

Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

VOL. XVII. No. 1. Twopence.

SYDNEY, MARCH 22, 1923.

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

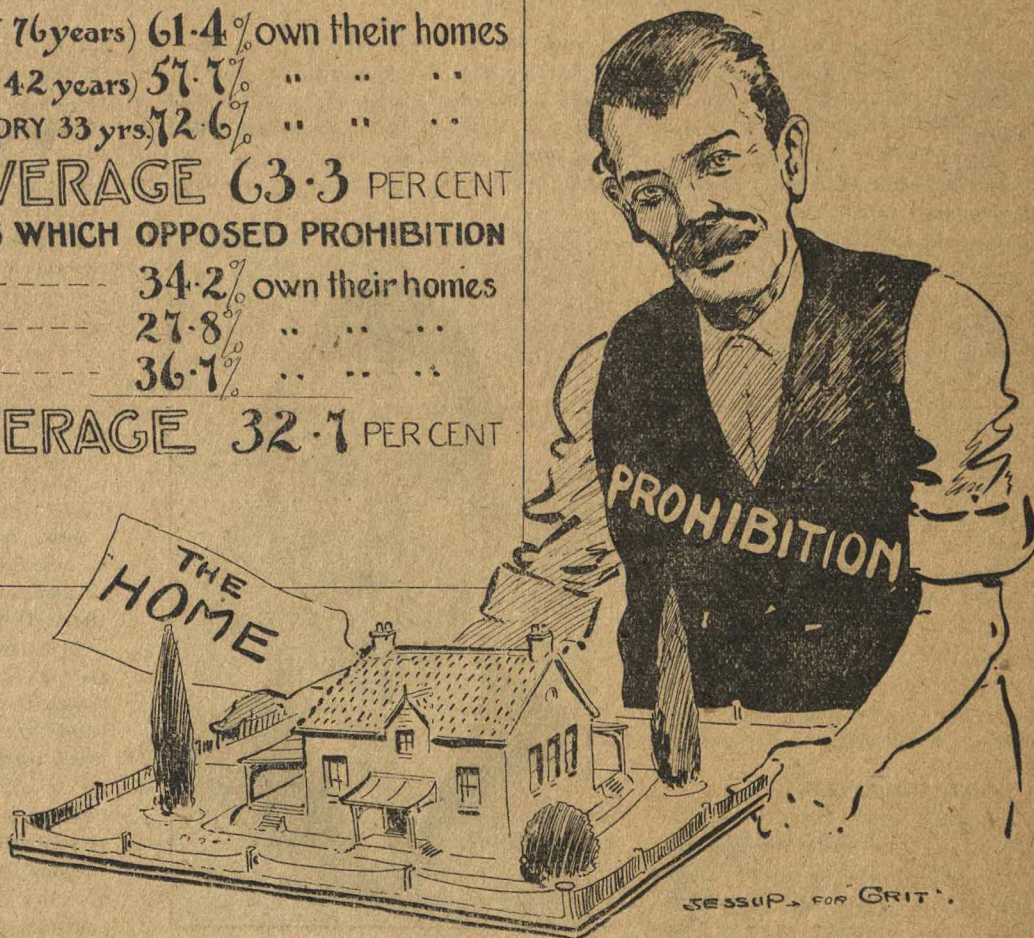
MAINE (DRY 76 years) 61.4% own their homes
KANSAS (42 years) 57.7% " " "
NORTH DAKOTA (DRY 33 yrs) 72.6% " " "

AVERAGE 63.3 PER CENT

THREE STATES WHICH OPPOSED PROHIBITION

NEW JERSEY ----- 34.2% own their homes
RHODE ISLAND ----- 27.8% " " "
CONNECTICUT ----- 36.7% " " "

AVERAGE 32.7 PER CENT



PROHIBITION: THE GREAT HOME MAKER.

**COLLECT
GREEN COUPONS**

**CHAPMAN & CO.,
BOOKBINDERS**

289 CLARENCE STREET, SYDNEY.

'Phone City 2464.



PROHIBITION IN AMERICA, A WORLD OBJECT LESSON.

An Australian, a Japanese and a native student of India were the winners in the Dow Essay Contest for foreign students in American colleges recently conducted by the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association.

First prize and highest honors were awarded to Oswald Goulter, of Australia, at the time a student at the College of Missions, Indianapolis, and previously a student at Phillips College and Yale University. Mr. Goulter wrote upon "Prohibition in America—A World Object Lesson."

The essay will be printed in full in "Grit," the first part appears below, and the concluding part will be printed in our next issue.

(By Oswald Goulter, of Australia).

The experiment of the United States in adopting national constitutional Prohibition is a world object lesson on a huge scale. It is a demonstration under conditions where the closest observation is possible of the benefits or losses resulting from legislation against the use of alcoholic beverages. No land on earth could have been more suitable for the experiment than is the United States of America. The country has a wide range of climate, and within her borders are large aggregations of people from all the major races and nationalities of Europe, Asia and Africa; consequently the reaction of each group represented may be studied. It is because the experiment is being tried under these diverse conditions that all nations can learn with a very high degree of probability the effects of Prohibition if tried in their own land. The purpose of this essay will be to describe briefly this amazing experiment, to present the authoritative and significant facts about its social, economic and political effects; and also to indicate some general conclusions based on these facts, which may have a world-wide application.

NOT "PUT OVER."

It has frequently been claimed that national Prohibition was a hasty measure unfairly "put over" on an unsuspecting public by a "tyrannous minority." The facts show, on the contrary, that there has been a hard-fought battle continued for many decades between the "wets" and "drys." Every step has been stubbornly contested by the powerful, wealthy and well-organized liquor interests on one side, and the determined, unrelenting temperance forces on the other. Even during the seventeenth century there was much restrictive legislation in the American colonies, especially to prevent the selling of "fire-water" to the Indians. During and after the Revolutionary War, Dr. Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, conducted a vigorous campaign against the use of distilled liquors. The American Tem-

perance Society, organized in 1826, was the body through which powerful anti-liquor forces functioned; this society is reported to have had 1,250,000 members before 1850. A hard-fought political campaign was prosecuted during the ten years subsequent to



OSWALD J. GOULTER.

that date, and many States actually passed State-wide Prohibitory laws, but the movement was soon completely overshadowed by the great moral and political fight against slavery. Most of the Prohibition legislation was repealed before it had been given a fair trial. In the State of Maine, however, Prohibition was given a thorough test, and after fifteen years of experience, followed by one year's return to license, she adopted a prohibitory measure by the overwhelming popu-

lar vote of 28,864 to 5,942. In 1866 Kansas enacted a State prohibitory statute, and the State, centrally located in the republic, has probably done more than any other one factor to bring about the great reform.

BEFORE NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

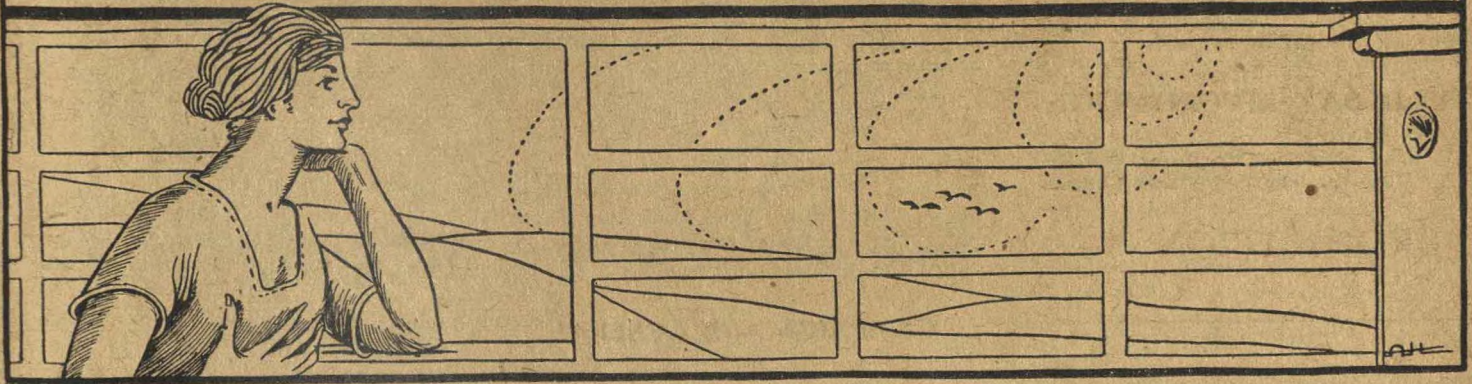
Under the leadership of the anti-Saloon League, with its political but non-partisan policy, almost every State enacted local option laws, permitting small communities to elect whether they would sanction or prohibit the sale of liquor. Villages and townships by the thousand voted the saloon out, and immediately each locality became an inescapable demonstration of the effects of Prohibition on business and morals to adjoining territory. So effective was this "propaganda by demonstrated results" that by 1906, while only three States were yet under State-wide Prohibition, 60 per cent. of the incorporated towns and villages, and 70 per cent. of all townships in America had gone dry by the local option route. A total of 35,000,000 people in the United States were living in the 2,000,000 square miles of Prohibition territory. Very few States were dry at that time, because it was the policy of the anti-Saloon League to go only so fast in legislative enactment as public sentiment in a State would justify. Later results proved the effectiveness of this method of winning popular favor by showing Prohibition at work; for between 1906 and 1910 the dry States increased from three to eight, by 1915 to eleven; the next year eight were added; and by 1918 twenty-nine were dry by State enactment. This rapid development was, and still is, a source of world astonishment, because people living outside of those States do not know how popular Prohibition is where it has actually been tried.

THE 18th AMENDMENT.

Most dramatic of all was the successful campaign for national Prohibition by constitutional amendment. Immediately before national Prohibition went into effect 62,663,000 people comprising 68.3 per cent. of the total population were living in the dry territory, which then amounted to 95.4 per cent. of the total land area of the country. An amendment to the Constitution requires a unanimity of opinion which is practically final for any national policy. The Prohibition measure passed through the very complicated process of constitutional amendment with a unanimity that marked it as the most popular amendment in the nation's history. The vote of the Senate was 65 for the measure, and only 20 against. The House voted 282 for, and 128 against. All but two States ratified the amendment, fourteen of them by an absolutely unanimous vote in one or more Houses of the legislature. Even the anti-slavery amendment was not ratified by so large a majority. The Eighteenth Amendment became effective January 16, 1920, wartime Prohibition having been in force since July 1, 1919. No country on earth can afford to ignore the fact that America, the wealthiest and most vigorous nation in the

(Continued on page 15.)

THE WOMAN'S OUTLOOK



CONDUCTED BY MISS M. PRESTON-STANLEY.

BUILD INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP.

The woman movement is becoming potent. It is beginning to reveal a capacity to think internationally—it is beginning to know the value of world neighborliness. When the women of other countries begin to be concerned, not merely for the women of their own country, but for the women of all nations, then will the woman movement be powerful to effect great world changes.

When we witness the mobilisation of great thoughts and great ideals into a one-pointed movement which has as its objective the good of the women of other countries, it shows us that we stand at a great moment in the history of our movement.

THE NEW SPIRIT.

Perhaps the most outstanding illustration of the new spirit comes to us from the United States and Canada, when 10,000,000 women of the United States and Canada launched a great idea. That idea was to establish colleges and schools, including a Women's Medical College in the Orient.

These 10,000,000 women were nobly assisted by the students and teaching staffs of 60 great women's colleges. This wonderful expression of camaraderie and love from the women of the West to the women of the East is something greatly to be cherished by those who believe that the world will never be great until women are free.

Through the efforts of these women seven colleges for women have been established in the Orient, including a Woman's Medical College, and when we reflect that in that vast territory of India where there are but 159 women doctors to minister to 150,000,000 women, one can realise all that this means to these women. This fact does not strike western minds perhaps with its full significance, because it is not generally known that a secluded Indian woman can only be attended by a woman doctor, and there are many millions of Indian women still living in complete seclusion.

There were those who were doubtful as to whether Indian women would ever take so forward a step as to take up the study of medicine, and this matter was very much discussed when the college was being estab-

lished, but in the first year there were 69 applicants to enter upon training, and the next year there were 120, and last year 150, more applicants than the college could provide for.

The imperative necessity for education amongst the women of India can be imagined only when we reflect that only 1 per cent. of Indian women can read—that millions and millions of Indian women have never seen a doctor or nurse—that a million girls are dedicated to prostitution in the temples—they are "married to the gods." Ten per cent. of the women are married under 10 years of age and over 50 per cent. under 15 years of age, and maternity at 12 years of age is a common experience. In India there are to-day over 9,000,000 child-wives, many of them betrothed in babyhood and destined to be widowed before they are women.

Slowly but surely the "mills of time" are moving, and although the day may be distant, it is surely coming when the women of India will be free.

Here and there we see little advance—here and there the breaking down of old prejudices—the death of old customs—the breaking of old traditions—here and there a brilliant, spirited daughter of the East helps forward in the movement, and here and there the women of the West hold out a helping hand to these women, whose world story is one of the saddest in all the dark pages of woman's evolution. It is a wonderful thing for us to know that the first woman's club has been established in India, and the motto which appears over the door of this club is perhaps the most pathetic and yet eloquent expression of all that the women of India have suffered. These words appear over the door of the first woman's club in India: "The world is made for women too." America might well be proud that her women have been the pioneers in this great undertaking. American women might well claim pride of place in this expression of internationalism in the woman movement.

These schools and colleges mean much more to the world than we can now see. They are bridges over which the women of

the Orient will pass to the Occident. They are pathways by which mind will meet mind, heart will meet heart, ideals will meet ideals, and understanding will meet understanding. All these pulsating human elements will, and can, only make for progress.

CRIME IN 65 U.S. CITIES FALLS 25 PER CENT.

According to a report compiled by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and just made public, crime has decreased in 65 of the largest cities of the United States since Prohibition became operative.

Arrests for intoxication reported by these 65 cities aggregated 137,762 in 1921 against 106,562 in 1920, but showed a net decrease of more than 75,000 from the total returns of 1918, when the country was legally wet.

Similarly, disorderly cases reported on police blotters in 65 centres increased from 46,420 to 53,336 in 1921, but lack 18,000 of reaching the total set in the last wet year.

The report asserts that "persistent and sustained propaganda by suggestion, misrepresentation and incitement caused the arrests for drunkenness in 1921, the second full dry year, to increase in 65 cities by more than 30,000."

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

TWO BOOKLETS BY FAIRELIE THORNTON
 Writer of "Daily Inspiration."

"SOUL REST or SPIRIT MESSAGES,"
 and

"THE OTHER SIDE,

Or things we may know concerning the next life."

Price, 1/6 each. Postage, 1d. each
 Book Depot, 381 George Street, Sydney
 And other booksellers.

New South Wales Alliance

Offices—Macdonell House, Pitt Street, Sydney.

Cable and Telegraphic Address: Dry, Sydney.

Phones: General Offices, City 157; Organising and Public Meeting Dept., City 8944.

FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, MARCH 25.

11 a.m.: Glenfield Anglican Church.

7.15 p.m.: Ingleburn Anglican Church.

Mr. Francis Wilson.

11 a.m.: C.M.M., Newcastle.

7 p.m.: Stockton Methodist Church.

Ex-Senator David Watson.

11 a.m.: Nabisac Methodist Church.

3 p.m.: Fainford Methodist Church.

7.30 p.m.: Taree Methodist Church.

Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.

11 a.m.: Mosman Congregational Church.

Mr. R. J. C. Butler.

8.30 p.m.: Thanksgiving Service, Parish Hall, Campsie.

Mr. Henry Macourt and others.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

Mosman Town Hall.

Rev. R. B. S. Hammond.

Taree.

Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.

Oddfellows' Hall, Lithgow.

Mr. Herbert Carroll.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

Stanmore Methodist Band of Hope.

Mr. Francis Wilson.

Town Hall, Gulgong.

Mr. Herbert Carroll.

MR. CARROLL'S NORTHERN TOUR.

After a three weeks' absence, during which he visited towns from Werris Creek to Glen Innes, Mr. Herbert Carroll has returned enthusiastic concerning the outlook for Prohibition. In the main towns he had packed halls, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. He found old friends as keen as ever, and came into contact with many new ones. The campaign has undoubtedly had a lift up. Many requests were made for a return visit, which probably will be made later in the year.

CAMPSIE LICENSE.

Once more has the attempt to secure a publican's license for Campsie been defeated. There were several days' hearing at the Parramatta Court, where an application had been lodged for the removal of a license from Parramatta to Campsie. Local people as usual put up a splendid fight; churches, shopkeepers, Chamber of Commerce, and residents generally uniting to keep out the open bar. It was—like the Cremorne opposition—a very definite indication that the liquor trade is not wanted. The same unity in the larger sphere would mean it would have to go from the State.

Congratulations to Campsie friends on another success. A thanksgiving service is to be held on Sunday evening.

Applications are pending at Bexley, Clovelly, and Balmoral, and in each place there will be strenuous opposition.

AUSTRALIAN PROHIBITION COUNCIL.

The annual meeting of the A.P.C., of which the President is Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, will be held in Adelaide in May. The

N.S.W. delegates to the Conference will be Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, Dr. Arthur, M.L.A., and Mr. H. M. Hawkins.

At the same time the Annual Conference of Staff Officers will take place, Miss Southwell and Mr. Henry Macourt representing N.S.W.

CAMPAIGN AND GENERAL.

Mr. Creagh has been visiting Gloucester and district, where Rev. H. W. Rogers and other friends have given splendid assistance in making the trip a success. He was given the opportunity of visiting several of the outlying places. From there Mr. Creagh went on to Newcastle to participate in the big effort there.

The Newcastle campaign has resulted in a big stirring of interest. The open-air meetings were particularly useful. In Newcomen-street, Newcastle, on both Saturday nights, Messrs. Wilson, Butler, and Watson had a big crowd and good attention. At Islington Park also the gathering—about 400—listened very attentively to the speakers.

Mr. Gilbert sends reports of solid interest in the cause in the West. What looks like a very useful programme is being prepared. Mr. Francis Wilson will be the speaker.

Next week Mr. Carroll goes to Lithgow, and then along the Mudgee Line. Mr. Creagh again returns to the lower North Coast.



Our Society Magna-Vox.—Inventive genius has provided us with an appliance which enables the ordinary speech to be heard by thousands of people at once. The "Magna-Vox" magnifies the voice.

This column is designed to magnify the reports of our Societies, so that the splendid work which is done in the regular meeting of one Society may be known throughout the land. Send a brief report of your Society's doings each month.

Broken Hill reports the decision to push the Crusade. A committee is planning an active campaign among the young people. Mr. A. Hancock is enthusiastic, and is in the front trench of the fight.

Chippendale Sons of Temperance, under the leadership of Mr. Stanton, arranged a lantern night, when a fine number of children sang, smiled and shouted for Prohibition.

Enmore Y.P. Temperance League reports progress, and as evidence sends a fee for renewal of affiliation and a batch of Crusade signatures. Miss I. Robins is the new Secretary.

Lindfield Public School had a Temperance Lantern Lecture, arranged by the Parents and Citizens' Association. The school hall was crowded.

Mosman Church of Christ S.S. was recently addressed. Mr. K. Hunter is keen on Temperance work, and is enthusing others.

Stanmore Methodist B. of H. has held good meetings. Mr. R. J. Nimmo is the new Secretary, and he has sent in a fine batch of Crusade signatures.

Newcastle reports a splendid meeting for the formation of a Society. Mr. A. J. Fraser gave a lantern lecture in the Baptist Tabernacle, giving the illustrated story, "Jim Wilson's Home."

Woolloomooloo City Mission B. of H. has started again for 1923. Mr. Fisher gave a blackboard talk. Under the leadership of Mrs. O. Furner excellent educational work is being done.

Marrickville C. of C. B. of H. had the lecture, "Prohibition at Work," given to a crowded audience. Mr. W. Creswick, the superintendent, is hopeful of continued growth.

Belmore Y.A.T.L. is growing under the direction of Mr. G. Eager. He has brought in a batch of Crusade signatures.

Hurlstone Park Methodist B. of H. has also sent many pledges, with the promise to help in the big rally on May 12.

The Congregational Y.P. Dept. listened to a detailed explanation of the Crusade at its last monthly meeting, and after questions and discussions many took supplies to their schools. Already Blakehurst, Katoomba and Carrow Brook Congregational S.S. have recently sent in signatures.

Campsie Presbyterian S.S. was visited last year, and now, as an outcome of that visit, it has sent along a big lot of pledges.

Subscriptions for "The New Day Crusader" have been gratefully received from Mrs. Courtenay Smith, Mrs. Masterman, Messrs. J. Brigden, A. Edwards, T. Brown, W. Mitchell, R. Lean and H. Templeton. Next, please!

Mr. Thomas J. Hickey, President of the American Baseball Association, says: "Prohibition has been the greatest blessing we ever enjoyed. The passing of the saloons increased our patronage wonderfully. It was a great business booster for us."

About one-seventeenth of the area and one-sixteenth of the population of the world are under Prohibition.



JAMES COOK LTD.

Baker,

32 Victoria St., Paddington

Tel.: Pad. 111.



PROHIBITION VICTORY FÊTES.

WE REGISTER SUCCESS

AT ASHFIELD DISTRICT'S FETES.

I Prefer to Believe—A Queen in a Fortnight—20,000 Pages of Propaganda.

It is about ten months ago since the fete Organiser, Mr. Shonk set out to obtain more propaganda, more enthusiasm, and a substantial addition to the Fighting Fund of our cause. The first group of fetes, commencing at Mrs. Fell's residence, and following at Burwood, Mosman, Haberfield, Mortdale, Epping, Kogarah, Auburn, and Arncliffe, has now been finalised with the Ashfield, Summer Hill and Croydon Park Fete, which was held in Ashfield Town Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 14th. A new series of fetes is now being organised by Mr. Shonk, but, however fine future fetes may be, it will be difficult to organise a fete in which the workers helped so splendidly as at Ashfield.

A fine crowd at the opening ceremony augured well for the success of the fete, and Mrs. Pratten was particularly effective in her speech, declaring the fete open. "My daughters have just returned from a trip to America," she said. "They report that during the whole of their tour in the U.S.A. they only saw one man under the influence of liquor, and that Prohibition is as much a success as is any other law." Now I prefer to believe my daughters in preference to believing people who have financial interests in the liquor trade." The vote of thanks was moved by Mrs. J. Wilson, and seconded by Mrs. Youdale.

It was with much regret that news was received of the illness of Capt. Chap. Wilson, M.L.A. The illness, however, is not serious.

THE PROHIBITION QUEEN.

There was but a fortnight before the fete when the fete committee decided to have a Queen Competition. There was a rush to have the tickets printed, and to have them sold, but all went well, and the crowning ceremony of Miss Yvonne Ferranti, of the Summer Hill Congregational Church as Queen, was very spectacular and amusing.

The Sunflower Stall, conducted by Summer Hill Congregational Church, had a good display of general work articles, the I.O.R.'s rose stall displayed a forest of filled jam jars, and the chrysanthemum work stall, run jointly by the Summer Hill and Ashfield Methodist Churches, was certainly a credit to them. It seemed impossible that the great stock of sweets on the Baptist Church's peach blossom stall would be sold, but they had good workers, who solved the problem. There were cakes galore on the beautifully-decorated wisteria stall, in charge of the Croydon Park Branch of the N.S.W. Alliance, and not a crumb of a cake was left on Wednesday night. Chocolate and gold was the color of the refreshment room decorations, and certainly the Presbyterian workers made the taking of ice cream or tea a pleasure at the fete.

It was a "jazz" idea, for two girls to think a week before the fete that they could stock and run a stall. But Miss Smith and Miss Whitwell, the stenographers in Room 32 of the Alliance, got the idea, and scored a victory in carrying it out. The stall was a jazz stall—black, yellow, and a dado of hob-

goblins, and a wealth of balloons gave the desired effect. Attached to the stall was a fish pond, and an annexe from which anything from a custard powder to a ten-pound pumpkin could be purchased. It was a fine spontaneous effort from two of the staff, and is indicative of the enthusiasm of the head office.

Ashfield fete has come and gone. Many Prohibition friendships have been made, and will last, and no one indeed connected with the fete will regret having come into contact with cheery, hard-working Mr. Bowmaker, the fete secretary, who, although a "tyro," steered Ashfield fete to success.

MR. HAMMOND'S MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION.

An Ashfield enthusiast motored Mr. Hammond from his men's meeting at St. Barnabas' Church, and at 9.20 he was addressing a great crowd of attentive listeners at the Fete. Mr. Hammond's popularity is ever increasing, and his reception at the Fete augurs well for the success of his "lecture" meeting at Ashfield, to be held in a month or so.

SHOULD ONE SPEAK TO A STRANGER?

How often one feels that one could really help complete strangers, if only convention had not made it an impertinence to address them.

I was travelling up in the train the other morning. Opposite me sat a young woman, whose dark, long-lashed eyes and pale amber coloring suggest Spanish or South American descent. I watched her covertly, for she interested me.

The upper part of her face was entirely charming, but the lower was ruined by a heavy growth of dark hair at the corners of her mouth. Apart from this dreadful disfigurement her mouth was pretty, with red curved lips and white teeth. But this only accentuated the horror of the real "moustache" which spoilt her so entirely.

In half an hour I could have transformed that girl into the beauty Nature intended her to be. If only I could have told her to buy a package of powdered pheminol at the next chemist's shop she passed! The action of this drug when mixed with a small quantity of water and applied to superfluous hair is almost miraculous. In a few minutes the latter is bleached and loosened, and comes away absolutely painlessly from the skin, which is left clear and smooth.

I watched the little Spanish girl regretfully as she got out at her station. Will her pretty face remain disfigured for life?

HELPS YOU TO SAVE!

Government Savings Bank of N.S.W.

153 Branches and 518 Agencies.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID UP TO £500 AND 3½ PER CENT. ON EXCESS TO £1000.

Personal, Joint, Trust and Children's Accounts Opened.

OPTICAL WORK of the
BEST QUALITY from

WILFRED I. WENBORN
practising as

W. RANDLE WOODS

Optician

2a CASTLEREAUGH STREET,
SYDNEY.

Tel.: B2660.

Hours - 9 to 6
Saturdays 9 to 1

GRIFFITHS BROS. **SIGNAL COCOA** **is** **Most Invigorating**

QUEENSLAND LABOR AND LIQUOR.

ATTEMPT TO SHELVE 1923 REFERENDUM.

Convention Decides Against Further Polls After Vote in October Next.

EMU PARK, March 9.

When the question of liquor reform came before the Labor Convention yesterday Mr. Gledson, M.L.A., moved as a plank: (1) "The State manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquor with the ultimate view of total Prohibition subject to local or State option."

This was carried.

Mr. Gledson moved as plank 2: "The question of 6 o'clock closing of all liquor bars and wine shops to be submitted to the people by means of a specific referendum under the provision of the general initiative and referendum Act."

Mr. T. Wilson moved as an amendment a resolution from Fortitude Valley Branch:

"That the fifth plank of section 6 of the general programme dealing with the provisions of the Liquor Act amendment be reconsidered by Convention with a view to legislating for shorter hours and greater restriction in the liquor trade, and rescinding the provision for the triennial State option polls."

PREMIER AGAINST MOTION.

Mr. Theodore opposed the motion. They were asked to re-enact something which had become meaningless as the result of legislation. Convention should discuss this question with a view of reaching a decision which would impartially represent the Labor attitude. It was a knotty problem, and because it was difficult they must give it the fullest consideration. Convention ought to interpret what Labor's desires were in regard to that reform, that was why the Executive had left the blank on this portion of the agenda, so as not to prejudice the question one way or the other. Labor's policy was not complete at the last Convention, and the Executive had to interpret it as its meaning was confused, but as the result of mature considera-

tion the Government introduced a bill in 1920 providing for Prohibition polls. Most people asked whether the poll was to be taken every three years without limitation. The poll had cost £20,000. He did not want to say whether the people had given a decisive or conclusive opinion, but was that poll to be taken irrespective of results for an indeterminate period? They should lay down a practical way of obtaining the people's wishes, and carry them out. They did not alter the local option poll's provision which had to be taken every three years, and in 1925 a poll for Prohibition. Under the local option provisions, continuous Prohibition polls could not be continued unless they were to make a howling farce of the question. He could not say his mind was open on the question because he had considered and made up his mind on it, but he was not actuated by anything but proper motives.

AMENDMENT PROPOSED.

Mr. Pollock, M.L.A., proposed the following amendment:

"That it be an instruction to the Parliamentary Labor Party to (1) make immediate statutory provision for no further referenda to be taken on the question of Prohibition except (a) under the provisions of the general initiative and referendum; (b) triennial State automatic State option polls. (2) Take immediate statutory action (a) to shorten hours to retail the sale of liquor, such restriction to close liquor bars between the hours of 8 p.m. and 9 a.m."

He said he was neither a Prohibitionist nor a continuance man. He had an open mind on the question. While he did not desire to prevent people from having the opportunity of voting on the question he did desire as a democrat to prevent Convention or the Labor Party from saying that they were going to have Prohibition whether they liked it or

not. They had already carried the initiative and referendum. The same Act as was turned down by the Legislative Council, which provided that 10 per cent. had a right to take the initiative in this matter, and if that initiative was presented in a certain way a poll could be taken, no matter who was against it. Then they had ample provision to safeguard the public. If that 10 per cent. wanted Prohibition carried under the present conditions a referendum would be taken in October next, but there might be a delay in the matter of a poll under the initiative and referenda of six months. They had carried the initiative and referenda, and he took it that it would be one of the very first Government Acts to be passed. He would not move the motion if he thought there was any doubt on this score.

Mr. T. Dunstan, M.L.A., said he was against the amendment unless he got a satisfactory assurance that the opportunity would be given next October to hold the poll under the present Act, or that the initiative and referenda should be passed prior to the day the poll would be taken. The policy of Labor was State control, and that being as it was in Governmental hands, it was the first step towards the objective. He thought that a referendum should include the question of shortening hours.

BAD IMPRESSION CREATED.

Mr. Winstanley, M.L.A., spoke against the amendment. He said the Premier had stated that there was no sinister motive in omitting the plank from the platform that had been in for 30 years. There might not have been, but a bad impression had been created among Labor supporters that the only plank omitted was this one. He denied that the Anglican Synod had passed any such resolution as that indicated by the Premier, and when the Brisbane press were asked to correct the distorted resolution they refused point blank. There was as much ground now for the Liquor Act passed in 1920 as then. He was concerned not merely with the Prohibitionist but the Labor Party, and the effect it would have on the electors. It was a common thing to pass a temperance advocate by with a wave of the hand and say he was a "Nationalist," but there were incontrovertible facts that 10 Labor electorates gave a substantial majority for Prohibition. He heard a Cabinet Minister remark the previous day that he trusted the people, and if he meant that

PURE FOODS

"WHITE WINGS"

SELF RAISING FLOUR.

Made from Best French Cream Tartar.
Makes Lovely Scones and Cakes.

"WHITE WINGS"

MALT AND PEPSIN BREAKFAST MEAL.

Splendid for Dyspeptics and Invalids.
N.B.—One grain of Pepsin-Malt will digest two thousand grains of any ordinary Farinaceous Food.

REFUSE ALWAYS SUBSTITUTES.

H. L. BUSSELL & CO., LTD.

WHITE WINGS MILLS,
20-24 MEAGHER-STREET, SYDNEY.

he had no right to deprive the people from expressing themselves on the question. In view of the fact that the Government had enacted a provision and Prohibitionists had been carrying on their propaganda for three years at a cost of £600 a month, to take away that right from them practically on the eve of the poll would produce a bad impression. It was a current rumor that a compact had been entered into between the Party and the trade for reasons which would be of benefit to both. Whether there was truth or not in that statement, the amendment, if carried, would create an unfavorable impression. He asked them to accept the cabled press news concerning the working of Prohibition in America with the same reserve as they received industrial news through the same source. The people knew that this news was manufactured in the interests of trade and capitalists.

THE TRAFFIC'S COST.

Last year of 17,000 cases dealt with by the magistracy of Queensland 14,000 had drink as their basic cause. They spent last year £3,000,000 in drink in Queensland. This could be spent to much greater advantage in the interests of the people themselves. The organisation, which had been educating the people up to Prohibition, expected and depended on the Government to carry out its promise to allow the people to express themselves on the question in October next. The drink problem was one which the Movement would have to deal with sooner or later.

Mr. Hay said he was against the motion as a total Prohibitionist. Prohibition was first introduced in Kansas in 1841. The national debt was then £60,000,000. That debt was wiped out in 1908, and Kansas had also lent to sister States £13,000,000. It was the sentiment of President Lincoln, one of the greatest humanitarians the world had yet seen, who wrote a Prohibition essay at age of 15, that was still alive in the States today. The liquor question was

A SOCIAL CANCER,

and one of the greatest obstacles in the way of working-class emancipation. He believed when the electors decided to abolish the trade they would make much progress along the road to emancipation. He reviewed the results of the previous poll, and said he believed that the temperance people of the State had sufficient power to compel any Government to give them a referendum to say whether they would have Prohibition or otherwise.

FURTHER POLLS TO BE CUT OUT.

Mr. Stopford said he was against the amendment and foreshadowed an amendment:

"That after the 1923 Prohibition poll the Liquor Act be amended to eliminate those polls, and to further limit the hours of trade and make more drastic regulations of the trade."

After several others had spoken the amendment was put and lost on a division by 34 votes to 36.

Mr. Stopford then moved the amendment he had indicated.

Mr. W. Dunstan: Are you prepared to include in your amendment a provision as to the exclusion of Asiatics?

Mr. Stopford: Yes.

Mr. Hefferan seconded the amendment, which was put and on a division carried by 50 votes to 22.

The amendment then became the motion and was carried.

CONNECTICUT CHARITY CASES DECREASE.

The Hartford, Conn., "Daily Times" of January 26 says that there has been a decrease of 91.7 per cent. in drink cases coming to the Charity Organisations Society in Hartford during the period from 1917 to 1922.

These figures are made public by Malcolm S. Nichols, superintendent of the Charity Organisations Society.

In 1917 before national Prohibition went into effect, according to Mr. Nichols, there were 518 families under the care of the Society, of which 143, or 27.6 per cent., were found to be in need largely because of drink.

In 1922 of a total of 488 cases only 11, or 2.3 per cent., were ascribed partly or in whole to drink. A table compiled by Mr. Nichols shows that in 1918 of 341 cases 62, or 18.2 per cent., were due to drink; in 1919 14 out of a total of 370, or 3.8 per cent.; in 1920, 11 out of 357, or 3.1 per cent.; and in 1921, 9 out of a total of 535 cases, or 1.7 per cent.

GOMPER'S BEER POLICY CHALLENGED BY COOPER.

Declares American Workers Will Never March Under Beer Keg Emblem.

Labor Loyal to Flag.

Indications Multiply Organised Labor Will Not be Herded into Boozie Camp.

Characterising as untruthful the statement that organised Labor is opposed to Prohibition, Congressman John G. Cooper, of Youngstown, Ohio, member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of America, in his address before the World League Against Alcoholism Convention Sunday afternoon, November 26, declared that the organised workers of the United States would never hoist the "beer keg as their emblem" and challenged the right of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to place the Union's seal of approval upon a campaign to modify the existing United States' liquor laws to permit the sale of beer and wine.

He declared that Gompers was openly advocating disregard of the Constitution of the United States. He said that the Eighteenth Amendment is just as sacred as any other part of the Constitution, and that he who preaches defiance of its provisions is just as guilty of crime as the violator of any other law.

In ringing tones the speaker assured the audience, which was held under the spell of an eloquence born of earnestness, that in Congress the Prohibitionists had a front line that would never give before the attacks of the wets. He appealed to workers of the continent to strike back at those who would "use" organised Labor as an instrument for the return of the liquor traffic.

With caustic irony the speaker declared his contempt for employers of labor who had sought Prohibition in the interest of industrial efficiency, and then "were not men enough to observe the law themselves." These he classed with the idle rich that had to have their glass in order to feel a little of the "pep" which they never secured from an "honest day's toil." He also bitterly condemned those who broke the law in a spirit of bravado.

Congressman Cooper was given a great ovation at the close of his address, being called back to the platform after the presiding officer had risen to announce a hymn.

Congressman Cooper said: "The American Congress is going to hold fast. We have a front line there that the liquor interests and all the demons of hell are not going to break through to modify the national liquor laws in any way, shape or form."

"I want to challenge and deny the statement that the majority of organised Labor is opposed to Prohibition, and is ready to adopt the beer keg as its emblem. There are some among the ranks of the labor class who agree with the liquor interests, but as a rule you will find they are men who were formerly affiliated with the trade of manufacturing, distributing and selling alcoholic liquor. The liquor traffic is the greatest enemy the laboring class ever had."

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

HOW TO MAKE GOOD FAMILY COUGH MIXTURE AND SAVE MUCH MONEY.

Obtain from your chemist or store a bottle of HEENZO (registered name for Hean's Essence), and add it to a large breakfast-cupful of water, sweetened with treacle or honey and sugar as per easy directions printed on the label, and you will at once have a family supply of superior quality cough, influenza and sore throat mixture. No boiling or fussing is needed, the mixture being a matter of but a few moments, yet each lot made will save the user much money.

If you do not need a Family Supply of Cough Mixture, ask for HEENZO Cough Diamonds. Price 1/6 per tin.

A PROHIBITION HOLIDAY. THE JOYS OF BOOTLEGGING.

By THE WANDERING EDITOR.

This morning's paper says:

"Four men are being held in the county jail here and four more are out on 300 dollars bond each as result of a road blockade effected by Federal Prohibition agents early yesterday morning at the Perryville bridge, in Boyle county, where 455 gallons of whisky, four automobiles and a small arsenal were captured. Two of the men who escaped were driving a Packard touring car, and several others got away in a Studebaker touring car, according to the officers. The Packard car later was deserted and when discovered by the officers was found to contain 200 gallons of red whisky."

It makes me think of the story of a dorky named Sam, who unfortunately had picked out an unusually combative helpmeet. After three days of married life he returned to his job looking somewhat tired and woebegone. His employer, knowing the circumstances, sought to joke with him.

"Sam," he said seriously, "you look as you'd been in a battle."

"Yo jes' bet Ah has, boss," replied Sam ruefully. "But dat ain' de wuss of it. Ah 'pears to have gone and married mahself to de whole World Wah!"

The bootlegger has certainly got all the trouble on his hands he wants.

THE TOBACCO CROP.

A month or so ago the tobacco crop was gathered in. A second crop has sprung up, and is from 18 to 24 inches high.

I looked at it full of wonder, because it was wilting after a frost. I did not know this second crop was merely a crop of "suckers." These "suckers" grow rapidly, but the frost kills them, and without any effort they die and are ploughed into the soil. This is a parable.

The main crop of the saloon has been gathered in. The moonshine, bootleg, "sucker" crop has sprung up.

The frost of public sentiment is causing it to wilt and die, and a fine bit of country will be free to raise boys all the better when it is all gone.

I had a talk with a sheriff who was at my meeting last night. He agreed with me—it was a fight against ignorance, greed and appetite, and the law must win or civilisation will be defeated. He considered the liquor evil was well in hand.

LIQUOR AND THE STRIKE.

I am in Corbin, Kentucky. Nearly five months ago 1700 men in the railway workshops went on strike. They have not resumed work yet.

I went to their meeting and listened to several speeches, and was called upon for a talk. I found that of 1700 men doing nothing for five months only two have been found under the influence of liquor. That speaks well for Prohibition.

John R. T. Rives, Deputy President, Order Railway Conductors of Birmingham, Alabama, is in Corbin to-day. He was at my meeting last night. He is a convinced Prohibitionist. He says the Big Four—that is, the four great Unions associated with railways—are whole-heartedly for Prohibition. He has been in the State Legislature, and is travelling among the Unions all the time, and he was anxious for me to get in touch with the leaders of the Big Four, as they are all willing to say a word to Australian Labor in favor of Prohibition.

THAT MAIL.

It is, October 26 and the Makura arrived in Vancouver on October 14, but I have received no mail so far, and am using up all my meal money on telegrams in my anxiety to find it. All alone, all day and every day, one is apt to brood over things, and the only thing of personal interest in all this great country is the mail; and then when it comes it is, like one's Sunday congregation—most of all depressing because of the absentees.

When it comes to letter-getting we are all selfish I expect, and the farther away we are the more unreasonable we are. It makes me think of the young lady with the tall bunch of feathers in her hat. It was at the matinee, and a man behind her asked politely if she wouldn't take her hat off. She complied—she knew she had to—but she was careful to say to her companion in a loud, indignant voice that the man was sure to hear:

"Ain't some people the selfish hogs? That gump asked me to take off my hat, and I was too much of a lady to refuse, of course; but wouldn't you think the darn old selfish pig might have known that holdin' the hat in my lap like this the feathers would be bound to come up above my eyes so's I couldn't see nothin' at all of what was happening on the screen!"

PROHIBITION AND HOUSING.

The Knoxville "Sentinel" says:

"Reporting a great increase in the real estate business all over the United States, coupled with a vast improvement in housing conditions throughout the country, the national committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards recently closed one of the most successful conventions in the history of the organisation. The meetings were held at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on October 13 and 14. Questions of taxation, reports on housing conditions in America and a number of addresses by some of the foremost real estate men in the United States and a round of elaborate entertainments aided in making the meeting one of the finest ever held.

"The report on taxation showed that from reliable figures presented 80 per cent. of all the taxes of the United States are paid from real estate property.

OWN YOUR HOME.

"The housing committee reported that much had been done to improve the residence districts all over the United States. He stated

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION

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

Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

Address: Box 390, G.P.O., Sydney.

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

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

NEW ZEALAND SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscription, 11/6 per annum, in advance. New Zealand Postal Notes and stamps cannot be cashed in New South Wales. You may send your subscription c/o Rev. J. Dawson, Westminster Chambers, Lambton Quay, Wellington. Remittances should be made by Postal Notes, payable to Manager of "Grit," or in Stamps.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1923.

that in almost every section of the country from which he had had reports a majority of the new houses were being sold for homes rather than rented.

"One instance was illustrated by Mr. Brigham, in which he stated that he lived on a short street in Cambridge where none of the houses were very attractive and three years ago 75 per cent. of them were rented. To-day 100 per cent. of them are owned by people living in them, and the contrast in the general appearance of the street, the general atmosphere, the general feeling of everybody on the street is especially marked to everybody familiar with the location."

"THE WORKER"

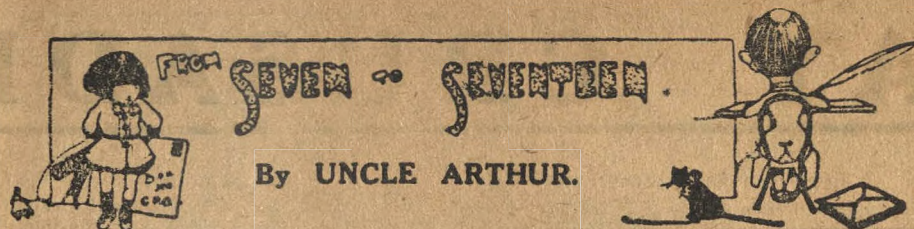
Invades every nook and corner of New South Wales, and posts more single copies direct to Australian Homes than any other paper in the Commonwealth.

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

Full Particulars from

THE WORKER TRUSTEES,
ST. ANDREW'S PLACE, SYDNEY.

Phone: City 778.



WHO IS UNCLE A?



He is the leader of a large family of children, aged 7 to 17, who write to this page. There is no fee to pay. Write on one side of the paper in ink. Send your age and date of birthday.

All who do not write for three months are "scallywags." After 17 you become an "Hon." Ne or Ni, and write either at Christmas or your birthday. Grand Uncle B.'s birthday is celebrated by a picnic for all Ne's and Ni's. Address letters to Uncle A., 321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

Dear Ne's and Ni's,—In front of my desk is a little picture. A fat, chubby boy, bubbling over with smiles, looks at me from this picture, and under him are the words: "Let's keep smiling. Things are coming right."

I have found out that this is a good plan, too. Frowns, sulks and tears will not help us when we get into difficulties. Smiles are an asset, and they help us to forget the troubles, and to welcome the joys of life.

Most of you have read that book, or seen the picture, "Pollyanna," and have heard about her "Glad Game." I know my friends "the Gladites" are playing the game all the while. Won't you try it, too? Be glad. Be happy. Be bright. Be cheerful. Smile! Smile! SMILE! Cheerio!

UNCLE A.



WHY SHALL WE ABSTAIN.

FOR HEALTH'S SAKE.

Field-Marshal Sir George White, V.C., said:

"Taking the average of seven regiments, the admissions into hospitals of the soldiers in India were: Abstainers, 49.53; non-abstainers, 92.37.

"There is one constant principal running through all—namely, the greater amount of sickness among non-abstainers than amongst abstainers."

Dr. R. Kingston Fox said:

"The extended use of alcohol during the past half century has been the cause of increased mortality from cancer."



WHO WANTS A NEW FRIEND

About twenty visitors are coming to Sydney from March 30—April 4 to attend the Band of Hope Convention. Hospitality is required for them. Can you make room for any in your home, and give them a bed and breakfast during the above period? By doing this you will be making new friendships, and also helping a great work.

OFFER NOW.

Write urgently to the Superintendent of the B. of H. Union telling how many you can take.

Address letters to

Mr. A. J. FISHER,

321 Pitt St., Sydney.



HAVE YOU WRITTEN TO UNCLE A?

OUR HONOR LETTER.

Each week we shall give pride of place to one of the letters received. It may be the shortest or the longest, or the best written, or the funniest, or the most interesting, or most newsy one. So just write what you wish in the best way you can, and try for this special honor. I want all my family to be good letter-writers.

UNCLE A.

A SPLENDID TIME FOR DOLLY.

Jean Putland, The Parsonage, Clunes, writes:

Dear Uncle A.,—I have been reading "Grit" and want to become your Ni. I was 9 on the 12th of November. We have just returned from a trip to New Brighton; we had a morning bath in the sea and a midday swim in the river. We gathered a collection of nice shells. I went fishing in the river and caught one fish each time; first I caught a tiny bream and then a whiting. I have a little brother five months old and two sisters. I like school and am in 4th class. I have a big doll three years old, and I have a bed and dressing table for it. We have a playhouse, too. We live next door to the school, and in the same grounds

as the church. We have just had some nice rain, which was badly needed. I think this is all the news this time.

(Dear Jean,—Welcome! What a splendid trip you had at New Brighton! How did dolly like the sea, and did she catch any fish? I am glad you have had good rain. Write soon.—Uncle A.)

DIDN'T SEE UNCLE.

Leonard Cocks, Cattai, via Windsor, writes:

Dear Uncle A.,—I think it is about time I wrote again. It is very dry up here, and we haven't had any rain for a long time. I am enclosing 5d. for a packet of stamps. I have received my Crusade Seal, and was very pleased to get it. I am just over the mumps. I will be going to school to-morrow for the first time for three weeks. I got four books for Xmas, named, "The Empire Annual," "The Prize," "The Giant Story Book," and "The Boys' Own Annual." I had a good time down in Sydney, but I don't think I saw you.

(Dear Leonard,—Your stamps have been posted. Write and tell me about your collection. What splendid books you received for Christmas.—Uncle A.)

WHAT ABOUT A BADGE?

Ronald Boyd, "Rosebank," Terrara, writes:

Dear Uncle A.,—Since I wrote last I have passed the Q.C. and am now going to Nowra Secondary School. Please enter my name in the Stamp Club list. Uncle, what about a badge or some symbol, so when chums meet they will know each other by the badge? I think that a great idea. Do you? Here are some riddles for riddle-me-ree list.

(Dear Ronald,—I am glad to know of your success. Thanks for the riddles. Yes, a badge would be a good idea. I should like to hear from others who would welcome a badge. Who will send a design?—Uncle A.)



HOW PROHIBITION HELPS US.

WHAT A JUDGE SAYS.

Judge Archibald, of the Ottawa Juvenile Court, said:

"From the standpoint of good business, good health, and good morals the legal destruction of the liquor traffic in Canada is one of the greatest victories for human welfare in the history of the world. The present generation will profit from Prohibition more than from any other Act of the Government since Confederation. As the wounds inflicted by alcohol on humanity heal the scars fade and crime diminishes future generations will be increasingly benefited as a result of this great moral and social movement."—Canadian "Pioneer" 20/5/21.

Pages 9 and 10

MISSING from book

NEW DAY CRUSADE

BANG—GOES THE IGUANA.

Percy Hawke, "Lynton," Gunningbland, via Parkes, writes:

Dear Uncle A.,—I received the button alright. Thanks very much for it. It is still very dry and hot. Our tank is nearly dry. In the holidays we cleaned out one tank and our drains at the same time. I like reading pages 11 and 12 in "Grit." The Saturday before last mother shot an iguana. He was after the eggs and chickens. He was up a kurrajong when he was shot. I have signed the "pledge and appeal." I will close now, wishing all "Grit" cousins and yourself success in Prohibition.

(Dear Percy,—What fun shooting that chicken slayer. Now let's all try to end the other big chick-foe—alcohol. Your pledge is a blow at him.—Uncle A.)

WHAT FUN!

Norman Fisher, Watson's Bay, writes:

Dear Uncle A.,—I hope you are well. It was my birthday on 7th March, and this is what I got: A trolley, some handkerchiefs, and lollies and chocolates and biscuits and cakes and crackers. After tea my friends came and we had a little party, and Daddy told us some nice stories.

(Dear Norman,—What a fine birthday you must have had. I would like to come to your next party. What stories do you like the best.—Uncle A.)

CERTAINLY.

Cyril Dunkley, "Hope Farm," Terra Bella, writes:

Dear Uncle A.,—Would you like to have me for a Ne. My birthday is on the 18th June. I am 11 years of age. I am glad to hear that Uncle B. has arrived home safely. I live a long way from school and get my education by post. We are having very bad weather now—hot and dry. Some people are very short of water, but we have plenty.

(Dear Cyril,—We certainly would like you for a Ne. and add your name to our list. Will you tell me more about your correspondence lesson.—Uncle A.)

SPLENDID RAIN.

Norman Hawke, "Lynton," Gunnybland, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—Will you please receive me as one of your Ne's? Will you please send me the "New Day" Crusade seal and appeal? I am 10 years and four months, and my birthday is on the 18th October. We had 73 points of rain last night, which quarter filled one of our dams, and put a good drop more in another.

(Dear Norman,—Welcome! We gladly enrol you in our family. Your seal has been

sent. I hope you have plenty more rain. Write soon.—Uncle A.)

Book These Dates

for the Unique Display

"FAIRIES AT WORK"

Given by 50 Young People
and representing

WHAT LIQUOR DESTROYS
and
PROHIBITION SAVES.

APRIL 12—ASHFIELD TOWN HALL

APRIL 17—AUBURN TOWN HALL

APRIL 23—BALMAIN TOWN HALL

MAY 1—PETERSHAM TOWN HALL

MAY 7—CAMPSIE MASONIC HALL

at 7.30 p.m.

See the Spectacular Display of Queen
of Fairies, Fairy Workers, Crusaders,
Heralds, Miners, Students, Airmen,
Workers and Attendants, etc.

Community Singing.

Collection. Admission Free.

Reserved Seat Tickets (1/-) from local
Schools or Societies, or from Y.P.
Prohibition Council, 321 Pitt Street,
Sydney.

? CAN YOU ANSWER THESE ?

LIST No. 8—ANSWERS.

1. Like to be drowned.
2. The Birch.
3. His foot.
4. In the morning we find it in paper.
5. One is water in the pitcher, the other will pitch her in the water.
6. Because a tin can.
7. Because it is in the middle of water.
8. The road.
9. It looks round.
10. Never lend them.

LIST No. 9—ANSWERS, APRIL 26.

1. What animal took the most into the Ark?
2. What is the greatest riddle of all?
3. What is the difference between a lazy dog and a hilly road?
4. Why is a dead bee like an old horse?
5. Why is a lion in Wirth's Circus like the Equator?
6. When is a lorry like a motor lamp?

Two great riddles for Uncle A.:

1. Do my Ne's and Ni's wish the riddle corner to continue? I think not, for none have attempted to answer them lately, and only one has sent riddles this month. Ronald Boyd sent two riddles in. If you wish to continue this riddle corner send answers and new riddles in soon.

2. What do you want instead of riddles? Write and tell me what you would like. I just want to give you the best of fun in this corner each month, so tell me what to give. Write soon!

DRUNKENNESS DECREASED.

Nine Cities Show Slump of 68 Per Cent.
Under Prohibition.

DECLINE IS 10,046 TO 3140!

New Hampshire Puts Up Splendid Record.

The following nine cities of New Hampshire show a total reduction in drunkenness cases under Prohibition as compared with license of 68 2-3 per cent. A New Hampshire citizen who sends "American Issue" the figures wants to know if any cities in the United States can make a better showing. The following table tells the story:

Arrests for Drunkenness in New Hampshire Cities Under License and Prohibition.

BERLIN.		
1917—Under License	.....	1223
1922—Prohibition	.....	346
CONCORD.		
1914—License	.....	1191
1922—Prohibition	.....	187
DOVER.		
1909—License	.....	820
1922—Prohibition	.....	192
FRANKLIN.		
1917—License	.....	418
1922—Prohibition	.....	22
KEENE.		
1905—License	.....	482
1922—Prohibition	.....	161
LACONIA.		
1906—License	.....	595
1922—Prohibition	.....	66
MANCHESTER.		
1917—License	.....	3691
1922—Prohibition	.....	1852
ROCHESTER.		
1906—License	.....	360
1922—Prohibition	.....	81
PORTSMOUTH.		
1917—License	.....	1266
1922—Prohibition	.....	233
Totals for nine cities under License	.....	10,046
Under Prohibition	.....	3140
Saved	.....	6906
Drunkenness reduced	.....	68 2-3 per cent.

MONSTER PROCESSION AND RALLY

Full details later **Saturday Afternoon, May 12, Sydney** Full details later



A MONSTER TURNIP.

From the report of a shipping case: "She proceeded on her way until 7, or rather later, when a noise was heard as of a heavy body like an anchor or a chain being dragged along the deck from about the funnel aft. It was the mate's watch."

UNANIMOUS.

In one of the towns of the Pacific coast a distinct earthquake shock was felt recently, and when the municipal building rocked perceptibly the city fathers, then in session, left without bothering about the usual formulas.

The clerk, a man of rules and regulations, was hard put to it to give his minutes the proper official tone. Finally he evolved this masterpiece:

"On motion of the city hall, the council adjourned."

RELATIVITY.

"Waiter," said the customer, after waiting fifteen minutes for his soup, "have you ever been to the Zoo?"

"No, sir."

"Well, you ought to go. You'd enjoy seeing the turtles whiz past you."

AGENTS CAN'T BE TRUSTED.

Agent: "When are you going to pay for that sewing machine I sold you?"

Mrs. Deerie: "Pay for it? Why, you said that in a short time it would pay for itself!"

ANTICIPATION.

Fifty: "Is the pleasure of the next dance to be mine?"

Twenty: "Yes, all of it."

CORRECT.

Teacher: "Who can name one important thing we have now that we did not have one hundred years ago?"

Tommy: "Me."

DOES SEEM STRANGE.

"Look here, young man, are you trying to tell me that the Generals are in the private offices and the Privates in the general offices?"

ENUMERATED.

Church notice in the Manchester (Eng) "Guardian":—

"Services at 10.30 a.m.

"Subject: 'The Three Great Failures.'"

"Choir.

"Sermon.

"Pipe Organ Offertory."

AGAINST NATURE.

Ethel: "Did you hear about Gladys? She has a position as detective in one of the big department stores."

Clara: "Well, I don't envy her. Imagine being known as a plain-clothes woman."

DOUBLING UP.

A teacher of music in a public school was trying to impress upon her pupils the meaning of f and ff in a song that they were about to learn. After explaining the first sign, she said, "Now, children, what do you say; 'if f means forte, what does ff mean?'"

"Eighty!" shouted one enthusiastic pupil.

OR A BELLE.

Nora: "The fellow I used to keep company with has asked me to go to the firemen's costume ball, but I don't know what to impersonate."

Maggie: "Why not go as an old flame?"

PAGE CHARLEY CHAPLIN.

"My son gets threepence a day for his pocket money."

"Threepence a day, and only six years old! That's a lot."

"Yes; but he puts it into the gas-meter. He thinks it is a money-box."

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.

If this strikes YOU, then send along to
THE AUSTRALASIAN WHITE CROSS LEAGUE,

56 ELIZABETH-STREET,

SYDNEY,

And ask for a copy of this year's report and literature for yourself and your children.

Established 20 years.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

THE Laundry Ideal

From Palm Plantation to Finished Factory Product

Quality makes economy possible to users of Sunlight Soap.

It is all super-soap because of the coconut oil, powerful cleanser and purifier, so good for the clothes in Sunlight Soap

SUNLIGHT SOAP

GUARANTEED PURE AND TO CONTAIN NO INJURIOUS CHEMICALS

Laundrena
the Quality
Starch
For dainty women

BABY'S FIRST PORTRAIT.

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

The Cruden Studios
182 Pitt St.
Opp Farmer's

Phone City. 2752

DAILY INSPIRATION.

(By FAIRLIE THORNTON.)

SUNDAY.

"Comfort one another."—1 Thes., 3, 16.
 "He hath sent me to comfort all that mourn."—Isa., 61, 2.

"Who comforteth us in all our tribulation that we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God."—1 Cor., 1, 4.

To be a comforter
 To those in sorrow, those in dire distress,
 To them to minister
 And make their sorrows less:
 What greater honor could'st thou crave
 Than this the Christlike mind and heart to have?

MONDAY.

WORDS.

"By thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned."—Matt., 12, 27.

"He that keepeth his mouth, keepeth his life."—Prov., 13, 3.

"Speak not evil one of another."—Jas., 4, 11.

Only a whisper of scandal, just a suggestion of blame,
 And our estimate of another is never quite the same.

Only I'm not quite certain, but I've heard it may be so,
 And his influence is over, shattered by one fell blow;
 For a seed of evil scattered can never be gathered again,
 Like the thistle it grows to a harvest destroying the golden grain.

There are words like the blast of a furnace which scorch the soul as they pass;
 As the fierce simoon of the desert which withers each vestige of grass.
 And a word as light as a feather may shatter a human heart,
 Or my pierce like a poisoned arrow with its envenomed dart.

Words at the final judgment will be the test of the soul;

For they are the things that matter, the things which the world control.

Once uttered they pass beyond us like waves of the air once stirred,

And perhaps in after ages will be by others heard.

TUESDAY.

"Here have we no continuing city, but we seek one to come."—Heb., 13, 14.

"THIS IS NOT YOUR REST."—Mic., 2, 10.
 "There remaineth therefore a rest for the people of God."—Heb., 4, 8.

We mourn our friends, forgetting that we too are mortal,
 And soon will follow them beyond the sky;
 Forgetting that this earthly life is but the portal
 Of the true home which waits our souls on high.

We are so blinded groping 'mongst earth's dust,
 Instead of looking up to Him whom we should trust.

Were there no death we should be oft-times forgetting

That there were any other life than this.
 Were there no pain, the sin which is so oft besetting

Would ne'er be conquered by us, we no crown obtain,

Oh, pain and death were needed by us all
 These truant souls of ours back to our God to call.

WEDNESDAY.

"Cast not away therefore your confidence which hath great recompense of reward."—Heb., 10, 35.

"In Thy presence is fulness of joy, and at Thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore."—Ps., 16, 11.

Cast not away therefore thy confidence,
 Which hath such recompense of great reward.

When thou dost leave the joys of time and sense

Thou shalt be then forever with the Lord,
 And with Him there are joys a boundless store,

And in His presence pleasures evermore.

So I must haste me with my work, and think
 As each day closes, 'tis one nearer home,
 Nearer the binding of each severed link,

Nearer the land from whence no more we roam,

Farther from earth and earthly toils and cares,

Nearer to that glad home which Christ for me prepares.

THURSDAY.

"For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory while we look not at the things which are seen but at the things which are not seen; for the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal."—2 Cor., 4, 17, 18.

FRIDAY.

"BUT FOR A MOMENT."—2 Cor., 17, 18.

Only a little "moment"

With Christ to bear the cross,

And then the "weight of glory"

For which all else is dross.

Each moment brings us nearer

To that eternal day.

Oh, for a vision clearer

To chase all mists away!

Only a little "moment."

How soon it will be past,

And we shall be for ever

With joys which always last.

Only a little "moment"

And faith is changed to sight,

One moment of earth's shadows,

THEN everlasting light.

SATURDAY.

"WHAT I SAY UNTO YOU, I SAY UNTO ALL, WATCH."—Mark, 14, 37.

Watch, for no mortal knoweth
 The hour when Christ draws nigh.

The grace which He bestoweth

Needs feeding lest it die.

Blessed is he that keepeth

His garments without stain,

Who slumbereth not nor sleepeth

When Christ doth come again.

For He will come, He told us,

And lest we careless grow,

Lest drowsiness enfold us,

The hour no man may know.

So we must watch lest slumber

Should close our weary eyes,

If we would be among the number

Who meet Him in the skies.

—From "The Other Side."

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 15/3/23, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10/-:—Mrs. McNiven, 20/2/24; Mrs. McCrea, 3/3/24; Miss L. Holliday, 14/9/23; E. B. Rutledge, 8/4/24; Gunnedah School of Arts, 5/-, 5/6/23.

The following are paid to 30/12/23:—P. G. Saxby, Mrs. I. Winn, L. G. Cheyne.



The Place to Buy Your Lunch
SYDNEY J. HAYHOW,
 Sandwich Specialist.
 Provision Merchant
 Small Goods Manufacturer
 115 KING STREET, SYDNEY.
 Phone: City 10507

EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION.

"MEN ARE NEITHER SUDDENLY RICH NOR SUDDENLY GOOD."

Figures have again been compiled showing how Prohibition is reducing drunkenness in Pennsylvania, as, of course, it does elsewhere. Prohibition Director Davis has made public facts which show further that not only have arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct decreased, but that there have been decreases in the number of alcoholic addicts admitted to hospitals, fewer deaths from all causes, life insurance policies increased, and bank deposits grown.

Taking the arrests for drunkenness, the figures show this:

	1917.	1922.
Hazleton	193	127
Pittsburgh	28,935	16,554
Erie	4,762	979
New Castle	2,130	628
McKeesport	1,111	820
Johnstown	3,541	940
Harrisburg	1,396	504
Williamsport	973	214

Figures for Hazleton and Harrisburg are for 1918 instead of 1917.

Alcoholic hospital patients dropped from 130 in 1917 to 56 in 1922, while drug addicts, who the wets declare are the result of Prohibition, decreased from twenty-nine in 1917 to eight in 1922. And so with life insurance policies, which showed an increase of \$44,600 dollars in 1922 over 1917, while bank depositors had increased by 308,000 in the period.

With all these facts before them, what persons can still persist that Prohibition is a menace? And in view of these indisputable benefits to humanity, what person can be so selfish, so idolatrous of "personal liberty," so callous to that fundamental principle of our civilisation, the greatest good to the greatest number, as to urge the return of an ominous and disastrous day?—"Evening News," 13/2/23 (Harrisburg, Pa.)

Prohibition in America—

(Continued from page 2.)

world, has, after several generations of testing and close observation, finally decided that the results of Prohibition fully warrant a national constitutional amendment in the interest of business, morals and social welfare.

BUSINESS.

The first fear expressed in any country where national Prohibition is advocated, is that it will disorganise business and ruin a multitude of people connected with liquor production and distribution. In America even Prohibition economists felt that the country would suffer a shock when the "liquor" trade was stopped, but the New York American for February 14, 1921, remarks: "To the astonishment of everyone there was no shock." Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, perhaps America's greatest financial authority, in his speech before the Economic Club, said: "With a clear insight and common sense, we have amended our constitution, and have provided the greatest single economic factor looking toward material prosperity ever created by legislative enactment. I believe that the economic value of Prohibition will eventually be an influence for the prosperity of society the like of which will amaze ourselves and the world." Thomas A. Edison said in 1921: "Prohibition is the greatest thing in America to-day." Before 1918 the liquor business annually used 61,000,000 bushels of barley, 666,000,000 pounds of corn, hundreds of mil-

lions of pounds of other foodstuffs, and 2,990,000 tons of coal for the manufacture of beverages which all the armies of Europe recognise as dangerous to human welfare, and concerning which General Pershing demanded: "Banish the entire liquor industry from the United States." During and since the war this food has been used to feed millions of starving people of Europe and Asia. The Health Council of the American Medical Association pronounces liquor "as a tonic or a stimulant or a food has no scientific value." At Peoria, Illinois, formerly the world's greatest whisky centre, thirteen distilleries, formerly engaged in the manufacture of the product so condemned, were purchased by a large food company which employs four times as many men as the distilleries employed, and manufactures thirty different important and necessary products. A survey conducted by the Beverage Journal, a publication issued in the interest of the brewing business, shows that 925 former breweries are now manufacturing useful and valuable food products, while only 152 plants are reported idle.

PROPERTY VALUES.

The increase in value of saloon properties under Prohibition reads like a romance. The Philadelphia "North American" points out the fact that 26 saloon properties in that city changed hands at an advance of over 50 per cent. on the estimated value under the saloon regime. More than 3000 ex-saloons in Chicago are now decent and prosperous places of business renting up to

300 per cent. higher than ever before.

The elimination of the bar has been a decided advantage to the hotel business. Mr. Tracy C. Drake, manager of a number of hotels in Chicago, says that Prohibition "put the hotel business upon a sounder, healthier and more reputable basis," and "has been a blessing in disguise." Much money formerly spent on liquor but now deposited in banks or spent on other articles, has immensely benefited legitimate business; realisation of this has helped to sweep State after State into the Prohibition ranks, and must yet sweep nation after nation into line. P. W. Wilson, correspondent of the London "Daily News," in summing up the effect of Prohibition on the financial condition of the country since the war, says: "A slump with Prohibition has increased the resources of the workers more than twice as much in a year as a boom with booze." The Hon. John Williams, Comptroller of Currency of the United States Government, reports that in the national banks alone \$80,949 new accounts were opened within less than five months after Prohibition became effective. The increase in deposits was actually 1,422,883,000. Business improvement was most marked in places formerly overrun by saloons. New York State Bank Department showed 112,047 new bank patrons in the first six months of 1920. Market reports show that even grape growers get higher prices for grapes, and that barley growers get better prices for barley since Prohibition became effective. The "Manufacturers' Record," a leading trade journal, asked 1500 leading business men and university officials their views on the value of Prohibition; 98.5 per cent. favored Prohibition, and 85 per cent. favored the present laws for rigid enforcement.

(To be continued.)

LOGICAL, ANYWAY.

Teacher: "Define trickle."

Boy: "To run slowly."

Teacher: "Define anecdote."

Boy: "A short, funny tale."

Teacher: "Use both words in a sentence."

Boy: "The dog trickled down the street with a can tied to his anecdote."

WANTED

ORGANISING LECTURER.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of ORGANISING LECTURER by the N.S.W. Alliance.

Applicants will be required to conduct Sunday Services and do General Organising.

Apply, stating full particulars, to
HENRY MACCOURT,
Organising Secretary, N.S.W. Alliance,
Macdonell House,
Pitt-street, Sydney.

Uncle Sam's Statistics for 1922 on National Prohibition.

The advance made in enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment during 1922 is strikingly portrayed in the following statistical statement given out by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League:

"Uncle Sam put these Christmas gifts into the stockings of over a hundred million people this Christmas:

"Production of spirits, excluding alcohol but including brandy, reduced from 98,517,252 gallons in 1914 to 1,631,056 gallons in 1922.

"Importation of spirits, all kinds, reduced from 4,230,670 gallons in 1914 to 280,000 gallons in 1922 (estimated).

"Tax paid spirits withdrawn, excluding alcohol, but including brandy, reduced from 80,531,942 gallons in 1914 to 2,790,875 gallons in 1922, and this not for beverage use.

"Spirits in bond, including brandy but not alcohol, reduced from 284,406,699 gallons in 1914 to 38,924,246 gallons in 1922.

"Alcohol withdrawn tax paid, reduced from 58,775,333 gallons in 1914 to 16,391,489 gallons in 1922.

"Beverage spirits, including part of alcohol used for beverage purposes, reduced from 105,500,000 gallons in 1914 to nil in 1922.

"Beer, produced and imported, was reduced from 2,057,000,000 gallons in 1914 to nil in 1922.

"1922 referendum elections showed gains for Prohibition. Ohio rejected a 2.75 per cent. beer amendment by 190,000 majority. California turned a 65,000 wet majority of two years ago into a 34,000 dry majority. The wets failed to get a majority of all the votes cast in Illinois for beer and wine, and Massachusetts remains where she was before, without an enforcement code.

"Over two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, both the present Congress and the one newly elected, stand for Prohibition enforcement and against any beer and wine amendment.

"The United States, which stopped the liquor waste, is the only nation to reduce its war debt.

"Lapses of insurance policies continue to decrease, and mortality of non-drinkers to decrease.

"The health, wealth, and happiness of the people are increasing and the evils of the liquor traffic are gradually vanishing."

The death rate from tuberculosis in New York City was 275 per 100,000 in 1898. From this point it declined steadily to about 190 in 1918. At just the time when drastic restrictions on the sale of liquor went into effect on account of the war, a further decline, both sharp and sudden, set in. So rapid was this decline that by the middle of 1921 the rate had fallen to about 100 per 100,000.

Fashion and Economy at Anthony Horderns'

*Anthony Horderns' Guide to the
Autumn and Winter Fashions
places in your hands an authentic
presentation of the Season's
Styles, priced with that extreme
keenness characteristic of the
House of Economy. Write to-
day for a copy . . . It is Free.*

Anthony Hordern & Sons Limited,

Brickfield Hill, Sydney.

Box 2712 G.P.O.

HOWAT & McPHAIL

**TAILORS, COSTUMIERS, ROBE AND GOWN MAKERS,
CLERICAL OUTFITTERS**

94-96 BATHURST STREET, SYDNEY.

Phone: City 2056.

Established 1888.

NOTE.—The readers of "Grit" are asked to support its supporters.

REVENGE.

"I say, that's my umbrella!"
"I don't deny it. I bought it at a pawnshop."

CHAMPION ADJUSTER.

Lloyd George must be given credit for one thing—he settled the Irish question oftener than any other Prime Minister.

THE WAY OF A MAID WITH A MAN.

He: "Would you accept a pet monkey?"
She: "Oh, I would have to ask father.
This is so sudden."

This year, at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Canada (dry), which had a paid attendance of 1,373,000 people, there was but one arrest for drunkenness.

IF INSTALLING ELECTRIC LIGHT or POWER
In your Factory, Warehouse, or Private
Residence, CONSULT

F. T. S. O'DONNELL, GRIFFIN & CO
LIMITED
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
51-53 DRIUITT STREET.

Electric Light and Power Installations from
Municipal Council a Speciality.