

Dates, hand picked, lb	s. d. 0 6	Diabetic Rolls, boxes	s. d. 2 6	Soya Beans	s. d. 0 5
Dates, packets	0 8	Gluten Meal, packets	2 9	Olive Oil, bottles, 1/3, 2/-	3 6
Dates, Special Desert	1 3	Peaches, 2 lb. tins	0 9	Quart Tins, 5/9; Half Gals.	10 9
Dates and Walnuts, packets	1 3	Peaches, 2 lb. tins	0 11	Gallons, 20/-; 2 Gal. Tins	30 0
Walnuts (Sorrento), lb.	1 6	Peaches (4 Crown), dried, lb.	1 0	Wine, pints	1/6 and 2 9
Barcelonas	1 2	Apricots, 2 lb. tins	1 2	Wine, quarts	2 3
Brazils	1 4	Pineapples, 2 lb. tins	0 10 1/2	Mixed Nuts, small, 10d.; large	1 6
Poplar Nuts	1 0	Apricots (3 Crown), dried	1 6	Crystallised Cherries, bottles	1 6
Soft-shelled Almonds	1 6	Lima Beans, best, lb.	0 4 1/2	Crystallised Fruits, drums	2 0
Salted Peanuts, bags	0 3	Red Lentils	1/2	French Prunes	1/3 and 1 6

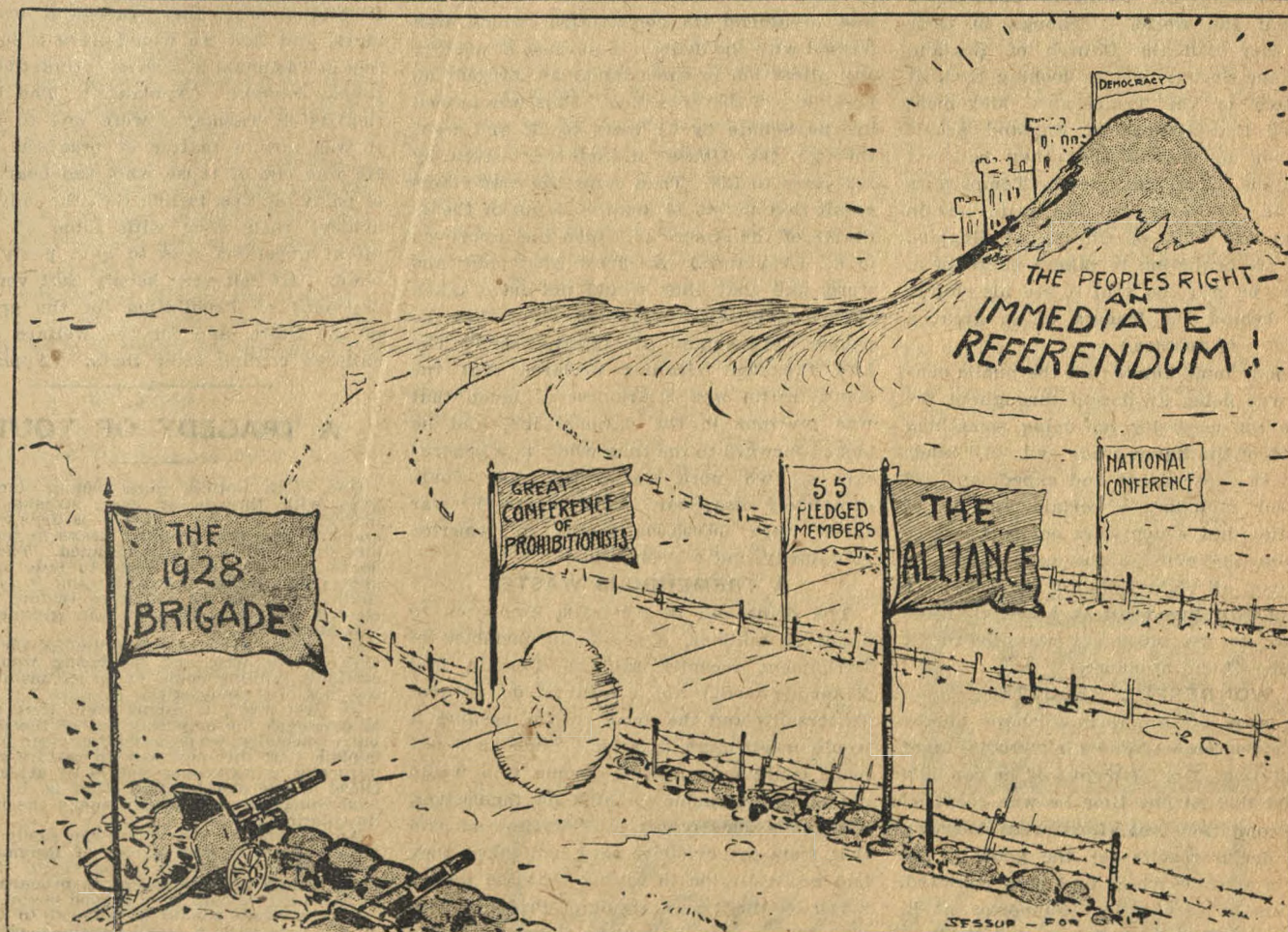
SANITARIUM HEALTH FOOD CAFE, 308 GEORGE STREET, NEAR HUNTER STREET, SYDNEY.

Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

VOL. XVII. No. 34. Twopence. SYDNEY, NOVEMBER 8, 1923.

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



THE BATTLE FOR A DEMOCRATIC RIGHT.

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BISHOP HAY CHOSEN AS LEADER OF TASMANIAN MOVEMENT.

"CAST PARTY TO THE WINDS."

"I count it an honor to have been chosen President of the Tasmanian Prohibition League," said the Bishop of Tasmania at a great gathering in the Hobart Town Hall.

Bishop Hay went on to say that it was his good fortune shortly after being made Bishop to be allowed to attend that world-famed Lambeth Conference of Bishops which was the biggest gathering of its kind in the history of the Anglican Church, attended by 250 Bishops from all parts of the world. That Conference gave its full approbation to the Prohibition Movement in America and certain States in Canada; it passed resolutions urging all church members to do everything they possibly could to support every kind of liquor traffic evil, including personal effort and example, and Christian self-denial and self-sacrifice.

THE CHURCH'S VOICE.

It was a voice that went out from representatives of the Anglican communion throughout the world. Though in their church they had the Church of England Temperance Society, yet in looking back at the history of the Temperance Movement he feared that Church of England people had reason to confess that they had not thrown their full weight into the Temperance Movement. However, he was quite certain now that the bulk of Church of England people were beginning to take a share in it. He would be only too glad to see his church arrayed behind the leaders of so great a Movement. (Applause.)

Everybody must admit that the public conscience was being awakened throughout the world to the necessity for doing something to get rid of the liquor trade evil. All kinds of palliative experiments and expedients had been tried, including a certain amount of local option, but which were not sufficing to stamp out the evil, so the conviction was forced upon all right-thinking persons, with the welfare of humanity at heart, that the only way to get rid of it was to cut it clean out. (Loud applause.)

WONDERFUL RESULTS.

There were 70 American Bishops at the Lambeth Conference, and all were in favor of Prohibition. One of them said he candidly confessed that at one time he was sceptical about Prohibition, but afterwards observing the wonderful results for the good of the people as a whole which had been achieved, he became a very ardent supporter of it. (Applause.) That he had seen its effects in reducing the number of staffs which had had to be employed for social relief work, for gaols, in the police force, and charitable and other institutions of the kind; that the national life of the people and its economic and industrial conditions had wonderfully improved; and what was more still, there was more stability in the homes and more attention was being paid to the welfare of

the children. (Applause.) In addition to such testimony we had had, and were still having, first-hand information on the subject, not only from Americans, but also from people who had gone to the United States to investigate the position for themselves, and they supported what the American Bishop had said.

APPALLING DIFFICULTIES.

"No man liveth unto himself," and no nation lived to itself, and when we had the example of a mighty nation comprising over a hundred millions of people, made up of many races, deliberately taking upon itself to say, "We are going to cut this thing clean out of our national life," it was an example which must strike the imagination of the whole civilised world. (Applause.) Yet that was done in the teeth of the most appalling and almost insuperable difficulties. For instance, the first thing America had to do in introducing national Prohibition was to amend its constitution, which was framed with the deliberate purpose of making any alteration or amendment as difficult as possible, yet this was done. This was passed by the Senate by 65 votes to 20, and went through the House of Representatives by 282 votes to 128. Then came the marvellous result that within 14 months 45 out of the 48 States of the American Union had approved of it. (Applause.) All knew what politicians were, and that they would not have taken such a step as that but they knew that the people were behind it. (Hear, hear.) The late President Harding declared that the drink traffic was destructive of much that was precious in the national life, and he looked forward to the time when, in a generation or two more, the liquor trade would completely disappear. Even before the war there were 60,000,000 people in America voluntarily under Prohibition.

A TREMENDOUS WASTE.

The drink bill in Australia amounted to about 30 millions. One of our members of Parliament recently said on Domain that Tasmania could not afford to do without Tattersall's and the drink traffic, because it would mean more taxation. Such an argument could only deceive people who would not take the trouble to think for themselves. A commission's report in New Zealand said that from the evidence they had taken they had no hesitation in saying that the money saved by thrift as a result of Prohibition in Prohibition areas more than compensated for any loss of public revenue through the cutting out of the liquor traffic. It meant not requiring police officers to keep order where no drink was sold, no jails to fill, no large amounts required for refugees and charitable institutions, and so on, and the money saved by getting rid of the drink traffic would be advantageously used in other and better channels. The money would be invested in

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industrial enterprises, and other revenue-producing interests.

CONFIDENCE IN THE PEOPLE.

He believed the minds of the people of Tasmania would be turned earnestly towards Prohibition when they grasped all its advantages, and that we would have it in operation in Tasmania in a shorter time than many people thought. (Applause.) The Prohibitionists in Tasmania were out to succeed. It was now a matter of practical politics. He was one of those who was heartily sick of party politics, feeling that the only way to achieve their ends with some of the big moral questions was to cast party to the winds. He felt very keenly that very much depended on Prohibition for the prosperity of the State, and for the welfare of their children coming after them. (Applause.)

A TRAGEDY OF YOUTH.

One often notices quite young dark-haired girls with threads or even streaks of grey marring their locks. This is a deplorable fact and one which adds many years to the age of any young girl similarly afflicted. There is no doubt that dark hair tends to fade and grow grey much earlier than fair, and it is obvious that steps must be taken to restore the discolored hair and prevent the greyness from spreading.

Hair dyes have much to prejudice them in the eyes of any wise and far-seeing woman, and certainly nothing could be more unsuitable for the hair of a young girl.

At first sight, it might seem that to resort to dyes was the only way out of the difficulty, but a specialist would say otherwise. He would explain that the only way to restore grey hair naturally to its proper tint is by attacking the cause of the discoloration—that is, by properly nourishing the cells which supply the hair with its coloring matter.

An excellent recipe, which can easily be made up at home, is two ounces of tannalite dissolved in three ounces of bay rum. No difficulty should be experienced in procuring either of these ingredients from a good chemist.

This mixture should be applied to the roots of the hair with a small brush—a clean tooth brush answers the purpose admirably. After a short course of this treatment, the hair will gradually resume its proper color, and will benefit also by the tonic properties of the lotion. The hair is a sensitive organism, and its condition depends largely on the health. Indigestion, overstrain, insufficient exercise—all help to weaken and discolor the hair. Nevertheless, with proper attention to rest and diet and so reliable a tonic as that mentioned above, the most obstinate cases of grey hair should be overcome.

PASS "GRIT" ON.

REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN'S PROHIBITION LEAGUE.

PROGRESSIVE WORK.

The last couple of weeks have been busy ones in connection with the Representative Women's Prohibition League work, and the result has been the formation of several strong Branches.

COUNTRY WORK.

Two weeks ago Miss Preston-Stanley visited Bathurst and Orange, addressing a women's meeting and a public meeting in each centre.

A strong Branch of the League was formed in Orange, with Mrs. MacLachlan, the grand old Salvation Army veteran and one of the most popular and respected citizens of Orange, as President; Mrs. Whitmee, a capable and progressive young matron, as Hon. Secretary; and Mrs. Earle, a great Prohibition worker, as Treasurer. This Branch is in good hands, and should do effective work for the cause of Prohibition.

It has been decided to visit Bathurst again at a later date to form a Branch in that centre.

LAKEMBA.

One hundred women assembled on Wednesday last at Lakemba to hear an address from Miss Preston-Stanley on "Every Woman's Duty to the Cause of Prohibition." A strong Branch of the Representative Women's League was formed, with Mrs. Peacock, the energetic wife of the Methodist minister, as President. The cause is particularly indebted to Mrs. Cotter and Mrs. Taylor, who canvassed every portion of the district in order to ensure the success of the meeting.

BELMORE.

A group of Belmore women, who are at present engaged in a fight against the granting of a wine license in their district, have decided to have a Branch in Belmore as soon as the wine license campaign is over.

PUNCHBOWL.

Last week a Branch was also formed at Punchbowl, and a large number of young mothers have become members. From the interest which has been aroused in these centres the influence is being felt throughout the whole Illawarra line, and support is coming from many other suburbs whose citizens wish to establish Branches in their districts.

CROYDON.

Largely through the splendid co-operation of the Committee of the Burwood Branch of the Representative Women's League a meeting was called at Croydon on Wednesday to determine whether Croydon would amalgamate with Burwood or would form a separate Branch. After an address from Miss Preston-Stanley, Croydon, decided to establish its own Branch, and to call a combined meeting of the Churches and Women's Organisations during the next fortnight, when Miss Preston-Stanley is to give an address upon the "Plan of Campaign."

BURWOOD.

Burwood Branch reports a membership of 200, and considering they are only two months old, this is excellent work. Their objective is 1000 members, and they mean to achieve their objective.

ENFIELD-CROYDON PARK.

Special mention should be made of the splendid spirit which characterises the Enfield-Croydon Park Branch. Mrs. Blair, the President, and Mrs. Bray, Secretary, are possessed of all the qualities which make for success. They are enthusiastic, earnest, energetic, systematic and determined.

WOLLSTONECRAFT.

Mrs. Tomsitt and Mrs. Raymond Perdriau were hostesses at a splendid drawingroom meeting held at the residence of Mrs. Tomsitt in Wollstonecraft on Thursday last. After Miss Preston-Stanley's address a Branch of the Representative Women's Prohibition League was formed. Everybody present joined, and the following office-bearers were elected: President, Mrs. Raymond Perdriau; Hon. Secretary, Miss Cowlshaw; Treasurer, Mrs. Tomsitt.

COUNTRY EXTENSION.

A very pleasing feature of our work is the help that is coming forward from unexpected quarters.

On a recent visit to Sydney Mrs. Evens, J.P., a splendid type of country woman, who holds many responsible offices in her home town of Wyalong, had an interview with Miss Preston-Stanley, and expressed the desire that branches of the Representative Women's League should be formed throughout her district. She has undertaken to arrange meetings in Wyalong, West Wyalong, and Stockinbingal if Miss Preston-Stanley will address the meetings.

We therefore have only to get our friends busy in Cootamundra and Temora arranging meetings, and an important district can readily be organised of the League.

At the close of the Wollstonecraft meeting Mrs. Raymond Pedriau, who is the wife of the National member for the Northern Rivers, expressed a desire to lend us her most valuable co-operation in the direction of going North to form branches of the Representative Women's Prohibition League.

We are deeply grateful to Mrs. Pedriau,

who is a capable woman, a good speaker, and a power for good. This kind of co-operation is invaluable, and every woman can help us in some way, though not all perhaps in so great a fashion.

The Representative Women's Prohibition League recently made a donation of £68 to the funds of the Alliance, and wishes to do something more substantial in this direction.

THE VAGABONDS.

Recently the Vagabonds Dramatic Company gave a performance on behalf of our funds, and with great generosity they have promised to do so again on the 20th November, when Jerome K. Jerome's clever comedy, "Cook," will be performed in St James' Hall on behalf of the Representative Women's League.

Now, this is an occasion when we need the help of all our friends to help us dispose of tickets. A full house means £100 to the funds. Will you help us to reach this figure? Help us to make it the success it ought to be! We are depending upon your help.

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 2/11/23, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10/-:—S. Emmett, 30/10/24; R. B. Coates, 19/2/24, 5/-; G. Fitzpatrick, £1/1/-, 30/12/26; J. A. I. Perry, 30/12/23; Churches of Christ, Temp. Com., 5 subs., £1/7/6, 30/12/23; Miss W. L. West, 30/7/24; Mrs. Fogden, 5/-, 30/3/24.

GOOD COUGH MIXTURE RECIPE.

A family supply of wonderfully good mixture for colds, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, and sore throats may be made in a few minutes by adding HEENZO to sweetened water, in accordance with directions printed on the label. The quantity of mixture so made would, if bought in the ordinary way, in a lot of little bottles, cost anything from 12/- to £1 or more, according to quality. Heenzo costs only 2/-, and money cannot buy anything better.

Heenzo Cough Diamond Jubes are good. Obtainable from most Chemists and Stores throughout the Commonwealth.*

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FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1923.

- 7.15 p.m.: Long Bay Anglican Church;
Mr. R. J. C. Butler.
- 11 a.m.: Sutherland Anglican Church;
7.15 p.m.: Cronulla Anglican Church;
Mr. C. W. Chandler.
- 3 p.m.: All Souls', Leichhardt (Men's Meeting).
- 7.15 p.m.: Haberfield Anglican Church;
Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.
- 7.15 p.m.: Paddington City Mission;
Mr. E. Spurgeon Gilbert.
- 11 a.m.: Sutherland Congregational Church;
- 7.15 p.m.: Miranda Congregational Church.
Mr. Phil. Adler.
- 7 p.m.: Rozelle Methodist Church;
Ex-Senator David Watson.
- 7.15 p.m.: Croydon Anglican Church;
Mr. Francis Wilson.

MR. HERBERT CARROLL'S APPOINTMENTS.

- Monday, November 12, Scarborough Hall.
- Tuesday, November 13, School of Arts, Thirroul.
- Wednesday, November 14, Austinmer School of Arts.
- Thursday, November 15, Friendly Societies' Hall, Woonona.

PROTEST CAMPAIGN MEETINGS.

- Monday, November 12, Drummoyne Masonic Hall;
Rev. R. B. S. Hammond.
- Tuesday, November 13, Ashfield Town Hall;
Rev. R. B. S. Hammond.
- Wednesday, November 14, Sans Souci Literary Institute;
Mr. R. J. C. Butler and Mr. Phil. Adler.

HON. T. J. LEY, M.L.A.**ADDRESSES A SMALL MEETING IN ROCKDALE TOWN HALL.**

On Tuesday night, October 30, the Hon. T. J. Ley addressed 42 people in the Rockdale Town Hall. Amongst other things Mr. Ley publicly stated that he was making provision for the inclusion in the proposed Liquor Bill of **electorate option**, and in his own words followed up the statement by the following: "I will undertake to move the amendment myself that it be included."

In dealing with the proposed date of holding the referendum he used the following expressions:

"Now that I am in the seat of the mighty, so to speak."

"I have given Prohibitionists freedom to have the referendum taken immediately if they wish it."

A member of the audience here interjected, "What do you consider as immediate?"

Mr. Ley replied, "Immediate means just as early as it is possible to get it."

This was very interesting, and to the writer it seemed in most instances very satisfactory, but when the morning papers blossomed out with a most amazing report that the meeting had endorsed the attitude of the Hon. Minister, Mr. T. J. Ley, and supported the bill in its entirety, including the date of 1928, the chagrin and astonishment of the writer is more easily to be imagined than described.

Those present were thoroughly satisfied that the date upon which the referendum is to be taken was still an open question which would be determined and decided

upon the floor of Parliament, and far more than half of those people present at the meeting were definitely and decidedly opposed to the date being 1928.

This fact is easily borne out by the various interjections and questions asked during the evening.

Rather an interesting fact came to light through an interjection respecting the round robin which was drawn up by certain Parliamentarians.

In answer to an interjector Mr. Ley stated: "I did not sign the round robin, but suggested that it should be signed."

In the course of his remarks Mr. Ley stated that compensation was decided upon (in connection with an earlier measure) with the consent and acceptance of Alliance officials.

On being questioned about this statement, Mr. Ley altered the phrasing of his earlier remarks and agreed that the N.S.W. Alliance had never at any time accepted the principle of compensation in any form, but through the exigencies of the time had submitted to a certain degree of compensation being inserted in a proposed measure as a basis of negotiation, rather than shipwreck a measure which contained a few other points worthy of support and preservation.

In pressing for the 1928 date to be accepted as the date for holding the first referendum, Mr. Ley stressed the fact that it was essentially necessary that all reduction work should be completed prior to a referendum on prohibition of the liquor traffic being taken.

On this point Mr. Ley appears to stand alone, for this basis of reasoning would lead to reduction work being carried on till the Day of Judgment, and whilst an "i" had to be dotted, or a "t" had to be crossed, a referendum on the question of Prohibition could logically be refused if such a basis of reasoning were accepted.

Therefore, the most important question to Prohibitionists to-day is

192?

ANOTHER BREWERY GONE.

Announcement is made that the brewery buildings at Marion, O., home of the late President Harding, have been sold to a company which will transform them into a storage plant.

A WEEK-END COTTAGE CHEAP.

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

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

Can be readily let for £3/3/- a week.

Apply "Taurangi," c/o. Box 390, G.P.O., Sydney.

"HONOR THE PLEDGE CAMPAIGN."**Monster Meetings of Public Protest**

will be held in

DRUMMOYNE MASONIC HALL

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, AT 8 P.M.

ASHFIELD TOWN HALL

ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13th, AT 8 P.M.

SANS SOUCI LITERARY INSTITUTE,

ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, AT 8 P.M.

The Prohibition Party expects that every citizen will voice their emphatic protest at these meetings and elsewhere.

You must hear

R. B. S. HAMMOND

Leader of the Prohibition Party, tell you his reasons for opposition to various Clauses in the proposed Amending Liquor Bill.

(The Leader of the Prohibition Party has declared: "This is a fight with the gloves off.")

ADMISSION FREE.

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COME TO THE FAIR.

HAPPY TIMES AT BANKSTOWN FETE.

The Bankstown District Prohibition Victory Fete was held in the Majestic Theatre on October 25 and 26. It was well attended, and the whole programme was carried through smoothly.

The opening ceremony was carried out by Mr. T. H. Morrow, M.L.A., who, amongst other remarks, said:

"You will be wanting to know how I stand with regard to a referendum in 1924. Well, I am whole-heartedly for it, and I believe the majority of members in the House are for it. We have given our word, and we should stick to our promise. There have been various interests offering bribes, but

the sign which I exhibited to them all is, 'Not for Sale.'"

A beautiful bouquet was presented to Mrs. Morrow, and the rendering of a solo by one of the helpers added to the attractiveness of the opening ceremony.

Ensign Martens ably carried out the duties of chairman, and a short, inspiring address was given by Mr. Thos. E. Shonk, of the N.S.W. Alliance.

The stalls were all prettily decorated as follows:

General Work Stall: Royal blue and gold. Methodist Church. Conveners: Mrs. Meredith and Miss Johnstone.

Kitchen, Bath and Soap Stall: Cream and orange. Bankstown Congregational Church. Conveners: The Misses Fripp and Dunkley.

Fancy Crochet Stall: Red, white and blue. Protestant Federation.

Produce, Grocery and Dairy Produce Stall: Green and white. Revesby, East Hills and Padstow Park workers. Convener: Mrs. Mulcahy.

Jam and Pickle Stall: Salvation Army. The "Blood and Fire" Tricolor, yellow, red and blue. Convener: Mrs. Martens.

Refreshment Stall: Yellow and blue. Bankstown Presbyterian Church. Conveners: Miss Millar and Miss Milne.

Ice Cream Stall: White. Loyal Orange Lodge. Convener: Mrs. Keith.

Cake Stall: Mauve and pink. Bankstown Baptist Church. Conveners: Mesdame Butten.

Toy Stall: White and blue. Adult Recha-bite Tent. Conveners: Messrs. Shaw and Smith.

The Queen Competition aroused considerable interest, and for a while the voting was very close. The crown, however, finally went to the Methodist Church candidate, Miss H. Illman, and she was crowned with much pomp and ceremony. A fine guard of honor was made by the local troop of the Boy Scouts. Well done, Bankstown!

FORTHCOMING FETES.

North Shore Fete: Chatswood Town Hall, November 16 and 17. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Dyson, "Jesmondene," Baden Powell-road, Artarmon.

Drummoyne Fete: February 21 and 22, 1924. Hon. Secretary, Mr. B. Hagon, 10 Tranmere-street, Drummoyne.

TOWN HALL, SYDNEY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1923

GRAND PIANOFORTE RECITAL AND CONCERT

By the Students and Ex-Students of Miss Millie Harris, of 49 Liverpool Road, Summer Hill.

Choir of 1000 Voices from all Metropolitan Districts.
Conductor: Mr. Bert Moseley. Pianist: Mr. Fred Searl.

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Duos, Trio and Quartettes on SIX PIANOS by 12 and 18 Performers.
PART SONGS BY YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHOIR.

Assisting Artists:

Miss MAY COOPER, the Blind Contralto. Mr. CHAS SMYTHE, Basso.
Miss MURIEL BOSSLEY, Soprano.
Mr. HARRY THOMAS, Elocutionist.

TICKETS - - - - 2/-, 3/-, and 4/-.

Seats may be reserved at Nicholson's.
Plan will be opened on November 20th.

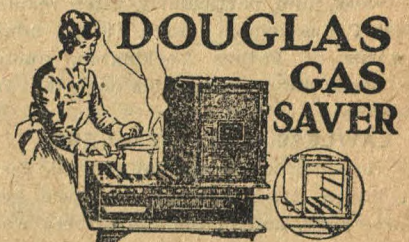
Remember the Date:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st

And the Hall is

TOWN HALL, SYDNEY.

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A SURVEY.

N.S.W. POLICE REPORT, 1923.

Liquor Act Cases, Inquests, Cost, and Number of Police.

By W. D. B. (JACK) CREAGH.

"We have seen that a great obstacle in the cause of temperance is the indifference to it that is shown so often by good people, and the difficulty of arousing them from their apathy. But the difficulty of sending the truth of the drink evil home to the heart of the individual is as nothing compared to the almost impossible task of opening the eyes and stirring the conscience of a nation."

—Rev. Father W. J. Lockington, in his book, "The Drink Evil in Australia."

After years of experience in the Police Court work, and particularly after reading the last Police Report issued, 1923, I admit the words of Father Lockington, quoted above, seem the most suitable as a text for this survey.

LAWLESS LIQUOR-SELLERS.

The report gives some, but not all, facts about liquor law-breakers; they sure kept the force busy, and in the State there was: 1922, 3339 cases; 1921, 3099 cases; increase, 240 cases.

In the metropolitan area (Sydney) there were no fewer than 125 licensed liquor-sellers convicted—93 hotel, 19 wine, 13 spirit merchants. Here let us look further at the facts:

1922—Metropolitan Area (all licenses), 939.
1920—Convictions against licenses, 150; fines, £837/15/-.

1921—Convictions against licensees, 116; fines, £630/14/-.

1922—Convictions against licensees, 125; fines, £1022/8/-.

Three years' total—Convictions, 391; fines, £2490/17/-.

939 licensees—391 convicted in three years.

The police are often blamed for not enforcing the law, but the above facts will show that they do get some.

It must be distinctly understood that sly-grog cases are not in the above. Sly-grog

sellers numbered 228 cases—males, 173; females, 55. These peddled the well-known brands of beer and spirits got through the licensed people.

THE QUICK AND THE DEAD. SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

In our complex life and systems we will always have accidents, some fatal. Every kind of safety device is brought into operation, but notwithstanding that there was 1282 inquests held; the number of bodies totalled 1348.

It is usual in the Police Reports to mention the number due to intemperance, but this year no such mention is made. Why? Deaths due to intemperance are preventable. Prohibition has, where tried, saved hundreds from violent death.

I am conversant with the facts for many years, but by giving the last two years, 1920-1921, you will see just how alcohol helps the Coroner's Court business:

1920—Inquests on bodies 1352

Due to intemperance 133

1921—Inquests on bodies 1338

Due to intemperance 137

Total inquests, 2790.

Total due to intemperance, 270.

With increased drunkenness last year it is safe to give a like number this year.

A COMPARISON.

We give an aboriginal named Governor 12 years' hard labor for attempted manslaughter, firing at and hitting a constable on the arm. Alcohol, the murderer responsible for 137 violent deaths in 1921, we continue to give permits to men and women to retail the murderer to continue the awful crimes.

PROHIBITION ORDERS ISSUED.

No mention is made in the 1923 Report as to the number of prohibition orders issued, but in 1921 there were 928 applied for and

782 issued—747 men, 35 women. So some people in N.S.W. think it worth while trying Prohibition.

APPLICATIONS FOR ORDERS, 1921.

Wife, Maintenance	1964
Child, Maintenance	1011
Under Lunacy Act	1709

Total 4684

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ORDERS.

Wife, Maintenance	2738
Child, Maintenance	2541
Lunacy Maintenance	15

Total 5294

Before giving the number and cost of police I would urge the readers, especially if they hold responsible positions, such as ministers of religion, school teachers, social workers, municipal aldermen, especially the mayors of cities and towns, members of Parliament, etc., that they reflect, also use their mind in a vision of just what the foregoing facts mean to this State.

The sum total of human misery, most of it inflicted on innocent people, calls for some action from them; don't stand idly by.

(Continued on page 16.)

SYDNEY'S PREMIER FANCY GOODS STORE.

XMAS GIFTS FOR ALL THE FAMILY.
XYLONITE, BRUSHWARE, LEATHER
GOODS, NOVELTIES, DOLLS, TOYS,
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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1923

at 8 p.m.

When

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will present

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Hon. Sec., The Vagabonds.

"COOK"

A Comedy in Three Acts, by Jerome K. Jerome.

Characters in order of their appearance:

Miss Dorton	VALETTA COHEN
Illingworth	JOHN D. FITZER
Miss Bulstrode	ETHEL SPARKS
Archibald Quincey	W. EWART JAGO
John Parable	GEORGE STOKES
Comfort Pryce	RUBY COXHEAD
Mrs. Meadows	LALAGE WELCH
Mr. Howell	WILLIAMS COLLINS
Joseph Onions	NOEL G. LINTON

Play produced by W. Ewart Jago.

ACT I.—John Parable's Study. ACT II.—John Parable's Country Cottage. ACT III.—Same as Act I.

Musical Interlude (Selected).

Piano—Miss Irene Brooks. Violins—Miss Hazel Brooks, Miss Eileen Ford.

This is a rare opportunity for you to enjoy a first-class performance, and by attending you will assist the work of Prohibition.

WILD WOMEN.

ROCKDALE INCIDENT.

The "Evening News" of November 1, 1923, published the following about the shameful conduct of a young woman:

AFFECTIONATE JANE.

INSULTED A CONSTABLE.

Jane Williams (29), who was charged at the Kogarah Court with having been drunk and insulting Constable Cowden, told the magistrate that she remembered nothing of the circumstances.

The constable, however, had a clear recollection of events, which, he said, happened outside the Royal Hotel, Rockdale, last Saturday. "She was throwing her arms around men, and was drunk," he stated, "and when I spoke to her, she made use of the insulting words. Defendant swore at me all the way to the police station. She never stopped once."

Asked if she pleaded guilty, Jane nodded acquiescence.

The fines imposed by Mr. Blix, D.P.M., totalled 30/-.

While the above was taking place in Rockdale, part of Mr. Ley's electorate, some people were arranging a meeting in that town to support him in his Liquor Bill; said Bill gives the liquor trade until 1928 before a referendum is taken. One wonders if this young woman had been the wife or sister of one of those organising, would it have made any difference in their attitude towards the Liquor Bill; it is the large number of such women, not to mention the tens of thousands of men and children who are suffering from the drink curse, that prompts Prohibitionists to demand a square deal in this respect.

SAVE THE CHILD.

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

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

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PASS "GRIT" ON.

A Personal Chat with my readers

THE PRICE MAY BE TOO HIGH.

I want success, and if I cannot get it I want successful failure. The price of success may be too high; it certainly will be if it can only be obtained through the sacrifice of principle.

Failure may carry with it the consolation of having made an honorable fight in a reasonable and righteous cause. Just now a fight rages round the Liquor Bill. There are all sorts of disturbing and distracting factors.

Politics, personalities, pettiness, ignorance, jealousy, ambition, money, fear and callousness, all contribute to the confusion and difficulty of the fight.

I suppose it is natural to distrust those whose motives and reasons we cannot know. It is natural to be disappointed in those who appear to us to go back on essential things to which they are irrevocably committed.

It is natural to lose one's cordiality towards those with whom we row.

It is all very sad, but it seems to be inevitable.

Amidst the confusion of the fight we may well pray more frequently for vision, courage, steadfastness and bigness, and we must not forget to "leave something for God to do."

A NEW SUGGESTION.

California's new use for the movies is highly efficient. The little town which has arranged to have one rat serve as the price of admission to its movie theatre is said to be well on the road toward ratlessness, and other communities, even in the East, might well follow its lead. Even the cynic who thinks movies a pest will admit that rats are a greater one. And could not the California idea be extended? Why not also provide that half-a-dozen mice or a cupful of flies will admit a youngster to the delights of a show? Great would be the slaughter!

Last night I saw three very small boys; they were very dirty; they had only two garments each.

I asked the smallest, aged about six, what he would do if he had threepence. He promptly said, "Go to the pictures." The next one was about seven. He said, "Go to the pictures." The third was about nine, and he replied, "Buy lollies."

I said: "You will now have two and a half hours' fun," and the youngest said promptly, "Oh, they keep open till midnight."

The three then, at 7 o'clock, adjourned for hours of the pictures, no concern as to their

being missed from home, no obligation to obtain any kind of permission. I feel I wasted my few pence, and went on my way perplexed and disturbed.

PROHIBITION AN ENGLISH IDEA.

America, in its English-speaking parts, is quite as English as Australia, and more so than we may be when we have, like them, been in existence 300 years. The first folk to land in America were the most deeply religious people of our race; the first folk to land in Australia were the most criminal the Old Country could send out.

It is true the Puritans have laid the foundation and colored and permeated the whole structure of American society. They have been reinforced by a steady stream of Britishers without intermission. The disturbing factor has been the European foreign element.

Australia, originally a convict settlement under military control, soon emerged from that and reconstructed itself with wonderful results, but it was differently founded to America, and naturally shows some strong characteristics, yet we are of the same race.

From the following quotation it will be seen that the Editor of Chicago's greatest daily, "The Tribune," considers that American Prohibition is an inheritance from Britain:

"What gave Prohibition to the United States came from Great Britain. We did not find our impulse from the peoples of central or southern Europe who came here. No Italians or Germans or Austrians or people from any other part of continental Europe were petitioning Congress for Prohibition. They and their descendants do not care much for it now. . . . We got our impulse from the English germ. Canada, where the same germ operates, has followed the United States, except in the provinces of British Columbia and Quebec. . . . There have been several English Prohibitionists in the United States and Canada lecturing with violence upon the subject of rum, with much more violence than Johnson used in talking to the English, even when he had an eye knocked out, to prove that free speech is an inalienable right."

"GRIT" HOSPITAL COT.

A few weeks ago I made an appeal for subscriptions to a "Grit" cot in the Sydney Hospital. So far I have not received a very encouraging response. Mrs. Harris sends £1, and promises to send it annually; W. Harris, £1; J.A.M.A., 10/-; Anon, 10/-; Pearl Durbin, 1/-; R. B. S. Hammond, £3.

I believe a cheque for £1 was sent, but it

Designing people for base ends are wickedly fostering prejudice against America.

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.
Assistant Editor—R. J. C. BUTLER.
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.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1923.

has mysteriously disappeared. I will be glad if the sender will communicate with me.

If you were sick you could find a fee for a doctor. Since you are well, thank God and send an offering to meet the needs of those who are sick and can't afford a doctor. Take the whole amount that would otherwise be spent in an evening's outing and dedicate it to the "Grit" cot.

Your evening will be quiet, but there will be a deep satisfaction in a quiet evening that smoothes the pillow for a poor pained body.

STATE HOTELS.

The report of the Public Service Commissioner, Mr. Simpson, regarding the liquor supplied by the State hotels in West Australia was presented to Parliament last month. The inspector's reports show that at some State hotels bulk whisky, brandy, rum, and sherry were unsatisfactory, the brandy being under standard, and in some cases filthy. The bulk sherry was not sound wine, and the bulk whisky and rum were in the same condition as the brandy. The inspector's report on the State hotels at Dwellingup referred to the adulteration of bulk whisky, special bottles of State hotel whisky, State hotel brandy, and State hotel rum. Other whisky had false trade descriptions. The inspector reported that in the State hotel cellar in Perth two samples of adulterated whisky were taken. The chief inspector of liquors, Mr. Durham, had stated that the manager of one State hotel and a barman had been dismissed as the result of the inquiries, which were being extended to other hotels. The Commissioner was satisfied that Mr. Durham was a competent officer and expert on liquors. The certificates showed that the liquors were in order when received at the State hotels.

The only way to run the liquor business is to run it off the earth.

The Editor

THE PLEDGE MUST BE HONORED!

SPEECHES BY MEMBERS WHO WILL NOT BETRAY THE PEOPLE.

SIR CHARLES ROSENTHAL STANDS FIRM FOR 1924.

Speaking on the second reading of the Amending Liquor Bill Sir Charles Rosenthal said: The matter under discussion is undoubtedly a very important one. It has been stated that fifty-five members of this House have given their pledges that they would ask for an immediate referendum. In common with many others I was asked what my views were. It is not a question now as to whether Prohibition is a good thing or not. That is a matter for the people to decide. What appeals to me is as to whether or not we should have the referendum during the period that was suggested prior to this Government taking office. I hold that the question of the liquor traffic generally is one that involves the future of this State and of the Commonwealth to a very important extent, and that when there is a strong section of the community very definitely asking for the right to express its opinion as to whether this trade shall carry on or not, it certainly is the duty of the Government to give those people the opportunity of expressing their opinion. I deeply appreciate what the Minister said to-night, because I believe he is absolutely sincere and genuine in establishing the case he has put forward.

Captain Dunn: Nobody else believes it.

Sir Charles Rosenthal: The hon. member has already expressed his opinion, and I am now expressing mine. I believe that the Minister is absolutely sincere, but at the same time I do feel that as far as I personally am concerned I have no alternative but to vote for an immediate referendum, that is to say, a referendum during the life of this Parliament. I think that it is a fair thing that the people of this State should have the opportunity of saying during the life of the present Parliament whether or not they wish for Prohibition. As a layman I cannot quite follow the argument of the Minister when he says that if the referendum is given effect to during the life of this Parliament and the verdict is not in the direction of Prohibition, the work of the Licenses Reduction Board will be handicapped, curtailed or cut out altogether. Parliament is the supreme authority in the State, and if it desires it cannot only provide for a referendum, but can also extend the activities of the Licenses Reduction Board in whatever way it may think fit. As a citizen of this State, and as one of the members of this House, I regard it as my duty to make provision for the holding of a referendum on the Prohibition question at the earliest possible moment—certainly during the life of the present Parliament. If the result is against Prohibition a further referendum may be held at a later date. I believe the country would be much better off if it were free from the liquor traffic, and

as in this and other matters we should be governed by the will of the people it is our duty to see that the people have an opportunity of expressing their wish.

MR. GOLDSTEIN WILL HONOR HIS PLEDGE.

Mr. Goldstein said: It is the duty of every member of this House to clearly define his position, and the attitude he proposes to take up on an important measure of this character. I was one of those who, prior to the first election, gave a pledge, and the pledge was that I favored the submission of this question to a referendum, to be taken at the earliest possible opportunity. I say in all seriousness, that if I were to agree to the referendum being taken in 1928, I should not be honoring the obligation I entered into. I did not fix any specific date as to when the referendum should be held, but I interpret the word "immediate" to mean that it should be taken during the life of this Parliament, and as I do not believe in a referendum of this character being held on an election day, and so confusing the many other issues before the people, and possibly interfering with the prospects of candidates, I consider that this matter should be submitted to the people some time before the next election.

Mr. Flannery: But to hold it on a day other than election day would cost about £60,000.

Mr. Goldstein: I know that the cost would be heavy, but the benefit the people would derive, in having an opportunity to give full expression to their opinions without the intrusion of any side issues, would more than compensate for it. This question, in view of its importance to the public, ought to stand alone. Much abuse has been hurled at the Minister for having placed this issue before the House as a non-party one.

An Hon. Member: The abuse was from his own party.

Mr. Goldstein: Yes, and in some cases it was due to the fact that the views of the hon. member giving vent to the abuse were not acceptable to the Minister or the party. But the justification for the course adopted is shown by the attitude of even members of the Opposition. There are members of our own side of the House, such as the hon. member Mr. Scott Fell, who do not wish to regard the bill as a party measure. The same applies to members on the Opposition side, such as the hon. member Mr. Lazzarini, who spoke a few minutes ago, and who is prepared to agree to a referendum, and who is also prepared to support an amendment that it should be held in 1924. There is also in the Labor Party the hon. member Mr. Stuart-Robertson, who holds particularly strong views on the liquor question, and who also would like the opportunity of dealing with this measure on non-party lines, because if parties were defined on this issue, the hon.

member would be compelled to stand behind the majority of members of his party in whatever they might decide in caucus. The Minister is to be commended for his decision to submit this matter to the House as a non-party question.

MR. ARKINS SPEAKS AS A PROHIBITIONIST.

Mr. Arkins said: I regret certain references which have been made by members sitting on the Government side of the House to the Minister in charge of this measure. The attack made upon Mr. Ley by Mr. Loxton was uncalled for and unfair. The Minister is, I believe, doing what he thinks best in the interests of the cause that he holds dear—Prohibition, or the prevention of the sale of intoxicants. I stand here as a Prohibitionist. If this country adopted Prohibition it would adopt one of the greatest possible reforms. I hope that Australia, following in the footsteps of the other English-speaking race, will become "dry," not for us alone, but for the children who will come after us. If there is one thing more than another I hope it is that when my child grows up he will live in a country where there is no temptation to take strong drink. I hope that our country will be made clean for the boys and girls who are growing up so that they may become decent men and women instead of being a curse to themselves, and a blight on society. May God help you men to protect those people from this evil. You will be helping them if you give them the protection afforded by the total annihilation of temptation. That protection can be given in the form of Prohibition. Do that and you will earn the gratitude of Australia for generations to come and the gratitude of the world for all time.

(Continued on page 12.)

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A CHALLENGE TO THE CHURCH.

A Powerful Address Delivered Before the Congregational Union by Rev. Maynard Riley.

One of the great causes of the trouble in the home life is drink. The liquor traffic has no conscience. The whole attitude of this traffic may be clearly gauged by what occurred during the funeral of the victims of the Bellbird mine disaster. One of the daily papers stated that all the business houses at Cessnock closed while the funeral passed except the hotels. This traffic cares neither for the dead nor living. It is callous. It is pitiless. What other trades (for it calls itself a trade, but does not abide by the laws of any decent trade—what other trade, say, would have the effrontery, after selling a customer its goods, of casting the said customer out into the street because of the effect of its goods on the said customer? And, even further, call in the police for protection from the customers when a fight occurs on account of the goods sold. This traffic sends out its customers with its goods, plus a muddled brain, into homes where the result is nothing but misery and woe. It is not so much the drunkard that we want to get at, as the man who has a few glasses before he gets home. This is the hardest man to deal with. The sot, the police can deal with such, but the man who can go home with a measure of certainty, in a bad mood, produced by these few drinks, is a very nasty one to deal with. This individual is generally very verbose and argumentative, endeavoring to cover over his falling by an assertive and bombastic attitude. This naturally causes those in the home to feel ashamed, and finally produces a breach which brings about a sad result. I am absolutely convinced, after nearly twenty years of careful study, that the liquor traffic brings about more misery and wretchedness, more disease and suffering to the homes of our community than all the other evils and diseases combined. Recently I went to visit a home, and found that a leading money-lender of this city had sent a van and had taken all the furniture and goods, excepting the mattresses on which the mother and children were to lie. They would have taken that, but the law is a bit merciful, and states that these must be left. The husband had been drinking and mortgaged his furniture. As far as I can judge, the wife was not cognisant of the transaction, and if she has not signed the paper we can obtain the furniture, as it is necessary for her to sign as well as the husband. On another occasion I visited a hospital. A sweet-faced woman lay in one of the beds. Her countenance was radiant with the light of Eternity. She will never walk again, but is looking to walking the Golden Streets with her Master. She is longing for her release. "It will be such a joy when I feel that for certain I am going into the presence of Jesus. I look forward to it. I shall know then what true peace, and joy are," she said. A man stood at her

side years ago and vowed before God and in the presence of many witnesses that he would love, honor, and cherish her till death parted them. It was not death that parted them. It was a worse enemy than that. It was drink. Through the drink making him a madman, he brutally struck her, and she will only leave that bed when she is carried to her grave. A young man, to all intents and purposes strong and healthy, possessing a brilliant intellect, said that he bore on his body the marks of a brutal kick given to him by his father. He is deformed, and the marvel is that he lived through it. A little while ago a visitor went to a certain prison. He saw the most exquisite ferns and rock-lilies on each side of the path up to the main building. Everything was so well laid out that he asked the governor to let him meet the gardener. He inquired of the man why it was that with such a love for the beautiful he was in such a place. He said that he was there for life on account of a crime which he committed of which he knew nothing. He murdered his father while he was intoxicated; when he came to himself he was in prison and wanted to know why. He was told, and has not fully recovered from the shock. His own mother had to go into the box and witness against her son. The liquor traffic will say that it is tired of hearing such cases. Many of our would-be sympathisers tell us that this is only maudlin propaganda. We are tired of repeating such stories, and regret the necessity. We are tired of coming into contact with such a condition of things, and we want it changed, yet so long as these conditions exist, so long as the liquor traffic produces such misery, so long will we repeat what we see, and know to be true. We aim at developing a conscience, if possible, among brewers and others, so that the traffic, realising its effect on the community, may not need an Act of Parliament to put it out, but cease on its own account. It is the Judas in our midst, the betrayer of the home. What a relief it would be if, like him it could be induced to go out and hang itself!

We are thankful that the members of Parliament have first-hand knowledge of the dire distress caused by drink. They have a Parliamentary bar, which no doubt produces the usual amount of degradation which is associated with liquor selling. Also Mr. Albert Lane, M.L.A., recently stated that he and a few friends went round among the leading hotels of our city after hours. In one of the largest, fairly late, he saw a Cabinet Minister ordering spirits, and paying for them. We can understand and appreciate the difficulties which confront Mr. Ley, when a member of Sir George Fuller's Cabinet frequents a glorified sly-grog shop, which apparently wealth, position, and influence alone prevent being raided by the police. It may

be, however, that the police are engaged on the more important matters of collecting the names for a State roll or suing a man for not having his skye terrier dog registered.

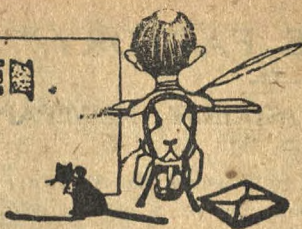
From what we can gather at the present time, the liquor traffic, which accounts for so much misery in our hospitals, jails, and asylums, will be with us for many years. This means that many a home during the next twenty years will be blotted out, many an enthusiastic young man and young woman, many a young bridal couple, many a mother and father must pass through the tortures of a hell on earth because this traffic is allowed to have its liberty. No grander procession passes along this city than that of Eight-Hour Day. Yet in the heart of that procession we see exhibits of the liquor trade. It is the skeleton in the cupboard—the only blot on a noble function. The marvel is that the committee which represents the best brains of the Labor Movement give it room. The greater marvel is that Labor and Capital do not combine to sweep out of existence this menace to the peace and prosperity of national, industrial and home life.



SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.



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.

DO YOU KNOW THIS FELLOW?

There is a mysterious fellow. Sometimes it is a he-fellow and sometimes a she-fellow, sometimes known as "the black cat," but always in mischief.

Do you know this fellow?

"It" let the canary out, broke a cup, left the gate open, spilt the milk, broke a pane of glass, lost a book, ate a cake, dirtied a towel, and that was only some of the things "It" did.

Do you know this Mr. Nobody?

Mr. Nobody threw a stone
Which crashed through the window-pane,
He trampled all over the flowers, and left
The tennis balls out in the rain.

Mr. Nobody spilt the ink
All over the nursery floor,
He lost the scissors, mislaid the pins,
And scratched the paint off the door.

Now Mr. Nobody certainly was
As naughty as naughty could be
And deserved to be punished, but though we
all looked,
We never could find him, you see.

UNCLE B.

BIRTHDAYS.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS.

It is great fun to get a birthday present, but it is much greater fun on your birthday to give something.

I know someone who has done this for years with great happiness.

NOVEMBER.

- 1st: Nelson Johnston, Nellie Hansin.
- 2nd: Ethel Innis.
- 3rd: Hope Job, Mary Kelly.
- 4th: Adele Sutherland.
- 5th: Stella Stone, Stanley Osborne, Row W. Glibbery, Annie Rumble.
- 6th: N. Brown, Edna Baker, Grace Warren, Ruby Chasling, Archie Pearce, Sadie Betts.
- 7th: Olive Waters.
- 8th: Dulcie Swain, Mavis Stevenson, Stella Vera Freeman.
- 9th: Daisy Hawkins, Winnie Foster, Leslie Humphrey, Madge Young, Ruby Morris.
- 10th: Evelyn Hunter, Nellie Skinner, Edna Stone, Stella Ellery.
- 11th: Jack Sadler, Minnie Gilberd.
- 12th: Esther McGuinis, Beryl Brown, Eva Sutherland, Gladys Boys.
- 13th: Gwen Fredericks, Madge Armstrong, Willie Higman.
- 14th: Keith Ball, William Huxley.
- 15th: Thelma Dalgairus.
- 16th: The only blank day in the month.
- 17th: Noel Swain.
- 18th: Olive Newman.
- 19th: Lena Lee, Lawrence Towner.
- 20th: Grace Jackling.

- 21st: Cyril Marshman.
- 22nd: Florence Smith, Leslie Humphrey, Beryl T. A. Brown, Ronald Davidson, Maud Shelley.
- 23rd: Jack McLaughlan, Elsie Mason, Faith Phair.
- 24th: Bernice Abberton, Bert Deardon, Matt Chaseling, Mary Portus.
- 25th: Ron Ball, Warren Scotton, Stanley Waters, Harry Payne.
- 26th: Mervyn R. Oke.
- 27th: Ethel Bridge.
- 28th: Leslie Twemlow, Mona Marvell, Edna Parview.
- 29th: Una Scotton.
- 30th: Winifred Ashton, Kathleen Belbridge, Elsie Crawford.

OUR LETTER BAG.

MUD.

Elsie V. Rogers, "Merington," Main-street, Young, writes:—By this time I must be pretty well a scallywag again. Anyhow, it is better late than never, isn't it? Our show was held this month, but I am sorry to say it was almost a failure. It rained just awful before at the time, and after. The showground was just like a ploughed up field in most places. The committee had to decide to extend the show one day. A couple of the days were not bad; the others were—well, to say the least, disappointing. Murrumburrah show was the same. The special train from here was cancelled—to my disappointment. Both George and I were going. Mother, Dad, and Ralph went to Cootamundra and had a lovely time. Cowra and Coota. had the best weather of all for their shows. Coota. had the best weather they have had for eight years for the occasion. We had the worst we have had for about 20 years. Just give you an idea of how upset things have been. This last week that terrible wind and rain storm caused great havoc. Several people lost parts of their homes; others lost their homes. Trees were blown out by the roots, telephone wires broken, and several other things. It is raining again to-day. I hope the weather will soon change. All we seem to get this month is rain, rain, rain, and all we seem to see is MUD. Well, Uncle, I must close or you will begin to call me a real big nuisance.

(Dear Elsie,—I like the way you write Mud! Why, many a fine house is just made of mud. For that is all bricks are, just mud! So cheer up and look more kindly on the mud! We will be willing to swap some of our dust for mud before long.—Uncle B.)

A GOOD START.

Denzil Scott, Forge Creek, writes:—Will you let me be your nephew, please? My birthday is on January 21st, and I am seven years old. The wild flowers are

beautiful along the road. I was working a little for Dad in the holidays. We had a week's holiday. We had eighteen little pigs, but Dad sold some of them yesterday. Mum has pretty flowers in her garden. There was a bedroom put up for me all for myself. We have two ponies. Their names are Topsy and Pearl. Sometimes I ride Topsy. Violet rides Pearl to the High School in Bairnsdale. Amy and I walk a mile to school every day. Amy is in Grade II, and I am in Grade IV. Good-bye, Uncle B.

Dear Denzil,—You have certainly made a good start, and I am glad to have you as my Ne. You are fortunate to have a pony to ride, but stick to walking. It is the greatest thing we can do for the good of our health. I mean this. Keep the pony for special times, and just for fun.—Uncle B.

SNOW FUN.

Lillian Evans, Devon Dairy, Liverpool Road, Enfield, writes:—Our last holidays we went to Moss Vale. We had a lovely time. We had lovely times throwing snowballs at each other. On Eight-Hour Day it snowed. It snowed for about four or five hours. Then it stopped for about six hours. It snowed a bit again before we left. It made all the wood and grass white. There were blocks of snow in the yards. I was wishing I could stay longer. I thought I had better write or else I would be a scallywag. I think it is about six or seven weeks since I wrote last. Auntie said for me to watch for my name in the birthday list next month.

(Dear Lillian,—Glad to hear from you. How I wish I had been with you in the snow. I love it. I hope you have a very happy birthday.—Uncle B.)

A NEW NI.

Doris Bennett, Forge Creek, writes:—I should like to be your niece, please. My birthday is on December 26th, and I am 10 years old. I went down to Glenmaggie for my holiday, and I saw the weir, and it was lovely. I have a doll, and I call her Peggy, and I have a teaset, too. When I was down at Glenmaggie I went over the river in the punt. One day we visited Mrs. Gardiner, who lives about a mile away. On the farm there were forty pigs. Some were black, some brown, some white, and others brown and black. I often gathered the eggs, and watched Bertha feed all the pretty little chickens. We drove to Heyfield with bee-boxes, and to Glenmaggie with the cream. On Monday we went to Heyfield, and then returned to Bairnsdale in the train. My brother met us at the station and drove us home. Now I am back at school again.

(Dear Doris,—You are welcome among the members of my big family. I hope you won't be like so many of them—develop into a permanent scallywag. You gather the eggs. Can you tell me which came first, the hen or the egg?—Uncle B.)

PASS "GRIT" ON.

LIGHT ON THE "LIE FACTORY."

HEAVY DAMAGES AWARDED AGAINST NEWSPAPER.

A recent libel action in the Edinburgh Court of Sessions has thrown a revealing light upon the campaign of misrepresentation conducted by a certain section of the press against American Prohibition. Miss Hetty King, the well-known variety artiste, sued "The Daily Record" (Glasgow) for damages for alleged libel contained in the report of a faked interview. Plaintiff was reported in this "interview" as having said that America has not merely gone dry in alcoholic beverages; it has also gone dry in the matter of humor. The laughter of the nation has dried up.

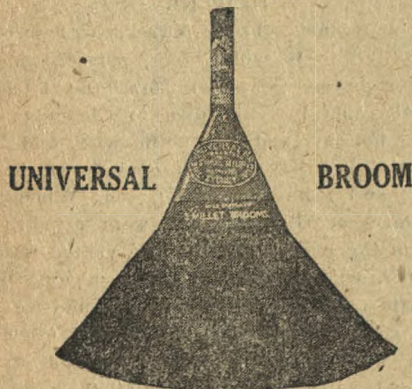
Miss King alleged the "interview" to be pure fabrication. Nor does she hold that the laughter of America has dried up since the saloons put up the shutters. Defendants pleaded good faith. The article was supplied to them by a London Press Agent, who claimed to have received the article from an American friend, since deceased. Plaintiff was awarded £500 damages.

We were aware of the existence of a "Prohibition Lie Factory." And we rejoice that for once in a way they have been brought to book. The lesson of the incident is, that wet propagandists will stop at nothing—not even at slandering the living, as we have known them slander the dead—in their determination to discredit America in the eyes of the world, for no other reason than that she has applied the axe to the root of a vested interest. It is not the first time that articles purporting to come from reliable American sources have been found on investigation to have no foundation in fact.

We hardly expect newspapers that derive a large proportion of their income from advertising liquor to view Prohibition with unconcern. It is still true that "where the treasure is there will the heart be also." But no doubt, for the future, "The Daily Record" having been rapped across the knuckles, other editors will be more cautious as to the use they make of distinguished names in the anti-Prohibition campaign. Poison gas sometimes blows back in the faces of the people who discharge it. And for the future the public too may be more cautious about pinning their faith to specious press assurances that Prohibition is a freakish experiment to be laughed at, rather than an earnest act of self-deliverance on the part of a hundred millions of people.

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PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S EFFECTIVE REPLY TO "WETS."

**HE SAYS "THE PROHIBITION LAW
WILL BE ENFORCED."**

The President of U.S.A., President Coolidge, has not been slow to declare his policy in regard to the enforcement of Prohibition. One of the first things he did after taking the presidential oath was to call a conference of the State Governors to discuss the best methods of law enforcement.

Addressing the assembled Governors President Coolidge stressed the fact that his Government would govern. He pledged his personal and his Government's support of Prohibition.

"We can solve Prohibition problems," he added, "by frank and candid consideration, and not by prejudice or political intrigue. The American people are not a nation of inebriates, nor are they chargeable as being hypocrites. They have no patience with anarchy. They are a sober and candid people, and for the greater part thoroughly law-abiding, and entitled to support and protection. I propose to give that support and protection against every lawless element."

The Pledge Must Be Honored—

(Continued from page 9.)

MR. BAGNALL WILL SUPPORT 1924.

Mr. Bagnall said: The Minister, in introducing the bill, gave as the reason for fixing the date as 1928 the fact that he desired the splendid reformatory work by the Licenses Reduction Board to be continued. We recognise that that is a fairly substantial reason, but I think the Minister should be open to conviction, and realise that his argument is not altogether so overwhelming as he would make out. If it were proposed in the referendum to include the issue of reduction there would be particular point in the hon. gentleman's argument; but the issue is the straight-out one of continuance versus no-license. It seems to me the Licenses Reduction Board is performing a purely social reform work—that is to say, it is weeding out those licenses which under proper regulation would not be allowed to continue, and that is work which might be regarded as quite separate and apart from the issue of continuance versus no-license.

Mr. Ley: In the bill I am definitely extending the board's life for the first time.

Mr. Bagnall: I do not see why it should not continue so long as there is reformatory work to be done. The members of the Cabinet would be well advised to give further consideration to what has been given forth as its decision to vote for 1928. A strong stand was taken during the election campaign for an immediate referendum, and it should be taken as far as practicable within the life of this Parliament. We cannot tell what may be done by any future Parliament.

Mr. McTiernan: Was this bill considered by a meeting of the National Party?

Mr. Bagnall: No, the details of this bill have never been before a party meeting. But even if they had, I want to make it quite clear that no member of the party is in any way bound by such consideration. With regard to the point made by the hon. member Mr. Loxton in reference to the conference, if he accepts the conference's dictation, I do not. The conference is a guide, and we are glad to have its co-operation; but particularly do we appreciate the fact that after an election no conference would presume to demand that a Government should give way to its requests.

Mr. Loxton: What effect has a resolution of the conference on the party?

Mr. Bagnall: It is merely an expression of its opinion. The hon. member Mr. Loxton claims that the conference has some power to direct an hon. member's views on a particular question. I do not admit that. In conclusion, I hope members of the Cabinet will reconsider their decision with regard to the date for the taking of the referendum, and that the Committee stage of the bill will not be taken for a week or a fortnight at least. This is a very important measure, and full time should be given for its consideration. I desire to make it clear that I shall support an amendment for the referendum being taken in 1924.

**ALMOST PERSUADED.**

Lawyer: "Now that we have won, will you tell me confidentially if you stole the money?"

Client: "Well, after hearing you talk in court yesterday, I am beginning to think I didn't."

* * *

PUZZLE: FIND THE FROG.

Absent-minded Professor: "I will show you the internal structure of a frog."

Same Party (after opening paper disclosing two hamburger sandwiches): "I was sure I ate my lunch a few moments ago."

* * *

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.

"I tell you," said the real estate agent, "there isn't a finer residence on earth than this. Just look at the wonderful scenery."

"The scenery is all right," replied the home searcher. "The only trouble is there is too much of it between here and the city."

* * *

The office boy mournfully informed his chum that "he didn't want any more cig- cards—he'd chucked it." His story was that as he was studying the last one given him a visitor called to see the chairman—a cantankerous old autocrat.

The boy entered the board room, but instead of handing the chairman the visitor's card he inadvertently gave him the cigarette card. And the subject of the card was, "Do you know why we shake hands?" Whatever the reason may be, that was not the salutation he received from his superior officer.

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FRANK MAN.

He had called on her twice a week for six months, but had not proposed. "Ethel," he said, as they were taking a moonlight stroll one evening, "I am—er—going to ask you an important question."

"Oh, George!" she exclaimed, "this is so sudden. Why, I—"

"What I want to ask you is this," he interrupted. "What date have you and your mother decided upon for our wedding?"

I wish I was a little rock
A-settin' on a hill;
A-doin' nothing all day long
But just a-settin' still;
I wouldn't eat, I wouldn't drink,
I wouldn't even wash;
I'd set and set a thousand years
And rest myself, by gosh!"

"The first and most seductive peril to a young man is the drinking of liquor."—Andrew Carnegie.

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look nice but it's
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when you use
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DAILY INSPIRATION.

SUNDAY.

"Who healeth all thy diseases."—Ps., 103, 3.
"I am the Lord that healeth thee."—Exod. 15, 16.

"He that maketh a watch can mend it when it is broken and disarranged." So it is certain that the best physician for the body is the Maker of the human frame. This is too much forgotten, and faith is placed in men and medicines, and the great Lord is forgotten. We would not have men decline the aid of physic and surgery, but yet we count it a sort of idolatry to trust in these and make no appeal to the Lord Himself. It is unwise to neglect the means, but be not so utterly foolish as to leave out of mind the first Cause and true Author of all good. It is best to trust in the Lord and use medicine too, but of two evils, faith in God and no use of means, and no faith in God and use of means, we should certainly prefer the former.—Spurgeon.

MONDAY.

"I will heal their backslidings, I will love them freely."—Isa., 14, 4.

With regard to the soul, none can do anything to purpose in putting it in order save the Creator Himself. All merely human attempts at the repair of the spiritual nature are a kind of tinkering which injures more than it benefits. The Lord can set main-spring and balance-wheel, and lever and hands in good working order. He can cleanse, repair and regulate; and what He does is done to purpose. We have known a child wash a watch till it is spoilt—so may the superstitious impress man with foolish fancies till they lose all capacity for religion. God Himself must put His hand to the business, or it will be a total failure.

Lord, with all my imperfections and irregularities, it gives me joy to know that I am in Thine hands, and that Thou wilt set me right. No case ever baffled Thee; neither will mine. Thou wilt yet make me perfect in every good work to do Thy will.—Ibid.

TUESDAY.

"I will purely purge away thy dross, and take away all thy sin."—Isa., 1, 25.

Ah, dearest Master, art Thou really purging My sinful soul within this sea of fire, To deeper consecration art Thou urging.

Plunging me lower but to call me higher. Small is the pain, nor wearisome the bearing.

The cross Thy hand in mercy lays on me. Oh, let it urge me from the path ensnaring, And lead me nearer, ever nearer Thee. Pain in itself I love not, but its teachings Have been so precious, so have made Thee known,

That my whole soul is making tender reachings

To meet it as it comes, to hear its tone.

—E. Prentiss.

WEDNESDAY.

"Labor not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life."—John, 6, 27.

Our Lord's counsel is that we should look first after our spiritual necessities. It is a fearful mistake to toil all one's days for bread and raiment, or for wealth and honor, and never do anything for the inner life. At the end there will be nothing left to show for all the toil and pain and sacrifice. If we look after the interests of our souls, then when this life is ended we shall find ourselves in possession of eternal life. A good motto for life is, "Live for the immortal things."—Rev. Dr. Miller.

THURSDAY.

"And the Spirit and the Bride say 'Come,' and let him that heareth say 'Come,' and let him that is athirst come, and whoever will, let him take of the water of life freely."—Rev., 22, 17.

Call them in, the poor, the wretched, sin-stained wanderers from the fold. Peace and pardon freely offer, can you weigh their worth with gold?

Call them in, the weak, weary, laden with the doom of sin,

Bid them come and rest in Jesus; He is waiting, call them in.

Call them in, the broken-hearted, cowering 'neath the brand of shame,

Speak love's message, low and tender, 'twas for sinners Jesus came."

See, the shadows lengthen round us, soon the day-dawn will begin,

Can you leave them lost and lonely? Christ is coming, call them in.

Call them in—the little children tarrying far away . . . away;

Wait, O wait not till to-morrow, Christ would have them come to-day.

Follow on, "The Lamb is leading, He has conquered—we shall win,"

Bring the halt and lame to Jesus; He will heal them, call them in.

—Anna Shipton.

FRIDAY.

"Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation."—Matt., 26, 43.

Peter made four mistakes. He miscalculated the power of the Tempter. He miscalculated his own strength. He miscalculated the weapon by which to overcome . . . He miscalculated the help that comes through prayer. So confident was he that he slept in the garden instead of praying. Thrice the Lord came to remind him of the urgent need for watching against the hour of trial, but His words were unheeded, because the advice seemed unneeded. Then the crash came . . .

Lord, we would follow Thee whithersoever

Thou goest, but we realise how weak and helpless we are, and how certainly our own strength will fail in the final test. Leave us not to ourselves. May we not trust in our own resolutions and vows, but as little children may we rely on the saving strength of Thy right hand. Perfect Thy might in our weakness. May we be able to do all things through Christ which strengtheneth us, and when heart and flesh fail, be Thou the strength of our heart and our portion for ever.—Rev. F. B. Meyer.

SATURDAY.

"Be sober, be vigilant, because your adversary, the devil, as a roaring lion walketh about, seeking whom he may devour, whom resist, steadfast in the faith."—1 Peter, 5, 8, 9.

Keep thy watch, it is day-break,
Though all seems misty now.
Watch, for a star will guide thee
Far o'er the mountain's brow.
Mean unto men the treasures
Thy labor of love will bring.
But better than gold or jewels
To the heart of thy heavenly King.

Keep thy watch in the noontide,
In the warmth of its fervid glow.
Thou art lost in thy vineyard labor,
But a serpent may hide below.
A lion lurks in the thicket,
Thou sayest he is sleeping or dead,
But he waiteth for careless footsteps,
And marketh the path that they tread.

Keep thy watch in the evening,
When the labor of day is done,
For many a poisonous vapour
Will rise with the setting sun.
But watch, for thy Lord is near thee,
As when on the fruitful field,
And lean on the love that leads thee
He is thy Sun and thy Shield.

Keep thy watch at the midnight,
Mark the stars as they rise.
Listen, and they will tell thee
How sure are the promises.
True was His care in the morning,
Safe is the truth of His word,
Thy Sun and thy Shield in the noontide
Is at even thy great reward.

—Anna Shipton.

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CAMPAIGN NOTES.

"Australia's dry comedian," Mr. Herbert ("Pat.") Carroll, arrived back from beyond, with the red dust of Bourke on his wardrobe and a feeling of justified gratification in his heart. The response to his appeals on behalf of the moral Crusade of Prohibition amply justified his tour to the far west of New South Wales, and a return visit to most of the places he visited is looked forward to with a keen sense of anticipation by lecturer and audience alike.

The Prohibition Fun Factor, "Pat." Carroll, is now on a tour of the South Coast, from Kiama to Metropolis, and the briny breeze is replacing the gum-laden atmosphere of the bush.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.



Address all correspondence re Bands of Hope, Y.P. Societies, and the "New Day Crusade" to "The Y.P. Dept., N.S.W. Alliance, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney." (Phone, City 8944).

BACK FROM QUEENSLAND.

The Superintendent, Mr. A. J. Fisher, is back from Queensland, where he assisted in the recent Prohibition fight. In addition to his organising duties in five of the suburban electorates, he also addressed 10 Sunday schools, 14 C.E. Societies, and a large number of Church services, committee meetings, etc., making a total of 96 meetings, with 7365 present, in Queensland.

A PROHIBITION PROCESSION.

The united C.E. Societies, Lodges and Sunday schools of Brisbane held a most impressive event just prior to the poll, when a procession of many hundreds of children upon decorated cars went through the streets, making a forceful appeal for protection from liquor. At the Exhibition Building a big rally was held, when Endeavorers presented the action piece, "Fairies at work." N.S.W. was represented by our Y.P. Superintendent, who marshalled the procession, and gave a greeting to the rally.

ON WITH THE WORK.

Queensland did not win Prohibition this time, but it will continue till victory comes. We are convinced that many of the young electors who voted for the first time gave their votes against reform. They were not trained in the principles of Prohibition, and influenced by the big advertisements and misstatements of the liquor propaganda they voted against progress. We must continue to train the young people if we wish to gain and retain Prohibition.

ON THE NORTHERN RIVERS.

Returning from Queensland Mr. Fisher spent some days in the northern districts, addressing 19 meetings planned by the North Coast Temperance Council. At each place

the Crusade was explained and many signatures received. Keen enthusiasm was shown, and the North Coast Temperance Council has decided to assist the Crusade throughout the whole of this territory.

STAMP PACKETS.

We thank the following for donations of stamps: Mrs. M. Foster, Mrs. T. Middlemiss, Miss M. Pain, Mr. H. G. Harward, Mr. G. Johnson. These are being put into packets for sale at this office and for the Prohibition Fetes. Send for a list of 3d. packets. All proceeds help Prohibition.

REMEMBER.

The annual meeting of the Y.P. Council and Band of Hope Union will be held in the Y.M.C.A. on Monday, November 19, at 7.30 p.m. Delegates and representatives urged to attend.

"Much the greater part of the poverty, the robberies and the murders of London might be attributed to drink."—Grand Jury of Middlesex, something later than 1724.

FROM BAR TO CANDY FACTORY.

What formerly was known as the longest bar in the United States, that of the Ungerleider Company at Bridgeport, O., has been sold to a concern which will manufacture candy. Bridgeport, on the Ohio side of the Ohio River, practically is a suburb of Wheeling, W. Va. When West Virginia went dry the Bridgeport saloon put a bar 50 feet long in its establishment, and that bar was open for business 24 hours in the day, taking care of the thirsty who came across the two bridges which separate Ohio from the mountain State. Four bartenders were constantly in charge, and they were as busy as nailers.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS—JUST ARRIVED TWO NEW BOOKLETS

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A Survey—

(Continued from page 6.)

NUMBER OF POLICE IN N.S.W.

On December 31, 1922, the force numbered 2553. I wish to thank that splendid bunch of men, also the four women police.

Like parsons and politicians, they have their faults, but who can number the times when they were in danger, when they were called to do the dirtiest of jobs, the night watches, the weary vigils, the hands (and often the feet) of large numbers of people against them. Black sheep there may be, but no one can look through the report and say they shirked their job.

NUMBERS AND COST GROWING.

In 1906, number of police in N.S.W. . .	2342
„ 1911, „ „ „ „ „	2487
In 1920, number of police in N.S.W., including trackers	2660
In 1921, number of police in N.S.W., including trackers	2768
„ 1922, number of police in N.S.W., including trackers	2829

THE COST OF POLICE, N.S.W.

The 1923 report does not give the cost of the force, but in the Commonwealth Year Book I get the following:

Cost of police of N.S.W.

1916, £649,093. Cost per inhabitant . .	6/10
1919, £977,506. „ „ „ „	9/9
1920, £1,101,767. „ „ „ „	10/8

It can be seen that the cost is getting bigger, and that on top is the fact that the police force is below its proper number. It is only fair to point out that all trades and occupations have had large increases during the above period.

Anything that can lessen the cost of police and other services of State should be welcomed. Alcoholic liquors provide, at a very low estimate, 65 per cent. of the duties of the police. Weigh the cost, weigh the misery, degradation and death through it; then you will agree that Prohibitionists have a just cause.

I would like to correct a printer's error made in last week's Survey. Under Criminal Statistics, State, generally the number of applications for orders should read: 14,390 instead of 134,390 as mentioned.

Next week: "Comparisons of Prohibition States with Our Own."

MR. LEY'S ROCKDALE MEETING.**A CORRECTION.**

The following letter was addressed to the paper named, and had not appeared when this issue went to press:

The Editor, "S.M. Herald," Hunter-street, Sydney.

Dear Sir,—I respectfully request the necessary space in your columns to correct an error which appeared in to-day's issue.

1st: The Mr. Farrar responsible for arranging of Mr. Ley's meeting in the Town Hall, Rockdale, last night (30th October) was Alderman Farrar (not M.L.C.).

2nd: Neither Mr. Farrar, M.L.C., nor his

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brother, Alderman Farrar, is President of the Alliance Council in the electorate of St. George (as was wrongly reported in your column to-day).

3rd: More than half of the audience of 42 present at Mr. Ley's meeting last night were definitely and decidedly opposed to the date of 1928 (as evidenced by certain interjections and questions), and the resolution carried was on the distinct understanding that the date was still an open question to be decided on the floor of Parliament.

Trusting you will insert this correction.

I am, sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) D. H. HARDY.

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