

Grit.

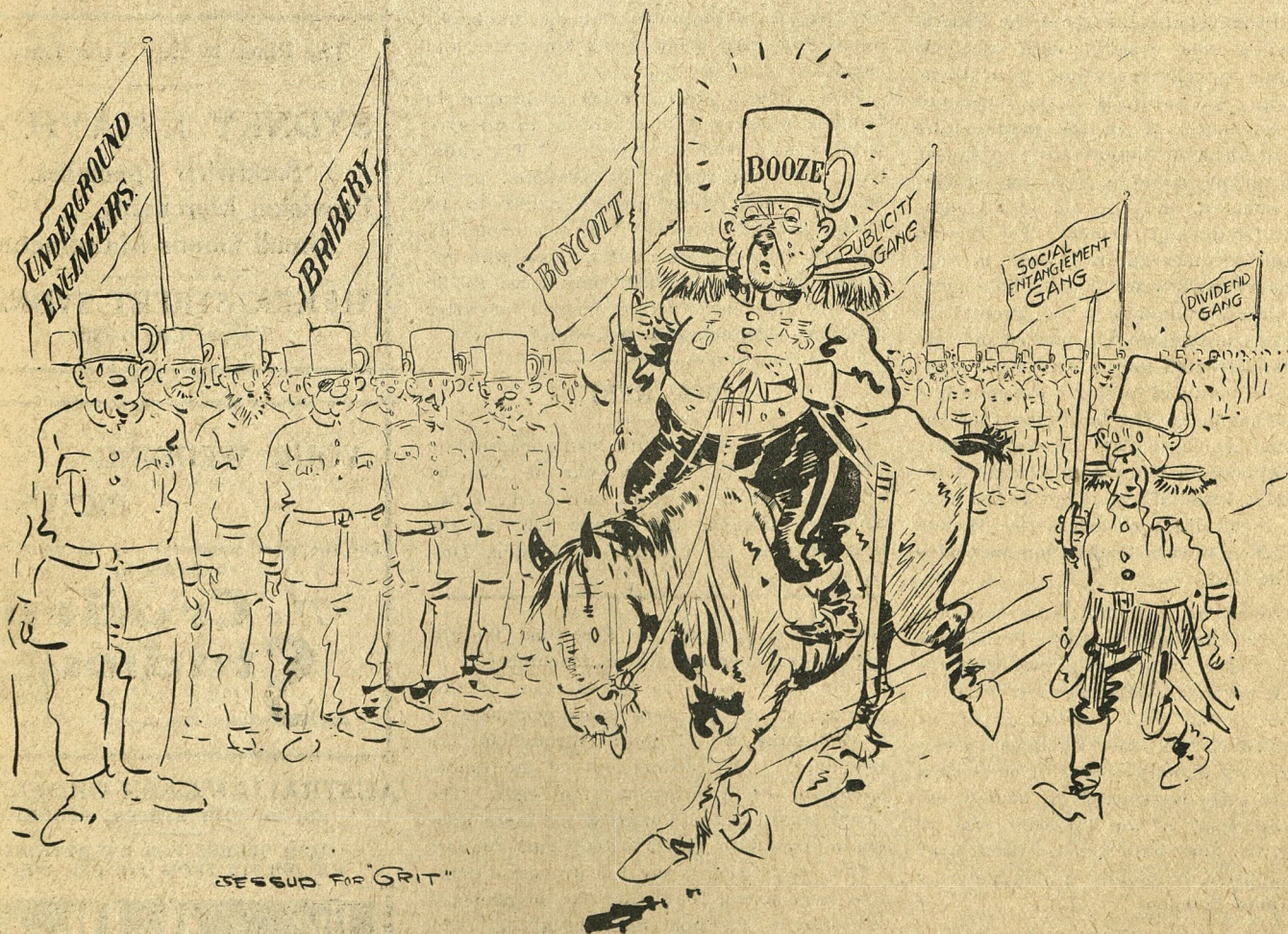
A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION.

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STIFFENING UP PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT.

Prohibition enforcement is to stand henceforth upon its own feet if Congress complies—and there is little doubt that it will comply—with the request of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon for the passage of an enabling Act. Up to this time the Prohibition Unit has been an adjunct of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Even the rather sweeping reorganisation effected when enforcement was placed directly in the hands of Assistant Secretary Andrews did not change the fact that the Bureau of Internal Revenue, busy with its main job of raising money, had to be looked to for many things pertaining to suppression of illicit liquor traffic.

Prohibition enforcement should never have been entrusted to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. That has all along been one of the grave defects of the Volstead Act. Before National Prohibition came about the Federal Government's sole concern with alcoholic liquors was to collect revenue from them, and that duty fell naturally to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. When the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors were outlawed, the Government came to have an entirely different concern, and one not at all associated with sources of revenue. The Bureau of Internal Revenue naturally lost, in very large measure, its interest in the whole question of alcoholic liquors. The Prohibition Unit was, naturally enough, pushed off into a corner and treated as the proverbial step-child. The Bureau of Internal Revenue had to get its hands on the larger part of the money with which to run the Government. What time had its main administrators for fiddling with Prohibition? That is the attitude they inevitably took in practice, though their intentions toward Prohibition may have been of the best.

Time proved, as it should have been apparent from the outset, that Prohibition had much closer natural relations with the other great revenue-raising agency, the Customs service, than with the Bureau of Internal Revenue. But the Customs service was itself, very queerly, a sort of masterless creature, directly responsible to nobody except the Secretary of the Treasury, who is, inevitably, too busy with general fiscal policies to look after the details of administering a subordinate division.

The Andrews reorganisation, effected several months ago, undertook to bring about an alliance between the Prohibition Unit and the Customs service, but the disconcerting fact remained that the ally of one revenue-raising agency was the servant of the other.

The Mellon Bill, introduced by Senator Smoot, provides for the creation of a Prohibition Bureau and a Customs Bureau, each directly responsible to a director. The bill, if enacted, will not necessitate any considerable addition to personnel in either service. It will simply place responsible authority where it belongs, and it will give Prohibition

THE IDEAL DRINK.

Every man to his taste. In the choice of liquid for the quenching of thirst there is an almost unlimited variety of tastes. Even the men who imbibe alcohol are by no means unanimous on the question of what is the ideal form in which alcohol should be taken. Wine-bibbers are contemptuous of beer-drinkers, and beer-drinkers, on their part, do not hesitate to condemn the choice of those who love wine or whisky.

Teetotalers, too, are totally opposed to one another when they debate the relative merits of their favorite drinks. The quest for an ideal drink, begun very long ago, is not yet ended, and a new one suggested by Sir Charles J. Simonds, the consulting surgeon at Guy's Hospital, is worth trying. It is certainly cheap. For the cure of fatigue caused by work he says "a little hot water with sugar in it is better than alcohol." When you feel tired "the best cure is to lie for five or ten minutes flat on the back; but if you must drink, drink hot water and sugar."

This advice, given during a lecture in London, was received, according to an eyewitness, with "some wry smiles." The audience were apparently not attracted by it. But this new "ideal drink" ought to be tested, not only because it is so economical, but also because, apparently, those who become addicted to it will only have to lie flat on the back before instead of after drinking.—"Manchester Guardian."

THE BEST.

The volume of new life insurance sold in 1925 exceeds the record year of 1924 by about 18 per cent., it is estimated so far. The International Life closes 1925 as the best year in its history.—"Columbus Dispatch."

tion enforcement, for the first time, the advantage of properly geared machinery.

Coincident with the introduction of this reorganisation bill there came evidences of a tightening up of joints throughout the machinery. A weeding out of inefficient agents in the Washington force began. The Coast Guard asked Congress for more adequate arms with which to fight rum-runners—five reconditioned naval destroyers, thirty-five large patrol boats, and five seaplanes.—Editorial in "Outlook" for February 17, 1926.

WM. LAMBERT HAMILTON,
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Volstead Act Not Invoked to Curb New York Hilarity.

New York, January 2.—The morning after New York's celebration of the New Year dawned without one arrest for violation of the Volstead Act, although 150 Prohibition agents were on guard in Broadway cabarets and elsewhere. Police records show six arrests for intoxication, and at Bellevue Hospital physicians said only 10 persons were brought in for alcoholic poisoning, as compared with 30 last year.

Men are of two classes—those who do their best work to-day and forget about it, and those who promise to do their best tomorrow and forget about it.—"The Kodak Magazine."

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PASS "GRIT" ON

ALCOHOL SPOILS ALL IT TOUCHES.

A SHADOW OVER THE HOME, A WRECKER OF PARTIES, THE RUIN OF THE BOY, THE CURSE OF WOMEN.

More cruel than the slave trade, more relentless than the shark, more to be feared than strikes is the liquor trade.

Read these appalling records taken from the daily press and then start in and fight this grave menace of the twentieth century.

* * *

BOY BUYS WHISKY. WOMAN IS FINED.

Sending a boy of 15 years to an hotel for a flask of whisky cost Mary O'Brien £3 with 8/- costs, in the Summons Court, where she was proceeded against on an information that she sent a boy under the age of 18 years to obtain liquor.

Sergeant White stated that he saw the boy purchase a flask of whisky at the King's Cross Hotel on February 27, and some time previously he noticed him buy six bottles of beer.

Mary O'Brien's explanation was that she was ill, and was forced to send the boy. She knew absolutely nothing about the beer.

The barman, Leonard Baxter, who sold the boy the whisky, was also fined £3, with 8/- costs.

* * *

SAD COURT STORY. FATHERLESS BOY'S CRIME. MOTHER'S STRUGGLE.

Sergeant Leonard told a sad story—it is repeated almost every day by large-hearted policemen who hate the job—at the Newtown Court.

A youth of 18 was before the Court. On March 19 the defendant and his young brother were disturbed by a constable at the telephone cabinet at the corner of Chapel-street and Victoria-road, Marrickville. Defendant was asked about a number of telephone box robberies, to each of which he admitted that "My brother and I done that."

"I have known the defendant since his infancy," said Sergeant Leonard. "About seven years ago his father died, and ever since his unfortunate mother has had a hard struggle. She was left with four children, defendant being the second oldest. She had to work cleaning railway carriages, and could not properly look after her family. Defendant got out of control, and he was sent to the Gosford Farm Home for three years. His mother says that ever since he came home from the farm she has been unable to get any good out of him, and he had ruined his young brother."

It was further stated that when arrested defendant was partly under the influence of liquor. His mother often had to work until 1 o'clock in the morning.

The boy was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment with hard labor. The young brother was dealt with at the Children's Court.

PARRAMATTA FIRE.

DRINKING PARTIES BLAMED.

"I am strongly of the opinion that this fire was caused by young men and boys, who ought to be better employed, playing cards, smoking, and probably drinking, in this empty house. It would be easy for them to throw a cigarette butt down without thinking," said the District Coroner (Mr. H. Richardson Clark), at Parramatta Court, when he returned an open verdict at an inquiry into the destruction by fire of a house in New Zealand-street, Parramatta, on March 10.

The house was owned by Mr. J. J. Noller, brother of the Mayor of Parramatta.

The police stated that card and drinking parties were frequently held in the house, which had been unoccupied for several months.

* * *

DANDENONG'S YOUTH LEAVE TRAIL OF EMPTY BOTTLES AFTER LOCAL DANCE.

Melbourne.—Early closing evidently does not worry Dandenong youths.

After a recent dance in the local town hall in aid of the bushfires fund, the hall-keeper found 89 empty beer bottles. They were littered over the floors of all the passages, the men's cloak-room, and the dressing room under the stage.

The hallkeeper now threatens to refuse to clean rooms left in such a condition.

Even the Dandenong police have taken up the matter.

* * *

POLICEMAN'S LOT. ROWDYISM AT RAPPVILLE.

Near Rappville there are employed a large number of men on railway reconstruction works preparatory to a start being made with the line through to Brisbane, and, as usual, there is a fair percentage of the rough element. There is only one policeman stationed at Rappville, and this officer has been rather roughly handled several times when he has had to interfere when navvies have become too festive and quarrelsome. Every sitting of the Casino Police Court sees a batch of cases from Rappville varying from the noisome "drunk" to offenders who have assaulted the constable.

Only recently one man was fined £10 for assaulting the constable whilst he was arresting another offender. The magistrate remarked, in imposing the fine, that were it not for the defendant's youth he would have sent him to jail.

Rappville people are becoming alarmed at the number of assaults and general behaviour of the rowdy section, and have asked for additional police protection for the township. Some time ago a safe, containing £150 in cash and jewellery, was stolen from Rapp-

ville Hotel, but no trace could be found. A few days ago, however, a man out mustering stock found the safe hidden in the scrub about a quarter of a mile from the town. It had been forced open and the contents removed.

* * *

"NEARLY DRIVEN MAD." DRUNKEN ORGIES IN LANE.

Recently a ratepayer of Waterloo erected gates at the entrance to a lane running off Reeve-street, and Alderman Warner told the aldermen last night why. Council contended that the lane was municipal property.

The gates were to stop disgraceful scenes which occurred nightly, said Alderman Warner. Drunken orgies were held there, and the nerves of the residents were on an edge. Ratepayers were nearly driven mad and were complaining bitterly. It was terrible.

Council, however, decided to take steps to have the land brought under municipal control.

* * *

IT'LL BE WATER FOR THEM NOW.

Theresa Von Helm, 52, Agnes McFarlane, 53, and Florrie Allen, 63, who, it was stated, were found drinking methylated spirits in Belmore Park, were each sentenced to three months' hard labor at the Central Court on charges of vagrancy.

* * *

THEIR FRIENDLY ADVICE. IT LED TO TROUBLE.

That she had been drinking, and had been urged by women friends to make the claim, was the excuse given by Elizabeth Brown, 35, when charged at the Central Court with having attempted to obtain a trunk belonging to Mrs. A. Keating.

Evidence was given that defendant went to the cloak room at the Central Railway Station and presented a ticket. She said her name was Brown. While the porter was looking for the name on the trunk Mrs. Keating, who had missed the ticket from her purse, hurried into the cloak room and claimed the trunk.

Defendant was sentenced to a month's jail, the operation of the sentence being suspended on her entering into sureties to be of good behaviour for 12 months.

* * *

FOUGHT DECK HAND.

Because Ernest Roy Jeffreys (32) fought with one of the deck hands on the Manly wharf on March 16, he was fined 20/-, or 48 hours' hard labor, at the Manly Police Court. The arresting constable stated that the defendant was under the influence of drink.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PROHIBITION ALLIANCE.

Headquarters: 321 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Our Objective: The Abolition of the Liquor Traffic.

Our Weapons: Education and Legislative Action.

This Page is devoted to the activities of the Prohibition Alliance—Edited by Henry Macourt, Publicity Officer.

ROUND-A-BOUT NOTES.

(By THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT.)

Easter Sunday is usually given up to special services for that occasion, consequently our Field Staff is not planned, but gladly assisted in supply where requested.

* * *

Greetings on behalf of the Alliance were conveyed to the Churches of Christ Conference by Rev. H. Putland and in a similar capacity Mr. H. C. Stitt visited the Grand Lodge of the I.O.G.T. Both of these conferences were held during Easter, and cordially received the Alliance delegation.

* * *

The Alliance has printed a number of total abstinence pledges, some in book form and others on cards. We will gladly supply these free of cost to anyone having opportunity to work in this good cause. It augurs well for the future of Prohibition that in all institutions where the welfare of young people is a feature pledge-signing is now being vigorously recommended. No parent is averse to the children being pledged abstainers. This then is a great opportunity on the road to national sobriety.

* * *

During the week very successful public meetings were conducted at Corrimal, Port Kembla and Chatswood. Intense interest was manifested, and people are anxious to hear the truth regarding the successful march of Prohibition in U.S.A.

* * *

The No-License ordinance operating at Canberra is not regarded as any mere "scrap of paper" by Prohibitionists, but is accepted as a sacred law which is an example to other capital cities. Just now, from every part of N.S.W., a sustained protest is being made against any suggestion of alteration.

* * *

The liquor interests have been very vigilant in their efforts to secure political safety for their traffic in intoxicants and human beings. It is high time that Prohibitionists took a more active interest in the plebiscite selection of Parliamentary candidates. In other words, join up with your local political organisation.

* * *

Our licensing operations are becoming so important that it has been decided to appoint a special officer to control that department and applications are invited for the position.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Alliance will be held about the second week in May. Members are urged to attend. The various reports will be presented. At this stage we are pleased to report that the year has been a progressive one, and that the future is full of hope.

ANOTHER SINBAD THE SAILOR.

(By CRAWFORD VAUGHAN, Secretary, Business Men's Auxiliary.

The Federal revenue is buoyant for the nine months of the financial year ending March 31—the Customs receipts alone are £2,000,000 in excess of the Estimates. The demand for a reduction in taxation is well founded, for a full exchequer is always a temptation to Governments to placate the electors by doles and subsidies. A £2,000,000 reduction in the Federal income tax would look like a substantial concession to the overloaded business and professional man.

There is, however, such a thing as private taxation as well as public taxation. If a £2,000,000 reduction in taxation would help to put people in a better mood, might not a reduction of £20,000,000 send them into the Seventh Heaven of Delight? Australia is a modern Sinbad, carrying an old man of the sea in the shape of a liquor bill of £30,000,000 a year for liquor. Of this sum only one-third finds its way, by means of taxation, into the public coffers, while £20,000,000 goes into the pockets of brewers, publicans, Scotch whisky lords, and German and other foreign beer barons. The amount of employment given in Australia for this colossal expenditure is almost negligible.

At one stroke by following the lead of U.S.A., Australia could cast off its old liquor man of the sea and reduce the drain on the national income by £20,000,000 net. Automatically this would add to the purchasing power of the community by the same amount.

Traders and manufacturers who are always in need of new markets would find a new market here at their doors, just as American traders secured the benefit of a new market worth £400,000,000 annually on the adoption of Prohibition.

The less spent on beer the more is available for such commodities as milk, as Dr. Purdy, the City Health Officer, stated in effect some time ago. England spends £97,000 on milk and £192,000,000 a year on beer. As the children don't drink beer, it is clear that Young England is going without necessary milk in order too often to pay for father's and mother's beer. England's consumption of milk is less than 20 gallons per head. America's milk consumption since Prohibition has increased to 54 gallons per head. As the saloon went out in the States, the dairy cow came in. Scotland, in its no-license districts, is enjoying much the same experience as America in its added milk consumption.

(Continued on page 12.)

FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

THURSDAY, April 15.

8 p.m.—I.O.G.T., Goulburn.
Mr. H. C. Stitt.

FRIDAY, April 16.

8 p.m.—Open-air, Goulburn.
Mr. H. C. Stitt.

SATURDAY, April 17.

8 p.m.—Open-air, Queanbeyan.
Mr. H. C. Stitt.

8 p.m.—Open-air, Tamworth
Rev. H. Putland.

SUNDAY, April 18.

Services in Queanbeyan and District.
Mr. H. C. Stitt.

Services in Tamworth and District.
Rev. H. Putland.

7.15 p.m.—Five Dock Anglican Church.
Mr. C. E. Stitt.

11 a.m.—Arncliffe Presbyterian Church.
7 p.m.—Ermington Presbyterian Church.

Mr. H. Macourt.
11 a.m.—Balmain (Campbell-street) Presbyterian Church.
Rev. H. C. Foreman, M.A.

* * *

Mr. Stitt spends Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in Queanbeyan and Canberra districts.

Mr. Putland addresses meetings on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in Tamworth district.

* * *

WEDNESDAY, April 21.

8 p.m.—Methodist Hall, Lindfield.
Rev. H. C. Foreman, M.A.

THURSDAY, April 22.

8 p.m.—Assembly Hall, Werris Creek.
Rev. H. Putland.

FRIDAY, April 23.

8 p.m.—School of Arts, Bibbenluke.
Mr. H. C. Stitt.

SATURDAY, April 24.

8 p.m.—Open-air, Bombala.
Mr. H. C. Stitt.

8 p.m.—Methodist Church, Curlewis.
Rev. H. Putland.

SUNDAY, April 25.

11 a.m.—Bombala Methodist Church.
2.30 p.m.—Ando Presbyterian Church.

7.30 p.m.—Bombala Presbyterian Church.
Mr. H. C. Stitt.

11 a.m.—Gunnedah.
3 p.m.—Curlewis Methodist Church.
7.30 p.m.—Gunnedah Methodist Church.
Rev. H. Putland.

11 a.m.—Manilla Presbyterian Church.
3 p.m.—Country Presbyterian Church.

7.30 p.m.—Manilla Methodist Church.
Mr. C. E. Stitt.

11.15 p.m.—Spiers Point, Congregational Church.

7 p.m.—Islington Congregational Church.

Mr. H. Macourt.

MONDAY, April 26.

8 p.m.—School of Arts, Bombala.
Mr. H. C. Stitt.

TUESDAY, April 27.

8 p.m.—Lecture, Bega.
Mr. H. C. Stitt.

WEDNESDAY, April 28.

8 p.m.—Methodist Church, Roseville.
Rev. H. C. Foreman, M.A.

8 p.m.—I.O.G.T., Moruya.
Mr. H. C. Stitt.

PROHIBITION WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

To be decided by Referendum, with bare majority, in State and Local Areas,
and to operate within two years.

This page is devoted to the activities of
the N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance—Edited by
Henry Macourt, Publicity Officer.

OUR PRESIDENT'S ACTIVITIES.

Rev. H. C. Foreman, M.A., continues his platform activities in the campaign. Next Sunday morning he will be the preacher at the Balmain (Campbell-street) Presbyterian Church, and on the following Wednesday gives a public address in the Methodist Hall, Lindfield. A week later he will speak at a united gathering in the Methodist Church, Roseville. In May he will visit Newcastle to meet representative workers and ministers there for the purpose of discussing local activities.

LIQUOR ON NORFOLK ISLAND.

Representations have been made to the Prohibition Alliance concerning an attempt to obtain an hotel liquor license for Norfolk Island. A number of Christian workers on the island are strongly opposing this attempt. They are planning a temperance campaign to defeat the clamor of a section who wish to get drink at any time. The matter was to have been placed before the Commission which has been visiting the island inquiring into matters generally.

The present position appears to be that liquor is rationed, anything above the prescribed quantity being obtainable only upon a doctor's certificate. It is a system of liquor control open to many abuses, and illustrates the oft-declared fact that any attempt to ration liquor only creates a demand on the part of drinkers for a more liberal supply.

Norfolk Island is famous as the home of the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty, transferred there from Pitcairn Island. The population is about 700. It is administered by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the Home and Territories Department of the Commonwealth.

The Alliance Executive has referred the matter to the President and Secretary of the Australian Prohibition Council to make representations to the Federal authorities.

CONCERNING FRIENDS.

Mrs. Kenny, mother of Mr. Kenny, General Secretary of the Sydney Y.M.C.A., died last week. She was the widow of the late Rev. Bernard Kenny, a prominent Primitive Methodist minister.

Mr. Victor Stanton, who has charge of the Young People's Department of the Queensland Prohibition League, passed through Sydney from Adelaide, taking his family to Brisbane.

Mr. F. Beard, of Young, has gone on another trip to the Old Country, this time intending to be away about two years.

Mr. D. Kelly, of Parkes, who intends visiting America, was present at the last meeting of the Campaign Committee.

DEBATING ON THE AIR.

BROADCASTERS FIX APRIL 30 AS DATE OF PROHIBITION DEBATE.

Much interest will be taken in the debate arranged by Broadcasters Ltd. on the question of Prohibition, to be sent over the air on Friday, April 30.

Mr. Prentice, of Broadcasters, will put the case against Prohibition, its enforcement and its results, and the Prohibition Alliance will be represented by Hon. Crawford Vaughan. Each will speak for 10 minutes in introduction and have five minutes for reply. The debate will begin at 9.15 p.m.

Prohibitionists are asked to get their friends together for the purpose of hearing what will be said on both sides. It will be an important event, likely to arouse considerable public interest.

BUSINESS MEN AGAIN ACTIVE.

ENCOURAGING RECEPTION TO NEW AUXILIARY.

Mr. Crawford Vaughan, who is secretary of the Business and Professional Men's Auxiliary of the Prohibition Alliance, has had a most encouraging reception when placing his proposition before leading men of the city. There is no question as to their interest in the effort to deal with the drink evil, and there is a general recognition of the handicap which the liquor traffic puts upon industry and commerce.

It is anticipated that a practical turn will be given to the conversations which have taken place at a gathering being arranged for a date at the end of the month. The proposition can then be taken a step further, and business interests linked up with the efforts to maintain the law and to make further advance in the direction of eliminating the greatest evil of the age.

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IMPRESSIONS OF THE I.O.G.T. CONFERENCE.

GOOD TEMPLARY IS COMING BACK.

(By H. C. STITT.)

The Annual Conference of the I.O.G.T., which was held this year in Sydney on the 5th and 6th April, was pronounced the best for several years past. Anyone witnessing that very fine assemblage could not help feeling "that Good Templary is coming back."

The complete representation of subordinate lodges, the obvious harmony arising out of a desire to "go forward," and the pronounced determination to strengthen weak lodges and establish new ones in strategic centres indicates clearly a new vision and a rejuvenated energy. Good Templary stands for most ennobling ideals: The protection of the young from a subtle tempter, and the rescue of the victims from its toils.

On Saturday evening, St. Barnabas' Hall was filled to overflowing by members of the I.O.G.T., where a splendid musical and social programme was rendered, which was followed by a most impressive ceremony when the Metropolitan District Queen (Miss Wright) was crowned.

On Sunday evening the Temperance sermon was preached by Pastor P. J. Pond, B.A., and a large number of members attended in regalia.

The Grand Lodge session opened on Monday morning under the Presidency of Bro. W. H. W. Jack, G.C.T., when over thirty members were raised to that degree. Sister Mrs. Sidney Moore, President W.C.T.U., and Bro. H. C. Stitt, State Superintendent Prohibition Alliance, conveyed greetings from those organisations.

A very complete report was presented which revealed a progressive year's operations. New lodges had been formed, membership had increased, and the financial statement showed a satisfactory surplus. The Juvenile report was also very encouraging, a feature of it being several new temples formed and increased membership.

The Lodge Property report testified to the widely spread ramification of the Order in by-gone days. Grand Lodge, in combing the whole State for property, is deserving of much credit, and again emphasises the wisdom of organisations having their own property trust deed. Had this been in existence no doubt much more property would have been held which is now probably in the hands of personal trustees. Bro. C. Rohrmann, according to the report, rendered invaluable service in this regard.

(Continued on page 12.)

PASS "GRIT" ON

THE MOST WONDERFUL MEETING IN AUSTRALIA.

WHY A BUSINESS MAN GOES.

By E.T.

An Anglican missionary bishop, addressing a large audience of students at Cambridge in his appeal for men, said: "More important than men is the need of your prayers; and if you have the vocation for prayer, then for God's sake and humanity's use it, for such a vocation is more rare than service. Men are more anxious to be used than they are to pray."

Praying men and women in every century have been in the minority. Prayer in modern church life is more or less looked upon as an act restricted for the higher church officers. The average professing Christian looks forward to the usual services of the church with joy, but at prayer meetings he draws the line. That is not for him! It is in view of such facts that the United Intercession Service, held every Wednesday in the Sydney Town Hall basement strikes one as remarkable. For nearly three years now these remarkable meetings have been held, and they are attended by several hundreds of men and women week by week. The building lacks all idea of ecclesiastical architecture. In the centre is a small raised platform, with a table, chairs, and a piano, above which is a plain calico sign, with a text upon it, the only note in the building that a religious service is in progress. There are no stewards to show people to their seats. The only officer, if he may be called such, is a Town Hall attendant, who sits at the entrance and hands out hymn sheets to people as they pass in, and yet into this meeting, in the midst of a busy rushing city life, pour men and women, with their burdens, their sorrows, the sorrows of others, and their joys. The difference between this meeting and every other religious meeting I have attended lies in the fact that each and every person who attends this meeting have come of set purpose, and that to pray. They know what they have come for, for they have written their request for prayer on a card provided for the purpose. Hence it is no wonder that there is a solemn hush through the basement, that there should be an intensity of feeling, that one is on holy ground. Nay, more; one feels at such moments with Browning, when he wrote:

"He glows above
With scarce an interception,
Presses close, and palpitantly,
His soul o'er ours."

A hymn is sung, and the petitions, i.e., requests for prayers, are offered to God one by one, each varying in phraseology and need, as they have been written by the suppliant. So various are these requests that there is, and never can be, monotony. A business man requests God will strengthen a member of his staff who recently stole

from him, that the Holy Spirit will convict him of his sin, and bring him to Christ. For himself he prays that Christ will teach him to be as Patient with this thief as Christ has been with him. A mother requests that God in His love will speedily relieve an only child of pain. A wife, whose husband has deserted her and her four children, prays that God will watch over her husband, and in His own time bring him back to her and her children. "Pray for my four sons and husband, all of whom drink," is a common request. "The Rector of — requests your prayers for two young men who are fighting — temptation." A business man, whose business is being blessed by God, and whose riches increase, requests that God will help him to place always God's business first. A missionary returning to his field of labor after a holiday requests a fresh outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon him. A child, who finds her lessons hard, asks God's help with same. A teacher beseeches God to give him patience, with a class of headstrong lads, that he may lead them to Christ and right-thinking. Each week there are three to five hundred such petitions, and if the meeting stopped there it would be wonderful, but it does not. Week by week there come notes of praise for prayer answered. The business man returns thanks for the change in the dishonest servant. The mother returns thanks for the relief to her child's pain. "God took him, and he is not," but she thanks God, and our eyes are wet with sympathy for her sorrow, while we rejoice with her that her prayer is answered. The mother with the drunken sons returns thanks for a slight improvement in one of the sons. A sick man returns thanks for restored health. The matron of a hospital returns thanks for God's goodness to her patients. A man who has been out of employment for months returns thanks that God has answered his prayer for work.

It is little wonder that out of such a meet-

ing, where requests are continually being made for the conversion of sons, daughters, husbands and wives, where sin and its ravages are so unmasked, there should spring a desire for a religious revival, and it is not surprising that such a body of people should undertake to call the evangelist Nicholson to these shores, and it will not be surprising to see on his arrival a religious revival spread over this continent. In the Town Hall basement God hears and answers prayer. There is no doubt about it; the fact is confirmed by the testimony of thousands of citizens who have sent in their requests from time to time, each differing in its need, some physical, some financial, some spiritual. And God has heard each request and answered each as He saw best. As a business man I cannot afford to miss the Wednesday Town Hall meeting; for me it is God's "power-house."

AN INSPIRATION.

During each hour some man of God gives an inspirational address. Many people find these addresses wonderfully helpful and encouraging. It is often not so much what is said as the spirit and conviction with which it is said. The speaker is regarded as a messenger. He brings a message. If he does not do so anything he may say falls flat, and it takes a period of prayer to restore the tone, the tonic tone of the meeting.

REV. T. C. HAMMOND, M.A.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

April 18: 11 a.m., St. Paul's, Chatswood.
April 18: 7.15, St. John's, Parramatta.
April 19: 1.25, Sydney University.
April 20: 8 p.m., St. Paul's, Chatswood.
April 21: 11 a.m., St. Bede's, Drummoyne.
April 25: 7.15 p.m., St. Luke's Mosman.
April 27: 8 p.m., Chapter House, Sydney.

BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ.

"STORY OF THE OTHER WISE MAN"
By H. Van Dyke.
"THE DOCTOR" and "MORE ABOUT THE DOCTOR"
By Isabel Cameron.
"THE PERFECT TRIBUTE" and "THE COUNSEL ASSIGNED"
By Mary Andrews.

EACH 2/6. Posted 2/8.

Mistress —

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



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

A LYING CABLE.

THE DAILY PAPERS A CATSPA W OF LIQUOR INTERESTS

EMPHATIC AND CONVINCING DENIAL.

NEW BEVERAGE.

CONTAINING ALCOHOL.

SANCTIONED IN AMERICA.

Washington, March 30.

A malt "health booster," containing 3.75 per cent. alcohol, which looks and tastes like beer, will be placed on the market for a trial period of six months, under the sanction of the official in charge of Prohibition enforcement. Permits for its manufacture and sale have been issued to certain breweries by the Government.—Reuter.

CABLE SENT TO U.S.A., 31/3/'26

"Newspapers feature cable alleging General Andrews giving permits manufacture beer containing three seventy-five per cent. alcohol. Cable Andrews' denial."

ABSOLUTE DENIAL.

Major Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, Washington, D.C., cabled: "General Andrews authorises absolute denial of any statements in press or elsewhere accrediting him with having permitted manufacture of beer for medical purposes of three seventy-five per cent. alcoholic content."—6/4/26.

THE IMPUDENT WRONGNESS OF THE "SUN."

The "Sun" cabled to a paper called the "United States Daily," asking for the official record of this supposed action of General Andrews. Their correspondent asserts that General Andrews has done what the General absolutely denies having done. The "Sun" adds a foot note: "As usual the 'Sun' is right." This is colossal impudence.

CONVINCING.

The following editorial is taken from "The Outlook," published in New York City, January 6, 1926:

The Prohibition law apparently is in no danger at the hands of Congress, and enforcement of the law, quite apparently, is more vigorous, more intelligent, and more effective than it has ever been before.

Regulations have been adopted in various places, which cannot be otherwise than effective in preventing illicit manufacture. In Chicago, for instance, no non-alcoholic beer permit is to be granted to a plant surrounded by a fence that obstructs the view, and permits already issued to such plants are to be revoked unless the fences are reconstructed of slats sufficiently far apart to offer no means of concealment.

Perhaps the most significant recent development is the opening of negotiations for a liquor treaty with Cuba, which would give enforcement officials a free hand in the area between the island and the Florida keys.

JUSTIFIABLE FEARS.

BEER-DRINKING URGED TO BLOCK PROHIBITION.

Mexico City, Feb. 2 (By A.P.)—Tax reports indicate increased beer drinking in Mexico.

All Mexican breweries are conducting elaborate advertising campaigns. Some urge the thirsty to substitute malt for hard liquors in order to prevent the possibility of Prohibition.

"Drink beer and thereby nip Prohibition in the bud," is one of the slogans.

AUSTRALIAN CASH ORDERS, Ltd
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CASH ORDERS FOR EVERYTHING.
ICE CHESTS FROM 2/6 PER WEEK

Factory Pay Rolls Also Show Appreciable Gain Over Last Year.

Employment of labor is over 8 per cent. greater than a year ago throughout the entire country, according to reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, published in the "Engineering News Record." Factory pay-rolls show a gain of more than 14 per cent., and per capita earnings are higher by 5½ per cent. than at this time last year. The comparatively large gain in pay-roll totals indicates a higher average hourly wage rate in the mills, shops and factories of the nation, particularly for skilled workers. Hours of work per week have an obvious tendency to shorten in inverse proportion to the gain in volume of employment; this principle is in operation at the present time, especially in the trades where there is scarcity of trained mechanics.

Employment gains were most marked in the Eastern and Southern States, while de-

creases were reported in sections of the West.

In view of these marked indications of expansion in trade and industry, it is estimated that the cost of living is a scant 2 per cent. above this time last year. Living costs referred to would comprise such items as food, clothing, shelter, fuel, light, etc.

Wages of building trades mechanics, which have been consistently above the general wage rate during the past three years, are now 133 per cent. above the 1913 level, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In 1924 the building trades average was 124 per cent. in 1923, 107 per cent. in 1922, 87 per cent. above the 1913 level.—"The Dispatch," Columbus, Ohio, January 9.

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BREWERS OF TEA :

BE SURE AND BUY

Griffiths Bros.'

SPECIAL AFTERNOON

TEA

A personal chat with my readers

HAMMOND The Rev. T. C. Hammond, M.A., of Dublin, arrived on Good Friday. Now this "Doubling" Hammond is going to be very awkward. The liquor folk won't like it; they have long been of the opinion that one Hammond was more than sufficient as far as they were concerned.

Some types of church men will not like it, for while they consider me an ecclesiastical Ishmaelite of no importance, this Dublin Hammond is a man of scholarship, a man with much spiritual success behind him, a man of most unusual parts.

He is visiting N.S.W. on a teaching mission. He has much to say to churchgoers of great interest and value.

He has a way with him—as so many Irishmen have—his humor is spontaneous, his experience is wide, and he is convincingly sane.

His status in Dublin is vouched for when you see the list of great and honored men in that city from which he was selected as chairman for the Rev. W. P. Nicholson's great mission there.

I listened very closely to his verdict on the Nicholson mission. In a few words it was this: "Nicholson is beyond question a notable man of God. He is unusual in his personality, in his fearlessness, and in his thoroughness. He is always interesting, always uncompromising, always convincing."

The aim of this missionary is not wide so much as deep; his ambition is not to be attractive but to be thorough. He does not like smokers, any more than General Booth did. Someone wrote during the mission and asked, "Can a man be a Christian and smoke?"

Mr. Nicholson read the question aloud, paused, and merely said with tremendous quiet emphasis, "Of course he can, the dirty beast."

May I urge you to hear the Dublin Hammond. He will be in most of the suburbs of Sydney in April, May, June, and finish his mission in Sydney on July 4, when he will preach in my church and hold a convention during the following three days in the same church.

* * *

COMMUNITY SINS.

There are individual sins, very personal sins, for which no one is to blame but just myself. But there are community sins, sins we share with others and for which we with others are responsible. Here are some of them:

1. Politics without principles.
2. Wealth without work.
3. Pleasure without conscience.

4. Knowledge without character.
5. Commerce without morality.
6. Science without humanity.
7. Worship without sacrifice.

The remedy of the personal sins is the honest confession of them to a personal Saviour.

The remedy for the community sins is the associating of myself with others, the enduring alliance with others to raise a higher standard, to enter a more forceful protest, to be, in fact, a part of the church militant, that under God is the little leaven that will leaven the whole lump.

Our difficulty will not be with "the sin which doth so easily beset us," but with the "every weight" that doth so often handicap us out of the race.

It is so plausible a thing to "take the air" on Sunday for our health's sake, even though our soul is in greater health need than our body.

The church suffers, the Sunday school suffers, and thousands of workers are employed to minister to our selfishness, not because the way we spend Sunday is sinful, but because it is frankly selfish and because the good has ousted the best. Our social pleas and health bunkum have largely destroyed Sunday and are "the weight" that has handicapped religion out of the race and made it easier for the devil to run our young folk along the broad path, the end of which no sane person doubts.

The Methodist paper says:

"On the authority of a professor in our theological institution, Melbourne, three members of the Australian team of cricketers now on its way to England—Ryder, Woodfull and Ponsford—refused to take part in a cricket match to be played on a recent Sunday. The event, however, came off; but the three named were found in the local Methodist Church, one of them at the organ, the other two being in the choir."

These fine sportsmen recall the fact that the world's greatest batsman, Hobbs, is a loyal and vigorous church worker, to whom the Lord's Day is too sacred to be tarnished even with so clean a game as cricket.

Do your use of the Lord's Day find you on the side of the sinners or the saints? Why not be honest and face this question?

* * *

WE LOST TWO MEN.

I noticed the following paragraph and poem in the "Literary Digest" and reprint them without comment. The poem is by Charles Ludwig:

(We lost two men who volunteered to row a lifeboat from the President Roosevelt through the terrific gale, waves sixty feet high, to the sinking freighter Antinoe. Ernest Heitman, twenty-eight, boatswain's mate,

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION.

"Grit, clear Grit."—A pure Americanism, standing for Pluck, or Energy, or Industry, or all three. References probably had to the sandstones used for grindstones—the more grit they contain the better they wear.

Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.
Address: Box 390F, G.P.O., Sydney.

Office: N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance, Macdonell House, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1926.

New York, and Uno Wirteman, master-at-arms, Finland, nearly reached the Antinoe, when a great wave engulfed them. They were seen no more. We lost four other boats, but have saved twelve famished sailors of the Antinoe crew.—Radio from steamer President Roosevelt in mid-ocean.)

There's so much work to do to-day,
And so much golf and bridge to play.
A million cars to whirl away,
We have no time to mourn or pray—
When heroes die.

A howling storm, a raging sea.
A sinking hulk upon the lee,
A slashing blizzard, roaring gale,
And shattered decks and tattered sail.

Who'll row a lifeboat through that hel.
With death a-riding every swell?
Who'll risk his hide to save the tars
Still clinging vain to crashing spars?

Two dauntless sailors volunteer—
No football crowd to rise and cheer.
Through hissing waters, shrieking skies,
They fight the tempest of their lives.

They battle on, near reach the goal,
As wilder yet the billows roll;
Now sweeps a giant, angry wave,
A yawning maw—it is their grave.

"We lost two men"—terse ship report.
Thank God, in times of sheik and sport
The tribe's still true. A wreath to them.
These gallant dead—we lost two MEN!

Though there's much work to do to-day,
And so much golf and bridge to play,
A million cars to whisk away,
Let's pause a moment, just to say,
We lost two MEN.

The Editor

THE MENACE OF THE DRINKING MOTORIST.

ALCOHOL SPOILS ALL IT TOUCHES.

PROHIBITION FOR THE LIQUOR TRADE AND JAIL FOR DRINKING MOTORIST.

The drinking motorist is the most serious menace we have to face these days. He is a dangerous lunatic, even if he has only a few drinks. Read these clippings from the papers last week:

WORKMAN INJURED.

FALL FROM TOWER WAGGON.

Perth.—At 3 o'clock in the morning a farmer from Korbel, James John Cuming, came tearing round the corner of St. George's Terrace into Barrack-street in a motor car and smashed into a horse, which was attached to a tramway tower waggon on which workmen were engaged in repairing the overhead wires.

The horse was knocked down and one of the workmen fell seventeen feet from the top of the tower and fractured his arm.

Cuming, who was under the influence of drink, backed the motor car and attempted to get away, but was pursued by one of the workmen, who jumped on the footboard of the car, grabbed Cuming by the throat, and held up the car till the police arrived and arrested him.

This morning the callous driver escaped with a fine of £20 and the suspension of his license.

* * *

CHILD RUN DOWN.

MOTORIST ON TWO CHARGES.

Rupert Low, 32, a carter, was charged at the Darlinghurst Sessions with having caused, through wantonly driving a motor car, grievous bodily harm to Norman Smith, aged 4½, at Rozelle, and with being under the influence of liquor while in charge of a motor car.

The Crown Prosecutor declared that a more careless exhibition of driving could hardly be imagined. The child, accompanied by her parents and some friends, was crossing the road when accused, careering madly along the road and swerving from side to side, bore down upon them, knocking Norma Smith over and causing her serious injury. When accused was apprehended he had two other persons in the car, and also 11 bottles of beer. According to the evidence that would be given he was certainly under the influence of drink.

* * *

CAR'S MAD DASH THROUGH SAFETY ZONE. DRIVER FINED, LICENSE SUSPENDED.

Although his motor driver's license was suspended until the end of this year, and he was fined £10 for driving while under the influence of liquor, Eric Clifford Foot (23), piano salesman, was considered lucky at Central Court recently.

Foot's car went straight through the crowded safety zone area in Railway Square at 4.35 p.m.

No one was injured, but as many women and children were in the zone, a more serious charge might have been made.

Foot pulled up when a five-ton motor lorry barred his passage. He was so drunk that at the police station he had to be assisted out of the car.

Mr. Laidlaw, S.M., would not consider his plea of leniency.

"Being drunk while in charge of a motor car is probably the most serious act of misconduct that can be levelled against an accused person in this Court."

So said the Crown Prosecutor, Mr. J. L. McKean, at the Darlinghurst Sessions.

THE S.M. MADE A GOOD START.

"I'll have to start and hit up these offenders; the number of motor accidents is becoming appalling," said Mr. Perry, S.M., in fining Harry Luecock, contractor, £20 at Parramatta Court for having driven a motor car while under the influence of liquor.

It was stated by the police that defendant's car hit a little girl who was walking on the extreme near side of Fairfield-road. Defendant's license was suspended.

* * *

DRUNK ON LORRY.

HAD UNLICENSED REVOLVER.

For driving a motor lorry while under the influence of liquor, Frank Richards Quinn, butcher, was fined £5 at Kogarah Police Court.

On being arrested and searched at the police station accused was found to be in possession of an unlicensed revolver, and was fined £1 on this charge.

* * *

SOLICITOR MUST GO TO JAIL.

APPEAL FAILS.

DRUNK IN A CAR.

William J. W. Strong, solicitor, of Eltham, and Flinders Lane, appealed, unsuccessfully, before Judge Mouley, in the General Sessions, against a sentence of fourteen days' imprisonment, imposed on him by Mr. Knight, P.M., in the City Court, for having been drunk in charge of a motor car in Bourke-street, Melbourne.

"For some time magistrates have been imposing fines in these cases," Judge Moule said, "but they have now found that imprisonment is the only possible deterrent."

Strange Driver's Offer.

Leo Holgate, motor mechanic, said that about 7 p.m. he saw Strong crossing the

road from Menzies' Hotel, staggering. Strong got into a car, and he (Holgate) said: "If you take my advice, you will let me drive you home."

Strong then drove off down Bourke-street, steering a zig-zag course, and pulled up by the kerb about 80 yards away. Holgate saw him fall over the wheel, apparently unconscious.

Constable Thomas and Senior Constable Macdonald came up, and the latter woke Strong and asked him where he came from.

"Anywhere, from N.S.W. or S.A.," Strong replied.

The Best of Drink.

You will notice he bought his drink at one of the best hotels in Melbourne.

G. A. Maxwell (for Strong) said that there was no doubt that the accused had been under the influence of liquor. He had not been drinking for six months. That day he was in bad health, and meeting a friend, went into Scott's, where he had three or four drinks.

He was an experienced motor driver, and did not realise his condition when he got into the car. He refused Holgate's offer of assistance, because he had £15 in his pocket, and did not like the idea of being driven home by a complete stranger.

"As soon as he started to drive, however," Mr. Maxwell went on, "he was sober enough to realise that he was drunk. He then did the right thing, and drove up to the kerb. There was practically no traffic in the road, "By the cancellation of his license he has practically been deprived of the use of his car ever since," Mr. Maxwell concluded, pressing for the imposition of a fine.

The sentence was upheld by the Judge.

* * *

MOTORISTS' MAD ACTS.

IGNORED BY LAW.

PAST STATIONARY TRAMS.

Says the "Labor Daily": The frequency of motor accidents, wherein people alighting from trams are knocked down and killed, or irreparably damaged, raises the question:

Are the traffic police enforcing the by-law which expressly forbids a motorist from passing a stationary tram, or a tram slowing down to allow passengers to alight?

The ordinary citizen has only to loiter round for a day at different tram stops, and he will note sufficient flagrant violations of this excellent by-law to warrant a score of prosecutions and convictions.

Jay-Drivers.

We hear a lot these days about "jay-walkers"—meaning pedestrians who do not cross street intersections at right angles—but what about the jay-drivers of motor cars?

Only last week Mr. Laidlaw, S.M., fined one of these £10 and cancelled his license for a term, for jay-driving in a drunken state in Oxford-street. A repetition should mean absolute prohibition from car-driving and a term in jail.

(Continued on page 12.)

THE MONOPOLY LABOR FEARS TO SMASH.

ASTONISHING PROFITS.

THE FOSTER BREWERY, VICTORIA.

The Foster Brewery, Victoria, is another of the companies through which investors are interested in the big brewery combine, the Carlton and United Breweries Ltd.

The Foster is entirely an investment concern. Carlton and United shares totalling £84,780 and £10,777 of cash investments comprise its assets. Its share position is made very attractive by the size of reserves. Supporting the £57,600 of paid capital are visible reserves exceeding £30,400. For every £1 of its capital 29/5 is invested in shares of the C.U.B. (almost wholly at par), and book debts and sundry cash assets account for 1/2 more.

The 15 per cent. paid by the big brewing company for the past three years have given over 21½ per cent. on the Foster's paid capital, and shareholders have received 20 per cent. dividends. For the 1924 financial year the C.U.B. disclosed profits equal to almost 25 per cent. on its £1,100,000 of capital, against 15 per cent. paid in dividends. This meant that the Foster holding in the operating company had earned an undivided amount equal to 14½ per cent. more on its paid capital.

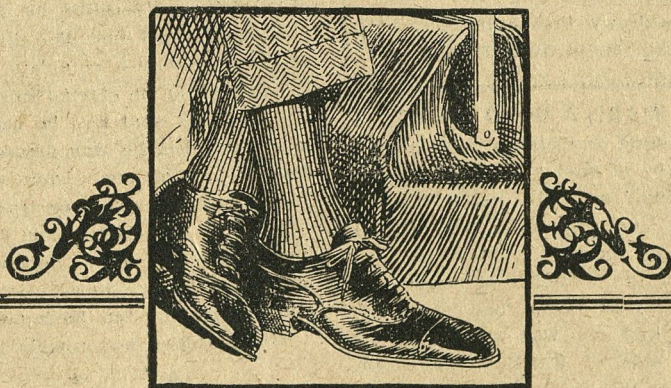
The profits yield for the past 12 months was affected by the amalgamation with the Melbourne Co-operative Brewery, and by the

purchase of three country breweries. Though the new interests were contributing to profits for only two months, the year's disclosed profit gave over 15 per cent. on capital which had been increased to £1,950,000. The Foster's interest in the £880,000 undivided surpluses admitted by the C.U.B. since its establishment amounts to £37,480.

It has been only during the past twelve months that investors have realised the possibilities in the shares of companies controlling the Carlton and United. A year ago Foster £1 shares were in the market at 43/-, giving a return of £9/6/- from 20 per cent. dividends, while surplus profits remaining in the C.U.B. for the year had been equal to a further 6½ per cent. on the purchase price.

Even with a buyer's price advanced to 54/-—an increase on the last recorded sale—Foster shares have possibilities. At that value the 20 per cent. dividend rate returns £7/8/2. But the attractions are the benefits expected to accrue from the large surplus profits that the Carlton and United has been proved capable of earning, and from the advantages that are to be expected from last year's important amalgamation and country extensions.

Though the shadow of Prohibition is not cast so strongly on the future of the liquor trade as it was a few years back, brewery shares still cannot be recommended for timid investors, or for those who cannot afford to take any risk with their capital.—Harold Burston, in the Melbourne "Herald."



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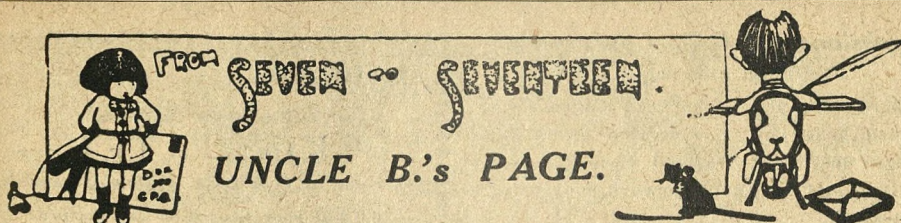
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All boys and girls between the age of seven and seventeen are invited to join the family of Uncle B. Write only on one side of the paper. Send the date of your birthday. There is no fee to pay. If you do not write for three months you are a "scally-wag."

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

YOU OWN A WONDERFUL BOOK.

When you have read this story I want you to cut it out and place it in your Bible. Never rest until your Bible has spoken to you the life-giving message it has spoken to millions in 835 different languages.

M. Narki, a Bible colporteur, says:

In New Orleans, about 30 years ago, a converted young Italian was going through the streets of that city with a barrel-organ, on the top of which he always carried a Bible. Passing by an Italian, a well-to-do barber, he spoke to him about reading that Book. The barber refused no less than ten times, but the organ-grinder never passed by without making the same request. One day, tired of being annoyed, the barber said, "Leave it here, but to-morrow be sure to come back and take it." The organ-grinder stayed away a week, so giving time to read it.

One evening he went back and found that the barber had opened a mission in his own shop, and was preaching from that book to a number of Italians. The barber's name is Signor Russo, now an ordained minister with a large congregation.

Then an ex-priest who had heard of it went there to oppose him, and to fight him, and to get away those who went here; but he, too, took the Bible to look into it, and a month after that he had opened another mission, and was ordained by the Methodists. He built a brick church in New Orleans, and is now preaching in Cincinnati. Hundreds, it is said, have been brought to Christ by these two men!

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

THAT HAT!

Tom Prisk, 36 Mortlake-st., Mortlake, writes: I would like to become one of your Ne's. I am 13 years of age, and in eighth class at school. I have often thought that I would like to write to you. During the holidays I went to the War Museum and saw some very interesting things. We had the pleasure of touching Ross Smith's aeroplane. I read a letter from Wallerawang, where Mr. Hughes is. We all wish he was back because we miss him and the Scripture Union badly. I remember the time you came out here you lectured on Prohibition. I was wondering ever since if anybody stole your hat.

(Dear Tom,—I am glad you wrote to me.

So you wonder if anyone stole my hat. My friends have stolen hat, boots, coat and lots of other things. Sometimes I get my things back, sometimes I don't. However, the man who gains anything dishonestly is always the loser. I may lose the hat; he loses his character. The hat was only for a year or so, but you have to live with your character all your life and then face the judgment.—Uncle B.)

* * *

A NEW NE.

Fred Rochester, Irondale, via Piper's Flat, Mudgee Line, writes: I am ten years old on the 28th of this month. The name of my school is Irondale. I have Scripture every second Tuesday. I would like to join your family. Our minister gave me "Grit" to read, which is very interesting. I think "Grit" is very nice to read. I have one sister and three brothers. They are all younger than myself. My sister Dorothy and I go to school together. We have two miles to walk. I will close now. Wishing "Grit" every success.

(Dear Fred,—I am glad to have you in my family. I know your minister, and I am glad he is my friend. I hope you will pray for him every day, and be one of his loyal helpers. I hope you will tell us something of the progress you are making since he came among you.—Uncle B.)

* * *

'WANG.

Harold Julian, Wallerawang, writes: I was pleased to see my letter in "Grit." Mr. Hughes gave me two copies of "Grit." I gave one to grandfather and kept one myself. Thank goodness we have the rain. It has been raining here ever since last Sunday week. Last Sunday there were thanksgiving services in both the churches—the Methodist and Church of England. You asked me to tell you something about Wallerawang. It is situated on the western slopes of the Blue Mountains. The nearest towns are Lithgow and Portland. At Portland they make cement. I have often been to Portland cement works with the shire engineer, but I have not been through them. I suppose you know what they make at Lithgow. Wallerawang is a railway town. There are a few coal mines a little bit out of Wallerawang.

(Dear Harold,—Thank you for telling us a little about 'Wang. It used to be a famous town for its pies. The hungry passengers rushed them when the trains waited there a few minutes. I am so glad my friend Mr. Hughes has gone to you. I hope you will pray for him each day, and be one of his real helpers.—Uncle B.)

THE MELON DID IT.

Mary Crowfoot, "Wi-wurrie," Buckett's Road, Gloucester, writes: It is still raining here, but we have had quite enough now. We have had about six inches in a fortnight. We are all busy with show work now. I was drawing a "study in animal life" at school, but as the river is up I don't think I can finish it. We went to Taree show this year, but although it was dreadfully dusty we enjoyed ourselves. Yesterday we went to Nambiac show. It was raining part of the way over. But it was fine there, except for a shower in the afternoon. Coming home the main road was nice, but when we started along Buckett's Road the car slipped from one side to the other. I quite enjoyed the slipping, but mum was frightened. Well, Uncle, as the news up here is scarce, and dad has brought home a melon, I think I will close.

(Dear Mary,—I think it was the melon that brought your letter to a close. Do you know what the nigger boy said, when he was sitting gazing at an unfinished melon? A man said to him, "Too much melon?" The boy replied, "No, sir, there can't be too much melon; it is not enough boy to find room for it all." I like rock melons, but water melons I am not a bit interested in.—Uncle B.)

* * *

A NEW NE.

Andrew Alcorn, "Corn Brae," Knockrow, via Bangalow, Richmond River, writes: I must introduce myself, for I am a new Ne. I am mine years of age, and my birthday is on the 31st of July. I live on a dairy farm six miles from our nearest town, Bangalow. We live a few yards from the Church and Sunday school, and I go to church every Sunday, and I am a member of the Young Worshippers' League and Boy Scouts. I will write again soon. With best wishes.

(Dear Andrew,—You are very welcome to my big family. I have known of your name for a very long time, and hope now that you will often write to me. I saw Mr. Snow from Bangalow to-day at the I.O.G.T. Conference. Do you know him? If not next time you are in Bangalow you find him out and tell him you are a Ne, and he will be glad to know you.—Uncle B.)

* * *

MARRANGAROO.

Margaret Wilson, Post Office, Wallerawang, writes: Will you please enrol me as one of your Ni's? I go to Marrangaroo school, and it is through Mr. Hughes, the rector of Wallerawang, going to that school fortnightly that I know of you and "Grit." Sometimes I go to church at Wallerawang, but mostly I go to our Sunday school at Marrangaroo. A week or two ago Mr. Hughes and my father and I, together with four other children, made a vestry in our church. I am 14 years old, Uncle, and my birthday is the 6th December. I will keep off the scallywag list if I possibly can. Next month is the shire picnic, and so then I can tell you how it came off. Last month we had the Sunday school picnic. Do you

(Continued on next page.)

Seven to Seventeen—

like cats, Uncle: I have no less than eight, which are all pets. I gave each one of them a name. One is called Uncle. We start our Easter holidays next Thursday.

(Dear Margaret,—I am glad to have you join my family. I know about a kangaroo, but I do not know anything about Marrangaroo. What does it mean? How big is it? What is the nicest thing about it?—Uncle B.).

* * *

HURRAH FOR THE TYPEWRITER.

Victor J. Robb, Short-street, Hay, writes: How are you getting on? I have not got the stamps yet. We had 128 points of rain here. It filled all our tanks. I have peas, turnips, beetroot, carrots and radishes growing. There are two petrol tanks put up, and one getting put up here. Two of them hold 30 gallons, and the other I think holds 30 gallons. There was a street carnival here on Friday and Saturday. I went both nights. They had billy-goat races, pinning on a man's pigtail, hitting a man's face on a stick with a tennis ball, comical men singing, hoop-la, five stalls, dancing in the Athenaeum, 3d. a dance, and tea tables. It was in aid of the returned soldiers.

(Dear Victor,—That old machine of yours is lots and lots better than the pen you used to use. Sorry those stamps went astray. I will send you some more, and hope they arrive safely.—Uncle B.).

* * *

WHERE WAS THE SENATOR?

Ray Naylor, Arthur-st., Narrandera, writes: I was eight years old on the second of January. I was put up into 4th class when school began again, and my teacher is Mr. Bridle. It has been a very dry summer, but we have had a lot of vegetables from our garden. We used a great deal of water. We haven't had much rain lately. The weather has become very nice. I hope it will keep nice for the holidays. All of us except Dad are going to Hay. Dad is going to Bathurst. Did you see what the paper said a U.S. Senator said? He might not have said it. The paper said that the Senator said that after a few more years of Prohibition half the people would be in the Penitentiary, and half would be drunk. Dad reckons that however drunk the Senator might have been when he said that, he'll be quite sober and sensible in a few more years.

(Dear Ray,—When that foolish cable appeared in the paper I wonder where the Senator would be. You look through this issue of "Grit" and see something about another cable. It is pitiable that we can't believe the cables.—Uncle B.).

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Impressions I.O.G.T. Conference—

(Continued from page 5.)

Proposals for plans whereby lodges could be strengthened by concentrated effort and new ones instituted received favorable consideration and an early forward move may be expected.

Several important resolutions of general interest were carried. These included: (1) A protest against any alterations to the Canberra no-license ordinance; (2) a campaign of pledge-signing; (3) amendment of liquor law to prevent frequent application of transfers into new areas, and even then with a limitation within one mile radius; (4) protest against the inclusion of alcohol in the domestic science cookery recipes issued by the Education Department.

A resolution defining the attitude of the Order on the question of a referendum outlined that the vote should be on clear-cut lines, free from compensation or other complications, and to be determined by a majority of votes cast.

A suggestion to permit dancing in lodges and social functions received scant support, members being of opinion that "the work of rescuing the fallen and saving others from falling" was too important and urgent to give place to pastimes which have no value in the promotion of Good Templary.

On Tuesday morning Grand Lodge members were received at Government House. The Governor, Sir Dudley de Chair, inquired very sympathetically about the conference, and after speaking to country visitors regarding the wonderful resources and productiveness of the country invited the assemblage on to the lawn where he indicated the interesting points of the harbor, which presented a most picturesque view from that part of Government House Grounds. After Bro. C. Rohrmann, G.C.T., had thanked his Excellency for his courtesy, the visitors withdrew.

Bro. W. H. W. Jack, who has worthily filled the position of G.C.T. for seven years, did not seek re-election. We have pleasure in congratulating a member of the Alliance State Council, Mr. Chas. Rohrmann, being elected to that position for the coming year.

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Alliance News and Notes—

(Continued from page 4.)

SINBAD THE SAILOR—

The last refuge of the liquor interests is the assertion that Prohibition cannot be enforced. The "Manufacturers' Record" of the U.S.A., in a special publication entitled "Prohibition has justified itself," published in 1925, gives the reply of the business men of America to this contention. "An overwhelming victory for Prohibition as a workable plan in American life," it says, "is indicated by the statements from many of the foremost men of affairs, education, physicians and others." Of all the letters received "there are but 2.5 per cent. which indicate any modification of sentiment on the subject, and they are not against Prohibition, but merely raise a question as to the methods of enforcement and the results, while one writer is opposed."

In face of this, the wet propaganda suggests that the business men of America do not know their own business.

Menace of Drinking Motorist—

(Continued from page 9.)

What possible chance has a citizen from escaping serious injury or death if a jay-driver insists on dashing past at the moment when the hapless victim steps down from a tram?

Perils of Parents.

Parents going out with their children lead lives of terror in consequence of this reckless disregard of such a vital by-law. The trams stop briefly, and if the passenger is not to be overcarried he or she must alight quickly. Aged persons have no chance whatever. That is where the road-hog gets in his fine work.

Must be Enforced.

It is merely a matter of administration. The by-law is there, and must be enforced. There must be no go-as-you-please about it. The traffic supervisors must awake and see that unoffending citizens are not murdered by reckless law-breakers.

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"Grit" subscriptions received to 8/4/26, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10/- or 11/-: Miss Robertson, 10s. 8d., 30/12/25; Miss Edna Hughes 30s., 30/12/25; R. A. Laidlaw, 12s. 6d., 30/3/27; Miss Johns, 9/4/27; Miss Whyte, 8/4/27; T. Lowrey, 30/6/27; A. E. Johnson, 30/11/26; A. G. Weaver, 20s., 30/12/26; J. J. Walker, 15/4/27; Misses Taylor, 8/3/27; George Smith, 30/3/27; Mrs. Roper, 25/3/27.

The following are paid to 30/12/26: A. Johnson, Miss McKern (Is.), F. Beard, Miss Brown, Rev. G. P. Birk, Mrs. Dunn, Rev. W. N. Lock (12s. 6d.), D. McKenzie, H. S. Paine, T. Watts, W. Cox (11s. 6d.), J. R. Miller, Mrs. A. J. Brownlow, D. E. Weir, Mrs. Glibbery.



WHEN DAD WALKS THE FLOOR.

Grocer: "Don't you find that a baby brightens up a household wonderfully?"

Woman Customer: "Yes, we have the electric lights going most of the night now."

SOME BARBER.

A man visiting in Maine, U.S.A., went to a local barber shop for a shave. The barber made several slips with his razor, and each time he would paste a small piece of paper over the cut to stop the bleeding. When the operation was over the victim handed the man a dollar. "Keep the change, barber," he said. "It is worth a dollar to be shaved by so versatile an artist. Why man, you're a barber, butcher and paper-hanger, all in one."

WAS IT CHESTERTON?

Mr. Maurice L. Jacks, M.A., headmaster of Mill Hill School, has been telling an amusing story concerning a well-known literary man whom he did not name, but described as a person of stout build. During the war this gentleman, while waiting on a railway platform, was accosted by a patriotic lady. "My man," she demanded, "why aren't you out at the front?" "Madam," he replied, "if you go round the side you will see that I am."

A HELP TO ETIQUETTE.

A traveller, dining in a small railroad restaurant, noticed that the cups had no saucers and made mention of the fact to the waitress.

"Well, it's like this," explained the obliging miss with the tray, "we can't take any chances. If we had saucers, first thing you know some fellow would drink out of his—and then we'd lose all our swell trade."

FACTS AND PROHIBITION.

There has not been a fact discovered in 1925 which in the slightest shakes the Prohibition theory. The policy is impregnably established in justice. It is not an effort to coerce the individual for his own good. It is an effort to prevent him from injuring society.

Prohibition is beyond criticism. Prohibition enforcement is not. The shortcomings of enforcement are arguments for better enforcement or better observance. They are not arguments against Prohibition. In the words of the General Conference, "License is sin," and being a sin, no expediency can make it right.—"The Voice."

PASS "GRIT" ON

OLD CLOTHES.

PLEASE SEND THEM JUST BEFORE THEY ARE TOO OLD.

A railway regulation says: "Left off clothing consigned to charitable institutions will be charged at quarter rate."

Now, if you address parcels to me personally they will charge them full rates; if they are addressed to St. Barnabas' Poor Relief Department, George-street West, Sydney, and marked "Left off clothing," they will come at quarter rates.

Thank you.

ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

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TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

In the past we have inserted a paragraph in this paper asking if you have realised the importance of sex instruction for your children in a clean wholesome manner. The response has been to a certain extent satisfactory, but we feel we have a sacred duty to try and reach thousands of other parents for the sake of the rising generation. You can by sending 1/- in stamps or P.N. obtain an 18-page instructive Report for 1924-25 and ten more booklets to help parents, boys, girls, youths and maidens.

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DAILY INSPIRATION.

(By FAIRELIE THORNTON.)

SUNDAY.

"He set His face steadfastly to go to Jerusalem."—Luke 9, 51.

There was no vacillation in the Saviour. One purpose was ever in view, and nothing could turn Him from it. Knowing that His hour was come, He fulfilled to the last letter the destiny for which He came into the world.

There are some of whom we hear it said: "I like her, she is always the same." There are others we know who can never be depended on for being two days alike. In the words of that hymn it may be said by them,

"I am never at one stay,
Changing every hour I am."

Perhaps of very few it can be truthfully said they are always the same—always amiable, always cheerful, always ready to do a service for another. Too often this is dependent on one's health, and yet one must not excuse oneself on this ground. We should learn to cultivate stability of character, and to follow in His steps with whom is "no variableness or shadow of turning." "Be ye steadfast," is a command. We are to resist evil steadfast in the faith, to hold our confidence steadfast to the end, to "be unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord," not to be tossed to and fro with every wind of doctrine. It was when Stephen looked STEADFASTLY into heaven that he saw heaven opened. We need a steadfast vision to see the unseen. "For he that wavereth is like a wave of the sea, driven with the wind, and tossed, but let not that man think that he shall receive anything of the Lord."

MONDAY.

"Looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith."

"Looking unto Jesus,"
For by sight we see
What a wondrous Saviour
He to us will be.
Living comes by looking,
Life well worth the name.
"Looking unto Jesus,"
We grow like the same.

"Looking unto Jesus,"
E'en though sight be weak;
Looking when for guidance
In our work we seek.
"Looking unto Jesus,"
When our eyes are dim,
He will grant faith's eyesight
Strength to look to Him.

"Looking unto Jesus,"
Till at last we see
Him in all His glory
As the Deity;
Looking, until looking
We behold our Light,
Till our eyes are strengthened
For that wondrous sight.

—From "Love Divine."

TUESDAY.

"Thy brother shall rise again."—John 11, 23.

If the soul goes at once into a better life, what need of a resurrection? "The dead in Christ shall rise," we are told. St. Paul himself tells us this is a great mystery. These bodies of ours, sown in corruption, dissolving into their natural elements, shall be revived, not to a mortal state, but to an immortality of life. "Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of heaven." "We shall all be changed." No one yet has dis-

covered where the life of the body resides. There is a "germ of immortality within it which cannot be destroyed, and it is this germ which will be revived." "To be with Christ, which is far better," refers to the soul at the moment of the dissolution of the body, which Paul here refers to as "the earthly house of this tabernacle." "To be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord," he considered a most desirable state. When death is spoken of as a sleep, it refers to the body from which the tenant has fled. No doubt the existence in the next life is not complete until the resurrection of these bodies takes place at the final judgment when each shall receive the rewards of the deeds done in the body. We are told quite sufficient to leave our souls and bodies in His hands who made them. Our part is to see that we do not defile these earthly tabernacles, but cleanse ourselves by His Spirit from all filthiness of the flesh and of the spirit, so that we may be pure as He is pure, when we see Him as He is.

WEDNESDAY.

"He is risen,"—Matt. 28, 6.

Christ our blessed Lord is risen, He hath burst His earthly prison,
Broke the bands of earth asunder,
Men and angels fear and wonder.

He the lately Crucified Who for our redemption died,
Rises over death victorious,
And ascends to heaven all glorious.

Death henceforth has no alarm, it no more can work us harm,
Life from death will now be springing
Immortality be bringing.

Christ is risen! our Life, our Light. "Ended is death's gloomy night."
Gone our Home to be preparing,
Which with Him we'll soon be sharing.

THURSDAY.

"Now those who belong to Christ have crucified their lower nature with its passions and appetites."—Gal. 5, 24.

"For whatever a man sows that he will also reap. He who sows in the field of his lower nature, will from that nature reap destruction; but he who sows to serve the Spirit will from the Spirit reap the life of the ages."—Gal. 6, 8 (Weymouth).

Every man knows he has a lower nature, and this nature, when he becomes a Christian, has to be kept under to be subdued and conquered. The sensual man, who lives for the gratification of his lower nature, is sowing to the flesh, and the end of such sowing is death. "The soul that sinneth it shall die." There is a death of the soul which is caused by sin, a death, we are sometimes told, which never dies. Others would have us believe that the soul which sins can kill itself, so that it becomes extinct. We know not what is meant by "the second death," which is meted out to all those who refuse Christ and His salvation. We know that to be separated finally from Christ is death indeed. Apart from Him there can be no life, no more than life could exist on this planet without the sun. Even here sin works its own destruction in the flesh. The body suffers with the soul. The water of life which Christ gives is a perennial spring of health and life. Everlasting life begins here. "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." "Ye will not come unto Me that ye might have life," said Christ to the unbelieving

Jews. Can this be said of you? Do you shrink from accepting this gift of life, from fear of what it may involve? Do you fear to cross the threshold which parts the two ways—the road to death, and the road to life? Does it look too narrow a way? It is the only way that leadeth unto life. The end is full of sunshine and life for evermore; the broad road leadeth to darkness and death. Fearful will be the doom of those who go forth into that endless darkness.

FRIDAY.

"As strangers and pilgrims abstain from fleshly lusts which war against the soul."—1 Pet. 2, 11.

Oh, for the better Homeland, and friends of long ago—

The fond familiar faces of those we used to know.

As pilgrims and as strangers we look around and see

Few who are travelling heavenward to bear us company.

Chasing earth's empty shadows from dawn to evening's close,

Not heeding other's sorrows, deaf to earth's tale of woes.

Forgetting that within them a soul lies slumbering long,

Deaf to heaven's purer music, drowned by earth's empty song.

Enwrapped in their own follies, living for earth alone,

Chasing illusions daily, the unseen is unknown.

The soul's deep longings stifled, crushed ere they have their birth,

Living like beasts that perish only for things of earth.

SATURDAY.

"They confessed they were strangers and pilgrims on the earth."—Heb. 11, 13.

Blind to the heavenly vision, deaf to the Saviour's voice,

Eternal things forgetting, they make this world their choice.

Whose only god is Pleasure, o'er them this world has sway,

They call those fools, fanatics, who take another way.

Oh, for the better Homeland, wherein the soul finds rest,

Where all its truest longings are amply, fully blest.

To dwell with Christ for ever—to know as we are known,

To rest in the dear Homeland, and feel no more alone.



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THE LOCAL SHOW OVERSHADOWS THE GREATEST WORLD EVENT.

THE DAILY PAPERS THE VICTIM OF A CABLE HOAX.

WHAT WILL WOMEN DO FOR THIS WOMAN?

GOOD FRIDAY OBSERVANCE.

Once again Good Friday has come and gone, and once again has it been observed more in the spirit of a secular holiday than in that of a religious holy day. Despite all protests to the contrary, the Agricultural Show continues to be opened to the public on this the most sacred and solemn festival in the Christian calendar. Whilst the people in their hundred thousands flock to the Show Ground and to Randwick, a mere handful enter the churches to observe and commemorate that greatest and most sublime of all historical events around which the whole edifice of the Christian faith and Christian civilisation has been built. Protests are futile; they fall, like the prophecies of Cassandra, on deaf ears. In these degenerate days we willingly hear even the softest whisper of that which we desire to hear; unpalatable truths are allowed to pass unheeded even should they be proclaimed to Heaven itself. The vast majority of people call themselves Christians and would be offended were their claim to the title disputed. But when inclination and duty come into conflict, the plain duty of the Christian too often goes by the board.

THE ACID TEST.

The acid test of Christian sincerity does not consist in doing heroic things once in a while under the influence of passing emotions. Everybody—even the worst of men—is capable of that sort of effort on occasion. The crucial test is to be found in unswerving adherence to definite principles—in daily and unvarying submission to the duties and observances which those principles entail. In matters of Christian conduct we cannot make bargains with God. Our behaviour is either definitely Christian or as definitely the reverse. That is the fact which the community must definitely face in connection with Good Friday observance. So long as it refuses to face this issue, so long is it taking the name of Christ in vain. Do you remember the words addressed by Scholar Dick, the soldier of fortune, to little Henry Esmond in Thackeray's famous novel: "Tis not the dying for a faith that's so hard, Master Harry," he exclaims; "every man of every nation has done that—'tis the living up to it that is difficult, as I know to my cost." There are few people who are ready to "live up to it" nowadays.

A MATTER OF HISTORY.

It is hardly to be supposed that any reader of "Grit" should require to be convinced of the historical authenticity of the Crucifixion and Resurrection. To most pious minds the evidence must appear to be overwhelming. Yet it is an undeniable fact that in all ages amongst certain people this very question of authenticity has been the subject of controversy. We do not propose to enter into those controversies here. To do so would be futile. But a very thoughtful article on the subject appeared in the "Herald" on Good Friday morning, and its concluding sentences seem to us to be so apposite that we here quote them: "Whilst we may safely leave the controversialists on either side to fight the battle out," the paper says, "there are considerations that present themselves that are of value to all who value a personal faith and

who attach importance to the witness of history and experience. In any event the existence of the Christian Church—not in its several denominations, but in its entirety—have to be accounted for. Whatever criticism may be levelled against the work of the Church, the existence of the Church remains unchallenged. There it is, and some reasonable account must be made for it. A myth could not create it. A legend could not sustain it. How did it manage to get itself into being? This mighty institution, with its spiritual message, its helpful fellowship, its philanthropic agencies, came we know not how or whence, unless it be according to the account given in the Christian Scriptures." And that, as it seems to us, pace Mr. Gibbon, puts the case in a nutshell.

A CABLE CANARD.

A cable message from Washington, dated March 30, published the following day in the "Herald" and other Australian newspapers, said that "a malt 'health booster' containing 3.75 per cent. alcohol, which looks and tastes like beer, will be placed on the market for a trial period of six months, under the sanction of the official in charge of Prohibition enforcement. Permits for its manufacture and sale have been issued to certain breweries by the Government." In the form in which this statement is made it is an obvious lie, because the Prohibition law distinctly prohibits the manufacture or sale for beverage purposes of any drink containing more than one-half per cent. of alcohol. Such being the case, it is not within the power of any enforcement official to issue permits the terms of which are in direct contravention of statute law. It is conceivable that some new medicinal preparation, only obtainable on a doctor's prescription, may have been authorised, but that does not affect the position as regards beverages. Sometimes when a doubtful piece of news is cabled to the more reputable newspapers they append a note advising readers to accept the information with all reserve. Or they do not print it at all without verification. But the most reputable of

our Australian newspapers are so liquor-ridden that they will print any canard about Prohibition as authentic fact. There is not the shadow of a chance of the Prohibition law being modified in America.


A WOMAN "HABITUAL."

Mr. Laidlaw, S.M., has established a new precedent in New South Wales by declaring a woman offender a "habitual criminal." This means that, after the expiry of the term of twelve months in jail to which she was sentenced for theft, she will be further detained "during the Governor's pleasure." The indeterminate sentence, known to criminals as the "Kathleen Mavourneen"—"it may be for years and it may be for ever"—has, of course, always been applicable to female as well as to male prisoners, but this is the first instance in which it has, in fact, been applied. Well, so long as we have this type of penalty, why not? The lady had certainly qualified for it. Fifty-five years of age, Nellie Burns (which may or may not be her right name) has no less than 27 previous convictions for theft against her, so that, in a sense, she may be described as a very taking lady. When she appeared before Mr. Laidlaw the other day she had only been out of jail for three or four days, so that she really can't get the difference between "meum" and "tuum" and must suffer accordingly. We are given to understand that Long Bay is so attractive nowadays with its libraries and concerts and picture shows that many of its denizens prefer to be inside rather than out. The jails have their regular winter customers: six months solves quite a lot of problems.

THE FRENCH THRONE.

The death of the Duc d'Orleans, announced recently, lends passing interest to the question of the possibility of a restoration of the monarchy in France. The prospects are not bright. There are too many contending factions and no outstanding personality. Apart from the two rival Royalist factions—the Legitimists, deriving from Charles X., and the Orleanists, deriving from Louis Philippe—there are the Bonapartists, who desire a restoration of the Empire, but who are looked upon as usurpers and not countenanced by the "ancienne noblesse," of whom more than a few still survive in obscurity and retirement. The late Duc d'Aumale was the most outstanding personality in Royalist circles, and nobody of equal prestige and character survives him. When the Third Republic was proclaimed in 1871, on the collapse of the

(Continued on next page.)



Wade's

CORN FLOUR

The secret of an easily prepared, tasty and altogether delightful blanc-mange is to use only fresh milk and Wade's—the Corn Flour with the creamy flavor. Make it exactly as described on the packet, and you will have the ideal partner for every kind of stewed fruit.

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Empire, the National Assembly was predominantly Royalist and Bonapartist, and Gambetta explained the real reason for the adoption of the Republican form of government—"because," said he, "it is the form of government which divides Frenchmen the least." In 1875 a plot, headed by the Duc de Broglie, had reached maturity to bring about a coup d'etat, and place the Comte de Chambord, under the title of Henri V., on the Throne. That plot would have succeeded but for the intransigence of the Comte de Chambord himself, who refused absolutely to give any constitutional guarantees. As a result, the plot fell through, the conspirators realising the futility of proceeding further. Since then various circumstances have made France definitely Republican. The Boulanger affair in the late eighties was pure comic opera. The Duc de Guise, mentioned by "L'Action Francaise" as a possible claimant to the throne, belongs to the powerful family which, in the reign of Louis XIII., and afterwards, stemmed the tide of Protestantism in France. The present duke is a person of no personality.

MIGRANTS FOR AUSTRALIA.

* * * We note with satisfaction the announcement made at the show luncheon by the Prime Minister (Mr. Bruce) that it is the intention of the Government to take the whole problem of migration out of the foetid atmosphere of party politics and refer it to a Commission of experts. We have always contended that this should be done. Migration is a highly complex technical and scientific problem which cannot be safely left to the sport of political bias and the prejudices born of economic ignorance. Hitherto a botch has been made of the subject. There has been much talk, much machinery, much expenditure—and no result that is commensurate, or adequate to meet the pressing needs of this vast unpopulated country. Since the war the flow of migrants has been utterly disappointing, and has caused much concern to the British Government and the omniscient gentlemen who periodically assemble in more or less futile conclave at Imperial Conferences. Migration is an Imperial problem, but it is handled along narrow and parochial lines. The sooner all the facts bearing upon it are examined dispassionately the sooner shall we—for the first time—have a policy of populating the country from overseas. Hitherto, we have played with the question, or fooled with it. We notice that some amiable and well-meaning persons are urging the signature of the new agreement. But they are more anxious to secure cheap money than to secure migrants. Signing agreements has not solved the problem in the past, and will not do so now. What is wanted is a scientific scheme, based on a thorough comprehension of the problem, and that we may at last get from Mr. Bruce's Royal Commission. Let us hope we do.

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Indiana Has Prospered Under Prohibition, Survey Shows.

An increase of 79 per cent. in college attendance during the past six years, and since 1917, an increase of more than 269 per cent. in the number of automobiles, a decrease in the number of commitments to State institutions, and an increase in bank deposits, building and loan assets, life insurance and building operations, have been noted in Indiana since Prohibition went into effect, according to a survey by the State Anti-Saloon League Superintendent recently made public.

Reports from twenty higher institutions of learning, where attendance is not compulsory, showed that enrolment in the years from 1912 to 1918 was 12,688, and from 1919, 22, to 1925, 751. Average figures for the wet and dry periods show a decrease in jail commitments of 35.8. From September 30, 1917, to March, 1925, bank savings in the State have increased over 129 per cent.; during the period between 1917 and 1924 building and loan assets went up 154.8 per

cent.; life insurance, 130.3 per cent.; building permits, from 1918 to 1925 increased 145.3. These figures would support the statement that Indiana has in every way prospered under Prohibition.

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