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# Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

VOL. XVIII. No. 3. Twopence.

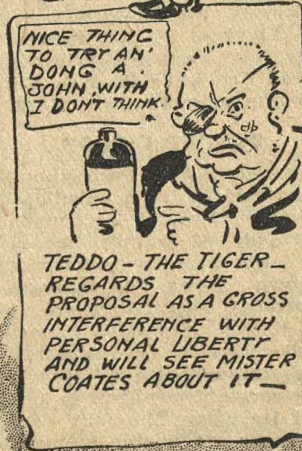
SYDNEY, APRIL 3, 1924.

Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney,  
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AT A MEETING OF THE FLEMINGTON BRANCH OF THE AUST. NATIVES ASSN. IT WAS MAINTAINED THAT THE FIST WAS STILL THE NATIONAL WEAPON OF AUST. AND NOT THE BOTTLE AS HAD BEEN SUGGESTED — A MOTION WAS MOVED URGING THAT THE STATE GOVT. BE ASKED TO PASS LEGISLATION PROVIDING FOR THE COMPULSORY USE OF SHORT-NECKED BOTTLES FOR LIQUOR — THUS MAKING THEM USELESS AS WEAPONS OF OFFENCE — THE MOTION WAS DEFEATED — (MELBOURNE NEWS ITEM —)



POLITICIANS MAY DISCUSS CHANGING THE NECK OF THE BOTTLE — SANE FOLK WILL AIM TO CHANGE THE CONTENTS OF THE BOTTLE .....



LESSUP FOR GRIT

CHART Z 40389

HAIR  
HIDE  
BONE  
BRAIN

SECTION OF A BOTTLE-FIGHTER'S CRANIUM

PROFESSOR VERTEBRA - HOWEVER - SAYS THAT IN ANOTHER 3000 YEARS OR SO OF THE EXISTING CONDITIONS - NATURE WILL ADAPT ITS-SELF - AND MEN WILL BE SOLID BONE - FROM THE SHOULDERS UP - NATURE IS A WONDERFUL THING - SURE -

WHY CHANGE SHAPE OF BOTTLE?

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## IS IT EFFECTIVE?

An Address delivery by Judge J. J. Britt, Counsel for the Prohibition Unit, before the National Republican Club, New York City, at their Annual Meeting, Saturday, February 2, 1924.

(Continued from last issue).

### SHOULD THE ACT BE AMENDED?

Should the Volstead Act be amended? It should, but it should be strengthened and not weakened. Wherein should it be strengthened? No doubt should be left as to the equal legal guilt of the buyer with the seller. In my own opinion that is the law as now written. Otherwise, what is the meaning of paragraph 1 of Section 6, which says that no person shall manufacture, sell, purchase, transport, or prescribe any liquor without a permit therefor? Here it would seem that a criminal indictment would lie. All know that morally the buyer is equally guilty with the seller. All know that if A asks B to procure for him a case of beverage liquor from C, and he afterwards procures it and delivers it, that the parties are guilty of a criminal conspiracy to violate the law of the United States. I think no lawyer in good standing would risk the contrary opinion.

Section 33 should be so amended as to require all owners of pre-Prohibition liquors in their homes to submit annual inventories thereof to the end that the possession of such liquors may speedily be brought to a close. This is considered by the man who is unable to obtain liquors for beverage purposes to be a discrimination in favor of the rich and against the poor, and has had a very unfavorable effect on Prohibition enforcement. At the time of the passage of the Act it was the general understanding that this concession was made in order to prevent the destruction of property in private possession, and with the further understanding that the privilege should be only temporary, and that all should soon be placed upon an equality, that is, denied the use of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. I have no figures to base my opinion upon, but I estimate that there are now 10,000,000 gallons of such liquors in the country. It is a matter of great importance in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, and it ought to have the prompt and serious attention of Congress.

### THE OUTLOOK.

What of the future of enforcement? I have already said we have not complete enforcement. Every friend of law enforcement wishes that we might have, for where one law fails of execution there are excuses for the breaking of other laws. It was Herbert Spencer who said that no man could be wholly free unless all other men were free; that no man could be wholly safe unless all others were safe; that no man could be wholly good unless others sought to be good; and no law can be enforced according to its purpose unless there is an effort to enforce all other laws. The Federal Government cannot perform the whole task. It was never intended that it should. The people by the Amendment obligated both the Federal and State Governments to discharge the duty. The great bulk of enforcement must fall upon the States and municipalities. They are peculiarly fitted for the task, and it is their duty. The administration of the permissive system, general enforcement, the prevention of rum-running and unlawful importations, these are distinctly the province of the Federal Government, a duty it cannot delegate and which it must perform. The prevention of rum-running is a serious undertaking. Only the Federal Government can do it. The President has recommended a proposal largely to increase the coast guard and its equipment for pre-

venting rum-running. I personally have no doubt of the right of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy to use the Army and Navy for the purpose of preventing unlawful importations into the United States. Whatever the means, our laws must be enforced.

### TO BE RESPECTED.

All the force at the command of the Executive should be used for that purpose, if necessary. Nations are respected in proportion to the way in which they respect themselves, and maintain their own laws. Nothing short of the enforcement of the laws of our country will entitle us to the highest national respectability. We cannot fall below that standard. It is ours to carry on. Law enforcement and liberty under law are the highest national ideals. All is being done with the present limited force that can be done. We have 1600 enforcement officers in the service. They have done a great work, considering the difficulty of their undertaking and smallness of their number. A bolder, braver, more sacrificial and patriotic little band of men is rarely found. It is true a few have yielded to temptation and fallen by the wayside, but, relatively speaking, the number is exceedingly small, considering the great temptations to which they are exposed. The President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the Prohibition Commissioner are doing all in their power to enforce the law. I say once again they cannot fully and adequately do so, but they are doing it to a degree worthy of them. While there are only 1600 enforcement officers for the great task, yet we have continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Canal Zone, the Virgin Islands, and other foreign possessions. If the present little force were equally distributed throughout the United States and its foreign possessions, we should have but one enforcement officer to every 2340 square miles of territory. Think of it! 180 Federal officers in Greater New York are trying to enforce the Volstead Act, while the New York police force amounts to more than 12,000!

### BONDED LIQUOR.

A tremendous aid to Prohibition law enforcement would be the acquisition and distribution by the Federal Government of the existing supply of potable liquors in the country. I am here, of course, expressing only my own views, and in nowise committing anybody else. There are now some 30,000,000 gallons of potable liquors in the various concentration and general bonded warehouses throughout the country. These liquors are constantly subject to loss by fire, theft, and leakage. The fact that owners of these stocks are unable to market their spirits, and are subjected to heavy charges for storage and other losses, affords a powerful temptation to withdraw the liquors and dispose of them unlawfully. The Government ought to take them over and distribute them for non-beverage purposes according to public demand. For this it could issue time certificates, bearing a reasonable rate of interest, and which need make no present increase of taxes. The spirits could be concentrated and sold at a price sufficiently high to repay the Government. Such a policy would have a three-fold advantage; it would save the spirits from destruction, theft, and other losses; it would

make good the outlay of the owner, and relieve him from the temptation to divert the spirits for unlawful purposes in order to get his money back; and it would contribute powerfully to law enforcement, and to the prevention of the unlawful diversion of spirits by keeping them in the hands of the Government from withdrawal to consumption. I made this proposal before the Convention of American Drug Manufacturers' Association in this city last summer, and it has been well received, and I have no doubt but that Congress might be brought to take an interest in the subject.

### THE DRINKING CUSTOM DOOMED.

Every present and prospective condition of American life demands the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcing legislation. The old order has passed away. We are living amid new conditions. Intemperance was never wise, economical, or safe, but it is infinitely less so than ever. Amid the powerful inventions, science, communication, travel, complexity, and hurried life of to-day, we all know that sound bodies, steady nerves, and sober judgments are indispensable to life. All countries and all peoples are thrown together in confusing proximity. Human interests are common and universal. We are flying the air at a speed the swiftest eagles had never attained; we are diving into the ocean like the fishes of the sea; commerce is moving in a bulk never before known. Life is tense, nervous, tremulous. These conditions demand the prohibition of the use of intoxicating liquors. This fact is recognised everywhere. The railroads will no longer employ a drinking man; the telegraph and telephone companies refuse him; the steamship companies will not have him; the industrial plants cannot use him. The Army and Navy have discarded him. The world must of necessity quit the use of intoxicating liquors. The end of Prohibition is temperance. If we are wise in our day we shall not again turn to the wallow of liquor. Our every interest forbids it, and we should turn our eyes to the future with a firm resolve that intoxicating liquors, narcotics, and other weakening agencies shall not make soft the muscles of our children, enfeeble their minds, or lessen their chances for lofty citizenship. It was to this end that the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted; it is by its enforcement that its mission will be confirmed to the people.

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## THE EVIDENCE OF A PRIVATE LETTER.

Following are extracts from the private letter of an Australian journalist who formerly lectured against Prohibition. The comments he makes on the question of Prohibition were not made for publication, and that adds to their value.—Ed. "Grit."

"By the way, it should not be forgotten that most of the adverse criticism of the working of Prohibition in the U.S. comes from tainted sources. Not all, but most of it. As a pressman I see and hear many things that the man in the street never sees or hears, and I KNOW what I am speaking about. I should be lying if I told you that Prohibition is a glorious success in America, but I can honestly say that it has fulfilled all that sensible men and women expected. It would be absurd to say that the battle is won, or that the entrenched forces of 'booze' confess defeat. The ramifications of the anti-Prohibition ranks are amazing, and only by continued watchfulness can the victory be maintained. . . .

"About a month ago I was offered 300dols. for one article on the liquor position in the States by a prominent paper that actually had the impudence to tell me that I need not bother about writing the article, but merely sign it! Sixty pounds for an article attacking Prohibition signed by a foreign visiting journalist! The press value of such an article would be, say, 15 dollars for an article a column long. Now where is all the difference coming from? THAT'S what you are up against in the United States. . . .

"After experience, if I were asked how I would vote, presuming I were eligible to vote here, I would unhesitatingly answer, 'Me for Prohibition'! Granted all that may honestly be said against Prohibition, even then it is a thousand times better than a legalised liquor trade. . . .

"One important thing should be noted here in America. Whatever may be said about the manner in which Prohibition was brought about—whether advantage was taken unfairly of the men being away in Europe at the time the Constitutional Amendment was passed—IF A VOTE OF THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES WERE TAKEN TO-MORROW ON THE ISSUE OF REPEALING THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT IT WOULD RESULT IN AN OVERWHELMING VERDICT FOR THE LAW AS IT STANDS AT PRESENT.

"I know what you will say: That is a justification for the continuance of the present law. I don't deny it, but that does not dispose of the necessity of educating the public on the question—and the public want a lot of educating."

## THINGS THAT I SEE.

By A MAN OF THE ROAD.

In a certain district of this State some years ago a notorious bushranger carried on his enterprise year after year for nearly a quarter of a century. He robbed and pillaged far and wide. He had hundreds, or even thousands, of friends, and was protected from justice in a surprising way by all sorts of people. It is on record that a very highly-respected and wealthy squatter gave him employment for some years, not knowing his identity. Upon discovering who his bullock driver was the station owner gave him a first-class horse and advised him to "get." At length his time came. He was drinking at a hotel when the police came upon him, and in a hand-to-hand encounter he was shot. Judge of my astonishment lately when I discovered in a church cemetery a marble monument erected to the memory of this bushranger by his friends and admirers in the district of his operations! Upon the grave is a small tin case, used as a receptacle for visiting cards, etc. All sorts of comments are written on these cards. Some describe him in no uncertain language, others in adulatory terms. The most striking comment that I noticed is the following: "Here lies a damned sight better man than Billy Hughes. God rest his soul." Poor Billy! How he is loved! The old hotel where this man was drinking is still

owned by a member of the then proprietor's family. Discussing the man in question the lady of the house very naively said to me, "He was not a bad old chap; he was a good old chap. He only robbed the rich to give it to the poor." She was, it seems, a kind of rough and ready Socialist! Russia holds the same sort now.

But does it not all show the strange sympathy that exists with law-breakers all the way along? An inspector of police told me recently that the greatest difficulty the department has in keeping the liquor trade up to the mark is due to this cause. The sergeant and a constable go out in plain clothes at night. The news is flashed along

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The Beautifully Illustrated

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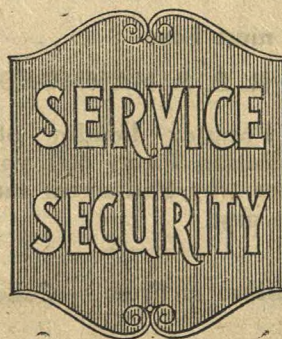
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the street by "wireless," and everything is quite in order immediately. "And it would surprise you," said the inspector, "to know the people who defeat the police in this way."

Mr. Ley's bill had one good point. He sincerely tried to eliminate barmaids. All right-minded people, one would think, would agree to this. Judge of one's astonishment then to find Colonel Bruxner, the leader of the Progressives, using the whole of his powers to eliminate that provision. (Electors of the Northern Tablelands, N.B.) Mr. Ley's intention was defeated. The clause was deleted. The gallant Colonel gained another victory!

It was another colonel (Colonel Rutledge) who, "in the interests of the public," as he said (surely he left the little syllable "an" off the word "public"), moved an amendment to alter the hours of trading to from 8 to 8, thus giving the wage-earner two more hours on pay day to knock down his earnings at the corner house. Let Colonel Rutledge's constituents note this action and punish him for it next year. Colonel Bruxner rushed up to his comrade's side and supported the mover in his attempt to nullify the people's vote for six o'clock closing. How gallantly these two colonels led the attack! What friends they are of the home, the womanhood and childhood of the State! I can quite imagine I see the names of these two politicians on the subscription list for the erection of a marble monument to the memory of the bushranger. A monument will yet be raised to commemorate the death of Bacchus—the worst of all bushrangers. I can see the two colonels shedding tears at his demise. But the electors must awaken first!



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## FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6.

11 a.m.: Mortlake Congregational.

7.15 p.m.: Enfield Methodist Church;  
Mr. R. J. C. Butler.

11 a.m.: Wedderburn Methodist Church;

3 p.m.: East Minto Methodist Church;

7 p.m.: Campbelltown Methodist Church;

Mr. D. H. Hardy.

11 a.m.: Dungog Baptist Church;

2.30 p.m.: Bandon Grove Methodist Church;

7.30 p.m.: Dungog Methodist Church;

Mr. Phil Adler.

11 a.m.: Circuit Appointment;

7.15 p.m.: Gladesville Anglican Church;  
Mr. Chas. W. Chandler.

11 a.m.: Dungog Anglican Church;

2.30 p.m.: Fosterton Presbyterian Church;

3.15 p.m.: Dungog Presbyterian Church;  
Mr. Chas E. Still.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

### R. B. S. HAMMOND.

Monday, April 7: Brockley College Hall, Northbridge, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, April 8: Coronation Hall, Mascot-Botany, 8 p.m.

Monday, April 14: Haberfield School of Arts, 8 p.m.

Monday, May 5: St. Mark's Parish Hall, Darling Point, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, May 6: St. Matthew's Parish Hall, Bondi.

Thursday, May 15: St. Clement's Parish Hall, Mosman.

MR. PHIL ADLER AND MR. CHAS. E. STILL.

Monday, April 7: School of Arts, Stroud, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, April 8: Picture Theatre, Dungog, 8 p.m.

Thursday, April 10: School of Arts, Pater-son, 8 p.m.

## CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Rev. R. B. S. Hammond was at Mortlake recently, where Rev. Thomas Hughes, the friend and comrade of all who know him, had organised a most impressive public meeting, at which the leader of the Prohibition Party, Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, addressed the assembled company in his inspiring and convincing manner.

The context of his remarks was very aptly described in the opening title, "Adventures in Prohibition."

The opportunities for adventure whilst engaged in the regenerative work of Prohibition during these days of political back-firing are unequalled in any other branch of community activity.

Those who hear the popular leader, endorse the opinion of the leading American journals, which acclaim Hammond as "a prince of orators."

You must hear Hammond when he is conducting a meeting in your district.

Ex-Senator David Watson has been very ill, and many messages of sympathy have been extended to our industrial champion.

We join with the host of sympathisers

## "MAKE PARLIAMENT DRY."

### R. B. S. HAMMOND

The Leader of the Prohibition Party, will address

## Monster Meetings

in the Public Interest, which will be held in

BROCKLEY COLLEGE HALL

NORTHBRIDGE

MONDAY, APRIL 7th

8 p.m.

CORONATION HALL

MASCOT-BOTANY

TUESDAY, APRIL 8th

at 8 p.m.

SCHOOL OF ARTS

HABERFIELD

MONDAY, APRIL 14th

at 8 p.m.

The Prohibition Party expects that every citizen will voice their emphatic protest at these meetings and elsewhere against continuance of the liquor traffic.

You must hear

R. B. S. HAMMOND

the Popular Leader of the Prohibition Party tell you the reasons why Parliament must be made dry.

Admission is Free. Collection.

in extending to David Watson our sincere regret and sympathetic prayers for a speedy recovery.

MR. HERBERT CARROLL,

AUSTRALIA'S "DRY" COMEDIAN,

GOING STRONG.

"Pat" Carroll, writing from the Southern Capital (Melbourne) last week, said: "Please tell my numerous friends through the pages of 'Grit' that I am going strong, and that the public of Victoria are wonderfully kind to me."

Mr. Charles Chandler, a member of our Field Staff, has been enjoying a well-earned holiday. Mr. Chandler is a poet of no mean order, and many little gems have flowed from his versatile pen. Amongst his works are "Judas, and Other Poems."

We hope to see Mr. Chandler come back into harness refreshed and rejuvenated after his brief holiday.

One of our valued workers of long standing dropped in to see us a few days ago—Mr. Downie, late of Coolamon. He is now living in the delightful suburb of surfdom, Manly, and we hope to see his energies devoted to the cause in the metropolis, where previously Coolamon was the recipient of his efforts towards a moral regeneration.

Field Secretary says he is still receiving replies from Secretaries of Branches, and still hopes to receive more. All workers and supporters are asked to write for particulars if no Branch is functioning in their district.

It is imperative that our chain of Branches must be more firmly welded together and made more active if Prohibition is to become an established fact.

What are you doing towards securing the benefits of Prohibition for the citizens to be, and what do you intend to do in the immediate future?

Write and let us know just what you are prepared to do as your share in this great task.

FIELD SECRETARY.

## MOTHER'S DAY.

We must ask all societies who intend participating in the procession to kindly send in word to us at this office. Do not leave arrangements till the last moment, as that means extra work and rush. The following societies have sent their application for space in the procession, and are entering displays:

Enmore C. of C. Temperance League;

Mascot Cong. (Beckenham) Band of Hope;

Homebush Presbyterian Sunday School.

Please hurry up with the entries for this monster procession.

Suggestions for displays were printed in the issues of "Grit" on March 13 and 20. Supplies of leaflets and tickets are also available.

## NEW DAY CRUSADE.

Signatures have been received from Croydon, Ashfield, Haberfield and Granville. Mr. Terrill has been doing good work among the Sunday schools.

Do not forget that Honor Shields are given to every school or society that raises 50 signatures.

W. H. MITCHELL,

Director of Y.P. Dept.

## DEAD SEA FRUIT.

### DO REFORMS USUALLY COME TOO LATE?

#### The Need for a New Spirit and a New Atmosphere.

(By CHEV, for "Grit.")

"History shows that reforms usually come too late."

Is this true? If so, in what sense is it true? Why is it true?

The suggestion is a startling one—a disquieting one—indeed, which, as our French friends would say, "gives one furiously to think." You cannot dismiss it lightly. It proceeds from no irresponsible quarter. On the contrary, it is the calm and considered opinion of a publicist deeply immersed in historical learning and endowed with no ordinary powers of philosophical reflection. The Hon. Algernon Cecil, in an article in the "Contemporary Review," to which the editor of "Grit" drew attention in his "Personal Chat" recently, deliberately asserts that the verdict of history is that reforms usually come too late. Let us consider the challenge involved in such an opinion.

#### TEMPERAMENT AND INTERPRETATION.

In considering any general and quasi-philosophical conclusion based upon the facts of history, it is always advisable to bear in mind the temperament of its author. Different writers frequently deduce the most opposite conclusions from the same set of facts, or alleged facts. Few, if any, write without bias, even though it be unconscious bias. Between the rationalist and the realist, at one extreme, and the mystic and idealist, at the other, there exists an infinite variety of mentalities, and none of these are likely to place identical interpretations upon the facts of history. Moreover, it may well be questioned whether any of us have, or can obtain, anything more than a very incomplete and partial knowledge of any of the facts of history. When one considers the immense amount of controversy, public and private, the intrigue and the bargaining and the compromise, open and secret, surrounding even the most trivial of contemporary political actions, how can we be certain that we are able to understand aright a fact of history which comes down to us shorn of nearly all of the more intimate circumstances of its origin? Thus it comes about that very often a fact of history has no meaning for the majority of people apart from the interpretation placed upon it. Take a concrete illustration: None of our serious historians are at variance as to the facts of what is called the Protestant Reformation, yet the meaning of those facts will differ very widely in the minds of people according to whether they have read of them in Lingard or in Aubrey Moore, in Cobbett or in Hume, in Green or in Buckle. Both Gibbon and Merivale are authorities on Roman Imperial history, but they give irreconcilable opinions, based on the same facts, touching the causes which promoted the growth and development of the early Christian Church. All the Cecils, in varying degrees, are mystics and idealists, and, being so, they are apt to indulge a vein of pessimism because, as it seems to them, the development of human affairs has been lopsided; history is one long record of the ultimate sacrifice of mere considerations of spiritual welfare to the urge of material progress and selfish interest. If we cannot travel the whole of that road with them, candor compels us to go some part of the way.

#### REFORM AND DISAPPOINTMENT.

What, then, does Mr. Cecil mean when he says that history shows that reforms usually come too late? He cannot, of course, mean that history shows that all reform has been futile. It would be impossible to sustain such a proposition; its obvious absurdity shocks the mind, and, whatever else may be doubtful, certain it is that history shows that reforms come better late than never.

On the other hand, it is equally certain that no reforms ever achieved all that was claimed for or hoped from them. In the wake of reform comes disillusionment and disappointment. The millennialists are ever confuted by the event. "Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus." It is always safe to discount liberally the prognostications of reformers.

Now, for this there is a variety of reasons. Reformers are, by nature, sanguine people prone to exaggerate the benefits to be expected from their pet schemes. This peculiarity can be estimated and allowed for. What is less easy to analyse is the factor called motive. Motive is always complex and very rarely quite pure, and so it is often necessary to draw a distinction between the real and the ostensible object of reform, between the true and the apparent motive of the reformer himself. It sometimes happens that a reform is not so much an end in itself as a means to some other end undisclosed, and when that is so the impulse may be lacking to give full effect to the reform itself. Again, the spirit of reform may flag, the zeal of the people may cool—there may be a lack of any real, earnest desire to benefit to the full from reform—and so from mere inertness and indifference promising reforms may become as Dead Sea Fruit. It would be easy to cite many instances of this from history. One must suffice. If the spirit of the Reformers had not flagged and all but died out in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the Counter-Reformation would assuredly not have won back so many to Rome as it did.

Thus, then, one factor in the pathology of reform which probably makes Mr. Cecil think that it usually comes too late seems to be a relatively low content of effectiveness.

#### RESISTANCE TO REFORM.

Another and a more fatal one is that reform is too often effected in the wrong spirit and in a wrong atmosphere. This fact, as a rule, is entirely overlooked, but it is so important and its repercussions are so profound that some attention must be given it here.

Reformers—genuine, sincere reformers, at any rate—are persons of one idea. They are usually blind—sometimes wilfully so—to the many reactive effects of their pet schemes in other directions, and they are necessarily impatient of opposition which, if they be active propagandists, it is their business to combat, and which they usually attribute to stupidity or dishonesty, or both.

Now, the results of this frame of mind are two, both of which are harmful to the effectiveness of reform. In the first place, heedlessness of the reactive consequences to be expected from any given scheme of reform must mean that the scheme is framed

with a partial and imperfect appreciation of all the surrounding circumstances, with the result that when, if ever, it comes into operation, a thousand unexpected results ensue which were not foreseen and which often very seriously affect its potency. In the second place, the attitude of reformers to opposition is apt to breed resentment and bitterness. In so far as it does this, it intensifies opposition, with the result that if, in the end, it prevails, it does so by force rather than by universal consent, and so sets up, by its own methods, a will to resist, which is very harmful to its effective operation.

Thus, then, reform is too often conceived in a wrong spirit and nurtured in an unfavorable atmosphere. The point to be noticed is that opposition even to desirable reforms is not necessarily bad or dishonest. Opposition is the norm of progress. There are, of course, two kinds of opposition, good and bad—interested and disinterested, genuine and fictitious. But the right kind is a wonderful help to efficiency, and it cannot be overcome merely by ignoring it or heaping abuse upon it.

#### THE STATE AND REFORM.

Mr. Cecil's assertion that reforms usually come too late may be taken to mean that most reforms might have been adopted much sooner than they actually were. This, no doubt, is true, and the reason for it is to be found in the relatively static quality of our institutions and in the innate conservatism of human nature. Though not, perhaps, to the same extent as in former times, people are still to a large extent constitutionally averse to change, and this aversion is exploited to the full by those whose interest it is to oppose change.

If history teaches one lesson more clearly than any other it is that this interest is intimately bound up with the ownership of property. It is the peculiar characteristic of all reform that it tends to threaten the security of private property. Hence those repercussions to which allusion has already been made and the object of which is to redress the balance. In the latter aim property always enjoys the support of the State, and thus, in the very nature of our institutions, the State is itself opposed to reform.

Now this alliance between the State and property would not be a bad thing if all present ownership could be justified upon equitable grounds—if there were no sense or grievance relating to the distribution of wealth. Unfortunately, such is not the case, and the consequence is that the pursuit of reform frequently degenerates into a more or less violent class conflict in which the State is on the side of the "haves" against the "have-nots." When the conflict becomes sufficiently violent it involves revolution, and, as all history testifies, revolution is the worst possible kind of hot-bed in which to force genuine reform.

(Continued on page 15).

### BABY'S FIRST PORTRAIT.

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## MR. BOOZE EXCELS HIMSELF.

### BEER (?), SUNDAY PICNICS AND AIR-SPACE.

#### SPOOKS AND AMBASSADORS.

#### DRINK TRAGEDIES IN THE COURTS.

Mr. Booze reads "Grit," and is by no means satisfied with his own performances. He does not do enough. He thinks he gets less publicity than he should. A couple of weeks ago attention was directed on this page to the fact that in one week Mr. Booze had had 320 inches of space all to himself in the daily papers. This only acted as a spur. Mr. Booze decided to excel himself, and his latest performance shows what a lot of reserve force he has. During the past week he occupied approximately 550 inches in the daily papers, equal to 25 columns or so. It will soon be necessary for the newspapers to issue a special Booze Supplement. What reading it will make, to be sure! It is a wonder that some enterprising journalist has not thought of bringing out a "Boozer's Gazette." They are the only considerable section of the community which is not specially catered for in its own organ.

#### THE PRICE OF BEER.

The worst is known. The price of beer is to go up. This was forecasted in "Grit" a week or two ago when we pointed out that the poor publican can hardly be expected to content himself with a profit of 600 per cent. on the pint. Still, it may be unwise to put up Cascade from 9d. to 1/3 and other beers a penny. The winter is coming on, and people are not so thirsty in cold as in hot weather. Perhaps the new schedule will increase the demand for "rum hot."

#### WHAT IS BEER?

Well, we used to know in the good old days, but it is very doubtful whether anybody does to-day. It seems probable that even the brewer could not tell you what beer is—some time after it is made. In a case heard in the Courts a few days ago it was stated that "yeast exists in the atmosphere. Beer exposed acquires acidity, and is often used for vinegar. Mould forms very quickly on opened beer. Putting a strange cork in an open bottle often has a disastrous effect." So there you are. Could you keep one down now? There is always the consoling reflection, of course, that most bottles of beer do not remain exposed to the air for a sufficiently long time to allow of mould forming.

#### DOCTOR FAVORS PROHIBITION.

A young Sydney medico, Dr. R. K. Lee Brown, who has just returned to Sydney after an absence of five years, says that he is entirely in favor of Prohibition after what he has seen in America. "Although it was not yet absolute," he declared, "the results were very marked, especially in regard to the individual efficiency of the various workers. That had increased wonderfully, and his firm conviction was that until other countries adopted Prohibition, or some modification of it, they would not be able to compete with America. He thought that although there was still a certain amount of moderate drinking in the homes, that feature was just a fascination, and was gradually working off, and in a few years would be completely wiped out. Then America would have absolute Prohibition."

#### A JOURNALIST'S TESTIMONY.

The other day the writer was discussing Prohibition with a young Sydney journalist, who is not a teetotaler by any means, though he does not drink to excess. "I cannot see how any impartial mind can refuse to recognise the immense benefits of Prohibition," he said, "and I am convinced that it is only a matter of time for it to be adopted in Australia. There is really nothing at all to be said on the other side." Practically

### OUR RECORD OF SHAME.

#### CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

##### ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Five months ending February 27, 1924:

Males .....	4269
Females .....	770

Week ending March 5:

Males .....	171
Females .....	30

Pledges signed, 39.

Week ending March 12:

Males .....	216
Females .....	32

Pledges signed, 56.

Week ending March 19:

Males .....	175
Females .....	30

Pledges signed, 48.

Week ending March 26:

Males .....	122
Females .....	27

Pledges signed, 56.

all the young rising professional men who are heading for success in life are in favor of Prohibition.

#### WINE SHOPS.

It is gratifying to note that the Licenses Reduction Board is getting busy with the wine shops. During the past week no less than forty of these have been delicensed in the Sydney and Balmain electorates alone. There can be no doubt that wine shops are an even greater curse to the community than ordinary "pubs," because of their greater privacy, which makes them especially attractive to women and young girls. Lots of these places are no better than assignation houses, and their disappearance is a positive protection for young and inexperienced girls.

#### SUNDAY PICNICS.

A case which presents some interesting features and goes to show how the police are sometimes handicapped in such endeavor as they make to regulate the liquor

traffic was heard during the week, when a young man was discharged upon an information for having liquor for sale without being licensed. When arrested, his suitcase was found to contain a dozen bottles of beer, seven bottles of whisky, one bottle of wine, two of gin and one of brandy. This was on a Sunday, and the young man said he was going to a picnic at La Perouse. What a picnic! However, he was discharged, the magistrate holding that there was no evidence of intention to sell the liquor. No doubt the magistrate was right in law. Still . . .

#### AIR SPACE.

It is a most curious and significant fact that hotelkeepers are always disposed to kick against proposals which aim at safeguarding the health and comfort of their guests. It seems that a new ordinance is proposed under which the minimum air space in bedrooms would be reduced from 1200 cubic feet to 800 cubic feet per person. The matter was discussed at a meeting of delegates to the Local Government Association, at which objection was taken to the proposed ordinance upon the ground that it would conflict with the provisions of the Liquor Act. No definite action was taken beyond referring the matter to a committee, but protagonists of the publicans put up the somewhat specious plea that two in a room is quite usual, and that the Act is too drastic to be followed out to the letter. That's as it may be. Two in a room—even three or four—in a dirty, smelly room, with unclean bed linen, and practically no toilet requisites, certainly is the rule in some boozing pubs we wot of, but whether that is to be considered satisfactory accommodation for the public is quite another matter. The prices are not particularly low, either.

#### SPOOKS.

Mr. Ley has returned, and a Cabinet meeting has been held, but spooks were NOT discussed. One paper says that there was so much business to transact that the matter was not reached. Another declares that the matter was avoided because Ministers don't want a "bust-up" just at present. The Oakes-Ley duel is therefore deferred, but Mr. Ley has declared that he will stick to his guns, and that it is all nonsense to call spooks spies. So perhaps, after all, the police will not succeed in intimidating the Minister of Justice. Qui vivra vera.

Meanwhile the police continue to act as "spooks" themselves. Clad as "ragged and disreputable looking strangers," two of them made a capture in a certain George-street hotel the other day. If plainclothes civilians are spooks, why are policemen in vaudeville rig not spooks?

If you can answer that one, here's another: Why don't the police object to the practice of many firms employing special night watchmen to patrol the streets round their premises? Are not these men spooks?

#### THE AMBASSADORS.

At long last the Ambassadors case has concluded, and Norman Stewart Dawson has been fined £30, in default six months, for selling grog without a license. One wonders whether such paltry fines as the Bench feels called upon to inflict can possibly have any deterrent effect. The sum of £30 is a mere fleabite to a wealthy man. If imprisonment without the option could be inflicted, there would perhaps be a more wholesome respect for the law.

Mr. Jennings, S.M., at the conclusion of the defence, said that the Crown could have proceeded against defendant and one Mooney, or against the defendant alone.

(Continued on page 16.)

## REV. HENRY WORRALL.

COMMONWEALTH LECTURER AND PROPAGANDIST.

APPOINTED BY AUSTRALIAN PROHIBITION COUNCIL.

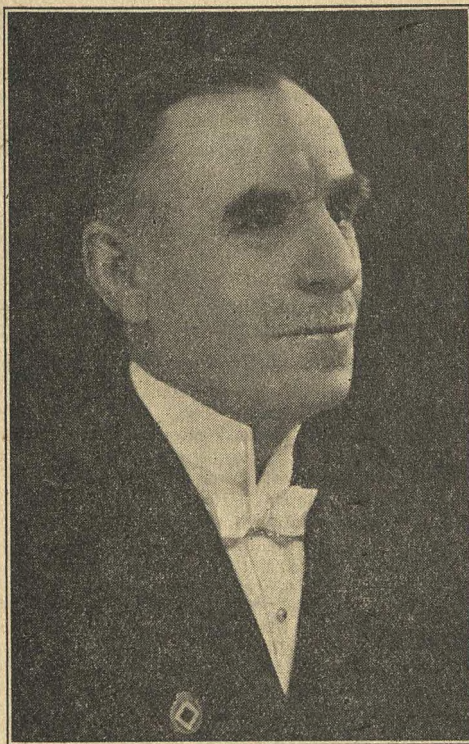
AN APPRECIATION FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Rev. Henry Worrall, of Victoria, has been appointed by the Australian Prohibition Council as Prohibition Propagandist for the Commonwealth for one year. Mr. Worrall is eminently fitted for his big new task. He has been one of the ablest and best known ministers of the Methodist Church in Victoria for many years. For some 12 years of his early life he was a missionary in Fiji, where he proved his metal by the quality and success of his work. After his return to Victoria he very quickly made his mark and took rank among the leaders of his Church. His courageous utterances and fearless exposures of social evils and social wrongs brought him into great prominence, and on more than one occasion they brought him into serious conflict with the powers that be, but out of them he always came a winner, with flying colors, name untarnished, and reputation enhanced. We remember that some years ago legal proceedings were taken against him by an angry member of Parliament. He was sued for £5000 damages for libel. Mr. Worrall had certainly said some very strong things about the gentleman in question, and his friends trembled much as he went up for trial, fearing that, perhaps for once, he might have said too much. But there was no occasion for their fears. He won his case—and the other fellow had to pay the costs.

### A FIGHTER—A WINNER.

On another occasion he was called to appear before the Bar of the Victorian Parliament because of his courageous utterances concerning certain members of the House. Again it was a triumph for the fearless preacher and champion of righteousness. For years past he has been a familiar figure on Victorian platforms where great causes

have been championed, or great abuses denounced. The presence of the Rev. Henry Worrall on the platform has always been a guarantee that some straight, strong things would be spoken fearlessly, calmly and de-



REV. HENRY WORRALL.

liberately, with careful forethought, but with splendid disregard of possible consequences. Mr. Worrall has only been back a few weeks after a two years' absence from Australia, spent mostly in England. He went home for

a much needed rest, and in order to visit the grave of one of his sons who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War. We happen to know that he made a most favorable impression on English audiences by his preaching and lecturing, and several flattering and tempting offers were made to him to stay in the old land, but he resisted all of them because his heart was in Australia, and he felt impelled to return to the land of his adoption. It was his intention to at once take up circuit work again, but the call of the Australian Prohibition Council came to him to take up another great work which was clamant for the service of such a man as he, and he felt it to be his duty to respond. When the matter was brought before the Victorian and Tasmanian Methodist Conference, the proposal that he be set apart for this special work for one year was unanimously endorsed. All his brother ministers felt that the call of the Council was the call of God, and they at once gave him their benediction.

We learn from the Melbourne "Spectator" that when Mr. Worrall spoke in Wesley Church, Melbourne, on what he called his "new crusade," the spacious building was filled from end to end with a most enthusiastic audience. They knew that they were rallying round, and bidding God-speed to a man who for the last 25 years has been one of the foremost champions of Social Reform in the State of Victoria. He had through all those years worn the "white flower of a blameless life," and stood four-square to all the winds that blow. The Rev. S. J. Hoban, Superintendent of the Central Mission, Melbourne, was in the chair, and spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Worrall as a man and as a minister, and gave it as his opinion that no wiser selection could have been made by the A.P. Council.

The reception that was accorded our new Propagandist when he rose to speak was demonstrative evidence of the esteem in which he is held, and the large place that he holds in the hearts of the Melbourne people. He told them that he had just returned from a journey of approximately 50,000 miles, principally within the British Empire, and he was more than ever convinced that the Liquor Traffic was the most disturbing and pernicious evil within the bounds of civilisation. It is his firm conviction that, unless the vast obstruction is immediately removed from the pathway of nations, there can be no effectual reconstruction of a sad and wounded world. Any League of Nations that may be devised by the ingenuity of statesmen must, he thinks, eventually become nugatory unless the drink traffic is destroyed, root and branch.

### SUSPICIOUS.

She: "Isn't it a nuisance, dear? Mother sent me a recipe for some wonderful floor polish, but I've mislaid it."

He (tasting soup suspiciously): "Are you sure you mislaid it, darling?"

YOUR VISITORS WILL ENJOY  
A CUP OF  
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PEKOE  
FLAVOURED  
TEA

# A Personal Chat with my readers

## THOSE "SPOOKS."

It is perplexing to read of the keen opposition of some of the police to the appointment of special inspectors under the Liquor Act. There are special inspectors under the Factory Act. The police do not consider them spooks.

There are special inspectors under the Pure Foods Act; they are not considered spooks.

The Sydney Night Patrol and Inquiry Co., Ltd., with John Roche, ex-Superintendent of Police as managing director, supplies business firms with patrol men who supplement the work of the police. They are not called spooks.

What is the trouble? These special inspectors are not to spy on the police, but on the law-breaking liquor-sellers.

What is wrong about that?

The liquor traders supply their own inspectors; they were not resented nor were they called spooks.

Is there some hidden meaning back of this opposition?

Is it possible that some of the "Higher-ups" will have to speed up, or that they may lose favor with the liquor traders?

The Surrey Hotel advertises in the "Police News" as the "Policemen's Friend." Just in what way can this or any other hotel be the policemen's friend?

This opens up most interesting surmises! I almost feel like offering a prize of £5 for the best answer to the riddle.

I wonder could a policeman tell us anything.

In receiving a verdict of **LIE EASILY.** "guilty" in a perjury case at Wagga Quarter Sessions, Judge Bevan commented on the prevalence of untruthful witnesses in Criminal Courts.

"Perjury is such a serious thing," said his Honor, "that it is seldom a jury has the grit to convict."

"In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred in the Criminal Courts, probably some of the witnesses state what is not true. The fact that it is a criminal offence does not seem to deter people in the least."

"Hardly a case comes before me, or a jury, in which it is not likely to occur, and it is impossible to check it, because people do it with such indifference."

We are called a nation of gamblers, and now the Judge calls us a nation of liars.

It does not make us any too proud of ourselves.

Most of our lying is the direct result of

the fact that most of a young child's questions are answered by a lie from the parent.

When parents are truthful children have a standard and a sense of honor in telling the truth, but when the children find out that in all sex, and in many others matters, parents unblushingly lie, then the floodgates are open and the avalanche of lies the Judge refers to disquiets our courts and menaces our name and honor.

A creed is a standard—it is a flag that waves over us, beyond us, calling to us to come up higher. I fear to print one because one comes so far short of it, but still we do well to hitch our waggon to a star, even if we do break the tie sometimes.

Let me be a little kinder,  
Let me be a little blinder  
To the faults of those about me;  
Let me praise a little more;  
Let me be, when I am weary,  
Just a little bit more cheery;  
Let me serve a little better,  
Those that I am striving for.

Let me be a little braver,  
When temptation bids me waver;  
Let me strive a little harder  
To be all that I should be.  
Let me be a little meeker  
With the brother that is weaker;  
Let me think more of my neighbor,  
And a little less of me.

**A BRAVE MAN.** During the debate on the Air Estimates, Mr. Leach, Under-Secretary for Air, further elaborated the pacifist view he had expressed in a previous speech, when he declared that the Government's ideal was to put into practice the ideals of the Sermon on the Mount.

"Certain remarks of mine about the New Testament," he said, "have caused alarm, and I gather that the Sermon on the Mount is not regarded as practical Parliamentary politics."

"But if all Europe changed its mind about armaments because the British Labor Government had shown a better way, then this House would change its mind on the question."

Thank God for a man who dares to seek to apply the principles he believes.

The trouble about Christianity is not that it has failed, but that it has been found difficult and never really extensively tried.

*The Editor*

## 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.

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## CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR.

### THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

A combination of circumstances placed compulsion upon me to act as Honorary Campaign Director of the Alliance seven years ago. Several times since then the burden has been so great, and the demands of my Church so insistent, that I have requested the Alliance to find someone to take my place.

Public advertisements and various negotiations with suitable men failed, and I continued, under protest, to hold the position in an honorary capacity.

I consider it has not been fair to the cause of Prohibition or to myself that so big an undertaking should only have a part of my time. So long as Prohibition is in the hands of what may be called spare-time men, who are amateurs, while the liquor interests are represented by whole-time men of undoubted ability, whose sole business it is to fight Prohibition, just so long will Prohibition be handicapped and subject to delay.

While I am resigning from the position of Honorary Campaign Director, I am happy to remain the President of the N.S.W. Alliance, and will continue to do all in my power to bring Prohibition to Australia. I know more perhaps about Prohibition in U.S.A. than any other Australian, and my three tours of investigation have shown me that it is 90 per cent. effective, and that these normal law-abiding 90 per cent. of people get no press prominence. When we submit the 90 per cent. facts it is called propaganda, while the 10 per cent. of lawlessness is like all lawlessness of news value, and gets an undue prominence in the press—hence much public confusion as to the real condition in U.S.A.

Liquor lawlessness, in spite of the fact that our laws are by no means strongly enforced, is six times greater in N.S.W. than in U.S.A.

I have repeatedly been offered a large salary to devote my whole time to the work of Prohibition, but this I do not feel disposed to do.

The Alliance has always been most kind in putting up with me, and appreciates my voluntary efforts as much and even more than one could reasonably expect.

The fact that my work at St. Barnabas' is unique, and while non-parochial is quite without Diocesan recognition or help, makes it very difficult for me to secure a suitable colleague, and being without a colleague for the last six months is the biggest factor at present in my insistence on being relieved from a position I am not doing justice to.

ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

## NEW CRUSADE.

By Dr. JOHN S. COYLE, for three years New York State Deputy of the Knights of Columbus.

Dr. John S. Coyle, for three years New York State Deputy of the K. of C., the highest honor in the gift of the organisation in his State, made a remarkable address at the dinner at the Waldorf Hotel on February 1 for organising the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand. He was called on to speak when a telegram came from Senator Carter Glass stating that on account of the illness of former President Wilson he would be unable to attend.

A recrudescence of the forces of evil which stir men's passions and degrade men's souls, an irreverence for law and authority are impressing thoughtful Americans with the need of a new crusade for moral awakening, for respect for constituted authority in our land.

Alcohol, recognised throughout the ages as a source of pleasure but fraught with danger for the many, has through its economic wastage, through its lowering of the efficiency of the human machine, through its dangers to the will and the morals of men, forced attention to the need to remove it from the possibilities of further injury to our people.

Physicians know that alcohol is a paralyzant from the first dose, that its seeming stimulation is simply the removal of restraints and inhibitions that normally and properly exist, and that, no matter how little or how great individual resistance to this poison is, if its use be continued the strongest will succumb to coma as well as the weak. In thirty-three years of medical practice among the poor and the middle class of this city I have not seen on an average four cases of addiction to morphine or similar narcotic or injurious drugs per year.

But in those thirty-three years I have never had a day pass when I did not see the direct or the indirect victims and sufferers

from alcohol—the individual with liver, kidney, arterial or visceral disease, delirium, insanity, or the victim of vagrancy or crime; or the abused, starved, maltreated wife or children or relatives of the alcoholic addict.

No cry ascends to give the drug addict "personal liberty" to dose himself or destroy himself with drugs. But the drug that has made more criminals, lunatics, invalids, crime, inefficiency and disease and danger than all other drugs combined, namely alcohol, is to confer upon its user the right to its possession, use or abuse, although the narcotic user must succumb to legal restraint!

Nothing more irritates a believer in respect for law than to have the repeated falsehood uttered, printed, pictured again and again that Prohibition was "put over"—to use the vernacular—upon the American people. The attempt to convey the belief to the thoughtless that the amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage was not properly, openly and lawfully originated and adopted is a most reprehensible and pernicious piece of deceit.

The first half-dozen amendments were made ready at the time the body of the Constitution was prepared, and they were adopted shortly after the original instrument had been put into effect. Amendments

are offered in Congress, and if passed by each House are submitted to the Legislatures of the States for consideration and vote, or to conventions of delegates elected and chosen for the express purpose of considering such amendments.

The common sense of the country settled action in favor of the Legislatures instead of conventions, since legislative districts were carefully outlined and men elected annually or every few years as the case might be. The Eighteenth Amendment was duly passed by Congress. The majority was overwhelming. The wet forces could not control 33 votes of the Senate which would have prevented the amendment from being accepted by that body. When acted upon by the Legislatures of the various States, the amendment was accepted by 46 of the States.

In the Legislatures the State Senators voting in favor of the amendment were 1310. Those opposed numbered but 237, a vote of five and a half to one in favor of the amendment. In the Lower Houses of the Legislatures 3732 voted in favor and 1035 against, a majority of more than three and a half to one. These local Legislatures represented the majority of the voters in their districts and voted as they believed their districts wished.

How many Americans realise that the United States Constitution itself was adopted by very scanty majorities in several States? Three of the thirteen ratified it unanimously in their Legislatures. Men in Pennsylvania were dragged by indignant citizens and made to sit in their seats by force to fix a day to take final action on the matter of the Constitution. Virginia, the State of George Washington, was strongly divided, and Patrick Henry was one of the opponents of the Constitution. Virginia adopted ratification by but ten votes. Massachusetts ratified by a majority of but 19 votes. New York ratified by but three votes plurality, and seven members refused to vote at all.

Rhode Island would not send a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and when George Washington was inaugurated as President, Rhode Island had not yet accepted the Constitution and was not in the new union, nor did Rhode Island come in for months, and then by but a slender majority of two votes.

Opponents of Prohibition should remember that no amendment to the Constitution has ever been repealed. The violations of law, encouraged, tolerated or condoned are hurtful to the moral fibre of the nation; they inculcate disrespect for law, they lead to an attitude toward government and authority most dangerous to Christian civilisation.

Were the question again to be presented to the American people whether the degrading, corrupting influence of alcohol as a beverage shall be legally tolerated once more, we have no hesitancy in predicting the outcome of such a test. Every man and woman who stands for the preservation of human life in its most efficient operation, every American who wishes the sanctity of the hearth and home maintained, every right-minded person who wishes to see man, made in the image and likeness of Almighty God, kept at man's high intellectual and spiritual level, would vote against the return of the legalised manufacture or sale of alcoholic drink.

We must arouse public opinion to enhance the power of the progressive and far-seeing Americans who would make our country orderly, progressive, righteous and forward-looking by adherence to those salutary measures which the majority adopts for the protection of mankind, for the safety of home and children, for the enrichment of civilisation, for the preservation of ordered liberty in our land, as a hope and a beacon to the world.

## "THE HEIRS OF ALL THE AGES."

(Written in connection with N.S.W. "Children's Year," by J. S. PURDY, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.S., Edin., Metropolitan Medical Officer of Health, Sydney.)

Although as St. Paul tells us, "We brought nothing into this world and it is certain we can carry nothing out," yet most of us, to quote from Sir Robert Philip's (Edinburgh) address on "The Heritage of Health," were born "heirs to a fortune of surpassing worth."

Every doctor is struck with the extraordinary perfection of human life in the newly-born offspring—even of delicate and diseased mothers. The young of diseased parents come into the world, with the exception of those afflicted with syphilis or alcoholism, usually free from disease.

As a matter of actual fact, disease is seldom hereditary, whereas health is commonly inherited.

Health is born; disease is made.

In protecting motherhood we insure to those who come after us the full heritage of this generation.

The corner-stone of our future national prosperity and the very existence of our Empire is the rearing of healthy children in good homes with a healthy environment.

Unfortunately the crowding of people into cities in a recently settled country like Australia has created conditions which are not conducive to the healthy development of the rising generation. Any movement to encourage the building of houses and the removal of slum conditions should be fostered by those who have the welfare of the people at heart.

There is one direction especially in which the community can assist, that is, in advocating the provision of playgrounds.

Any child whose playground is the street is handicapped. How much more penalised are those children whose parents fear the evils of the street and keep youngsters shut up in small yards or rooms!

It is recognised that the character of a child is developed by play. To the decree that man shall work for his daily bread, we can add the decree that man must play for the salvation of his soul.

The birthright of every child is play, which alone gives him that sense of giving and

taking, justice and self-control, which is the main asset and preparation for good citizenship by allowing self-determination in the individual.

In addition to the health of the body there is a health of the mind and a health of the soul.

Infinitely sadder than all other ruins is the wreck of a human life. If we could trace the child from the cradle to the grave we would find that it was oft deterred from paths of vice to ways of virtue by some unconscious influence which, could it be analysed, would be found to be an amalgam of the sweet innocence of childhood, what it had learnt at its mother's knee, and experience oft too dearly won. What chance, however, is there of the survival of the sweet innocence of childhood in a one-roomed home? How can any privacy be the lot of one born into a world bounded by four walls within which birth, living, eating, washing, sleeping, and even drying take place?

Any attempt therefore to improve the race cannot be entirely successful until the children have at least a semblance of a home.

No community professing Christianity is guiltless of hypocrisy which tolerates conditions such as are known to everyone who has done any slum visiting.

A healthy public opinion requires to be aroused to create a demand for the adequate housing of the people and to see that adequate playgrounds are provided for children.

It will have availed us little to have won a world war in the fighting line in the second decade of the twentieth century if, long before that century closes, we have not consolidated our victory and our world position by a plan of social campaign and a peace programme, of which one of the main features must be the rearing of a virile race, embodying the mental, moral and physical qualities which, under God's blessing, have enabled the English-speaking nations thus far to sow far and wide the seeds of a higher civilisation.

## W.C.T.U. TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE.

At the recent Triennial Australasian Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in the Memorial Congregational Church, Hobart, Tasmania, and attended by more than 100 delegates from all Australian States, the election of officers for the ensuing triennial period resulted as follows: President, Mrs. John Macleod (Victoria); Vice-President, Mrs. W. Grant-Forsyth (N.S.W.); Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Carvosso (Queensland); Recording Secretary, Mrs. Jamieson Williams (N.S.W.); Treasurer, Mrs. Evan Rees (Victoria); "N" Secretary, Mrs. Bertha Knight, B.A. (N.S.W.); Loyal Temperance Legion Secretary, Miss Bailey (Queensland).

## PUBLIC WELCOME TO MRS. JAMIESON WILLIAMS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, ST. JAMES'S HALL.

On Tuesday, April 8, a public welcome will be tendered to Mrs. Jamieson Williams, Australian Recording Secretary, by the State Executive of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in St. James's Hall, Phillip-street, at 2.45 p.m.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Williams left Sydney last year as one of three delegates from this State to the Rome Congress of the International Womanhood Suffrage Alliance, and later in the year she attended the great Conference of the International Prohibition Federation which met at Copenhagen by invitation of the Danish Government. Mrs. Williams has also busily occupied in Scotland in connection with the campaign for no-license in November and December, and some of her varied experiences in travel will form the subject of her address on Tuesday. There will also be a short musical programme by Miss Dorrie Ward, Miss Foulcher, and Mrs. Barclay, and refreshments will be served at the close of the afternoon's gathering, which will be under the chairmanship of Mrs. Sidney Moore, State President.

## "THE WORKER"

Invades every nook and corner of New South Wales, and posts more single copies direct to Australian Homes than any other paper in the Commonwealth.

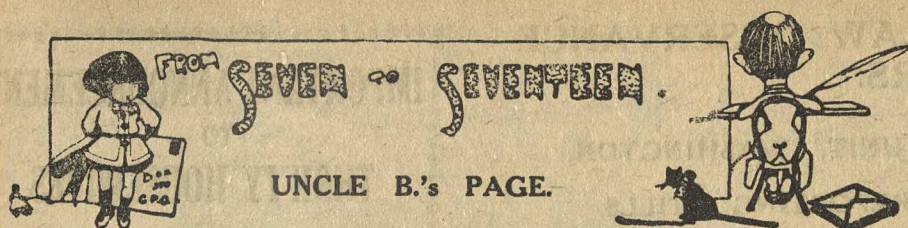
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Mistress—  
Mary, your kitchen  
is a picture!  
However do you  
get everything so  
spotlessly clean  
& bright?

Mrs. Ma'am, it do  
look nice but it's  
very little trouble  
when you use  
**PEARSON'S  
SAND SOAP**



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.

#### DO TWO AND TWO MAKE FOUR?

I suppose you think two and two make four?

Well, they don't!

Two dogs and two bananas don't make four, do they?

It must be two of the same things that make four. Two dogs and two dogs make four, and two bananas and two bananas make four.

I wonder do you remember what the Bible says?

"Can two walk together unless they be agreed?"

That also means, can two be added together unless they be the same kind?

The Bible also speaks of the foolishness of putting (adding) a new patch to an old garment.

Now you see how important it is for us to see that we are godly, that we may add all godly things to ourselves. You look up the Second Epistle of Peter, Chapter I., and see what a lot of things are to be added to us if we are really and truly children of God.

UNCLE B.

#### OUR LETTER BAG.

##### FRIENDLY THOUGHTS.

Billy Pickard, Shepherd-street, Bowral, writes:—Thank you for the stamps you sent me. They were all new to me except one, which I gave to Helen, my sister. Mummy has gone to Tasmania for a holiday for a few weeks. The Moss Vale show is on next Friday and Saturday. I am just dropping a few lines to tell you how we are getting on. With friendly thoughts from your Ne.

(Dear Billy,—Glad the stamps were good-o. I like the "friendly thoughts." That is a nice way to end a letter. I will use it sometimes.—Uncle B.)

##### A COUNTRY SHOW.

Maurice Clark, Steinbrook, Tenterfield, writes: I am writing to tell you about our district show, which was held on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of this month. The weather was splendid for the first and second day, but the third afternoon was showery. In the pavilion were the gold wire workers, player-pianolas, and lolly stalls. The exhibits were the best that have been seen here

for many years. The cooking section was keenly contested, and most of the prizes were awarded to Tenterfield people. Farm produce exhibits were all of best quality. The Glen Innes Experimental Farm had a splendid variety of wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, preserves, jams, honey, and fruit. The saddlery exhibits were very good. Mr. A. J. Smith, a local saddler, secured most of the prizes. At the show were several non-competitive exhibits, including bricks manufactured by Cook Bros., Tenterfield, an electrical stand by the Municipality of Tenterfield, Ross Bros.' soaps, and a giant sunflower grown by Mr. Fred Webber, of Tenterfield. The electrical stand had different colored lights, globes with letters in, globes with red letters in them, electric irons, kettles, stoves, and many other things too numerous to mention. Demonstrations of cooking were going on every little while, and cups of tea or coffee and biscuits were given free to anyone who wanted to see how to work the various articles. Mr. Carder had charge of the stand. During the three days he sold £111 worth of electrical goods. The ring events were poor on the second day. The high jump was the worst known for many years. The record is 7 ft. 4 in., while this year 6 ft. 6 in. was cleared by one of Payne's horses. Mr. Claude Flemming, of Mallanganee, had issued a challenge to chop and defeat any man within a 60-mile radius of Tenterfield on any sized log, with a stake from £5 to £50. Mr. T. Mewley, of Stanthorpe, accepted the challenge. His conditions were that the log had to be 12 in. ribbon gum, with a stake of £10. The winner was also to receive a £7/7/- cup, donated by the Shire. The chop eventuated on the third day, and was won by T. Mewley by one chop. The cattle were at their best, as the grass here is about eighteen inches high and as green as wheat, as we have had good rains nearly every week since Christmas. The sheep pens were full, and the sheep were of good quality. There are very few sheep about Tenterfield now, as dairying is paying better the last few years. Some landowners keep sheep to keep down the blackberry pest. At this show I saw something I have never seen before. It was a native throwing boomerangs. He was so expert at it that he could make them come back to his hand after they had circled round him three or four times. "Steinbrook" is a half-German and half-English word, and is the name of a little dairying centre about six miles east of Tenterfield. Mr. J. Koch, Senr., the oldest resident of Steinbrook, suggested the name about sixty

years ago. "Stein" is German for stone, and "brook" is English for creek, and as the district has many stony creeks in it the name is very appropriate. Please excuse my writing, Uncle, as I am in a hurry, and must close. Good-bye.

(Dear Maurice,—Your letter is most interesting. I would not like to accept a challenge to "chop and defeat" any man. That sounds pretty awful. I expect it was an exciting match. Am glad you told us the meaning of Steinbrook. It is most interesting.—Uncle B.)

\* \* \*

##### A BIKE.

Harold McDonald, Leaside, via Bairnsdale, Victoria, writes: I had quite a nice Christmas, and hope you had a good one, too. My sister, when over in Sydney, saw all the places around. We were all glad that she saw you. In the holidays I went to Williams's and stayed a week. I had a good time with swimming, hay-carting, and rabbiting. When I came home my cousin and I caught 96 rabbits in a week. After Christmas I bought a bicycle and rode into Bairnsdale three times. I went for blackberries, and once I picked a billyful. Then my two sisters and I went down on our bicycles and picked three billyfuls.

(Dear Harold,—How well I remember when I got a bike, and the dreadful cropper I came the next day when I was going along and tried to take my hat off to a lady. Most of the things we do are like a bike—they go as fast as we push them, and they go better at full-steam ahead than dead slow.—Uncle B.)

\* \* \*

##### BACK TO GRENFELL.

Jim Brown, "Midlands," Goolagong-road, Grenfell, writes: Just a few lines to keep me off the scallywag list. We have had some lovely weather here lately, not too hot and not too cold. Next week is "Back to Grenfell Week." There will be sports and a procession. I am not taking part in any of the sports. Yesterday we cut some chaff. One of the horses got the chain over his back and began to buck. We had to stop the other horses and fix him. A little while after Grandfather went to let the tip go on the dray when the shafts went up and the load tipped off with a crash which nearly made one horse fall down. He thought it fell on top of him. I suppose you wonder what the horses were doing near the cutter. Well, we have a horse works and the cutter is driven by horse-power.

(Dear Jim,—Thank you for your letter. Will you tell us something about the Back to Grenfell Week? Do many of those who used to live there come back for the week?—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.

## BULLETIN ISSUED TO LAW OBSERVANCE OFFICERS.

BY FEDERAL PROHIBITION UNIT, WASHINGTON.

### RANGERS TO ASSIST IN REPORTING STILLIS.

Rangers of the Prescott National Forest have been instructed to co-operate in enforcing the 18th Amendment by reporting any stills which come to their attention during their regular duty.

The orders were issued by Supervisor H. Basil Wales at the instigation of the Secretary of Agriculture. Instructions to the rangers explain that the cases are to be reported to the Federal Prohibition Director in Phoenix.—News item, "Phoenix (Ariz.) Republican."

### COLLEGE BOOTLEGGERS SCORED BY JUDGE.

Two Harvard millionaire students, Frederick S. Herrington and Roland J. Kinner, pleaded guilty to liquor law violations and were fined by the East Cambridge Court. The attorney for the defendants pleaded for clemency, saying the boys came from respectable families and their "misdemeanor" might cause their expulsion from college.

Judge Stone said: "These men are common, ordinary bootleggers. The liquor squad brings bootleggers and bums of this type into court every day. They are no different from any others, and are a disgrace to Harvard."—News item, "Boston Telegram."

### ABANDONED BREWERIES THRIVE AS LEGITIMATE ENTERPRISES.

Calling the roll of commercial enterprises into which American breweries have been converted in Illinois and other States since Prohibition is like scanning the pages of a business directory. Shoes at St. Louis, clothing at Cincinnati, malted milk at Golden, Colo., candy at Salt Lake City, milk at Boston and Sioux Falls, S.D., all have found new homes in the former citadels of the liquor traffic.

The old Neary-street brewery in Monterey, California, has been turned into a thriving mushroom factory.

Most striking change of all is the new use of a Flint (Mich.) brewery, which was converted before National Prohibition arrived. After a county option election the Flint Brewing Company went into the hands of a receiver, and was ultimately bought as a church by a Methodist Episcopal congregation. While being used for a church the church membership increased 300 per cent. A local union of the W.C.T.U. was organized

in it. Later the church society sold the plant, and it is now being used for an advertising company and for storage.

In St. Louis the Anheuser-Busch Company is making motor bodies and Diesel engines in part of the former establishment. Part of the brewery is used for ginger ale manufacture and a grape beverage, while a glass-making establishment is growing rapidly. The Lemp Brewery plant was turned into a shoe factory.

At Salt Lake City the Cullen Manufacturing Company occupies a former brewery and now employs 108 persons, as against 40 formerly on the beer payroll. At Cincinnati twenty former breweries are being used for such assorted industries as garages, electric motor works, match factory, business offices, storage warehouses, ice manufacturing and cold storage, cereal beverage manufacture, and the like. A number of the breweries are closed and have not been converted.

An enormous wholesale business in the manufacture of ice cream, creamery butter, cheese and similar products is now done by the million dollar corporation that took over the San Antonio Brewing Association, the "Alamo Foods." It is considered one of the largest industries in south-west Texas. The Lone Star Brewing Company, Texas, is now a cotton mill, and the Schober Brewery is making ice.

In Peoria, Ill., however, where before Prohibition the chief industries were the great distilling plants, most of these are converted. The dry law removed their business, yet the bank clearings now, after a temporary setback, show a level above that of 1917, and a rate of increase equal to that of former times. Of seven great plants, the following disposition has been made: The Great Western, machinery being dismantled and warehouses to be leased; Atlas Distillery, being tested for manufacture of glycerine; Woolner Distillery, manufacturing butyl alcohol, acetone, etc.; Clarke Bros. Co., industrial alcohol; Corning and Co., sold to manufacture mixed live stock feed; Globe Distillery, running at capacity to make yeast; American Distilling Company, commercial and denatured alcohol.—News item, "Christian Science Monitor."

### SAVINGS ACCOUNTS NEARLY DOUBLE.

Mr. C. Bernet, Vice-President, Bernet, Croft and Kauffman Milling Co., St. Louis.

The working man cannot spend his week's earnings in the saloon now. He sends his children to school, feeds them and dresses

them better. The father is now a human being. The savings accounts in the St. Louis banks from the middle classes have more than doubled since Prohibition went into effect. We have in our establishment some eighty men in all divisions, and since the saloon has gone, our employees are much more efficient and dependable.

## 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:

INGLIS GOLDENIA TEA  
INGLIS THE BILLY TEA  
INGLIS CAMEL COFFEE AND  
CHICORY  
INGLIS ESSENCE OF COFFEE AND  
CHICORY  
INGLIS PURE SOLUBLE COCOA  
INGLIS GRANUMA PORRIDGE MEAL  
INGLIS BAKING POWDER  
GREER'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA

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

INGLIS LIMITED, BOX 1582, G.P.O.,  
SYDNEY.

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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71 KING-STREET, NEWCASTLE  
(The 'buses will set you down at the door)  
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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## "THE DAWNING OF THAT DAY."

Everybody should read "The Dawning of That Day"—an inspiring and arresting book, dealing with the world's fast approaching and most stupendous crisis. Send 1/7 to your bookseller for a copy, or to the author Rev. H. G. J. Howe, Rectory, Gladesville, N.S.W.



"What's a fairy tale?"

"That depends on which way the ferry's going."

\* \* \*

Of course, Horace, if the shore of a river is a river bank, the coast line of the nation is the National Bank.

\* \* \*

Little Rosie: "Mother, tell me a fairy story."

Mother (glancing at the clock): "Wait till father comes home, my dear, and he'll tell us both one."

\* \* \*

#### CHALK ON THE FARM.

By means of a new apparatus a hen is able to chalk up her output of eggs. The cow's output of milk, of course, is chalked up by the dairyman.

\* \* \*

#### REAL DEVOTION.

Hubby: "I see that Stoneham, who died the other day, left his wife half a million. How would you like to be his widow?"

Wifey: "Now, you know I would rather be yours, dear."

\* \* \*

#### INDUCING AN ALIBI.

"Want to join the Legion, buddy" asked a Legionnaire of a husky young man of about his own age.

"Can't; wasn't in the service."

"Why weren't you?" the veteran demanded.

"My intentions were good," was the rather reluctant explanation. "I went to a recruiting office where they put me in a room and told me to take off my clothes. A doctor walked up to me, looked at me kinda hard, an' then thumped me on the chest. I wasn't in the habit of letting strangers get rough with me, so I thumped his chest—an' I didn't get out of the hospital until the war was over."

\* \* \*

#### A PATHETIC CASE.

A big burly man called at the rectory, and when the door was opened, asked to see the rector's wife, a woman well known for her charitable impulses.

"Madam," he addressed her in a broken voice, "I wish to draw your attention to the terrible plight of a poor family in this district. The father is dead, the mother is too ill to work, and the nine children are starving. They are about to be turned into the street unless someone pays their arrears in rent, which amount to £10 or £12."

"How terrible!" exclaimed the lady. "May I ask you who are?"

The sympathetic visitor applied his handkerchief to his eyes.

"I'm the landlord," he sobbed.

Bob: "May I hold your hand?"

Laura: "Of course not! This isn't Palm Sunday."

"Well, it isn't Independence Day, either."

\* \* \*

#### WHERE THEY HELP.

"Do motor cars make us lazy?" asks "The Digest." Well, not if we're pedestrians.

\* \* \*

#### LESS LIQUOR FOR LIZ.

Garage Man: "How much do you want?"

Driver: "A gallon."

Garage Man: "Wot's the idea—weanin' it?"

\* \* \*

#### NO AMPLIFIER NEEDED.

Speaking about radio, some of us can remember when the music from the heir was broadcast from the woodshed.

\* \* \*

#### DANGER!

"May's fiance is supposed to be a dreadfully bad egg."

"I wondered why she didn't like to drop him."

\* \* \*

#### GETTING AT THE CAUSE.

"My dear fellow," said the doctor, gravely, "your rheumatism, as you call it, but which is really osteoarthritis, is caused by defective teeth; science has proved that fact. Now, let me see your teeth."

"All right, doc," murmured his patient, wearily, "hold out your hand."

\* \* \*

#### NOT SO NEW.

The traveller had returned to his native village after being abroad for twenty years. He stopped as he saw a little boy with a small baby coming down the road.

"Ah! a new face, I see!"

"No, it isn't sir," replied the boy, looking at the baby. "It's just been washed, that's all!"

\* \* \*

#### HIS CITY OF REFUGE.

The train came to a grinding stop at a small town in the South, and the head of a gentleman of color protruded from a window at the end of a car. Seated by his side could be seen a brown-skinned maiden.

"Does yo' knows a cullud pusson by de name o' Jim Brown what lives here?" he asked of a station lounge.

"Ain' nevah heered o' no Jim Brown hyah, an' Ah lived in dis town fo' ten yeahs."

"Is yo' right suah dey ain't nevah been no Jim Brown aroun' hyah?"

"Positively."

"Den," announced the arrival, reaching for a suitcase, "dis is whah his new son-in-law gits off."

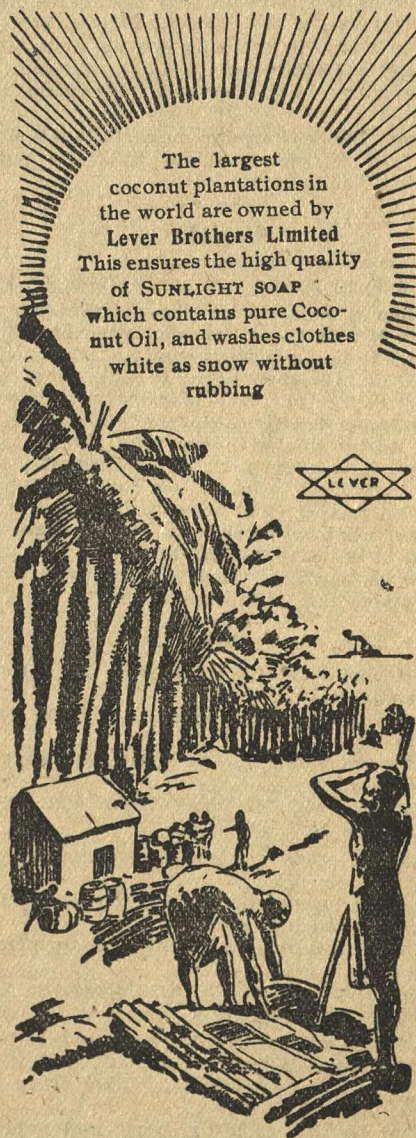
#### A WEEK-END COTTAGE CHEAP.

Beautifully situated among the trees on a block of land 60ft. x 300ft. a fibro-cement cottage completely and comfortably furnished, including linen, cutlery, every cooking convenience, six beds, big sleeping-out verandah with blinds, 100 yards from the water, 200 yards from the store and post office.

This cottage is situated at Bayview, 12 miles from Manly. A regular motor service from Narrabeen drops you at the door. For sale, £700.

Can be readily let for £3/3/- a week.

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## DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON.

### SUNDAY.

"Though ye believe not, believe the works, that ye may know and believe that the Father is in Me, and I in Him."—John, 10, 38.

When the famous Joe Barker, at the end of one of his lectures, thought he had abolished the Bible and demolished Christianity, he asked for anything else to explain it away. A miner fresh from the bowels of the earth stepped forward and said, "Explain me. Up to nine months ago I was a swearer, a drunkard, a wretched husband, as my mates well know. Nine months ago I went into a little meeting-place, accepted the Lord Jesus Christ as my Saviour, and my mates here will witness to the revolution in mouth, in life, in home, in the mine during those nine months." Barker had to admit the fact of the change, but declined to explain the cause.

Every living Christian on earth is a visible proof of a living Saviour at God's right hand.—"The Witness."

### MONDAY.

"I am the truth."—John, 14, 6.

"I and my Father are one."—John, 10, 30.

When a man denies the virgin birth of Jesus, His Deity, or the inspiration of Scriptures, the bodily resurrection and the atonement, he will then begin to talk about the "new truth" and being progressive. He will even quote Scripture to the effect that "I have many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now," or "When He, the Spirit of Truth, is come, He shall guide you into all truth." But when you look around to see what new truth he has brought to light, it fails to materialise, and you discover he has only tried to take away what truth you had.—"Baptist Record."

### TUESDAY.

When obstacles and trials seem like prison walls to be,  
I do the little I can do and leave the rest to Thee.  
I know not what it is to doubt, my heart is ever gay.  
I run no risk, for come what will Thou always hast Thy way.  
I have no cares, O blessed will! for all my cares are Thine.  
I live in triumph, Lord, for Thou hast made Thy triumphs mine.  
And when it seems no chance or change from grief can set me free,  
Hope finds its strength in helplessness, and gaily waits on Thee.  
He always wins who sides with God, to him no chance is lost.  
God's will is sweetest to him when it triumphs at his cost.  
Ill that He blesses is our good, and unblest good is ill;  
And all is right that seems most wrong if it be His sweet will.

—F. W. Faber (1840).

### WEDNESDAY.

"Be patient toward all men."—1 Thess., 5, 14.

Your tempers—how are they? Do you become impatient under trial; fretful when chilled or crossed; angry, revengeful, when injured; vain, when flattered; proud, when prospered; complaining when chastened; unbelieving when seemingly forsaken; unkind when neglected? Are you subject to discontent, to ambition, to selfishness? Are you worldly, covetous of riches, or vain pomp and parade, of indolence, of honor, of

ease? Are you unfeeling, contemptuous of others, seeking your own, boasters, proud, lovers of your own selves? Beware! These are the sentiments of the old nature. Nay, if they exist in you, in however small a degree, they are demonstrative that the old man of sin is not dead. It will be a sad mistake if you detect these evils within, and close your eyes to them, and continue to make professions of holiness. These are not infirmities; they are indications of a want of grace.—B. Foster.

### THURSDAY.

"He giveth more grace."—Jas., 4, 6.

Lord, as to Thy dear cross we fly,  
And plead to be forgiven,  
So let Thy life our pattern be,  
And form our souls for heaven.

Let grace our selfishness expel,  
Our earthliness refine,  
And kindness in our bosoms dwell,  
As free and true as Thine.

If joys shall at Thy bidding fly,  
And grief's dark day come on,  
We in our turn should meekly cry,  
"Father, Thy will be done."

Should friends misjudge, or foes defame,  
Or brethren faithless prove,  
Then, like Thine own, be all our aim,  
To conquer them by love.

Keep peaceful in the midst of strife,  
Forgiving and forgiven,  
Oh, may we lead the pilgrim's life,  
And follow Thee to heaven!

—J. H. Gurney.

### FRIDAY.

"Examine yourselves whether ye be in the faith; prove your own selves."—2 Cor., 13, 5.

Let us see, let us examine, let us search honestly our own hearts—is our love on the increase, love to our brethren, and "toward all men" in these things, and such as these, so we really grow? Are we more advanced this year than we were a year ago? This day than yesterday? Each day, then, let us remember, brings us nearer and nearer to the end; the coming of the Lord draweth nigh. He comes "with all His saints." What ground have we to hope that we shall belong to that holy company? He comes to make eternal separation between the wheat and the chaff, the holy and the wicked.



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"THE OTHER SIDE." "SOUL REST."  
"LOVE." "LOVE DIVINE."

Post free, 1/7 each.

If your Bookseller won't get it for you, the Manager of "Grit" will.

What reason have we for trusting that we shall be "found unblamable in holiness before God?"—Canon Girdlestone.

### SATURDAY.

"God was in Christ reconciling the world to Himself."—2 Cor., 5, 29.

In Christ I feel the heart of God,  
Throbbing from heaven through earth.  
Life stirs again within the clod,  
Renewed in beauteous birth.  
The soul springs up, a flower of prayer,  
Breathing its breath out on the air.

In Christ I touch the hand of God,  
From His pure height reached down.  
By blessed ways before untrod,  
To lift us to our crown.  
Victory that only perfect is  
Through being sacrifice like His.

Holding His hand my steadfast feet  
May walk the air, the seas.  
On life and death His smile falls down,  
Lights up all mysteries.  
Stranger nor exile can I be,  
In new worlds where He leadeth me.  
Not my Christ only, He is ours;  
Humanity's close bond,  
Key to its vast unopened powers,  
Dream of our dreams beyond.  
What yet we shall be none can tell,  
Now are we His, and all is well.

—Lucy Larcom.

## YOU HAVE TO DO WITHOUT

Something else if you pay big fees for your dental work.

MY FEES ARE VERY FAIR.

**DENTIST REANEY**

OPP. GRACE BROS.

OPEN FRIDAY NIGHTS.

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✱ *Laundrena* ✱  
the Quality  
*Starch*  
For dainty women

## Dead Sea Fruit?—

(Continued from page 5.)

We have the proof of this in Russia to-day. The Russian Revolution, as a writer in the American quarterly review, "Foreign Affairs," points out, came in the name of a consistent system of doctrine. Lenin argued that "the political institutions of society are merely a facade to conceal the real nature of the State's organisation. The State is in fact a method of protecting the owners of property; and the true division of men is into those who own and those who do not own possessions other than their power to labor. The life of the State is an eternal struggle between them. They have no interests in common. The class which owns property moulds the civilisation of society in the service of its own interests. It controls the government, it makes the laws, it builds the institutions of the commonwealth in accordance with its own desires." One need not be a Bolshevik or a disciple of Lenin to recognise that there is a good deal of truth in all this. It is equally evident that the seeds of reform were sown in Russia in such a bad spirit and so vicious an atmosphere that, badly as reform was required, the last state of that unhappy country is worse than the first. Endless examples of the same sort of thing can easily be cited from ancient mediaeval, and modern history.

## WANTED—A SPIRITUAL REVIVAL.

The truth of the whole business is that the progress of mankind has for generations been lopsided. It has been wholly material. The spiritual and moral condition of society to-day is not sensibly better than was that of Roman society when Juvenal wrote his satires. The admission is a deplorable one, but the facts do not permit us to evade it. Ever since the failure of the Church in the Middle Ages to consolidate government in Europe on a theocratic basis, the civic and political lives of men have been almost completely divorced from all religious consideration or influence. The disastrous hard-and-fast distinction which has been established between matters religious and matters secular, always at the expense of the former, has reduced the ordinary life of the State and the individual to something so closely akin to pure paganism that it is difficult to distinguish the one from the other. That is why the quatrains of "Omar Khayyam" are more popular and better known than the Sermon on the Mount.

The only thing anybody worships nowadays is property, and that is why most reform fails of its effect—why it comes too late. For all that men are concerned to know about reform is how it will affect them materially. For its spiritual effect they care not a rap; indeed, they would mostly be surprised to learn that it had one. What

we have to learn is that the allegedly fundamental distinction between things secular and things religious is a totally false, fictitious, unreal distinction which is working immense, nay, irretrievable, harm in the body politic. If men could only be brought back to realise that there is a religious aspect to every interest and every activity in a man's life, we should get rid of the chief obstacle to the effectiveness of reform by relegating regard for material welfare to its proper rank in the scheme of things. The due consideration of material welfare is not to be neglected, but the cultivation of spiritual ideals is at least as important and is indispensable to social welfare and to the effectiveness of reform.

## WHAT OF PROHIBITION?

Allowing, then, for the varying interpretations which may be placed upon events by differing types of minds, we have to admit that, in a qualified sense, there is foundation for the opinion that reforms usually come too late. That does not mean to say that they are not worth while; still less does it mean that reforms must necessarily continue to come too late in the future. Readers of "Grit" will probably ask themselves whether the great reform they have at heart—Prohibition—will, when it comes, have come too late. One is sometimes, in despondent mood, inclined to think that it will. The lawless spirit bred by five years of devastating war, loosing the unbridled beast in man, has undoubtedly had its effect on the morale of the nation, and it may be that twenty years ago Prohibition would have been accepted more whole-heartedly than it will be to-day. But, after all, that issue lies with the people themselves, and if we can only set in motion that spiritual revival to which reference is made above, involving a reassessment of values and a reconsideration of the whole duty of man to himself and to his fellow-man, there is abundant reason to hope that a new era will dawn upon the world in which Prohibition, side by side with many other reforms, will not have come too late to bear such fruit as shall neither disappoint nor disillusion anybody.

## MAKE COUGH MIXTURE AND SAVE MONEY.

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## TO PARENTS.

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## Mr. Booze Excels Himself—

(Continued from page 6.)

A third course would have been (as the police alleged they had evidence of sale to themselves) to have arrested everyone in the restaurant who had taken liquor. "That would have caused a stir in the resort of the very smartest people," said Mr. Jennings.

"I have the evidence of police who have been engaged in such cases for some time. They have prosecuted defendants of various classes, and in most cases the defendants plead guilty.

"I am sorry to say," he continued, "that defendant presented a sorry spectacle when giving his evidence. He was certainly implicated in the sale."

### THE MIRTHFUL DOCTOR.

During the week a Bondi doctor was fined £15 at the Parramatta Police Court for driving his motor car whilst drunk. He was driving on the wrong side of the road at Lidcombe, and crashed into a lorry. "He put his arm round me several times and was very jocular," said the arresting constable. The defence was that concussion made the doctor act as though he were drunk, but the magistrate was not at all impressed, more especially as the accused had asked for whisky without success at the lock-up. So he was fined as aforesaid, and was also deprived of his driver's license.

### DRUNKEN WOMEN.

A sad story of two women, both the victims of drink, was told at the Paddington Court last week. One of them, worn, shaky and 70 years of age, had two hundred convictions against her, and, this time, had been imbibing methylated spirits. The police stated that long experience had proved her to be irreclaimable. She was fined 10/-. The other woman, comely and refined looking, was fined £5 for stealing a sum of money. She admitted that her lapse was due to drink.

### DIED IN THE CELLS.

A man, fifty years of age, who had got drunk on methylated spirits, was to be charged at Paramatta a few days ago, but when the case was called it was stated that he had died in the cells. He had complained the night before of feeling ill, and had been taken over to the hospital where medicine was prescribed for him, after which he was taken back to the cells. This sort of thing has happened before, and it makes one doubt whether sufficient care is given by the police and the hospital authorities to such cases.

### SOME OTHER PRANKS.

The list of cases in which the pranks of Mr. Booze play the leading role is so extensive that mention of all is quite impossible. One violent drunk bit a policeman's finger off; another was relieved of his cash on a joy-ride; another tore out a girl's hair and threatened to murder her; another tendered a worthless cheque for £200, and so forth. The sorry story goes on from week to week without any intermission. Is it surprising that decent-minded people are all rapidly uniting in the conviction that booze must be banished from our midst?

### "GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 28/3/24, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10/-:—Mrs. Fortescue, 30/1/25; A. Grant, £1, 30/12/23; A. T. Hancock, £1 (cash sales).

The following are paid to 30/12/24:—H. R. Brighten, £1; Mrs. Lipscombe; L. J. Brown; Mrs. Eipper, G. E. Smith.

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### MR. ARTHUR TOOMBES DECLINES AN OFFER BY VICTORIA.

At the last meeting of the State Executive of the Queensland Prohibition League the chairman said that the State Superintendent (Mr. Arthur Toombes) had recently been approached by the Victorian organisation with a view to his taking charge of the temperance work in that State. He expressed the gratification of all present that Mr. Toombes had refused the more attractive appointment. Subsequently a motion was adopted expressing confidence in the Superintendent and appreciation of his work.

### ATTENDANCE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS HAS INCREASED.

Clyde M. Hill, President, Southwest Missouri State Teachers' College, Springfield.

It is my opinion that the Eighteenth Amendment has been a decided success. While obedience to the law has not been ideal, and in many cases it has been possible to evade the provision, I feel that, on the whole, conditions are meliorative. It is too early to measure with any exactitude the effects of the amendment as to the decrease of insanity, or the decrease in the number of prisoners in the Missouri penitentiary, but we do see better social conditions, on every side. The workingman does not find a saloon on every corner. His money, therefore, goes to the support of his family. His children are educated.

It is significant to note the enormous increase in the attendance at the public school, colleges, and universities in the last few years. Part of this is bound to result from improved home conditions. Since the homes reflect the state of affairs, it is safe to say that Prohibition is highly desirable.

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