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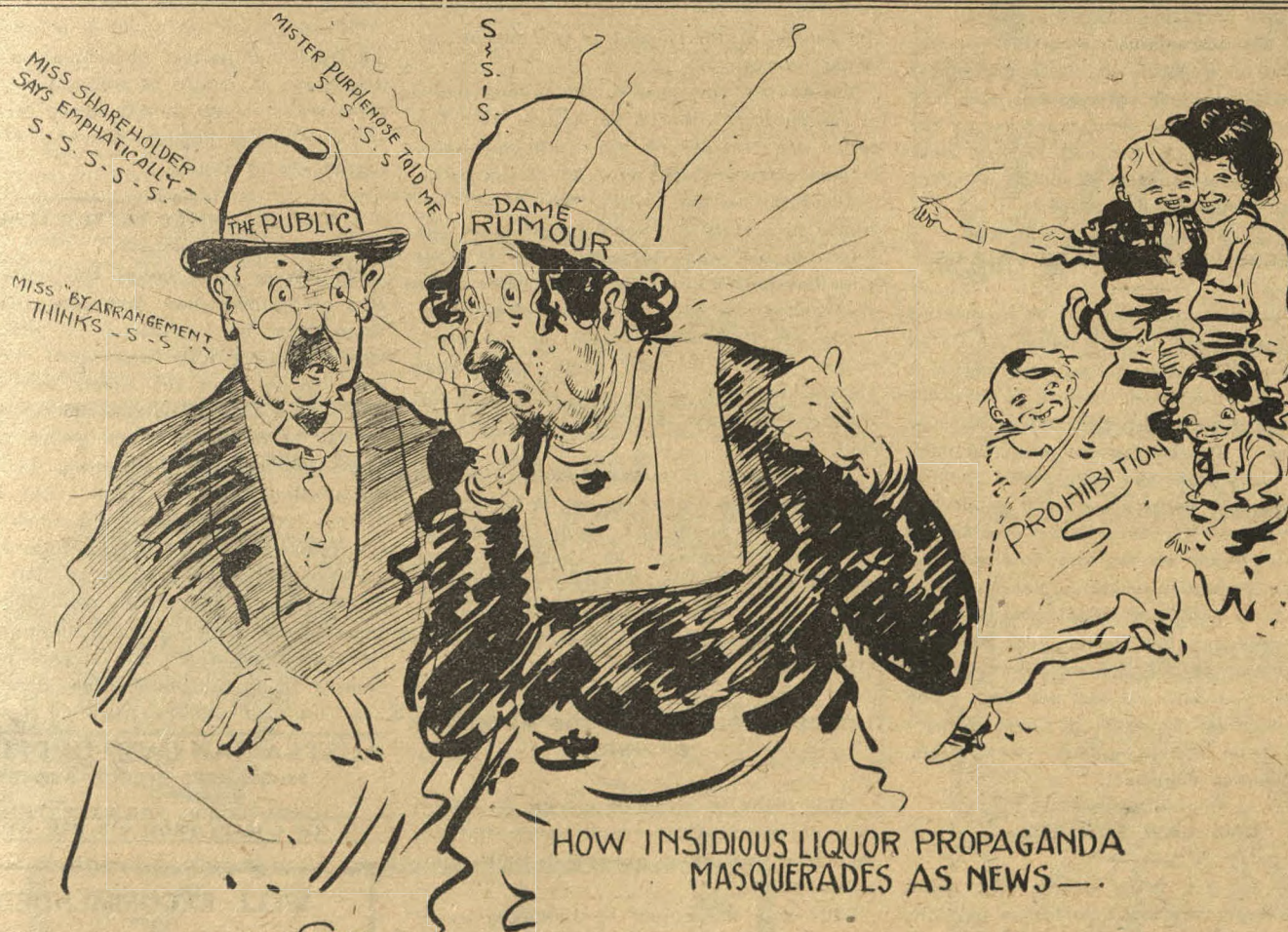
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HOW PROHIBITION WORKS.

FROM THE DAILY PRESS.

STATISTICS SHOW BIG DROP IN CHILDREN'S CHARITY CASES.

"The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is the only organisation in Massachusetts of its special character. From the figures it would appear that the chief beneficiaries of the dry law in America are the small children. Twice as many children to-day would be the victims of improper bringing up because of liquor, if the dry law were not effective.

"Whatever other statistics may show as to the value and effectiveness of National Prohibition to suppress the evils of intemperance, our figures show that since National Prohibition, intemperance has had in our work, at all times, an incidence of less than half that prevailing before. The family man is noticeably less in evidence because of intemperance. The condition of women and children has correspondingly improved.

"Now that Massachusetts law is concurrent with the Federal law, it is reasonable to expect better law enforcement and further decrease of the drink menace to the home."—Theodore A. Lothrop, General Secretary of Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

INCREASED REAL ESTATE VALUES.

The assessed valuation for 88 properties in Manhattan used by the liquor traffic in 1916, and still occupied by saloons, has been increased from 5,520,500 dollars to 7,840,000 dollars, an increase of 2,319,500 dollars, or 42 per cent. The average increase for each of these properties has been 26,357 dollars.

The assessed valuation of 770 properties formerly used by the liquor traffic as saloons or liquor stores, and now used by legitimate business concerns, has been increased from 148,739,000 dollars in 1916, the last pre-war, pre-Prohibition year, to 247,294,500 dollars in 1923, showing an increase of 98,550,500 dollars, or 66.2 per cent. The average increase for each of these properties has been 127,994 dollars.—News item, "World League Clipseet."

ONE LAW FOR ALL.

"There are too many people who think they are above the law. So far as possible, the law should be enforced with the rich and the poor alike.

"If legal liquor is circulated at a dinner party, every one present is guilty of conspiracy to violate the Volstead law.

"The liquor and drug traffic situation is much better in West Virginia than it was three years ago. There is not as much liquor sold here in three months as used to be sold at the Kanawha Hotel bar in one Saturday night.

"The real criminal is the buyer of the liquor. Just so long as fools will pay the price for liquor made in tin containers the bootleggers will bring it here. But the drinkers must pay the penalty. You cannot break the laws of nature by drinking poison stuff without suffering to pay for it.

"You have only the sympathy you would have for a brute towards the man who blinds himself with wood alcohol."—United States District Judge George W. McClintic, in his address to the Grand Jury.

REDUCTION OF CRIME SHOWN BY SURVEY FOR DRY ERA.

Crime in the United States in proportion to the population has decreased since Prohibition went into effect, according to a report made public by the World League Against Alcoholism. Savings to the States as a result of the decrease in crime exceed the amount formerly paid as revenue by the liquor interests.

The survey, the most extensive ever made of the subject, is based on figures from the police departments of 300 of the country's leading cities and the District of Columbia.

According to the report, "The actual decrease in arrests for drunkenness since the Volstead Act went into effect is 42.3 per cent. for the 300 cities, or 1,000,000 less cases of drunkenness each year than there were in the pre-Prohibition period for the whole nation. Where formerly drunk cases made up 32.5 per cent. of the total arrests of the country, they have now been cut to 18.8 per cent.

"A failure to take into consideration all the surrounding circumstances is largely responsible for much talk about the increase of crime throughout the country. Police records show that the greatest single factor in arrests to-day is the automobile, especially in the big cities."—News item, "Washington (D.C.) Post."

HOLDS SINGLE DRINK TOO MUCH FOR DRIVER.

"One drink of alcoholic spirits, no matter how small, intoxicates and incapacitates a man from driving an automobile with safety to the public."

This was the ruling of Judge James P. Gorter, Chief Judge of the City Courts, in finding Daniel Burke, who ran over and killed Walter Filmore, 11 years old, guilty of manslaughter. Testimony was to the effect that Burke had taken two drinks of blackberry wine before starting out for an automobile ride.

"When a man operates an automobile, especially through traffic, and where children are playing," the Court said, "he should have control of all his faculties. When a man

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has had a drink it is apt to impair his faculties. When it is found that this impairment, brought about by liquor, is the proximate cause of the accident, then I shall consider the traverser intoxicated in fact and shall find him guilty.

"In my opinion there is nothing more dangerous than a person attempting to operate an automobile while under the influence of liquor. Driving a car requires that every nerve and every fibre of the body be on the alert to meet any contingency that may arise. The brakes must be applied at the slightest warning, and the steering wheel turned an almost imperceptible degree. This calls for the perfect co-ordination of every faculty.

"When a man has taken a drink he does not have the perfect co-ordination that is necessary. A couple of cocktails is enough, I believe, to make it dangerous for a man to drive his car home."—News item, "Washington (D.C.) Star."

TRANSFORMED LITTLE ITALY.

"In former years before the first generation of Italians had somehow acclimated themselves to conditions, a night visit through Little Italy was not a very safe one. There was too much revolver and knife play in the neighborhood. Whether it has been due to stern police reprisals, education or Americanisation, or perhaps Prohibition, I do not know. But the fact is that Little Italy, which furnished so large a percentage of the criminal elements of the city, is no longer entitled to that infamy. If Prohibition has done one thing it has emptied the streets of the Italian quarters of their dangerous gangsters and their houses of ill-fame."—Konrad Bercovici, in his book, "Around the World in New York."

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GOD IS MY GAOLER.

AFTER 18 CONVICTIONS MAKES A NEW AND WONDERFUL START.

Dear Mr. Hammond,—You will no doubt wonder who I am, but never mind, I am only one of the many hundreds you have helped along life's hard trail; you have never seen me personally, but I have seen you, and heard you speak. Twice out in God's sunshine, and about three times behind stone walls and iron bars, and not for one moment have I forgotten your words of advice and love to our fellow-men. I have been out of prison now for about three months, and I have started a little business of my own, and I am confident of success, but my success does not depend solely on my own efforts. I think it depends on a higher power, which I have learnt to put all my troubles and sorrows before, and I am feeling a better and happier man every day, and it was you, dear friend, who showed me the right way, and this is how you did it (in brief). You went one morning to the Central Police Station (a place I am very well acquainted with) and there you asked a man to have some of your soup, but as you said a couple of rums were more to his liking, you got him off with a light fine, helped him up a bit, and the last you heard of him was (while his fellow workmates were playing two-up) he was reading the good old Book, the Bible.

It made me think a bit, and I came to this decision, that if a man was steeped in drink, and the lowest of habits, and could be lifted up to look to the higher and better side of life, there was a chance for this safe-blower and thief. Yes, sir, murder and rape are about the only crimes I haven't committed, and I thank my God daily, that through your kind words to us prisoners of Bathurst Jail, that I for one have turned my back on crime and cursed drink.

It was my one intention to see you on my release, but you were out of the State at the time. For that I am pleased, because it left me to my counsel and headpiece to go in and fight and win. It was a tough go, sir, but I am winning. The old desire to break in and steal has left me, the booze is gone, and I am gaining in business daily. Now I know God is behind me, and I do not fear the police or my old prison mates. By the time you read this scribble you will no doubt be bored to death, but as I am all alone to-day I could not help but write and let you know, dear friend, there is one who is more than pleased to have heard you speak as you did in Bathurst Jail, and I wish you a happy and successful new year. Your reward awaits you over the great divide, where I hope to meet you, friend. I follow your movements in the paper. I know you have helped hundreds by dipping your hands deep into your hip pocket.

It's a saying in the jails I have been in, "Go to Rev. Hammond's; he is a good bite for a dollar." Excuse this expression, sir. And I will tell you straight, I went to your house when you were away to bite you for fifty times that amount, but I thank God you were away, and I went to work instead. I will write again at Easter if God spares me, and if I have succeeded in business by then I would like to come and see you. I'll shut up now. Wishing you every success in every little thing you do for the coming year.—I am, sir,

JUST A PRISONER.

P.S.—I have 18 convictions to my credit in Aussie all told, unless I have forgotten any, but I have been pinched for the last time, and God is my Jailer.

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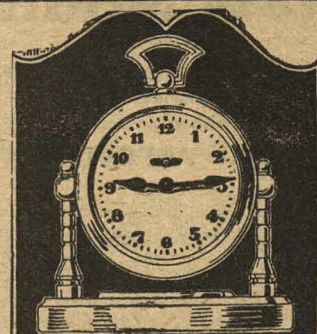
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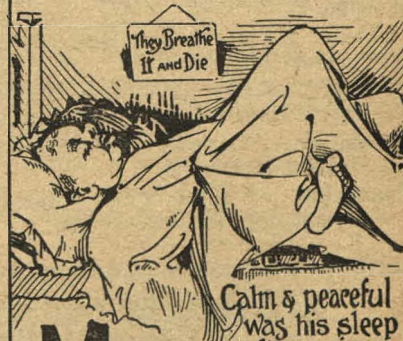
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FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, January 25th.

- 11 a.m.—Newcastle, Baptist Tabernacle.
- 3 p.m.—Adamstown, Public Meeting, Kitchener Hall.
- 7 p.m.—Hamilton, Methodist Church.
—Rev. Henry Worrall.
- 7 p.m.—Sutherland, Congregational Church.
—Mr. C. W. Chandler.
- 11 a.m.—Cabramatta, Anglican Church.
- 3 p.m.—St. John's Park, Children's Service.
- 7.15 p.m.—Canley Vale, Anglican Church.
—Mr. C. E. Still.
- 11 a.m.—Newcastle, Central Methodist Mission.
- 7.15 p.m.—Broadmeadow, Methodist Church.
—Mr. H. C. Stitt.
- 11 a.m.—Double Bay, Presbyterian Church.
- 7 p.m.—Double Bay, Presbyterian Church.
—Mr. Bain.

SUNDAY, February 1st.

- 10.30 a.m.—Corrimal, Presbyterian Church.
- 11.30 a.m.—Woonona, Presbyterian Church.
- 7.15 p.m.—Austinmer, Methodist Church.
—Mr. C. W. Chandler.
- 11 a.m.—Austinmer, Anglican Church.
- 7.15 p.m.—Thirroul, Anglican Church.
—Mr. C. E. Still.
- 11 a.m.—Woonona, Methodist Church.
- 3 p.m.—Coaldale, Methodist Church.
- 7.15 p.m.—Woonona, Baptist Church.
—Mr. H. C. Stitt.
- 11 a.m.—Thirroul, Presbyterian Church.
- 7.15 p.m.—Scarborough, Presbyterian Church.
—Mr. Bain.
- 7 p.m.—Lidcombe Methodist Church.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REV. HENRY WORRALL.

The Itinerary of Public Meetings to be addressed by the Australian Prohibition Council's lecturer during the month of January is as follows:

- Sunday, January 25.—Adamstown, Kitchener Hall, 3 p.m.
- Tuesday, January 27.—West Maitland, Town Hall, 8 p.m.
- Wednesday, January 28.—Newcastle, C.M.M. Hall, 8 p.m.
- Thursday, January 29.—Hamilton, Mechanics' Institute, 8 p.m.

HONORABLE THOS. WALKER, M.L.A., Speaker, West Australia,

Who officially visited America on behalf of the Government to investigate the operations of Prohibition, and compiled a most useful and informative report entitled "Prohibition in U.S.A. and Canada," will visit this State about February 15, and deliver a number of addresses.

Watch this column next week for further information regarding his itinerary.

ALLIANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

(H. C. STITT).

During the first two weeks in January the Rev. Henry Worrall has been conducting special Prohibition public meetings on the Blue Mountains. This itinerary possesses far-reaching educational value, inasmuch as quite a considerable number of touring visitors are reached who otherwise would not come under the sphere of our operations. On Sunday, 11th January, Mr. Worrall preached in the Katoomba Congregational and Methodist Churches to large and appreciative congregations. Mr. C. E. Still occupied the pulpits of the Leura and Katoomba Baptist Churches, and reports very enjoyable services. Mr. C. W. Chandler preached in the Concord Anglican Churches, his address being well received. The writer was also in Katoomba for the week-end, and on Saturday evening addressed about 400 people in the open air. Whilst there were some noisy interjectors the meeting was almost wholly sympathetic. The church service at Leura Methodist, where the writer spoke, was well attended, and in the evening the Katoomba Presbyterian Church was crowded. We were pleased to notice three Queensland acquaintances in the congregation. All the Alliance speakers were kindly received, the warm hospitality adding greatly to the success and enjoyment of the visit.

We regret to chronicle the passing of Miss M. E. Hall, and express our deep sympathy with the relatives and those Temperance Societies with which she was intimately and actively associated. Miss Hall was well known for her works sake by all Temperance organisations, and was one of the most ardent lovers and devoted workers for Good Templary.

The Campaign Committee are giving consideration to the utility and practicability of issuing each month small leaflets for the purpose of combating the liquor "by arrangement" system. Brief facts concerning the working of Prohibition abroad would be broadcasted by means of a small folder, designed for insertion in letters. It is very evident that by this means a very wide and far-reaching circulation would be established. Our friends and supporters could also obtain a regular supply on application. Ministers and Church Headquarters Office could also assist this "radio" circulation by inserting the proposed sequence of leaflets in all letters. A scheme of this character would penetrate the whole State at an infinitesimal cost, and spread its educational influence into every nook and corner, even in the most scattered areas.

The writer spoke at an open-air meeting

at Pymont on the evening of the 12th, about 200 people being reached. The usual stereotyped interjections were in evidence, but altogether the meeting was very orderly. The workers of that suburb are heartily in sympathy with the Prohibition Movement, and are impatiently waiting the opportunity to cast off the liquor nuisance. Speaking personally to a number of the men, I am convinced that the days of the booze bars are numbered, and Pymont will respond superior on the occasion when a referendum is taken.

The Hon. Thomas Walker, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in Western Australia, is to visit New South Wales about the middle of February, and will deliver a number of Prohibition addresses during his two weeks' sojourn in this State. This itinerary will appear in next issue of "Grit."

It is proposed to arrange for the holding of a conference in Sydney at Easter. Quite a number of visitors will be in Sydney for the Royal Agricultural Society's Exhibition. Advantage will be taken of this to provide for an assembly of delegates and supporters in conference. In view of the close proximity of this convention to the State general elections it is anticipated that much good will follow the combined suggestion of the branches and delegates from the country electorates. They will receive a hearty welcome to the city, and also be afforded an opportunity of reporting the progress of Prohibition in their areas. The Executive have appointed Messrs. I. Greenstreet, W. H. Mitchell and the State Superintendent as a sub-committee to prepare and develop plans for the purpose of assuring a successful inspiring conference. These gentlemen immediately entered into communication with the country committees to further this project.

A sub-committee has also been appointed to draft questions to be submitted to parliamentary candidates at the next State elections. These questions are to be in conformity with the Victory Pledge.

A rather interesting circumstance recently took place where the writer happened to be. Standing unrecognised in the audience of a "wet" speaker who was endeavoring to convince the listeners that Christ and the other guests of the Cana marriage were intoxicated, the "wet" dramatically asked, "What does this mean?" when the writer interjected, "That your blasphemous statements reveal ignorance of the Scriptures." An invitation on to the platform to explain the incident was gladly accepted. To the credit of the booze advocate, he admitted afterwards that the weight of evidence and inferences seemed to favor that none of the wine at the feast was fermented or intoxicating.

During the month of February the Alliance speakers are concentrating on the South Coast. The Northern line, as far as Werri Creek, will provide the itinerary for March.

WHY NOT?

"Jack tells me I am getting more and more beautiful every time he calls."

"Why don't you ask him to call oftener?"

BECAUSE OF WHAT I SAW.

WHAT A GREAT NERVE SPECIALIST SAYS.

DR. J. F. MACKEDDIE, OF MELBOURNE.

Dr. Mackeddie on December 10 last, speaking in Melbourne, said:

"Some two years ago," began the Doctor, "I went abroad. I had frequently appeared upon platforms—your own, for instance—as an ardent Prohibitionist, and now I am back I suppose you want to know how I stand. Well, I am a more ardent Prohibitionist than ever, because of what I saw in America.

THE MORPHIA MYTH.

"I went to the hospitals in New York, and I was prepared to find the benefits of Prohibition recorded there; but I can assure you I was perfectly astounded at the extraordinary diminution of the cases directly or indirectly traceable to alcohol. In Bellevue (corresponding to the Melbourne General Hospital) the space required for such cases is less than a tenth of what it was before Prohibition. Out here we are led to believe that their places are now occupied by degenerates who have taken to drugs instead of alcohol; but this is not so; the figures have been grossly exaggerated. And this diminution of alcoholic cases has been going on right through the country. There are now about 5000 to 6000 beds in the U.S. hospitals available for other cases than those due to alcohol. Inebriate Homes have been reduced by from 70 to 80 per cent., and the manner in which the former workers in these homes, in similar institutions, and in the breweries and saloons have been incorporated into other branches of employment is a triumph of organisation.

HOW MEDICAL SCIENCE REGARDS ALCOHOL.

"While in Chicago, the editor of the journal of the American Medical Association handed me a copy of the latest resolution of the Council of the A.M.A., to the effect that as a beverage alcohol has no value, as a therapeutic agent—that is as a drug—its use is to be discouraged. This is a tremendous statement from a sane, judicial body like that—and I may add that of the doctors who were given the right to prescribe alcohol only a quarter availed themselves of it.

"Just here I want to make it clear that there have been two outstanding attempts made to break down Prohibition. The first was by the industrialists, led by that great Labor leader, Mr. Gompers. He took up the case of the working man, and he seemed to be in the right. People were getting alcohol in spite of the Act, but only the rich could afford to buy it; his regiments of artisans had to go without. So the first fight was put up on their behalf, and it was only natural. But as we know the wealth of a country is not material; the life blood of a nation does not flow in the veins of the aristocracy; our yeomen are our real wealth. Prohibition—the inability to procure alcohol—was for them an invaluable advantage, and success in that degree was very great. But the sec-

ond great fight was put up through the doctors, and that was speedily ended by the fact that beer was exempted from the liquor which might be prescribed by a medical man. That restriction put the kibosh on that plan of attack. (Laughter.)

THE TWO DREAD PLAGUES.

"But there is being fought all the world over a battle with two great scourges. They are fighting them in America; they are tackling them in England, and we are fighting them here; I refer to the White Plague and the Red Plague. Now, alcohol and a tubercular lung are impossible associates. Tubercular disease gets new life and simply jumps ahead in the presence of alcohol. Therefore it will not surprise you to know that there has been a dramatic fall in T.B. cases in America since the coming of Prohibition. As regards the Red Plague, Saleeby, the eminent English authority, who describes Prohibition as the greatest health measure of modern times, after touring the States, making a special study of the effect of Prohibition on the Red Plague, reports to England that she need not attempt any serious measures, or dream of any success against the Red Plague until she has tackled the question of alcohol!

"I went to America with an open mind. I am a Prohibitionist, but I am not a bigot, and after careful investigation I say that the reports of its failures we receive here are extraordinarily misleading and unreliable; on the other hand, I say that, without a single exception, I found everywhere in America a great and striking evidence of the success of this wonderful Act. (Loud applause.)

"Bootlegging, smuggling and illicit selling exist because they offer excitement, adventure and big money. Drinking is done by many people who simply delight to be able to say they can get it; they drink, not for love of it, but out of sheer bravado. But all this is going to pass. Our brothers across the seas are not going to turn back on the great principle they have established. Such a thing never enters the thoughts of any intelligent American.

HOW THE MOTHERS OF BRISBANE VOTED.

"I have neglected to mention the extraordinary benefits that have been reflected in the baby clinics—and that reminds me that I have a curious message to convey to you. I met a young doctor from Brisbane, who was one of my former assistants at the

Alfred Hospital. He said to me: 'Tell them that I was working down in the baby clinics in Brisbane when the Prohibition referendum was on, and I got into the inner life of things; and I can assure you that every mother voted for Prohibition—and their husbands didn't know it.' (Laughter and applause.)

THE BIG-BRAINED DOCTORS ARE TEETOTALLERS.

"I have just one more note, and that is about England. Just after landing in England I went down to Portsmouth to the annual conference of the British Medical Association. I shall never forget the breakfast given under the auspices of the Temperance Union. The great body of the conference was there. The brains of the conference were there—all the big men; and, whilst it was a Temperance breakfast, I think the majority were teetotalers in any case. And the keynote of the gathering was the absolute uselessness of alcohol as a beverage, with the note that always accompanies it, namely, depreciation of the use of alcohol as a drug.

"Now I have told you what I saw abroad—or something of it. And looking back over my own life, private and in practice, I cannot possibly take up any other position than that of an out and out Prohibitionist. And I say that when the day dawns for Prohibition in Australia it will be the beginning of almost unbelievable things for this young land of unlimited opportunities." (Applause.)

PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY.

Speaking at Baltimore, Maryland, October 23, 1924, Hon. Charles E. Hughes, American Secretary of State, said:

"I cannot undertake to describe all the endeavors that were made to restore confidence and prosperity, but I may be permitted to point out the improved conditions. I may take as an effective illustration the increase in production of 1923-24 over 1921, in important lines. To avoid questions as to relative values, I shall refer to volume, that is, production in quantities.

"In 1923-24 the manufacturing production of the country showed an increase of 50 per cent. over 1921; of mineral production, 34 per cent.; of forest production, 36 per cent.; of electrical power, 40 per cent.; of pig iron, 122 per cent.; of automobiles, 135 per cent.

"The employment in factories shows an increase with respect to the two periods above mentioned of 22 per cent.

"Meanwhile, although the general cost of living has decreased 4 per cent., the wholesale prices of farm products have risen 20 per cent."

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LAW ENFORCEMENT IN AMERICA.

WOMAN KILLED IN DRUNKEN SPREE IN BRISBANE.

Drunken Drivers Severely Punished.—Roaring Sly-Grog Trade.—Offensive Larrikinism.—“The Horrors.”—Drunks at Christmas Time.

AMERICAN PROHIBITION.

Dr. Clifford Gordon, of Melbourne, who is at present in the United States, where he has been closely investigating the success or otherwise of Prohibition, declares that it has made the country happier and more prosperous, and has diminished crime. There is nothing equivocal about that, and it completely discounts the doleful stories which are published almost daily in a liquor-subsidised press about violations of the law. The success or otherwise of the Prohibition law is not in the least to be determined by the question of lawlessness, but by the effect of law observance, and all the evidence on that, the positive, side of the matter goes to prove the undoubted success of Prohibition. That breaches of the law are numerous goes without saying; it is one of the vices of wealth that it can work its will more or less, with impunity, and a lot of wealthy folk seem determined to flout the law of the country. A great noise is made about them, but, after all, they are a mere handful of the population, and in time will be brought to book. In any case, lawlessness is no excuse for the repeal of law; it is, on the contrary, a reason for more vigorous enforcement, and the cable news of the past few days shows that such is the opinion of the American Government.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

Yet another tragedy in which, as the result of a drunken spree, a woman has lost her life comes from Brisbane. At the Central Police Court in that city, on January 10, James Henderson, 44 years of age, a laborer, appeared before Mr. Berge, P.M., charged with having unlawfully killed Mary Walden, who was drowned on the night of January 5 at the Margaret-street pontoon. The accused was remanded. Michael Henry Moore, coal trimmer, John Joseph Jackson, fireman, both of the overseas steamer *Medic*, and John Hagan, known as “Jerry de Courcy,” laborer, recounted the deceased woman's movements to within a few minutes of her death. Moore stated that he saw accused going towards the deceased. Immediately after he left her. Afterwards accused said to him: “I kicked her in.” The defendant was stupidly drunk on the Monday night, and the woman, when she first met them, was staggering about. The four men and the woman, it was stated, had been on a drunken spree.

DRUNKEN DRIVERS.

There is at least some evidence to show that our magistrates are disposed to deal more severely with motorists convicted of driving whilst under the influence of liquor. “Grit” has repeatedly urged the necessity for this in the interests of public safety. At the Central Police Court the other day a particularly bad case engaged the attention of Mr. Giles Shaw, S.M.—a case which singularly well illustrates the need for drastic action. Clive Edwards, an auctioneer, aged 31 years, who has several previous convictions against him for similar offences, was fined £10 and costs, in default two months' imprisonment, and his license was ordered to be suspended for nine months, for having driven a motor car while under the influence of liquor on December 27. He is to stand his trial also on a charge of perjury. The car collided with a tram in Goulburn-street, and Edwards was found unconscious. The defendant gave evidence that his brother was driving the car, and he

was only a passenger. He denied having been intoxicated. The medical evidence was that Edwards was in an emotional state, and smelt of liquor. “I am afraid I must direct a prosecution for perjury in this case,” said Mr. Giles Shaw, S.M. “The defendant has sworn that he was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor and three witnesses have sworn to the contrary.” Edwards was committed for trial on the perjury charge, bail of £80 being allowed.

OTHER CASES.

Several other cases of drunken motorists have been dealt with during the past week. Eric Bal-four Young, aged 32 years, a showman, was fined £5 and had his license suspended for six months at the Central Police Court for having driven a car in King-street whilst he was under the influence of liquor. At the Kogarah Court, Mr. Mountford Longfield, S.M., fined Alfred Washington Jones £4 for driving a motor car along the Prince's Highway, at Blakehurst, whilst under the influence, but his license does not appear to have been interfered with, perhaps because he told the magistrate that he had been driving for eight years without any previous complaint. For having driven a motor cycle while under the influence of liquor, William Lawrence Bailey was, at Newcastle Police Court, fined £6, with costs, in default one month's imprisonment. In addition his license was suspended for the balance of the term. Constable Good said he saw him lying in the roadway in Watkins-street. The motor cycle ran on from where the defendant lay, and struck the kerb. The sidcar tyre blew out, the machine jumped the kerb, and finally came to rest against a building on the opposite side of the road, where another tyre blew out. Bailey's defence was that he swerved to avoid a horse and was thrown from his machine.

MACQUARIE AGAIN.

The notorious Macquarie Restaurant, where sly-grog persists in spite of repeated convictions, again figured in Court last week when Sidney Barber, aged 32 years, was fined £50, in default six months' imprisonment, for having sold beer there without a license. Curiously enough, information against the apparent controllers of the restaurant, against a waiter, and against two women, alleged to have been drinking on the premises, were dismissed. Other Christmas sly-grog cases have occupied the attention of our magistrates. Following previous convictions, fines of £100 each, in default nine months' imprisonment, were inflicted on Thomas Gleeson (32), clerk, and Rose Marlton (35), domestic servant, for having sold beer in a house at Palmer-street on Christmas Day. Mr. Giles Shaw, S.M., who presided at the Central Court, indicated that he would recommend the prosecution of both accused on charges of perjury. Hugh Barry, aged 19, was fined £30 at the Central Court on Saturday for selling two bottles of beer in Anzac Parade, South Kensington, on Thursday night. The purchaser was a plain-

clothes constable. It was stated for the defence that defendant belonged to “very respectable people,” and was prompted by others.

ROARING TRADE.

According to advices from Brisbane, a roaring trade in sly-grog is carried on in “Italieland,” where all the Italian immigrants now infesting the northern State do congregate. Frederick Leroy was severely dealt with in this connection at the Innisfail Court last week. The man is an old offender who has given the police a great deal of trouble. Sergeant Tuoy said defendant had been previously convicted of sly-grog selling. Numerous complaints had come from residents in the locality. The police had seen more empty lager cases and whisky bottles about defendant's premises than were to be seen about many hotels in the district. Fines had no effect on men of the defendant's class. Addressing defendant, the magistrate said: “You have had a long spin. If you want to continue that spin, get out of the Innisfail district. You are foolish to run into these matters with your eyes open. If you come before me again any time in the next three years, and are convicted on a similar charge, I will give you six months. In this case you are fined £100, in default six months' imprisonment.

OFFENSIVE LARRIKINISM.

Of all forms of drinking none is more offensive than that amongst young men. Raw and inexperienced youths, who don't know what real drinking is, because a couple of glasses is more than sufficient to knock them over, think it fine to make a noise, use bad language, assume a tone of impertinent familiarity with all and sundry, and otherwise misconduct themselves. Everybody has had experience of this type of inebriate and has felt disgusted by the exhibition such beings make of themselves. A writer in one of the daily newspapers complains of the regular presence of this type of youth in railway carriages: “I would like,” he writes, “to bring under the notice of the authorities the conduct of various gangs of blackguardly hoodlums that infest our suburban railway carriages. Any morning or evening these ruffians are to be seen in box carriages, gambling and using the most disgusting and revolting language within hearing of female passengers.” The same sort of thing occurs on certain ferry steamers on the harbor. The police should certainly exercise the strictest supervision in this matter. If half a dozen of these louts were sent to Long Bay, it would act as a salutary restraint upon the rest.

IN THE HORRORS.

Have you ever had “ding-bats”? Have you ever seen the furniture in your bedroom moving about? Have you seen green spiders and red snakes leering at you out of the dark? Have you heard strange voices and felt the presence of grinning monsters in human shape; or clutched wildly at a glass apparently tendered to you only to find it crumple to nothingness in your hand? Have you had the horrors? Of course not; what an absurd question to put to readers of “Grit”! But some people go in for that sort of thing to relieve the drab monotony of life, and if they happen to get abroad during a spasm, they are apt to get

(Continued on next page.)

YOU HAVE TO DO WITHOUT

Something else if you pay big fees for your dental work.
MY FEES ARE VERY FAIR.

DENTIST REANEY

OPEN FRIDAY NIGHTS.

OPP. GRACE BROS.

M1420

Griffiths Bros.'

SIGNAL COCOA

MANUFACTURED BY AUSTRALIANS
AND
ENJOYED BY THOUSANDS

Law Enforcement in America—

into trouble. Last Saturday a man in the horrors entered a shop in Reservoir-street shortly after the pubs closed. The shop was kept by a Chinaman named Wah. His visitor started to create a disturbance. Wah tried to pacify him, but the man became threatening and the Regent-street police were informed. Two constables were sent. They had to fight for a quarter of an hour before they succeeded in overpowering the man. He was taken to Regent-street station, handcuffed, and charged.

CHRISTMAS BEER.

According to police reports, Christmas passed off fairly quietly from a beer guzzling point of view, and the number of arrests for drunkenness was not abnormal. That does not necessarily mean that there was not a lot of beer guzzling. You can always make the total of arrests look silly by simply refraining from effecting arrests. That would be a policy which would commend itself to the opponents of Prohibition. We do not say such a policy was adopted, but it is a singular fact that we observed considerable numbers of people under the influence during the holidays. In one evening between six and seven o'clock one most reliable witness counted no less than thirty-seven drunks in George-street, between the Town Hall and the Railway, but not one of them was in the hands of a policeman. Meanwhile the sly-grogeries seem to have boomed, and at Newcastle two publicans were fined for trading during prohibited hours. Bernard Grimes, of the Exchange Hotel, Morehead-street, was convicted of having sold liquor on Sunday, December 14, and John Thomas Kaye, of the Marquis of Lorne Hotel, Morehead-street, was similarly convicted, the offence having been committed on Christmas Day. The latter was fined 30/-, with 8/- costs, in default ten days, the magistrate directing that the conviction was not to count against the house. Grimes, against whom there was a prior conviction, was fined £5, with 8/- costs, in default one month.

STOLEN BEER.

Stealing is stealing. You can't get away from that. It is, we suppose, just as reprehensible to steal beer as to steal anything else—a loaf of bread, for instance, when you are starving. The thing is morally quite indefensible. Still, we have a sneaking regard for the man who has the audacity to steal beer. It is an act which somehow seems to harmonise, in a retributive sense,

with the notion of ill-gotten gains of publicans. The Courts are not, of course, allowed to take that into consideration, which explains why George Cooper, 34 years of age, a laborer by profession, was sentenced by an unsympathetic bench at Newcastle to 21 days for stealing three bottles of beer from the George Hotel. Margaret Gilmore, a barmaid, said that she was in the bar supervising the packing of a number of bottles of beer. She saw the defendant make a suspicious movement, and accused him of putting the bottles of beer in his pocket. He did not reply, but took three bottles out of his pockets and placed them on the counter.

Cooper did not deny taking the beer from the counter, but declared that he had tendered 3/6 in payment. The barmaid refused to take the money, and accused him of stealing. He stated that the beer was only in his possession for a few seconds.

WINE BARS.

In a letter to the "Sydney Morning Herald," a correspondent signing himself "Moderate" complains of the particularly objectionable character of the type of wine bar which is carried on under the cover of a mixed business. Such places can, of course, carry on illicit grog selling with almost complete impunity. As "Moderate" says, the ordinary wine bar must close its doors at 6 o'clock, and on Sundays, and this limits their trading, but the other bar keeps the doors open until 11 o'clock at night, and all day on Sundays. They are not supposed to sell wine during these hours, of course; but what check is there on them? I know that they sell wine at all times, and the police are almost powerless to prevent it. The evil is especially objectionable at the seaside resorts, and the bottles to be found on the beaches and in the parks, particularly on Monday mornings, tell their own story. These mixed wine shops are patronised by people who would never go into a wine bar, and they encourage women to drink to an extent that is hardly realised. The incidental evils can be imagined. Motorists who know their way about can get wine at nights on their seaside trips and ladle it out to their female companions. Such places are a curse to the community, and all licenses for mixed business wine bars ought to be cancelled.

AUSTRALIAN CASH ORDERS, Ltd

351-359 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

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

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

CHARMED BY SYDNEY.

Staying at the Hotel Australia is Mrs. Andrews, of Washington, United States, who has been travelling for nine and a half years. She has been through North and South America, and as far as Alaska to see the midnight sun. With her niece, who is her travelling companion, she is now on her way to New Zealand, and later will leave for Manila, China and Japan before returning to America.

Mrs. Andrews is the widow of an American journalist, who represented the Chicago "Inter-Ocean." Later he joined the "National Tribune." He wrote several books. During the time that Roosevelt ran for President Mr. Andrews wrote "Facts About a Candidate," of which 325,000 volumes were published in four different languages.

Mrs. Andrews is charmed with Sydney and its Harbor and beaches. "There is nothing unsightly around your foreshores," she said in an interview. "I was impressed by all the marvellous points jutting out, and the well-built beautiful bungalows."

ABOUT PROHIBITION.

Asked about Prohibition, Mrs. Andrews said that, generally speaking, the people who condemned Prohibition and pronounced it a failure were those who did not like being deprived of their liquor.

"Naturally," she said, "there will always be law-breakers and people who take advantage of any situation, but the benefit of Prohibition has been proved. Since the law came into force, the wives of laboring men have started banking accounts and the children are better dressed and better fed. It has been found that employers have fewer absences from illness among the employees since Prohibition. These facts alone will have a wonderful influence on the future generation."

"One cannot condemn a movement because of a few failures. For instance, the other night I went into a fish saloon for dinner. I saw a well-dressed young woman sitting at a table. She did not eat anything, but she drank a whole bottle of wine while I was there, and smoked long cigarettes. Yet I will not judge Australian girls by that one example. Years ago in New York a movement was started to abolish saloons to prevent having entire Prohibition. But it was found impossible and so the extreme measure had to be enforced."

Mrs. Andrews is interested in education, and holds that to help people to become educated is the most philanthropic of works. "Evening News," January 3, 1925.

EXCEPT IN THE MOVIES.

On the screen a husky at a lumber-camp mess table had just pinched the new waitress on the cheek, and she had retorted by breaking a plate over his head.

"Why, mama!" A child's voice penetrated the darkness of the theatre. "That's no way to act at the dinner table, is it?"

A Personal Chat with my readers

THE ENEMY SNEAKS IN. Some parents are rightly anxious about the company their children keep, and if they heard a man in a good position inviting their boy or girl to have a drink, they would be horrified; they would surely refuse such a man the hospitality of their home. Then strangely they admit into their home (because it is in name at least) a reputable daily paper, which in a most specious and attractive way commends to all and sundry alcohol as a beverage. Why not cut out the offending parts and post them to the editor with a parental remonstrance? Why take this worse than insult lying down? The new telephone books come into our homes under the urge of business and convenience. They come with all the prestige of the Commonwealth behind them, and under cover of privilege they lure our young folk with an attractive advertisement, and urge them to acquire the liquor habit. I wish you would post to me at once the back page of your telephone book, and if you can get a back page from a friend's book post it also. I want 1000 or so of these, and will take steps to use them by way of protest.

It is monstrous that we should be compelled to hang in our homes that which is offensive, that which we know to be dangerous, that which we consider an insult to our intelligence, and a menace to our homes. Please help me by sending that offending back page. Being definite is alright, but indignation unexpressed means little.

THE IMPUDENCE OF IT. The liquor trade, wealthiest of all monopolies, plying its evil business on a yearly permit, has the impudence to claim compensation, when a long-suffering public finally decides that it is a menace and a public nuisance, and must be prohibited. To add to this impudence is the fact that they base the amount claimed on their turnover, including all their unlawful after-hour sales.

Take this astounding incident:

"In the case in which Robert Bruce sued C. Davies for misrepresentation in connection with the sale of the Rose of South Yarra Hotel, Mr. Justice Starke awarded plaintiff £1500. The claim showed that the takings of the hotel were largely due to after-hour trading, whereas defendant represented that they were legitimate."

When this hotel is eventually closed it will virtuously claim a huge compensation, as they have all done, both in Victoria and New South Wales.

It is really humorous to find the law-breaker demanding to be compensated when he is no longer allowed to break the law.

OUR GIRLS IN DANGER. Following on the mysterious disappearances of many young Melbourne girls, the police have instituted inquiries which lead them to suspect that the white slave traffic may be responsible. Special steps have been taken to eradicate the evil, and already a man has been arrested.

Sensational disclosures are expected. Reports of the police have indicated that men of loose character have been operating from motor cars in the city and suburbs, and luring young girls to certain premises in the city where they are given drink, and are sometimes drugged.

These men, most of whom are well known to the police, are stated to drive up in front of big drapers and other establishments at closing hours, and good-naturedly offer to take any of the girls who are passing on a joy ride.

Unsuspectingly many have accepted the invitation, with disastrous results.

One girl who was rescued from the clutches of the gang told a most sordid story of her adventures to the police. The parents of the girls have reported to the police their disappearance, and on probing the matter have found out the real truth.

Several young girls have been found drowned of late. Others have taken their lives in other ways. The police have more than a suspicion that some of these girls have been the innocent victims of unscrupulous scoundrels.

Some weeks ago a young woman who was arrested stated that she had been frequenting a certain place where motor cars were garaged in the city, and had been given drugs. Because of this and other alarming information, four plain-clothes police were detailed to make inquiries, and to keep watch on the place. They raided the premises on New Year's Eve. There were five men and a woman there. Three of the men were drunk. There were a dozen bottles of ale on the table. Later at the city watch-house a man was charged with having kept a house of ill-fame.

It seems incredible, but it is a pathetic fact that girls readily go with utter strangers for joy rides.

Two very striking cases have had fatal results lately in Sydney. It is idle to deplore the lack of parental control; back of

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.
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321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1925.

it is the lack of parental character and example.

A girl of 16 wrote to the daily papers, asking for a greater freedom from control and liberty for girls to go out at night. Of course, this girl, if it was a girl, is one vastly ignorant of life and its modern dangers. Parents who have grown tired of the patient effort necessary to acquire deep religious habits, and now bring their children up on Sunday surf and joy rides, are sowing to the wind, and will most certainly reap the whirlwind. It used to be one black sheep to the family. We are fast approaching the time when a family will be lucky to have one white one.

THE FATAL EVIDENCE. We are much more interested in the number of runs than in the number of children. No one can doubt this.

Tucked away in an insignificant corner of a paper, where it missed editorial notice, and was quite overshadowed by the pictures and double-column headings devoted to the Test cricket match, was this most disquieting and significant statement, dated January 7, London:

"Sir Robert Blair, late Education Officer of the London County Council, speaking at the Northern Education Conference, gave some startling figures in relation to the declining birthrate.

"The Board of Education, he said, was now budgeting £1,000,000 less for primary schools than it had budgeted in 1910.

"By 1933," added Sir Robert, there will be 2,000,000 fewer workers in Great Britain."

In the lifetime of many who have ignored the significance of all that lies behind this statement of fact, the Empire will reap the
(Continued on page 10).

THE COUNTRY PRESS.

EXPLAINING "BY ARRANGEMENT."

The columns of the country press are closed to the FREE public discussion of one of the most important social questions of the day.

By R. B. S. HAMMOND.

It would be wrong to conclude that the country press as a whole is hostile to Prohibition. Such is not the case. I should be doing less than justice to many of my conferees were I to ignore the fact that, in spite of their desire to be fair and even generous, they have been forced into a position which many of them thoroughly dislike, for they recognise in it a grave and objectionable departure from the free and independent traditions of British journalism.

AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

At the annual meeting of the Country Press Association, to which most of the country newspapers belong, held in Sydney in October, 1919, "the matter of the Prohibition propaganda"—I quote the words of an ex-President of the Association—"was discussed, and it was decided that all articles on the question, for and against, should be charged for as advertising matter."

A reason is given by this gentleman in the following terms:

"In this liquor Prohibition campaign both sides will spend thousands of pounds, and the country newspapers have decided that they are not going to allow their columns to be deluged by partisan writers on either side unless they are prepared to pay advertising rates for the space so used."

There are obvious reasons why I cannot accept this statement as a full explanation of the position taken up by the country press. It is not even the most important and essential part of the true explanation. If it were, how are we to explain the fact that the same principle has never been made to apply to the discussion of other public questions notwithstanding the fact that these also have, from time to time, provoked a deluge of partisan publicity?

HOW IT STARTED.

Consideration of certain acknowledged facts will, I think, help to throw a clearer light on the real position. For some time prior to the passing of the resolution to charge for Prohibition "propaganda" at advertising rates a practice had grown up of publishing as ordinary "news items" paragraphs and articles against Prohibition supplied by the trade. There was nothing whatever to attract the attention of the ordinary reader to distinguish this propaganda from bona fide news gathered by the staffs of the newspapers, but as it embodied much that was quite inaccurate and entirely misleading we set out to correct this misinformation, and were courteously told by a large number of editors that we could not reply in the "news" columns to matter that appeared at advertising rates.

By the courtesy of some editors and by the generosity of others we were permitted to make some corrections, but we were up against a decision that created for us a position that was financially impossible.

We then began to urge that all objectionable advertising matter should bear a distinct designation, and as far as possible the public should be protected from this camouflaged attack on Prohibition.

The liquor interests, of course, did not like the designation "advrt.," and so as a

compromise the words "By arrangement" were to be used.

The object of this caption was, of course, to warn the reader that, although printed in the form of news articles, this matter was essentially propagandist advertisement. The caption was to apply indiscriminately to matter supplied by either side. I notice that in a letter to the "Southern Morning Herald," dated December 9, the Hon. T. M. Shakespeare, M.L.C., Secretary of the Country Press Association, freely acknowledges "the debt of gratitude due by country pressmen to the Temperance Party for having brought about this very desirable discrimination between genuine news and propaganda."

A MOST DISHONEST EVASION.

Now, in the letter to the "Southern Morning Herald," to which reference has already been made, Mr. T. M. Shakespeare attempts to justify that position. Referring to the policy of the Alliance in systematically correcting misstatements circulated by the Liquor Party, he says:

"Just there is where members of my organisation join issue. They dispute the right of any organisation systematically attempting to obtain free propaganda for contributed partisan statements under the guise of news. . . . The Country Press is as free to-day to publish any opinion or item expressed or selected by the editorial staff of any newspaper as at any time during the past 82 years newspapers have been published in country centres of this State. But when it comes to contributed propaganda, systematically distributed to influence party results, then members of my Association say that the discrimination between news and propaganda, as suggested by the Temperance Party of New Zealand, should apply and, indeed, must apply."

It would be difficult to conceive a more dishonest evasion of a plain issue than this. I regret having to employ so strong a term, but nothing milder will fit the case. By including under the term "propaganda" corrections of deliberate misstatements to which the newspapers have already given publicity, Mr. Shakespeare would make it appear that the New South Wales Alliance had sought to trespass unduly on the hospitality of the press by systematically attempting to secure free publicity for partisan statements, whereas, in point of fact, it never attempted to do anything of the sort. The real meaning of Mr. Shakespeare's statement is very different:

The Country Press will co-operate with the Liquor Party for a cash consideration in misinforming and misleading the public, but it will agree to assist in removing the misconceptions it has helped to create only upon a further cash payment.

WHY NOT TRUTH IN ADVERTISING?

Such is the sorry position in which Mr. Shakespeare and HIS Association have landed the country newspapers. It used, at one time, to be considered a heinous offence

for an editor to publish inaccurate information, and a still more heinous one to refuse to insert a correction, but times have changed, and it is abundantly evident that Mr. Shakespeare and some of the country newspapers have not yet become involved in the movement for truth in advertising.

Mr. Shakespeare's letter speciously attempts to convey the impression that both sides are treated exactly alike in this matter, but such is not in fact the case. It is not difficult to discern the fundamental difference existing between misstatement deliberately circulated to subserve a particular interest and a mere correction of such misstatement. Does Mr. Shakespeare ignore the fact that the motive inducing the Liquor Party to publish information is a private one concerned with the preservation of a highly capitalised industry making huge profits, without any consideration of the public good whatever, whereas no consideration of private financial interest is involved in the humanitarian activity of the Prohibition Party? The Prohibition Party has no capital and makes no profits from any trading operations. It places its hands deep in its own pockets to try and promote a great social and moral reform which it honestly believes will advance the happiness, the health and the material well-being of the community. Possibly the distinction is too subtle for Mr. Shakespeare. Possibly, too, he forgets that all reputable and responsible British newspapers hold themselves morally responsible for the accuracy of the information contained in their news columns and advertising space.

BUSINESS DIVORCED FROM PRINCIPLE.

The New South Wales Alliance accepts only as a compromise the use of the caption "By Special Arrangement" in connection with its corrections of misstatements, but it emphatically objects to the view that corrections are propaganda in the same sense and of the same quality as the propaganda of the Liquor Party, and nobody who was not more concerned to protect the advertising revenue (no matter how obtained) of the country newspapers than to uphold the traditions of British journalism would attempt to confuse very plain and dissonant issues. Here is the dilemma for Mr. Shakespeare: the Prohibition Party cannot compete financially with the Liquor Party. If financial capacity is to be the sole test of warranty the liquor propaganda must swamp our own every time. That may be business, but it is devoid of all principle, and betrays the very postulate whereon the privileges and the raison d'être of the press are based and its influence tolerated—the postulate that it is the function of the press to protect the interests of the people and to cherish, within the limits of the law, freedom of speech.

It must be obvious to the meanest intelligence that a much greater financial interest is involved for the country newspapers in not offending the Liquor Party than in keeping on good terms with the Prohibition Party, and it is in the light of this undoubted fact that Mr. Shakespeare's pious reflection about the complete freedom of country newspapers to publish anything they like must be read. The Liquor Party is in a position to give or to withhold a considerable volume of advertising capable of affecting very substantially the limited revenues of country newspapers. The Prohibition Party cannot do this. If, therefore, Mr. Shakespeare really intends to stand by his remarkable reasoning it follows that the Liquor Party ought to get a better hearing from the country press than the Prohibition Party, irrespective of the merits of the case or the public interest. In practice that precisely is what happens.

(Continued on next page.)

The Country Press—

(Continued from page 9.)

FREE ONLY IN NAME.

The freedom of the country press in this matter is theoretical, not real; it is a freedom conditioned by the supreme necessity of not offending advertisers, and losing essential cash. To talk, under such circumstances, of the independence of the press is puerile. In this question, of a great moral issue of national importance, the country newspapers are actuated by considerations not of principle but of profit, and they are forced into an extreme attitude in that sense by the resolution of the Country Press Association. The hand of the liquor interest is visible all through that resolution. It was all to the advantage of that interest that the payment rule should be adopted. It was the most effective means of restraining newspaper publicity for Prohibition.

USURPING THE EDITOR'S SEAT.

The attitude of the country press is a very singular one, the full implications of which are not, perhaps, clearly realised. Its most objectionable feature, of course, is that, in the matter of Prohibition, it pays no regard whatever to any consideration of public interest. To this there are brilliant and outstanding exceptions. The "By arrangement" scheme that was foisted on them discriminates against Prohibition in a way which has never been allowed to prejudice the free and full discussion of any other question of public policy. It is an attitude peculiar to the country press; no city newspaper has ever sought to fetter the free expression of public opinion with any such rule.

The editor that vacates his chair and refuses to exercise his judgment as to what is of value and interest to his readers, let alone what is true, and allows the money of an outside body to dominate his paper, is in an indefensible position. The public have a right to demand that the editor be free to admit or reject matter of public interest. The "By arrangement" scheme usurps the editor's position.

IS BRIBE TOO STRONG A WORD?

I quoted at the beginning of this article the explanation tendered for the payment rule to a correspondent by the President of the Country Press Association at the time it was adopted. I doubt whether he realised the full implications of the statement to which he committed himself. "In this liquor campaign," he says, "both sides will spend thousands of pounds." Seeing that the newspapers do not hesitate to publish columns of propaganda upon all other public questions this can only mean in regard to Prohibition that the country press will stifle the free and full discussion of its merits unless they are bribed, for advertisement charges levied upon such a basis are indistinguishable from forcibly extracted bribes. It was upon fidelity to higher ideals that the power and prestige of the press were originally founded. The gentleman to whom this remarkable explanation of the policy of the Country Press Association was tendered sent a dignified reply. "I look upon a man who is the editor of such a paper as yours," he wrote, "as one who should do his utmost to mould the opinions of his readers in the right direction—as one who should not bind himself to publish what was not true, even if it was paid for, or to exclude anything designed to put his readers right unless it was paid for."

That is a point of view which apparently has no appeal for Mr. T. M. Shakespeare and the Country Press Association.

Personal Chat with My Readers—

(Continued from page 8.)

disaster that a godless, indulgent, pleasure-at-all-cost people are swiftly moving to.

Recently, in London, an eminent scientist, lecturing in a simple way to some slum boys on the theory of evolution, traced man right back through millions and millions of years. Then he said to the boys solemnly: "And now, my lads, I have taken you back so far, but I can take you no farther. We have come to a closed door." "Please, sir, I know what is behind the door," said one little fellow. "What?" asked the scientist. "Why, God, of course," said the boy.

The same child could have told you that back of the world unrest and human failure is the absence of God.

CANDIDATES
FOR
PARLIAMENT.

Every day there is evidence of manoeuvring to win Party selections and obtain the endorsement that is such a big factor in winning a place in Parliament. Every time you see a name mentioned in your area promptly write and ask the proposed candidate what his attitude is toward Prohibition. Be definite, for when some candidates are called upon to state their position on Prohibition they remind me of the absent-minded professor, who poured the syrup down his back and scratched his pancake. They make a whole statement without once mentioning the issue.

The Editor

SEASIDE AND PLAYGROUND IN
VICTORIA.

The Victorian Band of Hope Union is carrying through an extensive programme of meetings for the children at the beaches and in the playgrounds as in former years. The meetings are bright and brief, consisting of singing, rhyming competitions, "peanut stunts," and other novel methods of imparting Temperance truth. A brief story talk is given at each meeting by some competent friend.

Pledge signing is a feature of the meetings, and several thousands of names are now on the special list kept for this purpose. The names and addresses of the children signing are sent to the Band of Hope or other Junior Temperance Society meeting nearest their home, with a request that they be visited and linked up with the society. In all cases the children are reminded of their promise by the sending of a card on their birthday.

The Union is satisfied that this is one of the best phases of its work, and is aiming at increasing the scope and effectiveness of the gatherings in the near future.

FOR SALE.

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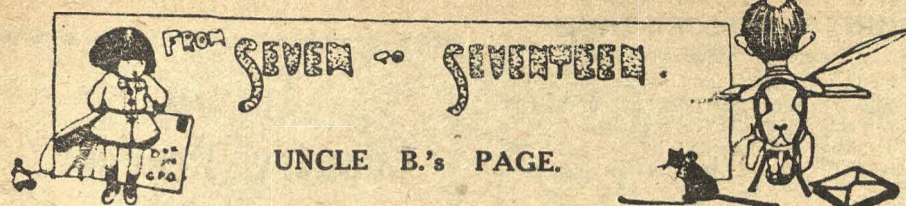
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UNCLE B.'s PAGE.

HOW MANY?

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

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

WHAT BRINGS SUCCESS?

It takes a lot of time, and it takes more than time to make a boy or girl in their teens into a real "somebody." Success only comes to those who make a full use of all their powers. You can't win a race if you only have one leg, unless it is a race for one-legged people. You can't win anything worth winning with half of what you are equipped with unused. It is not the extent of your powers, but the use of your powers. I mean by that a clever or strong person using only half their cleverness and strength will be beaten by someone who has only half their cleverness and strength, but is using all they have. **Everyone can do much more than they are doing.** Edison and Henry Ford were at one time failures. Now the secret is when you have done your best, just do a wee bit more. If you don't do more than you are paid for you will never be paid for more than you do. You can do more than you are doing now, and you can be more than any one thinks you ever will be, if you will start in doing always a bit more when you feel like stopping and everlastingly keep at it.

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

TOP.

Hilda Robinson, 18 Parkview-street, Waratah, writes: I am a dreadful scallywag, but I cannot let Christmas go past without writing to wish you a Merry Christmas and every good wish for a bright and prosperous New Year. We have just had our Q.C., and I am very glad to be able to tell that I came top, so after the holidays I will go to a higher school. Our holidays commenced last week, and as I have three brothers younger than myself my mother is already wishing that school was starting again. My aunt and uncle are coming over from Melbourne to spend Christmas with us. I sent a parcel, which I hope you will get; it may be useful for your poor people. I will close now, wishing you and all "Grit" cousins a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

(Dear Hilda,—We all say "Hurrah!" every time one of our family comes "top," and we say it pretty often. Thank you for the parcel; you go off the "ugly" list with honors.—Uncle B.)

Ruth Stephens, 89 Hope-street, Bathurst, writes: I would like to join your family. My birthday is on May 16. I am nine years and seven months. I don't want to be put on the scallywag list. How many Ni's and Ne's have you got? I was born in Mortdale. Before I came to Bathurst I lived at Dubbo. I like Bathurst very much. I have been here three weeks. I lived at Dubbo for four years. I have a brother. His name is Mervyn; he is fourteen and he has a camera. He took my photo yesterday. We have a nice garden. Before we lived at Dubbo we lived at Broken Hill, Goulburn and Inverell.

(Dear Ruth,—Welcome to my family. You have lived in a lot of places. I wonder which of them you like best? You ask how many Ne's and Ni's I have. Well, in 18 years about 2500 have written to me. So you have joined a very big family.—Uncle B.)

* * *

A NEW NI.

Isa Robson, Cronulla, writes: Will you accept me as a Ni? I was seven last February 24. I am getting on for eight. Our school broke up last Wednesday for the Xmas holidays. I will be going up into 4th class when we go back to school. I am not the only one in the family. We have two boys and one girl and myself. Xmas will soon be here. My word, the years do pass away quickly. I think I must close now. Wishing you and all your other Ne's and Ni's a happy Christmas.

(Dear Isa,—Glad to have you in my family. It made me smile when I read that you found the years going so quickly. Let me tell you they go much quicker as you grow older.—Uncle B.)

* * *

THE DUCK DIED.

George Butler, Perth, writes: I am sending a Xmas card, and I wish you a happy Xmas. Mother and all of us wish you were here, and then we could have some fun with you. We've got a nice lot of grapes in our back yard, and I like them. Do you like grapes? I have only got two bantams now. Daddy brought me two little ducks, but one died. I am glad we are breaking up so that I can go for a swim down to Crawley's Baths. On Saturday we are going to a Xmas tree.

(Dear George,—Thank you for the card and the good wishes. So the duck died. Well, they have a habit of dying about Christmas time. Did you hear of the little girl when one of her fowls was put on the table cooked, who said, "Oh, chookie, I hardly knew you with your clothes off"?—Uncle B.)

HURRAH FOR FAITH!

We heartily congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Phair on the great success of Faith, in the examinations at the Girls' High School at Petersham. It is one of the most important of our High Schools, and she has come out top of the two or three hundred girls there. She won three firsts in the exams, and two seconds. The Head Mistress, in a footnote to the paper she received, heartily congratulated her, and said that she will be not only a credit to the school but to her parents and her country.

We are all proud of this member of our family.

UNCLE B.

* * *

WIRELESS.

Mary Snow, "Hartford," Bangalow, writes: I am getting very lazy now for not writing more often, ain't I, but I ask forgiveness. On the 12th December the Public School here held a bazaar to raise money for installing a wireless set at the school. We raised £45/1/2 after the expenses (which were small) were taken out of it. The bazaar started at 11 o'clock on Friday morning, and was kept open until about 10 at night. We had produce, fancy work, soft drinks, ice cream, refreshments, and lolly stalls, and a fish pond. In the evening we had a programme. The school broke up on the following Wednesday afternoon. I suppose you are having a very busy time down there getting ready for Christmas.

(Dear Mary,—You did well at your bazaar. Please don't give way to that lazy feeling, and write and let us know how the wireless works. I used to listen-in on the ship when I last went to America. It is very wonderful.—Uncle B.)

* * *

WHERE DOES TIME GO?

Thelma Dunlop, 38 George's River Road, Croydon Park, writes:

I couldn't let my 17th birthday pass without writing to you once more. I owe my most humble apologies to you for being such a terrible scallywag; but really, Uncle, a year passes so quickly that you really don't know where it has gone before it has slipped away. I have had so much to do this year, too, and lately have not been able to find time to move. I was working right up to the last minute for my exams, as I am still at Tech. I still have exams. to go for. At present I am having about three months' holiday, and I am sure I won't know what to do in all that time, although I have been pretty busy so far. I hope my writing is readable, Uncle, as I am writing in great difficulties. The electric light is half off and half on, as we are having some rain. Well, Uncle, I hope you are going to forgive me for not attending and helping the Great White Fair; but at that time I was very busy making clothing for two little girls from the Burnside Homes, which our Fellowship Association clothes. I had to have the things finished in a week, and had a good deal to do. It happened that the Saturday your White Fair was held was the Saturday on which

(Continued on next page.)

Seven to Seventeen—

we had decided to go up to the Homes. When we go up we give the whole of No. 1 Home, to which our two little girls belong, a party. It is lovely, Uncle, to see those dear little children enjoying themselves; they always look forward to our visit.

I would very much like one of my "cousins" about 16 years of age to write to me. I hope you will try and find one for me.

(Dear Thelma,—I am like yourself. I often wonder where time goes. Will you try and get Arnold Bennett's remarkable book, "Can You Live on 24 Hours a Day?" It is great; be sure to get it. You are doing a very splendid thing in helping the children at the Burnside Homes. I hope someone writes to you. If they don't I will do it myself.—Uncle B.).

THE PRO. CHICKS.

Gladys Thorn, North Dandalup, Western Australia, writes:

I suppose it is time to write to you. I hope you had a happy Christmas and a bright New Year. We are having our Xmas holidays now. We broke up on Friday, 19th, and we had a Christmas party on the Saturday. I got a bag, a book, and a little basket of lollies. On Christmas Day I got another book, a blue dress, with a belt to match, a necklace, a bangle, and a drawing set. In the drawing set there was a pen, but there wasn't any nibs, a pencil you have to put lead in and two pieces of lead. Some of the ladies got up a fancy dress ball and a Christmas Tree. I got a bottle of lavender water. I must close now, hoping you are well, and you had a happy Christmas and a bright New Year. Eggs have been hard to sell, but I am sending a ten-shilling note from the Prohibition Chicks.

(Dear Gladys,—I have half a mind to post a handful of grain over to those Pro. Chicks, just to let them know I am thankful to them for working for Prohibition. I thank you for your help and all your good wishes.—Uncle B.).

OUR FISHERMAN.

Victor Robb, Short-street, Hay, writes:

It is a long time since I wrote last. The fish are biting well now. I caught a bream about 2 or 3 lb. weight to-day. I hope you had a good Xmas. I had a good one. I have a magpie; it can whistle. My brother has a Podargus owl; it is a grey and white bird. I have a lot of tomatoes; they are green yet; in a week they will be ripe. Keith and Roy are out working now—Roy on a station, Keith at a shop.

(Dear Victor,—That was a great fish you caught. I hope it tasted good. I wonder how you discovered your owl was a Podargus? That is a name to go to bed with. When I come to Hay you will have to show me how to catch a fish, as I have never caught one.—Uncle B.).

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 16/1/25, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10/-: Miss McIntyre, N.Z., 35/-, 30/12/27; James Hiles, 30/12/24; Mrs. B. C. Knight, 5/-, 8/7/25; Mrs. Banks, £1/6/10, 16/6/24; S. Emmett, 30/10/25.

The following are paid to 30/12/25: J. Berry, T. Spangler, Miss Loutheau £1, two copies), Miss J. Parker, J. F. Turner, C. Nairn (£1), J. E. Hellowell, Mrs. Lemaire, W. Robinson, O. A. Piggott (£1/1/-).

The Automobile Makes Prohibition Necessary.

The common theme of discussion when the wet and dry question is brought up is: What would happen with saloons back and with our streets and highways filled with automobiles? On the question, generally, the people believe with Henry Ford that this country is not big enough for both the liquor traffic and automobiles. One will have to go. The automobile is going to stay. The "Catholic Citizen," of Milwaukee, in discussing automobiles and liquor, says:

"Driving while intoxicated" is still a verdict in many automobile accidents, even though we have had Prohibition for five years. Meanwhile, the number of automobiles has doubled. Automobiles clutter the curbs and congest the streets. They whiz past each other by thousands on the country roads. How would it be if intoxicants were still sold at all the road houses and city corners? The accidents would be doubled because driving, while fortified with a few drinks, would be commoner. The country would then be forced into Prohibition by the automobile industry.

PARCELS FOR THE POOR.

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.

TO PARENTS.

For some time 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 a 24 page instructive Report for 1923/24 and eight more booklets to help parents, boys, girls, youths and maidens.

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A BRAVE BABY.

"Most wonderful baby I ever saw!" exclaimed Mr. Meekton. "Wonderful for what?" "Courage. Don't hesitate to interrupt Henrietta when she's talking."

CALL FOR HEROES.

A bootlegger suggests that Americans should boost home trade by buying moonshine instead of imported liquor. Here is a good chance to die for your country.

SOCIETY NOTE.

"Every modern girl should have a chaperon," says a writer in a morning paper. We would go further and recommend three chaperons working eight-hour shifts.

HONEST CONFESSION.

The House Agent: "You say you have no children, gramophone or wireless, and you don't keep a dog. You seem just the quiet tenant the owner insists on."

The House Hunter: "I don't want to hide anything about my behaviour, so you might tell the owner that my fountain-pen squeaks a bit."

WHY SHE SHOT HIM.

She had just returned from the barber's shop, where she had exchanged her heavy tresses for a shingle.

"I simply could not stand the weight of all that hair on my head another day," she explained to her angry husband.

"I always thought your head was weak," was his only comment.

EXPERIENCE AT USUAL RATES.

Another racing season is closing and the usual number of men have learned once again that the only people who make any money following the horses are the teamsters.

ENTHUSIASTIC ARTISTS.

Visitor (to newly-wed): "So you are not getting tired of studio life, eh?"

Artist's Wife: "Good gracious, no! It's most interesting. Jim paints and I cook. Then the game is to guess what the things are meant for."

THE WEAKER SEX.

"They tell me Simpson had quite a scrap with his wife last night."

"What was wrong with him?"

"I didn't hear."

"Liquor, do you suppose?"

"No; she licked him."

CHARGE!

The chairman of the gas company was making a popular address.

"Think of the good the gas company has done," he cried. "If I were permitted a pun, I would say in the words of the immortal poet, 'Honor the light brigade.'"

At this point a consumer jumped up with the shout: "Oh, what a charge they made!"

TOO MANY.

"Mother, is it true that an apple a day keeps the doctor away?"

"Yes, Jimmie. Why?"

"Cause if it is, I kept about ten doctors away this morning—but I'm afraid one'll have to come soon."

Her Father: "Young man, the lights in this house go out at ten o'clock."

The Young Man: "Fine; that suits me; don't delay on my account."

WHAT A CHANCE.

Joan (romantically): "I think the poets are right, George. It's only in the great open spaces that we find ourselves!"

George: "Well, we're twenty miles from anywhere, the sun's going down, and I've lost the map, so now's your chance."

TOO TENDER HEARTED.

Mrs. W.H.C. writes: "My little girl, Edith, aged five, seemed suddenly to have lost interest in Sunday school. She had enjoyed so much learning about Moses that I could not understand her change of attitude."

"Why don't you want to go, dear?" I asked her.

"Oh," she replied, "I don't like to go to Sunday school since Moses died."

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DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON.

SUNDAY.

"My grace is sufficient for Thee."—2 Cor., 12, 9.

Just sufficient grace He giveth
For our daily need.
He by whom our spirit liveth
With His life will feed,
Day by day a fresh supply
Must be given constantly.

Grace sufficient for each sorrow
We may have to bear.
Never need we fear to-morrow
Nor what waits us there.
Grace sufficient He will send
While we on His strength depend.

Grace sufficient for temptation
Which we all must face.
We can meet each situation
With sufficient grace.
Let us take Him at His Word,
Trust our all-sufficient Lord.

—F.T.

MONDAY.

"According to your faith be it done unto you."

The measure of our faith is the measure of power we receive from the Lord. Little faith, little power, little daring, little enterprise. Great faith, great power, great daring, great enterprise. Faith is power, and the measure of one is the measure of the other. Faith is buoyancy. Lose your faith, you begin to sink. What is faith? Faith is the substance of things hoped for. Faith acts on the assurance that the thing hoped for is.—Dr. Jowett.

TUESDAY.

"Our light affliction . . . is but for a moment."—2 Cor., 4, 17.

"But for a moment," friend, though long it seemeth,
"But for a moment," is the affliction's heat.
"But for a moment," fierce, and strong, and trying—
Then the reward—eternal, vast, complete.

"But for a moment!" Nay, say not a lifetime!
Glory exceeding waits thy life to crown.
Glory to last—throughout the endless ages,
When, at His call, thine armor is laid down.

"But for a moment!" Pause! 'Twill make thee stronger;
Fix thy heart's gaze where things pass not away;
Trials, afflictions, tears—are for a moment—
Glories they bring last on through endless day.

—Anson Smith.

WEDNESDAY.

"I will give unto Him of the fountain of the water of life freely."—Rev., 21, 6.

Water and life are almost synonymous terms. Life on this globe cannot exist without water. Vegetation would soon become extinct. A great part of man's bodies is composed of water. How refreshing is a glass of cool spring water to a thirsty, way-worn traveller, on a hot summer's day when the sun has reached its meridian. It reinvigorates him as nothing else can. How fearful the deprivation when on a long voyage the supply of water has run out. The loss of food is nothing to it. Man can subsist on water many days, without it he soon loses his reason, and finally expires. Water is one of God's best gifts to man. Just as

the water we drink is necessary to our physical existence, so is the water of life which He freely offers to all, a necessity of our soul's health and vigor. He compares Himself to a fountain of living water; that is, a perpetual spring which never dries up. The soul tries to satisfy itself from springs which can hold no water, or which are polluted with the mire of the world, and poison the soul, or leave it thirsting still. Jesus offers the living water which He says whosoever drinketh of shall never thirst, never thirst for the world's empty cisterns. Here we may come again and again to obtain all the strength we need for our journey heavenward. But first we must come to the fountain opened for sin and uncleanness, and wash our sin-stained souls in "the blood of the Lamb." All who have not thus washed will be found like the man without the wedding garment, for this is the robe of His righteousness which admits us to the wedding feast. All who reject that blood will be shut out without exception.—F.T.

THURSDAY.

"Jesus, Thy blood and righteousness
My beauty are, my glorious dress.
'Midst flaming worlds in these arrayed
With joy shall I lift up my head.

Bold shall I stand in that great day,
For who aught to my charge shall lay?
Fully absolved through these I am
From sin and fear; from guilt and shame."
—Zinzendorf.

"When I see the blood I will pass over."—Ex., 12, 13.

"We have redemption through His blood."—Col., 1, 14.

"All things are by the law purged with blood."—Heb., 9, 22.

"The blood of Jesus Christ, His Son, cleanseth us from all sin."—1 John, 1, 7.

FRIDAY.

"Be not drunk with wine . . . but be filled with the spirit."—Eph., 5, 18.

If a man wants buoyancy, power to contend with a sea of troubles, and keep his head above the water; if he would be light-hearted, and have power to resist the awful, pressing weight of care; if he would be optimistic, with reason that can pierce the near and frowning horizon, and realise the golden morrow beyond, the secret must be sought, not in the highways of the body, but in the deep recesses of the soul. . . . Wine may excite a nerve; the Holy Ghost inspires and quickens the life. . . .

But how are we to be filled with the Spirit? The Apostle supplies an answer which to the worldly-wise may savor of foolishness. "Speak to one another in

psalms and hymns and spiritual songs." . . . Goethe's mother used to say that whenever her son had a grief he turned it into a poem, and so got rid of it. We may not be able to turn our griefs into our own poems, but we may turn them into other people's poems, and so be rid of them. Stimulus is often gained by mere expression. Souls are often heavy because of pent-up feeling. Utterance would be revival. The means of utterance can be found "in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs." In these we may find our stimulus. We may gain our inspiration from that which is inspired.—Dr. Jowett.

SATURDAY.

Lord, many times I am aweary quite
Of my own self, my sin and vanity.
Yet be not Thou, or I am lost outright,
Weary of me.

And hate against myself I often bear
And enter with myself in fierce debate,
Take Thou my part against myself, nor share
In that just hate.

Best friends might loathe us, if what things
Perverse
We know of our own selves they also knew.
Lord, Holy One, if Thou who knowest worse,
Shouldst loathe us too!

—Archpt. Trench.

When we come to the end of our own resources we come to the beginning of Christ's resources. Until we see our own unrighteousness we shall never avail ourselves of Christ's righteousness. The lower we sink in our own estimation the higher we shall rise in the estimation of Christ. "In myself dwelleth no good thing." "In Christ dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily."—F.I.

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A CHILDREN'S CHARTER.

The Secretary of the Sydney Branch of the Save the Children Fund (an international charity organisation) has recently received from its headquarters in London a draft copy of a Children's Charter, drawn up under the auspices of the League of Nations as the result of the lengthy deliberations of representatives of all the principal nations of the earth. This monumental document, exhaustively surveying, as it does, all possible problems centring on child welfare, is of commanding interest. Space considerations forbid publication of it in full, but we print below, in greatly condensed form, the substance of the 28 clauses of the Charter,

clauses which are a practical outcome of four major principles which are recognised and endorsed by the signatory nationalities to the Charter. These four principles are:

1. Every child should be born in health, succored in sickness and distress and rescued when in error.
2. Every child should be nurtured under healthful conditions.
3. Every child should have opportunity for physical, mental, moral and spiritual development.
4. Every child should be brought up as a member of the human family, conscious of its kinship with all other children, and pre-

pared to play its part in the service of its fellows.

The 28 corollary clauses deal with the following aspects of this world-problem: Responsibilities of parenthood, establishment of State departments of child welfare, hygiene, pure milk supplies and pure food generally; provision for the care and instruction of backward, crippled and sub-normal children, establishment of institutions for expectant mothers, State support of orphans, waifs and widowed or invalid mothers, enlightened treatment of child-delinquents, legislation to prevent exploitation of child labor or cruelty to children, universal State education, teaching of handicrafts to form an essential part of education, establishment of bureaus to assist children to find work on leaving school, proper playgrounds for school children, encouragement of children to protect animal and plant life, aesthetic education of children (music, painting, sculpture, etc.), provision of facilities for international intercourse between children.

The comprehensive nature of this document is self-evident.

DEATHS FROM ALCOHOLISM.

BEFORE, 2061; AFTER, 835.

During the four years preceding the adoption of Prohibition, there were 2061 deaths from alcoholism in New York City. The cables never flashed the news concerning these. The deaths were commonplace; they were not news. Deaths from alcoholism under Prohibition are news, and we hear much about them. It must be admitted that the warning against moonshine whisky, issued by the New York Health Commissioner, is urgently needed. In 1920, the deaths from alcoholism in New York were 98; in 1921, 119; in 1922, 272; and in 1923, 346. The rising figures may not indicate increasing consumption, but they do show the killing power of American moonshine liquor. Nature's laws operate when policemen sleep, and while officials grow rich on graft. The bulk of the working classes accept the law, and are better off because of it. The wealthy may pay the price of pure liquor, and sometimes get it. Those who resort to moonshine are mainly relics of license days, and as they pass out—speeded by their indulgence—their places are not filled.

"THE DAWNING OF THAT DAY."

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

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NORWEGIANS FIGHT FOR "DRY" COUNTRY.

The general elections for the Norwegian Storting (Parliament), held on October 20, resulted in the usual victory for the dries. The dry majority was approximately 188,080.

In the plebiscite of October 5-6, 1919, the vote on the Prohibition question was as follows:

For Prohibition	489,017
Against Prohibition	304,673

Dry Majority 184,344

By liquor intrigue the Government last July proposed, as a Government measure, the repeal of the dry law, but the Storting rejected the Government proposal by a vote of 85 to 65, an adverse majority of 20. Thereupon the Ministry resigned, and a new Cabinet, headed by Herr Johan Ludvig Mowinkel, as Premier, was installed. The new Premier was a "dry."

The wets, defeated in Parliament, declared that they would fight the thing out at the general elections in October. This they did, and were defeated again. The new Parliament on the Prohibition question stands about the same as did the former Parliament.

The newspapers in Norway are generally wet. They are owned by the rich, and the rich Norwegians are generally friends of alcohol. All they lack in getting what they want is votes.

The enforcement of the Norwegian law is strewn with difficulties because it only prohibits the sale of spirits. Wine and beer are not interfered with, and the people get drunk on wine and beer as well as on distilled spirits. Yet the voters stubbornly hang on to what Prohibition they have.

CRIME WAVE IN WET FRANCE.

A special copyright cable to the "Detroit Free Press" and "New York World" carrying a Paris date line of August 15, reads:

"An unusual crime wave has struck France. Criminologists are looking for an explanation of an epidemic of murders, reports of which fill the newspapers every day."

What an easy explanation the wet press of this country would find if France were a prohibition country instead of the wine-drinking country it is.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

"Why is it that a red-headed woman always marries a very meek man?"

"She doesn't. He just gets that way."

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FEWER PATIENTS RECEIVED.

Not So Many Persons are Taken to City
Hospital Since Prohibition Came.

In a special report to the Mayor of the City of Newark, N.J., Dr. Snavelly, medical superintendent of the City Hospital, notes a heavy falling off in the number of persons received as patients in the hospital this year suffering from alcoholism. Statistics on this subject show that while up to this period last year 2306 alcoholic patients were given treatment at the hospital, the number of the same class receiving similar treatment up to the same period of this year was only 1421. These cases, for the most part, are plain or fancy drunks. Commenting upon the

report of Dr. Snavelly, the Newark "Evening News" says:

"Such a pronounced falling off might be due possibly to a decrease in drunkenness in the community. In that case the effect of the raiding activities of Prohibition enforcement agencies, of injunctions and the padlocking of saloons, all of which must have been interfering with the availability of the alcoholic supply, could also explain the decrease in the number of victims of the deadly stuff that followed Prohibition into the market."

ROUGH WAVES.

Purser Wilson: "Don't you like the sea?"
Tourist (at home a hairdresser): "Not when it's marcelled."

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