

## STONED FRENCH CHERRIES.

LUSCIOUS, DAINTY FRUIT, FOR DESSERT OR COOKING.

A Rare Bargain.

Keep indefinitely.

Pure Fruit.

Glass Jars, only 1/8.

SANITARIUM HEALTH FOOD CO. (VEGETARIAN CAFE), 308 GEORGE STREET  
NEAR HUNTER STREET, SYDNEY.

# Grit.

## A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

VOL. XVIII. No. 24.

Twopence.

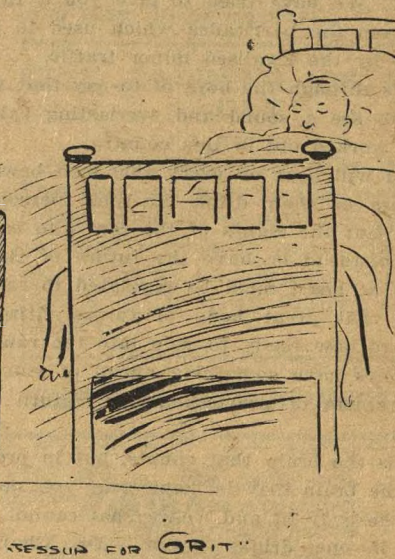
SYDNEY, AUGUST 28, 1924.

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



### A VERY REAL DANGER.

"There would be deaths from pneumonia anyhow, but of 100 abstainers suffering from pneumonia 18 would die, of 100 drinkers 52 would die. Alcohol cannot improve the quality of anybody's blood."—Arthur Evans, Surgeon and Lecturer, Westminster Hospital, London.



ALCOHOL USELESS AS A MEDICINE.

## COLLECT GREEN COUPONS

CHAPMAN & CO.  
BOOKBINDERS

259-261 CLARENCE STREET, SYDNEY.

'Phone CKy 2464.



## THE LAST WORD.

### LIQUOR TREATY WITH SWEDEN.

A liquor treaty with Sweden, similar to those negotiated with Great Britain and Germany, was signed at the State Department by Secretary Hughes and P. V. G. Assarsson, Counsellor of the Swedish Legation.—News Item, "Washington (D.C.) Post."

### ORGANISING STUDENTS TO UPHOLD THE LAW.

A move to organize local students into a body to uphold the Prohibition law was made to-day at Baltimore City College and the Polytechnic Institute by Horace D. Taft, brother of Chief Justice Taft, and head master of the Taft School of Watertown, Connecticut.

Mr. Taft is organizing students in many schools in the East into a body whose members will refuse drinks when they are offered and use every effort to see that the Prohibition laws are observed by young people. The suggestion that such an organization be formed among high school students here was made by Mr. Taft, following an address to the student body on "Law Enforcement."

The movement started in the Taft School, he said. Students told him they wished to do away with liquor on the school campus through their own efforts, and he granted the request. From there the movement spread to other New England schools. He expects it to sweep over the entire country.—News Item, "New York Times."

### NOTED SURGEON ADVISES BOYS.

"Keep yourselves free from all entangling habits. We have tried to give you a field free from the barricades which used to be set up by the legalised liquor traffic.

"It is through the boys of to-day that we hope to see a sound and everlasting exhibition worked out in this country.

"You will hear on every side men bewail the loss of their drink, of their personal rights, but the rights of the few who cannot see ahead or have the future of their nation at heart must be regulated to safeguard that great body of future citizens who are now ready to step into the ranks. You boys have something ahead of you in the problem of preventing the return of liquor.

"It is the brain that counts, but in order that the brain may be kept clear you must keep the body fit and well. That cannot be done if one drinks liquor."—Dr. Charles Mayo, noted surgeon, at Y.M.C.A. Convention, Rochester, N.Y.

### REPORT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

In the United States Court which convened in Asheville recently, Judge E. Y. Webb presiding and Hon. F. A. Linney prosecuting, fines aggregating 6350 dollars were assessed against violators of the Eighteenth Amendment, and 119 prisoners were placed in custody of the U.S. Marshal; eight of these men were sentenced to the United

States prison at Atlanta, Georgia, with aggregate sentences amounting to 44 years and one month.

The United States Court at Wilkesboro, which convened recently, seems to have been a record-breaker in Prohibition enforcement. During the three and one-half days of court 56 men were committed to jail, two of whom were sentenced to the Atlanta Penitentiary for one year and one day each. The aggregate term of sentence amounted to 17 years 11 months, and the total amount of fines assessed amounted to 5800 dollars—all for violation of the National Prohibition Act.—Report to Commissioner Haynes from Director A. B. Coltrane, North Carolina.

### FIFTH RUM TREATY SIGNED BY UNITED STATES.

The fifth rum treaty between the United States and foreign nations was signed recently with Denmark. Secretary Hughes signed for the United States and Charge d'Affaires Kaj Helmer-Petersen for the Danish Government. The treaty is similar to those already concluded with Great Britain, Germany, Sweden and Norway.—News Item, "Detroit Free Press."

### DRUGGISTS FAVOR DRY ENFORCEMENT.

The Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association at its 42nd annual convention went on record as being solidly behind the enforcement of the Volstead Act in Louisiana.

Another resolution adopted favored an amendment of the Volstead Act creating a stringent law governing the sale of all beverages containing alcohol.—News Item, "New Orleans (La.) Item."

### FEWER IN PRISON UNDER PROHIBITION LAW.

Speaking on what he called "The World's Greatest Menace," Commissioner of Correction Frederick A. Wallis, of New York City, declared that the records of the magistrates' courts of New York showed that "the prison population of the various institutions of the Department of Correction has been much less since the Volstead Act became effective in 1918 than it was in the same number of years prior to the Volstead Act.

This decrease in prison population is probably due to the fact that the multitude that had free access to liquor in the past cannot now obtain it so easily, and fights and brawls have been greatly reduced and disorderly conduct cases are fewer.—News Item, "Hartford (Conn.) Times."

### RESOLUTION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT.

The Arizona Baptist Convention, assembled in annual session at Glendale, Arizona, passed the following resolution:

"We desire to call on all Christian citizens and patriotic Americans to support the laws of the State and nation, and especially the Prohibition laws. We wish to express our firm conviction that the customers of bootleggers are evil citizens and a disgrace to our national ideals, just as much as are the illegal vendors of alcohol beverages.

## LADIES—

The Beautifully Illustrated

## "KING" TEA

Catalogue of Free Gifts Is Now Obtainable.

Ask your Grocer or Storekeeper.

"We reaffirm our hearty support of the city, county and Federal authorities in the strict enforcement of the Volstead Act, and commend the tendency to make increasingly severe the punishment by fines and imprisonment. We oppose the paroling of people convicted of violation of the Prohibition Act before they have served their sentences.

"We further desire to record our opposition of any effort to modify or make less stringent the Prohibition laws, and declare our intention to register this sentiment at the polls against any party or candidate who favors a repeal or weakening of the Prohibition Amendment or Volstead Act."—News item, "Arizona Republican."

### DISTRICT ATTORNEYS HOLD MEETINGS.

"In several of the judicial districts of this State the district attorneys are calling meetings at the different county seats of all law enforcement officers and conferring and advising them relative to the enforcement of the criminal laws, especially the liquor laws of the State, and, in my opinion, this is having a wonderful effect. I had the pleasure of attending one of these meetings at Mendenhall, Mississippi, called by the Hon. Rich Russell, District Attorney of that district. This meeting was called to order by the sheriff of Simpson county. There were several hundred citizens, men and women of the county, present, and great enthusiasm was demonstrated for the enforcement of the Prohibition law."—E. S. Chapman, Chief Enforcement Officer for Mississippi, in Jackson (Miss.) "Daily News."

### LIQUOR DEFEATS PURPOSE OF EDUCATION.

"The administrative officers of the University of Chicago regard the use of intoxicating liquor by students as physically, intellectually and morally dangerous, and as contrary to the spirit of the law of the land. They, therefore, believe that it tends to defeat the purpose of education.

"The University will not tolerate the use of intoxicants by its students in territory subject to its government, and will exert its influence to discourage such use of them anywhere. In accordance with this policy the University has dismissed one student and suspended two others."—Dr. Ernest D. Burton, President of University of Chicago.

## FOR SALE.

D.F. COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen, 5 acres, next to Mr. Tooth's cottage, one mile from station. Torrens title. £650, cash or terms. W. HARRIS, c/o The Rectory, Mittagong.



# THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION.

## INTERVIEW WITH MRS. PIRIE-BEYEA.

FOR "GRIT" BY M. PRESTON-STANLEY.

Mrs. Pirie-Beyea is a very distinguished American woman. She is visiting Australia as representing the English-Speaking Union, and has delivered several addresses of warm human interest.

Mrs. Pirie-Beyea is one of the most capable American women who has yet visited these shores. Her work in America is in children and woman welfare. She is an industrial nurse in charge of the employees of a vast organisation.

During the war period she spent five years at the site of war, and was the sister-in-charge of 7000 women and children. Mrs. Pirie-Beyea has lived in most parts of the world; as a matter of fact she has been located over considerable periods in eighteen different countries, and she speaks a number of languages.

As a lecturer Mrs. Pirie-Beyea speaks on Education, Human Welfare, Public Hygiene, Citizenship, and she is a leading member of the Chataqua. Under the auspices of this latter organisation Mrs. Pirie-Beyea has frequently delivered three and four addresses a day, and her warm, glowing personality is expressive of intelligence, sincerity, earnestness and power.

Summed up, Mrs. Pirie-Beyea is a powerful force for good. She has a trained mind, is an experienced student of world affairs, and her opinion on any great subject of human importance is of value.

"Give you an interview on Prohibition," said Mrs. Pirie-Beyea. "Why, yes, with the greatest pleasure.

"Why, the very greatest shock I have experienced in Australia is the way women treat the question of alcoholism, and yet more than any other question it affects their interests and the interests of their children, their husbands, their home, their Churches, and their community.

"They jest about their sons' weaknesses. Oh! let us hope they may never regret that jest.

"If women do not demand sobriety of their children, how can they expect the community to care? How can they expect their parliamentarians to pass legislation which will protect their boys and their girls, and make the highway of life safe for them? Why, the women of the United States regard this question as their business. They look on it as the most important woman's question in the whole realm of national politics, and they consider the maintenance of the Eighteenth Amendment a very sacred trust indeed.

"I have already expressed my surprise that so many of your women jest about drink. Let me now express my surprise that so many of them imagine that America may not be true to her policy of Prohibition. Let me make a prophecy: the people of America will never go back on the Eighteenth Amendment. Slowly, but surely, the tremendous gains from Prohibition are convincing the in-

telligent citizens of America that Prohibition is more than a blessing—it is a miracle.

"If you had known our country in the old saloon days, and saw it to-day, you would find it difficult to believe that it was the same country.

"When have our workers been so prosperous, our women so happy, our children so well-cared for, our men so contented and so well trained, our cities so tidy, or our administration so good? Never. It is Prohibition alone which has accomplished the immense change.

"The liquor traffic is certainly putting up a gigantic fight to belittle Prohibition and undermine the Constitution, and the poor mean whites of our cities, together with the foreign-born, drawn from heavy-drinking countries, are assisting them, but the moulders of American life and character are not drawn from these sections. The leaders, the shapers and framers of American polity, those who give to our Constitution their most enduring qualities, and those who express our best ideals and principles, are on the bridge—Prohibition is being piloted safely and wisely through many streams, and over many bridges, safely and wisely to shore.

"America will never go back, and it would be the crime of the ages if she did. If America went back she would go back on the greatest moral achievement of her entire life.

"American women are on the warpath; the elections will reveal their determination and their power. The 'wet' candidate has no chance of getting the support of the women; they are out to secure clean politics for the sake of their children, 'dry' legislators for the preservation of American civilisation, and again, to prophesy, the next Congress will be 'drier' than it has ever been before, notwithstanding the wiles, the wealth, and the organisation of the most unscrupulous traffic the world has ever known.

"Good luck to the women of Australia who are carrying on the 'dry' war. Why, the world is gradually becoming 'dry,' and I am confident that in twenty years a sober world will be in sight."

## MINER BROWN, TEN-DAY KING OF SCOTLAND.

Under the Labor regime in Great Britain the man chosen to represent the King this year at the General Assembly of the Church Assembly of Scotland was a simple Scotch miner. As the person representative of the King, he has to live for ten days at the Holyrood Palace in Edinburgh and receive royal homage from all ranks of the people, titled or untitled. His name is James Brown, and with his wife at his side he is reported to have gone through all the ceremonies, including the presentation of the keys of the city, with dignity and propriety. None of the established customs and formalities were unobserved save one—no intoxicating liquor was served at any of the dinners of functions, for James Brown is a total abstainer, and when he became His Grace the Lord High Commissioner at Holyrood Palace, he gave orders that no intoxicating liquors should be served during his stay. "It is the first time," says the press report, "when a dry court has ever been held in historic Holyrood."

## FEWER DRUNKEN WOMEN.

In 1914, when New York City had 10,000 open saloons, there were 4793 intoxicated women committed to the various institutions of that city. In 1923, with a greatly increased population and with the dry law not well enforced, commitments of women on the same charge numbered 557, a decrease of 4236. In 1914 one inebriate woman was committed for each 1165 of the population, while in 1923 there was one such commitment for each 10,484 of the population.

## "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.

## SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.





# New South Wales Alliance

Offices—Macdonell House, Pitt Street, Sydney.  
 'Phones: General Offices, City 157; Organising and Public Meeting Dept. City 8944.

Cable and Telegraphic Address: Dry, Sydney.

## FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 31st—

- 7 p.m.: Bexley Presbyterian Church.  
 Mr. H. N. Clough.
- 11 a.m.: Armidale Parish Appointment.
- 7.15 p.m.: Armidale Anglican Church  
 Mr. Charles W. Chandler.
- 11 a.m.: Lakemba Baptist Church.
- 7.15 p.m.: Ashfield Methodist Church.  
 Mr. D. H. Hardy.
- 11 a.m.: Strathfield Methodist Church.
- 7 p.m.: Maroubra Baptist Church.  
 Mr. David Watson.
- 11 a.m.: St. Paul's Presbyterian Church,  
 Armidale.
- 7 p.m.: Methodist Church, Armidale.  
 Rev. Henry Worrall.
- 11 a.m.: Bexley Presbyterian Church.
- 7.15 p.m.: Lakemba Baptist Church.  
 Mr. Charles E. Still.
- 7 p.m.: Fairfield Church of Christ.  
 Mr. H. C. Stitt.

## REV. HENRY WORRALL'S PUBLIC MEETINGS.

- Monday, Sept. 1.—Johnston Memorial Hall,  
 Armidale.
- Wednesday, Sept. 3—Temperance Hall,  
 Walcha.
- Thursday, Sept. 4—Oddfellows' Hall, Tam-  
 worth.
- Monday, Sept. 8—Hazeldeane Hall, Carlton.
- Tuesday, Sept. 9—Town Hall, Marrickville.
- Wednesday, Sept. 10—Masonic Hall, Lid-  
 combe.
- Thursday, Sept. 11—School of Arts, Epping.
- Monday, Sept. 15—Masonic Hall, Dulwich  
 Hill.
- Tuesday, Sept. 16—Town Hall, Granville.
- Wednesday, Sept. 17—Victory Hall, Lakemba.
- Thursday, Sept. 18—Nepean Picture Theatre,  
 Penrith.

## BRANCH MEETINGS.

- Thursday, Sept. 4—Ashfield Branch.
- Thursday, Sept. 18th—Auburn Branch.

## PROTEST MEETING.

- Sunday, August 31—Open Air Citizens'  
 Protest Meeting, Regent's Park.
- Mr. H. C. Stitt.
- Ex-Senator David Watson.
- Mr. Duncan McInnes.

## AUSTRALIAN PROHIBITION COUNCIL.

### Commonwealth Platform Representative

## Rev. HENRY WORRALL

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

### JOHNSTONE MEMORIAL HALL ARMIDALE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.

### TEMPERANCE HALL WALCHA

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3rd.

### ODDFELLOWS' HALL TAMWORTH

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th.

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

Hear Rev. Henry Worrall in your District.

Admission is Free. Collection.

## BUGS AND BOOTLEGGERS.

("The Christian Guardian," May 28, 1924.)

We were quite interested the other day in an editorial in a western paper based on a police report that "the illicit distillation business is on the increase rather than the decrease." The editor proceeded at once to blame this increase upon the prohibitory law, and he seemed to think that the only way out was to change the law and license the liquor-seller.

This is the usual stock-in-trade argument of every defender of the liquor traffic. As a rule, indeed, almost invariably, as far as our observation goes, the friends of the traffic are silent as the grave on the illicit sale so long as the legal sale is allowed, but the moment Prohibition comes into effect they begin to be sore troubled about bootlegging, although as a matter of fact the amount of bootlegging under Prohibition may not equal that under license. And the strange thing is that instead of recommending that the bootlegger be made to obey the law, they recommend in season and out of season that the law be made to suit the bootlegger. If the bootlegger will sell in violation of the law, why then give him a license and let him sell ten times as much under the protection of the law?

But the same editor had occasion to deal editorially with the insect pests in the United States which are inflicting a yearly damage of about 2,000,000,000 dollars upon the crops of that country. The United States is spending 2,000,000 dollars a year in its bureau of entomology, and yet "all the efforts now tardily being put forth to cope with the menace have so far been unable to prevent the loss from insects increasing each year." Under the circumstances, we had almost expected the editor to recommend that we repeal the prohibitory laws and "license the bugs"; but strange to say he thinks we should wage a veritable war of extermination against them; and he says that in Canada "the House of Commons and the provincial Legislatures must furnish the money to save Canada from becoming insect-ridden."

Where potato-bugs, peach borers, the curculio, the grasshopper, the army worm and such like are concerned, he believes in prohibition; believes in it absolutely, believes in it even when the evil is increasing, and believes in it all the more when it increases. But when the liquor-bug is abroad he thinks we had better license it, because "Prohibition doesn't prohibit." They tell us that gypsy-moth has spread in the eastern States despite all efforts to stop its ravages, but as far as we know no one has suggested easing up on the campaign for its extermination. Yet some advise that we should let up a little in our campaign against liquor-selling, which nearly all admit does incalculable damage wherever it prevails.



## WHAT IS A TRUE GENTLEMAN?

*A Notable Address by the Right Rev. the Bishop of London.*

At the end of March last the Bishop of London, Dr. Winnington Ingram, paid a visit to St. John's Hall, Highbury, the well-known training college for the ministry. The occasion was the completion of twenty-five years' service on the part of the principal, the Rev. Dr. Greenup. During the evening service the Bishop delivered a stirring address, in the course of which he endeavored to define the meaning of "The True Gentleman." So fine a passage as this is worthy of the attention of all readers of "Rovering," and we are pleased to be able to reprint it here with the Bishop's gracious approval.

"Now, what is the true gentleman? What I have said only throws the difficulty a little farther back, but it puts us on the right track. One of the first things in our belief and in our teaching is that the true gentleman begins with God. If you like to see who they are that possess the earth, in the sense of leaving a name behind them that shall last for ever, because they have grasped the affection and respect of their own generation and sometimes the generations of those as yet unborn, you will find that all of them began with God.

"For instance, take four people—Livingstone, Havelock, Scott and Mrs. Starr. I take these four almost, so to speak, at random. We are having a film made of Livingstone, which will cost some thousands of pounds, in order to influence this generation by the story of one of the most extraordinary men of the last generation. He not only opened up Africa, but also laid the foundations of three Missions. And Livingstone has this splendid record—that he always left the door open behind him wherever he went among those wild tribes, because they all loved him and trusted him. Now, everything about him was founded on his trust in God. That was at the very beginning.

"So with Havelock. I do not pretend to know so much about Havelock, but I have always loved the memory of that man. We must never forget in our hatred of militarism that some of the greatest of God's saints have been soldiers.

"Then take Scott. I can speak to you with more intimate knowledge of Scott, because I saw him to prepare him for the long dark night before the first voyage of the Discovery. I went to the Discovery and took a Bible. When they came back from their first voyage Scott said: 'This is my share of the swag,' and took the Bible and gave it to his mother. When afterwards he died he had left that splendid inscription over his comrade who disappeared in a blizzard to save the rest. 'Somewhere about here lies a gallant gentleman.' He had believed in 'a very gallant gentleman' who possessed the earth, in a sense, by doing a deed which rang round the world.

"Or take Mrs. Starr. I met Mrs. Starr at a C.M.S. meeting some years ago, and I was

much struck by her speech and her gallantry. I was not surprised, when that poor girl was carried off, that as a matter of course Mrs. Starr, the quiet missionary, rode into the midst of those lawless tribes by herself to bring the girl back. That act was founded on her belief in God. She belonged to God, her life was devoted to God, and so it was nothing to her to go out like that on the Afghan frontier.

"Therefore, you will see, and be able to explain to others, that those who as a matter of fact possess the earth, who leave a name behind them, are those men and women who have founded their lives on faith

### BREWERY SHARES.

When I published the names of certain brewery shareholders I did so on the information provided, in writing, by an experienced and responsible professional gentleman, who paid the usual search fee and copied for me the names of shareholders, and the number of shares that I was specially interested in. I have inspected the list myself to-day, and find I was misinformed—the Smith referred to was a member of a firm of solicitors other than that with which the Hon. T. J. Ley is connected.

I am sincerely sorry I was misled and misinformed, and apologise fully and frankly for a mistake which ought not to have been made, and which Mr. Ley very naturally resents. I am as much a victim as the Hon. T. J. Ley, since there are those who will make the most of the mistake into which I was unwittingly led.

ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

in God. That is a wonderful help, indeed, to our faith.

"I was telling yesterday of a splendid act of seventy-five little boys. Their schoolmaster—very much beloved by his boys in one of the preparatory schools—was to undergo an operation at eleven o'clock. He was one of those modest laymen who do not like to intrude religion too much; but he said to the matron: 'Do you think the boys would very much mind being asked to go into chapel during the time of the operation?' She felt sure they would not. So at eleven o'clock the seventy-five boys were brought into the little chapel, and had explained to them the great danger in which their beloved headmaster lay.

"They were asked in a few minutes of silence to kneel and pray for him during his operation. In those few moments they, as it were, flung themselves into prayer for him. The result was this: to the utter astonishment of the surgeon, the master came through the operation, and is quite well to-day. I believe myself it is impossible to measure the power when seventy-five pure hearts fling themselves into prayer like that.

"But, of course, while you begin with God, while you say that the true gentleman, who will possess the earth, will begin with God, you will not misunderstand me when I say he must not end with God. We live in a world of manhood, of men and women, stricken with sorrow, having hopes and fears. So the true gentleman who would inherit the earth cannot so think of God as to forget the world of men. So we have to think around what real conversion means.

"To a C.M.S. gathering of clergy last week I gave two definitions of Conversion. One of these was: Conversion is the change—gradual or sudden—by which God becomes the centre of my life. The other one was: Conversion is the gradual growing of the soul into the mind and purpose of Jesus Christ. 'We have the mind of Christ,' St. Paul says. But have we? Yes, if we are converted. But we are being converted—gradually growing into the mind and purpose of Jesus Christ. When we ask what the mind of Christ means, not only is it a very humble mind, but the mind of Christ is being actively engaged in thinking out kind things for other people all the time. He touches the despised leper. He plans little holidays for the disciples up the mountain and on the lake. Therefore, we have got in the true gentleman to possess the earth one who has the mind of Christ.

"One more trait about the true gentleman—and that is, shall I say, grit? Grit: to be ready to stand alone if need be; to stick to principles. Dr. Hutton gave me a delightful book by his son, Gordon Hutton, who died, at the age of twenty-two or twenty-six, of a broken heart when his brother was killed in the war. He fell into a lingering illness, and died two years later. But all the while, by the character and grit which he showed, he was a great example to all around him. Looking through his quotations, I found that this was his favorite among some hundreds:

"A shipwrecked sailor buried on this coast  
Bids you set sail;

For many a gallant barque, when we were  
lost,

Weathered the gale.'

"When you think that out it is magnificent."

### THE BEEHIVE NOVELTY STORES

#### CARNIVAL AND FETE DECORATIONS

Balloons .... 8/6 gross	Garlands .... 9/- doz.
Streamers ... 2/6 doz.	Lanterns .... 9/- doz.
Caps ..... 1/6 doz.	Moustaches.. 9d. each
Masks ..... 1/- each	Confetti .... 2d. box
Gold Paint... 1/3 box	Fairy Bells.. 1/- doz.
Etc.	Etc.

134 LIVERPOOL ST., SYDNEY.

**ROGERS BROS**  
DYERS & CLEANERS  
181 Oxford St., 775 George St.  
455 Pitt St. 3 Macquarie Place  
172 King St. (opp. St. James')



## ALCOHOL AND EDUCATION.

### PUBLICANS WOULD KEEP SCHOOL CHILDREN IN IGNORANCE.

**Commonsense and the Bona-fide Lodger.—Booze and Murder.—Puffick Lidies!—Child Molested.—War Against Rum Fleet.—Motor Accidents.—Wild Scenes.**

#### ALCOHOL AND EDUCATION.

We have sometimes heard it said that the Church has at times in its history been more concerned to maintain the people in ignorance than to educate them. Charges of this sort are often exaggerated by those who, for some reason not easy to discover, like to constitute themselves the enemies of the Church, but whatever modicum of truth there may be in such statements in their application to certain periods of history, certain it is that to-day it is the liquor trade against which such charges ought to lie. A telegram from Mittagong states that the local hotel-keepers "take strong exception to articles on health and temperance appearing in the School Magazine." Thus they object to this statement: "It is possible to take into our mouths certain things that will weaken our power of self-control and make us unable to tell the difference between right and wrong." But, isn't that true? And, if it is true, is it not right and proper that our school children should know it? What right have liquor sellers of all people to set themselves up as judges of what our children ought or ought not to be taught? For sublime impudence, or craven cowardice, this would be hard to beat.

#### CONTROVERSIAL MATTER.

The liquor sellers, it appears, consider the statement we have quoted to be "controversial matter," and, as such, to be unsuitable for publication in the School Magazine. They also consider a statement to the effect that the life insurance societies discovered long ago that even the moderate use of alcohol may be hurtful to health to be controversial. We are afraid that the liquor sellers are not sufficiently well educated to know the meaning of the word "controversial." The statements we have quoted are statements of hard fact concerning which no difference of opinion whatever exists. It would not be possible to raise a controversy over them for two seconds. They are established truths, and truths which it is valuable and important to know. The truth is that for the liquor sellers everything that tells against them is "controversial," and everything—if there is anything—that tells in their favor is the essence of wisdom. A safe rule to follow is that a publican is the last person on earth who is qualified to express opinions on how children should be educated.

#### STURDY COMMONSENSE.

Everybody will applaud the sturdy commonsense of a letter to the "Daily Telegraph" from the pen of Mr. Hamilton Jacob, of Lidcombe, regarding the recent decision of the

judge in the Australia-Usher's Hotels cases. Mr. Jacob asks: "Why should a person living in a building where liquor is prohibited from sale to the public at certain times be allowed more rights than those allowed to other Commonwealth citizens who live in just as good buildings, even next door, with a thin wall between, or farther away?" That, certainly, is a question which seems to need an answer. When you come to think of it, it does seem an anomaly that Jones should be able to get drink after hours simply because he lives in a hotel, whereas he could not do so if he did not live there. Mr. Jacob says he does not believe in "different laws for different Empire subjects." Perhaps not. Most people will agree with him. Nevertheless, different laws for different people are quite the rule in practice, whatever the theory may be. Equality before the law is a proposition which needs a lot of understanding before you get it right.

#### WHAT WILL THEY DO?

The Crown Law officers have not, so far as we are aware, yet advised the Government as to whether it would have any chance of succeeding in an appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice James, in Chambers, in the Australia and Usher's hotels cases, and lay opinion, for what it is worth, seems to be sharply divided on the point. But there is no difference of opinion as to the effect of the decision; six o'clock closing becomes in a large measure a dead letter, and publicans can with impunity serve all and sundry who take the precaution of booking a room, and the friends of these lodgers as well. That may be legal as the law stands at present. If it is, it must certainly does not represent the will of the people or the intention of the Legislature, and so we want to know what the Government proposes to do about it. There is no room for evasion in this matter. Either the decision is sound in law or it is not. If it is sound, will the Government amend the law, or will it become a party to extensive after-hours trading carried on under the guise of legality?

#### PUFFICK LIDIES!

There is no doubt about it. They were "puffick lidies," alright. They furnished evidence of the fact at North Sydney the other day. There were three of them—all married, too. In the dusk of eventide, Mrs. Meadows and Mrs. Brown, both young, being in the twenties, but scarcely charming also, called upon Mrs. Mealley. Mrs. Meadows tendered her card by giving Mrs. Mealley an indelicate punch on the nose, followed by an ungente tap on the forehead. Then Constable King took a hand in the proceedings, and in the Court

proceedings which followed he explained that he found the house in utter confusion, with bottles galore about, some of them broken. Mrs. Mealley and Mrs. Meadows both smelt of liquor. Mrs. Brown was discharged, but Mrs. Meadows had to pay 20/- or go to prison for seven days. A story of this sort usually excites levity. It is a pity that it should do so. There is nothing amusing in the spectacle of young married women under the influence of liquor bashing each other. It is simply sad and disgraceful. Nevertheless, the possibility that such a thing may occur ought not to be brought to the notice of young children. Oh, no, it might prejudice them against the publicans.

#### BOOZE AND MURDER.

Once again a man has to stand his trial on a charge of murder as a result of booze. The story of the tragedy comes this time from Adelaide. It appears that two men, Michael Ryan and John Jelley, were drinking together in the Robin Hood Hotel. They quarrelled; words ensued and then Jelley savagely attacked Ryan, who had to be removed in an unconscious state to a hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries the next morning. Subsequently the police arrested Jelley on a charge of murder. The accused was an employee of Sir John Lancelot Stirling, President of the Legislative Council of South Australia and owner of the Highland Valley Station. The coroner returned a verdict of murder against Jelley. But for booze this murder would never have occurred. It is probable that Ryan and Jelley, in their sober senses, were good friends; those who are not on friendly terms do not usually drink together. But booze maddened them, they lost all sense of the fitness of things, high words arose, and now one of them is dead and the other stands charged with the gravest crime in the calendar. Booze has much to answer for.

#### CHILD MOLESTED.

We have just described murder as the gravest crime in the calendar, and so, in a sense, it is if we consider the consequences to him who is convicted of it. But, to our mind, molesting and assaulting young children is just as bad, if not worse. We have recorded so many of these cases of late in "Grit," that we should welcome some relief from them, but scarcely a week goes by without some fresh evidence of this sort of bestiality. Another case is reported from Wonthaggi, in Victoria. According to a telegram from Melbourne, a girl ten years of age, who resides with her parents at the Three Acre Block, Wonthaggi, was accosted and molested by an unknown man on the evening of August 16. The girl was going to her home when the man spoke to her and passed in front of her. He then waited, but the little girl went on. The man made a circuit, and as the girl was passing a track he stepped out and seized her by the arm and dragged her into the bushes. Her screams attracted the attention of a boy named Hamilton, who went to her aid, when

(Continued on next page.)



ORDER PLEASE  
YOUR  
TEAS  
FROM  
**Griffiths Bros.'**  
AND ENJOY  
THEIR REFRESHING QUALITIES.

the man made off. The girl has given the police a description of the man, and it is to be hoped he will be caught and dealt with severely.

#### WAR AGAINST ALCOHOL.

Slowly but surely the forces of law and order are triumphing over the forces of lawlessness in the United States. Prohibition there has not been a failure because certain people have flouted the law; it is those people themselves who have been the failures. The citizens of America are determined that the dry law shall be respected and, despite the efforts of those who are determined to thwart the national will, that will is surely making itself felt. A cable message from Philadelphia, dated August 14, says that "twenty destroyers of the world war type, two mine sweepers and 300 motor craft patrols are being made ready there for a campaign to sweep the 'rum' fleet off the Atlantic." When they start out, it is declared, there will be established an armed barrier along the coast against illegal traffic in liquor narcotics and aliens. There is no doubt that Uncle Sam does things thoroughly when he sets out to exert himself, and the indications are that before many years are past the dry laws will be 100 per cent. effective, which is more than can be said for most laws.

#### MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

Repeatedly, of late, we have directed attention in these pages to cases of motorists being fined for being under the influence of liquor whilst driving, and to fatalities in which drink admittedly played a part. The evil is probably much more widespread than would appear from the newspapers. Our readers cannot help having noticed that every week-end there is a crop of motoring accidents and collisions, and that these usually occur in the evenings of Saturday and Sunday, when parties are returning from their outings. It is impossible to believe that these regularly recurring accidents—there are from four to six collisions every week-end—are due to anything else than reckless driving. What is the cause of so much recklessness on the

part of motorists on Saturday and Sunday evenings? It will take a lot to convince us that booze is not the cause in many of the cases: the obvious presumptions are too strong. It seems to us that the police should be instructed to investigate this aspect of the matter in every case of collision, and that our magistrates should consider the advisability of dealing very drastically with proven offenders. As we have so often said, paltry fines are no earthly good in such cases.

#### SHOOTING AFFRAY IN HOTEL BAR.

A story comes from Adelaide of a shooting affray in a hotel bar. It appears that while four or five men were standing at the bar of the Crown Inn, Currie-street, some days ago, a young man, 22 years of age, named George Wallace, a recent arrival from Melbourne, entered the bar and fired shots at a man named Panton, with whom he had previously boarded at the hotel. Wallace, it is stated, declared that he had a grudge against Panton. The shots missed, but Wallace was subsequently arrested and was charged with shooting with intent to murder. He was remanded to appear later. Here, again, we see the baneful influence of drink in fuddling a man's mind. If you have a grudge against a man, you are not going to settle the difficulty with any satisfaction to yourself by shooting at him. That's a fool thing to do and would not occur to any clear-minded man. But when drink is in sense is out, and so a whole pile of trouble is occasioned over nothing. When one considers how often these incidents occur, the amazing thing is that we should tolerate drink in our midst. When a lion escapes from a menagerie, everybody is out to hunt it down lest it should harm even one person, but we go on tolerating booze though it "downs" thousands. Funny thing, human nature!

#### WILD SCENES.

According to a report in the daily press, wild scenes occurred recently in a Hunter-street cafe. They culminated, it is stated, in a young woman being attacked by a number of men and women and roughly handled. It seems that the woman escaped

from the restaurant and ran to police headquarters, which is not far from the place. She arrived there about midnight and collapsed in front of the night officer. When she recovered she told him that she had left the cafe at about 11 o'clock, and was waiting for a tram in Elizabeth-street, when she went back to the place with several persons, and was attacked. She stated that she was punched about the face and body and knocked to the ground. Her attackers then kicked her. It was all she could do to struggle to her feet and run from the place.

#### ANOTHER DIVORCE.

The Divorce Court continues to be inordinately busy, and a proportion of the cases coming before it arise out of domestic infelicity due to strong drink. The other day Mabel Barton, formerly Gordon, applied to the Court for a dissolution of her marriage with Edward Maurice Darvall Barton, grazier, on the ground of desertion. The parties were married at Darling Point in December, 1906. The petitioner stated that her husband lived at Burren Junction. He drank to excess and after his return from the war he obtained money from his trustees and went to live with her at Usher's Hotel. After one of his drinking bouts he deserted her. "My husband drank so heavily after our marriage," said the petitioner, "that his relatives induced him to place his money in the hands of trustees. Drink was his undoing." A decree nisi was granted.

#### AMENITIES OF LIFE.

Quite a number of what would be described by some people as trivial booze cases occupy the attention of the courts each day. They are not really trivial when you consider them below the surface and try to realise how much human misery and human degradation they cover, what respectable lives the subjects of such cases might have led but for the booze. Said to have spat four times in the face of Sergeant Charlton, Nellie Donnelly, 49, was sentenced at the Central last week to one month's hard labor on a charge of assault. She was fined £3 on a charge of offensive behaviour, and £3 for indecent language. "I'm an Irish Republican, and I'll divulge no secrets," said a man when arrested in Sussex-street by Sergeant Charlton for allegedly selling sly grog. The man was asked where he got the beer, but replied that he "had no faith in the arm of the law," and that whatever he knew he would keep to himself. He was placed in a cell to ruminate on the question.

#### M. GUSTAVE HUBERDEAU



The famous singer with the Melba-Williamson Grand Opera Co., is a firm believer in

#### HEENZO

as a remedy for  
COUGHS  
and  
COLDS.

Heenzo costs 2/- at  
all Chemists and  
Stores.



# A Personal Chat with my readers

## A FORGOTTEN TREASURE.

Have you ever looked closely into the window of a pawnshop? Nothing can so stimulate my imagination or cast gloom over my mind as to contemplate the tragedy and pathos of the many "forgotten treasures" to be seen in such a window.

The presentation that tells of service or achievement. How easy it is to call up the warm atmosphere of goodwill in which it was presented, the pleasurable pride in which it was received.

What folly or stern necessity forced it into the pawnshop?

The trinket! All the planning and sacrifice, all the trepidation and hope, all the responsive gratitude and love in which this gift was born. Now it has been sacrificed, the fire of love has burnt out and it has gone without regret.

Perhaps it is not so; death may have claimed the giver, hardship and sickness may have rested a heavy hand on the receiver, and bitter the pangs endured as this once dear thing was sold for a few pence to keep body and soul together.

Rings, garments, teeth. But why try to enumerate them when everything seems to be represented?

Oh, a forgotten treasure is a sad, sad thing, and a bit of the past neglected is like a lonely, weed-grown grave.

I saw a locket the other day. Curiosity drew me to it. It recalled a similar one. In it was a sweet, winsome face. Surely she was loyal.

There was about it the fragrance of a loving personality.

What was its story?

What will happen to your treasures when you are gone? Have you left a will? Have you decided that some of them must go in the coffin in which your tired body is laid to rest?

Don't you care enough for that?

I'd like to think if someone else should ever come to possess some of the gifts that are sweet with the undimmed lustre of love and sacrifice that they would have both imagination and kindness and preserve them as a tender trust.

Have you ever given anything that was conceived in love, and brought to birth in the pangs of real sacrifice, and then found it among the forgotten treasures, no longer noticed and, if removed, not even missed?

If you have had such an experience, and I suppose most of us have, then you have known a very deep wound.

Gifts supplant gifts as friends supplant friends, for the tragedy of life is the waning

of affection and the dimming of love, and yet there are no friends like old friends and no treasures like the dear old ones.

Very few of my possessions can call up such gloomy sorrow as one "unwanted gift." Long since it has become a "forgotten treasure," and the recipient does not know they no longer possess it.

Such things soften one's spirit, and suggest that old gifts still treasured are worthy of renewed thanks, and while I have never had a letter thanking me for something given years ago, it seems to me it would be a pleasing experience, and so I plan to do it.

Margaret E. Sangster has written some lines that are not out of place here. She found an old locket of which she knew nothing; it evidently contained a mother's picture:

A sweet, dim face that speaks of happy gardens,  
Of graceful rooms that glow to candle-light—  
Kind eyes that smile, a mouth that murmurs gently,  
That whispers "Dawn will always follow night!"  
The lines of care I see, the marks of sorrow—  
But, oh, I see a gallant spirit shine  
Across those marks. . . . I feel a soul that quickens,  
That lends a hint of long lost strength to mine!

Close to someone, that face, my whole heart wonders

How it has come, forgotten, to a place  
Of dinginess and want—it speaks so gently,  
Of lavender and flowers and fine lace!  
I wonder if someone is lonely, missing—  
The likeness of a dear one who has passed—  
And if the lonely soul can sense, a little,  
That friendly hands are touching it, at last!

There are few of the foolish, wornout ideas that persist so tenaciously as the "I am not a drinker, but, of course, I keep a bottle in case of sickness." Many people actually believe there is some mysterious virtue in alcohol, and are willing to prescribe it for themselves or for their friends without hesitation.

A little while ago I heard a medical student say across the table to a friend of mine who was suffering from a cold, "Go to bed and take a stiff glass of hot whisky." There were two things about this advice that were wicked. First, it was not in accord with the universal medical practice as seen to-day in all our hospitals, and the second was that my friend had been an alcoholic, and only after long, painful years of effort had he beaten this cruel and relentless habit, and one taste would have undone the work of years and hurled him from the

## GRIT

A JOURNAL OF  
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY  
AND PROHIBITION

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

Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.  
Address: Box 390, G.P.O., Sydney.  
Office: N.S.W. Alliance, Macdonell House,  
321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

Change of Address or non-delivery of the paper should be promptly reported to the Manager.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions may commence with any issue, the paper being posted for 52 weeks for 10/-; outside the Commonwealth, 11/6.

### NEW ZEALAND SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscription, 11/6 per annum, in advance. New Zealand Postal Notes and stamps cannot be cashed in New South Wales.

You may send your subscription c/o Rev. J. Dawson, Westminster Chambers, Lambton Quay, Wellington.

Remittances should be made by Postal Notes, payable to Manager of "Grit," or in Stamps.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1924.

mountain top of a good job to the gutter of despair.

There are still far too many people and not a few physicians who in case of sudden collapse or shock or fainting immediately begin pouring whisky down the throat of the luckless patient. Then is the time to suggest that aromatic spirits of ammonia is far better. It stimulates the breathing centres and the heart quickly, but only for a brief space, serving as well inhaled as when swallowed. In case of fainting, shock or collapse from any cause the best and quickest stimulant, says William Brady, M.D., of Chicago, author of many medical works, is from one-half to one teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in a very small glass of cold water, provided the patient can drink. If he cannot drink, pour the spirits on to a handkerchief and let him inhale the fumes as concentrated as possible.

Mr. Arthur Evans, surgeon and lecturer in surgery at Westminster Hospital, discussed the action of alcohol on the blood. Why was it, he

asked, that a man could get pneumonia when he was well, and when he was worse could begin to get better? The answer was that an organism entered into the blood and multiplied at a ferocious rate till the blood was teeming with it. If that were all that happened, infection would mean death, but something else happened that might meet and beat the poison.

A man suffering from typhoid was also manufacturing a body immune from typhoid, and that, plus something in the blood serum, produced something else that could destroy

(Continued on page 16.)



# THE EFFECTIVE PADLOCK.

## - TWILIGHT OF THE GREAT WHITE WAY.

New York's gay wet way is no more—outwardly at least. A dozen of the city's best-known restaurants and cabarets were closed during the latter part of May under sweeping padlock injunctions, most of which were issued by Federal Judge Claude Z. Luse, of Wisconsin, temporarily acting in the metropolis. According to one New York paper, "this is the most drastic action yet taken to dry up Broadway." Moreover, declares a member of United States Attorney Hayward's office in New York, "as soon as we can get a judge to hear the cases we will present a calendar of 600 injunction suits."

"It looks like a dry summer," seems to be the consensus of opinion on Broadway.

Why all this sudden activity among Federal Prohibition enforcement officers? For this is a purely Federal clean-up, we are told. "New York is being made safe for the Democrats who are to attend the June Convention," replies a Western editor. Others, however, suggest that the padlocking of some of the most brilliant spots in the city's night life is an astute political manoeuvre on the part of the Republican administration, intended to rob Democratic campaign orators of the opportunity of saying to their constituents, after the Convention, that Prohibition is not being enforced by the Coolidge administration.

### THE COST.

Whatever the motive of the Federal agents, the fact remains that the places are closed. Says the New York "Times" of the padlocking of the first nine cafes, among which were several known the length and breadth of the land:

"The cabarets were the Palais Royale, the Plantation, the Moulin Rouge, Montmartre, the Club Royale, the Balmoral Club, the Club Gallant, the Barn Club and the Four Hundred Club.

"The places were ordered closed on evidence furnished by striking employees in more than 200 affidavits in which waiters swore that they served liquors to diners. Rather than risk indictments and possible jail sentences, for a special grand jury had been empanelled to look into the complaints, Samuel G. Salvin and James N. Thompson, owners, and their managers, gave consent to the decree.

"The six Broadway cabarets in the group of nine which were ordered padlocked were among the highest-priced cabarets in the city, and catered to a large visiting clientele.

"The injunction, entered with the consent of the owners of the cabarets, practically made valueless between 500,000 dollars and 1,000,000 dollars worth of property, exclusive of the worth of the leases held by the cabaret owners.

"Whether the space occupied by the cabarets will remain idle for a year is a question that remains with the Federal Court and United States Attorney Hayward. It is believed that if the owners of the property give assurance that the places can be rented to commercial concerns they probably will obtain permission to remodel them for such purposes, but not for cabarets or restaurants."

### ONLY FOR THOSE "IN THE KNOW."

This is a "tremendous victory for law enforcement," is the opinion of Mr. Hayward, who said in a statement following the descent upon Broadway's wet cafes:

"For several years those 'in the know' have been aware that most of the better-known cabarets have been selling liquor, but only to customers known to them, who have been relied upon to keep confidential the breaking of the law. Many of these places considered themselves, because of the wealthy class they catered to, as above the law and immune because of influence. We finally secured sufficient evidence to warrant padlock injunctions against the places owned and operated by what is known as the Thompson-Salvin combination.

"I consider this a tremendous victory for law enforcement. It runs our total number of rum-joints closed since January 1 under padlocks to 225. It is an eloquent answer to those counsellors of despair who say that the law cannot be enforced."

Certainly, agrees the Brooklyn "Eagle," "this was a dramatic move." But, adds this paper, "in view of the enforcement situation in the city, it somehow fails to convince the public that the victory is overwhelming." In the "Eagle's" opinion:

"There is no doubt these places were violating the law, and the evidence against them will doubtless hold in court. But it is a curious commentary on the way the law is enforced that the authorities had to wait until there was a strike of waiters before resorting to padlocks. But for the mistake of antagonising their waiters the owners of the string of places that have been closed might have continued doing business.

The New York "World" likewise doubts the efficacy of Prohibition enforcement. Says the "World" (which has violently opposed Prohibition.—Ed., "Grit"):

"The padlocking for a year of nine of the best-known and most-frequented Broadway restaurants and cabarets throws out of work some 2500 people, and makes valueless, for a time at any rate, nearly 1,000,000 dollars' worth of property.

"The officers of the law have done their duty; and if the greater weight of punishment falls upon the owners of the properties instead of the guilty lessees, so much the worse for the owners. But for all that, the cases prove nothing in favor of the enforceability of the Volstead law even by proceedings which may essentially override the American Bill of Rights. They will only result in driving the rum traffic a little more to one side and a little further underground."

### "WETS" IN A MINORITY.

This paper appears to be in the minority, however. "These lawless cafes are being put out of business by Federal authorities acting under injunctions granted by the Federal courts," points out the Springfield "Republican," "and this is a symptom of better enforcement." "The procedure is as effective as it is spectacular," agrees the New York "Evening Post," which reminds us that:

"A padlock can be applied only as a result of a Federal injunction. These lawless

restaurants and cabarets are being closed, not by State, but by national enforcement officials. The new York State Legislature, by repealing the Mullan-Gage Act, struck a blow at the enforcement of what it thought or hoped was an unpopular law. This is an indefensible procedure. Law is law, whether it is believed to be popular in a particular locality or not."

The Boston "Christian Science Monitor" likewise has a caustic word or two to say regarding Prohibition enforcement:

"The New York 'World' is much distressed because the waiters, barkeepers and other functionaries of certain all-night clubs in the metropolis have been thrown out of employment by the enforcement of the law, yet worse has gone before. The vicinity of New York is surrounded by quite a number of abandoned racetracks, in which possibly millions of dollars' worth of property has been rendered useless, and innumerable book-makers, touts and other gambling hangers-on have been thrown out of employment, because the State of New York has endeavored to enforce its law against gambling on race-tracks.

"It is quite a novel theory that the 'World' sets up, namely, that a law that drives law-breakers out of business is a bad law and ought to be repealed; and yet it goes logically along with Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's theory that a law which is difficult to enforce ought to be repealed, because of the embarrassment it gives to those who violate it.

"It is a great thing to have in the metropolis of the United States journalistic and educational leaders of thought, whose views, concerning the moral obligations imposed upon people by a constitutional amendment and Federal statute have such elements of novelty and originality."

### HITTING THE RICH.

In the second editorial the "Monitor" observes that "New York State authorities, under the legislation procured by Governor Smith, have had no part in the cleaning up of these rum-selling places." And, continues this paper:

"It is further interesting to note that these clubs, which rejoice in such suggestive names as 'Moulin Rouge' and 'Club Royale' were not the gathering places of the masses. We have heard a great deal about the melancholy disappearance of the 'poor man's club' since the closing of the saloons. These law-breaking establishments were essentially the rich men's clubs, frequented by people whose means were such that they thought they could buy immunity from the law.

"Colonel Hayward is showing how the law can be enforced even in New York, which is supposed to be the centre of antagonism to Prohibition. He was a gallant and an able officer in the World War, and is demonstrating in time of peace that the habit of a soldier, in doing his duty under all conditions, is not a bad personal characteristic when possessed by a civil officer of the Government."

On average rules the average man,  
Through average life of average span,  
In average way will at times unfold  
The average cough and average cold.  
Of average cures or delays beware,  
With average cold take average care.  
With average care relief you'll assure  
When taking Woods' Peppermint Cure.

PASS "GRIT" ON.



## QUEBEC SYSTEM PROVES FLAT FAILURE.

**STRONGER BOOZE THAN BEER IS SOLD IN SALOONS; DRUNKENNESS INCREASES; RUBBER SANDWICH DEFEATS LAW'S PURPOSE; GOVERNMENT'S PROFITS ARE OFFSET BY COST OF HELPING DEPENDENTS.**

The province of Quebec, Canada, is frequently referred to by the wets in this country as having successfully solved the Prohibition question. Those who advocate the re-opening of the breweries and the unrestricted traffic in beer as a means of promoting the cause of sobriety, also point with pride to Quebec. Their argument is that if people can procure high-powered beer their alcoholic thirst will be satisfied and they will not patronise the manufacturers and sellers of illicit distilled liquors.

The following facts, therefore, concerning the situation in Quebec are worthy of consideration: Quebec is under the Government control system. That is to say, the Government is saloonkeeper for the province, and under this system beer saloons are numerous. Grocery stores are licensed to sell it and it is also sold in hotels with meals.

The rubber sandwich is a product of the Government control system. This is a make-believe sandwich that is served with the drink and is the property of the so-called hotel, doing constant service. Places licensed to sell beer are selling stronger drinks without any great danger of detection.

### STRONGER BOOZE SOLD.

The beer saloon is found to possess ideal equipment for handling the stronger beverages. In the old license days in the province of Quebec the saloons had been gradually reduced in number until there were but 400 liquor licenses in the whole province. Now, under Government control, there are 2000 places where liquor can be procured. In the city of Montreal there are 300 public drinking places, 35 Government stores and 600 grocery stores with licenses to sell beer. This availability of beer has increased drunkenness at an alarming rate.

It is also interesting to note what effect this flood of booze has had upon legitimate business. Here are the facts: Last year one-third of all the business failures in all

of Canada occurred in Quebec, the wettest of Canada's provinces, and the firms failing in this one province represented nearly one-half of the total liabilities of the entire Dominion. Drunkenness has had its effect upon working conditions in the factories.

One Montreal firm is reported as having been compelled to discharge workmen at the rate of twelve a day because of intoxication. The reports of the Government Employment Bureau show that workmen are becoming disgusted with the situation and there is a veritable exodus of workmen from wet Quebec to dry United States. The dries of the province believe that the time is opportune to demand a change. Government control has proved a colossal failure. Drunkenness and crime have increased under it and the province has suffered from a commercial standpoint.

### COSTS OFFSET PROFITS.

The profits and revenue derived by the Government from the liquor business are more than offset by the cost of caring for booze-made criminals and dependents, and by the business failures. It has been conclusively proved that liquor sold by the Government is just as potent in creating disease and poverty and degradation as is booze sold by private corporations. It has been conclusively proved that licensing beer saloons does not drive the peddler of hooch from the community. In fact, it increases his business because the drinking of beer fosters and feeds the alcohol appetite. The dries of Quebec, both Protestant and Catholic, are organising with a view to discarding the Government control system and establishing in its stead the only remedy for drunkenness—Prohibition.

Quebec offers a striking example to the dries of the United States of the fallacy of the doctrine that Government control and the licensing of the beer traffic is the solution to the liquor problem.

## YOU HAVE TO DO WITHOUT

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

MY FEES ARE VERY FAIR.

## DENTIST REANEY

OPP. GRACE BROS.

OPEN FRIDAY NIGHTS.

M1420

**MRS P. KIRBY & SON, LTD.**  
FUNERAL DIRECTORS,  
MOTOR FUNERALS CONDUCTED  
7 ELIZABETH ST., CITY, AND SUBURBS.  
Phones B. 6541 & 6542.

## Sac Suits from £6/6/-

Gowns and Hoods for all  
University Degrees.

Special Attention to Clerical  
Outfitting.

## HARRIS & BOYD

FOR A BETTER SUIT.

H. E. HARRIS, late Manager of  
Howat and McPhail.  
O. A. BOYD, late Head Cutter, R. C.  
Hagon, Ltd.

TAILORS & CLERICAL OUTFITTERS

313 PITT STREET, SYDNEY

Near Y.M.C.A.

Phone: M3632.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO

## THRIFTY HOUSEWIVES

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

### THE FAMOUS INGLIS STANDARD BRANDS

Will receive valuable presents in exchange for labels.

The goods subject to the new Bonus are:

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

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

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

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

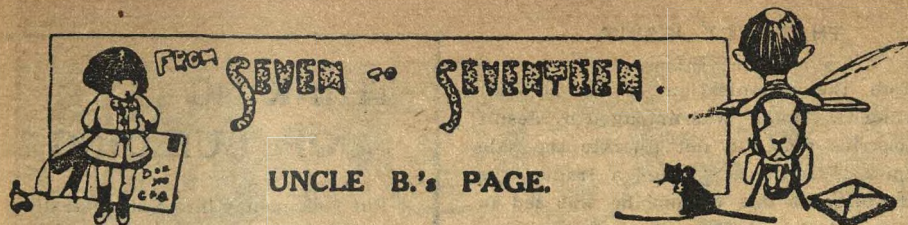
The Preliminary Catalogue, however, is very incomplete. To realise the wide range and excellent quality and value of these presents we invite you to visit our Showrooms at

INGLIS BUILDINGS,  
396-404 KENT-STREET, SYDNEY  
(Off Market-street).

INGLIS BUILDINGS,  
71 KING-STREET, NEWCASTLE  
(The 'buses will set you down at the door)  
where you can have forenoon or afternoon  
tea with us, free of cost, and have the  
new system fully explained to you.

**INGLIS LIMITED**





## UNCLE B.'S PAGE.

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

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

## JUST MUST DO IT.

Charles Kingley has somewhere a word of great significance which all of us would do well to ponder. "Thank God every morning when you get up," he says, "that you have something to do that day that must be done, whether you like it or not. Being forced to work and forced to do your best, will breed in you temperance and self-control, diligence and strength of will, cheerfulness and content, and a hundred virtues which the idle never know." Drudgery may be an angel of a dun and leaden countenance, but of a heart full of beautiful and beneficent ministries. The unwelcome commonplace may bring us helpful messages and teachings from the throne. In doing the things we must, even though they may not be the things we want to do, we may be climbing toward the thing we ought to be.

Unpleasant things that come to us in the name of duty are full of happy possibilities. The things we must do have a wonderful effect on our character; they provide the strong part of it.

We must go to work, and so we do.

On Sunday mornings the "must" becomes "may," and so we just put off going to God's house.

Let the "must" work seven days a week, for there are things I "must" do for God even more than the things I "must" do for my boss.

UNCLE B.

## OUR LETTER BAG.

## JUST PUTTING OFF.

Denzil Scott, T.T. 1249, Forge Creek, via Bairnsdale, Victoria, writes: Will you please cross my name off the scallywag list? I am always meaning to write, but I put it off. The spring will soon be here, and that's the time when the flowers are out. Mr. Osborne came not long ago and gave us an examination until home time. Then he got his Sonora and played us several tunes. The first was the King's and Queen's messages. Next Madam Melba, Galli-Curci and Caruso sang. Last of all came the story of "Little Red Riding Hood." The children's sports are on October 8.

(Dear Denzil,—So you got on my black list just because you kept putting off writing to me. Do you know why you put off writ-

ing? Just lazy! Just because your will is flabby. You ought to be sure why you put things off, and you ought to picture yourself in twenty years' time if that habit goes on growing.—Uncle B.)

## MERRILY.

Doris Bennett, T.T. 1249, Forge Creek, via Bairnsdale, Victoria, writes: I think I am a scallywag by now. I hope my name will be crossed off the scallywag list. I have a cat and some hens. We had a fortnight home from school, as our teacher went down to Melbourne to the University. I went out to Garsfield and had a good time. Then our teacher came back and we had school. We came to school merrily to see our teacher again. We have two golden wattles and they look lovely. We live in the school residence and there is a Cootamundra wattle at our gate. You can hardly get through the gate for the limbs. Our teacher said she liked the lectures at the University at Melbourne. She said it was lovely work.

(Dear Doris,—I do like the way you say you came to school merrily to see your teacher. That is fine. Your feet are not lead and your heart is not putty. It must have been a great pleasure to your teacher to find you coming to her so gladly.—Uncle B.)

## DOES ANYONE KNOW THIS ANIMAL?

Maurice Clark, Steinbrook, Tenterfield, writes: I am writing to thank you for that splendid assortment of stamps you sent me. I was going to write when I received them but found that there was no paper left in the pad. I was not here when the stamps arrived, as I was caretaker of the small dairy farm six miles away. Two of dad's aunts were the owners of the property, but, poor things, both died. They were twins. They lived to the age of 74. I had to go and look after the place until the sale on July 9. I was there four weeks. During the month of June three of my great aunts passed away. All last week we had lovely weather up here, Uncle; but yesterday was nippy and wet, and to-day has been wet and bitterly cold. The grass here is as green as wheat, but short. A number of fruit trees are in blossom also. I have been trapping and shooting rabbits this last fortnight. The skins are getting dearer now. The best of them bring up to 4/- per pound here, and it only takes five big skins to weigh a pound. One caught in the Tenterfield district weighed eight ounces and another was 7½ ounces. The other day when out shooting I got a peculiar animal. I have been unable to find out what it was. It was nearly as big as a full-grown fox, and its

skin was jet black. It had a long, pointy nose with big hooky teeth, big feet (like a dog's), a tail like an ordinary tame cat, soft fur, and walked like a bear. I wonder if any of my cousins can tell me what it is. There were two of them, and one is still at large. It has been heard occasionally. It has a call nearly like a lot of cats fighting. The foxes and dingoes are doing a considerable amount of damage among the sheep about here. There are a large number of these pests about now. Sheep farming is dying out in the Tenterfield district. Several people still keep small flocks. One time this used to be a great sheep district. Practically everybody kept them. The other day, when getting wood, I found a young wood-adder in a log I was splitting up. Being mid-winter, it was very sleepy and was easily despatched. We have been husking corn all day to-day, as it has been too wet to do any outdoor work. Dad did not go to work to-day. He has over four miles to go to work each morning and has to be ready to start work about half-past seven a.m. He knocks off work at 5.15 p.m. He is working in a sawmill.

(Dear Maurice,—I am glad you were pleased with the stamps. I have no idea what the animal was. Surely someone could tell you. I would like to put in a holiday hunting dingoes. They are a pest, but their skins make up nicely. Have you ever shot one?—Uncle B.)

## HOW MANY?

Marjorie Peacock, The Parsonage, Lakemba, writes: I have not seen "Grit," as it has come late in the mail or I have not been reading it, so I do not know whether I am a scallywag or not. I know you have a good many girls, though it is a long time since I wrote, Uncle. I do not like to be greedy, but I like to see my letter in "Grit," as I have not seen it in for a few weeks. But, Uncle, I would like to know how many girls are on the scallywag list, and who they are. I think I must be a little bit of a stickybeak, though it is not a nice word to say or put in a letter. Please, Uncle, do tell me if I am a scallywag. If I am, don't tease me about it in my letters.

(Dear Marjorie,—So "Grit" has been escaping you lately. Well, that is too bad. You want to know if you are a scallywag. Well, you were one, but you are right now for a while. Do you know the difference between a baby and a hat? Well, one you was, the other you wear. I simply dare not tell you of the hundreds of scallywags—they would rise up and chase me out of N.S.W. if I told.—Uncle B.)

## STRETCHING IT.

Gertie Williams, Bark Hill, via Bairnsdale, writes: I hope that my name is not on the black list yet, but if it is would you please cross it off? We had 25 library books sent from Melbourne to us and they are very nice. I believe there is a wonderful exhibition held at Wembley. They say that over there

(Continued on next page.)



you can learn as much in two days as you could learn at school in two years. We have three cows now and make nearly all our own butter. I would like to see Sydney. People say that it is a pretty place. Our teacher has been to Sydney. There are not many fish about now. Our baby is quite big now, and he walks about all over the place.

(Dear Gertie,—So there are folk who say you could learn as much in two days at Wembley as you could here in two years. That is what I call stretching it. You can only learn as much as you have capacity for, and this capacity grows in proportion to the way you use it.—Uncle B.)

\* \* \*

#### A GIRL'S PROMISE.

Reg Nock, Nelungaloo, writes: I hope I am not on that dreadful scallywag list. If I am, will you please forgive me, as I did not have much time, as I was doing my schoolwork. Well, Uncle, how are you getting on? I went to Parkes yesterday and had a good time. Mother said she will send down something for the fete. I have a little sister, Queenie, whom I am going to get to write to you. Also I got a girl to promise she would write.

(Dear Reg,—I wonder if that girl will keep her promise. I do not find folk very keen on keeping their promises, which is a great pity. Please tell her that it is a good thing to be slow to make promises and quick to keep them.—Uncle B.)

#### MILK, TEA, COFFEE, THIN BEER BECOME NATIONAL DRINKS FOR DRY FINLAND.

How Prohibition operates in Finland is told in "The Grande Revue" by a member of the international "dry" delegation which recently toured the country to observe the workings of the law:

"We were determined to see whether alcoholism flourished in Finland," the correspondent writes, "and several friends of mine therefore made a personal inquiry or research. They went everywhere, into all public enterprises, from the smartest to the lowest. They found out that in certain highly expensive restaurants it was possible to get a tiny glass of liquor, mostly served in a coffee cup, at an incredible price.

"Finland went dry while it still was controlled by the Tsars, even earlier than the United States. Prohibition in Finland was voted by 75 per cent. of the voters, particularly in the country, where the mode of life is cleaner than in the cities.

"However, the leaders of Finnish Prohibition do not pretend that Finland is strictly dry. A great deal of work is still to be done in Finland in the way of enforcing Prohibition. Yet it may be said safely that Finland's drinks are milk, tea, coffee and 2 per cent. beer. If a person wants water at the dinner table he has to ask for it."—"New York Tribune," June 1, 1924.

#### THAT WET JESUIT.

Before the organisation of its colonial government, Canada was managed by Jesuit missionaries who did not tolerate the sale of liquor to Indians. "When a trader was found guilty of this offence he was led to the door of the church after the sermon; there he was forced to kneel on the pavement, partly stripped, and to hold a penitential torch in his hand while the priest laid on the flagellations. Francois de Laval, first Bishop of Quebec, made liquor selling a case of excommunication. Moreover, the offence was made a reserved case, in which the right of absolution rested only in himself."—"Temperance Progress," by Woolley and Johnson; p. 49. Also "Colonial History of New York," vol. ix., p. 22. Also Parkman's "Old Regime in Canada," vol. II., p. 125.

The French Colonial Government, on account of the revenue and the drinking habits of its soldiers, sanctioned the liquor traffic, and nullified the Prohibition work of the Jesuits. How times do change, and religious organisations do deteriorate! Now, the American Government upholds its Prohibition law, while the most influential Jesuit in the country, the editor of "America," stands erect as the leading wet spokesman in the land. No doubt he would lay flagellations on the bare backs of us Catholic Prohibitionists at least, who, he says, are part of "a motley band of unclean creatures, awaiting the opportunity to attack the Church of God." O shades of saintly Jesuits of old looking down from heaven with astonishment on the notorious wet editor of "America"!—"The Father Mathew Man."

#### MEASURE FOR OPENING BEER BARS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA DEFEATED.

The proposition to open beer bars in British Columbia was defeated in the recent elections held there. The vote was decisive in almost all cities, although the plan carried in some of the country districts. The fact that the Government, which has had control of liquor sales in the province, was favorable in its attitude to beer is said to be responsible for the rejection in Victoria and surrounding districts.

## THINKING OF BUILDING ?

Put your money into a structurally sound concrete home. Concrete is the building material for this age.

### DAMPNEY CONCRETE COTTAGES

are built on a new and novel system for soundness and cheapness. They are built at prices below any other material, and almost as cheap as weatherboard. Ask your Architect or Builder to tender on the Dampney System. Meanwhile write for free explanatory booklet, "Practical Homes."

Sole Organising Agents:

**JOHN DANKS & SON PTY. LTD.**  
324-330 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

#### BOLIVIA.

The Parliament of Bolivia has adopted a law by which licensed houses are closed from midday on Saturday to midday on Monday. Other laws still more severe are in preparation. We hear that the Sunday and Saturday afternoon closing, which came into force immediately, has been received by the population with marked sympathy and is very strictly observed.



**JAMES COOK LTD.**

**Baker,**

**32 Victoria St., Paddington**

Tel.: Pad. 111.

**PASS "GRIT" ON.**

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





## IT DEPENDS.

"A man is never older than he feels," declared the ancient beau bravely. "Now I feel as a two-year-old."

"Horse or egg?" asked the sweet young thing brightly.

## TOO FRESH.

"What's the matter?"

"I wrote an article on fresh milk, and the editor condensed it."

## ALL STRAIGHT.

Doctor: "Did that medicine straighten your husband out all right?"

Wife: "Yes, we buried him yesterday."

## PRINCELY MAKE-UP.

She: "Aren't you wearing a costume to the mask ball to-night?"

He: "Yes, I'm going to wear my arm in a sling and go as the Prince of Wales."

## ADD "LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR."

Musical burglary—breaking into song. Mental hospitality—entertaining an idea. Spiritual pageantry—parading one's virtues. Moral harvesting—reaping one's reward. Social cannibalism—living on one's friends. Undesirable generosity—giving yourself away. Philosophical etiquette—bowing to the inevitable.

## EVERYBODY HAPPY.

First Sport: "Hey, lend me ten dollars, will you, old man? I'm hard pressed."

Second Sport: "No; but I can tell you how we can both make five dollars."

First Sport: "Let's have it."

Second Sport: "I'll give you five dollars."

## OFF AND ON.

"You give your clerks two weeks' vacation every year, don't you, Mr. Tintack?" asked the friend.

"A month," grunted the eminent hardware dealer.

"A month?"

"Yes. The two weeks when I go on my vacation and two weeks when they go on theirs."

## GREAT BOON FOR CHILDREN.

Only one-tenth of the aid is needed for poor kiddies since Prohibition went into effect in Decorah, Iowa.

At the annual meeting of the Ladies' Union Aid Society there, the fact was brought out

## THOUGHTFUL OF HER.

A woman went to buy some cigars for her husband, who was laid up.

"Do you want them mild or strong, madam?" asked the tobacconist.

"Give me the strongest you have," she said. "The last ones he had broke in his pocket."

## AFTER MANY YEARS.

"Well, well, Tom, we haven't met for twenty years. If you remember, at our last meeting we discussed half a young turkey. Let's try the same dish to-night."

They gave the order and the waiter filled it. The old chum wielded a knife vigorously for a time and then broke the silence.

"Jim," asked he, "do you know what I think?"

"No."

"I think this is the other half of that turkey."

## A PROFESSIONAL.

A campaigner was constantly interrupted by a man in the crowd, who kept shouting out, "Liar!" After about the twentieth repetition, the speaker paused and fixed his eyes on his tormentor. "If the gentleman who persists in interrupting," he said, "will be good enough to tell us his name instead of merely shouting out his calling, I am sure we shall all be pleased to make his acquaintance."

## PLANT ONE.

Before the dawn of the motor-car age a passing motorist picked up a farmer who had never before seen an automobile. The farmer was duly impressed and delighted. To impress him still more, the motorist put his foot on the accelerator and for six or seven miles they tore along like the wind. Then something went wrong with the steering-gear and they ran into a tree. The farmer and motorist alighted unhurt on a bank of moss. The car was not damaged.

"That was fine," said the farmer, as he got up. "We sartinly went the pace. Tell me this, though—how do you stop her when there ain't no trees?"

that during the time of open saloons the Society's expenditures for children's clothing were about 300 dollars a year, while last year it cost only 30 dollars. Annual reports of other welfare bodies in cities of Iowa also indicate similar reductions in poverty since Prohibition.

## TO PARENTS.

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

## The Australasian White Cross League,

56 ELIZABETH STREET, SYDNEY.

W. E. WILSON, Hon. Secretary.

## BABY'S FIRST PORTRAIT.

Let it be worthy of the occasion—a picture to be admired in years to come. We are specially equipped to make happy portraits of children.

*The Cruden Studios*  
182 Pitt St.  
Opp. Farmer's

Phone  
City.  
2752

OPTICAL WORK of the  
BEST QUALITY from

WILFRED I. WENBORN

practising as

W. RANDLE WOODS

Optician

2a CASTLEREAGH STREET,  
SYDNEY.

Tel.: B2660.

Hours - 9 to 6  
Saturdays 9 to 1

## The Place to Buy Your Lunch

SYDNEY J. HAYHOW  
Sandwich Specialist.

Provision Merchant

Small Goods Manufacturer

115 KING STREET, SYDNEY.

'Phone: City 10507.

*The Randle Photo Engraving Co. Ltd.*  
Phone  
451 City  
DESIGNERS · ILLUSTRATORS  
COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS  
ENGRAVERS OF FINEST PLATES  
IN LINE-HALF-TONE OR COLOUR  
178 CASTLEREAGH ST SYDNEY.



## DAILY INSPIRATION.

(By FAIRELIE THORNTON.)

### SUNDAY.

#### THE FAIRER LIFE.

"I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."  
—John, 10, 10.

Have I heard the Saviour saying,

"Will you let me win your love?"

With the early dew of morning

Set your heart on things above.

"Life is very fair, O children,

Fairer still is it with me.

Very bright the glad fresh springtime,

Brighter still it yet may be."

"Halcyon days are in My keeping,"

Once again I hear His voice;

"Deserts as the rose shall blossom,

And the wilderness rejoice."

Taste His love, and see, in tasting,

There was never love like His.

Only those who try can tell us

What the love of Jesus is.

Softer than the summer ocean,

Gladder than a bridal morn,

Sweeter than a wealth of roses,

Purchased by a crown of thorn.

Yearningly, again He pleadeth,

"Prove Me as a Friend of yore.

Loving once, I love for ever—

Love is love for evermore."

This the legacy bequeathing,

Through the deepest depths of woe,

Life and love for you, O children,

From the Cross of long ago.

—E. J. Carr.

### MONDAY.

"By grace are ye saved through faith."  
Eph., 2, 8.

Faith occupies the position of a channel or conduit pipe. Grace is the fountain or stream. It is a great pity when the aqueduct is broken. Faith is the simplest of all things, and perhaps because of its simplicity it is the more difficult to explain. . . . We are so conceited nowadays that we are too proud to be comforted by self-evident truth. A blind man trusts himself with his guide, because he knows that his friend can see. . . . We know that Jesus has about Him merit, and power, and blessing which we do not possess, and therefore we gladly trust ourselves to Him, and He never betrays our confidence. . . . Look at the faith of the master mariner. He looses his cable, he steams away from the shore. For days, weeks, or even months he never sees sail or shore, yet he finds himself one morning at his desired haven. He has trusted to his compass, his nautical almanac, etc. It is a wonderful thing that sailing by sight. "Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed." To them shall be ministered an abundant entrance at the last and a safe voyage on the way.—C. H. Spurgeon.

### TUESDAY.

#### IF ONLY.

If only I had said that little word  
Which now, alas, can nevermore be heard.

If only I had done that little deed  
To help another in his sorest need.

If only I had spoken words of cheer  
To bring some hope to one no longer here.

If only I had stretched a helping hand—  
Alas! I did not see or understand.

If only I could live the days gone by  
And bring some cheer to those no longer nigh.

If only I could live my life to-day  
That no regret be mine when passed away.

—F.T.

### WEDNESDAY.

The grace of the present time, be it more or less, will not answer the claim of any future time. Our feelings, in order to be right feelings, must correspond to the facts and events of the present hour, the present moment. But every succeeding moment, bearing on its bosom new events and new facts, has a character of its own, and it demands a new life, a new experience corresponding to it. In order, therefore, to live as a holy person should live, we must regard the claims of the smallest periods of time as they pass before us, and must act in accordance with these claims. This is what is termed "living by the moment."—Prof. Upham.

### THURSDAY.

"Almost thou persuadest me." Thou art not far from the kingdom." "Behold now is the accepted time."

So near the door—and the door stood wide!  
Close to the port—but not inside.

Near to the fold, but not within!

Almost resolved to give up sin.

Almost persuaded to count the cost.

Almost a Christian—and yet lost!

Saviour, I come, I cry unto Thee,

O let not these words be true of me.

I want to come to a point to-day,

O suffer me not to turn away—

Give me no rest till my soul shall be

Within the refuge—safe in Thee.

—Anon.

### FRIDAY.

"The wages of sin is death."—Rom., 6, 23.

The wages that sin bargains for with the sinner are—life, pleasure and profit; but the wages he pays him with are—death, torment and destruction. He that would understand the falsehood and deceit of sin must compare its promises with its payments together.—Dr. South.

As the feet of travellers beat the highway hard, so often walking in the ways of sin benumbs the conscience and hardens the heart.—Gurnall.

While our sin should make us fear to approach Christ, it should make us fear to keep away from Christ.—Dr. Swope.

### SATURDAY.

"The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all."—Isa., 53, 6.

What didst Thou, Jesus, dearest One,  
That on Thee such a doom shouldst go?  
What crime, what error, hast Thou done,  
To call for such a woe?

I see Thee wreathed with stinging thorn,  
And scourged and mocked as One accurst;  
While on the cross the sponge in scorn  
Points at Thy dying thirst.

What brought these sorrows on my Lord?

My sins, alas! and only they;

'Twas I, Lord Jesus, that incurred

The doom I see Thee pay.

'Tis marvel still, that such should die—

The Shepherd for the sheep atone!

Guilt takes the Holy and the High,

And stamps Him for its own!

—Dr. Hermann.

"The gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."—Rom., 6, 23.

## KANSAS AND PRISONERS.

Kansas, with a population of one-half of the present, forty years ago had 950 men in its State prison. There are now 1150 men there, with a population of 2,000,000, and a parole system that is much slower than it formerly was, so that men are not released as rapidly as in other days.

The California prison population from January, 1911, to January, 1924, increased 24.25 per cent, while the population of the State increased 57.25 per cent.

### Gift Books by Fairelie Thornton

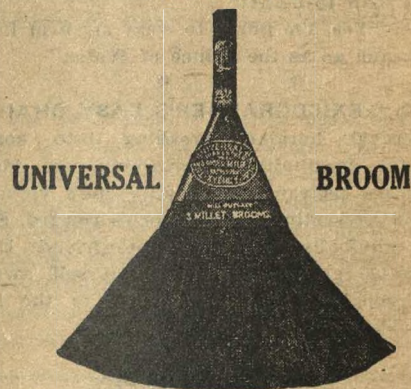
(Writer of "Daily Inspiration.")

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

Post free, 1/7 each.

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

**WILL OUTLAST  
3  
MILLET BROOMS  
TAYLOR'S**



Obtainable at All Grocers and  
Ironmongers.

Buy one to-day and Save Money.

## "THE WORKER"

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

It reigns supreme as an Advertising Medium for Mail Order Business.

Full Particulars from

**THE WORKER TRUSTEES,**

ST. ANDREW'S PLACE, SYDNEY.

'Phone: City 778.

PASS "GRIT" ON.



## WINE BARS.

Mr. Jaques: I desire to ask the Minister for Justice if it is a fact that the law as it now stands allows females of tender years to enter wine bars; if so, will he introduce legislation to put a stop to such a state of affairs? If, on the other hand, females of tender years are not allowed by law to enter wine bars, will the Minister confer with his colleague, the Colonial Secretary, and ask him to have the administration tightened up so as to prevent a state of affairs which is in existence at the present time?

Mr. Ley: I want to say that this House has recently passed legislation having for its object the prevention of females under 18 years of age patronising wine saloons. Some question, however, has arisen as to whether it is effective, inasmuch as the term "licensed premises" was used, and it has been suggested that that applies only to publicans, and not to wine licensees. The Attorney has been asked to supply advice on the matter, and as soon as that comes to hand I shall be glad to let the hon. member know what it is.

## ALCOHOL AND CIVILISATION.

In discussing the effect of alcoholic drink in race progress, Dr. David Starr Jordan, in "The Blood of the Nation," says: "The temperate Italian, with his daily semi-saturation, is no more a normal man than the Scotch farmer with his occasional spree. The nerve disturbance which wine effects is an evil, whether carried to excess in regularity or irregularity. We know too little of its final result on the race to give certainty to our speculations. It is, moreover, true that most excess in the use of alcohol is not due to primitive appetite. It is drink which causes appetite, and not appetite which seeks for drink. In a given number of drunkards but a very few become such through inborn appetite. It is influence of bad example, lack of courage, false idea of manliness, or some defect in character or misfortune in environment which leads to the first steps in drunkenness. The taste once established takes care of itself. . . . Who can say that, as the Latin races became temperate they did not also become docile and weak? In other words, considering the influence of alcohol alone, unchecked by an educated conscience, we must admit that it is the strong and vigorous, not the weak and perverted, that are destroyed by it.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, in a letter to Prof. Edwin Knox Mitchell, of Hartford, Connecticut, said that since alcoholism had become so horrible a prey upon the human race for the past 150 years through diseases which made for human deterioration and destruction, the survival of civilisation depended upon the enforcement of the Prohibition law.



## BOND'S SYLK-ARTO HOSIERY.

An Improvement on  
Silk.

The qualities of PURE SILK—the Lustrous Sheen which is the most attractive feature of high-grade Artificial Silk—a capacity for wear such as you'd hardly deem possible in a Silken Texture—absolute distinction in Designs and Colorings—all these attributes are combined in BOND'S SYLK-ARTO HOSIERY with moderate price over the counter. For your own sake, ASK YOUR DRAPER to show you

## BOND'S SYLK - ARTO HOSIERY

Made in Australia by GEO. A. BOND & CO. LTD.

## LONGEVITY OF MODERATE DRINKERS.

Early in the month the press carried black-faced headlines announcing that Dr. Raymond Pearl had proved that steady drinkers have a better life chance than abstainers. Until the details of the study on which this conclusion is based are available so that one may know whether it was correctly reported by the press, and the methods of securing the result can be studied, it would be well to suspend judgment, and not to conclude that the previous long-time experience of life insurance companies with millions of lives has been set at naught.

Meanwhile, it is fair that the public should know that a study of longevity and alcohol reported by Dr. Pearl in 1923 has been the object of scathing criticism by experts on mortality statistics. Dr. Harald Westergaard, of Copenhagen, perhaps the leading European authority in these matters, called Dr. Pearl's methods of computation "quite obsolete and misleading," and "absolutely unserviceable." The London "Lancet" (April

12, 1924) not only quotes Dr. Westergaard but adds a comment of its own as to the method used by Dr. Pearl: "Confidence cannot be accorded results thus obtained. Our knowledge has not been increased by the Baltimore figures, and they lend themselves to misleading quotation. The experience of the life insurance societies, when fully analysed, points to the superiority of the life prospects of teetotallers over moderate drinkers, among whom there would admittedly be a small proportion of intemperate persons. This experience should be considered in conjunction with the physiological and pathological facts as to the action of moderate doses of alcohol . . . when the conclusion will be justified that abstinence is a valuable means for prolongation of life and promotion of efficiency."

## BOUND COPIES OF "GRIT."

There are a few bound copies of "Grit" available. Ring up or write and we will send you 52 issues nicely bound for 10/6; postage extra.



## Personal Chat with My Readers—

(Continued from page 8.)

typhoid bacteria. Elaborate experiments carried out on a very large number of people showed that when there was alcohol in the blood there was a marked diminution in the number of immune bodies and their complements, and that meant a marked difference in the fighting quality of the blood. The experiments showed a marked diminution even when the persons observed only took from three to three and a half ounces of claret per day over a period of many weeks.

There would be deaths from pneumonia anyhow, said Mr. Evans, but statistics went to show that among a hundred total abstainers suffering from pneumonia eighteen might be expected to die. Out of a hundred intemperate persons the deaths might be fifty-two. "Alcohol," he said, "cannot improve the quality of anybody's blood."

**WHAT DO YOU LOOK FOR?** We see mostly what we look for. We get mostly just a reflex of what we give.

Edward Markham illustrates thus:  
Gone is the city, gone the day,  
Yet still the story and the meaning stay:

Once, where a prophet in the palm shade basked,

A traveller chanced at noon to rest his mules.  
"What sort of people may they be," he asked,  
"In this proud city on the plain o'erspread?"  
"Well, friend, what sort of people whence you came?"

"What sort?" the packman scowled, "why knaves and fools."

"You'll find the people here the same,"  
The wise man said.

Another stranger in the dusk grew near,  
And pausing cried, "What sort of people here  
In your bright city where yon towers arise?"  
"Well, friend, what sort of people whence you came?"

"What sort?" the pilgrim smiled, "good, true and wise."

"You'll find the people here the same,"  
The wise man said.

*The Editor*

### BOSSY FILLS THE BOTTLES NOW.

Prohibition has increased the consumption of milk in the United States. According to the Department of Agriculture, the household consumption of milk last year was 212 quarts per capita, compared with 200 quarts in 1922. The milk production was 7,000,000,000 pounds more the last year than the previous year. The consumption of milk in the United States has made a heavy increase each year since Prohibition became effective.

**SUPPORT  
OUR  
ADVERTISERS.**

## ANTHONY HORDERNS' FOR Service and Satisfaction

The name "Anthony Horderns'" means excellence of Service, the utmost value for your money, and the biggest selection for your choice. The House of Economy stands on a pinnacle of unique excellence, because it has the determination to satisfy and the facilities for doing so.

### WE PAY CARRIAGE.

We pay Carriage on Family Drapery, Fashion Goods, Men's and Boys' Wear, Footwear, Jewellery and Cutlery in N.S.W. and to the nearest Port on Interstate Orders.

**Anthony Hordern & Sons Limited**  
Brickfield Hill, SYDNEY.

Box 2712, G.P.O.

Telephone: City 9440.

## ANNOUNCEMENT TO PARENTS.

**M**R. T. FORD, Surgeon Dentist, specialises in the maintenance and care of children's teeth.

Malformations and irregularities painlessly adjusted.

Scientific treatment with latest appliances.

Remember, your children's future health is dependent upon the early care and attention given to their teeth.

Teeth capped and filled; artificial teeth repaired.

'Phone Padd. 179, making an appointment.

HOURS: 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Mondays to Fridays. 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturdays.

**T. FORD, Surgeon Dentist**

(Established 20 years)

263 CROWN STREET, SYDNEY.