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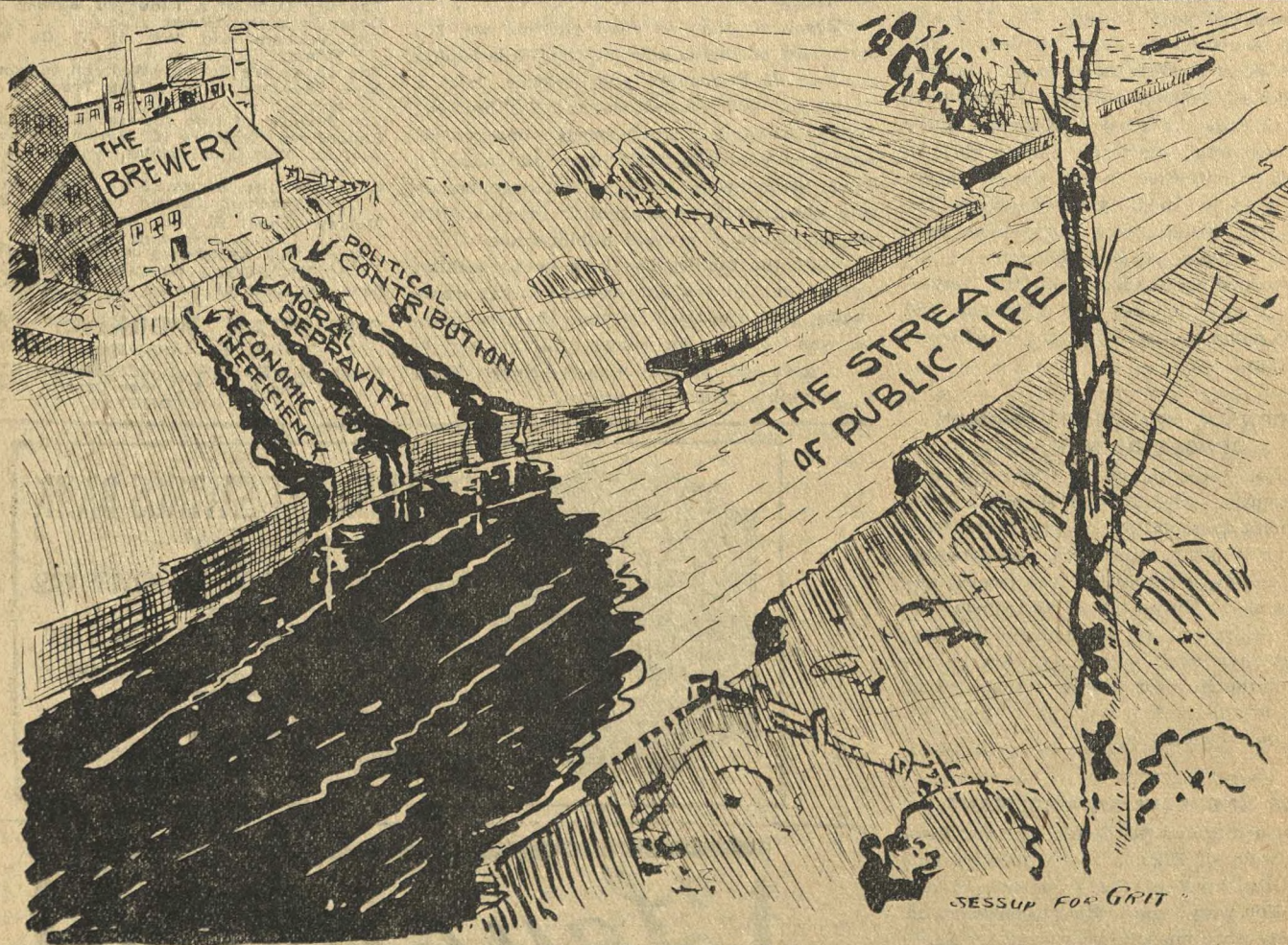


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BULLETIN ISSUED TO LAW OBSERVANCE OFFICERS

BY FEDERAL PROHIBITION UNIT, WASHINGTON.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS EXPERT CONVINCED PROHIBITION IS PERMANENT.

A body of experts was delegated by the health section of the League of Nations to visit this country to find out whether the Prohibition movement in the United States was a success or failure. In their report to the recent session of the League at Geneva, they say that the law is steadily being enforced more and more, and that there is no question that health conditions have already improved in the United States as a result of the widespread and striking decrease of the drink habit and traffic in this country.

The report itself was made by Ludwig G. Rachman, who is to-day the head of the whole health department of the League of Nations. But this is not only his verdict. It is backed by such as Charles Porter of the British Medical Society; Dr. Kuhn of Jugo-Slavia; Professor Van Boeckel of Belgium; Norbert Ensh from the same country; Dr. Batko of Poland, and Dr. Anderson of the Royal Medical Society of Norway. Every one of these leading scientists made his own study of the situation in the United States. And, it may be worth some emphasis, the verdict was unanimous. They came here with one purpose—to find the actual facts. They returned to Europe with the conviction that Prohibition has been a blessing, and that it is going to last.—Editorial "Richmond (Ind.) Item."

WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY WOMEN OPPOSE DRINKING.

At a mass meeting of all University women, recently called by the Women's Self-Government Association of the State University at Madison, Wisconsin, and attended by 2000 co-eds, a resolution was passed announcing that "University of Wisconsin women go on record as opposed to drinking, and that they shall sign a petition to the Federal authorities for definite action against intoxicants and their sources in Madison."—News item, "Union Signal."

ELKS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.

"Each member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks is sworn to obey and support the laws of the land and of our Order. You who come in direct contact with the membership must be very frank and free in your report on these matters to the Grand Exalted Ruler. You must emphasise the fact that all laws, including the laws prohibiting intoxicating liquor and gambling, must be enforced to the letter in subordinate lodges. I do not ask you to be detectives, but if you have any suspicion whatever that any law violation is being countenanced, make a thorough and complete investigation from all available sources in the community. I de-

pend upon you, of course, to let your report show the true facts, and your recommendation should be contained therein based upon those facts. And I assure you, my brothers, with all the force and earnest sincerity that I possess, that I will back you to the limit in suppressing any and all forms of law violation."—Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, at a meeting of District Deputies held in Chicago.

PHARMACY COLLEGE FOR ENFORCEMENT.

Official notification has been served upon the students of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science that law violators will not be recommended for promotion or graduation. The following resolution was adopted by the faculty at their last monthly meeting:

"Resolved, that as good citizens we, the members of the faculty of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, take a stand for law observance and for law enforcement, and that we pledge observance, specifically of the Prohibition and narcotic laws, in connection with which pharmacists and chemists have a peculiar responsibility as custodians of a great public trust."

While the faculty has long been teaching and advocating law enforcement in the classrooms, this was the first time that the matter was taken up for concerted action and as a matter of public record.—News item, Philadelphia "North American."

SHIP AIDING RUM-RUNNER SUBJECT TO SEIZURE.

An American ship carrying provisions to a vessel of foreign rating, engaged in rum-running, is subject to seizure and confiscation, is the decision of Judge Learned Hand of the United States District Court.—News item, "Christian Science Monitor."

CO-OPERATION OF SCHOOLS.

"I am glad to be able to say that as a result of a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Education of Porto Rico, in the curriculum of the studies of the higher grades in the branch called 'Civics,' Prohibition enforcement forms part of the topics given to pupils as a consequence of which the coming generation, it is my estimation, will be entirely pre-Prohibition, a thing highly commendable and brought about by the whole-hearted and disinterested co-operation of the Honorable Commissioner of Education."—Jesus Pales Diaz, Head, Field Force.

BOOKS THAT YOU NEED.

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WOMEN WHO ARE MAKING A NEW WORLD.

THE PASSING OF PREJUDICE AGAINST FEMININE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

(By CICELY HAMILTON, in "T.P.'s and Cassell's Weekly.")

It is not only in the matter of science and invention that the present generation moves swiftly. Its opinions change at a surprising rate; its prejudices vanish in the course of a few hurried years.

Ten or more years ago woman, as member of Parliament, was displayed at political meetings as a bogey, horrific and ridiculous; a grotesque spectre, affrighting even that portion of the electorate which was otherwise favorable to the cause of women's enfranchisement!

And to-day the sex barrier is breaking down fast in the constituencies; eight women have the right to set M.P. after their names; and the bogey, seen nearer and handled, has lost its grotesqueness and frightfulness.

PUBLIC SEARCHLIGHT.

There can be very little doubt that the passing of prejudice and the increasing readiness of citizens to cast their votes in favor of a woman candidate is—in part at least—due to the character and record of the two first women to enter Parliament—Lady Astor and Mrs. Wintringham. Inevitably—by reason of their isolation—these exceptions to the masculine rule in the Commons loomed large in the eye of the public.

The public, being interested, the searchlight of the press was turned on them; their votes, their speeches, their opinions and their personalities were marked and discussed by more than their own constituents. And the impression made was a good one; an impression of hard work, honestly accomplished, of sincerity and lack of party bitterness.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

Lady Astor on one side of the House, Mrs. Wintringham on the other, have joined forces in a coalition against which no voice has been raised. The experiment, in short, has turned out a success; the risks run by the electors in Plymouth and Louth have been justified, and more than justified.

Once the two members were recognised as belonging to the best type of legislator, old prejudices dwindled in the country at large—and the chances of other women candidates improved accordingly. Their new colleagues, to whatever political party they belong, owe much to the traditions established by the pioneer members.

All the same, it is likely that, for many years to come, women in the House of Commons will form but a small minority of the total membership thereof. If the prospect should distress those ardent feminists who desire to see the sexes more equally balanced, they can take comfort in the thought that the very factor which keeps down the number of women M.P. may ensure that their level of achievement and intelligence is well above the common standard.

POLITICAL ARENA OPEN TO ALL.

Prejudice may have dwindled, but it is not yet dead; and so long as it lingers a woman, to make a political success, must show herself more than merely adequate and competent. Theoretically the political arena may be open to all, without distinction of sex; in actual practice and daily experience the struggle is far harder for the average woman than it is for the average man.

DEVELOPMENT INEVITABLE.

And while that state of things continues, it will require a stayer to hold her own in the strife; and the level of grit and intelligence in the women's Parliamentary group will be high—so high, perhaps, that the general public, and Parliament itself, may form a somewhat exalted idea of the capacities of woman as member. Should that happen, reaction will come later on; when equality of opportunity in the constituencies brings a larger feminine contingent to the House—and the equivalent of the ordinary, undistinguished masculine member arrives and takes her undistinguished seat. That is a development practically inevitable, the natural result of successful pioneer work.

With success, the way is made easy for the feet of the mediocre; and increase in quantity, in all departments of life and work, is usually accompanied by a marked decrease in quality.

CO-OPERATION OF PIONEERS.

It is also inevitable that a growth in the number of women members should mean a weakening of their group-sense and cleavage among them on the ordinary lines of party. The close co-operation of the pioneers will, perhaps, not be possible for long.

When there were only two or three women in Parliament, those two or three women were a tiny class apart; they might vote against each other on party lines, but, in matters affecting their own sex, they would be representatives of a special interest, and naturally work together. Hence their points of difference would be fewer than their points of union, and they would stand comparatively free of party influence and precedent.

With the coming of larger numbers this happy state is bound to be modified. Because there are more than two or three to deal with them, matters that peculiarly affect women will make less call upon the work and time of the individual woman M.P., who will cease to be regarded as the representative of a special interest, tend more and more to be absorbed into her own party, and think like her masculine colleagues. And her masculine colleagues will realise—gradually—that all women are not interested in pure milk supplies and divorce

laws; that some of them prefer to leave these subjects to the expert while they take note of problems which affect other aspects of life.

THE NON-FIGHTING SPECIES.

In spite of the fact that the female, on the whole, is a non-fighting species, it would not be at all surprising if the combative, extremist woman were shortly to make her appearance in the House of Commons. Should times grow troublous, she will certainly bob up; for, in spite of her tradition of sheltered peace and aloofness from strife, women, in all ages, have drifted easily into revolutionary movements.

Women, that is to say, of a certain type and mentality—but a type and mentality that persists through the centuries, and is always to be had for the asking. In all times of trouble it is ready to hand and eager to offer its service, lagging no whit behind the male extremists, whom it urges to yet more intolerance.

WOMANHOOD RULED OUT.

This constant appearance of women in violent causes—like their constant absence from more orderly politics—can be accounted for easily enough. What has hitherto kept women out of the orderly variety of politics is the general masculine disbelief in their reasoning powers and intelligence; as creatures of limited intelligence and reason they could be of little use in surroundings which called for those faculties. Hence the staid politician—the statesman on the side of law and order—did not welcome the idea of feminine assistance in his work, and the normal element in womanhood was ruled out of the political game as far as direct co-operation was concerned.

WAITING HER OPPORTUNITY.

The extremist, on the other hand, has always been far less prejudiced. Violence, in man or woman, is the result of emotion, not reason; and the average man, whatever contempt he may have for the feminine reason, has none at all for the feminine passions and emotions. As to head, a woman is his born inferior; as to heart, he admits her as an equal. Hence the extremist—the man who works by emotion in word or deed—has usually been willing enough to accept the co-operation of those who can be just as emotional as he is; and the woman of violent tendencies—the exceptional woman—finds scope for those tendencies because she is welcomed as a colleague.

So far we have not seen her in the House itself; but she will come along when opportunity offers, and we need not be unduly upset by her advent or attach too much importance to her doings.

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"LOVE." "LOVE DIVINE."

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RETURN THANKS.

Mr. Charles W. Chandler wishes to thank his many kind friends who expressed their sympathy and sent tokens of condolence during his time of trial and sad bereavement through the death of Mrs. Chandler.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Renewal of Branch Membership.—During the past few months the Field Secretary has called for a reawakening of the activities of Alliance Branches, and the response has not been discouraging. Many Secretaries have replied and forwarded particulars.

The following announcement was made officially on the eve of the Fourth Anniversary of the Commencement of the Eighteenth (Prohibition) Amendment to the Constitution: "Four years of National Prohibition have brought happiness to thousands of homes, helped to solve unemployment problems, increased consumption of home-made products, and lengthened terms of education." The above announcement being of such value at this juncture, when misrepresentation is the rule rather than the exception, must make all our energetic workers feel that the ultimate possibilities for us in the advent of Prohibition is well worth the present labor, and should be encouraging to those who have felt that they have been laboring under almost insuperable difficulties in getting their Branch on to a reasonable footing.

I would say to such valued workers, "Be of good cheer," and remember that "when a tiny sea bug starts to build an island in the depths of the Pacific Ocean his job looks a pretty tough one, and ridiculously impossible. But he does not on that account give it up. Through goodwill and co-operation with his fellows, he piles atom upon atom till the coral reef rises and the island is eventually formed."

Our Branches are gradually rising in number till they will shortly comprise the necessary number and strength to bring about an amendment in Australia and make Prohibition an established fact.

Ex-Senator David Watson is again actively engaged in industrial work, and wishes to extend his hearty thanks and Easter greeting to the many friends and sympathisers who expressed their regret when he lay on the bed of sickness. He says that the inspirational assistance derived as the result of the many thoughtful prayers were of untold help to him during his term of enforced idleness.

Australia's "Dry" Comedian, Mr. Herbert (Pat) Carroll appears to have completely

"MAKE PARLIAMENT DRY."

R. B. S. HAMMOND
The Leader of the Prohibition
Party, will address

Monster Meetings

in the Public Interest, which will
be held in

ST. MARK'S PARISH HALL
DARLING POINT
MONDAY, MAY 5th

at 8 p.m.

ST. MATTHEW'S PARISH
HALL
BONDI

TUESDAY, MAY 6th, at 8 p.m.
at 8 p.m.

ST. CLEMENT'S PARISH HALL
MOSMAN

THURSDAY, MAY 15th
at 8 p.m.

The Prohibition Party expects
that every citizen will voice their
emphatic protest at these meet-
ings and elsewhere against con-
tinuance of the liquor traffic.

You must hear

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

Admission is Free. Collection.

captured the affections of our Victorian cousins.

We did not receive our usual news budget from him this week.

Mrs. Carroll joined him recently. We presume the "Digger" is too busy to write!

"THE PILOT WHO WEATHERED THE STORM."

The Life Boat of Prohibition is
afloat on the Sea of Life.

Christ, the Pilot, whose inspira-
tional love has weathered the Storms
of Ages, is at the helm.

The Staff (the Union of the Chris-
tian Churches) are aboard and at
their stations—but what of the
Crew?

Nearly 2000 years ago the Wise Men and
Counsellors journeyed to a lowly stable to
pay homage to a "Babe"—the Pilot of all
time.

The "Babe" grew up to boyhood, and at
twelve years of age records tell us of his
wonderful work amongst the sages and
philosophers of the day.

Manhood reveals still further wisdom and
inspirational direction in his "Sermon on
the Mount" containing the Commandments
which are to-day the very foundation and
basic principles of our Communal Constitu-
tions and moral codes.

The Divine Babe passed through the
earthly stages to manhood, and after ex-
periencing the whims, the love, the hatred,
and other emotions of the multitude paid
the supreme earthly sacrifice by giving up
his Loving Spirit upon the Cross at Calvary.

The sacrifice of Christ was made on be-
half of others for Freedom, for Liberty, for
Love.

We stand to-day at a time which vividly
recalls the sacrifice of "Our Pilot," and
amongst the multitude are a great number
of bondsmen, slaves to a tyrant, simply be-
cause they have "dropped the Pilot," or
have never yet accepted his guiding con-
trol at the helm of their actions.

There are thousands of our fellow-beings
to-day stranded upon the rocks, or becom-
ing engulfed in the quicksands of cultivated
alcoholic appetite and moral debauchery.

Danger spots beset the track of the un-
wary, who are blind to the "Light of the
World" which is all around them, and you
are called upon—you, who are free men and
free women—to do your part and to make
your little sacrifice towards steering the
truths of Prohibition and the lifeboat of per-
sonal freedom to the alcoholic derelicts and
castaways of to-day.

The lifeboat of Prohibition is afloat on the
sea of life.

Christ, the Pilot, whose inspirational love
has weathered the storms of ages, is at the
helm, the staff (the Union of the Christian
Churches) are aboard and at their stations
—but what of the crew?

(Continued on page 15.)

THE FIGHT IN THE OLD LAND.

WELSH LOCAL OPTION BILL.

(By W. F. FINLAYSON.)

The question of control of the Drink Traffic is very much a live issue in Great Britain at present. Last week I attended a public debate on the subject in the Queen's Hall, London, at which over 3000 people listened for nearly three hours to the arguments for and against by two selected protagonists. To-day, February 15, I have just returned from the House of Commons where, from 11 a.m. till 4 p.m., the same issue was being debated. A Local Option Bill for Wales is not quite a new thing in the House, as Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, and in this Parliament it secured first place in the list of private members' bills. The attendance of members was unusually large for private members' day, and the public galleries were full. The speeches were commendably brief and to the point, although the concrete question of Local Option as a definite method of discovering a settlement of the problem was often lost in attacks upon Prohibitionists as being extremists, fanatics, etc., and the alleged failure of Local Option in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Scotland to reduce consumption of liquor or convictions for drunkenness. There was a curious repetition by the opponents of the Bill of the statements published by the liquor interests in every country in opposing any and every attempt at reform. Labor members and Conservatives alike repeated ad nauseum the stupid plea of interference with liberty, an item which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden, pointed out, in the last minute of his speech, which was also the final speech of the debate, had been used in opposition to every effort during the centuries to interfere with existing conditions.

Then we heard all kinds of "friendly" suggestions, that if the Bill was a genuine attempt at reform, or was made to apply to the whole of the country, instead of dealing with the matter in local piecemeal fashion; and if it was an honest straight-out vote on Prohibition, instead of Local No-License, etc., etc., all of which were obviously meant to make the advocates of the Bill appear to be insincere, timid and against true temperance.

It is very apparent that in Great Britain, as in Australia, the liquor interests have cleverly got their friends in every party, and it certainly provokes hard thinking to witness Labor members vote against the declared policy of their Party and Liberal members turn down their own election programme and promises. The Conservative Party are accepted as liquor supporters, but Lady Astor cleverly stated their position when she said that they were reactionary, but they were honest, and her jibe at Labor members joining with their enemies was a bull's-eye shot.

Of the Labor members the speeches of Mr. Tom Johnston (Stirling), Mr. A. Henderson, Junr. (Cardiff), and Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden were the most effective, and secured the close attention of the House because of their clear, courageous and consistent advocacy of conscientious opinion.

Of the Liberal members Mr. Lloyd George's speech was the most notable amongst a few very good contributions. He pointed out that for 30 years the members from Wales had by overwhelming majorities appealed to the House of Commons for local veto powers. He stressed their rights to experiment in their own way, and reminded members that by way of local option America had experimented in arriving at their present position. Incidentally he stated that during his recent visit to the United States he found that business men were 75 per cent. against any repeal of the law, which had resulted in decreased crime, improved business, happier homes and increased savings. "We cannot," he added very impressively, "continue, under our economic and industrial position, to carry the liquor trade which, apart from the tax, takes £200,000,000 per annum from the people of this country."

The excitement was intense as the closing hour approached, and though there were loud calls for Scrymgeour (the Prohibitionist member for Dundee), promptly at four o'clock a Liberal member moved that the question be now put. There were excited cries as the Speaker declared the motion carried, that the vote might be on the Bill, but the division was ordered, and to the utter surprise of House and galleries the closure motion was defeated, and the time for consideration of the Bill having elapsed, the Local Option Bill for Wales automatically disappeared for the session.

Analysis of voting:

	Con.	Lib.	Lab.	Total.
Against the closure motion (against the Bill)	178	3	48	229
For the closure motion (for the Bill)	10	101	90	201

Majority against 28

Probably when it reappears, as it certainly shall some day, various alterations will be made in its provisions, particularly as they apply to clubs. It appeared to be the consensus of opinion that the inclusion of clubs lost the Bill.

Certain it is that the division lists on this question excite increasing interest in the constituencies, and the indications are that in future the awakening public conscience will deal less with parties and more with individuals on this and other matters of urgent social reform.

DRUNKENNESS AND CRIME REDUCED.

L. H. Coffman, Superintendent, Springfield District of Anti-Saloon League of Missouri.

My work as superintendent of the Springfield district of the Anti-Saloon League necessitates my travelling over twenty-six counties in south-west Missouri, and my position gives me an opportunity to interview both friend and foe of Prohibition.

The testimony I here give is largely the same as that of many others, but it is based upon my personal observation and the testimony of people in different lines of work and of social standing.

Drunkenness has been reduced. Crime has been decreased. Business has made remarkable progress. Old debts have been paid. Credit has been established. Many renters have become home owners. Women and children are better clothed, better fed, and have many privileges and advantages heretofore impossible. Laboring men are becoming convinced that Prohibition is best for them. The leading druggists are refusing to carry liquors in stock, and only a comparatively few of the reputable physicians are writing prescriptions for intoxicants.

In a word, the Prohibition law has not only "come to stay," but the benefits are such that the people will not permit a return to former conditions.

WHEN JOKES WERE NEW.

Whatever trouble Adam had,
No man in days of yore
Could say when he had told a joke:
"I've heard that one before."

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The Australasian White Cross League,

56 ELIZABETH-STREET, SYDNEY.

W. E. WILSON, Hon. Secretary.

PASS "GRIT" ON.

WILL HE FADE AWAY?

TRICKS OF A DISHONEST PUBLICAN.

HIDEOUS STORY IN DIVORCE COURT.

FATALITIES, BRAWLS, AND VIOLENCE.

For the present, only one spook is to be appointed by the Government, and his duties, as was pointed out last week, are to be defined by a committee of three, two of whom are opposed to the principle of civilian licensing inspectors. The name of the new spook has not yet been announced, but the Minister has declared that he will be a returned soldier. On the well-known principle that

"Old soldiers never die—they simply fade away"

the new spook ought to enjoy a long tenure of office, but it is to be hoped that he will not "simply fade away" when the Chuck Brothers are off duty. It would be interesting to know, too, whether his personal sympathies run to wet or to dry politics. That would make all the difference. Can a phantom be wet?

THE LICENSING BENCH.

Two well-known magistrates have just been appointed members of the Licenses Reduction Board and the Licensing Magistrates' Bench. Mr. W. Le Brun Brown, S.M., who presides at the Central Police Court, is one of them, and the other is Mr. W. S. Arnott, S.M. for Parramatta. Both these gentlemen have had long experience, and have rendered distinguished service on the magisterial bench, and their appointment to the newly-constituted Board is a satisfactory assurance that the work of the Licensing Bench will be carried out with vigor and efficiency.

THE YARRA TRAGEDY.

It has often been pointed out that one of the effects of drunkenness is to destroy all sense of proportion. This was again made clear by the evidence given at the inquest in Melbourne in connection with the Yarra tragedy, to which reference was made on this page last week. As a result of the inquest, a man named Albert Panthenet has been committed for trial on a charge of murdering the woman Anderson by drowning her in the river. A party of six had been boozing on the banks of the Yarra, methylated spirits being the "tipple." Panthenet gave Anderson three shillings, and subsequently wanted eighteenpence back. This led to a quarrel with the denouement alleged. So, if the charge is proved, a woman loses her life for the sake of eighteenpence.

AFTER-HOURS PROFITS.

The truth will out at times—even where it concerns the "ways that are dark" and the tricks that are apparently not in vain of the law-breaking publican. In the course of a case heard in No. 3 Jury Court during the week, a publican admitted that he had done an after-hours trade which was worth

about £12/10/- a week. This was at Alexandria, so one may imagine what an after-hours trade must be worth in some of the city pubs. A revelation of this sort also suggests that the police must be slack in Alexandria. Surely it is impossible to conduct a regular after-hours trade without the police knowing it! Yet, there are some hotels in the city doing so every day, Sundays included. The amount taken by the Alexandria publican also goes to show that the present scale of fines is quite inadequate.

MUGS FOR MUGS.

The same publican also admitted that he had been regularly defrauding his customers

OUR RECORD OF SHAME.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Six months ending March 26, 1924.

Males	5053
Females	899

Week ending April 2:

Males	176
Females	25

Pledges signed, 47.

by giving them 12 oz. instead of 14 oz. mugs, and 8 oz. instead of 9 oz. glasses. He added that he got six glasses out of a bottle of beer, and, in reply to counsel, who wanted to know how he managed that, he said, "Well, you see, you must allow for the froth. A customer doesn't get 8 oz. of beer in an 8 oz. glass." So now you know all about it. The next time you go into a pub for a livener, take a graduated measure with you and measure up what is served to you.

THE LIDCOMBE FATALITY.

As a result of the fatal motor smash at Lidcombe in which a young girl named Barbara Cox lost her life, Frank Henry Clark, driver of the car which collided with that in which the girl and her mother were riding, was charged at the Parramatta Police Court with feloniously slaying the girl, and his three associates were charged as accessories. The case has been adjourned, bail in £200 each being allowed. In this case, it will be remembered, the four men had been boozing for a couple of days, and the prosecution alleges that they were not sober when the fatality occurred.

A DRUNKEN BRAWL.

Robert Charles Warren, with a long list of previous convictions against him, was sentenced at Quarter Sessions to six months

LADIES—

The Beautifully Illustrated

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in jail for assaulting a drunken man with a beer bottle and robbing him of a gold watch and chain and some money at Campsie. The jury recommended this man to mercy on the ground that "the assault was the result of a drunken brawl," and persisted in that recommendation after hearing of the previous convictions. It is difficult to understand some juries. It is no mitigation of the offence to allege that the person assaulted was drunk, but rather an aggravation. A drunken man has just as much right to the protection of the law as anybody else.

ANOTHER DIVORCE.

Drink still continues to play its hideous part in wrecking homes and bringing married people into the divorce court. In a case heard last week, a wife alleged that her husband was an habitual drunkard, and that fourteen drinks before breakfast was his ration on one occasion. "The night before my baby was born," she said, "he had been drinking rum and came home drunk. I sat by his bedside that night watching, in terrible misery. Afterwards he brought some men to play cards, and they came into my room when I was in a very low state." What a hideous story! A decree nisi was, of course, granted.

FLOATING THE HOOD.

According to one of those mad statisticians who like to reduce everything to figures, it takes 9,228,600 gallons of water to float H.M.S. Hood. "The Guardian" thinks that this is a mere detail compared with the amount of whisky held in store by Messrs. James Buchanan and associated companies, namely, 29,000,000 gallons. That quantity would float three Hoods. The paper does not state how many men it would sink.

FLEET FESTIVITIES.

According to latest reports, would-be hosts are perturbed regarding liquor after hours for members of the visiting squadron whom they wish to entertain. Meanwhile, according to "The Guardian":

"The Restaurant Plenipotentiaire announces an enlivening programme for Fleet Week.

"Constable A. H. Chuck, Constable C. J. Chuck, and a bevy of beautiful lady friends have been specially engaged.

"All glasses will be sniffed, sampled, and removed between dinner-courses. Constable A. H. Chuck will give a juggling exhibition with marked coins.

"Jazz duos by Constable C. J. Chuck and Lady Friend, with the Hon. T. J. Ley at the piano.

"For dinner and dance, only £7/7/- per guest. Raid nights, £2/2/- extra."

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THE PARTIES AND TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

The evil of excessive drinking being one of the most conspicuous features of our country and age, none of the three great political parties has a serious and aggressive policy about it. If they were asked, "What do you think of the drink problem?" it is doubtful whether they would not all have to reply, "We do not think of the drink problem." We do not forget at all that Local Option is a part of the Liberal programme, and that at the last election it was given a clause in a lengthy manifesto by the Liberal leaders. But it is common knowledge that Local Option has not been made a vital question; it is accepted rather than ardently advanced. Yet no one can say that the real advancement of temperance is not of supreme importance to the country and that it would not be worth the while of any party to hazard its fortunes for so great a cause. If any party undertakes this mission, it looks as though it must be the Liberal Party. Consider the figures of Friday's division on the Welsh Local Option Bill. The Conservatives were almost solid against the Bill. Labor, from which much had been hoped, since none should know better the need for a vigorous temperance policy, was hopelessly divided, so grimly does the shadow of the working men's clubs and of the Tory working men who have been recent converts to Labor loom over Labor members. The Liberal Party almost to a man voted for the Bill. But a single battle is not a campaign, and this issue can only be won by hard campaigning. There is an immense new electorate to whom it has never been seriously put. Is it not worth while to try?—"Manchester Guardian," 19/2/24.

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DRINK AND EDUCATION.

Mr. J. L. Paton, M.A., the High Master of the Manchester Grammar School, speaking at the Diamond Jubilee demonstrations of the Lancashire and Cheshire Band of Hope Union in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Saturday, February 23, 1924, was reported as follows in the "Manchester Guardian":

"Mr. Paton said that he would like to put in a plea for part of the spoils of the seven million pounds for education. He believed the new Government meant business in education. As soon as Prohibition was introduced in America unemployment declined and then ceased. This country must learn by experience, and it was better if she could learn by the experience of others. Before Prohibition was generally introduced in America a large number of districts were already dry. He had examined the position of education in the dry and the wet States, and he had found that there were a far greater number of boys and girls in the higher schools in the dry than in the wet States. He had investigated further and found that the same thing applied to dry districts within wet States. The immediate effect of a State going dry was a great increase in the number of school children applying for secondary education. In the province of Ontario, in Canada, they had a scheme for higher education in a pigeon-hole, as we had here. No money could be found for it; but during the war the State went dry and the scheme was put into execution. In Manchester they had to shut the door in the face of children wanting to enter secondary schools. He found that this demand coincided with the action of the liquor control board in cutting down drastically the hour for the sale of liquor and cutting down the amount of food which went into the manufacture of spirits. Drink and education were two incompatible things. If the country wanted education it must discard drink. Teetotalism was, in Mr. Paton's opinion, the great test question by which one

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could know where a man stood morally. In the same way it was the test question for a community and a nation. Drink was the deadly enemy of education because it sent into schools children damaged in physique and brain power. Alcohol was a hereditary and a racial poison. The boy or girl who lived in an atmosphere of drink at home had not a chance in the tussle of life or even in that of school life. Some people said that education would do away with drink. He did not share this opinion. He knew of things going on in our older universities which the police would stop in Ancoats."

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.

A personal chat with my readers

THE MOST UN-AMERICAN CITY.

Many papers and people seem to think the City of New York is the United States of America and that any failure of Prohibition there is the indication of its failure everywhere. The fact is, it is the most un-American city in the States. Its complications and size are beyond most to realise. The State is about one-seventh the size of New South Wales. There are 12,000,000 living in an area of 49,204 square miles.

There are 22 cities with a population of over 25,000 people.

In New York City alone last year there were 74,154 persons who paid a State tax on annual incomes of over 5000 dollars (£1000) and upwards.

In the metropolitan district, which includes a 35-mile radius of the city proper, there live over 9,000,000 people.

The railroads bring 400,000 into the city daily.

Over 100 foreign language newspapers are printed daily in New York City, representing 25 different languages.

There are more Italians in New York City than in Naples, more Russians than in Warsaw, more Irishmen than in Dublin, more Jews than in all Palestine.

Three hundred thousand car-owners live in the metropolitan area.

There are 7000 restaurants, 5600 confectioners, 2800 delicatessen stores, and 7200 butchers' shops.

From 40 to 50 thousand motors have been checked as passing a given spot in a day.

Now, this vast place is policed by a force of 12,000. That means that there are never more than about 3000 police on duty.

Five per cent. of law enforcement failure in this vast area would provide thousands of "news stories" in a year. We are apt to forget that there are far more people in this one city than in the whole of Australia, and that the congestion and foreign population add enormously to its problems. Let us keep things in their right proportion, and even bad old New York does not compare disadvantageously with Sydney.

The "American Druggist" supplies us with the following facts:

"There are 49,000 retail drug stores in the United States, representing a total investment of 231,151,000 dollars, or approximately 5000 dollars for each store. Of these, 2200 are chain stores, controlled by 608 persons or concerns, each chain being

composed of from two to 211 units. The total sales in drug stores now run over 1,000,000,000 dollars annually, one estimate being 1,250,000,000 dollars. The annual volume of sales of the average drug store is 20,000 dollars. The sales are divided as follows: Proprietary medicines, 22 per cent.; prescriptions, 8; toilet articles, 10; soda, 14; cigars, 8; candy, 5; rubber goods, 3; other goods, 30 per cent. Sixty-eight per cent. of all the drug stores are located in cities of less than 50,000 population, and 73 per cent. in cities of less than 100,000 population."

There does not seem to be any justification for the oft-repeated assertion that these drug stores are only sly-grog depots and make liquor prescriptions their principal business.

Edwin Markham has put a thought into the following verses that is

THE TESTING

worth pondering over.

God could have made us wheelbarrows to be moved about by Himself, then we should have been beyond praise or blame. He made us in His own image, with the will to choose and with heights to climb or depths to fall to, and our sin is not a misfortune or a mischance: it is a mischoice.

When in the dim beginning of the years, God mixed in man the raptures and the tears

And scattered through his brain the starry stuff,

He said, "Behold! Yet this is not enough, For I must test his spirit to make sure That he can dare the vision and endure."

"I will withdraw my face,
Veil me in shadow for a certain space,
And leave behind only a broken clue,
A crevice where the glory glimmers through,
Some whisper from the sky,
Some footprint in the road to track me by."

"I will leave man to make the fateful guess,
Will leave him torn between the no and yes,
Leave him unresting till he rests in me,
Drawn upward by the choice that makes him free—

Leave him in tragic loneliness to choose,
With all in life to win or all to lose."

U.S.A.
PROHIBITION
TOUCHES
ENGLAND.

The loss of about £300,000 by a Scotch company of distillers, which resulted in the suicide of one of the partners, is attributed in London despatches to the fact that bootleggers in U.S.A. accepted 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.

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1924.

exports and refused to hand over the money due in payment for them. Another evidence, if such evidence was necessary, to prove that honor among the lawless does not exist except in theory.

When England resents American Prohibition she would do well to remember that America resented her interference in the slave trade—but England was right then, and America is right now.

The London "Daily Chronicle" recalls that England imposed restrictions on commerce in drink before America did, when the war revealed the necessity for a more rigorous control of this trade, and it goes on to say:

"It showed more clearly than it had ever been shown before that the drink business was an exceptional business, and that a civilised State is bound to control it in the interest of national security. It restricted it at that time with severity because it was a danger to the bare existence of the State. It has prohibited it in America because it was a threat to industrial efficiency. For centuries it has been recognised as a potential cause of lawlessness, disorder, poverty, and crime; and because the State is directly concerned in checking these disabilities it is bound to resort to legislation and control."

The Editor

PASS "GRIT" ON.

POLITICS AND PROHIBITION.

WHY THE VOLSTEAD ACT IS IMPERFECTLY ENFORCED.

PERNICIOUS EFFECT OF THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

**"Let everyone remember that he who violates the laws of the land tramples on the blood of the fathers and tears asunder the charter of his own and his children's liberty."
—Abraham Lincoln.**

A few days ago a cable message from Washington reported a grave and very significant speech by Mr. Frank Vanderlip, one of America's best known bankers, now retired. Mr. Vanderlip said this:

"If there is not a full exposure of the corruption honeycombing some departments and several bureaux of the Federal Government, then business, being at the mercy of corrupt Courts, corrupt prosecutors, and law-breaking officials, will suffer more than it ever can suffer through the exposure of these things."

Properly considered, these remarks will help our readers to understand why there is still a great deal of liquor-lawlessness in the United States.

"Grit" has shown repeatedly that Prohibition is a great success in America, and that all the liquor-lawlessness there is but a sixth or less, in proportion to population, of what it is under the license system in vogue in New South Wales. Nevertheless, it is obvious that there is a determined conspiracy on the part of a section of the American people to flout the liquor laws, and the reason why they manage to do so more or less successfully is to be found in the corruption to which Mr. Vanderlip refers.

"Our statesmen and our high officials are not dry," writes William G. Shepherd in the "Christian Herald." "America," he goes on, "may not be wet. American politics is wet. It isn't Prohibition that doesn't prohibit; it's politics that doesn't prohibit. . . . For every State Prohibition official who has gone wrong and has either declined to enforce the law or has helped to break it, there is a man in Washington sitting in the United States Senate who helped that man or permitted him to get his job."

How does this come about?

THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

In the old days in America—those so graphically described by the historian Lecky in his "Democracy and Liberty"—practically all appointments to the public service were made under the system known as "spoils to the victors." Political patronage was rampant. The result was that with every change of Government there was a clean sweep of civil servants as well, and this extended even to postmen, railway officials and policemen. Just fancy what that system would mean were it in vogue in New South Wales!

In course of time, the spoils system gave rise to very grave abuses and widespread corruption, and a series of Presidents aimed at replacing it with the system with which we British people are familiar—that under which the permanent officers of the civil

service hold office independently of political influence or patronage, and do not lose their jobs whenever there is a change of Government.

Great progress was made for many years in this direction, with the result that the public administration became much cleaner and purer. But, with the accession to the Presidency of the late Dr. Wilson, a reaction set in, and to some extent the spoils system gained a renewed lease of life. "Congress," writes Mr. William D. Foulke, President of the National Civil Service Reform League, "excepted many places in the Internal Revenue, Federal Reserve, Trade Commission, Agricultural Credits and other branches of the service, and the President approved the bills. The administration of the law became lax. . . . Among the reactionary exceptions from competition made by the Democratic Congress (though this was without President Wilson's approval) was the bureau for the enforcement of the Volstead Act, and this exception was most disastrous. It inaugurated an era of corruption in this branch of the service unheard of even in the worst days of spoils politics. Every important appointment was the political booty of some Congressman, often a spoilsman of the lowest type, and hundreds of these appointees (and perhaps also some of their Congressional backers to whom they owed their places) have grown fat on the bribes received from bootleggers and other miscreants engaged in defying the law. Under President Harding there was no improvement in the situation in regard to the civil service. Politics remained the dominant factor in controlling appointments outside the classified lists."

THE PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT BUREAU.

From what precedes, our readers will have no difficulty in understanding now why it is that there is still much liquor-lawlessness in America. The Prohibition Enforcement Bureau was constituted to give effect to the Volstead Act, but it was not brought under the Civil Service Board, which makes suitable appointments to the public service on a competitive basis, according to qualifications and merit. The result is that the bureau is staffed with officials who owe their positions to political patronage. The bureau is a branch of the Department of Justice, and the head of that Department, until a few days ago, was Mr. Daugherty, himself an advocate of political patronage. "We haven't had the right kind of enforcement officials in the United States," says Mr. Shepherd, already quoted. "We have had political picking of enforcement officials, and this political picking has been done, only too

often, by men as high in power as United States Senators who do not sympathise with Prohibition and who, instead of picking men who will honestly enforce the law, give the job to some man to whom they owe a political debt."

In one instance cited by Mr. Shepherd, a State directorship of Prohibition fell vacant. The new party in power appointed one of its own party henchmen to the position. What was the result? The State went wet almost overnight. "Every bootlegger," says Mr. Shepherd, "knew that the lid was off in that State as soon as this man took power. He lived in a hotel where the bootlegger lived. And he went out of office some months later in a scandal." That sort of thing, according to our authority, goes on in most, if not all, of the States of the Union. Under the circumstances, the wonder is not that there is some liquor-lawlessness in America, but that there is not a great deal more. Prohibition will never be completely enforced until this corrupt and vicious method of appointment is done away with. President Harding declared that the violations of the Volstead law had become a national scandal, and there are signs that public opinion in the United States is rising rapidly against a system which defies the deliberate verdict of the nation.

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"BOY SCOUTS."

A WORLD-WIDE BROTHERHOOD.

(A review by D. H. HARDY, member of Council of Control, Boy Scout Association, New South Wales Section.)

The key link in the chain of organised usefulness peculiar to Scoutcraft is law-observance.

During the whole 17 years in which the Boy Scout Association has actively functioned in New South Wales not one Boy Scout has been committed at the Children's Court of New South Wales.

The constitution and charter of the Boy Scout Association stand forth as the embodiment of all the fundamental principles which make possible a true and lasting citizenship. Students of human nature agree that the most impressionable age of man is during boyhood's golden years, and the world-wide organisation known as the Boy Scout movement is the only national body which has gone any distance towards solving the greatest problem of the age—"the boy himself."

To be successful in the work of boy welfare, the first essential is to interest the principal actor in the play of life—"the boy."

The Scouters of each troop of Scouts (that is, the Scoutmaster, Assistant Scoutmaster, and Cubmaster), working in unison, endeavor to study the individual members of their troop or pack, and by virtue of the Scout training and good counsel derived from experience, endeavor to forge and weld together in the receptive minds of the boys all those essentials which, combined, make up the valuable moral combination known by the name of Citizenship.

Scouting stands for purification of mind as well as body, and does not stop, as the fond mother of one Wolf Cub seemed to think, at the knees.

This mother eulogised the work of a Cub Pack to her friend, and assured her that she was quite convinced that the Cub Pack is valuable to boys, because it makes them wash their knees, and she further wished it was a Cub night every morning before her hopeful went to school.

The ideals and training of Scouting are developed along a much broader basis than bodily cleanliness, and the ethical and mental development of the boy is neither neglected nor unduly influenced.

The introduction of proficiency badges, which have been decided upon and evolved with a due regard and consideration of the useful and interesting hobbies of boyish tendencies, provides the necessary opportunity for the exercising of initiative and energy

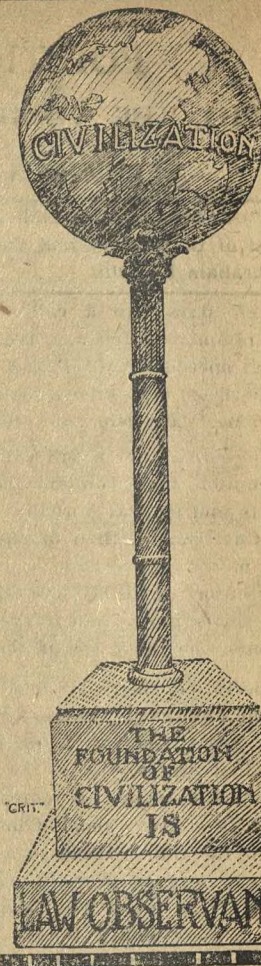
Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, in his books, "Rovering to Success," "Scouting for Boys," and other works, strongly advises abstinence from the beverage use of alcohol, and says: "It would be simply impossible for a man who drinks to be a Scout. Keep off liquor from the very first, and make up your mind to have nothing to do with it. Water, tea or coffee is quite good enough to drink for quenching the thirst or for picking you up at any time, or if it is very hot, lemonade or a squeeze of lemon is much better refreshment."

Sir Robert Baden-Powell gives the following hints to Scouts and Scouters:

A good Scout trains himself pretty well to do without liquid. It is very much a matter of habit. If you keep your mouth shut, when walking or running, or suck a pebble (which also makes you keep your mouth shut), you do not get thirsty like you do when you go along with your mouth open, sucking in the air and dust. But you must also be in good hard condition. If you are fat from want of exercise, you are sure to get thirsty and want to drink every mile. If you do not let yourself drink, the thirst wears off after a short time. If you keep drinking water on the line of march, or while playing games, it helps to tire you and spoils your wind.

"SHOUTING" FOR SCOUTS.

It is often difficult to avoid taking strong drinks when you meet friends who want to treat you, but they generally like you all the better if you say you don't want anything, as then they don't have to pay for



SCOUTS OBSERVE THE LAW

During the 17 years in which the Boy Scout Association has actively functioned in N.S.W. not one Boy Scout has been committed at the Children's Court in N.S.W.

of the individual member of the movement, and sets definite voluntary tasks for the boys by medium of the necessary badge instruction and proficiency examinations, which bring out the initiative of the individual Scout and Cub, and provide the key which unlocks the whole individuality of the Scout, and interests him in his own welfare.

Where the Scouter acts up to the tenets of the Scout spirit he can be of incalculable service and lasting benefit to the "citizen to be." Whether in camp or in troop circles, it is a delightful inspiration which comes to anyone who studies the Boy Scouts engaged in their work, and when one is fully seized with the knowledge that this movement is of such a universal and international character, the true significance and importance of Scouting Boys becomes clear. All countries are represented; the movement is not alone confined within the precincts of the British Isles; China has its Boy Scouts, India, Russia and most other continental countries also. It is in this undenominational, non-sectarian movement that the Universal Brotherhood of Man will find its birth.

Many critics argue that the movement is militaristic. It is no such thing. Scouting has no place for militarism of any description, and the Scout spirit is totally opposed to any spirit of militarism, and where such has been allowed to creep in (if it ever has done so), then such militarism is an abuse of the Boy Scout organisation, and not by any means the result of its teaching, tenets, or belief.

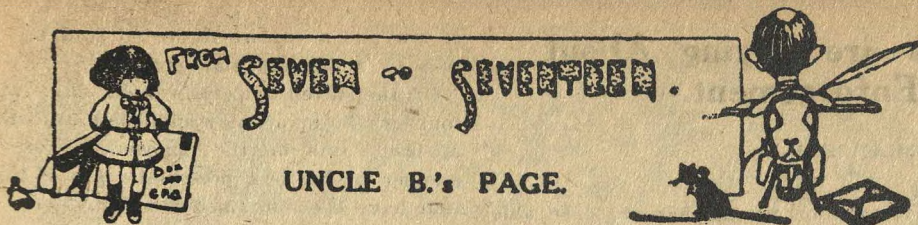
it. If they insist you can take a ginger beer, or something quite harmless. But it is a stupid fashion when, in order to prove that you are friends, you have to drink with each other. Luckily it is dying out now; the best men do not do it, because they know it does them no good. Wasters like to stand about a bar talking and sipping—generally at the other fellow's expense; but they are wasters, and it is as well to keep out of their company if you want to get on and have a good time.

BOOZE—THE REAL "KILL JOY."

Remember that drink never yet cured a single trouble; it only makes troubles grow worse and worse the more you go on with it. It makes a man forget for a few hours what exactly his trouble is, but it also makes him forget everything else. If he has a wife and children, it makes him forget that his duty is to work and help them out of their difficulties, instead of making himself all the more unfit to work.

A man who drinks is generally a coward—and one used to see it very much among sailors. Nowadays they are a better class, and do not drink.

Some men drink because they like the feeling of getting half-stupid, but they are fools, because once they take to drink no employer will trust them, and they soon become unemployed and easily get ill, and finally come to a miserable end. There is nothing manly about getting drunk. Once a man gives way to drink it ruins his health, his career, and his happiness, as well as that of his family. There is only one cure for this disease, and that is—never to get it.



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.

PICKING GREEN FRUIT.

The Prodigal Son was impatient; he could not wait until what was to be his came to him. He wanted his portion in a hurry; in other words, he picked his fruit green and it gave him an awful stomach ache—the very worst kind, the ache of emptiness. Waiting is always difficult, and you will be tempted to "cut corners" and "pick green fruit" and be "grown-up" before your time, and you will remember that it always pays to wait.

Isaiah chapter 64, verse 4, in the revised version, says: "A God . . . which worketh for him that waiteth for him."

All in good time—if we keep patiently busy while we wait. A man once picked up a cocoon and noticed that something was moving inside, and so he thought to help the butterfly that was getting ready to eat its way out and fly away, and he cut the covering open and found a butterfly unready for its liberty, and instead of helping the little creature it just died.

Be patient. It is a fine Christian virtue to "trust in the Lord and wait patiently for Him."

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

CAVES!

Percy Hawke, "Kareelah," Brisbane-street South, Dubbo, writes: Last time I wrote I told you we were going to have a picnic at Nelungaloo, about 10 miles west of Parkes. Well, we had it, but there was a drizzling rain all the afternoon. In the afternoon we secured some candles and went down the caves where Ben Hall, the bushranger, used to live. I am staying with my auntie in Dubbo. I am going to the Dubbo High School, and like it all right. It is still dry and hot and there is no sign of rain.

(Dear Percy,—My, you must have had an interesting time peeping round the caves where a bushranger used to hide. I wonder did you dream about it afterwards!—Uncle B.)

A LOVELY CONCERT.

Hazel Crawford, "Moomoombin," Alstonville, writes: It is very cold here to-day. I had a good time at the Sunday school concert on March 13. I took part in three songs and a monologue. I am in fourth class at

school, and I wish to be promoted into fifth class soon. I am working very hard this year. I have a lot of work to do in fourth class. It will be examination next week. I like reading stories the best. They are nearly always nice. At the concert Rex recited "The House That Jack Built." There was a rat, a cat, a dog, a cow, a maiden, a ragged man, a cock, and a farmer sowing his corn. And when they had done they all sang "God Save the King."

(Dear Hazel,—Your concert must have been just lovely. No wonder you enjoyed it. When I get my little airship I may be able to go to many such lovely things that are now too far away.—Uncle B.)

FILLING THE SILO.

Mabel Binks, Fern Bank, Cambewarra, writes: I was very pleased to see my letter in "Grit" a few days ago. Last time I wrote we were getting ready to fill our silo; we now have it about half full; we are filling it with corn which we chaff up. I am in hopes of going to see the fleet when it arrives at Jervis Bay. It would be very nice to see it. We had two girl friends staying with us for a few days from the Hawkesbury River, and my sister Annie is going to pay them a visit to-day. It looks very much like rain at present, so I hope we get some more.

(Dear Mabel,—So you are still filling the silo. Well, a silo is like life; it depends on what you put into it as to what you get out of it.—Uncle B.)

A £1000.

Beryl Condon, Dingley Dell, Bairnsdale, writes: I am writing to you again. We have just had a hospital carnival and raised one thousand pounds. We have had a lot of rain lately, and we needed it. We had a birthday party on Friday. Muriel was eleven on Friday and is in the sixth grade. Thank you for the photo that you sent. We are going to Bengworden to-morrow for a drive.

(Dear Beryl,—You did wonderfully well to raise £1000. I wish I knew how to do that for Prohibition. Will you tell us how it was done?—Uncle B.)

IN PRINT.

Marjory Armstrong, "Rosedale," McKee's Hill, writes: I'm a reader of "Grit," and thoroughly enjoy reading all of it, and as my younger sister has already introduced herself to your family, I think I should, too. I suppose you are wondering where McKee's Hill is. Well, it's situated against the side of the Lower Lismore-road, half-way between Lismore and Casino, two towns on the Richmond River. McKee's Hill consists of a post and telegraph office, also a school, which about fifty children attend. I'm four-

ten years old now, my birthday being on December 23 last. I wonder whether I'll be unfortunate enough to get on your scallywag list! I've just been for an enjoyable month's holiday up to Mullumbimby and Murwillumbah. Goodness, I was surprised to see such long grass, and coming home I was nearly lost. (I don't think!) I'm afraid I've taken up rather a lot of room, and I'm sure there are other Ne's and Ni's as anxious as I to see their letters in print. I'll now conclude, hoping with all my heart you'll win Prohibition.

(Dear Marjory,—Well, here you are in print, and your letter will be read in all parts of the world; so don't be a scallywag, or it will be known in many, many places.—Uncle B.)

A VERY BIG SCALLYWAG.

Mary Cundy, Wattle Dale, writes: I think I am a very big scallywag by this time. Please do cross my name off. We had our examination and I got 255 marks. I did not do too bad, did I? I am sending you one of my photos with my little kitten sitting on my lap and Tom's little one is sitting between my feet. My little kitten's name is Dick, and Tommy's is called Tom. Well, Uncle, it is bedtime now, so I will say good night.

(Dear Mary,—It is good that you confessed being a very big scallywag. Anyway, you are off the big black list now. Your photo is very nice. My thanks to both you and Tom.—Uncle B.)

A W.A. FARMER.

Donald Thorn, "Thorndale," North Dandalup, West Australia, writes: We have planted three bags of potatoes. We have sold all our clover seed except some of the young clover, which we are keeping for ourselves. Your loving Ne.

(Dear Donald,—So you are a busy little farmer. I hope the potatoes are a success. If it is very dry and they need water, plant some onions alongside them. They will bring tears to the eyes of the potatoes and make the soil nice and moist.—Uncle B.)

A CART LOAD OF CATS.

Tiny Hubbard, "Hinton Holme," Mary Vale, writes: I do hope I am not on the scallywag list, as it seems to me such a long time since I have written. I hope you and all "Grit" cousins are well. It is very dry up here, so dry the farmers around this district are moving their stock to Greenland's icy mountains—I mean grassy fields. We only milk two cows at present. Say, Uncle, do you want any cats? We have nearly a plague of them here, and if you want any put in an order for a cart load. Well, it is bedtime now, so must say "Good night."

(Dear Tiny,—Thank you for your kind offer of a cart load of cats. But I do not like cats, and I must decline your gift. Why not make a coat out of their skins?—Uncle B.)

PASS "GRIT" ON.

What the Current Magazines are Saying About Prohibition and Law Enforcement.

(Reviewed by EMMA L. TRANSEAU.)

("Century Magazine," January, 1924.)
IS THE WORLD GOING DRY?

(By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.)

The advantages of Prohibition from the economic standpoint could scarcely be put more strongly than Mr. Russell has here put them. And he believes that "the only test of Prohibition that counts is economic."

It is the economic factor that he believes will influence Europe, is influencing it, in favor of Prohibition, and he reminds sceptics that it is not safe to conclude that "Europe is all walled and moated against Prohibition."

Slowly, thoughtful men abroad are coming to see that forces are at work stronger than brewery trusts, stronger even than the ancient habits of races.

It is a question whether the economic force is not over estimated and the educational preparation as to the relation of alcohol to health and character underestimated in accounting for the coming of Prohibition to the United States. No doubt many large employing interests helped in bringing it, but their aid could hardly have been "irresistible" without the leadership furnished by the common people, especially the churches through their contributions and sympathy, expressed in numbers, which is the point that focuses the attention of legislators.

The distinction between drinking and drunkenness is well drawn in the record of Great Britain's war experience in munition making:

"Above everything else and at all times stood out the national drink habit as chief enemy to topmost output. Whether statesmen believed or disbelieved in Prohibition as a principle mattered nothing; there were the facts with which the Government had to deal. Workingmen whose brains were dulled with beer were inefficient producers. At a time when every second was precious to the national welfare, beer was causing the loss of time that mounted into the equivalent of months. It was largely because of beer that commanders were clamoring in vain for shells, and the Western Front was often silent for their lack. . . .

"It would be monstrous, of course, to affirm or to suggest that drunkenness was the rule or even common among British workers; but drink was common, and it was drink that worked this havoc."

How the British Government overcame the workman's predilection for beer without inciting revolt, and the result upon output, is told, with this moral:

"Efficiency is promoted by taking away part of the alcohol. Does not that indicate surely the taking away of the rest? And

to that question no one has yet been able to frame a really apt negative."

Since the war, and after two years of Prohibition here, representatives of Britain's industries have visited the United States to learn the secret of our alarming production output. One of these was an anti-Prohibitionist:

"On his return he was quoted as declaring in a speech at Birmingham that seven American workmen with the same plant, same materials, same facilities, would produce more than ten British workmen."

Another found that the American worker was producing, man for man, three times as much as the British worker.

As for the effect upon British public sentiment:

"When the British Parliament is in session hardly a day passes without discussion or mention of the subject, and from hour to hour across the debates grows the shadows of an obvious uneasiness. Like a graveyard whistle now the once confident assertion that Britons never, never will suffer life without beer."

Other countries also are watching the spectre of American production and the prospect of having to adopt Prohibition in self-defence.

"The only escape from it would be a miracle that would restore the saloon in America, and no imagination could suggest a thing more improbable."

Norway is not quite correctly described as "a country having Prohibition in full swing," for Norway has never had full Prohibition, only partial Prohibition, that of liquor over 12 per cent. alcohol. And in describing France's dealing with Norway's internal liquor policy the soft pedal is put on in the wrong place. Mr. Russell says:

"France has been compelled to seek from countries that have adopted Prohibition commercial concessions to admit French wines."

One would never guess from this that France did the compelling and Norway the reluctant yielding when faced with the alternative of allowing French wines to come in or giving up French markets for her chief products.

("Collier's, the National Weekly," January 5, 1924.)

MORE LIGHT ON THE BOOZE QUESTION.

More than 22,000 letters have been received in response to the prize offer, which leads the editor to say that it was not the 2000 dollars prize to be won that brought the flood—the Bok peace prize of 100,000 dollars had no greater response—it was "because of a great anxiety over disrespect

of law and a sincere desire to find a solution to a fundamental problem."

Of the seven letters printed this week, four are in favor of Prohibition and three against. One of the opposers cites the number of medical prescriptions for liquor that have been obtained from physicians in Massachusetts and filled by drug stores, 669,000, as evidence that the State has "allowed the physicians a whole lot of liberty with the prescription blanks and the old soaks got their booze within the law, as far as the purchase of it is concerned."

One of the writers in favor thinks that where enforcement is not merely a theory or a principle but a job, it succeeds, and she cites examples where the people have been educated to enforce Prohibition, and where they have not. "Give Prohibition time to awaken public responsibility," she says, "and it will become as necessary as public education and police or fire protection."

Another letter closes with this paragraph:

"I am no politician or reformer, just an old woman who has watched the liquor traffic and its resultant evils from various angles for many years—just a mother who for the sake of her own children and other children thanks the Almighty that Prohibition has come, and come to stay."

An excellent letter from a laboratory pathologist presents an opinion from a purely scientific basis:

"From a comparison of the reports of autopsies, biopsies, and chemical and microscopic diagnoses made in nearly ten thousand cases before Prohibition with rather more than five thousand cases since Prohibition, I am compelled to believe that Prohibition has resulted in an improved moral and physical condition of the people of this vicinity."

BENEFITS TOO MANY TO BE LISTED.

Claude B. Miller, Pastor, First Baptist Church, Missouri.

The Eighteenth Amendment has, without question, proven a great blessing in every particular. Had I time, I could go into detail. As pastor of one of the largest churches in my denomination and as chairman of the State Board of Charities and Corrections for Missouri, I have ample opportunity to observe the beneficial effects of national Prohibition. In spite of the poorly enforced liquor laws, the testimony of everybody that I meet, and my own experience and observation, prove the incalculable benefits. There is less crime, by far, attributable to drunkenness; less poverty; less delinquency, and better general health; increased prosperity in business circles; better furnished homes and fewer ragged children. All of this and much more could be substantiated beyond the shadow of a doubt. Great has been the benefit of national Prohibition.



CONSERVATION IN EXTREMIS.

The dying man shook his head tearfully and maintained, "I won't take it, no, Ikey, it tastes awful."

"But, mine dear fren," groaned Ikey, "you can't die and leave all these expensive medicines wasted."

* * *

THE ATTRACTION.

Miss Wiggs: "Yes, sir, I always goes to church when you preaches."

Vicar (flattered): "I am glad to hear that, but why when I preach—why not every Sunday?"

Miss Wiggs: "I'm always sure of getting a good seat when you preaches, sir!"

* * *

NATURAL SUPPOSITION.

"Caterpillars are the most voracious of all living creatures," said a naturalist. "In a month a caterpillar will eat about 600 times its weight."

Whereupon an old lady who was somewhat deaf, interposed, "Whose boy did you say he was?"

* * *

HIS PAINFUL DUTY.

In the Court House of an Eastern city is a melancholy attendant who, when asked to direct people to the bureau of marriage licenses, inquires lugubriously: "Do you insist?"

"Well, yes."

"Third door to the right."

* * *

ONE WAY OUT.

An Englishwoman member of Parliament, Mrs. Wintringham, tells a story concerning a man at a Coalition meeting who applauded heartily the speaker of the evening for the better part of an hour. Then suddenly he started interrupting. "What did Mr. Asquith say in 1910" he demanded in strident tones. "Shut up! Chuck him out!" cried the audience, angrily. But the interrupter, nothing daunted, continued to ask loudly, over and over again, what Mr. Asquith had said in 1910. Eventually two stalwart stewards removed the offender. The following morning two fellow townsmen, friends of his, sought him out and asked for an explanation of his strange behaviour. "We thought you were a Coalitionist." "So I am!" he replied. "That what on earth made you interrupt a Coalitionist meeting?" asked one of his friends. "Well," came the reply, "I'd a terrific thirst on me and I was so wedged in that I couldn't move, and as it was getting so dangerously close to closing time I had to jolly well get thrown out or go without a drink."

MAKING HER HAPPY.

Frenchman: "Ah, madame, your singing was zee most wonderful thing!"

Hostess (modestly): "No, no, Count; the credit should go to my accompanist."

Frenchman: "Quite so, madame, but zee Frenchman is always zee gentleman."

* * *

CHECKING HIM UP.

A distinguished astronomer tells of a visit paid by several young Western women to his observatory.

"I had done my best," said he, "to answer with credit the running fire of questions which my fair callers propounded. I think I had named even the remotest constellations for them, and was congratulating myself upon the outcome, when one of the younger members of the party interjected:

"But, as it has never been proved that stars are inhabited, how do the astronomers ever find out their names?"

* * *

BACKSLIDERS?

An Irishman went into a church and fell asleep. The sexton aroused him and told him he was closing up.

"What do you mean?" said the Irishman. "The cathedral never closes."

"This is not the cathedral," said the sexton. "This is a Presbyterian church."

The Irishman looked around him. On the walls were paintings of the Apostles.

"Isn't that St. Luke over there?" he inquired.

"It is," said the sexton.

"And St. Mark just beyond him?"

"Yes."

"And St. Thomas further on?"

"Yes."

"Tell me," he said, "since when did they all become Presbyterians?"

* * *

THE RANDOM SHOT.

I shot an arrow into the air.

It fell in the distance, I knew not where.

Till a neighbor said that it killed his calf

And I had to pay him 6 and 1/2.

I bought some poison to slay some rats,

And a neighbor swore it killed his cats,

And rather than argue across the fence,

I paid him four dollars and 50 cents.

One night I set sailing a toy balloon,

And hoped it would soar till it reached the moon,

But the candle fell on a farmer's straw,

And he said I must settle or go to law.

And that is the way with the random shot—

It never hits in the proper spot,

And the joke you sprung, that you think so smart,

May leave a wound in some fellow's heart.

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DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON, author of "Soul Rest," "Love Divine," etc.

SUNDAY.

"The blood of sprinkling."—Heb., 12, 24.

His blood is called "the blood of sprinkling." The highest current of repentance does not purify the soul or exiate wrath in the sight of God. Our very tears, unless they be sprinkled with the blood of Jesus, are impure; all our washings, without this, are but the washings of the Ethiopian—they are positively "labor in vain."—Abp. Leighton.

Oh, what cannot this blood speak! It can speak our fears to flight, our doubts to silence, our unbelief to annihilation. It can speak our sins into oblivion, and it can speak the faithful up to heaven.—Dr. R. Newton.

MONDAY.

"IF IT BE POSSIBLE, LET THIS CUP PASS FROM ME."

Had it been possible man could be saved

By any other way,
The boon had then been granted which
Christ craved

Upon that awful day.

Others He saved, Himself He could not
save,

And let the world its full redemption have.

TUESDAY.

"Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world."—John, 1, 29.

There under the Cross is the sinner's sanctuary; there, my friend, is the place for you and me. The first smiling look we shall get from God will be when looking unto Jesus, and the first time we shall experience the alacrity of a lightened conscience, the relief and elasticity of the great life-burden lifted off, will be when we have laid our sins on the Lamb of God.—James Hamilton.

Nothing like one honest look, one honest thought of Christ upon the Cross. That tells us how much He has been through, how much He endured, how much He conquered, how much God loved us, who spared not His only begotten Son, but freely gave Him up for us all. Dare we doubt such a God? Dare we murmur against such a God?—Charles Kingsley.

WEDNESDAY.

"He died for all."—2 Cor., 5, 15.

Hearts of stone, relent, relent;

Break, by Jesu's Cross subdued;

See His body mangled, rent,

Stained and covered with His blood.

Sinful soul, what hast thou done?

Crucified the eternal Son.

Yes, thy sins have done the deed;

Driven the nails that fixed Him there.

Crowned with thorns His sacred head;

Plunged into His side the spear;

Made His soul a sacrifice—

While for sinful man He dies.

Wilt thou let Him bleed in vain,

Still to death thy Lord pursue,

Open all His wounds again,

And the shameful Cross renew?

No, with all my sins I part,

Saviour, take my broken heart.

—Translated from the German by C
Wesley.

THURSDAY.

"They are enemies of the cross of Christ."

—Phil., 3, 16.

He who tears down the cross what is there to lift him to heaven? The church claiming to be a Christian church is false to the title, if she make the cross of Christ of none effect.—Herrick Johnson.

The cross is the centre of the world's history; the incarnation of Christ and the crucifixion of our Lord Jesus are the pivot round which the events of the ages revolve. The testimony of Christ was the spirit of prophecy, and the growing power of Jesus is the spirit of history.—Alexander Maclaren.

FRIDAY.

"And there was darkness over all the earth."—Luke, 23, 44.

Heavy fall the shadows on the dim horizon,
Veiled the starry eyes from wistful eyes
below.

Cold and still Thou liest in Thine earthly
prison,

Whither, Lord and Master, whither shall
we go?

Surely we have trusted—turned in faith and
meekness

To the arms extended and the thorn-
crowned brow;

But alas! Thou knowest all our human weak-
ness,

Faint we are and fearful—wilt Thou leave
us now?

Fainting by the wayside, lo! we turn and
listen,

Through the Lent of longing lift we weary
eyes.

Will the Easter dawning once more gleam
and glisten?

Will the Christ we wait for yet once more
arise?

SATURDAY.

"He is not here, He is risen."—Matt., 28, 6.

"I am He that liveth and was dead, and
behold I am alive for evermore."—Rev., 1, 10.

Peace! The deep gloom brightens! See
through yon dim distance

Gleams a glow of glory, wakes a sudden
ray!

Lo, the gracious guerdon of Faith's sweet
persistence!

Lo, the gentle dawning of Love's Easter
Day!

Hark! the anthem answers; listen! fast and
faster

Swells a Psalm whose chorus angels shout
abroad;

Come, O Lord undying! Hail, O mighty
Master!

Lo, the risen Saviour! Lo, the Christ of
God!

—Barton Grey.



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New South Wales Alliance—

(Continued from page 4.)

You are called upon to give your services and any other assistance you can donate to the one great moral cause of the present day.

Eastertide is a time of remembrance, a time when the brilliancy of the Dawn of Resurrection, which followed so closely after the dark hours of Gethsemane and the Crucifixion, lights up the earthly pathway of Duty with a Divine light of loving beneficence and serves as a guiding help to our faltering footsteps.

Let your steps lead you to the embarkation point and right on to the Prohibition pilot boat. Emulate the example which will ever live in your memory, and make an Easter sacrifice of just a little more of your time, or a little more of your worldly goods, towards the uplifting of those who have become shipwrecked on the high seas of life. Follow with reverent steps the great example

Of Him whose Holy work was doing good;
So shall this wide world seem our Father's Temple,

Each loving life a psalm of gratitude."

FIELD SECRETARY.



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

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

"MOTHER'S DAY" DEMONSTRATION.

Secretaries of societies and organisations are asked to hurry up with their applications for space for the Procession and Demonstration on "Mother's Day." So far the response to the appeal for help from societies has not been very great, but we hope that during the next two or three weeks many more applications will be received from societies. The following societies have forwarded their application forms:

Class 3, Section 1.—St. George Juvenile Rechabites.

Class 3, Section 1.—Enmore Church of Christ.

Class 3, Section 1.—Homebush Presbyterian Sunday School.

Class 3, Section 2.—Boys' Department, Y.M.C.A.

Class 2, Section 2.—Beckenham Cong. Band of Hope.

In addition to these several business firms have entered for Section 5, Class 3, which has been set apart for displays by business firms.

TOWN HALL DEMONSTRATION.

Arrangements have been finalised for the inside meeting, and we expect to have copies



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of the souvenir on sale within the next fortnight. Tickets are available for those who wish to obtain a seat at the Town Hall. On no condition will the public be allowed in the Hall until the procession has been seated unless in possession of a ticket.

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Heenzo Cough Diamonds soothe sore throats and sweeten the breath. Obtainable from most Chemists and Stores throughout the Commonwealth.*

WOMEN AND CHILDREN BLESS PROHIBITION.

Julia Killbuck, General Secretary, Y.W.C.A., Springfield, Missouri.

It is hard to make definite statements about the general benefits of Prohibition in our State, but certainly the social conditions would be unbearable if the reins were not tightened in this line.

Last year while we were giving tickets to poor children in the schools for the municipal Christmas tree a teacher remarked to me: "We have so few needy children since the saloons are gone." Their homes, I think, had experienced a marked improvement before it showed up in the schools; father's salary made the home happier. I know that we have fewer women looking for work to support their children. It used to be "My husband drinks and my children must have food." These cases are far between now.

My observation of children on the street is that they are better dressed for cold weather than they were before the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect.

PASS "GRIT" ON.

CLEAN UP PHILADELPHIA.

**"FIGHTING QUAKER" ANTI-VICE
DIRECTOR MAKES EIGHT
HUNDRED ARRESTS.**

**HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS PLEDGED
TO ENFORCEMENT.**

**THIRTY POLICEMEN SUSPENDED AND
DISTRICT DETECTIVE FORCE
ABOLISHED BY DIRECTOR.**

MAYOR "BACKS BUTLER TO LIMIT."

Substantial progress is being made by Smedley D. Butler, Director of Public Safety, in the clean-up of Philadelphia. Approximately 800 arrests were made in this fourth week-end drive against vice and crime, which ended on Sunday, February 3. The prisoners included alleged violators of the Prohibition law, gamblers, suspicious characters and corner loungers. Sixty-four separate raids were conducted in the 48-hour period. During the preceding week 3009 persons were arrested in 127 raids, as compared with 1822 arrests and 127 raids the week before that.

At least one place, an apartment house, which the police expected to raid, was "tipped off," the authorities said, and the raiders found it empty. General Butler declares that he will find those who are responsible for the leak, and that those persons will not continue to deal with the police force in that way.

He asserts that he will switch the men of every police district in Philadelphia and keep on switching them if he finds that best results are obtained in that way. He has a system of switching a whole district force at a moment's notice if necessary.

Hotel and restaurant proprietors who waited on Director Butler gave him assurance that they would continue to give him their aid in enforcing the law. He told them he did not expect to make any spectacular raids on such places, but that wherever there was an instance of law violation in a hotel or restaurant instant and drastic action would be taken.

The director recently suspended thirty policemen, including three sergeants. He also abolished the whole district detective force of 109 detectives and sent them back to uniformed jobs. He declared that the district detectives had been nothing but graft-collectors and go-betweens for the politicians and crooked policemen.

Unrestricted disciplinary power over the police bureau has been given to Brigadier-General Butler by the Civil Service Commission. In the future all demotions, fines, penalties or other judgments for infractions of the department's rules will be imposed by the director. The commission will act only in cases warranting dismissal from the service. The placing of disciplinary cases under General Butler is expected to effect a saving in time necessary for their disposal.

Positive announcement that he would "back Director Butler to the limit" was made

by Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick, following the tilt which General Butler had with the politicians. Intervention by a city councilman in the director's suspension of a police lieutenant brought about the situation, and following Mayor Kendrick's announcement Butler wrote an order reducing a lieutenant to the grade of patrolman, and also demoting another lieutenant.

"The House of Economy"

What to Wear FOR Autumn & Winter, 1924

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Received to 11/4/24, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10/-:—Mrs. Cadle, 1/4/25; Mrs. D. Vine, 30/4/25; Miss Johns, 9/4/25; James Carter, 30/8/24; S. Terrill, 30/8/23; Rev. R. A. Roberts, £1, 30/12/23.

The following are paid to 30/12/24:—R. H. Gerretts, H. S. Paine, H. Gentle, Miss Strike, Rev. W. H. Howard, H. Albury, Mrs. Mason, N.Z. (11/6), John Lawton, J. Forsyth, Mrs. Service, L. Nankervis, F. W. Dunkley, H. Harris, N.Z. (11/6).

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