of morals and religion. Too long its poisonous stream had been permitted by a supine and conservative Church and an apathetic citizenship to defile the stream of life—domestic, social, industrial, and political. But its days were numbered. Its specious pretence to be an essential factor in social happiness and national greatness would not much longer deceive even the most unthinking. It could not stand before the accumulating facts of its evils and the alternative blessings that followed its abolition. Doctors, business men, and athletes were practically unanimous in stripping it of the vaunted glories of its spurious reputation of olden days.

The charge that worse things would follow in the train of its abolition, such as the drinking of methylated spirits and wholesale law-breaking, was a mere bogey raised by vested interests. Abandoned drinkers were the only people of whom the former charge would be true, while the latter was an insult to Australian democracy. But every charge that could be made on such lines vanished completely when longer views were taken, and the vision of the rising generation was conjured up. Children who had never known the taste of alcohol or the sight of an hotel would hardly be likely to acquire a craving for wood-alcohol. Let them look at the question in the light of their duty to future generations, and there could be no doubt as to the attitude towards the drink traffic dictated by their conscience.

The Church, he added, had awakened to the righteousness of the grievances of the workers and the glories of the Labor Movement about half a century too late. He trusted it would not be so in regard to the movement to rid civilisation of the scourge of the drink traffic.

The New Liquor Bill—

(Continued from page 9.)

police and county officials, and imposing severe fines and penalties. Nebraska, also, has passed two new laws, one of which is aimed at bootleggers and their auxiliaries, and the other declaring the possession of illicit liquors or their containers as conclusive evidence of guilt.

North Dakota has greatly strengthened the State laws dealing with liquor cases, and has limited physicians to using not in excess of five gallons a year for prescription purposes. Ohio has passed two new Prohibition bills, one of which makes the making or selling of deadly liquor a felony, and also the soliciting of orders. Oklahoma has two additional dry laws, both of which are to restrain the selling or giving away of deadly beverages. Texas also has strengthened its Prohibition attitude by two new measures, one declaring county officials removable for intoxication, and the other dealing with the seizure and destruction of deadly liquor. Wisconsin is still in the thick of the battle for better enforcement, but has passed no new legislation, although several bills were offered.

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Best Method of Sustaining Interest in Local Committees—

(Continued from page 10.)

Each local committee should request at suitable periods that each local organisation in the district debate amongst their own members the pros and cons of Prohibition from their standpoint, and the result of such discussion should be communicated to the local branch of N.S.W. Alliance. On every occasion upon which the matter of Prohibition was being discussed locally suitable leaflets could be distributed amongst the persons discussing the question, setting out the useful points for debate. Leaflets could also be distributed amongst the other members at the discussion. Reports of proceedings usually find their way into the columns of the local press if a sufficiently energetic person will take the trouble to write out the report.

Members of local committees could undertake to each visit eight or ten homes each week and keep records of visits, reception, etc. Such information would be most valuable at the time of an election or referendum, also on any occasion should a license be applied for in the district, as the local secretary would be in possession of information bearing upon the attitude of almost every resident in the district.

Subscribers could also be secured for "Grit,"

which is undoubtedly the greatest medium of advertising in existence. The more "Grit" readers the more publicity and knowledge. Local branches could very easily organise and control a bazaar or Prohibition Fete periodically to suit local conditions.

The dire need of more educative methods amongst juveniles is really a matter for local branches, and to my mind a necessary function for each committee is the successful formation and controlling of a juvenile branch run along the lines of a modern Band of Hope.

Meetings of the juvenile branch should, if possible, be held alternately in each and every church in the district. The nucleus of such a branch would be drawn from all the Sunday schools, and anyone else residing in the district to be invited to join.

The services of one or two teachers from each Sunday school should be secured if possible to carry out the educational work in this society of young people, as the older members of adult branch are not always able for various reasons to give sufficient time to both branches.

All the clergy in the district should have the opportunity of giving their services as chaplains, and in any other capacity if their multitudinous duties will allow.